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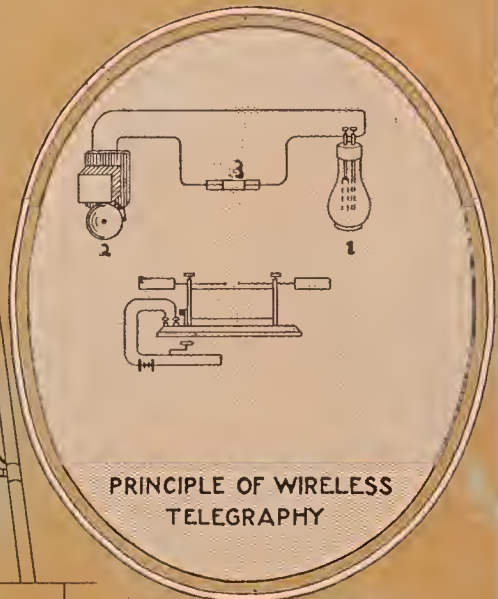
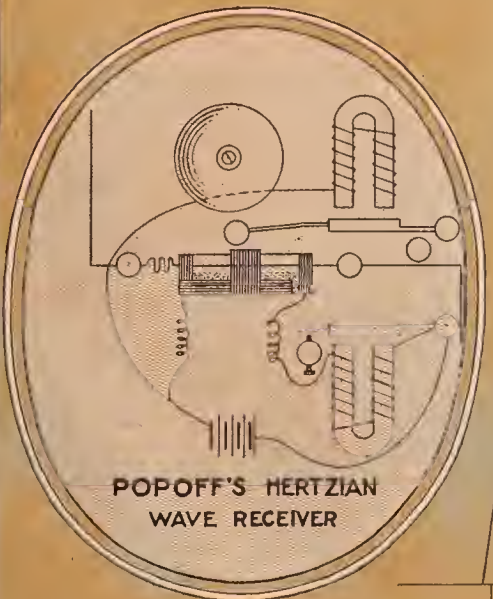
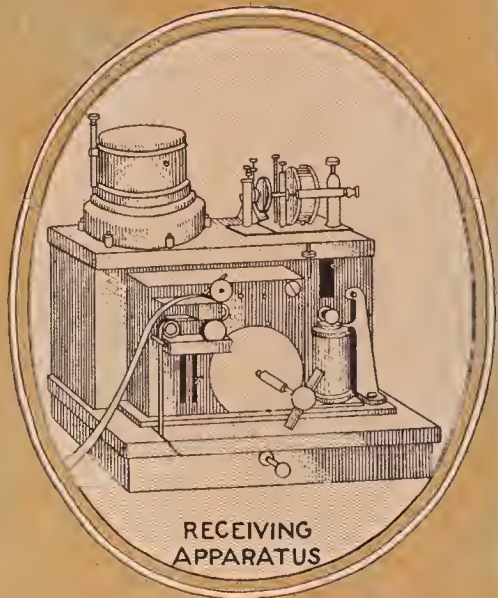
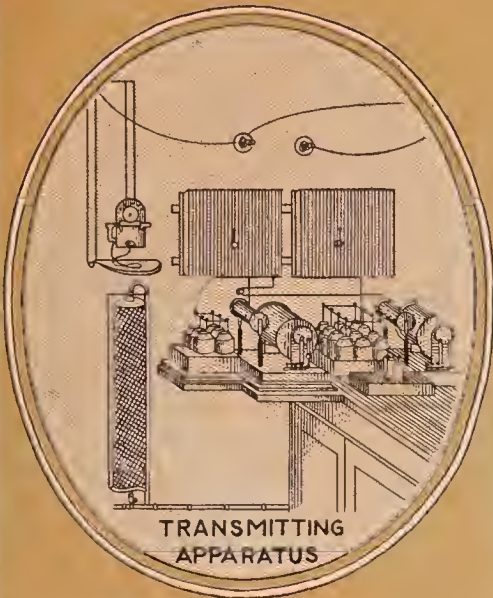
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1912

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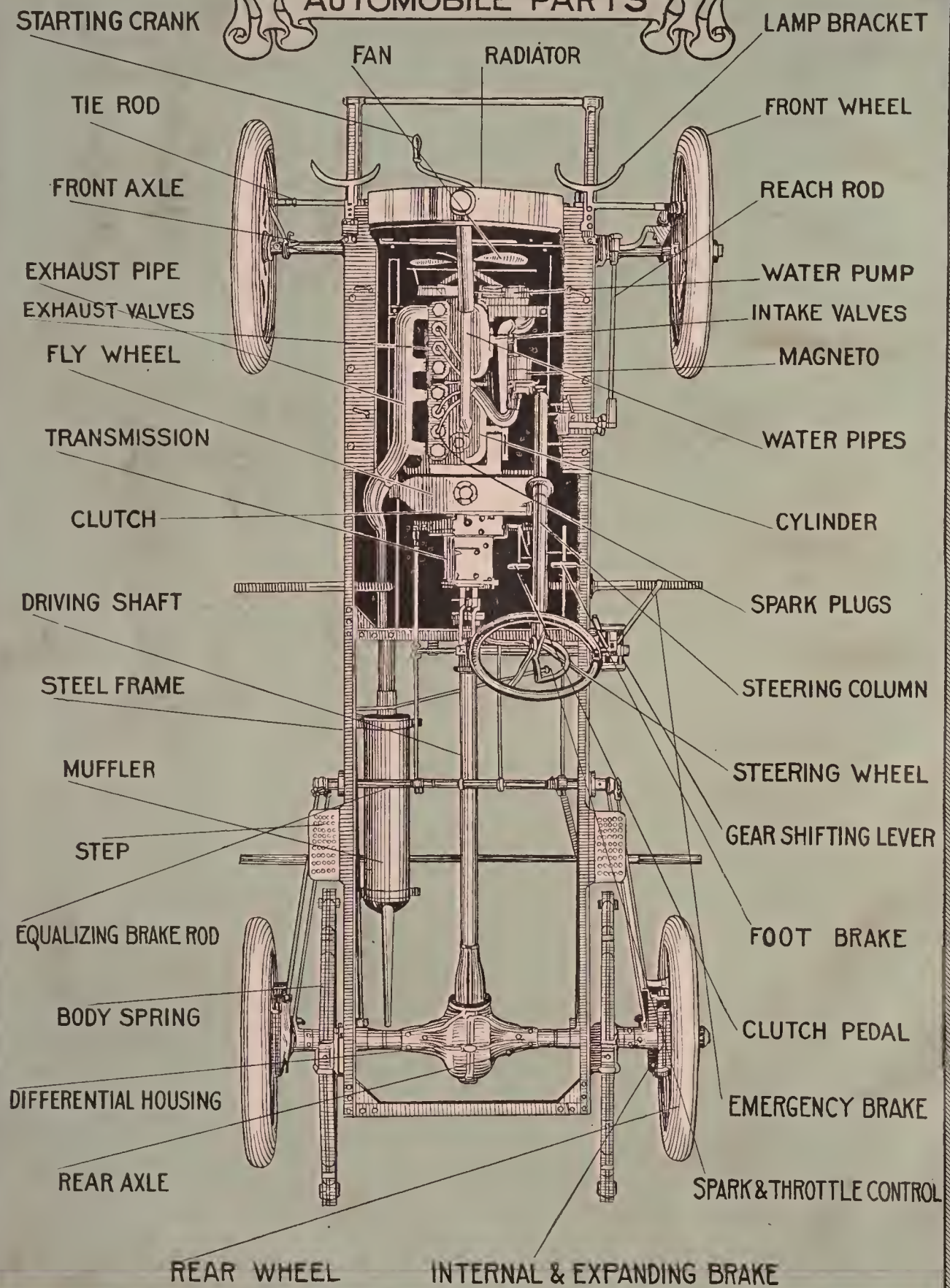
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

134
1726

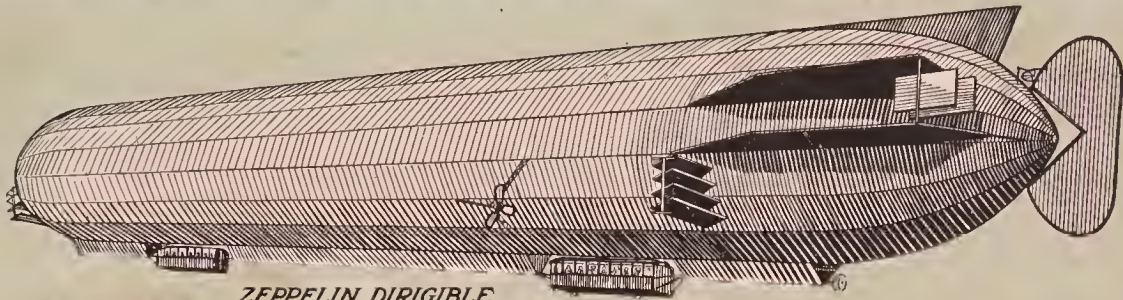


The principle of wireless telegraphy is shown in the lower right-hand cut. The current from the cell (1) cannot pass to the bell (2) owing to the resistance offered by the coherer (3). But when the ether waves, impelled by the charged antennae, reach the coherer filings, they so affect them as to permit the current to pass and ring the bell.

AUTOMOBILE PARTS



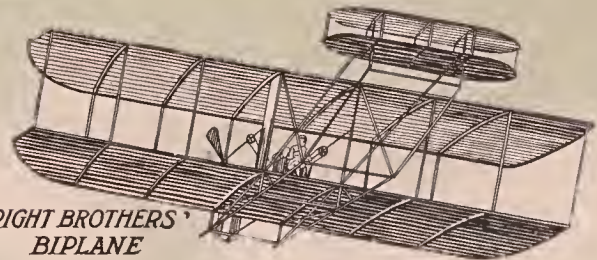
AEROPLANES AIRSHIPS & BALLOONS



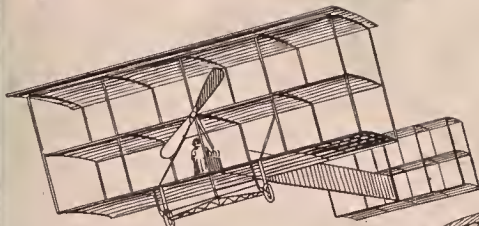
*ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLE
BALLOON*



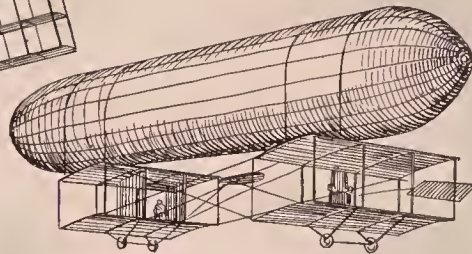
BLERIOT'S MONOPLANE



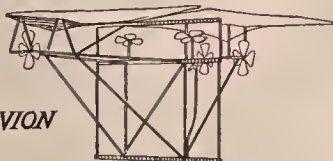
*WRIGHT BROTHERS'
BIPLANE*



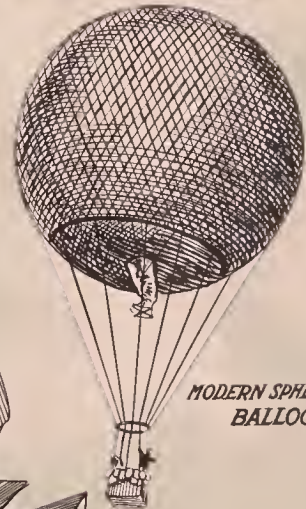
TRIPLANE



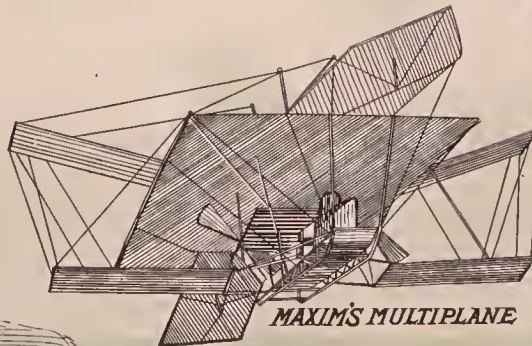
AEROPLANE AIRSHIP



AVION



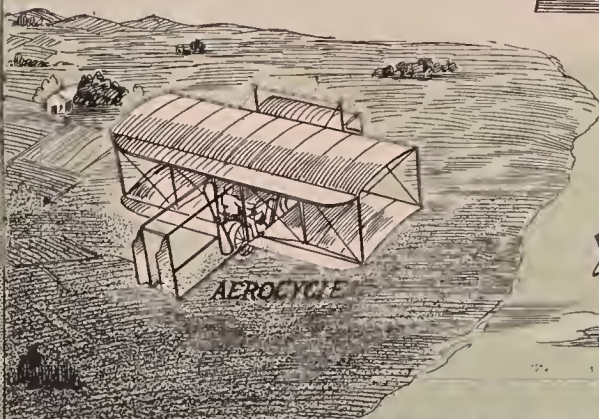
*MODERN SPHERICAL
BALLOON*



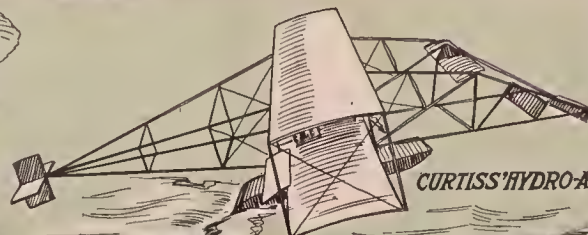
MAXIM'S MULTIPLANE



PARACHUTE



AEROCYCLE



CURTISS' HYDRO-AEROPLANE

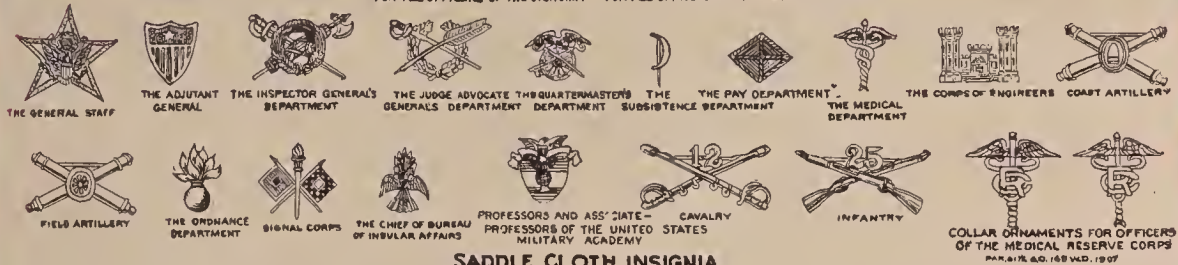
UNITED STATES ARMY INSIGNIA

REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER SERVICE

U.S.

U.S.V.

FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE U.S. ARMY FOR ALL OFFICERS OF THE U.S. VOLUNTEERS



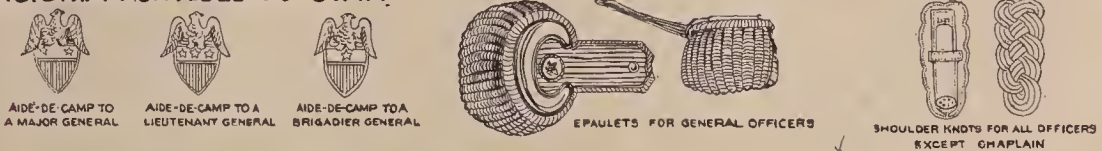
SADDLE CLOTH INSIGNIA



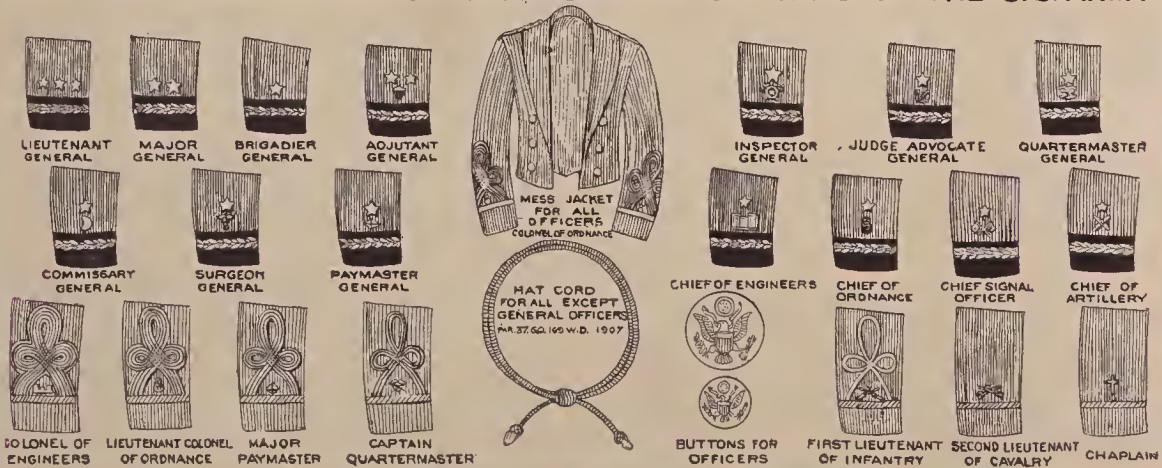
COLLAR INSIGNIA



INSIGNIA FOR AIDES TO STAFF



SLEEVE INSIGNIA OF RANK FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE U.S. ARMY



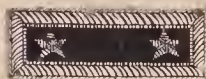
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The numbers in the crossed sabres of the cavalry and crossed rifles of the infantry vary to correspond with the number of the regiment. The collar insignia of the lieutenant-colonel is a silver oak leaf; that of the major, a gold oak leaf.

SHOULDER STRAPS COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE U.S. ARMY



LIEUTENANT GENERAL



MAJOR GENERAL



BRIGADIER GENERAL



CHIEF OF ARTILLERY



COLONEL



LIEUTENANT COLONEL



MAJOR



CAPTAIN



FIRST LIEUTENANT



SECOND LIEUTENANT OR ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANT



CHAPLAIN

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE U.S. ARMY CHEVRONS FOR DRESS UNIFORMS



SERGEANT MAJOR



SERGEANT MAJOR
SENIOR GRADE



BATTALION
SERGEANT MAJOR



QUARTERMASTER SERGEANT



COMMISSARY SERGEANT



ELECTRICIAN SERGEANT



CHIEF TRUMPETER



CHIEF MUSICIAN



MASTER SIGNAL
ELECTRICIAN



PRINCIPAL MUSICIAN



DRUM MAJOR



COLOR SERGEANT



STABLE SERGEANT



CORPORAL



LANCE CORPORAL



MASTER GUNNER



COAST ARTILLERY

MASTER ELECTRICIAN



ENGINEER

INSIGNIA OF PETTY OFFICERS RANKING AS PRIVATES IN THE U.S. ARMY



FIREMAN



COOK



CASEMATE ELECTRICIAN



OBSERVER
FIRST CLASS



OBSERVER
SECOND CLASS



PLOTTER



CHIEF PLANTER



CHIEF LOADER



GUN COMMANDER



GUN POINTER



FIRST CLASS GUNNER
GUN OR MORTAR COMPANY



SECOND CLASS GUNNER



FIRST CLASS GUNNER
MINE COMPANIES



SECOND CLASS GUNNER



MECHANIC



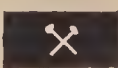
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH



COOK



SADDLER



ARTIFICER

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General officers' shoulder straps, dark blue ground; other officers, white, yellow, red, etc., according to the color of the facing of the arm branch, or department. Chevron bars and insignia of non-commissioned officers follow the same rule. The lieutenant-colonel's oak leaf is of silver; the major's of gold.

SEALS

NATIONAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

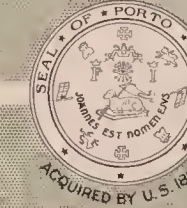
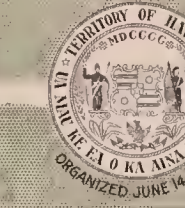
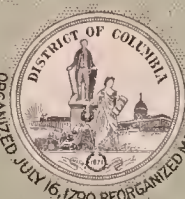
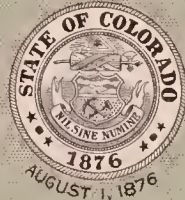
GREAT SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES
FEDERAL DEPARTMENT SEALS. SEALS OF THE STATES ARRANGED
CHRONOLOGICALLY ACCORDING TO THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION



SEALS

NATIONAL, STATE, AND TERRITORIAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENT SEALS. SEALS OF THE STATES ARRANGED
CHRONOLOGICALLY ACCORDING TO THEIR ADMISSION INTO THE UNION



NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD.



UNITED STATES



U.S. UNION JACK



U.S. REVENUE ENSIGN



U.S. YACHT ENSIGN



U.S. PRESIDENT'S FLAG



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC



AUSTRIA HUNGARY



AUSTRIAN IMP. STANDARD



BELGIUM



BOLIVIA



BULGARIA



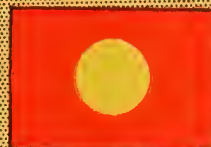
GRFCENTRAL AMERICA



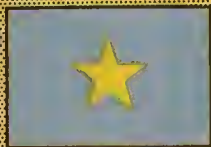
CHILE



CHINA



CHINA MERCHANT



CONGO



COSTA RICA



CUBA



DENMARK



DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



ECUADOR



FRANCE



F. COAT OF ARMS



GERMANY, NAT. FLAG



GERMANY, ENSIGN



GREAT BRITAIN MERCHANT



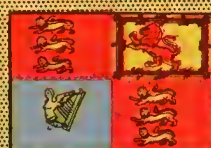
GREAT BRITAIN, NAVY



GREAT BRITAIN, R. RESERVE



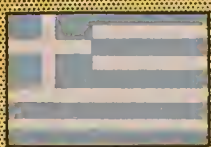
GREAT BRITAIN, UNION FLAG



GREAT BRITAIN, R. STANDARD



GREAT BRITAIN CANADA FLAG



GREECE



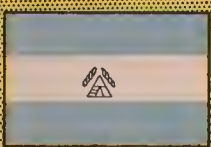
GUATEMALA



HAITI



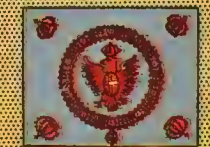
HAWAII



HONDURAS



ITALY



ITALY, ROYAL STANDARD



JAPAN



JAPAN MERCHANT

NATIONAL FLAGS OF THE WORLD.



KOREA



LIBERIA



MALAY STATES



MEXICO



MONACO



MONTENEGRO



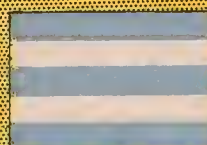
MOROCCO



MOSQUITO INDIANS



NETHERLAND



NICARAGUA



NORWAY



ORANGE FREE STATES



PANAMA



PARAGUAY



PERU



PERSIA



PORTUGAL



RARATONGA



ROUMANIA



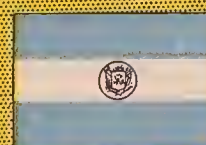
RUSSIA



RUSSIA, MERCHANT



RUSSIA, IMP. STANDARD



SALVADOR



SAMOA



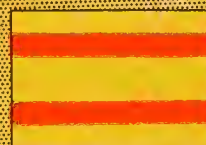
SERVIA



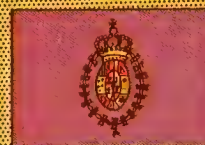
SIAM



SO. AFRICAN REPUBLIC



SPAIN



SPAIN, R. STANDARD



SWEDEN



SWITZERLAND



TONGA



TUNIS, HIL. & NAV. SERV.



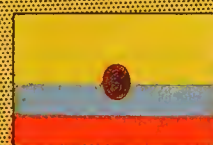
TUNIS, BEYS' STANDARD



TURKEY



U.S. OF BRAZIL



U.S. OF COLOMBIA



URUGUAY



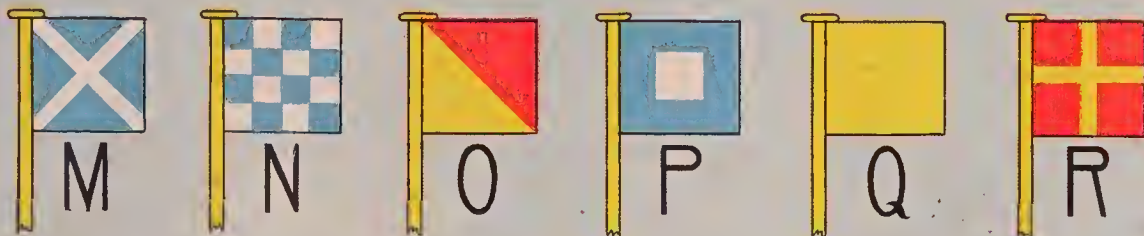
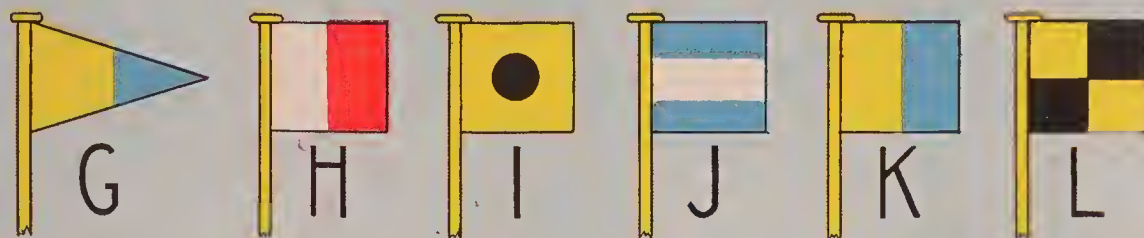
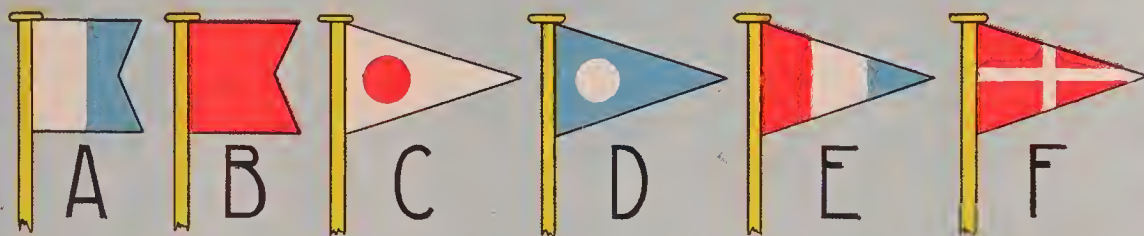
VENEZUELA



ZANZIBAR

FLAGS & PENNANTS

"INTERNATIONAL CODE ALPHABET"



"CODE FLAG" AND
ANSWERING PENNANT



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GODDESS OF WISDOM

Webster, Noah.

LAIRD & LEE'S
Webster's New Standard
American Dictionary

OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE
COMPILED AND EDITED BY E. T. ROE, LL.B.
Edward Thomas
WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF PROMINENT SPECIALISTS

All Current Words, Including Those that Have Recently Come into Use Covering the Late Discoveries in the Arts and Sciences. All Vocabulary Words in Strictly Alphabetical Order, Spelled Out in Full, Phonetically Respelled and Fully Defined. Degrees of Adjectives, Past Tense and Participles of Verbs Given in All Cases—
with Etymologies, Synonyms and Antonyms.

An Appendix of English Verbal Distinctions and Current Abbreviations and Contractions.

ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES

Portraits of Different Nationalities, and Geographical and Mythological Names Included in the General Vocabulary. Supplemental Dictionaries of Biography, Foreign Phrases, Fictitious Characters in Literature, Familiar Allusions, Maxims and Proverbs, Language of Flowers, Law Terms, Biblical Names, Greek and Latin Proper Names, and Pseudonyms.

Twenty-five Full-Page Plates—Eleven in Colors and Fourteen Black and White.
2,500 Pictorial Illustrations.



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1912

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EXPLANATORY

new Apr. 11 '12

Webster's New Standard American Dictionary is designed not merely as a ready-reference, spelling, pronouncing and defining lexicon, but also as a work that will enable a student of the language to compare and discriminate words of different derivation and trace them to their original sources.

One reason why the English Dictionary has never found a place in the schools as a text book is because lexicographers heretofore have failed to produce a work in which the words are deduced from their originals in a manner intelligible to the average student. Another reason is that the dictionary has been burdened with an accumulation of obsolete, archaic and rarely used words, serving no other purpose than to perplex or mislead.

Webster's New Standard American Dictionary carefully avoids these two drawbacks, the etymologies of all words derived from foreign sources being transliterated from foreign to English letters, and the usual aggregation of obsolete words omitted.

The Vocabulary contains not only all words in general use, but also such technical terms as recently have become commonly current by reason of progress made in aviation, motoring, geographic exploration, liberal and mechanic arts, social industries and scientific discoveries, together with the principal proper names in geography and mythology. Foreign Terms frequently used by English authors and in conversation are also included.

General Arrangement: The various styles of type used afford an easy means of distinguishing the different divisions and subdivisions of words. Verbs are divided into transitive and intransitive, and a parallel system is followed in the division of adjectives, adverbs and nouns.

All Words, including derivatives, are placed in strictly alphabetical order, spelled out in full, phonetically respelled (in parentheses), and fully defined, thus requiring no reference to some other word in the dictionary to determine the correct spelling, pronunciation or meaning.

Capital Initials: Only proper names and proper terms derived from them are printed with a large capital initial, which will enable anyone to determine at a glance when a word should invariably begin with a capital letter.

The Pronunciation is indicated by phonetic respellings marked in accordance with the diacritical system originated by Noah Webster, but simplified and brought into harmony with the latest developments in phonetics.

Whatever changes have been made are along the lines of simplification as recommended by Dr. Webster. In Noah Webster's large dictionary, and in the school dictionaries abridged therefrom, the pronunciation of words was indicated by marks placed over or under the letters as they stood in the vocabulary, instead of by phonetic respellings. This rendered necessary a number of different markings to indicate the same sound when represented by different letters.

When the method of indicating the pronunciation of words by phonetic respelling was introduced, the necessity for using more than one mark to indicate any one sound was obviated, as the same symbol could now be used, no matter by what letter or letters the sound is represented in the vocabulary; for instance, **u** with a dot under it for the sound of **u** in **pull** and for the sound of **oo** in **wood**. But regardless of this fact, the editors of some of the later editions of the old dictionaries have gone right along perpetuating this old confusion, by the use of a multiplicity of marks for the same sounds. And to make confusion worse confounded the same symbol is sometimes used by them to denote two entirely different sounds; for instance the mark (^) known as the broad or circumflex is used to indicate the vowel sound heard in **fare** and also that heard in **storm**. But the confusion does not end there. Not only are these two distinct sounds represented by the same mark, but another mark (¨) known as the two dots, is also used to indicate one of these sounds, as by being placed under the **a** in **warm**. And besides this complicated method of indicating the sounds there is an entire lack of system in the adoption of the marks. For example, the mark (~) called tilde, is placed over the letter **e** to indicate the sound of that

letter heard in **fern**, while an entirely different mark (^) is placed over **u** to indicate the similar sound heard in **burn**. And this confusion and lack of uniformity and consistency is found throughout the entire series of markings. It is well nigh hopeless, therefore, to undertake the task of mastering the "key to pronunciation" in one of these old-style dictionaries.

But all this confusion of symbols is avoided, and the matter of mastering the key to pronunciation made simple and comprehensible in **Webster's New Standard American Dictionary** by the use of a uniform system of markings. In this system the same sounds are always represented by the same symbols, no matter how varied their actual representation in the language or whether the sound is prolonged by accentuation or not.

Mere modifications of accent are not marked as variations of sound, as is the case in other dictionaries, a practice which was denounced by Noah Webster as tending to confusion and mispronunciation. "The mischief of these notations," says Webster in the Introduction to his large American dictionary, "is that attempts are made to express minute distinctions or shades of sounds, so to speak, which cannot be represented to the eye by characters. From a careful attention to this subject, I am persuaded that all such notations are useless, and many of them mischievous, as they lead to a wrong pronunciation."

The fact that a vowel is unmarked indicates that its sound is *short*. All other vowel sounds being marked, it is entirely unnecessary to indicate the short sound. Every consonant used in the respelling for pronunciation always has its own peculiar, unvarying sound, none being employed that has more than one sound, with the exception of *g*, which always indicates its hard sound, heard in *go*. The sound of *th*, as in *thick*, is represented by common Roman letters, while italics indicate the sound as in *the*.

With this system of markings to work with, the teacher has merely to call the attention of the pupils to the general features of the system, and they at once make their own application to the particular instances. A key to the diacritical markings will be found at the foot of each page.

Definitions. Each word in the vocabulary is tersely and clearly defined with reference to every part of speech in which it can be properly used, the different shades of meaning being separated by Arabic figures and the various parts of speech by Roman numerals.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs are separately defined, and their past tense and present and past participles always given, whether regularly or irregularly formed.

Degrees of Adjectives are given, particular attention being called to those degrees irregularly formed.

Plurals of Nouns are given when irregularly formed.

Synonyms, Antonyms, and an Addendum of Verbal Distinctions, including **Homonyms**, etc., have been embodied to meet the requirements of all students of literature and others who desire to be correct in the use of the English language, the principal synonyms being not only compared but contrasted with their antonyms throughout the book.

Etymologies are given in brackets after the definitions, all foreign letters being transliterated into English.

Illustrations: Over 2,000 instructive pictorial illustrations are contained in the text, including typical portraits of the peoples of the various nationalities, made especially for this work. Each text illustration is placed in direct connection with the word it illustrates—a system for which **Webster's New Standard Dictionaries** are noted. In addition to these features, there are a number of full-page plates (some of them printed in colors).

The Text is printed in large, clear type and the vocabulary words in bold black letters.

The Websterian System: In the production of this modern edition of Webster's American Dictionary of the English Language no credit is claimed for the simplified systems of spelling and diacritical marks employed, as these are the innovations of Noah Webster in his original work. Our task mainly has been to bring the work of the great American lexicographer abreast with the times, thus helping to establish, in the words of Webster, "a standard of our vernacular tongue, which we shall not be ashamed to bequeath to five-hundred millions of people who are destined to occupy the vast territory within our jurisdiction."

The Supplemental Dictionaries extend the scope of the work into the encyclopedic field, presenting the latest information concerning noted names in biography and fiction, notable places and buildings, inventions and discoveries, works of art, historical events, popular proverbs, law terms, foreign words and phrases, biblical names, Greek and Latin proper names, pseudonyms, and a complete presentation of the language of flowers.

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Shoulder Straps, Commissioned Officers, U. S. Army	VII ✓
Seals, National, State and Territorial	VIII ✓
Seals, National, State and Territorial	IX ✓
National Flags of the World	X ✓
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PLURALS AND DERIVATIVES

In order that the student may form at pleasure such plurals and derivatives as are not usually given in Dictionaries the following rules governing their formation are here presented :

Rules for Forming Plurals

1. The plural of nouns is generally formed by adding *s* or *es* to the singular.
2. Words ending in a sound which will unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *s* only; as, *bird*, *birds*.
3. Words ending in a sound which will not unite with the sound of *s*, form the plural by adding *es*; as, *box*, *boxes* ; *match*, *matches*.
4. Words ending in silent *e* whose last sound will not combine with that of *s*, add *s* only ; as *ace*, *aces*; *force*, *forces*.
5. Most nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonant, form the plural by the addition of *es*, as *hero*, *heroes*; but the following nouns are commonly written in the plural with *s* only: *Albino*, *canto*, *Filipino*, *folio*, *grotto*, *junto*, *memento*, *motto*, *negrito*, *octavo*, *piano*, *Pueblo*, *quarto*, *salvo*, *solo*, *tyro* and *zero*. There are also a few others with respect to which, however, usage is not uniform.
6. Several nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, change their termination into *ves* in the plural; as *leaf*, *leaves* ; *knife*, *knives*. Others, as *chief*, *dwarf*, *grief*, *gulf*, *handkerchief*, *hoof*, *proof*, *roof*, *reproof*, *safe*, *scarf*, *surf*, *turf*, and most of those ending in *ff*, form the plural regularly; as, *gulf*, *gulfs* ; *muff*, *muffs*. *Staff* has *staves* in the plural, but its compounds are regular, as, *flagstaff*, *flagstaffs*.
7. Nouns ending in *y* after a consonant form the plural by changing *y* into *ies*; as, *lady*, *ladies*. But nouns ending in *y* after a vowel form the plural regularly ; as *day*, *days*.
8. The plurals of the following nouns are variously formed : *man*, *men* ; *woman*, *women* ; *child*, *children* ; *ox*, *oxen* ; *mouse*, *mice* ; *tooth*, *teeth* ; *goose*, *geese* ; *foot*, *feet* ; *brother*, *brothers* or *brethren* ; *die*, *dies* (stamp for coining) ; *die*, *dice* (small cube for gaming) ; *pea*, *peas* (as distinct objects) ; *pea*, *pease* (collectively) ; *penny*, *pence* (in computation) ; *penny*, *pennies* (as distinct pieces of coin).
9. Words composed of an adjective and a noun, or of two nouns connected by a preposition, generally form the plural by adding *s* to the first words ; as *court-martial*, *courts-martial* ; *son-in-law*, *sons-in-law*. But *spoonful*, *mouse-trap* and other similar compounds form the plural regularly ; as, *spoonfuls* ; *mouse-traps*.
10. Letters and numeral figures are generally pluralized by adding an apostrophe and the letter *s* ; as, two *a's* ; three *5's*.
11. Many nouns adopted from foreign languages retain their original plurals ; as, *alumnus*, *alumni* ; *analysis*, *analyses*. Such instances are noted at their proper places in this dictionary.
12. Some nouns have the same form in both numbers ; as, *deer*, *sheep*, *swine*, *salmon*, *series*, *species*, etc.

Rules for Forming Derivatives

1. Abstract nouns are regularly formed by adding the termination *ness* ; as *good, goodness* ; but sometimes they end in *th* ; as, *length*, from *long*, *stealth* from *steal*, etc. Abstract nouns borrowed from the Latin end variously ; as, *justice, fortitude, liberty*, etc.

2. Nouns denoting the *use* or *habit* of *doing* what the verb from which they are formed expresses, are generally formed by adding the termination *-er* to the verb ; as, *teach, teacher*. In words borrowed from the Latin, however, the termination *-or* is usually retained ; as, *govern, governor ; aviate, aviator*.

3. Nouns signifying *action*, as distinguished from the *agent* or *doer*, are regularly formed by adding the termination *-ing*, to a verb ; as, *play, playing*. Sometimes, however, they are formed by adding *-ment, -age, -ance, -ery*, etc. ; as, *commandment, tillage, appearance, prudery*, etc.

4. Many nouns derived from the Latin are formed by adding *-ion* to the verb ; as, *correct, correction ; distort, distortion*.

5. Nouns denoting *character* or *habit* are derived from verbs or adjectives, by adding *-ard* ; as, *dote, dotard ; drunk, drunkard*.

6. Adjectives are derived from nouns (1) by adding *y* ; as, *health, healthy* ; (2) by adding *ous* ; as, *courage, courageous* ; (3) by adding *ful* ; as, *joy, joyful* ; (4) by adding *some* ; as, *toil, toilsome* ; (5) by adding *ish* ; as, *child, childish* ; (6) by adding *ly* ; as, *man, manly*. Adverbs of quality are usually formed in this way ; (7) by adding *able* ; as, *answer, answerable* ; (8) by adding *en* ; as, *gold, golden*.

7. Verbs are sometimes derived from nouns, adjectives, and adverbs ; (1) without change of form ; as, *salt, warm, forward* ; (2) by lengthening the vowel or softening the consonant ; as, *grass, graze* ; (3) by adding *en* ; as, *strength, strengthen*.

8. Adverbs of quality or likeness are usually formed by adding the termination *-ly* to the positive adjective ; as, *wise, wisely*. In which case it is equivalent to *after the manner of* what the preceding word expresses ; or, *in the manner or force and value* of the preceding word. Adverbs which are thus formed from their adjectives without any variation of meaning, are frequently omitted in the dictionary, because the adjective sufficiently explains the word.

Division of Words into Syllables

As a general principle, it may be observed that the syllables of a word are those divisions which are made in a correct pronunciation of it. The following are, perhaps, the only definite rules that can be given on the subject :

1. Two consonants forming but one sound, as, *ng, ch, th, ph, sh, wh*, are never separated.

2. The termination *-cean, -cian, -ceous, -cious, -cial, -tian, -tion, -tious, -tial, -geon, -gian, -geous, -gious, -sion*, and *-sier* are seldom divided ; as, *o-cean, na-tion, cap-tious*, etc.

3. Compound words are commonly separated into the simple words of which they are composed ; as, *care-less, bee-hive, rail-road*.

4. The termination *-ed*, though not always pronounced separately, is regarded in writing as a distinct syllable ; as, *love, lov-ed*.

5. Derivative and grammatical terminations should generally be separated from the radical word ; as, *great-ly, teach-er*.

Abbreviations Used in this Dictionary

aadjective	EEast	JapJapanese
abbrabbreviation	EcclEcclesiastic	JavJavanese
accaccusative	EconEconomics	JurispJurisprudence
advadverb	EgyptEgyptian	LLatin
AfrAfrican	E. IndEast Indian	L. GerLow German
AgricAgriculture	ElecElectricity	litliterally
AlgAlgebra	EmbryEmbryology	LithLithuanian
AmAmerican	EngEnglish	L. LLate or Low Latin
Am. IndAmerican Indian	EntomEntomology	MMiddle
AnatAnatomy	—"equivalent to"	mmile or miles
Anglo-IndAnglo-Indian	espespecially	MalayMalayan
AntAntonyms	EtymEtymology	mascmasculine
AnthropAnthropology	exclamexclamation	MathMathematics
AntiqAntiquities	femfeminine	M. DutMiddle Dutch
ArArabic	figfiguratively	MechMechanics
ArchArchitecture	FinnFinnish	MedMedicine
ArithArithmetic	FlemFlemish	M. EngMiddle English
artarticle	FortFortification	MetalMetallurgy
A. S.Anglo-Saxon	FoundFounding	MetaphysMetaphysics
AstrolAstrology	FrFrench	MetrolMetrology
AstronAstronomy	FriesFriesian	MexMexican
BengBengalese	freqfrequentative	MilMilitary
BibHoly Bible	futfuture	MinMinerology
BiolBiology	GaelGaelic	M. LMediaeval Latin
BohemBohemian	gengenitive	MorphMorphology
BolBolivian	GeodGeodesy	MythMythology
BotBotany	GeogGeography	NNorth
BulgBulgarian	GeolGeology	nnoun
BrazBrazilian	GeomGeometry	N. AmNorth American
BretBreton	GerGerman	Nat. HistNatural History
CalCalculus	GothGothic	NautNautical
CanadCanadian	GrGreek	NavNavigation
capcapital initial	GramGrammar	N. ENorth East
CarpCarpentry	HHigh	neutneuter
CeltCeltic	HebHebrew	N. LNew Latin
cf(confer) compare	HerHeraldry	nomnominative
CeramCeramics	HindHindustani	NormNorman
ChalChaldean	HistHistory	NorwNorwegian
ChemChemistry	HortHorticulture	n. plnoun plural
ChinChinese	HungHungarian	NumisNumismatics
Civ. EnginCivil Engineering	HydraulHydraulics	N. WNorth West
Class. MythClassical Mythology	HydrosHydrostatics	OOld
cogcognate	IceIcelandic	O. BulgOld Bulgarian
CollogColloquial	IchthIchthyology	obsobsolete
compcomparative	imperimperative	O. DutOld Dutch
ConcholConchology	IndIndian	O. FrOld French
conjconjunction	indindicative	O. FriesOld Friesian
contrcontraction	indeclindeclinable	O. GaelOld Gaelic
CoptCoptic	indefindefinite	O. H. GerOld High German
corrupcorruption	Indo-EurIndo-European	O. ItOld Italian
CosmogCosmography	infInfinitive	O. L. GerOld Low German
CymCymric	interjInterjection	O. NOld Norse
DanDanish	IrIrish	oppopposed
—"derived from"	irregIrregular	OptOptics
dialdialectical	ItItalian	OrnithOrnithology
dimdiminutive		O. SOld Saxon
DutDutch		O. SwOld Swedish

Abbreviations Used in this Dictionary—(Continued)

<i>p</i>past	<i>prob</i>probably	<i>superl</i>superlative
<i>Paint</i>Painting	<i>pron</i>pronoun	<i>Surg</i>Surgery
<i>Pal</i>Paleontology	<i>Pros</i>Prosody	<i>Surv</i>Surveying
<i>pass</i>passive	<i>pr. p</i>present participle	<i>Sw</i>Swedish
<i>Pathol</i>Pathology	<i>prov</i>provincial	<i>S. W</i>South West
<i>perh</i>perhaps	<i>Prov. E</i>Provincial English	<i>Syn</i>Synonyms
<i>Pers</i>Persian	<i>Psych</i>Psychology	<i>Syr</i>Syrian
<i>pers</i>person	<i>p. t</i>past tense	
<i>persp</i>perspective		<i>Teut</i>Teutonic
<i>Peruv</i>Peruvian	<i>Rhet</i>Rhetoric	<i>Theol</i>Theology
<i>Petrol</i>Petrology	<i>Rom</i>Roman	<i>Theos</i>Theosophy
<i>Pg</i>Portuguese	<i>Roum</i>Roumanian	<i>Therap</i>Therapeutics
<i>Pharm</i>Pharmacy	<i>Russ</i>Russian	<i>Tib</i>Tibetan
<i>Phen</i>Phenician		<i>Telegr</i>Telegraphy
<i>Phil</i>Philosophy	<i>S</i>South	<i>Topog</i>Topography
<i>Philol</i>Philology	<i>S. Af</i>South African	<i>Trig</i>Trigonometry
<i>Phon</i>Phonetics	<i>S. Am</i>South American	<i>Turk</i>Turkish
<i>Phonog</i>Phonography	<i>Sans</i>Sanskrit	
<i>Photog</i>Photography	<i>Scand</i>Scandinavian	<i>U. S</i>United States of America
<i>Phren</i>Phrenology	<i>Sc</i>Scotch	
<i>Phys</i>Physiology	<i>Sculpt</i>Sculpture	<i>v</i>verb
<i>pl</i>plural	<i>S. E</i>South East	<i>v. aux</i>verb auxiliary
<i>Pneum</i>Pneumatics	<i>sing</i>singular	<i>Vet</i>Veterinary
<i>Pol</i>Polish	<i>Slav</i>Slavonic	<i>vi</i>verb intransitive
<i>Polit. Econ</i>Political Economy	<i>Sociol</i>Sociology	<i>vt</i>verb transitive
<i>Pom</i>Pomology	<i>Sp</i>Spanish	
<i>poss</i>possessive	<i>Sport</i>Sporting	<i>W</i>West
<i>p. p</i>past participle	<i>sq. m</i>square miles	<i>Wel</i>Welsh
<i>pref</i>preface	<i>St</i>Saint	
<i>prep</i>preposition	<i>Stock Exch</i>Stock Exchange	<i>Zool</i>Zoology
<i>prim</i>primitive	<i>subj</i>subjunctive	
<i>Print</i>Printing	<i>sup</i>supine	

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

ā	as in pale, paid, freight, prey, great.
a	“ hat, pad, fan, shall.
ā	“ task, trance, clasp, shaft, glass.
ä	“ far, alms, father, half, laugh, ah.
ä	“ fall, talk, author, awe, fought, form.
ā	“ fare, hair, bear, their, where.
a	“ above, diamond, sofa, templar.
ē	“ me, machine, meat, sweet, bier.
e	“ met, equity, bury, terrible.
ē	“ her, earn, bird, firm.
ī	“ mite, mine, my, might, height.
i	“ mit, abyss, division, enmity.
ō	“ go, hold, coal, snow, tableau.
o	“ not, comma, folly, was, what.
ö	“ move, too, food, rule, rude.
o	“ wolf, woman, book, would, pull.

ū	as in mute, stew, your, union, mature.
u	“ hut, sun, hurry, rustic, onion.
ū	“ burn, furl, cur, world.
ü	“ Scotch gude, French sud.
oi	“ oil, voice, boy, oyster.
ow	“ how, town, thou, found.
kh	“ Scotch loch, German Loch.
ng	“ singsong.
th	“ thin, through, wealth, breath.
th	“ then, thou, breathe, soothe.
g	“ go, dog, begin, bigger.
j	“ ginger, longitude, hedge.
s	“ sense, loose, stay, force, acid.
z	“ zeal, lazy, easy, clothes, suffice.
zh	“ closure, cohesion, grazier, mirage.

SIGNS

- derived from.
 = equivalent to.

[A-], [a-] A bracketed large or small letter with hyphen indicates that a capital or lower case initial respectively is used when the word has the particular meaning immediately following the sign.

NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A



A (ā), *n.* [*pl.* A'S (āz).] First letter in the alphabet. It has seven sounds (see *Key to the Pronunciation*), and sometimes represents the short *o*, as in *what*, and the short *e*, as in *many*. [Phen. *aleph*, *ox*.]

A (ā or ȁ), *indef. art. or a.* One; any; every. Used for **AN** before words beginning with a consonant or consonant sound; as, *a man, a house, a unit*. [A. S. *ān*, one.]

A-, *prefix.* I. As an Anglo-Saxon prefix, *a-* signifies: *at, from, in, of, on, out, to*. II. As a prefix to Latin and Greek words, *a-* represents: 1. L. *ab-*. 2. L. *ad-*. 3. L. *ex-*, as in *abash, amend*. 4. Gr. *a-* (before a vowel *an-*), a negative, known as *alpha privative*.

AACHEN (ä'khen), *n.* Aix-la-Chapelle, city and district in Germany.

AAR (är), *n.* River in Switzerland.

AARDVARK (ärd'värk), *n.* [Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*)] South African ground-hog. [Dut. *aarde*, earth, and *vark*, dim. of *varken*, pig.]

AARDWOLF (ärd'wɔlf), *n.* Earthwolf of South Africa. [Dut. *aarde*, earth, and *wolf*, wolf.]

AB-, *prefix.* Away, off, from, as *absolve, abrade, abdicate*. [L. *ab*, of, off.]

AB (ab), *n.* Fifth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, corresponding very nearly to August.

ABA (ab'ā), *n.* Fabric woven from the hair of camels or goats in Syria and Arabia or a wrap made of it.

ABACA (ab-ā-kä'), *n.* Native name in the



[Aardvark (*Orycteropus capensis*)]



Aardwolf (*Proteles lalandi*).

ABAMA

Philippine Islands for the Manila hemp plant; also its fiber, produced only in the Philippines.

ABACK (ā-bak'), *adv. Naut.* So as to be pressed back against the mast, said of sails; backward.—*Taken aback.* 1. *Naut.* Pressed back or against the mast by a sudden gust of wind. 2. Taken by surprise; confounded; disconcerted; disappointed.

ABACTINAL (ab-ak'ti-nəl), *a. Zool.* Remote from the actinal or oral area; without rays; opposed to **ACTINAL**.

ABACUS (ab'ā-kus), *n.* 1. Level tablet crowning the capital of a column. 2. Kind of calculating device, usually consisting of parallel cords or wires upon which sliding balls or beads are strung, used in China and Japan and other eastern countries for making calculations. [L.—Gr. *abax*, counting table.]

ABAFT (ā-bäft'), *adv. and prep. Naut.* On hind part of ship. [A. S. *a*, by, *aft*.]

SYN. Behind; after; rearward. **ANT.** Forward; fore; front.

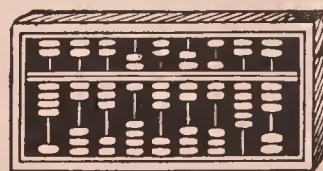
ABAISSER (ā-bā'sēr), *n.* Burnt ivory; animal charcoal; bone black. [Of uncertain origin.]

ABALONE (ab-ā-iō'ne), *n. Zool.* Shell-fish having an ear-shaped univalve shell, lined with mother of pearl, common on the Pacific coast; sea-ear. [Etym. doubtful.]

ABAMA (ā-bā'mā), *n. Bot.* Genus of bog plants, including the bog asphodel of Europe (*Abama ossifragum*) and



Abacá (*Musa textilis*).



Chinese Abacus.



Abalone (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

the American bog asphodel (*Abama amerl-canum*). [Ety. doubtful.]

ABAMBOU (ä-bäm'bō), *n.* *Afr. Myth.* Evil spirit in whose house a fire is always kept burning, and who is supposed to have the power of causing sickness and death.

ABAMURUS (ab-ä-mū'rus), *n.* Second wall erected for the purpose of strengthening another one; buttress. [L. *murus*, wall.]

ABANDON (ä-bäng-däng'), *n.* Full surrender to natural impulse; careless ease. [Fr.]

ABANDON (ä-ban'dun), *vt.* [pr.p. **ABAN'DONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABAN'DONED** (ä-ban'dund).] 1. Give up entirely; forsake; relinquish. 2. Yield or resign (one's self), as to vice. [Fr. *abandonner*; from *à bandon*, at liberty.]

SYN. Abdicate; abjure; cease; cede; forego; renounce; surrender; vacate; leave; desert. **ANT.** Keep; hold; retain; maintain; uphold; cherish; protect; support.

ABANDONED (ä-ban'dund), *a.* 1. Deserted. 2. Wholly given up to vice; hopelessly depraved; profligate; shameless.

ABANDONMENT (ä-ban'dun-ment), *n.* 1. Act of abandoning. 2. State of being abandoned; desertion; relinquishment.

ABARIS (ab'ä-ris), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Scythian in the age of Croesus, who traveled through the air on an arrow received from Apollo.

ABASE (ä-bäs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ABA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABASED** (ä-bäst').] Humble; degrade; debase. [Fr. *abaisser*, to lower.]

SYN. Lower; humiliate; depress; demean; dishonor; disgrace. **ANT.** Promote; exalt; elevate; raise; dignify; uplift.

ABASEMENT (ä-bäs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of bringing low or humbling. 2. State of being brought low; degradation; humiliation.

ABASH (ä-bash'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ABASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABASHED** (ä-basht').] Confuse with the feeling of inferiority or guilt. [O. Fr. *esbahir*; Fr. *ébahir*, astonish.]

SYN. Shame; disconcert; confuse; decompose; confound; humble; humiliate; dishearten; mortify. **ANT.** Countenance; cheer; encourage; rally; uphold; animate.

ABASHMENT (ä-bash'ment), *n.* Confusion produced by shame; consternation; shame.

ABASIA (ä-bä'zhl-ä), *n.* *Pathol.* Inability to co-ordinate action of muscles in walking. [Gr. *a priv.* and *basis*, rhythmical movement.]

ABATABLE (ä-bä'tä-bl), *a.* Capable of being abated.

ABATE (ä-bät'), *v.* [pr.p. **ABA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABA'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Deduct from; lessen. 2. *Law.* Put an end to, as a nuisance. 3. Remit, as a tax. II. *vi.* 1. Become less. 2. Become void; fail. [O. Fr. *abatre*, cut or beat down.]

SYN. Diminish; reduce; decrease; lower; mitigate; remove; moderate; terminate;

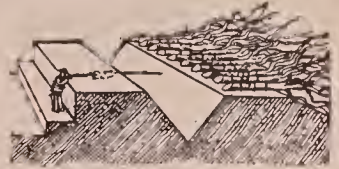
suppress; decline; subside; relax. **ANT.** Increase; magnify; aggravate; extend; enlarge; amplify; prolong; continue; augment; intensify; rage; revolve.

ABATEMENT (ä-bät'ment), *n.* 1. Act of abating. 2. State of being abated. 3. Amount of reduction. 4. *Law.* Intrusion.

ABATIS, ABATTIS

(ab'ä-tis), *n.* Rampart of trees felled and laid side by side to hinder assault.

[See **FORTIFICATION**.] [Fr.]



Abatis.

ABATTOIR (ä-bä-twär'), *n.* Slaughterhouse. [Fr.]

ABAXIAL (ab-aks'i-äl), **ABAXILE** (ab-aks'il), *a.* *Bot.* Away from the axis, applied to an embryo out of the axis of the seed. [AB- and AXIAL.]

ABBA (ab'ä), *n.* Father. [Chal. and Syr.]

ABBACY (ab'ä-si), *n.* Office of an abbot.

ABBÉ (ä-bä'), *n.* Fr. term for *abbot*, often used as a mere honorary title for an ecclesiastic devoted to literature.

ABBESS (ab'es), *n.* Lady superior of a nunnery. [O. Fr. fem. of *abbas*, abbot.]

ABBEY (ab'e), *n.* 1. Monastery under an abbot or abbess. 2. Church attached to it.

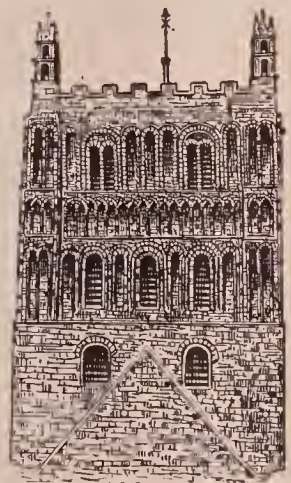
ABBOT (ab'ut), *n.* [fem. **AB'BESS**.] Superior of an abbey. [L. *abbas* — Syr. *ä b b a*, father.]

ABBRVIATE (ab-brē'vi-ät), *vt.* [pr.p. **ABBR'VIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABBR'VIATED**.] 1. Reduce to smaller compass; abridge; shorten. 2. *Math.* Reduce to lower terms.

SYN. Condense; curtail; epitomize; summarize. **ANT.** Lengthen; extend; prolong; elongate; elaborate; amplify; enlarge; dilate; expand.

ABBREVIATED (ab-brē'vi-ä-ted) *a.* 1. Shortened; abridged. 2. *Bot.* Term used in comparative descriptions to indicate that one part is shorter than another. Thus an *abbreviated* calyx is one which is shorter than the tube of the corolla.

ABBREVIATION (ab-brē-vi-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of shortening. 2. Shortened form, as Mr. for Mister. Summary; abridgment.



Abbey.



Flower of *Pulmonaria maritima*, with abbreviated calyx (A).

ABDICATE (ab'di-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* AB'DICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AB'DICATED.] I. *vt.* Give up; renounce; abandon, as a high office. II. *vi.* Renounce or give up some claim, right or power. [L. *ab*, from, and *dico*, proclaim.]

ABDICATION (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* Act of abdicating.

ABDICATOR (ab'di-kā-tūr), *n.* One who abdicates, gives up, or renounces.

ABDOMEN (ab-dō'men), *n.* Part of body between thorax and pelvis. [L.]

ABDOMINAL (ab-dom'i-nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated in or on the abdomen. 2. Having fins situated on the abdomen; as an *abdominal* fish.



Abdominal Fish.

ABDUCT (ab-duk't'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABDUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABDUCT'ED.] Carry away, especially, furtively or by force. [L. *ab*, off, and *duco*, lead.]

ABDUCTION (ab-duk'shun), *n.* Act of abducting; act of carrying off or kidnaping.

ABDUCTOR (ab-duk'tūr), *n.* 1. One guilty of abduction. 2. *Anat.* Muscle that pulls back.

ABEAM (ā-bēm'), *adv.* *Naut.* In a line at right angles to a vessel's keel; on the beam.

ABED (ā-bed'), *adv.* In bed; on the bed.

ABERRATION (ab-ēr-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Wandering from the right path. 2. Mental derangement. [L. *ab*, from, and *erro*, wander.]

ABET (ā-bet'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABET'TED.] Incite by encouragement or aid (chiefly in a bad sense). [O. Fr. *abeter*=*ā*, to, and *beter*, bait.]

ABETMENT (ā-bet'ment), *n.* Act of abetting.

ABETTER (ā-bet'ēr), **ABETTOR** (ā-bet'ūr), *n.* One who abets or aids another in crime.

ABEYANCE (ā-bā'ans), *n.* State of suspension; temporary inactivity; dormancy; expectation. [Fr. *ā*, to, and *bayer*, gape in expectation.]

ABHOR (ab-har'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABHOR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABHORRED (ab-hard').] Regard with extreme repugnance; detest; abominate; loathe. [L. *ab*, from, and *horreo*, shrink.]

SYN. See HATE.

ABHORRENCE (ab-hor'ens), *n.* 1. Feeling of utter repugnance. 2. That which causes extreme loathing.

SYN. Antipathy; aversion; detestation; disgust; loathing; hatred; repugnance; revulsion. ANT. Admiration; appreciation; approval; delight; pleasure; satisfaction.

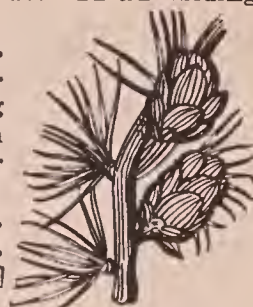
ABHORRENT (ab-hor'ent), *a.* 1. Causing repugnance. 2. Repugnant (to).

ABIDE (ā-bid'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ABI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABODE (ā-bōd').] I. *vt.* 1. Bide or wait for. 2. Endure; tolerate. II. *vi.* Continue; dwell, stay. [A. S. *abidan*=*a*, to, and *bidan*, wait.]

ABIDING (ā-bi'ding), *a.* Continuing; permanent; durable; steadfast.

ABIDINGLY (ā-bi'ding-li), *adv.* In an abiding manner.

ABIES (ab'i-ēz), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of pine trees, including the firs, having erect cones and evergreen leaves. [L. *abies*, silver fir-tree.]



ABILITY (ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ABIL'ITIES.] 1. Power. 2. Faculty. [See ABLE.]

SYN. Skill; talent; capacity; capability. Branch of *Abies*.

ANT. Incapacity; inability; incompetency.

ABIOGENESIS (ab-i-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Production of living matter from that which is not living. [A-, BIO- and GENESIS.]

ABJECT (ab'jekt), *a.* Mean; base; despicable, contemptible. [L. *abjectus*, cast away—*ab*, away, and *jacio*, throw.]

ABJECTLY (ab-jekt'li), *adv.* In an abject manner; basely; servilely.

ABJECTNESS (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* Degraded state or condition; abjection.

ABJURATION (ab-jör-ā'shun), *n.* Act of abjuring; official renunciation on oath.

ABJURE (ab-jör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABJUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABJURED (ab-jörd').] Renounce solemnly or on oath. [L. *ab*, off, and *juro*, swear.]

SYN. See ABANDON.

ABLATIVE (ab'la-tiv), *a.* *Gram.* Expressing separation, as the *ablative* case. [L. *ablativus*—*ab*, from, and *latus*, carried.]

ABLAUT (ab'lowt), *n.* *Philol.* Substitution of one vowel for another in the body of a word, especially in strong verbs to indicate tense change; as, *sting*, *stung*. [Ger. *ab*, off, and *laut*, sound.]

ABLAZE (ā-biāz'), *adv.* and *a.* 1. On fire; blazing. 2. Ardent with desire or excitement.

ABLE (ā'bi), *a.* 1. Having sufficient power or skill; competent. 2. Intellectually qualified; capable. [O. Fr.—L. *habilis*—*habeo*, have.]

-ABLE, *suffix.* Able to be; fit to be. [L. -*abilis*.]

ABLE-BODIED (ā'bi-bod-id), *a.* Having a strong body; as, an *able-bodied* sailor.

ABLUTION (ab lö'shun), *n.* 1. Act of washing. 2. Cleansing liquid. [L. *ablutio*.]

ABLY (ā'bli), *adv.* In an able manner.

ABNEGATION (ab-ne-gā'shun), *n.* Self-denial.

ABNORMAL (ab-nar'mal), *a.* Not normal; irregular. [AB-, and NORMAL.]

ABNORMALLY (ab-narm'a-li), *adv.* In an abnormal manner; irregularly; unnaturally.

ABNORMITY (ab-narm'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ABNORM'ITIES.] Irregularity; deformity.

ABOARD (ā-bōrd'), I. *adv.* On board; in a ship; on a train. II. *prep.* On board of.

ABODE (ā-bōd'), *n.* 1. Dwelling place; home. 2. Act, state, or time of abiding.

ABODE (ā-bōd'). Past tense of ABIDE.

ABOLISH (ā-boi'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABOL'ISHING;

p.t. and *p.p.* **ABOLISHED** (ə-bol'isht).] Put an end to. [L. *ab*, from, and *oleo*, grow.]

SYN. Abrogate; revoke; repeal; annul; annihilate. **ANT.** Support; sustain; reinstate; confirm; establish.

ABOLISHABLE (ə-bol'ish-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being abolished; abatable; repealable.

ABOLISHMENT (ə-bol'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of abolishing. 2. State or fact of being abolished; abrogation; abolition.

ABOLITION (ab-o'llsh'un), *n.* Act of abolishing; state of being abolished.

ABOLITIONIST (ab-o'llsh'un-ist), *n.* One who favors the abolition of anything, especially slavery; member of anti-slavery party.

ABOMINABLE (ə-bom'i-nə-bl), *a.* Deserving to be abominated; hateful; detestable.

SYN. Execrable; foul; abhorrent. **ANT.** Admirable; delightful; lovely.

ABOMINABLENESS (ə-bom'i-nə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being abominable.

ABOMINABLY (ə-bom'i-nə-bli), *adv.* In an abominable manner; detestably; execrably.

ABOMINATE (ə-bom'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ABOMINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABOMINATED**.] Regard with loathing; detest extremely. [L. *abominatus*, *p.p.* of *abominor*, turn from as of bad omen.]

SYN. Abhor; hate. **ANT.** Admire.

ABOMINATION (ə-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Extreme aversion; detestation. 2. Abominable thing, condition or action.

ABORIGINAL (ab-o-rij'i-nəl), *I. a.* Primitive; first. *II. n.* A first or original inhabitant. [L. *ab*, from, and *origo*, beginning.]

ABORIGINES (ab-o-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* of the rare *sing.* **ABORIGINE.** People living in a country when first known; aboriginals.

ABORTION (ə-bər'shun), *n.* 1. Premature birth. 2. Anything which fails of reaching maturity. [L. *ab*, away, and *orior*, begin.]

ABORTIVE (ə-bər'tiv), *a.* 1. Incompletely developed. 2. Misconducting. 3. Causing abortion. 4. Unsuccessful.

ABOUND (ə-bownd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **'ABOUNDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABOUND'ED**.] Be or have in great plenty. [L. *abundo*, to overflow, from *unda*, a wave.]

SYN. Teem; swarm; overflow. **ANT.** Lack; want.

ABOUT (ə-bowt'), *I. prep.* Round on the outside; around; here and there in; near to; concerning; engaged in. *II. adv.* Around; nearly; here and there.—*Bring about*, cause to take place.—*Come about*, take place.—*Go about*, prepare to do. [A. S. *abutan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, *utan*, outside.]

ABOVE (ə-buv'), *I. prep.* On the up side; higher than; more than; beyond; superior to. *II. adv.* Overhead; in a higher position, order, or power; in heaven. [A. S. *abufan*—*a*, on, *be*, by, and *ufan*, high.]

ABOVE (ə-buv'), *I. a.* Given or said in a preceding part. *II. n.* That which is above.

ABOVEBOARD (ə-buv'bōrd), *a.* and *adv.* Open; fairly; without trickery.

ABRACADABRA (ab-rə-kə-dab'ra), *n.* A cabalistic word or group of letters, used as a charm. **ABRACADABRA**
A B R A C A D A B R A
A B R A C A D A B
A B R A C A D A
A B R A C A D
A B R A C A
A B R A C
A B R A
A B R
A B
A

ABRADANT (ab-rā'dant), *n.* Substance used for abrading, as emery or sand.

ABRADE (ab-rād'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ABRA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABRA'DED**.] Scrape off. [L. *ab*, off, and *rado*, scrape.]

ABRASION (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of scraping or rubbing off. 2. Matter scraped off.

ABREAST (ə-brest'), *adv.* 1. Side by side; evenly advanced. 2. *Elec.* Having like poles connected; in multiple arc.

ABRIDGE (ə-brij'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ABRIDGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABRIDGED** (ə-brijd').] 1. Shorten by condensing; epitomize. 2. Deprive of, as a right or privilege. [Fr. *abreger*;—L. *ab* (for *ad*), to, and *brevis*, short.]

ABRIDGMENT (ə-brij'ment), *n.* 1. Act of abridging. 2. State of being abridged. 3. Abridged form; compendium; digest.

ABROAD (ə-brəd'), *adv.* 1. Out of doors; at large. 2. In foreign lands. 3. In circulation. 4. Expansively; widely; broadly.

ABROGATE (ab-ro-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AB'ROGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AB'ROGATED**.] Repeal; annul. [L. *ab*, from, and *rogo*, ask.]

ABROGATION (ab-ro-gā'shun), *n.* Act of abrogating; annulment; repeal.

ABROGATIVE (ab-ro-gā-tiv), *a.* Tending or meant to abrogate.

ABRUPT (ab-rupt'), *a.* 1. Ending as though broken off. 2. Very steep. 3. Unexpected; sudden. 4. Unceremonious; brusque. [L. *ab*, off, and *rumpo*, break.]

ABRUPTLY (ab-rupt'li), *adv.* In an abrupt manner.

ABRUPTNESS (ab-rupt'nes), *n.* State or quality of being abrupt.

ABS-, *prefix.* Same as *ab-*. Used before *c* and *t*, as in *abscond*, *abstract*,

ABSCISSA (ab-sis'sə), *n.* The straight line cut off or intercepted between the vertex of a curve and an ordinate, measured along the principal axis. [L. *abscissus*, cut off.]

ABSCISS (ab'ses), *n.* Collection of pus within some tissue of the body; tumor. [L. *abs*, away, and *cedo*, go.]

ABSCOND (ab-skond'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ABSCONDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABSCOND'ED**.] Hide one's self; go away suddenly and secretly. [L. *abs*, from, or away, and *condo*, hide.]

ABSENCE (ab'sens), *n.* 1. Being away or not present. 2. Inattention. 3. Want.

fāte, fat, tāsks, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

ABSENT (ab-sent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABSENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSENT'ED.] Keep one's self away: now used only reflexively.

ABSENT (ab'sent), *a.* 1. Not present. 2. Inattentive; absent-minded. [L.]

ABSENTEE (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* One who is absent from his employment, station, or country.

ABSENT-MINDED (ab-sent-mind'ed), *a.* Absorbed in thought; inattentive.

ABSINTH, ABSINTHE, (ab'sinth), *n.* Liquor flavored with wormwood. [Fr. *absinthe*—L. *absinthium*, wormwood.]

ABSOLUTE (ab'so-löt), *a.* 1. Complete; perfect. 2. Unlimited; free from conditions; arbitrary. 3. Free from mixture; unadulterated. 4. Positive; unquestionable. [L. *absolutus*, *p.p.* of *absolve*. See ABSOLVE.]

SYN. Entire; unconditional; unequivocal; actual; real. **ANT.** Incomplete; conditional; relative; limited; accountable.

ABSOLUTELY (ab'so-löt-il), *adv.* With no restriction as to amount, relation or condition.

ABSOLUTENESS (ab'so-löt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being absolute.

ABSOLUTION (ab-so-löt'shun), *n.* 1. Release from punishment. 2. Remission of sins.

ABSOLUTISM (ab'so-lö-tism), *n.* Principle of government without restriction.

ABSOLUTORY (ab-sol'ü-tö-ri), *a.* Absolving or tending to absolve.

ABSOLVABLE (ab-solv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being absolved.

ABSOLVATORY (ab-solv'a-tö-ri), *a.* Having power to absolve.

ABSOLVE (ab-solv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABSOLV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSOLVED (ab-solv'd').] Released from obligation or guilt; pardon. [L. *absolve*; *ab*, from, and *solvo*, loose.]

ABSORB (ab-sərb'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABSORB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSORBED (ab-sərb'd').] 1. Suck up; drink in. 2. Swallow up; engulf. 3. Engross the whole attention; occupy fully. [L. *absorbeo*, suck in.]

SYN. Imbibe; engulf; engross. **ANT.** Disgorge; exude; radlate; emit.

ABSORBABILITY (ab-sərb-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being absorbable.

ABSORBABLE (ab-sərb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being absorbed.

ABSORBENT (ab-sərb'ent), *I. a.* Producing absorption; tending to absorb. *II. n.* That which absorbs or has a tendency to absorb.

ABSORPTION (ab-sərp'shun), *n.* 1. Act of absorbing. 2. State of being absorbed.

ABSORPTIVE (ab-sərp'tiv), *a.* Having power to absorb.

ABSTAIN (ab-stān'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ABSTAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSTAINED (ab-stānd').] Refrain (from). [Fr. *abstenir*—L. *abs*, from, and *teneo*, hold.]

ABSTAINER (ab-stān'ēr), *n.* One who abstains; teetotaler.

ABSTEMIOUS (ab-stē'ml-us), *a.* Sparing in food, drink, or enjoyment; temperate. [L.]

ABSTEMIOUSLY (ab-stē'ml-us-ll), *adv.* In an abstemious manner.

ABSTEMIOUSNESS (ab-stē'mi-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being abstemious; abstinence.

ABSTENTION (ab-sten'shun), *n.* Act of abstaining. [See ABSTAIN.]

ABSTERGE (ab-stēj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABSTERG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSTERGED (ab-stēj'd').] Wipe away; cleanse; purge. [L. *ab*, away, and *tergeo*, wipe.]

ABSTERGENT (ab-stēr'jent), *I. a.* Serving to cleanse; cleansing; purging. *II. n.* That which cleanses or purges; detergent.

ABSTERSION (ab-stēr'shun), *n.* Act of cleansing by lotions. [L. *abstersio*.]

ABSTINENCE (ab'sti-nens), *n.* Abstaining or refraining, especially from some indulgence. [See ABSTAIN.]

ABSTINENT (ab'sti-nent), *a.* Practicing abstinence; abstemious; temperate; continent.

ABSTRACT (ab-strakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ABSTRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ABSTRACT'ED.] 1. Take away; separate; purloin. 2. Epitomize. 3. Consider apart.

SYN. Remove; purloin; withdraw; distinguish. **ANT.** Complete; combine.

ABSTRACT (ab'strakt). *I. a.* Conceived apart from matter or particular case, as an abstract number (the opposite of *concrete*). *II. n.* 1. Summary; abridgment. 2. That which is withdrawn or separated; essence. [L. *abs*, away, and *traho*, *tractum*, draw.]

SYN. See ABRIDGMENT.

ABSTRACTED (ab-strakt'ed), *a.* 1. Separated; abstruse; difficult. 2. Absent-minded.

ABSTRACTEDLY (ab-strakt'ed-ll), *adv.* In an abstracted or absent-minded manner.

ABSTRACTION (ab-strak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of abstracting. 2. State of being abstracted. 3. That which is abstracted; mental conception.

ABSTRACTIVE (ab-strakt'iv), *a.* Having the power or quality of abstracting.

ABSTRACTLY (ab-strakt'li), *adv.* 1. In an abstract manner. 2. In the manner of an abstract or summary.

ABSTRACTNESS (ab-strakt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being abstract; abstruseness.

ABSTRUSE (ab-strös'), *a.* Difficult to understand. [L. *abs*, away, and *trudo*, *trusum*, thrust.]

ABSTRUSELY (ab-strös'li), *adv.* In an abstruse manner.

ABSTRUSENESS (ab-strös'nes), *n.* Quality of being abstruse.

ABSURD (ab-sürd'), *a.* Obviously unreasonable or false. [L. *ab*, very, and *surdus*, indistinct.]

ABSURDITY (ab-sürd'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ABSURDITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being absurd. 2. That which is absurd.

ABSURDLY (ab-sürd'li), *adv.* In a manner at variance with reason.

ABSURDNESS (ab-sûrd'nes), *n.* Quality of being absurd.

ABUNDANCE (a-bun'dans), *a.* Overflowing plenty. [See **ABOUND**.]

SYN. Profusion; repletion; wealth; amplitude; affluence; plenteousness. **ANT.** Rarity; scarcity; paucity; dearth.

ABUNDANT (a-bun'dant), *a.* In great supply; fully sufficient.

SYN. Copious; ample; pienteous; bountiful; rich; teeming; luxuriant. **ANT.** Inadequate; deficient; scant; scarce.

ABUNDANTLY (a-bun'dant-ly), *adv.* Amply; sufficiently; copiously.

ABUSE (a-bûz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ABU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABUSED** (a-bûzd').] 1. Put to an improper use. 2. Use in an illegitimate or improper sense. 3. Use ill. 4. Violate; defile. 5. Revile; vilify. [L. *abusus*, *p.p.* of *abuti*, misuse.]

ABUSE (a-bûs'), *n.* 1. Employment for a wrong purpose; misuse. 2. Corrupt practice. 3. Insulting language. 4. Cruel treatment. 5. Violation; defilement.

SYN. Misusage; misapplication; perversion; ill-treatment; invective; scurrility; opprobrium; vituperation.

ABUSIVE (a-bû'slv), *a.* Containing or practicing abuse.

ABUSIVELY (a-bû'slv-ly), *adv.* In an abusive manner.

ABUSIVENESS (a-bû'slv-nes), *n.* Quality of being abusive.

ABUT (a-but'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ABUTTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ABUTTED**.] Adjoin at the end; border upon; be contiguous. [Fr. *aboutir*, from *bout*, the end.]

ABUTMENT (a-but'ment), *n.* 1. Act or state of abutting. 2. Arch. Solid part, as of a pier or wall, against which an arch rests; supporting structure. 3. Mach. Fixed point from which resistance or reaction is obtained.

ABUTTAL (a-but'al), *n.* Act or state of abutting.

ABYSMAL (a-blz'mal), *a.* Bottomless; unending. [O. Fr. *abisme*.—M. L. *abyssimus*. See **ABYSS**.]

ABYSS (a-blz'), *n.* Bottomless gulf; vast depth or cavern. [Gr. *a priv.* (without), and *byssos*, bottom.]

SYN. Chasm; deep; depth; gulf. **ANT.** Hill; mount; summit.

ABYSSINIA (ab-i-sin'ia), *n.* Monarchy in Eastern Africa. Area 200,000 sq. m.

ABYSSINIAN (ab-i-sin'-an) I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Abyssinia, a country of N. E. Africa. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Abyssinia.

AC-, *prefix.* Assimilated form of *ad-* [before *c* and *q*.

-AC, *suffix.* Pertaining to; having the quality of, as *maniac*, one who has mania. [L. *-acus*—Gr. *-akos*.]

ACACIA (a-kā'shi-a), *n.* 1. Genus of thorny flowery plants with pinnate leaves. 2. [a-] Plant of this genus. [Gr. *akakia*—*akē*, point.]

ACADEMIC (ak-a-dem'ik), *n.* 1. Platonic philosopher. 2. [a-] Member of an academy.

ACADEMIC (ak-a-dem'ik), **ACADEMICAL** (ak-a-dem'-ik-al), *a.* Relating to an academy.

ACADEMICALLY (ak-a-dem'-i-kal-ly), *adv.* In an academic manner; scholarly.

ACADEMICALS (ak-a-dem'-i-kalz), *n.pl.* Dress prescribed by an academy, college, university, or other institution of learning.

ACADEMICIAN (ak-ad-e-mish'an), *n.* Member of an academy.

ACADEMY (a-kad'e-mi), *n.* 1. Originally, the school of Plato. 2. [a-] Society of artists, or men of letters. 3. [a-] Intermediate school. [Gr. *akademia*, the garden where Plato taught.]

ACANTHUS (a-kan'thus), *n.* 1. Prickly plant, *bear's* *breach*. 2. In architecture, an ornament resembling its leaf. [Gr. *akē*, point, and *anthos*, a flower.]

A CAPELLA (ä kä-pe'l'-ä). *Music.* In church style, without accompaniment. [It.]

ACARDIAC (a-kär'di-ak), *a.* Without a heart. [Gr. *a priv.* and *kardia*, heart.]

ACAULESCENCE (ak-a-les'ens), *n. Bot.* The absence of the aerial stem or axis.

ACCEDE (ak-sēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ACCE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCE'DED**.] 1. Agree; assent. 2. Come in possession; attain. [L. *ad*, to, and *cedo*, go.]

ACCELERANDO (ä-chā-lā-rän'dō), *adv. Music.* Hastening the movement. [It.]

ACCELERATE (ak-sel'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACCEL'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCEL'ERATED**.] I. *vt.* Increase the speed of; hasten the progress of. II. *vi.* Move more rapidly. [L. *ad*, to, and *celere*, swift.]

SYN. Hasten; hurry; expedite; speed; quicken; dispatch. **ANT.** Delay; obstruct; impede; hinder.

ACCELERATION (ak-sel'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of accelerating; increase of speed. 2. *Phys.* Rate of increase of velocity per unit of time.

ACCELERATIVE (ak-sel'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to accelerate; acceleratory.



Acacia (*Acacia Arabica*).



Acanthus (*Acanthus Spinousus*).



Menelek II., Emperor of Abyssinia. Born 1843.

ACCELERATOR (ak-sel'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Any agent or device that accelerates motion.

ACCELERATORY (ak-sel'ēr-ā-tō-rl), *a.* Accelerative.

ACCENT (ak'sent), *n.* 1. Modulation of the voice. 2. Stress on a syllable or word. 3. Mark used to indicate this stress. 4. Peculiar intonation of speech, as foreign accent. 5. *Music.* Strain which occurs at regular intervals of time. 6. [*pl.*] Words. [*L. accentus; from ad, to, and cano, sing.*]

ACCENT (ak-sent'), *vt.* [*pr.p. ACCENT'ING; p.t. and p.p. ACCENT'ED.*] Express or note the accent.

ACCENTUAL (ak-sen'tū-āl), *a.* Pertaining to accent.

ACCENTUATE (ak-sen'tū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p. ACCEN'TUATING; p.t. and p.p. ACCEN'TUATED.*] 1. Mark or pronounce with accent. 2. Give prominence to.

ACCENTUATION (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* Act or result of accentuating.

ACCEPT (ak-sept'), *vt.* [*pr.p. ACCEP'TING; p.p. ACCEP'TED.*] 1. Receive when offered. 2. Agree to. 3. Promise to pay. [*L. ad, to, and capio, take.*]

SYN. Take; admit; accede to; assent to; accommodate one's self to; listen to; grant; approve. **ANT.** Refuse; decline; reject; disown; disavow; ignore; repudiate.

ACCEPTABILITY (ak-sept-ā-bil'l-tl), *n.* Quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLE (ak-sept-ā-bl), *a.* Such as to be accepted; pleasing; agreeable.

ACCEPTABLENESS (ak-sept-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being acceptable.

ACCEPTABLY (ak-sept-ā-bll), *adv.* In an acceptable or pleasing manner.

ACCEPTANCE (ak-sept-āns), *n.* 1. Favorable reception. 2. Agreeing to terms. 3. Accepted bill.

ACCEPTATION (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Received meaning of a word. 2. Reception, coupled with approbation.

ACCEPTER (ak-sept'ēr), **ACCEPTOR** (ak-sept'ūr), *n.* One who accepts.

ACCESS (ak'ses or ak-ses'), *n.* 1. Admission to a place or person; approach; passage. 2. Addition; increase. [*See ACCEDE.*]

ACCESSARY (ak-ses'ā-rl). Same as **ACCESSORY**.

ACCESSIBLE (ak-ses'l-bl), *a.* That may be approached.

ACCESSIBILITY (ak-ses-l-bll'l-tl), *n.* Quality of being accessible.

ACCESSIBLY (ak-ses'i-bll), *adv.* In an accessible manner.

ACCESSION (ak-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Addition. 2. That which is added. 3. Attainment. 4. Assent. 5. *Med.* Approach of a disease.

ACCESSORY (ak-ses'ō-rl), *I. n.* [*pl. ACCES'SORIES.*] Abettor; accomplice; subordinate part. *II. a.* Contributing; aiding; abetting. [*Same as ACCESSARY.*] [*See ACCEDE.*]

SYN. Auxiliary; ally; accomplice; confederate; abettor; coadjutor; pal. **ANT.** Opponent; adversary; disputant; rival.

ACCIACCATURA (äch-yäk-kä-tö'rä), *n. Music.* 1. Grace note one-half step below a principal note. 2. Short appoggiatura. [*It.*]

ACCIDENCE (ak'sl-dens), *n.* 1. The part of grammar treating of the inflections of words (because these changes are "accidentals" of words and not "essentials"). 2. The rudiments of grammar or of any science or art. [*See ACCIDENT.*]

ACCIDENT (ak'sl-dent), *n.* 1. Undesigned, unforeseen, or unexpected occurrence, especially if it be calamitous; chance happening; casualty. 2. Unessential quality or property. 3. *Gram.* Inflection, as of number, gender, or case. [*L. ad, to, and cado, fall.*]

SYN. Misfortune; mishap; misadventure; contingency; hazard; chance. **ANT.** Fate; decree; plan; appointment.

ACCIDENTAL (ak-sl-den'tal), *I. a.* 1. Happening by chance. 2. Not essential. *II. n.* A non-essential feature or property.

ACCIDENTALLY (ak-si-den'tal-l), *adv.* In an accidental manner; by accident.

ACCIPITER (ak-slp'l-tēr), *n.* 1. *Zool.* One of the *Accipitres*; bird of prey. 2. *Surg.* Facial bandage with claw-shaped tails. [*L. from accipio, seize.*]

ACCIPITRAL (ak-slp'l-tral), *a.* Like a bird of prey; hawk-like.

ACCIPITRES (ak-slp'l-trēz), *n.pl. Zool.* Birds of prey; *Raptores*. [*L. pl. of accipiter.*]

ACCLAIM (ak-klām'), *v.* [*pr.p. ACCLAIM'ING; p.t. and p.p. ACCLAIMED* (ak-klāmd').] *I. vt.* Applaud. *II. vi.* Shout applause. [*L. ad, to, and clamo, shout.*]

ACCLAMATION (ak-klā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Shout of applause. 2. Formal, *viva voce* vote of approval; unanimous shout.

SYN. Applause; plaudit; exultation; approbation. **ANT.** Derision; hissing; disapprobation; censure; denunciation.

ACCLAMATORY (ak-klam-ā-tō-rl), *a.* Expressing approval by acclamation.

ACCLIMATABLE (ak-kli'mā-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being acclimated.

ACCLIMATE (ak-kli'māt), *vt.* [*pr.p. ACCLI'MATING; p.t. and p.p. ACCLI'MATED.*] Inure to a new climate. [*L. ad, to, and CLIMATE.*]

ACCLIMATION (ak-kli-mā'shun), *n.* Process of acclimating; state of being acclimated.

ACCLIMATIZATION (ak-kli-mā-tl-zā'shun), *n.* Process of acclimatizing.

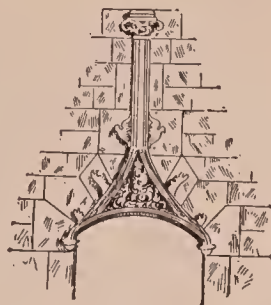
ACCLIMATIZE (ak-kli'mā-tiz), *v.* [*pr.p. ACCLI'MATIZING; p.t. and p.p. ACCLIMATIZED* (ak-kli'mā-tizd).] *I. vt.* Acclimate. *II. vi.* Become acclimated.

ACCLIVITY (ak-kliv'l-tl), *n.* [*pl. ACCLIV'ITIES.*] Upward slope. [*L. ad, to, and clivus, slope.*]

ACCLIVOUS (ak-kli'vus), *a.* Sloping upward; steep.

ACCOLADE (ak'ô-lād), *n.*
Arch. Curved ornamental molding.

ACCOMMODATE (ak-kom'o-dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACCOMMODATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCOMMODATED**.] 1. Comply with the wishes of; oblige. 2. Adapt; adjust; make suitable. 3. Supply; make provision for.



Accolade.

[*L. ad, to, and commodo, adapt.*]
ACCOMMODATING (ak-kom'o-dā-ting), *a.* Affording accommodation; obliging.

ACCOMMODATION (ak-kom-o-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Fitness; adjustment. 2. Provision of convenience. 3. Loan of money.

ACCOMMODATIVE (ak-kom'o-dā-tiv), *a.* 1. Disposed to accommodate. 2. Supplying accommodation.

ACCOMPANIMENT (ak-kum'pā-ni-ment), *n.* 1. That which accompanies, or attends. 2. *Music.* Instrumental part accompanying vocal part or parts; subsidiary instrumental part.

ACCOMPANIST (ak-kum'pā-nist), *n.* *Music.* Person who takes the subordinate part; one who plays the accompaniment.

ACCOMPANY (ak-kum'pā-ni), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACCOMPANYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCOMPANIED** (ak-kum'pā-nid).] I. *vt.* 1. Go along with. 2. Attend upon. 3. Be associated with. 4. *Music.* Perform the accompaniment. II. *vi.* Play the accompaniment. [*Fr. accompagner.* See **COMPANY**.]

SYN. Escort; convoy; follow. **ANT.**

Avoid; eschew; desert; leave; abandon.

ACCOMPLICE (ak-kom'plis), *n.* Associate in crime. [*L. ad, to, and complex, -icis, joined.*]

ACCOMPLISH (ak-kom'plish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACCOMPLISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCOMPLISHED** (ak-kom'plisht).] Perform, or effect; fulfill. [*L. ad, to, and compleo, fill up.*]

SYN. Achieve; effect; execute; perform; complete; consummate; fulfill; realize. **ANT.** Fail; miss; baffle; frustrate; ruin; collapse; founder; succumb.

ACCOMPLISHED (ak-kom'plisht), *a.* 1. Completed. 2. Having accomplishments.

ACCOMPLISHMENT (ak-kom'plish-ment), *n.* 1. Full performance of an undertaking; completion. 2. Ornamental acquirement.

ACCORD (ak-kård'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACCORDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCORD'ED**.] I. *vt.* Grant. II. *vi.* Agree; be in correspondence; harmonize. [*L. ad, to, and cor, cordis, heart.*]

SYN. Concede; give; reconcile; correspond; tally. **ANT.** Deny; withhold; differ; disagree; vary; clash; dissent; controvert.

ACCORD (ak-kård'), *n.* 1. Agreement; har-

mony. 2. Spontaneous action, as in the phrase "own accord."

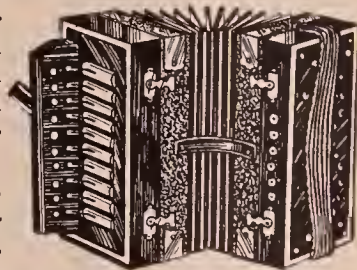
ACCORDANCE (ak-kård'ðans), *n.* Agreement; conformity; harmony; concord; sympathy.

ACCORDANT (ak-kård'dant), *a.* Agreeing; corresponding; in harmony.

ACCORDING (ak-kård'ing), *a.* In accordance; agreeing.—*According as*, in proportion as.—*According to*, in accordance with, or agreeably to.

ACCORDINGLY (ak-kård'ing-li), *adv.* 1. Suitably; agreeably. 2. In assent.

ACCORDION (ak-kård'i-un), *n.* Portable musical reed instrument, played with bellows and keys. [*From ACCORD.*]



Accordion.

ACOST (ak-kost'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACOSTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACOST'ED**.] 1.

Speak to first; address. 2. Approach; come face to face with; make up to. [*L. ad, to, and costa, side.*]

ACCOUCHEMENT (ák-köch'ment. *Fr. pron.* ák-kösh-mong'), *n.* Delivery in child-bed. [*Fr.*]

ACCOUCHEUR (ák-kö-shür'), *n.* [*fem.* **ACCOUCHEUSE** (ák-kö-shüz').] Obstetrician. [*Fr.*]

ACCOUNT (ak-kownt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACCOUNTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCOUNT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Reckon as; assign for; compute; explain. II. *vi.* 1. Furnish an accounting. 2. Assign a reason (for). [*Fr. accompte—L. ad, to, com, together, and uto, reckon.*]

ACCOUNT (ak-kownt'), *n.* 1. Computation; reckoning. 2. Statement; record; narrative. 3. Value; consideration. 4. Sake; behalf.

ACCOUNTABILITY (ak-kownt'a-bli'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being accountable.

ACCOUNTABLE (ak-kownt'a-bi), *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account. 2. Explainable.

ACCOUNTABLENESS (ak-kownt'a-bi-nes), *n.* Accountability.

ACCOUNTABLY (ak-kownt'a-bli), *adv.* In an accountable manner.

ACCOUNTANT (ak-kownt'ant), *n.* One who keeps accounts; one skilled in accounts.

ACCOUTER, ACCOUTRE (ak-kö'tër), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACCOUT'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCOUTERED** (ak-kö'tërd).] Furnish military dress and trappings; equip. [*Fr. accouterer—of doubtful origin.*]

ACCOUTREMENT, ACCOUTREMENT (ak-kö'tër-ment), *n.* 1. Equipment. 2. [*pl.*] *Mil.* Equipments of a soldier except arms and clothing.

ACCREDIT (ak-kred'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACCRED'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACCRED'ITED**.] Give credit, trust, honor or authority to. [*L. ad, to, and credo, trust.* See **CREDIT**.]

ACCRESCENT (ak-kres'ent), *a.* *Bot.* Increas-

ing in size after flowering, as with the calyx and corolla.

ACCRETION (ak-krē'shun), *n.* Act of growing; increase. [L. *ad*, to, and *cresco*, grow.]

ACCRUE (ak-krö'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ACCRU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACCRUED (ak-kröd').] 1. Come as a natural result or increment. 2. Arise as an addition or increase; accumulate. [L. *ad*, to, and *cresco*, grow.]

ACCUBATION (ak-kū-bā'shun), *n.* Ancient custom of reclining at meals.

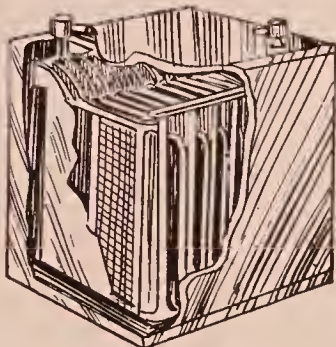
ACCUMBENT (ak-kum'bent), *a.* 1. Lying down or reclining on a couch. 2. *Bot.* Lying against. [L. *ad*, to, and *cumbo*, lie.]

ACCUMULATE (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ACCU'MULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACCU'MULATED.] I. *vt.* Heap or pile up; amass. II. *vi.* Increase greatly, as of profits, wealth, etc. [L. *ad*, to, and *cumulus*, a heap.]

ACCUMULATION (ak-kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Process of accumulating. 2. That which is accumulated. 3. Growth by continued addition.

ACCUMULATIVE (ak-kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending to accumulate.

ACCUMULATOR (ak-kū'mū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which accumulates. *Elec.* 2. An electric storage battery.



Accumulator.

ACCURACY (ak'ū-raq-si), *n.* Quality or state of being accurate; exactness.

ACCURATE (ak'ū-raqt), *a.* Very exact; done with care. [L. *ad*, to, and *cura*, care.]

SYN. Correct; precise. **ANT.** Erroneous; wrong.

ACCURATELY (ak'ū-raqt-li), *adv.* With accuracy.

ACCURATENESS (ak'ū-raqt-nes), *n.* Accuracy; exactness; precision; veracity; authenticity.

ACCURSE (ak-kūrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACCUR'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACCURSED (ak-kūrst').] Pronounce a curse upon; curse. [A. S. *a-intens.* and *cursian*, curse.]

ACCURSED (ak-kūr'scd), *a.* Subjected to a curse; doomed; extremely wicked; execrable.

ACCUSATION (ak-kū-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of accusing or state of being accused. 2. That of which one is accused; charge.

ACCUSATIVE (ak-kū'zā-tiv), I. *a.* Accusing. II. *n.* *Gram.* The case of a noun on which the action of a verb falls (in English, the objective).

ACCUSATORY (ak-kū'sā-tō-ri), *a.* Involving an accusation; embodying a charge.

ACCUSE (ak-kūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACCU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACCUSED (ak-kūzd').] 1. Charge with misconduct or wrong-doing. 2. Find fault with; blame. 3. *Law.* Make a charge of

crime against. [L. *accuso*; from *ad*, to, and *causa*, cause.]

SYN. Censure; reproach; arraign; indict; impeach. **ANT.** Acquit; exonerate; absolve; exculpate; justify; discharge.

ACCUSED (ak-kūzd'), I. *a.* Charged with wrong-doing. II. *n.* Person charged with an offense.

ACCUSER (ak-kū'zēr), *n.* One who accuses;

ACCUSTOM (ak-kus'tum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACCUS'TOMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACCUSTOMED (ak-kus'tumd).] Make familiar by custom. [See **CUSTOM**.]

ACE (ās), *n.* One-spot of cards and dice; unit. [L. *as*, unit—*as*, Tarentine Doric form of Gr. *heis*, one.]

-ACEOUS (ā-shus), *suffix.* Having the quality of, as herbaceous. [L. *-aceus*.]

ACEPHALOUS (ā-sef'ā-lus), *a.* Having no distinct head; headless. [Gr. *akephalos*; *a* priv., and *kephalos*, head.]

ACERBITY (ā-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ACERBITIES (ā-sēr'bi-tiz).] Sourness; harshness; bitterness; severity. [L. *acerbus*, harsh to the taste.]

ACEROSE (as'e-rōz), *a.* *Bot.* Needle-shaped. [L. *accrosis*; from *acus*, *aceris*, chaff.]

ACESCENCE (ā-ses'ens), **ACESCENCY** (ā-ses'en-si), *n.* State or quality of being acescent.

ACESCENT (ā-ses'ent), *a.* Tending to acidity; turning sour. [L. *acescens*.]

ACESTES (ā-ses'tēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Sicilian king who assisted Priam in the Trojan war and entertained Æneas.

ACETABULUM (as-e-tab'ū-ium), *n.* *Bot.* Cup-shaped receptacle of different fungi; fructification of lichens. [L. *acetabulum*, cup-shaped vessel.]

ACETANILID, **ACETANILIDE** (as-e-tan'i-lid), *n.* Whitish powder with pungent taste, used in medicine as an antipyretic; also called **ANTIFEBRIN**. [ACETYL and ANILID.]

ACETATE (as'e-tāt), *n.* Salt of acetic acid.

ACETIC (ā-set'ik), *a.* Of or like vinegar; sour. [L. *acetum*, vinegar.]

ACETIFICATION (ā-set-i-fl-kā'shun), *n.* Process of making sour, or converting into vinegar.

ACETIFY (ā-set'i-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* ACET'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACETIFIED (ā-set'i-fid).] I. *vt.* Make sour; convert into vinegar. II. *vi.* Become changed into vinegar.

ACETIMETER (as-e-tim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the amount or strength of acetic acid or vinegar. [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ACETONE (as'e-tōn), *n.* Chemical reagent-solvent, used in the manufacture of iodoform, ehloral, and chloroform. [See **ACETIC**.]

ACETOUS (as'e-tus), *a.* Possessing the quality of vinegar; sour.

ACETYL (as'e-til), *n.* *Chem.* Monatomic radical (C₂H₃O) supposed to exist in acetic acid. [L. *acetum*, vinegar, and Gr. *hylē*, substance.]

ACETYLENE (ə-set'ī-lēn), *n.* Illuminating gas obtained by the action of water on calcium-carbide.

ACHÆUS (ə-kē'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A king of Lydia, hung for extortion, son of Xuthus.

ACHATES (ə-kā'tēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Faithful companion and friend of Æneas and usually termed "fidus Achates."

ACHE (āk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACHED (ākt).] Suffer pain; be in pain. [A. S. *acan*, *ache*.]

ACHE (āk), *n.* Pain or distress, especially if protracted.

ACHENIUM (ə-kē'nī-um), *n.* *Bot.* An indehiscent, dry pericarp, free from its one seed, tipped with the remnants of the style, as in the buttercup.

ACHERON (ak'e-ron), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Ceres who was punished by being turned into a river of Hades bearing his name, over which departed souls were ferried.

ACHIEVABLE (ə-chēv'ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being achieved.

ACHIEVE (ə-chēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACHIEV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACHIEVED (ə-chēvd').] Perform; accomplish; gain; win. [Fr. *achever*.]

ACHIEVEMENT (ə-chēv'ment), *n.* 1. Act of achieving. 2. That which is achieved; noteworthy performance. 3. Escutcheon.

ACHILLES (ə-kill'ēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Greek hero in the Trojan war; chief character of Homer's *Iliad*; son of Pelcus, king of Thessaly; his mother, Thetis, plunged him, when an infant, into the Stygian pool, which made him invulnerable, but the heel by which he was held was not wetted; he was shot with an arrow in the heel by Paris, at the siege of Troy, and died of his wound.

ACHROMATIC (ak-rō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Transmitting colorless light, as a lens. 2. *Biol.* Not absorbing color from other substances. [Gr. *a-* priv. and *chroma*, color.]

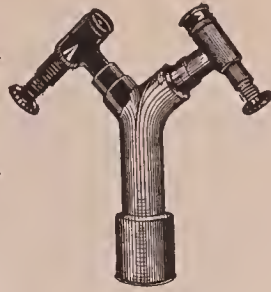
ACHROMATICITY (ak-rō-mat-its'ī-tī), **ACHROMATISM** (ə-krō'mat-izm), *n.* State of being achromatic.

ACICULA (ə-sik'ū-lə), *n.* [*pl.* ACICULÆ (ə-sik'ū-lē).] 1. *Zool.* Slender spine or needle-like process. 2. *Bot.* Bristle-like flower of grass. 3. *Cryst.* Needle-shaped crystal. [L. *acicula*, fem. diminutive of *acus*, needle.]

ACICULAR (ə-sik'ū-lər), *a.* Needle-shaped.

ACICULATE (ə-sik'ū-lət), **ACICULATED** (ə-sik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* In the form of a needle; acicular.

ACID (as'īd), *I. a.* Sharp to the taste; sour. *II. n.* 1. Sour substance. 2. Substance that will unite with a base to form a salt. [L. *aceo*, be sour.]



Acetylene Burner.

ACIDIFIABLE (ə-sīd'ī-fi-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being rendered acid.

ACIDIFICATION (ə-sīd-ī-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of rendering acid; state of being acidified.

ACIDIFY (ə-sīd'ī-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* ACID'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACIDIFIED (ə-sīd'ī-fīd).] *I. vt.* Convert into acid; render acid or sour. *II. vi.* Become acid or sour.

ACIDIMETER (as-ī-dīm'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength of acids. [ACID and METER.]

ACIDITY (ə-sīd'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being acid or sour.

ACIDULATE (ə-sīd'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACID'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACID'ULATED.] Make slightly acid.

ACIDULOUS (ə-sīd'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Slightly sour. 2. Sour-tempered.

-ACIOUS, *suffix.* Full of; characterized by, as *pertinacious*. [L. *-ax*, *-acis*.]

ACIS (ā'sis), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Faunus and Symæthis, beloved by Galatea and killed by his unsuccessful rival Polyphemus.

ACKNOWLEDGE (ak-nol'ej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ACKNOWLEDGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ACKNOWLEDGED (ak-nol'ejd).] 1. Recognize as a fact or truth. 2. Recognize as valid. 3. Report the receipt of. 4. *Law.* Certify under oath.

SYN. Admit; concede; confess; indorse; own; avow; *ANT.* Deny; disavow; disclaim; repudiate.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* 1. Act of acknowledging. 2. *Law.* Declaration of an act, under oath, made before an official legally empowered to receive the same. 3. Token or sign whereby something is acknowledged; certificate of admission or confession.

SYN. Avowal; recognition; confession; certificate; voucher. *ANT.* Denial.

ACME (ak'mē), *n.* Top or highest point; crisis, as of a disease; perfection; climax. [Gr. *akmē*, point.]

ACOLYTE (ak'o-līt), *n.* 1. *Eccl.* Assistant at the altar. 2. Novice. [Gr. *akolouthos*, follower.]

ACONITE (ak'o-nīt), *n.* Poisonous plant, wolf's bane or monk's hood; poison from it. [L. *aconitum*—Gr. *akoniton*.]

ACORN (ā'kərn), *n.* Seed or fruit of the oak. [A. S. *æcer*, a field. See *ACRE*.]

ACOTYLEDON (ə-kot-ī-lē'don), *n.* *Bot.* Plant whose seed has no cotyledons or seed-lobes. [See *COTYLEDON*.]

ACOULATION (ak-ō-lā'shun), *n.* Act or process of using the acouphone.

ACOUPHONE (ə-kō'fōn), *n.* A telephonic microphone used for reproducing and intensifying sound at a distance. [Gr. *akouō*, hear, and *phōnē*, sound.]



Aconite (*Aconitum napellus*).

ACOUSTIC (a-kō'stik or a-kow'-stik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to the theory of sounds. 2. Pertaining to sound. 3. [Designed to facilitate hearing. [Gr. *akoustikos*, *akouō*, hear.]

ACOUSTICON (a-kō'sti-kon), *n.* Electrical device designed as an aid to hearing, for use of persons partially deaf.

ACOUSTICS (a-kō'stik or a-kow'stik), *n.* Science of the phenomena and laws of sound.

ACQUAINT (ak-kwānt'), *vt.* 1. Cause one to know. 2. Make (one's self) familiar. [L. *ad*, to, *co-* (*cum*), with, and *gnosco*, know.]

ACQUAINTANCE (ak-kwān'tans), *n.* 1. Familiar knowledge. 2. Reciprocal knowledge. 3. Person or persons with whom one is acquainted; person slightly known to one.

SYN. Familiarity; intimacy; friendship; fellowship; companionship; experience; comrade; companion; friend; associate. **ANT.** Unfamiliarity; inexperience; ignorance; alienation; estrangement.

ACQUAINTANCESHIP (ak-kwānt'ans-ship), *n.* State of being acquainted.

ACQUIESCE (ak-kwi-es'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACQUIESCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACQUIESCED** (ak-kwī-cst').] Assent to; accept tacitly or formally. [L. *ad*, to, and *quies*, rest.]

SYN. See **AGREE**.

ACQUIESCENCE (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* Act or state of acquiescing; passive compliance.

ACQUIESCENT (ak-kwi-es'ent), *a.* Quietly submissive; compliant; acquiescing.

ACQUIRABLE (ak-kwīr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being acquired; attainable.

ACQUIRE (ak-kwīr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACQUIRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACQUIRED** (ak-kwīrd').] Obtain, especially by exertion; gain. [L. *acquirō*; from *ad*, to, and *quæro*, seek.]

SYN. Earn; attain; obtain; get; win.

ANT. Lose; miss; forego.

ACQUIREMENT (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* 1. Act of acquiring. 2. That which is acquired, especially a power, physical or mental.

ACQUISITION (ak-kwī-zlsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of acquiring. 2. That which is acquired; attainment; procurator; obtainment.

ACQUISITIVE (ak-kwīz'l-tiv), *a.* Desirous of acquiring. [L. *ad*, to, and *quæro*, seek.]

ACQUISITIVELY (ak-kwīz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an acquisitive manner.

ACQUISITIVENESS (ak-kwīz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Propensity to acquire.

ACQUIT (ak-kwīt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ACQUITTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACQUITTED**.] 1. Pronounce one innocent of a crime, sin, or fault. 2. Set free from obligation. 3. Discharge the trust imposed in one; perform one's part. [L. *ad*, to, and *quieto*, settle.]

SYN. Pardon; clear; absolve; exonerate; vindicate. **ANT.** Convict; impeach; implicate; condemn.

ACQUITTAL (ak-kwīt'al), *n.* 1. Act of acquit-

ting. 2. State of being acquitted. 3. Performance.

ACQUITTANCE (ak-kwīt'ans), *n.* Release or discharge; receipt in full.

ACRE (ā'kēr), *n.* Tract of land containing 160 square rods or perches, or 4,840 square yards. It formerly signified any field, whatever its superficial area. [A. S. *æcer*, field.]

ACREAGE (ā'kēr-aj), *n.* Area in acres; quantity of land.

ACRID (ak'rīd), *a.* Bitting to the taste; pungent; bitter. [L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp.]

ACRIDITY (a-krīd'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being acrid; acridness.

ACRIDLY (ak'rīd-li), *adv.* In an acrid manner.

ACRIDNESS (ak'rīd-nes), *n.* Acridity.

ACRIMONIOUS (ak-rī-mō'ni-us), *a.* Sharp; bitter; sarcastic.

ACRIMONIOUSLY (ak-rī-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an acrimonious manner.

ACRIMONIOUSNESS (ak-rī-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Acrimony.

ACRIMONY (ak'rī-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **ACRIMONIES**.] Bitterness of feeling or language. [L. *acrimonia*, pungency; from *acer*, sharp.]

SYN. Acerbity; asperity; tartness; virulence. **ANT.** Gentleness; kindness; courtesy; politeness; suavity.

ACRISIUS (a-krīs'i-us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* King of Argos and father of Danaë.

ACRO-, *prefix.* Situation or occurrence at the top. [Gr. *akros*, topmost, tip.]

ACROBAT (ak'ro-bat), *n.* Rope dancer; trapeze-performer; tumbler; vaulter. [Gr. *akrobatos*, walking on tiptoe.]

ACROBATIC (ak-ro-bat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to an acrobat or his performances.

ACROBATICALLY (ak-ro-bat'ik-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of an acrobat.

ACROGEN (ak'ro-jen), *n.* *Bot.* Plant that grows at the apex only. [Gr. *akros*, topmost, and *gennaō*, produce.]

ACRONYCH (a-kron'ik), **ACRONYCHAL** (a-kron'ik-kal), *a.* *Astron.* Rising at sunset and setting at sunrise. [Gr. *akronychos*, at night-fall; from *akros*, tip, and *nyx*, night.]

ACROPOLIS (a-krop'o-lis), *n.* Citadel, especially of Athens. [Gr. *akropolis*, from *akros*, the highest, and *polis*, city.]

ACROSS (a-krās'), *I. prep.* Crosswise of; from side to side of. *II. adv.* Crosswise; from one side to the other. [A- and **CROSS**.]

ACROSTIC (a-kros'tik), *I. n.* Composition in verse in which the first or last or certain other letters of the lines, taken in order, form a name or sentence. *II. a.* Pertaining to or containing an acrostic. [Gr. *akros*, extreme, and *stichos*, line.]

ACROTISM (ak'ro-tizm), *n.* *Med.* Absence or defect of pulse. [Gr. *a priv.* and *krotos*, stroke.]

ACT (akt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACTED**.] *I. vt.* Do; perform; feign; imitate or

play the part of. **II. vi.** 1. Exert force or influence; produce an effect; behave; do; perform on the stage. 2. Serve in the place of another. [L. *ago*, *actum*, put in motion—Sans. *aj*, drive.]

ACT (akt), *n.* 1. Something doing or done; exploit. 2. Law or decree. 3. Section of a play.

ACTABLE (ak'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being acted.

ACTÆON (ak-tē'on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A famous Greek hunter, changed into a stag for watching Diana bathing; he was devoured by his own dogs; son of Aristæus.

ACTINAL (ak'til-nal), *n.* *Zool.* Pertaining to the side of a radlate animal which contains the mouth.

ACTING (ak'ting), *n.* Act of performing a part, assumed or dramatic; action.

ACTINIA (ak-tin'i-a), *n.* *Zool.* Animal flower; sea-anemone. [Gr. *aktis* and *aktinos*, ray.]

ACTINIC (ak-tin'ik), *a.* Effecting chemical changes by radiant energy.

ACTINISM (ak'tin-izm), *n.* Chemical force of the sun's ray of light.

ACTINIUM (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* Radio-active element recently discovered in the ore of the oxide of uranium.

ACTION (ak'shun), *n.* 1. State or process of acting. 2. Thing done; deed. 3. Battle. 4. Lawsuit.

ACTIONABLE (ak'shun-a-bl), *a.* Liable to or affording cause for a lawsuit.

ACTIVE (ak'tiv), *a.* 1. That acts; energetic; busy; operative. 2. In *gram.* (a) Transitive. (b) Denoting the subject as acting.

SYN. Brisk; alert; agile; nimble; sprightly; prompt; quick; energetic; vigorous; lively; busy; diligent. **ANT.** Slow; inactive; indolent; sluggish.

ACTIVELY (ak'tiv-li), *adv.* In an active manner

ACTIVENESS (ak'tiv-nes), *n.* State or quality of being active; activity.

ACTIVITY (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ACTIVITIES.**] Vigorous operation; action.

ACTOR (ak'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **ACTRESS** (ak'tres).] 1. One who acts. 2. Stage player.

ACTUAL (ak'tū-əl), *I. a.* Real; existing in fact and now, as opposed to an imaginary or past state of things. **II. n.** Something actual or real.

ACTUALITY (ak-tū-əl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ACTUALITIES.**] State or quality of being actual.

ACTUALLY (ak'tū-əl-i), *adv.* As a present fact; in fact.

ACTUALNESS (ak'tū-əl-nes), *n.* State of being actual.

ACTUARY (ak'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **ACTUARIES.**] 1. Registrar or clerk. 2. Statistician of an insurance company. [L. *actuarius*, a clerk.]

ACTUATE (ak'tū-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ACTUATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ACTUATED.**] **I. vt.** Put into or incite to action; influence. **II. vi.** Act.

SYN. Move; impel; instigate; induce;

prompt; persuade; influence; animate; incite; stir; urge. **ANT.** Deter; discourage; retard; hinder; impede; prevent; dissuade.

ACULEATE (a-kū'le-āt), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Furnished with prickles, as a rose-stem. 2. *Zool.* Having a sting. [L. *aculeus*, sting.]

ACUMEN (a-kū'men), *n.* Acuteness of mind; quickness of perception; penetration; discernment; discrimination. [L. *acuo*, sharpen.]

ACUMINATE (a-kū'ml-nāt), **ACUMINATED** (a-kū'ml-nā-ted), *a.* Tapering gradually to the tip; taper-pointed. [L. *acuminatus*, *p.p.* of *acumino*, sharpen.]

ACUPRESSURE (ak'ū-presh-ūr), *n.* *Surg.* Method of stopping hemorrhage from severed arteries, by the insertion of a needle into the flesh so as to close the artery by pressure. [L. *acus*, needle, and **PRESSURE.**]

ACUPUNCTURE (ak'ū-pungk-chūr), *n.* A pricking of portions of the body with a needle for remedial purposes. [L. *acus*, needle, and *punctura*, a pricking.]

ACUTE (a-kūt'), *a.* 1. Sharp-pointed. 2. Sharp; keen; shrill; penetrating.—*Acute angle*, less than a right angle.—*Acute disease*, violent and rapid disease, as opposed to chronic. [L. *acutus*, *p.p.* of *acuo*, sharpen.]

SYN. Piercing; pointed; sharp; shrewd.

ANT. Dull; blunt; obtuse.

ACUTELY (a-kūt'li), *adv.* In an acute manner.

ACUTENESS (a-kūt'nes), *n.* Quality of being acute; craftiness; sharpness; sagacity.

-ACY, *suffix.* State or quality of, as *fallacy*, *advocacy*. [L. *-acia*, *-atio*.]

AD-, *prefix.* To, as *adhere*, *adapt*. The *d* becomes assimilated to the consonant following, as in *accede*, *affix*, *aggregate*, *allot*, *annex*, *approve*, *arrive*, *assign*, *attract*. [L. *ad*, to.]

ADAGE (ad'aj), *n.* Old saying; proverb. [L. *adagium*—*ad*, to, and *ago*, say.]

SYN. Axiom; saw; aphorism; maxim.

ADAGIO (ā-dā'jō), **I. a.** *Music.* Slow. **II. adv.** Slowly and with grace. **III. n.** Slow movement. [It.]

ADAGISSIMO (ā-dā-jis'sē-mō), *a.* and *adv.* *Music.* As slow as possible. [It.]

ADAMANT (ad'a-mant), *n.* Supposed impenetrable or unbreakable mineral or metal. [Gr. *a priv.* and *damao*, break.]

ADAMANTEAN (ad-a-man-tē'an), *a.* Adamantine; hard as adamant.

ADAMANTINE (ad-a-man'tin), *a.* Made of or like adamant; adamantean.

ADAPT (a-dapt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADAPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADAPT'ED.**] Make apt or fit; adjust; accommodate. [L. *ad*, to, and *apto*, fit.]

ADAPTABILITY (a-dap-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ADAPTABILITIES.**] Quality of being adaptable or capable of adaptation.

ADAPTABLE (a-dap'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being adapted; adjustable; applicable.

ADAPTABILITY (a-dap'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Adaptability; suitableness.

ADAPTATION (a-dap-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of adapting. 2. State of being adapted. 3. Thing adapted.

ADAPTER (a-dap'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which adapts. 2. *Phot.* Device for using smaller plates in a camera intended for a certain size only.

ADD (ad), *v.* [*pr.p.* AD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AD'DED.] I. *vt.* Set or put together; join, as one thing to another; sum up. II. *vi.* Unite two or more numbers in one sum. [L. *addo* — *ad*, to, and *do*, give.]

SYN. Join; adjoin; attach; affix; annex; append; augment; enlarge; increase; extend; subjoin. **ANT.** Subtract; deduct; diminish; reduce; lessen; shorten.

ADDABLE (ad'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being added.

ADDENDUM (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* ADDEN'DA.] Something added; appendix. [L. See **ADD**.]

ADDER (ad'ēr), *n.* 1. One who adds. 2. Machine for performing arithmetical addition.

ADDER (ad'ēr), *n.* 1. European spotted viper. 2. Name applied to various serpents. [A. S. *nædre*, an adder.]



Adder (*Pelius berus*).

ADDIBLE (ad'i-bl), *a.* Same as **ADDABLE**.

ADDICT (ad-dikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ADDICT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADDICT'ED.] Give up to; practice habitually. [L. *ad*, to, and *dico*, declare.]

ADDICTEDNESS (ad-dikt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being addicted.

ADDICTION (ad-dik'shun), *n.* Addictedness; inclination; bent.

ADDITION (ad-dish'un), *n.* Act of adding; thing added; branch of arithmetic that treats of adding numbers together.

SYN. Adding; annexation; accession; increase; augmentation; enlargement; extension; appendage; adjunct; increment.

ANT. Abatement; curtailment; deduction; diminution; reduction; subtraction.

ADDITIONAL (ad-dish'un-əl), *a.* Being in the nature of an addition.

ADDLE (ad'l), *a.* 1. Rendered putrid, by having been deprived of vitality, as an egg; spoiled; putrid; rotten. 2. Confused; muddled. [Originally a noun, from A. S. *adela*, mud.]

ADDLE (ad'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* AD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADDLED (ad'ld).] I. *vt.* Cause to spoil; muddle; confuse. II. *vi.* Become spoiled.

ADDRESS (ad-dres'). *vt.* [*pr.p.* ADDRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADDRESSED (ad-drest').] 1. Direct, as a letter. 2. Speak or write to. 3. Discourse. 4. Apply (one's self). 5. Court. [Fr. *adresser*. See **DRESS**, **DIRECT**.]

ADDRESS (ad-dres'), *n.* 1. Formal communication in writing. 2. Speech. 3. Dexterity; tact. 4. One's name and place of residence,

etc. 5. Bearing; manners. 6. [*pl.*] Attentions of a lover.

SYN. Petition; discourse; harangue; oration; lecture; sermon; adroitness; skill; expertness; direction; superscription; demeanor; deportment. **ANT.** Awkwardness; unmannerliness; boorishness.

ADDUCE (ad-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ADDU'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADDUCED (ad-dūst').] Bring forward by way of proof, cite. [L. *ad*, to, and *duco*, lead or bring.]

ADDUCEABLE (ad-dū'si-bl), *a.* Adducible.

ADDUCENT (ad-dū'sent), *a.* Drawing or binding together; as, *adducent* muscles.

ADDUCIBLE (ad-dū'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being adduced.

ADDUCT (ad-dukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ADDUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADDUCT'ED.] Draw toward a center or axis, as a muscle. [From L. *adductus*, *p.p.* of *adduco*, bring to.]

ADDUCTION (ad-dukt'shun), *n.* Act of adducing or bringing forward.

ADDUCTIVE (ad-dukt'iv), *a.* 1. Adducing. 2. Tending to adduct.

-ADE, *suffix.* Pertaining to. Usually implies continued action, as *cannonade* [Fr. *-ade*; from L. *-as*, *-ad*.]

ADELPHOUS (a-del'fus), *a.* *Bot.* Having stamens with clustered or coherent filaments. [Gr. *adelphos*, brother.]

ADENOID (ad'en-old), *a.* Like, or pertaining to, a gland. [Gr. *adēn*, gland.]

ADENOLOGY (ad-en-ol'o-jl), *n.* Department of physiology that treats of glands.

ADEPT (a-dept'), I. *a.* Well skilled; proficient. II. *n.* One fully skilled; expert. [L. *adeptus*, having attained.]

ADEQUACY (ad'e-kwā-si), *n.* State or quality of being adequate.

ADEQUATE (ad'e-kwāt), *a.* Equal to the requirement; fully sufficient. [L. *adæquatus*, *p.p.* of *adæquo*, make equal.]

SYN. Commensurate; sufficient. **ANT.** Inadequate; insufficient.

ADEQUATELY (ad'e-kwāt-ll), *adv.* In an adequate manner.

ADEQUATENESS (ad'e-kwāt-nes), *n.* State or quality of being adequate.

ADHERE (ad-hēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ADHER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADHERED (ad-hērd').] 1. Stick fast or together; remain attached; cling. 2. Remain fixed; be devoted, as to a party or cause. [L. *ad*, to, and *hæreo*, stick.]

ADHERENCE (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* Act or state of adhering.

ADHERENT (ad-hēr'ent), I. *a.* Sticking fast. II. *n.* One who adheres; follower; partisan.

ADHESION (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* Act of adhering; tendency to remain attached. [See **ADHERE**.]

ADHESIVE (ad-hē'siv), *a.* 1. Adhering; sticky; clinging. 2. Having a tendency to adhere.

ADHESIVELY (ad-hē'siv-ll), *adv.* In an adhesive manner.

ADHESIVENESS (ad-hē'slv-nes), *n.* Quality of being adhesive.

ADIEU (a-dū'), *I. n.* [*pl.* **ADIEUS** or **ADIEUX** (a-dūz').] Act of taking leave; word of farewell. *II. interj.* Goodby; farewell. [*Fr., from, à, to, and dieu, God.*]

ADIPOCERE (ad-i-po-sēr'), *n.* Soft, wax-like substance, into which animal matter, under peculiar circumstances, is converted. [*L. adeps, fat, and cera, wax.*]

ADIPOSE (ad'i-pōz), *I. a.* Fatty. *II. n.* Fat. [*L. adeps, fat.*]

ADIRONDACKS (ad-i-ron'daks), *n. pl.* Group of mountains in N. E. New York.

ADIT (ad'it), *n.* 1. Entrance or approach to a mine, especially on the level. 2. Any passage or entrance. [*L. aditus, entrance; from adeo, go to.*]

ADJACENCY (ad-jā'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **ADJA'CENCIES.**] 1. State of lying near to. 2. Something lying near.

ADJACENT (ad-jā'sent), *a.* Lying near to; contiguous; adjoining. [*L. ad, near, and jaceo, lie.*]

SYN. Bordering; neighboring; proximate. **ANT.** Detached; separate.

ADJACENTLY (ad-jā'sent-li), *adv.* Adjoiningly.

ADJECTIVAL (ad'jek-tiv-al), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to an adjective.

ADJECTIVE (ad'jek-tiv), *I. n. Gram.* Word used to limit, qualify or define a noun. *II. a.* Adjunctive to a noun. [*L. ad, to, and jacio, throw.*]

ADJECTIVELY (ad'jek-tiv-il), *adv.* In the manner of an adjective.

ADJOIN (ad-join'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADJOIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJOINED** (ad-joind').] *I. vt.* Lie next to; join. *II. vi.* Be contiguous. [*L. ad, to, and jungo, join.*]

ADJOINING (ad-join'ing), *a.* Adjacent; neighboring; next.

ADJOURN (ad-jūrn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADJOURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJOURNED** (ad-jūrnd').] *I. vt.* Put off. *II. vi.* Close a meeting, session, business, etc. [*L. ad, to, and diurnus, dally.*]

SYN. Postpone; prorogue. **ANT.** Assemble; finish; complete; terminate.

ADJOURNMENT (ad-jūrn'ment), *n.* 1. Act of adjourning. 2. Period between two sessions.

ADJUDGE (ad-juj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADJUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJUDGED** (ad-jujd').] *I. vt.* Determine or award; arrive at or announce a judicial decision. *II. vi.* Decide; settle. [*L. ad, to, and judico, judge.*]

SYN. Award; allot; apportion.

ADJUDICATE (ad-jō'di-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADJU'DICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJU'DICATED.**] *I. vt.* Try and decide; adjudge. *II. vi.* 1. Sit in judgment. 2. Come to a judicial decision. [See **ADJUDGE.**]

ADJUDICATION (ad-jō-di-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of adjudicating. 2. Judicial decision. 3. Decree in bankruptcy.

ADJUNCT (ad-jungkt'). *I. a.* Joined or added to subordinatedly. *II. n.* Something united to another, but not essentially a part of it; assistant. [*L. ad, and jungo, join.*]

ADJUNCTION (ad-jungkt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of joining. 2. Thing joined.

ADJUNCTIVE (ad-jungkt'liv), *a.* Forming or contributing to form an adjunct.

ADJUNCTIVELY (ad-jungkt'liv-il), *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

ADJUNCTLY (ad-jungkt'li), *adv.* In the manner of an adjunct.

ADJURATION (ad-jō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of adjuring. 2. Charge or oath used in adjuring.

ADJURE (ad-jör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADJUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJURED** (ad-jörd').] Charge on oath, solemnly. [*L. ad, to, and juro, swear.*]

ADJUST (ad-just'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADJUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADJUST'ED.**] Arrange properly; regulate; settle. [*L. ad, to, and jus, right.*]

SYN. Rectify; adapt; suit; fit; settle; regulate; rectify; true. **ANT.** Confuse; disarrange.

ADJUSTABLE (ad-just'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being adjusted.

ADJUSTER (ad-just'ēr), *n.* One who or that which adjusts.

ADJUSTMENT (ad-just'ment), *n.* 1. Act, process or result of adjusting. 2. *Law.* The settlement of a claim. 3. Any device for adjusting.

ADJUTANCY (ad'jō-tan-si), *n.* Office or rank of an adjutant.

ADJUTANT (ad'jō-tant), *n.*

1. Military officer whose duty it is to assist the commanding officer. 2. East Indian stork or crane, 5 to 6 feet high. [*L. adjutans, pr.p. of adjuto, assist.*]

ADJUVANT (ad'jō-vant), *I. a.* Helping. *II. n. Med.* Ingredient added to the principal one prescribed to increase its efficiency. [*L. adjuvans, pr.p. of adjuvo; ad, to, and juvo, help.*]

AD LIBITUM (ad lib'i-tum). *Music.* As you please. [*L.*]

ADMEASURE (ad-mezh'ör) *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADMEAS'URING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMEAS'URED** (ad-mezh'örd).] Apportion.

ADMEASUREMENT (ad-mezh'ör-ment), *n.* 1. Measurement; mensuration. 2. Size; dimensions.

ADMETUS (ad-mē'tus), *n. Greek Myth.* A king of Thessaly, redeemed from death by the sacrifice of his wife, Alcestis.

ADMINISTER (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **AD-**



Adjutant (*Ciconia argala*).

MIN'ISTERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMINISTERED** (ad-min'is-těrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Manage, conduct. 2. Dispense, as justice, the sacraments, etc. 3. Tender, as an oath. 4. Give, as medicine; supply; inflict. 5. Grant; bestow; afford. 6. *Law.* Settle, as the estate of deceased person. II. *vi.* 1. Contribute; bring aid. 2. Act as administrator. [Fr. *administrer*. See **MINISTER**.]

SYN. Manage; superintend; direct; control; execute; discharge; contribute; dispense; supply; furnish; serve; award. **ANT.** Mismanage; misconduct.

ADMINISTERIAL (ad-min'is-tě'ri-əl), *a.* Relating to administration.

ADMINISTRABLE (ad-min'is-trā-bl), *a.* Capable of being administered.

ADMINISTRANT (ad-min'is-trānt), I. *a.* Managing; executive. II. *n.* One who manages affairs.

ADMINISTRATE (ad-min'is-trāt), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ADMIN'ISTRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMIN'ISTRATED**.] Administer.

ADMINISTRATION (ad-min'is-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of administering. 2. State of being administered. 3. Administrators taken collectively, as the executive members of a government; the president and his cabinet. 4. Official tenure of such administrators.

ADMINISTRATIVE (ad-min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by administration.

ADMINISTRATOR (ad-min'is-trā'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **ADMINISTRATRIX**.] 1. One who administers. 2. One appointed by a court to administer the estate of a deceased person.

ADMINISTRATORSHIP (ad-min'is-trā'tūrship), *n.* Office of an administrator, or his term of service.

ADMINISTRATRIX (ad-min'is-trā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* **ADMINISTRATRICES**.] Female administrator.

ADMIRABLE (ad'mi-rā-bl), *a.* Worthy of being admired. [See **ADMIRE**.]

ADMIRABLENESS (ad'mi-rā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being admirable.

ADMIRABLY (ad'mi-rā-bl), *adv.* In an admirable manner.

ADMIRAL (ad'mi-rəl), *n.* Naval officer of the highest rank. [Fr. *amiral*, from Ar. *amir* (*ameer*), a chief.]

ADMIRALSHIP (ad'mi-rəl-ship), *n.* Office or position of an admiral.

ADMIRALTY (ad'mi-rəl-ti), *n.* 1. Department of the British government having supreme charge of naval affairs, or the members of such department collectively. 2. [a-] Branch of the judiciary having cognizance of maritime cases. 3. [a-] Office or functions of an admiral.

ADMIRATION (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of admiring. 2. Wonder coupled with approbation.

ADMIRE (ad-mīr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADMIR'ING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **ADMIRED** (ad-mīrd').] I. *vt.* Regard with esteem and approval. II. *vi.* Wonder. [L. *ad*, at, and *miror*, wonder.]

SYN. Esteem; approve; appreciate; extol; commend; respect; praise; love. **ANT.** Abhor; execrate; abominate; contemn; despise; dislike; decry; censure.

ADMIRER (ad-mīr'ēr), *n.* One who admires.

ADMIRINGLY (ad-mīr'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner showing admiration.

ADMISSIBILITY (ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being admissible.

ADMISSIBLE (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be admitted or allowed.

ADMISSIBLENESS (ad-mis'i-bl-nes), *n.* Admissibility.

ADMISSIBLY (ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* In a manner to be admissible.

ADMISSION (ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of admitting; state of being admitted; price paid for entrance; leave to enter; concession in an argument; acknowledgment. [See **ADMIT**.]

ADMIT (ad-mit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMIT'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Permit to enter. 2. Accept as valid or true; concede. II. *vi.* 1. Be susceptible (of). 2. Give entrance. [L. *ad*, to, and *mitto*, send.]

ADMITTANCE (ad-mit'ans), *n.* 1. Act of admitting. 2. Entrance.

SYN. Access; admission. **ANT.** Exclusion; debarment.

ADMIX (ad-miks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADMIX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMIXED** (ad-mikst').] Mix or mingle with.

ADMIXTURE (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing. 2. State of being mixed. 3. That which is mixed. 4. Something added to the chief ingredient. [L. *ad*, to, and *misceo*, mix.]

ADMONISH (ad-mon'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADMON'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADMONISHED** (ad-mon'isht).] Warn; reprove mildly; exhort. [L. *ad*, to, and *moneo*, remind.]

SYN. Caution; counsel; advise; warn; forewarn. **ANT.** Countenance; encourage; instigate; indorse; laud; sanction.

ADMONISHER (ad-mon'ish-ēr), *n.* One who admonishes.

ADMONITION (ad-mō-nish'un), *n.* Kind reproof; counsel; advice.

ADMONITORY (ad-mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to warn; containing admonition.

ADMONITORILY (ad-mon'i-tō-ri-li), *adv.* Warningly.

ADNASCENT (ad-nas'ent), *a.* Growing or adhering to something. [L. *adnascens*, *pr.p.* of *adnascor*, grow to or on; *ad*, to, and *nascor*, be born.]

ADNATE (ad-nāt'), *a.* Attached by growth; grown together. [L. *adnatus*, *p.p.* of *adnascor*. See **ADNASCENT**.]

ADO (a-dō'), *n.* Fuss; bustle. [M. E. *at*, and *do*.]

ADOBE (ä-dō'bā), *n.* Sun-dried brick. [Sp.]
ADOLESCENCE (ad-ō-les'ens), *n.* Period of youth, between childhood and manhood.

ADOLESCENCY (ad-ō-les'en-si), *n.* State of growing youth; youthfulness.

ADOLESCENT (ad-ō-les'ent), *I. a.* Growing to manhood or womanhood. *II. n.* One growing to manhood or womanhood. [L. *ad*, to, and *olesco*, grow.]

ADONIS (a-dō'nis), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The beautiful attendant of Venus, who held her train; killed by a boar, and turned by Venus into an anemone; also said that his blood merely stained the flower.

ADOPT (a-dopt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADOPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADOPT'ED**.] Receive or assume as one's own what is another's, as a child, an opinion, etc. [L. *ad*, to, and *opto*, choose.]

ADOPTER (a-dopt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which adopts.

ADOPTION (a-dop'shun), *n.* 1. Act of adopting, or state of being adopted. 2. Admission; reception. 3. Acceptance.

ADOPTIVE (a-dop'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to adopt, or suitable for adoption. 2. Adopted.

ADORABLE (a-dōr'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of divine honors. 2. Worthy of the utmost love and respect.

ADORABLENESS (a-dōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being adorable.

ADORABLY (a-dōr'a-bli), *adv.* In an adorable manner.

ADORATION (ad-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of adoring or worshiping. 2. Profound veneration; deep love; homage.

ADORE (a-dōr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ADOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADORED** (a-dōrd').] *I. vt.* 1. Worship with profound reverence. 2. Love or regard in the highest degree. *II. vi.* Offer adoration. [L. *ad*, to, and *oro*, speak, pray.]

ADORER (a-dōr'ēr), *n.* One who adores; lover; worshiper.

ADORINGLY (a-dōr'ing-li), *adv.* With profound reverence.

ADORN (a-darn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADORN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADORNED** (a-darn'd').] Decorate; embellish; beautify; set off. [L. *ad*, to, and *orno*, decorate.]

SYN. Beautify; decorate; embellish; ornament. **ANT.** Deface; mar; denude; deform; disfigure.

ADORNING (a-darn'ing), *I. a.* Decorative. *II. n.* Adornment.

ADORINGLY (a-darn'ing-li), *adv.* In an adorning manner.

ADORNMENT (a-darn'ment), *n.* 1. Act of adorning. 2. Ornament.

ADOSCUATION (ad-os-kū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Fertilization of plants by the falling of the pollen upon them. 2. *Biol.* Fecundation of ova by external contact only. [L. *ad*, to, and *oscular*, kiss.]

ADOWN (a-down'), *prep.* and *adv.* Towards

the ground; down; downward, in space or time.

ADRASTEIA (ad-ras-ti'a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Cretan nymph to whom the care of Zeus was entrusted during his infancy.

ADRASTUS (a-dras'tus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* King of Argos and chief of the famed expedition of "The Seven against Thebes."

ADRENAL (ad-rē'nal), *n.* *Anat.* One of two small ductless glandular bodies over the kidneys. [L. *ad*, to, and *renes*, kidneys.]

ADRENALIN (ad-rē'nal-in), *n.* Active principle of the adrenals, used in surgery to drive away the blood from parts being operated upon. It is a powerful heart stimulant.

ADRIATIC (ā-dri-at'ik) **SEA.** Part of Mediterranean sea, E. of Italy. 450 m. long, 100 m. wide.

ADRIFT (a-drift'), *adv.* Floating at random; moving as if driven by the wind. [A.S. *pref. a*, on, and *drift*.]

ADROIT (a-droit'), *a.* Expert with the hands; dexterous; skillful; ingenious. [Fr. *à*, to, and *droit*, right.]

ADROITLY (a-droit'li), *adv.* In an adroit manner.

ADROITNESS (a-droit'nes), *n.* Quality of being adroit; dexterity; skillfulness.

ADSCITIOUS (ad-si-tish'us), *a.* Additional; supplemental; not essential. [L. *adscitus*, *p.p.* of *adscisco*, appropriate.]

ADULATE (ad'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AD'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AD'ULATED**.] Fawn upon; flatter. [L. *adulor*, fawn.]

ADULATION (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Flattery; fawning; praise beyond what is merited.

ADULATORY (ad'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Exhibiting adulation; servilely praising.

ADULT (a-dult'), *I. a.* Grown up; mature. *II. n.* Grown up person. [L. *adultus*, *p.p.* of *adolesco*, grow up.]

ADULTERANT (a-dul'tēr-ant), *I. a.* Adulterating. *II. n.* Substance that adulterates.

ADULTERATE (a-dul'tēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ADUL'TERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ADUL'TERATED**.] Make impure; lower in quality by intermixing. [L. *adulteratus*, *p.p.* of *adultero*; from *ad*, to, and *alter*, other.]

ADULTERATE (a-dul'tēr-at), *a.* Corrupted or debased by the admixture of a less valuable substance.

ADULTERATION (a-dul-tēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of adulterating. 2. Adulterated substance or condition.

ADULTERER (a-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* [*fem.* **ADUL'TERESS**.] Man guilty of adultery.

ADULTERINE (a-dul'tēr-ēn), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resulting from adultery. 2. Spurious; adulterated. 3. Illegal.

ADULTEROUS (a-dul'tēr-us), *a.* Characterized by or originating in adultery; spurious; illicit.

ADULTEROUSLY (a-dul'tēr-us-li), *adv.* In an adulterous manner.

fāte, fat, tāsks, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

ADULTERY (a-dul'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* ADUL'TERIES.] 1. Violation of the marriage-bed. 2. Unfaithfulness to sacred vows.

ADUMBRANT (ad-um'brānt), *a.* Giving a faint shadow or resemblance of.

ADUMBRATE (ad-um'brāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ADUM'BRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADUM'BRATED.] Give a faint shadow of; exhibit imperfectly; foreshadow. [L. *ad*, near, and *umbra*, shadow.]

ADUMBRATION (ad-um-brā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of adumbrating. 2. Slight sketch.

ADUNCOUS (ad-ung'kus), *a.* Curved inward; hooked. [L. *aduncus*, hook-shaped.]

ADUST (a-dust'), *adv.* In the dust.

ADUST (a-dust'), *a.* 1. Hot and dry; scorched. 2. Brown, as if scorched.

ADVANCE (ad-vāns'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ADVAN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVANCED (ad-vānst').] I. *vt.* 1. Put or move forward. 2. Promote to a higher position. 3. Promote the progress of. 4. Propose. 5. Supply beforehand; loan. II. *vi.* 1. Make progress; move forward. 2. Rise in rank or value, etc. [Fr. *avancer*—L. *ab*, from, and *ante*, before.]

SYN. Proceed; approach; promote; elevate; heighten; improve; accelerate; further; forward. ANT. Retard; hinder.

ADVANCE (ad-vāns'), *n.* 1. Progress; improvement. 2. Promotion. 3. Rise in price. 4. Supplying of money or goods beforehand; money or goods so supplied.—*In advance*, in front; beforehand.

ADVANCED (ad-vānst'), *a.* 1. Moved forward. 2. In the front rank as regards progress. 3. Well up in years.

ADVANCEMENT (ad-vāns'ment), *n.* Preferment; improvement; rise in value; prepayment; money advanced.

ADVANTAGE (ad-vān'taj), *n.* Any favorable state, condition or circumstance; superiority; gain; benefit.—*Take advantage of*, outwit; overreach; profit by. [Fr. *avantage*; from *avant*, before.]

ADVANTAGE (ad-vān'taj), *v.* [*pr.p.* ADVAN'TAGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVANTAGED (ad-vān'tajd).] I. *vt.* Promote the interest of; benefit. II. *vi.* Be advantageous. [Fr. *avant*, before.]

ADVANTAGEOUS (ad-vān-tā'jus), *a.* Of advantage.

ADVANTAGEOUSLY (ad-vān-tā'jus-li), *adv.* Profitably.

ADVANTAGEOUSNESS (ad-vān-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Quality of being advantageous.

ADVENT (ad'vent), *n.* 1. The coming of Christ. 2. First ecclesiastical season. 3. [a-] Any arrival or coming, as the *advent* of winter. [L. *adventus*, arrival; from *ad*, to, and *venio*, come.]

ADVENTIST (ad'ven-tist), *n.* One who looks for the second coming of Christ in the near future.

ADVENTITIOUS (ad-ven-tish'us), *a.* Accidental; not essential; out of the ordinary.

ADVENTITIOUSLY (ad-ven-tish'us-li), *adv.* Accidentally.

ADVENTURE (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* 1. Remarkable experience. 2. Hazardous enterprise; daring feat. 3. Speculation or risk. [O. Fr. *aventure*, from L. *adventura*, things about to happen; from *advenio*, arrive; *ad*, to, and *venio*, come.]

ADVENTURE (ad-ven'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* ADVEN'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVENTURED (ad-ven'tūrd).] I. *vt.* Commit to the hazard of fortune; jeopard; risk. II. *vi.* Take chances; venture.

ADVENTURER (ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* [*fem.* ADVEN'TURESS.] 1. One who seeks adventures. 2. Speculator. 3. Fortune hunter.

ADVENTURESOME (ad-ven'tūr-sum), *a.* Adventurous.

ADVENTUROUS (ad-ven'tūr-us), *a.* 1. Inclined to seek adventures, or take risks. 2. Full of risk; hazardous.

SYN. Adventuresome; speculative. ANT. Cautious; unenterprising.

ADVENTUROUSLY (ad-ven'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In an adventurous manner.

ADVENTUROUSNESS (ad-ven'tūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being adventurous.

ADVERB (ad'verb), *n.* In Grammar, any word qualifying a verb, adjective or other adverb. [L. *ad*, to, and *verbum*, word.]

ADVERBIAL (ad-vēr'bi-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, having the character of, or used as an adverb. 2. Tending to use adverbs.

ADVERBIALLY (ad-vēr'bi-əl-i), *adv.* As an adverb; in an adverbial manner.

ADVERSARY (ad-vēr-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* AD'VERSARIES.] 1. One who is actively hostile. 2. One who shows or feels antagonism. [See ADVERSE.]

SYN. Enemy; foe; rival; competitor.

ANT. Accomplice; ally; friend.

ADVERSATIVE (ad-vēr'sā-tiv), I. *a.* Noting opposition. II. *n.* Antithetic word.

ADVERSE (ad'vers), *a.* 1. Acting in a contrary direction; opposing; thwarting; unprosperous. 2. Detrimental; inimical. 3. Law. Involving denial or refusal. [L. *adversus*—*ad*, against, and *verto*, *versum*, turn.]

SYN. Antagonistic; conflicting; hostile.

ANT. Friendly; amicable; auspicious.

ADVERSELY (ad-vērs'li), *adv.* In an adverse manner; inimically; oppositely.

ADVERSENESS (ad-vērs'nes), *n.* State or quality of being adverse.

ADVERSITY (ad-vēr'si-ti), *n.* Adverse fate or condition; affliction; hardship.

ADVERT (ad-vērt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ADVERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVERT'ED.] I. *vt.* Turn the mind (to); refer (to). II. *vi.* Notice; observe. [L. *averto*, turn to.]

SYN. Refer; mention; hint; suggest.

ADVERTENCE (ad-vēr'tens), **ADVERTENCY** (ad-vēr'ten-si), *n.* 1. Act or habit of advert-ing. 2. Attention; heedfulness.

ADVERTENT (ad-vēr'tent), *a.* Attentive; heedful; regardful.

ADVERTENTLY (ad-vēr'tent-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner.

ADVERTISE (ad'vēr-tiz or ad-vēr-tiz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* AD'VERTISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVERTISED (ad'vēr-tīzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Give public notice of. 2. Inform the public concerning by means of newspapers, posters, circulars, etc. II. *vi.* Publish, post or circulate an advertisement. [Fr. *avertir*—L. *adverto*; *ad*, to, and *verto*, turn.]

ADVERTISEMENT (ad-vēr'tiz-ment or ad-vēr-tiz'ment), *n.* 1. Public notice. 2. Legal notification; notice. 3. Publicity; notoriety.

ADVERTISER (ad'vēr-ti-zēr), *n.* One who, or that which, advertises.

ADVICE (ad-vīs'), *n.* 1. Counsel; opinion as to conduct. 2. Information; intelligence, mostly in the plural. [Fr. *avis*. See ADVISE.]

ADVISABILITY (ad-vīz-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being advisable.

ADVISABLENESS (ad-vīz'ə-bl-nes), *n.* Advisability.

ADVISABLY (ad-vīz'ə-bli), *adv.* Expediently.

ADVISE (ad-vīz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ADVISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ADVISED (ad-vīzd').] I. *vt.* Counsel; give advice to. 2. Communicate notice to. II. *vi.* Consult (with). [Fr. *aviser*; from L. *advideo*, advise.]

ADVISED (ad-vīzd'), *a.* Done with advice or deliberation.—*Ill-advised*, imprudent; unfortunate.—*Well-advised*, cautious; deliberate.

ADVISEDLY (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* With forethought or deliberation.

ADVICE (ad-vīz'ment), *n.* Consideration; deliberation; counsel.

ADVISER (ad-vī'zēr), *n.* One who advises.

ADVISORY (ad-vī'zūr-i), *a.* 1. Having power to advise. 2. Containing advice. 3. Pertaining to or giving advice. [O. Fr. *adviser*.]

ADVOCACY (ad'vō-kə-si), *n.* Act of pleading for; defense; active espousal.

ADVOCATE (ad'vō-kāt), *n.* 1. One who pleads for another or for a cause. 2. One who espouses a principle or truth. [L. *advocatus*, *p.p.* of *advoco*, call to.]

ADVOCATE (ad'vō-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AD'VOCATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AD'VOCATED.] Plead in favor of; defend; vindicate.

ADVOWEE (ad-vow'ē), *n.* One who has the right of advowson.

ADVOWSON (ad-vow'sun), *n.* Eng. Law. The right of patronage or presentation to a vacant benefice. [L. *advocatio*.]

ADYNAMIA (ad-i-nā'mi-ə), *n.* Pathol. Debility resulting from disease. [Gr. from *a priv.* and *dynamis*, power.]

ADYNAMIC (ad-i-nam'ik), *a.* 1. Pathol. Pertaining to adynamia. 2. Physics. Not resulting from or effected by the action of forces.

ADYTUM (ad'i-tum), *n.* [*pl.* AD'YTA.] Innermost shrine. [L.]

ADZ, ADZE

(adz), *n.* Carpenter's tool having a thin arched blade with its edge at right an-



Adz.

gles to the handle. [A.S. *adesa*.]

Æ (ē or e). Latin diphthong corresponding to the Greek *ai*, and used chiefly in words derived from the Greek language. When fully naturalized in English the Greek *ai* and Latin *æ* have now become *e*, as *ægis*, *egis*; *æon*, *eon*; *æolian*, *eolian*; etc.

ÆACUS (ē'ā-kus), *n.* Greek Myth. Son of Zeus and Ægina; king of Ænopia, whose inhabitants were destroyed by pestilence. Zeus repopled the kingdom by changing all the ants in an old oak into men. At his death he was made one of the judges in Hades.

ÆDILE, EDILE (ē'dil), *n.* In ancient Rome, a magistrate in charge of public buildings, roads, games, markets, etc.

ÆGEAN (ē-jē'an) **SEA.** Part of Mediterranean Sea between Greece and Asia Minor.

ÆGER (ēj'ēr), *n.* Scand. Myth. God of the ocean. Rana was his wife. They had nine daughters clad in white, who represented the white-capped billows.

ÆGERIA (ē-jē'ri-ə), *n.* Greek Myth. Same as EGERIA.

ÆGEUS (ē'ji-us), *n.* Greek Myth. King of Athens, from whom the Ægean Sea is supposed to have received its name, and in which he drowned himself, believing his son Theseus was dead.

ÆGIS (ē'jis), *n.* 1. Greek Myth. Protecting mantle bearing the head of the Gorgon Medusa, given by Jupiter to Minerva. 2. [æ-] Protecting armor.

ÆGYPTUS (ē-jip'tus), *n.* Greek Myth. Son of Belus. Gave his fifty sons in marriage to the fifty daughters of his brother Danaus.

ÆNEAS (ē-nē'as), *n.* Greek Myth. The subject of Virgil's Æneid; the son of Anchises and Venus, who escaped the destruction of Troy.

ÆOLIAN, ÆOLIAN (ē-ō'li-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds. 2. [æ-] Borne or produced by the wind. 3. [Æ-] Pertaining to Æolus, mythical founder of Æolia.

ÆOLUS (ē'ō-lus), *n.* Greek Myth. The god of winds; represented as holding the winds confined in a cavern, and occasionally giving them liberty to blow over the world.

ÆON (ē'on), *n.* Same as EON.

AERATE (ā'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* A'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* A'ERATED.] Put air or gas into; charge with carbonic acid; subject to the action of air.—*Aerated bread*, bread that has been raised by carbonic-dioxide instead of by yeast. [L. *aër*, air.]

AERATION (ā-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Exposure to the action of air. 2. Act of charging with air or gas. 3. *Physiol.* Oxygenation of the blood.

AERATOR (ā-ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Apparatus for aerating.

AERIAL (ā-ē'ri-əl), *a.* Belonging to the air; consisting of air; produced by air; high in the air. [L. *aēr*, air.]

AERIALISM (ā-ē'ri-əl-izm), *n.* Same as **AERONAUTICS**.

AERIE, AERY (ā-ēr-i), *n.* Nest of a bird of prey, on a lofty crag. [L. *aēr*, air.]

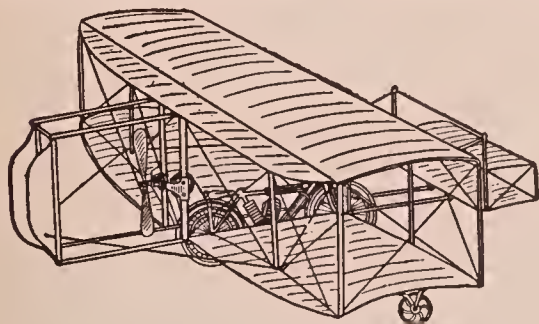
AERIFORM (ā-ēr-i-farm), *a.* Having the form of gas. [L. *aēr*, air.]

AERIFY (ā-ēr-i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* A'ERIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* A'ERIFIED.] 1. Combine with air or gas. 2. Convert into a gaseous form.

AERO-, *prefix.* Pertaining to air; the air; atmosphere. [Gr. *aēr*, air.]

AEROBIA (ā-ēr-ō'bi-ā), *n.pl. Biol.* Bacteria that cannot exist out of contact with the air. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *bios*, life.]

AEROCYCLE (ā-ēr-o-sī-kl), *n.* Combination of motorcycle and aeroplane, for traveling on land or in the air. Its basic principle is the motorcycle, which is utilized in starting and propelling it, and in controlling the aeroplanes after the machine leaves the ground.



Aerocycle.

AERODISK (ā-ēr-o-disk), *n.* Thin sheet of light metal or metal-covered wood, used to divert air currents while operating an aeroplane.

AERODOME (ā-ēr-o-dōm), *n.* Building for the protection and storage of an airship. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *domos*, house.]

AERODROME (ā-ēr-o-drōm), *n.* 1. Form of aeroplane. 2. Course for trial, practice, and competition of aeroplanes.

AERODROMICS (ā-ēr-o-drom'iks), *n.* Same as **AVIATICS**.

AERODYNAMIC (ā-ēr-o-dī-nam-ik), *a.* Pertaining to aerodynamics.

AERODYNAMICS (ā-ēr-o-dī-nam-iks), *n.* Scientific study of air movements.

AEROFOIL (ā-ēr-o-foil), *n.* Sustaining surface in a flying machine.

AEROGRAM (ā-ēr-o-gram), *n.* Message sent by wireless telegraphy.

AEROLITE (ā-ēr-o-lit), *n.* Meteoric stone; meteorite. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *lithos*, stone.]

AEROLOGY (ā-ēr-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science which treats of the laws and phenomena of the atmosphere. [AERO- and -LOGY.]

AEROMETER (ā-ēr-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the tension or weight of gases. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *metron*, measure.]

AERONAT (ā-ēr-o-nat), *n.* Dirigible motor-driven balloon or airship.

AERONAUT (ā-ēr-o-nat), *n.* One who sails or floats in the air, as in a balloon or by means of an aeroplane. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *nautēs*, sailor.]

AERONAUTIC (ā-ēr-o-nat'ik), **AERONAUTICAL** (ā-ēr-o-nat'ti-kal), *a.* Pertaining to aerial navigation.

AERONAUTICS (ā-ēr-o-nat'tiks), *n.* Science or art of navigating the air; aerial navigation by any means whatever; general term including both aerostatics and aviatics.

AERONEF (ā-ēr-o-nef), *n.* Any form of flying machine heavier than air; flying machine requiring no gas bag to sustain it; as, the aeroplane, aerodrome, etc. [AERO- and Fr. *nef*, ship.]

AEROPHONE (ā-ēr-o-fōn), *n.* 1. Portable tube-like device to assist the hearing. 2. Instrument which amplifies sound waves, especially those of the voice. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phōnē*, sound.]

AEROPHORE (ā-ēr-o fōr), *n.* Device that permits respiration under water or in a smoke-charged atmosphere. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *pherō*, bear.]

AEROPHOTO (ā ēr-o-fō'tō), *n.* Device for taking panoramic views by means of kites.

AEROPHYTE (ā-ēr-o-fit), *n. Bot.* Plant living in the air, unconnected with the soil, as some orchids; air-plant. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *phyton*, plant.]

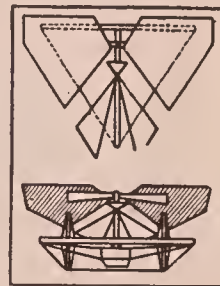
AEROPLANE (ā-ēr-o-plān), *n.* 1. Flying machine having power to rise or float in air without the aid of gas or rarefied air. 2. Plane used in aerostatics.

AEROSCOPY (ā-ēr-os'ko-pl), *n.* Observation of atmospheric conditions. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *skopeō*, see.]

AEROSTAT (ā-ēr-o-stat), *n.* 1. Ordinary spherical balloon. 2. Improved form of merry-go-round.

AEROSTATIC (ā-ēr-o-stat'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to aerostation. 2. Pertaining to aeronautics. [Gr. *aēr*, air, and *statikos*, relating to equilibrium.]

AEROSTATICS (ā-ēr-o-stat'iks), *n.* 1. Science of the equilibrium of air or of elastic fluids. 2. Science of aerial navigation by means lighter than the air; aerostation; ballooning.



"Butterfly" Aeroplane.—Upper figure shows machine as seen from above, and lower from directly in front.

AEROSTATION (ā-ēr-o-stā'shun), *n.* Art of raising and managing balloons.

AERY (ā-ēr-i), *a.* 1. Airy; spiritual. 2. Lofly.

ÆSCULAPIUS (es-kū-lā'pi-us) *n.* *Greek Myth.*

The god of medicine; a son of Apollo, physician to the Argonauts.

ÆSTHESIA, ESTHESIA (es-thē'si-ā), *n.* Physical sensibility; feeling. [Gr. *aisthesis*, feeling.]

ÆSTHETIC, ESTHETIC (es-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Having a sense of the beautiful. 2. Pertaining to the fine arts. [Gr. *aisthetikos*, perceptive.]

ÆSTHETICAL, ESTHETICAL (es-thet'i-kal), *a.* *Æsthetic.*

ÆSTHETICALLY, ESTHETICALLY (es-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an æsthetic manner; from an artistic point of view.

ÆSTHETICS, ESTHETICS (es-thet'iks), *n.* Science of beauty and taste in nature and art.

ÆTIOLOGY (ē-ti-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of causes, as of physical phenomena or of diseases. 2. *Rhet.* The giving of a reason; a reason given. 3. *Philos.* Doctrine that the universe has a first cause. [Gr. *aitilogia*; from *aitia*, cause, and *logos*, doctrine.]

AFAR (a-fār'), *adv.* Far away.

AFFABILITY (af-a-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being affable; condescension in manners.

AFFABLE (af'a-bl), *n.* Condescending; of easy access and manners; courteous; complaisant. [L. *ad*, to, and *fabilis*—*fari*, speak.]

AFFABLENESS (af'a-bi-nes), *n.* Affability.

AFFABLY (af'a-bli), *adv.* In an affable manner.

AFFAIR (af-fār'), *n.* [*pl.* **AFFAIRS** (af-fārz').]

1. That which is done or is to be done; business of any kind. 2. Matter of interest or concern. 3. *Mil.* Minor engagement; skirmish. [Fr. *à*, to, and *faire*, do.]

AFFECT (af-fekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFECT'ED**.] 1. Act upon; change. 2. Touch the feelings of. 3. Make a show or pretense of. 4. Be partial to; frequent. 5. Dispose. [L. *ad*, to, and *facio*, do.]

SYN. Influence; impress; soften; concern; interest; assume; feign; pretend.

AFFECTATION (af-fek-tā'shun), *n.* Striving after; attempt to assume what is not natural; pretense.

AFFECTED (af-fekt'ed), *a.* 1. Full of affectation. 2. Touched with emotion. 3. Disposed.

AFFECTEDLY (af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an affected manner.

AFFECTEDNESS (af-fekt'ed-nes), *n.* Quality of being affected.

AFFECTING (af-fekt'ing), *a.* Having power to move the feelings; pathetic.

AFFECTION (af-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of affecting or state of being affected. 2. Feeling; disposition; attachment; fondness; love. 3. Attribute, quality, or property. 4. Disease; morbid state. [L. See **AFFECT**.]

AFFECTIONATE (af-fek'shun-āt), *a.* Full of affection; fond; loving.

AFFECTIONATELY (af-fek'shun-āt-li), *adv.* In an affectionate manner.

AFFECTIVE (af-fekt'iv), *a.* Exciting or showing emotion.

AFFERENT (af'ēr-ent), *a.* *Phys.* Conducting to, as the nerves that convey sensations to the nerve centers; conveying inward. [L. *ad*, to, and *fero*, carry.]

AFFETTUOSO (äf-fet-tö-ō'zō), *a.* and *adv.* *Music.* With tenderness. [It.]

AFFIANCE (af-fi'ans), *n.* 1. Confidence; trust. 2. Marriage contract; pledge of faith. [Fr. *afiance*; from *after*, *affier*, trust in.]

AFFIANCE (af-fi'ans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFI'ANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFIANCED** (af-fi'anst).] Pledge faith; betroth.

AFFIANCER (af-fi'an-sēr), *n.* One who affiances.

AFFIANT (af-fi'ant), *n.* One who makes an affidavit. [L. *ad*, to, and *fides*, faith.]

AFFIDAVIT (af-fi-dā'vit), *n.* Declaration in writing, sworn to before a magistrate. [L. *affido*, pledge one's faith.]

AFFILIATE (af-fil'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFIL'IATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFIL'IATED**.] 1. Receive into a family as a son, into a society as a member, or into intimate relation. 2. Consort or associate with. [L. *L. affilio*; from L. *ad*, to, and *filius*, son.]

AFFILIATION (af-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of affiliating or state of being affiliated. 2. Association (usually in the plural).

AFFINITY (af-fin'i-tī), *n.* [*pl.* **AFFIN'ITIES**.] 1. Relationship by marriage, not by blood. 2. Inherent likeness; kinship; resemblance. 3. Supposed inherent mutual attraction between particular persons of opposite sex; also person exerting such attraction. 4. Chemical attraction. [Fr. *affinité*—L. *affinitas*, *affinis*, neighboring; *ad*, to, and *finis*, boundary.]

AFFIRM (af-fērm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **AFFIRM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFIRMED** (af-fērm'd').] I. *vt.* 1. Assert positively; declare to be a fact; aver. 2. Confirm or ratify. II. *vi.* 1. State the affirmative side; declare positively. 2. *Law.* Make a solemn declaration instead of an oath under judicial sanction. [Fr. *affirmer*; from L. *affirmo*; *ad*, to, and *firmus*, firm.]

SYN. Asseverate; avouch; depone.

ANT. Deny; dispute; negative; contradict; gainsay; oppose.

AFFIRMABLE (af-fērm'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being affirmed.

AFFIRMANCE (af-fērm'ans), *n.* 1. Affirmation. 2. Ratification.

AFFIRMATION (af-fēr-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of affirming; assertion. 2. Ratification. 3. *Law.* Solemn declaration before a magistrate in lieu of an oath.

AFFIRMATIVE (af-fērm'a-tiv), I. *a.* That affirms or consents; positive (as opposed to *negative*, which opposes or denies). II. *n.* Positive proposition.—*In the affirmative*, assenting.

AFFIRMATIVELY (af-fĕrm'a-tĭv-ĭl), *adv.* In an affirmative manner; positively.

AFFIX (af-fĭks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFIX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFIXED** (af-fĭkst').] Fix to; attach; append. [L. *ad*, to, and *figo*, fix.]

AFFIX (af'fiks), *n.* Syllable or letter added to the end of a word; suffix.

AFFIXTURE (af-fĭks'tūr), *n.* Attachment.

AFFLATION (af-flā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of breathing upon or into. 2. State of being breathed upon or into.

AFFLATUS (af-flā'tus), *n.* 1. Inspiration. 2. Overmastering natural impulse. 3. *Med.* Blast of air that causes disease through exposure to it. [L.; from *afflo*, blow on; *ad*, to, and *flo*, blow.]

AFFLICT (af-flikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFLICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFLICT'ED**.] Oppress with bodily suffering or mental distress; give pain to. [From L. *afflictus*, *p.p.* of *affligo*, strike down; *ad*, at, and *fligo*, strike.]

SYN. Distress; harass; hurt; torment; trouble; wound. **ANT.** Comfort; console.

AFFLICTER (af-flikt'ēr), *n.* One who afflicts.

AFFLICTION (af-flikt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of afflicting, or state of being afflicted. 2. Mental or bodily distress, or that which causes it.

SYN. Calamity; adversity; anguish; trial; tribulation; sorrow; grief; pain; hardship; misfortune; misery. **ANT.** Comfort; consolation; alleviation; relief.

AFFLICTIVE (af-flikt'iv), *a.* Causing affliction; painful; distressing; grievous.

AFFLICTIVELY (af-flikt'iv-ĭl), *adv.* In an afflictive manner.

AFFLUENCE (af'lō-ens), *n.* Abundance of possessions, especially of money.

AFFLUENT (af'lō-ent), *I. a.* 1. Abounding in wealth. 2. Flowing to. *II. n.* Stream flowing into a river or lake. [See **AFFLUX**.]

AFFLUENTLY (af'lō-ent-ĭl), *adv.* In an affluent manner.

AFFLUX (af'luks), *n.* Flowing to; that which flows to. [L. *ad*, and *fluo*, flow.]

AFFORD (af-fōrd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFORD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFORD'ED**.] 1. Yield or produce. 2. Be able to give or spend. [M. E. *aforthen*—A. S. *geforthian*, further.]

AFFRAY (af-frā'), *n.* Fight; disturbance; brawl. [O. Fr. *affrayer*, frighten.]

AFFRIGHT (af-frīt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFRIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFRIGHT'ED**.] Impress with sudden fear.

AFFRIGHT (af-frīt'), *n.* Sudden or great fear; that which inspires fear; object of dread. [See **FRIGHT**.]

AFFRONT (af-frunt'), *vt.* 1. [*pr.p.* **AFFRONT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFRONT'ED**.] Insult openly; give offense to. 2. Make ashamed; confuse. [L. *ad*, to, and *frons*, front.]

SYN. Offend; provoke; wound. **ANT.** Please; gratify; honor.

AFFRONT (af-frunt'), *n.* Open insult; inten-

tional act of disrespect; contemptuous treatment.

SYN. Indignity; abuse; injury; outrage.

ANT. Compliment; courtesy.

AFFRONTIVE (af-frunt'iv), *a.* Containing or giving offense.

AFFUSE (af-fūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AFFU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFFUSED** (af-fūzd').] Pour (upon). [From L. *affusus*, *p.p.* of *affundo*; *ad*, to, and *fundo*, pour. See **FUSE**.]

AFFUSION (af-fū'zhun), *n.* Act of pouring or sprinkling water upon the body; ablution.

AFGHAN (af'gan), *I. a.* Belonging to the country Afghanistan, a country of Asia. *II. n.* 1. Native of Afghanistan. 2. [a-] Sleeping robe or cover of knitted wool.

AFGHANISTAN (af-gan-ĭs-tān'), *n.* Country N. W. of India. Area, 250,000 sq. m.



Afghan.

AFIELD (ə-fĕld'), *adv.* In, to, or on the field.

AFIRE (ə-fir'), *adv.* and *a.* On fire; burning; inflamed. [A-, on, and **FIRE**.]

AFLAME (ə-flām'), *adv.* and *a.* Flaming; in flames.

AFLCAT (ə-flōt'), *adv.* and *a.* Floating; at sea; unfixed.

AFLOW (ə-flō'), *adv.* and *a.* Flowing.

AFOOT (ə-fōt'), *adv.* On foot; on the move; going on.

AFORE (ə-fōr'), *prep.* and *adv.* Before.

AFOREGOING (ə-fōr'gō-ing), *a.* Going before; foregoing.

AFOREHAND (ə-fōr'hand), *a.* Supplied in advance; prepared.

AFOREMENTIONED (ə-fōr'men-shund), *a.* Mentioned before.

AFORENAMED (ə-fōr'nāmd), *a.* Named before.

AFORESAID (ə-fōr'sed), *a.* Mentioned in a preceding part; said before.

AFORETHOUGHT (ə-fōr'that), *a.* Planned beforehand; prepense.

AFORETIME (ə-fōr'tim), *adv.* At a previous time; formerly.

AFOUL (ə-fowl'), *adv.* and *a.* Foul; in collision.

AFRAID (ə-frād'), *a.* Struck with fear; daunted; apprehensive. [See **AFFRAY**.]

AFRESH (ə-fresh'), *adv.* Anew; again.

AFRICAN (af'ri-kan), *I. a.* Pertaining to Africa. *II. n.* Native of Africa, or person, wherever born, who belongs ethnologically to one of the African races.

AFRICANDER, AFRIKANDER (af-ri-kan'-dēr), *n.* Person born in South Africa, but of European descent.

AFRICANIZE (af'ri-kan-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AF'RICANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AFRICANIZED** (af'ri-kan-izd).] 1. Impart negro character to. 2. Bring under African or negro rule.

AFRO-AMERICAN (af-rō-a-mer'ī-kən), *I. a.* Pertaining to Afro-Americans. *II. n.* Person of African negro race or descent residing in America; American negro.

AFRONT (a-frunt'), *adv.* 1. Face to face. 2. Abreast. **AFT** (äft), *naut. a. and adv.* Near or towards the stern.

—*Fore and aft*, the whole length of a ship.—*Right aft*, in a direct line with the stern. [A. S. *æft*, short for *æfter*, behind.]



Frederick Douglass, Afro-American, ex-slave, reformer and diplomat. Born 1817—died 1895.

AFTER -(äft'ēr), *a.* 1. Behind in place. 2. Later in time. 3. More toward the stern of a vessel. [A. S. *æfter*, farther off.]

AFTER (äft'ēr), *prep.* 1. Behind in place. 2. Below in rank or next in order. 3. Later than; following in time. 4. In consequence of; following. 5. In imitation of; in conformity with. 6. In relation to; concerning; about. 7. In honor of.

AFTER (äft'ēr), *adv.* Subsequently; afterward.

AFTERBIRTH (äft'ēr-bērth), *n. Obstet.* That which is expelled after birth of a child, including the placenta and fetal membranes.

AFTERCLAP (äft'ēr-klap), *n.* Unexpected subsequent event.

AFTERCROP (äft'ēr-krop), *a.* Second crop in the same year.

AFTERDAMP (äft'ēr-damp), *n.* Choke-damp, or carbon dioxide, occurring in coal mines after an explosion of fire-damp.

AFTER-DINNER (äft'ēr-din'ēr), *a.* Happening or done after dinner, as, an *after-dinner* speech.

AFTERGLOW (äft'ēr-glō), *n.* Late evening twilight; glow in western sky after sunset.

AFTER-IMAGE (äft'ēr-im-aj), *n.* Image of a bright object retained by the retina after the eyes have been withdrawn.

AFTERMATH (äft'ēr-math), *n.* Second crop of grass in a season. [See **MOW**.]

AFTERMOST (äft'ēr-möst), *a.* Hindmost; nearest the stern of a ship.

AFTERNOON (äft'ēr-nön'), *n.* Time between noon and evening.

AFTER-PAINS (äft'ēr-pānz), *n.pl. Obstet.* Pains which follow childbirth.

AFTERPIECE (äft'ēr-pēs), *n.* Farce or other minor piece performed after a play.

AFTERTHOUGHT (äft'ēr-that), *n.* Reflection after the act.

AFTERWARD (äft'ēr-wārd), **AFTERWARDS** (äft'ēr-wārdz), *adv.* Subsequently; later. [A. S. *æfter*, behind, and *weard*, towards.]

AGAIN (a-gen'), *adv.* 1. Once more; anew. 2. Once repeated, said of quantity. 3. In the opposite direction; back. 4. In the next place; moreover. 5. On the other hand. [A. S. *ongegn*, against.]

AGAINST (a-genst'), *prep.* 1. Opposite to; in opposition to, in collision with. 2. In provision for. [See **AGAIN**.]

AGAMEMNON (ag-a-mem'non), *n. Greek Myth.* King of Argos. Married Clytemnestra. Brother of Menelaus, who married the famous Helen. Leader of Greeks against Troy. Murdered by his wife as he came from his bath.

AGAMI (ag'a-mē), *n. Zool.* South-American bird related to the cranes, commonly called the *trumpeter* from its cry. [Native name.]



AGAMIC (a-gam'ik), *a.* 1. *Biol.* Produced without fecundation. 2. *Bot.* Cryptogamic; agamous. [Gr. *agamos*, unmarried.]

AGAMOGENESIS (ag-a-mo-jen'e-sis) *Agami* (*Psophia crepitans*).

n. Biol. Asexual reproduction, as by budding or by cell-division. [Gr. *agamos*, unmarried, and *genesis*, origin.]

AGAMOUS (ag'a-mus), *a.* 1. *Biol.* Asexual. 2. *Bot.* Cryptogamic.

AGAPE (a-gäp'), *adv. and a.* With wide-open mouth.

AGARIC (a-gar'ik, or ag'a-rik), *n.* Fungus of the genus *Agaricus*; mushroom.

AGARICUS (a-gar'i-kus), *n. Bot.* Genus of fungi embracing the agarics, mushrooms or toadstools. [Gr. *agarikon* from *Agara*, in *Sarmatia*.]

AGATE (ag'at), *n.* 1. Semi-pellucid precious stone, variety of quartz. 2. Small size of type, 14 lines to an inch:



Agarics.

The size in which this line is printed.

AGAVE (a-gä'vē), *n.* Genus of plants, of which the American *aloe* is a species. [Gr. *agauos*, noble.]

-AGE (aj), *adjectival suffix.* Forms collective nouns, as *foliage*, *baggage*; and nouns of condition or relation, as *bondage*, *peerage*, *breakage*, *postage*. [Fr. *-age*—L. *-aticum*.]

AGE (āj), *n.* 1. Time during which a person or thing has lived or existed. 2. Ordinary term of life. 3. Majority or legal majority (as at 21 years). 4. Oldness; the declining years of life. 5. One of the stages of human life, as the stages of infancy, of youth, of manhood, etc. 6. Period of time; epoch; era; century; generation, etc. [Fr.—L. *ætas*, age.]

AGE (āj), *v.* [*pr.p.* A'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGED (āj'd).] I. *vt.* Cause to grow or appear old. II. *vi.* Grow old or appear to grow old.

AGED (ā'jed), I. *a.* 1. Advanced in years; old. 2. (āj'd or ā'jed). Of a certain age. II. *n. pl.* Old people; as, the *aged*.

AGENCY (ā'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* A'GENCIES.] 1. Operation; action. 2. Means of producing effects. 3. Office or business of an agent.

SYN. Instrumentality; medium; means; management; office.

AGENT (ā'jent), I. *a.* Acting, as opposed to being acted upon or passive. II. *n.* 1. Person or thing that acts or produces an effect. 2. Means whereby anything is effected; factor. 3. One who acts for another. [*L. agens*, doing.]

AGERATUM (aj-ēr-ā'tum), *n.* *Bot.* Tropical American plant of the aster family.

AGGLOMERATE (ag-glom'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* AGGLOMERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGLOMERATED.] I. *vt.* Make into a ball or mass; heap together. II. *vi.* Grow or collect into a mass. [*L. agglomerō*; from *ad*, to, and *glomus*, ball.]



Ageratum (*A. conyzoides*).

AGGLOMERATE (ag-glom'ēr-āt), I. *a.* Gathered into a ball or mass. II. *n.* Mass growing or heaped together.

AGGLOMERATION (ag-glom-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of agglomerating or state of being agglomerated. 2. Confused mass; cluster.

AGGLUTINANT (ag-glō'ti-nant), I. *a.* Causing or tending to cause adhesion. II. *n.* Adhesive substance.

AGGLUTINATE (ag-glō'ti-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AGGLUTINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGLUTINATED.] 1. Cause to adhere or stick together. 2. Convert into a viscous substance.

AGGLUTINATE (ag-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* 1. Joined with or as with glue. 2. Agglutinative. [*L. agglutinatus*, *p.p.* of *agglutinō*; *ad*, to, and *gluten*, glue.]

AGGLUTINATION (ag-glō'ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of gluing together or state of being glued together. 2. *Philol.* A putting together of root words to form a new word with little change of form or loss of meaning.

AGGLUTINATIVE (ag-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Uniting by adhesion. 2. *Philol.* Pertaining to or characterized by agglutination.

AGGRANDIZE (ag'ran-dīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* AGGRANDIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGRANDIZED (ag'ran-dīzd).] I. *vt.* Make great or greater in rank, honor, or power. II. *vi.* Become greater. [*L. ad*, to, and *grandis*, great.]

SYN. Advance; augment; magnify;

exalt; promote; elevate. **ANT.** Diminish; decrease; reduce; degrade; debase.

AGGRANDIZEMENT (ag-gran'diz-ment, or ag-ran-diz'ment), *n.* Act of aggrandizing or state of being aggrandized.

AGGRANDIZER (ag'ran-di-zēr), *n.* One who aggrandizes.

AGGRAVATE (ag'ra-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AGGRAVATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGRAVATED.] 1. Make worse or heavier; intensify. 2. Make more inflamed; irritate. 3. Provoke; exasperate. (*Colloq.*) [*L. ad*, to, and *gravo*, make heavy.]

SYN. Enhance; heighten; increase.

ANT. Diminish; assuage; reduce.

AGGRAVATION (ag-ra-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of aggravating or state of being aggravated. 2. That which increases a burden or guilt. 3. Exasperation; irritation. (*Colloq.*)

AGGREGAT (ag're-gat), *n.* Intensifier used in the manufacture of steel to produce density.

AGGREGATE (ag're-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* AGGREGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGREGATED.] I. *vt.* Collect into a sum or mass; accumulate. II. *vi.* Unite. [*L. ad*, to, and *grex*, *gregis*, flock.]

AGGREGATE (ag're-gāt), I. *a.* Formed of parts taken together. II. *n.* Sum total.

AGGREGATION (ag-re-gā'shun), *n.* Act of aggregating; state of being collected together; combined whole.

AGGREGATIVE (ag're-gā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to aggregation; social. 2. Taken together.



Aggregate flower.

AGGREGATOR (ag're-gā-tūr), *n.* One who aggregates.

AGGRESSION (ag-gresh'un), *n.* First act of hostility or injury. [*L. aggredior*, *aggressus*—*ad*, at, and *gradior*, step.]

AGGRESSIVE (ag-gres'iv), *a.* Making the first attack; prone to make an attack.

AGGRESSIVELY (ag-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In an aggressive manner.

AGGRESSIVENESS (ag-gres'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being aggressive.

AGGRESSOR (ag-gres'ūr), *n.* One who first commences hostility or gives offense.

AGGRIEVE (ag-grēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AGGRIEVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGGRIEVED (ag-grēvd').] Give pain or sorrow to; oppress; injure. [*L. ad*, to, and *gravis*, heavy, grave.]

AGHAST (ā-gāst'), *a.* Stupefied with horror. [*A. S.* intens. pref. *a*, and *gæsten*, terrify.]

AGILE (āj'il), *a.* Active; nimble; quick; lively. [*L. agilis*—*ago*, do.]

AGILITY (ā-jil'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion; nimbleness; activity.

AGINCOURT (āzh-an-kör'), *n.* Village in France, near Boulogne.

AGING (ā'jing), *n.* Process of making or becoming old, or of causing to appear old.

AGIO (aj'i-ō), *n.* Exchange premium; brokerage. [It. *aggio*, exchange.]

AGIOTAGE (aj'i-o-taj), *n.* 1. Stock-jobbing. 2. Exchange business.

AGITATE (aj'i-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* AG'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AG'ITATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Move or shake briskly. 2. Disturb or excite the feelings; perturb; rouse. 3. Discuss; debate. II. *vi.* Arouse public attention or interest. [L. *agito*, freq. of *ago*, put in motion.]

SYN. Alarm; move; convulse; shake; fidget; chafe; fuss; fluster; distract; flutter; stir. **ANT.** Calm; compose; allay; appease; mollify; pacify; tranquillize; soothe.

AGITATION (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of agitating or state of being agitated; commotion.

AGITATIVE (aj'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Causing or tending to cause agitation.

AGITATOR (aj'i-tā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which agitates.

AGLEAM (a-glēm'), *adv.* and *a.* In a glow; gleaming.

AGLEE (a-glē'), *adv.* Wrong. [Scotch.]

AGLET (ag'let), *n.* 1. Small metal sheath at the end of a lace useful in passing it through an eyelet. 2. Small pendant ornament of gold or silver in military dress. [Fr. *aiguillette*.]

AGLOW (a-glō'), *a.* Glowing; in a glow.

AGNAIL (ag'nāl), *n.* Painful swelling under or near a nail; hangnail. [A. S. *angnægl*; from *ange*, painful, and *nægl*, nail.]

AGNATE (ag'nāt), I. *a.* 1. Related through male kinship only. 2. Pertaining to male relatives by the father's side. 3. Akin; similar. II. *n.* Person related to another through male line only. [L. *agnatus*, *p.p.* of *agnascor*, be born; *ad*, to, and *nascor*, be born.]

AGNATIC (ag-nat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to descent by the male line of ancestors.

AGNATION (ag-nā'shun), *n.* *Civil Law.* Consanguinity by a line of males only.

AGNOMEN (ag-nō'men), *n.* Additional name or epithet, given, especially by the ancient Romans, on account of some characteristic accomplishment or event, as *Scipio Africanus*; *Aristides the Just*. [L. *ad*, to, and *nomen*, name.]

AGNOSTIC (ag-nos'tik), I. *n.* One who holds that we know or can know nothing of God and the Infinite, as we are limited to experience. II. *a.* Pertaining to agnosticism. [Gr. *a* priv. and *gnostikos*, able to know.]

AGNOSTICISM (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* Doctrine of the agnostics.

AGO (a-gō'), *adv.* and *a.* Gone; past; as, a year ago. [M. E. *agōn*.]

AGOG (a-gog'), *adv.* and *a.* Eager; in a state of excited desire.

AGOING (a-gō'ing) *a.* and *adv.* In motion; current.

AGONIZE (ag'o-nīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* AG'ONIZING;

p.t. and *p.p.* AGONIZED (ag'o-nīzd).] I. *vt.* Distress with extreme pain; torture. II. *vi.* Be in extreme pain; suffer anguish.

AGONY (ag'o-nī), *n.* [*pl.* AG'ONIES.] 1. Extreme pain of body or mind. 2. Violent struggle, as for life. [Gr. *agōn*, arduous struggle.]

SYN. Anguish; pang; torture; torment; throe, distress; suffering; woe. **ANT.** Ease; pleasure; enjoyment; ecstasy; rapture; relief; solace; comfort.

AGOUTI, AGOUTY (a-gō'tī),

n. Rabbit-like rodent of South and Central America. [Fr.]

AGRAPHIA (a-graf'i-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid inability to express ideas by writing. [Gr. *a* priv. and *grapō*, write.]



Agouti (*Dasyprocta agouti*).

AGRARIAN (a-grā'ri-an), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to land, or to the equal distribution of land. 2. *Bot.* Growing wild. II. *n.* One who favors agrarianism. [L. *agrarius*—*ager*, a field.]

AGRARIANISM (a-grā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Principle of, or agitation for, a juster distribution of land.

AGREE (a-grē'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* AGREE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AGREED (a-grēd').] 1. Be of one mind; concur. 2. Assent to. 3. Harmonize; resemble; match; suit; correspond. 4. Promise or undertake. 5. Be nutritious, or good for one's health. [L. *ad*, to, and *gratus*, pleasing.]

SYN. Accede; consent; acquiesce; coincide; comply; answer; accord; tally; fraternize; reciprocate; indorse. **ANT.** Differ; disagree; revolt; decline; refuse; dissent.

AGREEABILITY (a-grē-a-bil'i-tī), *n.* Agreeableness.

AGREEABLE (a-grē'a-bl), *a.* 1. Pleasing to the mind or senses; pleasurable. 2. Conformable (to). 3. Willing to agree; favorably inclined. 4. In accordance or conformity. (Colloq.)

SYN. Pleasing; pleasant; gratifying; acceptable; welcome; amiable; complaisant; suitable; consistent; consonant. **ANT.** Disobliging; unpleasant; disagreeable; obnoxious; offensive; repulsive; nauseous.

AGREEABLENESS (a-grē'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being agreeable.

AGREEABLY (a-grē'a-bli), *adv.* 1. In an agreeable manner. 2. In accordance (to).

AGREEMENT (a-grē'ment), *n.* 1. Concord; conformity. 2. Bargain or contract; mutual assent. 3. *Gram.* Correspondence, as in number, case, gender, or person.

SYN. Harmony; symmetry; contract; compact; bond; obligation, undertaking; understanding; treaty; cartel; covenant.

AGRICULTURAL (ag-ri-kul'tūr-əl), *a.* Relating to agriculture.

AGRICULTURE (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* Art, science, or practice of cultivating the land. [L. *ager*, a field, and *cultura*, cultivation.]

AGRICULTURIST (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One skilled in agriculture.

AGRONOMY (a-gron'o-mi), *n.* Science of cultivating the ground; agriculture; farming; husbandry. [Gr. *agronomos*, rural—*agros*, field, and *nemein*, deal out.]

AGROUND (a-grownd'), *adv.* Stranded.

AGUE (ā'gū), *n.* Fever coming in periodical fits, accompanied with shivering; chills with fever. [Fr. *aigu*, sharp—L. *acutus*.]

AGUISH (ā'gū-ish), *a.* 1. Like an ague; chilly. 2. Subject to ague.

AH (ä), *interj.* Expression of surprise, joy, pity, inquiry, complaint, compassion, etc., according to the manner of utterance.

AHA (ä-hä'), *interj.* Exclamation of pleasure, surprise, contempt, etc.

AHEAD (a-hed'), *adv.* Further on; in advance; headlong; forward.

AHEAP (a-hēp'), *adv.* In a heap.

AHEM (a-hem'), *interj.* Sort of voluntary half cough; hem.

AHOY (a-hol'), *interj.* Naut. Used in hailing vessels, as "shlp ahoy!"

AHULL (a-hul'), *adv.* Naut. With sails furled and helm lashed alee, causing the vessel to lie nearly broadside to the wind.

AI (ä'ē), *n.* Three-toed sloth of South America. [Named from its cry.]

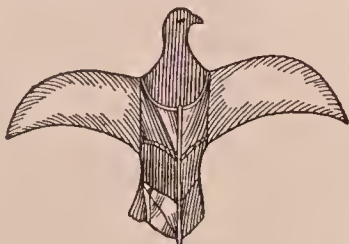
AID (ād), *v.* [pr.p. **AID'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **AID'ED**.] I. *vt.* Render help to; relieve; succor; assist. II. *vi.* Render help; be of assistance. [Fr. *aider*, help.]

SYN. Coöperate; forward; further; contribute; conduce; tend; facilitate; favor; foster; protect; encourage; support; subsidize. **ANT.** Oppose; resist; counteract; thwart; withstand; confront; discourage; deter; baffle; bar; block; hinder; foil.

AID (ād), *n.* 1. Relief; assistance. 2. Person or thing that renders assistance.

AIDE (ād), **AIDE-DE-CAMP** (ād'de-kong), *n.* [pl. **AIDES**, **AIDES-DE-CAMP** (ādz'de-kong).] Mil. Officer who receives the orders of a general and communicates them. [Fr.]

AIGLOPLANE (äg'-lō-plān), *n.* Large eagle-shaped kite with lifting power sufficient to make it available for experiments in aerial photography and wireless telegraphy.



Aigloplane.

AIGRET (ā'gret), *n.* 1. Zool. Egret, or small white European heron. 2. Plumage or tuft of feathers or gems. 3. Bot. Feathery crown of seeds, as that of the dandelion. [Fr. *aigrette*.]



Aigret.

AIL (āl), *v.* [pr.p. **AIL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **AILED** (āld).] I. *vt.* Affect with pain, or uneasiness of the body or mind. II. *vi.* Be in pain, sick or in trouble. [A. S. *eglan*, trouble.]

AILERON (ā'le-ron), *n.* Aviation. One of the movable wings or wing-tips on either side of an aeroplane, by means of which the aviator recovers his equilibrium when caught in an air-hole. [Fr., dim. of *aile*, wing.]

AILMENT (āl'ment), *n.* Indisposition, especially of a chronic character.

AIM (ām), *v.* [pr.p. **AIM'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **AIMED** (āmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Point or level towards, as a firearm or a remark. 2. Direct towards or against, as a missile or blow. II. *vi.* 1. Point a weapon or direct a missile at something. 2. Make a continued effort; strive. [O. Fr. *esmer*, from L. *æstimo*, estimate.]

AIM (ām), *n.* 1. Act of aiming. 2. Object aimed at. 3. Line or direction of thing aimed at. 4. Design; purpose.

AIMLESSNESS (ām'les-nes), *n.* Quality of being aimless.

AIN'T (ānt). Am not. Incorrectly used for **ARE NOT** and **IS NOT**.

AIR (ār), *n.* 1. Fluid we breathe; atmosphere. 2. Light breeze. 3. Vent; publicity. [Gr. *aēr*, air.]

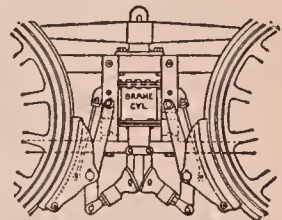
AIR (ār), *vt.* [pr.p. **AIR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **AIRIED** (ārd).] 1. Expose to the air; ventilate; dry. 2. Make public; parade; display.

AIR (ār), *n.* 1. Peculiar appearance, mien or manner. 2. Affected manner; show of pride. 3. Music. Melody; tune. [Fr. from It. *aria*.]

AIR-BRAKE (ār'brāk), *n.* Railway brake operated by compression of air. [See **BRAKE**.]

AIR-CASTLE (ār'kas'l), *n.* Day-dream; reverie.

AIR-CHAMBER (ār'-chām-bēr), *n.* Chamber containing air, as for preserving buoyancy.



Air Brake.

AIR-DRAWN (ār'drən), *a.* Drawn in air; imaginary.

AIR-GUN (ār'gun), *n.* Gun designed to impel missiles by the elastic force of compressed air.

AIR-HOLE (ār'hōl), *n.* 1. Hole made by, containing, or admitting air. 2. Fault in a casting; blow-hole. 3. Opening in the ice. 4. Aviation. Sudden upward or downward current of air, upsetting an aeroplane's equilibrium; pocket.

AIRILY (âr'l-lī), *adv.* 1. In a light or airy manner. 2. Gally.

AIRINESS (âr'l-nes), *n.* Lightness; buoyancy.

AIRING (âr'ing), *n.* 1. Exposure to the free action of the air. 2. Walk or ride in the open air for health's sake.

AIR-JACKET (âr'jak-et), *n.* Jacket with air-chamber.

AIR-LINE (âr'līn), *n.* 1. Shortest line between two points. 2. Direct railroad route.

AIRMAN (âr'man), *n.* [*pl.* AIR'MEN.] One who operates an aeroplane; aviator; aeronaut.

AIROMETER (âr-om'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Receptacle for holding air. 2. Instrument for measuring the velocity of moving air.

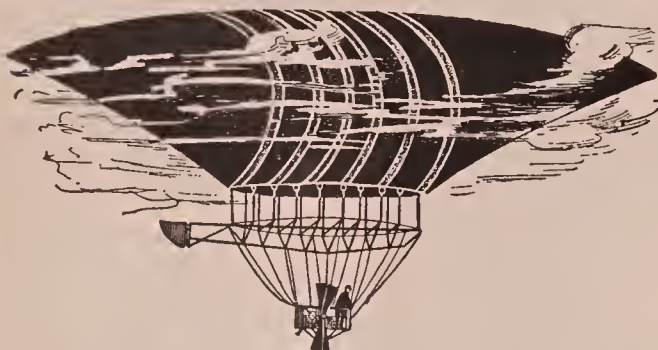
AIR-PLANT (âr'plant), *n.* Plant growing on some object, but taking all its sustenance from the air; aerophyte.

AIR-POISE (âr'poiz), *n.* Instrument for weighing air.

AIR-PUMP (âr'pump), *n.* Machine for pumping out or condensing air.

AIR-SALTPETER (âr'salt-pē-tēr), *n.* Saltpeter derived from the nitrogen in the air.

AIRSHIP (âr'ship), *n.* Dirigible balloon; as distinguished from an aeroplane.



Airship.

AIR-TIGHT (âr'tit), *a.* Impermeable to air.

AIRY (âr'l), *a.* 1. Consisting of air; belonging to the air; in air. 2. Unsubstantial; unreal. 3. Buoyant; ethereal. 4. Vain; light of heart; vivacious; gay. 5. Affected.

AISLE (il), *n.* 1. Passageway between seats in a church or hall, or between counters in a store, etc. 2. Wing of a church. [O. Fr. *aile*—L. *ala*, wing.]

AIT (āt), *n.* Small island, especially in a river.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (āks-lā-shā-pel'), *n.* Same as AACHEN.

AJACCIO (ä-yä'chō), *n.* Seaport and capital of Corsica.

AJAR (ä-jär'), *adv.* Partly open. [M. E. *on char*, on the turn; ajar.]

AJAX (ä'jaks), *n.* Greek Myth. 1. Son of Telamon; one of the bravest and largest of the Greek warriors in the Trojan war; slain by himself. 2. Son of Oileus, king of Locris; one of Helen's suitors; called the *Lesser Ajax*.

AJUTAGE (aj'ö-taj), *n.* Discharge pipe for liquids. [O. F. *juter*; from *jeter*, throw.]

AKIMBO (ä-klm'bō), *adv.* With hand on hip, and elbow bent outward. [Etym. doubtful.]

AKIN (ä-kin'), *a.* Of kin; related by blood or by nature; having the same properties or nature.

AL-, *prefix.* 1. The: Arabic definite article, as in *Alkoran*, the Koran. 2. Latin *ad*, changed before *l* into *al*, as in *allocution*.

-AL, *suffix.* Of, belonging or pertaining to; as scriptural. [L. *-alis*.]

ALA (ā'la), *n.* [*pl.* ALÆ (ā'lē).] Biol. Wing; wing-like part. [L.]

ALABAMA (al-ä-bä'mä), *n.* One of the U. S. Area, 51,756 sq. m. Capital, Montgomery.

ALABASTER (al'ä-bäs-tēr), *I. n.* Semi-transparent kind of gypsum or sulphate of lime. *II. a.* Made of alabaster. [Etym. doubtful.]

À LA CARTE (ä-lä-kärt'). According to the bill of fare. The opposite is *table d'hôte*, when the meal is ordered and paid for as a whole. [Fr.]

ALACK (ä-lak'), *interj.* Exclamation expressing sorrow; alas!

ALACK-A-DAY (ä-lak'ä-dä), *interj.* Alas the day!

ALACRITY (ä-lak'ri-tī), *n.* Briskness, cheerful readiness; promptitude. [L. *alacer*, brisk.]

À LA MODE (ä-lä-mōd'). According to the mode or fashion. [Fr.]

ALAR (ä'lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having wings. 2. Bot. Of or pertaining to an axil.

ALARM (ä-lärm'), *n.* 1. Great apprehension caused by sudden danger. 2. Anything that is done or used to apprise of danger, as the ringing of bells; alarum. 3. Call to arms. [O. Fr. *alarme*; from It. *allarme*, for *à le arme*, to the arms.]

SYN. Fear; fright; terror; dismay; consternation; disquietude; apprehension; dread. **ANT.** Confidence; security; quiet.

ALARM (ä-lärm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ALARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALARMED (ä-lärdm').] 1. Arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension. 2. Call to arms for defense.

ALARM-BELL (ä-lärm'bel), *n.* Bell used for giving notice of danger.

ALARM-CLOCK (ä-lärm'klok), *n.* Clock that can be set to ring loudly at a particular time, in order to rouse from sleep.

ALARM-GAGE (ä-lärm'gāj), *n.* Contrivance that automatically indicates the pressure of steam, or a deficiency of water, in a boiler.

ALARM-GUN (ä-lärm'gun), *n.* Gun to be fired as a signal of danger.

ALARMING (ä-lärm'ing), *a.* Exciting alarm; disturbing.

ALARMINGLY (ä-lärm'ing-il), *adv.* In a way to cause alarm.

ALARMIST (ä-lärm'ist), *n.* One who excites alarm; one given to prophesying danger or disaster.

ALARUM (ä-lär'um), *n.* Alarm. [Archaic and poetic.]

ALAS (a-lās'), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of sorrow, grief, or pity. [Fr. *hélas*—L. *lassus*, wearied.]

ALASKA (a-las'kə), *n.* Territory of U. S., N. W. of Canada. Purchased of Russia in 1867 for \$7,200,000. Area, 599,446 sq. m.

ALASKAN (a-las'kən), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Alaska. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Alaska.

ALATE (ā'lāt), *a. Bot.* Furnished with wings or parts resembling wings. [L. *alatus*; from *ala*, wing.]

ALB (alb), *n.* Full-length ecclesiastical vestment of white linen. [From L. *albus*, white.]

ALBA (al'ba), *I. a.* White, as in *terra alba*, a kind of white earth. *II. n. Anat.* White substance of the central nervous system. [L. fem. sing. of *albus*, white.]

ALBANIA (al-bā'ni-ā), *n.* District on west coast of Europe in Turkey.

ALBANIAN (al-bā'ni-ān), *n.* 1. Native of Albania, a country in Western part of European Turkey. 2. Language of the Albanians.

ALBANY (al'ba-ni), *n.* Capital of New York State.

ALBATA (al-bā'ta), *n.* White alloy, of copper, nickel and zinc; German silver. [L.]

ALBATROSS (al'ba-tros), *n.* Large, long-winged seabird, of the petrel family. [Sp. *albatroste*.]

ALBEIT (al-bē'it), *conj.* Even though; notwithstanding; although.

ALBERTA, (al-būr'-ta), *n.* Province of Canada, east of British Columbia.

ALBERT NYANZA (al'būrt ni-an'zə). Lake in Central Africa, 100 m. long.

ALBESCENCE (al-bes'ens), *n.* Process of growing white. [From L. *albescens*, pr.p. of *albescere*, grow white.]

ALBESCENT (al-bes'ent), *a.* Growing white or whitish.

ALBINESS (al-bi'nes), *n.* Female albino.

ALBINISM (al'bi-nizm), *n.* State or condition of being an albino.

ALBINO (al-bi'nō), *n.* [pl. **ALBINOS** (al-bi'nōz).] Person, animal or plant unnaturally white. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUGINEOUS (al-bū-jin'e-us), *a.* Pertaining



Alb.



Albanian.

Albatross (*Diomedea exulans*).

to or of the nature of the white of the eye or of an egg. [From L. *albugo*, whiteness.]

ALBUM (al'bum), *n.* Book for the collection of portraits, autographs or the like. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUMEN (al-bū'men), *n.* 1. White of an egg. 2. Substance like white of egg, in animal and vegetable matter. 3. *Chem.* Albumin. [L. *albus*, white.]

ALBUMIN (al-bū'min), *n. Chem.* Thick, viscous substance that forms a constituent principle of plants and animals, and exists nearly pure in the white of an egg and the serum of the blood.

ALBUMININ (al-bū'mi-nin), *n.* Substance composing the cells of the tissue enclosing the whites of bird's eggs.

ALBUMINIZE (al-bū'mi-niz), *vt.* [pr.p. **ALBUMINIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **ALBUMINIZED** (al-bū'min-izd).] 1. Change into albumin. 2. Coat or impregnate with albumin.

ALBUMINOID (al-bū'mi-noid), *I. a.* Of or like albumin. *II. n.* One of several nitrogenous principles occurring in the animal and vegetable tissues; proteid.

ALBUMINOUS (al-bū'mi-nus), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the properties of albumin.

ALBUQUERQUE (äl-bö-ker'ke), *n.* Town in New Mexico, founded 17th century.

ALBURNUM (al-būr'num), *n. Bot.* Sapwood of a tree or shrub. [From L. *albus*, white.]

ALCAIDE, ALCAIDE, ALCAIDE (al-kād'), *n.* 1. Governor of a castle. 2. Warden of a prison. [Sp.]

ALCAHEST (al'ka-hest), *n.* Same as **ALKAHEST**.

ALCALDE (äl-käl'dā), *n.* A judge or magistrate. [Sp.—Ar. *al*, the, and *kadi*, judge.]

ALCAZAR (al-kä'zär or al-kä'thär), *n.* 1. Fortress; palace; castle. 2. *Naut.* Quarterdeck. [Sp.]

ALCESTIS (al-ses'tis), *n. Greek Myth.* Wife of Admetus; one of her father's murderesses; sacrificed herself for her husband; restored from Hades by Hercules.

ALCHEMIC (al-kem'ic), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by alchemy.

ALCHEMIST (al'ke-mist), *n.* One skilled in alchemy.

ALCHEMY (al'ke-mi), *n.* Early name of chemistry. [Ar. *al*, the, and *kimia*, secret, hidden.]

ALCMENA (alk-mē'nə), *n. Greek Myth.* Mother of Hercules, by Zeus; wife of Amphitryon.

ALCOHOL (al'kō-hol), *n.* Pure or highly rectified spirit, a liquid obtained from fermented saccharine solutions by distillation. (The intoxicating principle of all vinous and spiritous liquors.) [Ar. *al*, the, and *koh'l*, fine powder of antimony, used for painting the eyebrows.]

ALCOHOLIC (al-kō-hol'ik), *a.* Containing or of the nature of alcohol.

ALCOHOLISM (al'kō-hol-izm), *n.* Diseased

condition caused by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

ALCOHOLIZE (al'kō-hol-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALCOHOLIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALCOHOLIZED** (al'kō-hol-izd).] 1. Convert into alcohol; rectify. 2. Impregnate with alcohol.

ALCORAN, ALKORAN (al-ko-rän'), *n.* The Koran. [Ar. *al*, the, and *qoran*, book.]

ALCOVE (al'kōv), *n.* Recess in a room; shady retreat. [Ar. *al*, the, and *quobbah*, chamber.]

ALCYONE (al-sī'o-ne), **HALCYONE** (hai-cī'o-ne), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Aeolus; her husband, Ceyx, was drowned and she threw herself into the sea; both of them were changed into birds.

ALDEHYDE (al'de-hīd), *n.* Limpid, volatile liquid, of a suffocating odor, formed by the oxidation of ethyl alcohol. [ALCOHOL, *L. de*, from, and **HYDROGEN**.]

ALDER (al'dēr), *n.* Small tree of the genus *Alnus* usually growing in moist ground. [A. S. *aler*.]

ALDERMAN (al'dēr-man), *n.* [*pl.* **ALDERMEN**.] Municipal legislator; member of a city council, representing a ward. [A. S. *ealder*, older, and *man*, man.]

ALDERMANCY (al'dēr-man-sī), *n.* Office of an alderman.

ALDERMANIC (al'dēr-man'ik), *a.* Pertaining to an alderman, or to his office.

ALDERNEY (al'dēr-nī), *n.* One of a breed of cattle commonly called Jersey cattle. [From *Alderney*, one of the Channel Islands.]

ALE (āl), *n.* Liquor made from malt dried at low heat. [A. S. *ealu*, beer.]

ALECTO (a-lek'tō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the three Furies; depicted with flaming torches and serpents instead of hair, and supposed to breed pestilence.

ALEE (a-lē'), *adv.* *Naut.* At the lee side.

ALEMBIC (a-lem'bik), *n.* Apparatus formerly used in distillation, made of glass, metal, or earthenware. [Ar. *al*, the, and *ambiq*, still.]

ALEPPO (ä-lep'ō), *n.* Town in Asiatic Turkey.

ALERT (a-lērt'), *a.* 1. Ready to act quickly; on the lookout; watchful; vigilant. 2. Nimble; brisk. [Fr. *alerte*; from It. *all'erta*, on the watch.]

SYN. Ready; prepared. **ANT.** Unprepared.

ALERT (a-lērt'), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Sudden attack or warning of it. 2. Watchful attitude.—*On the alert*, on the lookout.

ALERTLY (a-lērt'li), *a.* In an alert manner.

ALERTNESS (a-lērt'nes), *n.* Quality of being alert.

ALEUTIAN (a-lū'shi-an) **ISLANDS.** Group S. E., and part, of Alaska.



Alder.

ALEXANDRIA (al-eg-zan'dri-ā), *n.* City in Egypt, founded 332 B. C. by Alexander the Great.

ALEXANDRINE (al-egz-an'drīn), *n.* Iambic verse of twelve syllables, first used in a French poem on Alexander the Great.

ALEXIPHARMIC (a-leks-l-fär'mik), *I. a.* Acting as an antidote. *II. n.* Antidote against poison. [Gr. *alexipharmakos*; *alexō*, ward off, and *pharmakon*, poison.]

ALFALFA (al-fal'fā), *n.* *Bot.* Valuable forage grass (*Medicago sativa*); lucern. [Sp. Am.]

ALGA (al'gā), *n.* [*pl.* **ALGAE** (al'jē).] *Bot.* Plant of the genus *Algæ*; seaweed. [L.]

ALGÆ (al'jē), *n.pl.* *Bot.* Division of flowerless plants, including the seaweeds, confervæ, etc. [L., *pl.* of *alga*, seaweed.]

ALGEBRA (al'je-brā), *n.* Science and art of calculating by means of a highly systematized notation; generalized arithmetic. [Ar. *al*, the, and *jabr*, combination.]

ALGEBRAIC (al-je-brā'ik), **ALGEBRAICAL** (al-je-brā'i-kāl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to algebra. 2. Taking signs into account.

ALGEBRAICALLY (al-je-brā'i-kāl-l), *adv.* As in algebra.

ALGEBRAIST (al'je-brā-ist), *n.* Person versed in algebra.

ALGERIA (al-jē'ri-ā), *n.* French colony in N. Africa. Area, 184,474 sq. m. Capital, Algiers.

ALGERIAN (al-jē'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Algiers or to Algeria. *II. n.* Inhabitant of Algeria, in North Africa.

ALGID (al'jid), *a.* Chilly; cold. [L. *algidus*; from *algeo*, be cold.]

ALGOID (al'goid), *a.* Of or resembling algæ.

ALGOUS (al'gus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling or abounding with seaweed.

ALIAS (ā'li-as), *I. adv.* Otherwise. *II. n.* [*pl.* **ALIASES** (ā'li-as-es).] Assumed name. [L.]

ALIBI (al'l-bī), *n.* Plea that the accused was elsewhere when the crime was committed. [L.=elsewhere.]

ALIBLE (al'l-bl), *a.* Nourishing; nutritive. [L. *alibilis*; *alo*, nourish.]

ALIDADE (al'l-dād), *n.* Arm movable over a graduated circle, carrying an index or a vernier. [Ar. *al*, the, and *adud*, arm.]

ALIEN (āl'yen or ā'li-en), *I. a.* Foreign; of another country. *II. n.* Foreigner. [L. *alienus*; from *altus*, other.]

ALIENABILITY (āl'yen-ā-blī'l-tl), *n.* Capability of being alienated.

ALIENABLE (āl'yen-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being alienated.

ALIENAGE (āl'yen-āj), *n.* State of being alien or alienated.

ALIENATE (āl'yen-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **A'LIENATING**;



Algerian.

p.t. and *p.p.* A'LIENATED.] 1. Transfer to another, as a right or title. 2. Make indifferent or averse; estrange. [From L. *alienatus*, *p.p.* of *alieno*. See ALIEN.]

SYN. Surrender; separate. ANT. Secure; conciliate.

ALIENATION (āl'yen-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of alienating or state of being alienated. 2. Estrangement. 3. *Law.* Transfer of title to property. 4. Mental derangement; insanity.

ALIENATOR (āl'yen-ā-tūr), *n.* One who alienates.

ALIENEE (āl'yen-ē'), *n.* One to whom a right is transferred.

ALIENISM (āl'yen-izm), *n.* 1. State of being an alien. 2. Study and treatment of mental diseases.

ALIENIST (āl'yen-ist), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of mental diseases.

ALIENOR (āl'yen-ūr), *n.* One who alienates or transfers his property to another.

ALIFORM (al'i-farm), *a.* Shaped like a wing. [L. *ala*, wing, and FORM.]

ALIGHT (a-lit'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ALIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALIGHT'ED.] 1. Settle upon. 2. Dismount; descend. 3. Happen on; meet with. [See LIGHT, *vt.*]

ALIGN, ALIGNMENT. See ALINE, ALINEMENT.

ALIKE (a-lik'), *I. a.* On the same model. *II. adv.* In like manner; equally. [A. S. *onlic*; *on*, *on*, and *lic*. See LIKE.]

ALIMENT (al'i-ment), *n.* 1. Nourishment; food. 2. The necessities of life. [From L. *alimentum*; *alo*, nourish.]

ALIMENTAL (al-i-men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, aliment; nutritious.

ALIMENTARY (al-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to nutrition; furnishing or conveying aliment. —*Alimentary canal*, entire digestive passage from the mouth to the anus.

ALIMENTATION (al-i-men-tā'shun), *n.* Act or process of supplying, or receiving and assimilating food.

ALIMENTIVENESS (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. The desire for food. 2. *Phren.* The faculty of desire for food.

ALIMONY (al'i-mō-ni), *n.* Portion of husband's estate or income allowed to wife on legal separation. [L. *alimonia*; from *alo*, nourish.]

ALINE, ALIGN (a-lin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ALI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALINED (a-lind').] *I. vt.* Adjust to, or arrange in, a line. *II. vi.* Fall in line; line up. [Fr. *aligner*; from L. *ad*, to, and *linea*, line.]

ALINEMENT, ALIGNMENT (a-lin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of aligning or state of being aligned. 2. Line of adjustment. 3. *Engin.* Ground-plan of a road or earthwork.

ALINER, ALIGNER (a-li'nēr), *n.* One who aligns.

ALIPED (al'i-ped), *I. a.* With a wing-mem-

brane connecting the digits, as a bat. *II. n.* Wing-footed animal. [L. *ala*, wing, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

ALIQUNT (al'i-kwant), *a. Math.* Dividing, but not without a remainder; thus, 5 is an *aliquant* part of 16. [L. *ali*, any, and *quantus*, how great.]

ALQUOT (al'i-kwot), *a. Math.* Dividing without a remainder; thus, 5 is an *aliquot* part of 15. [L. *ali*, any, and *quot*, how many.]

ALIVE (a-liv'), *a.* 1. Having life; not dead; living; in existence. 2. In operation; in action; unexpired. 3. Keenly attentive or susceptible, as to one's interest or to pain. 4. Swarming, as with insects. [A. S. *on life*, in life.]

SYN. Existing; existent; subsisting; breathing; animate; vivacious; quick; alert. ANT. Dead; defunct; lifeless; inanimate; dull; inactive.

ALKAHEST (al'ka-hest), *n.* Supposed universal solvent of the alchemists. [A word made up, probably, by Paracelsus.]

ALKAHESTIC (al-ka-hest'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the alkahest.

ALKAESCENCE (al-ka-les'ens), ALKAESCENCY (al-ka-les'ens-i), *n.* State of becoming alkaline, or the tendency to do so.

ALKAESCENT (al-ka-les'ent), *a.* Having a tendency to become alkaline.

ALKALI (al'ka-li or al'ka-lī), *n.* [*pl.* AL'KALIS or AL'KALIES.] Substance which neutralizes acids, combines with fats to make soap, etc., like potash, soda, ammonia, etc. [Ar. *al*, the, and *qali*, ashes of.]

ALKALIFIABLE (al'ka-li-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being converted into an alkali.

ALKALIFY (al'ka-li-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* AL'KALIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALKALIFIED (al'ka-li-fid).] *I. vt.* Convert into an alkali. *II. vi.* Pass into the state of an alkali; become alkaline.

ALKALIGENOUS (al-ka-lij'e-nus), *a.* Generating or producing an alkali. [ALKALI, and Gr. *gennaō*, produce.]

ALKALINE (al'ka-lin), *a.* Having the properties of alkali.

ALKALIZATION (al-ka-li-zā'shun), *n.* Act of alkalizing or state of being alkalized.

ALKALIZE (al'ka-liz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AL'KALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALKALIZED (al'ka-lizd).] Render alkaline.

ALKALOID (al'ka-loid), *I. a.* Resembling an alkali in properties. *II. n.* Alkaline principle of a plant, as morphine, quinine, etc.

ALKALOIDAL (al-ka-loi'dal), *a.* Alkaloid.

ALKARAZZA (al-ka-raz'a), *n.* Earthenware made of clay and sawdust; used in the tropics for cooling liquids. [Sp.-Am.]

ALKORAN (al-ko-rän'), *n.* See ALCORAN.

ALL (al), *I. a.* Whole of; every particle of; whole extent; entire duration of. *II. adv.* Wholly; completely; entirely. *III. n.* Whole; entire number; total. [A. S. *eal*, all.]

ALLA BREVE (äl'lä brä'vā), *Music*. 2/2 time. [It.]

ALLAH (al'ä), *n.* Name of God amongst the Mohammedans. [Ar. *al*, the, and *ilah*, God.]

ALLANTOIC (al-an-tō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or divided from, the allantois.

ALLANTOID (al-lan'toid), *a.* Pertaining to the allantois.

ALLANTOIS (al-lan'tō-is), *n.* Membranous sac-like appendage of the embryos of mammals, birds and reptiles. [Gr. *allas*, sausage, and *eidos*, form.]

ALLAY (al-lä'), *v.* [pr.p. **ALLAY'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ALLAYED** (al-läd').] I. *vt.* 1. Make calm; lay to rest. 2. Alleviate; mitigate. II. *vi.* Abate; subside. [A. S. *alecgan*, lessen. See **LAY**, *v.*]

SYN. Quiet; soothe; compose; pacify; appease; assuage; soften; tranquilize; moderate; check; mollify; palliate; repress.

ANT. Excite; rouse; aggravate; stir; kindle; fan; impassion; provoke; incite.

ALLEGATION (al-e-gä'shun), *n.* Affirmation; plea; assertion. [See **ALLEGE**.]

ALLEGATOR (al-e-gä'tür), *n.* One who alleges.

ALLEGE (al-lej'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ALLEG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ALLEGED** (al-lejd').] 1. Assert to be true or provable; affirm; declare. 2. Bring forth as a material fact; plead, as an excuse. [L.L. *adlegio*, clear.]

SYN. Declare; affirm; aver; asseverate; cite; adduce; advance; predicate. **ANT.** Contradict; deny; gainsay; refute; disprove.

ALLEGEABLE (al-lej'a-bl), *a.* That may be alleged.

ALLEGHANY (al'e-gä-nl), *n.* Range of mountains in Pennsylvania, Maryland, W. Virginia and Virginia.

ALLEGHENY (al'e-gen-l), *n.* City in Pennsylvania.

ALLEGIANCE (al-lē'jans), *n.* 1. Tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or of a citizen to his government. 2. Fealty; fidelity; loyalty; devotion. [L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

ALLEGORIC (al-e-gor'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing an allegory.

ALLEGORICAL (al-e-gor'i-kal), *a.* Allegoric.

ALLEGORICALLY (al-e-gor'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an allegorical manner.

ALLEGORIST (al'e-go-ris), *n.* One who allegorizes.

ALLEGORIZE (al'e-go-riz), *v.* [pr.p. **AL'LEGORIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **ALLEGORIZED** (al'e-go-rizd').] I. *vt.* Convert into allegory; treat as allegoric. II. *vi.* Use allegory; speak or write allegorically.

ALLEGORY (al'e-go-ri), *n.* [pl. **AL'LEGORIES**.] Figurative speech or story; symbolic representation, whether by speech or otherwise. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *agoreuō*, speak.]

SYN. Parable; fable; simile; metaphor.

ANT. Chronicle; record; narrative; history.

ALLEGRETTO (al-e-gret'ō), *a.* In Music, less quick than *allegro*. [It.]

ALLEGRO (al-lē'grō), *adv.* In Music, sprightly; quick. [It.]

ALLELUIA, ALLELUIAH (al-e-lō'ya), *n.* and *interj.* See **HALLELUIAH**.

ALLEVIATE (al-lē'vi-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ALLE'VIATING**; p.t. and p.p. **ALLE'VIATED**.] 1. Render less hard to bear, as a sorrow or pain. 2. Represent as less grave. [L.L. *alleviatus*, p.p. of *allevio*; from L. *allevo*; *ad*, to, and *levis*, light.]

SYN. Assuage; allay; abate; mitigate; moderate; palliate; soften. See **ABATE**.

ANT. Augment; intensify; aggravate; increase; embitter; exasperate.

ALLEVIATION (al-lē'vi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of alleviating or state of being alleviated. 2. That which alleviates.

ALLEVIATIVE (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), I. *a.* Suitable to alleviate; palliative; extenuating. II. *n.* That which alleviates.

ALLEVIATOR (al-lē'vi-ā-tür), *n.* One who or that which alleviates.

ALLEVIATORY (al-lē'vi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to alleviate; alleviative.

ALLEY (al'i), *n.* Narrow passage. [Fr. *allée*, a passage.]

ALL FOOLS' DAY. First day of April.

ALL-FOURS (al-förz'), *n.* Game of cards.—*On all fours*, on hands and feet.

ALL-HALLOWES (al-hal'öz), *n.* All Saints' day, November 1st.

ALLIANCE (al-li'ans), *n.* 1. Union by treaty, or marriage, etc. 2. Persons or states so united. [Fr. See **ALLY**.]

SYN. League; federation; brotherhood; bond; confederacy; affinity; coalition; compact; confederation. **ANT.** Disunion; separation; secession; antagonism; hostility.

ALLIED (al-lid'), *a.* 1. Bound together in a league, or united in marriage. 2. Related to by affinity; akin to.

ALLIGATION (al-i-gä'shun), *n.* *Arith.* Method of finding the proportions or price of ingredients in a mixture. [L. *ad*, to, and *lego*, bind.]

ALLIGATOR (al'l-gä-tür), *n.* American crocodile. (Sp. *el*, the, and *lagarto*, lizard.)



ALLISSION (al-lizh'un), *n.* Act of dashing violently against. Alligator (*A. Mississippiensis*).

ALLITERATION (al-lit-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Beginning of several words with the same letter. [L. *ad*, to, and *littera*, letter.]

ALLITERATIVE (al-lit-ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Characterized by alliteration.

ALLOCATE (al'ō-kāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **AL'LOCATING**; p.t. and p.p. **AL'LOCATED**.] 1. Set apart as a share or in shares; allot. 2. Fix the

'locality of; locate. [From L.L. *allocatus*, p.p. of *alloco*; *ad*, to, and *loco*, place.]

ALLOCATION (al-ō-kā'shun), *n.* Allotment; allowance made upon an account.

ALLOCATUR (al'ō-kā-tūr), *n.* *Law.* A court's endorsement allowing a writ or order. [L.]

ALLOCUTION (al-ō-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Formal address. 2. Act or manner of speaking to or addressing. [L. *ad*, to, and *loquor*, speak.]

ALLODIAL (al-lō'di-al), *a.* *Law.* Held as allodium; not feudal.

ALLODIUM (ai-lō'di-um), *n.* *Law.* Freehold estate; land which is the absolute property of the owner without being subject to any rent. [L. L.]

ALLONYM (al'o-nim), *n.* 1. False name; pseudonym. 2. Book published under a false name. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *onyma*, name.]

ALLOPATH (al'o-path), **ALLOPATHIST** (ai-lop'o-thist), *n.* One who practices allopathy.

ALLOPATHIC (al-o-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to allopathy.

ALLOPATHY (ai-lop'a-thi), *n.* Method of treating disease by the production of a condition of the system different from, or incompatible with, the condition essential to the disease to be cured; opposed to **HOMEOPATHY**. [Gr. *allos*, other, and *pathos*, feeling or suffering.]

ALLOT (al-lot'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLOT'TED**.] Parcel out; bestow by lot; apportion. [Fr. *alloter*.]

ALLOTMENT (al-lot'ment), *n.* 1. Act of allotting; distribution; assignment. 2. That which is allotted; portion; share.

ALLOW (al-low'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ALLOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLOWED** (al-lowd').] I. *vt.* 1. Permit; sanction; tolerate. 2. Grant; give. 3. Admit; acknowledge. 4. Deduct. II. *vi.* Make allowance; abate in selling. [Fr. *allouer*—L. *ad*, to, and *laudo*, praise.]

SYN. Concede; ratify; suffer; license; authorize. See **PERMIT**. **ANT.** Disallow; forbid; deny; reject.

ALLOWABLE (al-low'a-bl), *a.* Not objectionable; admissible.

ALLOWABLENESS (al-low'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being allowable.

ALLOWABLY (ai-low'a-bli), *adv.* In an allowable manner.

ALLOWANCE (al-low'ans), *n.* 1. Grant; acceptance. 2. Sanction; tolerance. 3. Deduction; abatement. 4. Allotment.

ALLOWANCE (al-low'ans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLOW'ANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLOWANCED** (al-low'anst).] Limit as to amount; supply in limited quantity.

ALLOY (al-loi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLOYED** (ai-loid').] 1. Combine by mixing, as metals. 2. Reduce in purity by admixture; debase. [Fr. *aloyer*; from L. *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

ALLOY (al-loi'), *n.* 1. Mixture of metals. 2. Baser metal mixed with a finer. 3. Good mixed with evil.

ALLOYAGE (al-loi'aj), *n.* Art of properly mixing metals, especially in minting.

ALL-ROUND (al'rownd), *a.* 1. Including the whole range. 2. Many-sided; versatile.

ALL SAINTS' DAY. First day of November.

ALL SOULS' DAY. Second day of November.

ALLSPICE (al'spis), *n.* Jamaica pepper, the berry of the pimento.

ALLUDE (al-löd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLU'DED**.] Refer to indirectly. [L. *ad*, to, and *ludo*, play.]

SYN. Advert; mention; refer.

ALLURE (al-lör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLURED** (ai-lörd').] Attract by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; entice; tempt. [See **LURE**.]

SYN. Induce; decoy; lure; invite; inveigle. **ANT.** Dissuade; repel; warn.

ALLUREMENT (al-lör'ment), *n.* 1. Act of alluring. 2. That which allures; lure; bait; charm.

ALLUSION (al-lö'zhun), *n.* Indirect reference; hint; suggestion. [L. *allusio*.]

ALLUSIVE (al-lö'siv), *a.* Hinting at; referring to indirectly.

ALLUSIVELY (al-lö'siv-li), *adv.* In an allusive manner.

ALLUVIAL (al-lö'vi-al), *a.* Deposited by water; pertaining to alluvium.

ALLUVION (al-lö'vi-un), *n.* 1. Earth deposited by a river or flood. 2. An overflowing; flood. 3. A washing of water against a shore or bank. [L. *alluvio*, an overflowing.]

ALLUVIUM (ai-lö'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* **ALLU'VIA**.] Earth washed down and deposited by water. [L., properly neuter of *alluvius*; from *alluo*, wash upon.]

ALLY (al-li'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ALLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ALLIED** (al-lid').] 1. Unite by marriage or treaty. 2. Connect through some relationship or interest. [Fr. *allier*; from L. *alligo*; *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

ALLY (al-li'), *n.* [*pl.* **ALLIES'**.] 1. Person bound to another by kinship or marriage. 2. State bound to another by league or treaty.

ALMA MATER (al'ma mā'tēr). The college or university at which one has been educated. [L., fostering mother.]

ALMANAC (al'ma-nak), *n.* Book with a calendar of months, weeks, days, etc. [Ar. *al*, the, and *manakh*, calendar.]

ALMIGHTILY (al-mit'i-li), *adv.* In an almighty manner.

ALMIGHTINESS (al-mit'i-nes), *n.* Infinite power.

ALMIGHTY (al-mit'i), I. *a.* 1. Having unlimited power; omnipotent. 2. Very great; enormous. II. *n.* [A-] The Creator; God. [A. S. *ealmihtig*; from *eal*, all, and *mihhtig*, mighty.]

ALMOND (ä'mund), *n.*

1. Fruit of the almond tree, or the tree itself. 2. Anything shaped like an almond, as a tonsil. [O. Fr. *almende*.]

ALMONER (al'mun-ēr), *n.* Distributer of alms.

ALMONRY (al'mun-ri), *n.* Place where alms are distributed.

ALMOST (al'möst), *adv.* Almond (*Prunus communis*). Nearly; well nigh; for the greatest part. [ALL and MOST.]

ALMS (ämz), *n. sing. and pl.* Gratuitous gift to the poor; charity. [M. L. *elemosina*; A. S. *ælmysse*, from the Greek *eleos*, pity.]

ALMSHOUSE (ämz'hows), *n.* Poorhouse.

ALNUS (al'nus), *n. Bot.* Genus of small trees of the oak family; the alders. [L., alder.]

ALOE (al'o-ē), *n. Bot.* Genus of plants of the lily family, of warm countries of the Old World. [Gr. *aloē*, aloe.]

ALOE (al'ō), *n. Bot.* Plant of the genus *Aloe*.—American aloe, century plant (*Agave americana*).

ALOES (al'ōz), *n. sing. and pl. Med.* Cathartic, bitter dried juice of the leaves of several species of the genus *Aloe*.

ALOETIC (al-o-et'ik), *a.* Of, like, or derived from the aloe or aloes.

ALOFT (a-läft'), *adv.* 1. In or to a higher place; on high; above. 2. *Naut.* At the masthead or in the upper rigging. [From Ice. *à loft*, in the air.]

ALOGIA (al-ō'ji-a), *n.* Inability to speak as a result of lesion of nerve substance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *logos*, word.]

ALONE (a-lōn'), *a.* 1. By one's self; unaccompanied. 2. Peerless; unequaled. [ALL and ONE.]

ALONG (a-läng'), *I. adv.* Lengthwise; onward in time or space. *II. prep.* The length of. [A. S. *andlang*.]

ALONGSHORE (a-läng'shōr), *adv.* Along the shore.

ALONGSIDE (a-läng'sīd), *adv.* By the side; side by side.

ALOOF (a-lōf'), *adv.* At a safe distance; apart.

ALOPECIA (al-o-pē'si-a), *n.* Loss of hair in spots; baldness. [Gr.]

ALoud (a-lowd'), *adv.* 1. Audibly. 2. With a loud voice; loudly.

ALP (alp), *n.* 1. High mountain. 2. [pl.] [A-] The lofty mountain range of central Europe. [L. *Alpes*, the Alps.]

ALPACA (al-pak'a), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Species of llama (*Auchenia pacos*) having long fine



Aloe (*Aloe vulgaris*).

wool, found in Peru. 2. Its wool. 3. Kind of thin cloth made from the wool. [Sp. from Ar. *al*, the, and *paco*, Peruvian name of the animal.]

ALPENGLOW (al'pen-glō), *n.* Rosy glow of snow peaks, as seen in the Alps at sunrise or sunset.

ALPENHORN (al'pen-hårn), *n.* Long powerful horn, used chiefly by Alpine cowherds.

ALPENSTOCK (al'pen-stok), *n.* Iron-pointed staff used in ascending the Alps or other mountains.

ALPHA (al'fa), *n.* 1. First letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. First or beginning. 3. The brightest star in a constellation.

ALPHABET (al'fa-bet), *n.* 1. Letters of a language. 2. First principles. [Gr. *alpha*, a, and *beta*, b.]

ALPHABET (al'fa-bet), *vt.* [pr.p. AL'PHABETING; p.t. and p.p. AL'PHABETED.] Arrange in alphabetical order; indicate by means of the alphabet; alphabetize.

ALPHABETARIAN (al-fa-be-tā'ri-an), *n.* One engaged in learning the alphabet.

ALPHABETIC (al-fa-bet'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the alphabet. 2. Having an alphabet. 3. Alphabetic.

ALPHABETICAL (al-fa-bet'ik-al), *a.* 1. Arranged in the same order as the letters of the alphabet. 2. Furnished with an alphabet.

ALPHABETICALLY (al-fa-bet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the order in which the letters of the alphabet stand.

ALPHABETICS (al-fa-bet'iks), *n.* Science of representing languages by written characters.

ALPHABETIZE (al'fa-bet-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. AL'PHABETIZING; p.t. and p.p. ALPHABETIZED (al'fa-bet-izd).] 1. Arrange alphabetically. 2. Express by means of letters of the alphabet.

ALPHEUS (al-fē'us), *n. Greek Myth.* River used by Hercules to clean the Augean stables.

ALPINE (al'pin), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the Alps. 2. [a-] Lofty; towering.

ALPS (alps), *n.pl.* Mountain range running through central Europe.

ALREADY (al-red'l), *adv.* Now; up to this time; so soon. [ALL and READY.]

ALSACE-LORRAINE (äl-säs-lor-rān'), *n.* Division of German Empire, ceded by France in 1871. Area 5,600 sq. m.

ALSO (al'sō), *adv.* Likewise; in addition. [ALL and SO.]

ALT (alt), *a* and *n. Music.* High; high part; alto. [L. *altus*, high.]

ALTAR (al'tēr), *n.* 1. Place for sacred offerings. 2. Communion table. [L. *altus*, high.]

ALTAR-PIECE (al'tar-pēs), *n.* Picture or bas-relief over and behind the altar; reredos.



Greek Altar.

ALTER (al'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* AL'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALTERED (al'tērd).] I. *vt.* Make a change in; modify; vary. II. *vi.* Become changed or modified. [L.L. *altero*; from L. *alter*, other.]

SYN. Change; shift; transmute; qualify. **ANT.** Continue; persist; maintain.

ALTERABILITY (al-tēr-a-bil'i-tl), *n.* Liability to change.

ALTERABLE (al'tēr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being altered or changed.

ALTERABLY (al'tēr-a-bli), *adv.* In an alterable manner.

ALTERANT (al'tēr-ant), I. *a.* Producing change. II. *n.* 1. Anything that causes a gradual change. 2. *Med.* An alterative.

ALTERATION (al-tēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of altering or state of being altered; modification. 2. Result of being altered; effected change.

ALTERATIVE (al'tēr-ā-tiv), I. *a.* Having the power to alter. II. *n.* Medicine that restores the healthy functions of the body.

ALTERCATE (al'tēr-kāt), *vi.* Contend in words. [L. *altercor*, wrangle.]

ALTERCATION (al-tēr-kā'shun), *n.* Heated controversy; angry dispute; squabble; wrangle.

ALTERN (al'tēr-n), *a.* Alternately arranged. [L. *alternus*; from *alter*, other.]

ALTERNATE (al-tēr-nat), I. *a.* 1. Being or occurring by turns; reciprocal; one after another in regular order. 2. *Bot.* Having only one branch or leaf from each node, arranged at equal intervals. 3. Every other; every second one. II. *n.* 1. That which occurs by turns. 2. One designed to take the place of another in case of failure to act. [L. *alternatus*, *p.p.* of *alternare*; *alter*, other.]

ALTERNATE (al'tēr-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ALTERNATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ALTERNATED.] I. *vt.* Perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns. II. *vi.* Follow reciprocally; happen or vary by turns.—*Alternating current.* *Elec.* Current that rapidly passes back and forward periodically from the positive to the negative direction, in contrast to the continuous current.

ALTERNATELY (al-tēr-nat-l), *adv.* By turns; "turn about."

ALTERNATION (al-tēr-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Reciprocal succession. 2. Passage to another place and back again. 3. *Math.* Permutation. 4. *Eccl.* Responsive service of a liturgy.

ALTERNATIVE (al-tēr-nā-tiv), I. *a.* Pertaining to either one of two things, excluding the other. II. *n.* Choice between two things; one of two things.

ALTERNATIVELY (al-tēr-nā-tiv-l), *adv.* In an alternative manner.

ALTERNATIVENESS (al-tēr-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being alternative.

ALTERNATOR (al'tēr-nā-tūr), *n.* Alternating current dynamo.

ALTHÆA (al-thē'a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Thestius and wife of King Œneus of Calydon. Had three children, Tydeus, Meleager and Deianeira.

ALTHING (al'ting), *n.* Legislative assembly of Iceland. [Ice.; from *allr*, all, and *thing*, court.]

ALTHOUGH (al-thō'), *conj.* Admitting; notwithstanding; even if. [See **THOUGH**.]

ALTIMETER (al-tim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically. [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *metron*, measure.]

ALTIMETRY (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* Art of measuring heights trigonometrically.

ALTISCOPE (al'ti-skōp), *n.* Device consisting of a telescopic tube having a right angle at the top and a reverse right angle at the bottom, with mirrors arranged at these points, so as to enable one to see over a wall, etc. [L. *altus*, high, and Gr. *skopōō*, see.]

ALTISSIMO (al-tis'i-mō), *a.* *Music.* Highest score of notes in music. [It. *altissimo*, superl. of *alto*, high.]

ALTITUDE (al'tl-tūd), *n.* Height. [L. *altus*, high.]

ALTO (al'tō), *n.* *Music.* 1. Originally, the highest part sung by males; now, the part sung by the lowest female voices. 2. Alto singer. [It. —L. *altus*, high.]

ALTOGETHER (al-to-geth'ēr), *adv.* All together; wholly; completely; without exception.

ALTO-RILIEVO (äl-tō-rē-iyā'vō), *n.* High relief; figures that project half or more from the surface on which they are sculptured. [It. *alto*, high. See **RELIEF**.]

ALTRUISM (al'trō-izm), *n.* Principle of living and acting for the interest of others.

ALTRUIST (al'trō-ist), *n.* Believer in altruism.

ALTRUISTIC (al'trō-is'tik), *a.* According to altruism.

ALUDEL (al'q-del), *n.* Pear-shaped vessel used in subliming mercury. [O. Fr.]

ALUM (al'um), *n.* Common alum is a mineral salt, the double sulphate of aluminum and potash. It crystallizes easily in octahedrons, is soluble in water, has a sweetish-sour taste and is a powerful astringent. [L. *alumen*.]

ALUMINA (a-lō'ml-nā), *n.* The oxide of aluminum.

ALUMINOUS (a-lō'ml-nus), *a.* Containing alumina.

ALUMINUM (a-lō'ml-num), **ALUMINIUM** (a-lō'm'n'l-um), *n.* Metal resembling silver, and remarkable for its lightness and resistance to oxidation.

ALUMNA (a-lum'nā), *n.* [*pl.* ALUM'NÆ.] Woman or girl graduate. [L.]

ALUMNUS (a-ium'nus), *n.* [*pl.* ALUMNI (a-ium'ni).] Male graduate of a college. [L. *alumnus*, foster son; from *alo*, nourish.]

ALUMNIATE (a-ium'ni-āt), *n.* Period of pupilage.

ALUNITE (al'ū-nit), *n.* *Min.* Boric sulphate of potassium and aluminum.

ALVEOLAR (al've-ō-lar or al-vē'o-lar), *a. Anat.*
Pertaining to the alveoli, or sockets of the teeth.—*Alveolar processes*, cavities in which the teeth are fixed; alveoli.

ALVEOLUS (al-vē'o-lus), *n.* [*pl.* **ALVEOLI** (al-vē'o-li).] *Anat.* One of the sockets in which the teeth are set, or other similar cavity. [*L. dim. of alveus*, cavity.]

ALVINE (al'vin), *a.* Pertaining to or proceeding from the intestines. [*From L. alvus*, abdomen.]

ALWAYS (al'wāz), **ALWAY** (al'wā), *adv.* Continually; forever; regularly; invariably. [*ALL* and *WAY*.]

ALYPIN (al'i-pin), *n.* Anæsthetic drug recently discovered.

ALYSSUM (a-lis'um), *n.*
1. Genus of small plants bearing racemes of fragrant bright white or yellow flowers. 2. [*a-*] Plant of this genus. [*Gr. alysson*; *a* priv. and *lyssa*, madness.]

AM (am) *v.* First person, singular present indicative of *BE*. [*A. S. eom*, am.]

AMAIN (a-mān'), *adv.*
With sudden force; at full speed; at once.

AMALGAM (a-mal'gām), *n.* Compound of mercury with another metal; any compound or mixture. [*Gr. malakos*, soft.]

AMALGAMATE (a-mal'gā-māt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **AMAL'GAMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AMAL'GAMATED**.] I. *vt.* Mix with mercury; compound; combine; unite. II. *vi.* Combine in an amalgam; blend.

AMALGAMATION (a-mal-gā-mā'shun), *n.*
1. Act or process of forming an amalgam. 2. Union of elements, races, etc., in a homogeneous whole.

AMANUENSIS (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* One who writes to dictation; copyist; secretary. [*L. ab*, from, and *manus*, hand.]

AMARANTH (am'a-ranth), *n.* 1. Plant of the genus *Amaranthus*, with flowers that last long without withering. 2. Imaginary flower that never fades. 3. Color bordering on purple. [*Gr. a* priv. and root *mar*, wither.]

AMARANTHINE (am-a-ran'thin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like the amaranth. 2. Unfading; immortal. 3. Of a purplish color.

AMARYLLIS (am-a-ril'is), *n. Bot.* Bulbous plant with large bright, lily-shaped flowers. [*Gr. amarysso*, sparkle.]

AMASS (a-mās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AMASS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AMASSED** (a-māst').] Collect in large quantity or amount; accumulate. [*L. ad*, to, and *massa*, a mass.]

SYN. Herd; gather; aggregate; hoard;



Alyssum.

ANT. Disperse; dissipate; squander; scatter; spend; waste; distribute.

AMASSMENT (a-mās'ment), *n.* Act or result of amassing; accumulation.

AMATEUR (am-a-tūr'), *n.* One who cultivates, practices any art, study, sport, etc., for the mere love of it, and not professionally. The term is sometimes used adjectively. [*Fr. —L. amator*, lover.]

SYN. Dilettante; novice. **ANT.** Expert; adept; connoisseur.

AMATEURISH (am-a-tūr'ish), *a.* Suggestive of an amateur or his work; unskillful; crude.

AMATEURISHLY (am-a-tūr'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of an amateur.

AMATEURISHNESS (am-a-tūr'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being amateurish.

AMATEURISM (am-a-tūr'izm), *n.* State of being an amateur or amateurish.

AMATIVE (am'a-tiv), *a.* Relating to love; amorous. [*L. amatus*, p.p. of *amo*, love.]

AMATIVENESS (am'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Propensity to love; attraction between the sexes.

AMATORIAL (am-a-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to love. 2. Causing love.

AMATORY (am'a-tō-ri), *a.* Relating to, or causing love; expressive of love.

AMATRICE (am'a-tris), *n.* Gem stone recently discovered in Utah, consisting chiefly of variscite and chalcedony.

AMAUROSIS (am-a-rō'sis), *n. Pathol.* Partial or total loss of sight, without any perceptible external change in the eye. [*Gr. a* priv. and *mauros*, dark.]

AMAUROTIC (am-a-rot'lk), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with amaurosis.

AMAZE (a-māz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AMAZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AMAZED** (a-māzd').] Confound with surprise or wonder; bewilder; astonish. [*A-* and *MAZE*.]

SYN. Stagger; astound; alarm; startle; dumfound; perplex. **ANT.** Expect; foresee.

AMAZEMENT (a-māz'ment), *n.* 1. State of being amazed; bewilderment. 2. One who or that which amazes; wonder.

SYN. Astonishment; surprise; awe; wonder. **ANT.** Composure; coolness; steadiness; calmness; tranquillity.

AMAZING (a-māz'ing), *a.* Bewildering; wonderful.

AMAZINGLY (a-māz'ing-li), *adv.* In an amazing manner.

AMAZON (am'a-zon), *n.* River in South America; over 3,500 m. long and 50 m. wide at mouth.

AMAZON (am'a-zon), *n.* 1. One of a fabled nation of female warriors. 2. [*A-* or *a-*] Any female warrior; a mannish woman.

AMAZONIAN (am-a-zō'nī-an), *a.* Of or like an Amazon; of masculine manners; warlike.

AMB-, AMBI-, prefix. About; around; on both sides. [*L. ambo*, both.]

AMBASSADOR (am-bas'a-dūr), *n.* Diplomatic

minister of the highest rank. [Fr. *ambassadeur*; from L. *ambactus*, servant.]

AMBASSADRESS (am-bas'a-dres), *n.* 1. Female ambassador. 2. Wife of an ambassador.

AMBER (am'bēr), *I. n.* Yellowish fossil resin. *II. a.* Consisting of or resembling amber. [Ar. *anbar*.]

AMBERGRIS (am'bēr-gris), *n.* Fragrant wax-like substance, of a gray color, found on the sea coast of warm countries, and in the intestines of the sperm whale. [AMBER, and Fr. *gris*, gray.]

AMBIDEXTER (am-bi-deks'tēr), *I. a.* Using both hands with equal facility; ambidextrous. *II. n.* 1. One who uses both hands with equal facility. 2. Double-dealer. [L. *ambo*, both, and *dexter*, right hand.]

AMBIDEXTERITY (am-bi-deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being ambidextrous. 2. Duplicity; trickery.

AMBIDEXTRAL (am-bi-deks'tral), *a.* Pertaining equally to the right or left side.

AMBIDEXTROUS (am-bi-deks'trus), *a.* 1. Using both hands with equal ease. 2. Siding with both parties; double-dealing.

AMBIDEXTROUSLY (am-bi-deks'trus-li), *adv.* In an ambidextrous manner.

AMBIDEXTROUSNESS (am-bi-deks'trus-nes), *n.* Ambidexterity.

AMBIENT (am'bi-ent), *a.* Surrounding; circling about. [L. *ambi*, about, and *eo*, go.]

AMBIGUITY (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [pl. AMBIGUITIES.] 1. Uncertainty or doubleness of meaning. 2. Equivocal term.

AMBIGUOUS (am-big'ū-us), *a.* Of doubtful signification. [L. *ambiguus*; from *ambi*, around, and *ago*, drive.]

SYN. Equivocal; dubious; uncertain; obscure; perplexing; indefinite. **ANT.** Clear; plain; lucid; distinct; unambiguous; unequivocal; explicit; definite.

AMBIGUOUSLY (am-big'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an ambiguous manner.

AMBIGUOUSNESS (am-big'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being ambiguous.

AMBITION (am-bish'un), *n.* 1. Desire for honor and power. 2. Desire for superiority or excellence. 3. Ruling passion or chief aim of one's life. [L. *ambi*, about, and *eo*, *itum*, go.]

AMBITIOUS (am-bish'us), *a.* 1. Full of ambition; desirous of power; aspiring. 2. Desirous of appearing superior; pretentious. 3. Characterized by ambition.

AMBITIOUSLY (am-bish'us-li), *adv.* In an ambitious manner.

AMBLE (am'bi), *vi.* [pr.p. AMBLING; p.t. and p.p. AMBLED (am'bid).] 1. Move, ride, or walk, at an easy careless gait. 2. Move with an amble. [L. *ambulo*, walk.]

AMBLE (am'bi), *n.* Gait of a quadruped in which both legs on the same side are moved at the same time.

AMBLER (am'blēr), *n.* One who or that which ambles.

AMBROSIA (am-brō'zhi-ā), *n.* Fabled food of the gods; delicious food. [Gr. *a* priv. and *brotos*, mortal.]

AMBROSIAL (am-brō'zhi-āl), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, ambrosia. 2. Very delicious.

AMBROTYPE (am'brō-tip), *n.* Photographic picture on glass, in which the lights are represented in silver and the shades by a dark background. [Gr. *ambrotos*, immortal, and *TYPE*.]

AMBULANCE (am'bū-lans), *n.* Vehicle for conveying the sick and wounded to hospitals. [L. *ambulo*, walk.]

AMBULANT (am'bū-lant), *a.* Moving from place to place.

AMBULATE (am'bū-lāt), *vi.* [pr.p. AMBULATING; p.t. and p.p. AMBULATED.] Move or walk about.

AMBULATION (am'bū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of moving or walking about.

AMBULATOR (am'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who ambulates. 2. Velocipede propelled by pushing the feet against the ground alternately.

AMBULATORY (am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *I. a.* That has the power of walking; moving from place to place; formed for walking. *II. n.* Space in a building for walking.

AMBUSCADE (am-bus-kād'), *n.* and *v.* Same as AMBUSH.

AMBUSH (am'bōsh), *vt.* [pr.p. AMBUSHING; p.t. and p.p. AMBUSHED (am'bōsht).] 1. Lie in wait for. 2. Attack suddenly from a concealed position. [It. *imbosco*; *im*, in, and *bosco*, wood.]

AMBUSH (am'bōsh), *n.* Lying in wait to attack an enemy by surprise. 2. Place of hiding. 3. Attack. 4. Troops in ambush.

AMEER (ā-mēr'), *n.* Prince; ruler; emir. [Ar. *amīr*.]

AMELIORATE (ā-mē'li-o-rāt), *v.* [pr.p. AMELIORATING; p.t. and p.p. AMELIORATED.] *I. vt.* Make better; improve. *II. vi.* Grow better. [L. *ad*, to, and *melioro*, make better.]

AMELIORATION (ā-mē-li-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of ameliorating or state of being ameliorated. 2. Result of ameliorating; improvement.

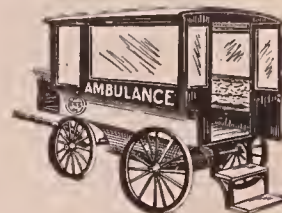
AMELIORATIVE (ā-mē'li-o-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to ameliorate.

AMEN (ā-men' or, in music, ā-men'), *interj.* So let it be; would it were so. [Heb. *āmēn*, truly.]

AMEN (ā-men'), *n.* 1. The word *amen* at the end of a prayer. 2. Hearty consent or assent.

AMENABILITY (ā-mē-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being amenable; amenableness.

AMENABLE (ā-mē'nā-bi), *a.* 1. Liable or sub-



Ambulance.

ject to. 2. Easy to govern; obedient. [L. *ad*, to, and *mino*, drive.]

AMENABLENESS (ā-mē'nā-bl-nes), *n.* Amenability.

AMENABLY (ā-mē'nā-bli), *adv.* In an amenable manner.

AMEND (ā-mend'), *v.* [pr.p. **AMEND'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **AMEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Improve by correcting faults or supplying deficiencies; rectify. 2. Alter or change as a motion, bill or law. II. *vi.* Grow better; reform. [L. *emendo*; from *e*, out of, and *menda*, fault.]

SYN. Mend; emend; improve; better; repair; advance; correct; rectify; reform.

ANT. Impair; blemish; deteriorate; degenerate; aggravate; corrupt; debase; harm; injure; vitiate; mar; spoil.

AMENDABLE (ā-mend'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being amended.

AMENDATORY (ā-mend'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to amend.

AMENDE (ā-mend' or ā-mangd'), *n.* Recompense; reparation; penalty.—*Amende honorable*, public apology or reparation to an injured party.

AMENDMENT (ā-mend'ment), *n.* 1. Alteration for the better; correction. 2. New part or alteration inserted or to be inserted into a motion, bill or law.

AMENDS (ā-mendz'), *n.pl.* Recompense for a loss; compensation.

AMENITY (ā-men'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **AMEN'ITIES**.] Pleasantness as regards situation, climate, manners, or disposition. [L. *amēnus*, pleasant.]

AMENT (am'ent), *n.* Bot. Kind of inflorescence; catkin.

AMENTACEOUS (am-en-tā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or possessing aments or catkins.

AMENTIA (ā-men'shi-ā), *n.* Pathol. Partial or total lack of mental power; dementia. [L. *a* (for *ab*) from, and *mens*, mind.]

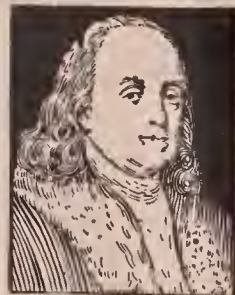
AMERCE (ā-mērs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **AMER'CING**; p.t. and p.p. **AMERCED** (ā-mērst').] Punish by a fine; mulct; deprive. [From O. Fr. *amercier*; from *à merci*, at the mercy of.]

AMERCEMENT (ā-mērs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of amercing or state of being amerced. 2. Fine or penalty imposed.

AMERICA (ā-mer'i-kā), *n.* The western continent, North and South America.

AMERICAN (ā-mer'i-kān), I. *a.* Pertaining to America, especially to the United States. II. *n.* 1. Native of America. 2. Citizen of the United States.

AMERICANA (ā-mer-i-kā'nā), *n.pl.* Things



Benjamin Franklin, American statesman, diplomatist, and author. Born 1706, died 1790.

American; any collection of American phrases, doings, literary products, etc.

AMERICANISM (ā-mer'i-kān-izm), *n.* Word, phrase, or idiom peculiar to Americans.

AMERICANIZE (ā-mer'i-kān-iz), *v.* [pr.p. **AMER'ICANIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **AMER'ICANIZED**.] I. *vt.* Imbue with American ideas or methods; render American. II. *vi.* Become American in customs or ideas.

AMETHYST (am'e-thist), *n.* 1. A bluish-violet variety of quartz. 2. Bluish-violet color. [Gr. *a* priv. and *methyō*, to be drunk; the stone was supposed to prevent drunkenness.]

AMETHYSTINE (am-e-this'tin), *a.* Resembling amethyst; made of or containing amethyst.

AMETROPIA (am-e-trō'pi-ā), *n.* Med. Abnormal refractory power of the eye.

AMIABILITY (ā-mi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being amiable; sweetness of disposition.

AMIALE (ā'mi-ā-bl), *a.* Possessed of pleasing qualities; worthy of love. [L. *amabilis*, lovable.]

AMIABLENESS (ā'mi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being amiable; amiability.

AMIABLY (ā'mi-ā-bli), *adv.* In an amiable manner.

AMIANTHUS (am-i-an'thus), *n.* 1. *Min.* Flaxen variety of asbestos. 2. Fabric made from it. [Gr. *amiantos*, undefiled.]

AMICABLE (am'i-kā-bl), *a.* Friendly; peaceable. [L. *amicabilis*; from *amicus*, friend.]

SYN. Intimate; kind; sociable; cordial; neighborly. **ANT.** Unfriendly; unkind; distant; hostile; inimical; estranged.

AMICABLENESS (am'i-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being amicable.

AMICABLY (am'i-kā-bli), *adv.* In an amicable manner.

AMICE (am'is), *n.* Oblong piece of linen covering shoulders, worn by priests.

AMID (ā-mid'), *prep.* In the midst or middle; among.

AMIDE (ā'mid), *n.* High explosive made of charcoal nitrate of ammonia and nitrate of potash. Used as a substitute for gunpowder.

AMIDSHIPS (ā-mid'ships), *adv.* Naut. Half way between the stem and stern.

AMIDST (ā-midst'), *prep.* In the center of; surrounded by; amid.

AMINE (am'in), *n.* Hydrocarbonate of ammonia, a powerful chemical agent used in connection with electrical analysis.

AMIENS (ā-mē-ang'), *n.* Capital of Somme, France.

AMIR (ā-mēr'), *n.* Same as **AMEER**.

AMISS (ā-mis'), I. *a.* Wrong; in error. II. *adv.* In a faulty manner. [See **MISS**.]

AMITY (am'i-ti), *n.* Friendship; good will. [L. *amicus*, friend.]

SYN. Friendliness; comity; regard; love.

ANT. Dissension; animosity; contention.

AMMON (am'mon), *n.* Myth. 1. The Egyptian Jupiter or Zeus. 2. A king of Libya, father to Bacchus.

AMMONIA (am-mō'ni-ā), *n.* 1. Pungent volatile alkali in hartshorn. 2. Spirits of hartshorn.

AMMONIAC (am-mō'ni-ak), *I. a.* Ammoniacal. *II. n.* 1. Sal-ammoniac. 2. Gum ammoniac, the concrete juice of a plant, used in medicine and manufactures. [From Gr. *ammōniakon*, a resinous gum, said to have exuded from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon.]

AMMONIATED (am-mō'ni-ā-ted), *a.* Impregnated with ammonia.

AMMONITE (am'o-nit), *n.* Fossil shell of several varieties, all of them chambered and spiral. [So called, because they resemble the horns on the statue of Jupiter Ammon.]

AMMUNITION (am-mū-nish'un), *n.* Anything used for munition or defense; military stores; powder, balls, etc., used for firearms. [Fr.—*L. munitio*, defense.]

AMNESIA (am-nē'si-ā), *n.* *Pathol.* Loss or impairment of memory. [Gr. *a* priv. and *mnaomai*, remember.]

AMNESTY (am'nes-ti), *n.* General pardon for political offenders. [Gr. *a* priv. and *mnestos*, remembered.]

AMŒBA (ā-mē'ba), *n.* [*pl.* AMŒBAS or AMŒBÆ.] Common microscopic organism of the simplest structure and constantly changing its shape. [Gr. *ameibo*, change.]

AMŒBEAN, AMEBEAN (am-e-bē'an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the amœba. 2. Alternately answering.

AMONG (ā-mung'), **AMONGST** (ā-mungst'), *prep.* Mingled with; in the midst or of the number of. [A. S. *onmang*, *gemang*, between.]

AMOROUS (am'o-rus), *a.* Inclined to love; fondly in love; enamored. [*L. amor*, love.]

AMOROUSLY (am'o-rus-li), *a.* In an amorous manner.

AMOROUSNESS (am'o-rus-nes), *n.* Quality of being amorous.

AMORPHOUS (ā-mar'fus), *a.* Having no determinate form; uncrystallized. [Gr. *a* priv. and *morphe*, form.]

AMOUNT (ā-mount'), *vi.* Rise by accumulation; come to; result in; be equivalent to.

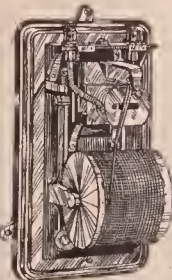
AMOUNT (ā-mount'), *n.* Whole sum; effect or result; sum total. [O. Fr. *amonter*—*L. ad*, to, and *mons*, mountain.]

AMOUR (ā-mör'), *n.* Love affair; love intrigue. [Fr.]

AMPERAGE (am-pâr'aj), *n.* *Elec.* Number of amperes in a given circuit.

AMPERE (am-pâr'), *n.* Unit of measurement of electric current strength. (The current produced by an electromotive force of one volt and flowing through a circuit of one ohm resistance.) [Named after the French electrician, *Ampère*, who died 1836.]

AMPHI-, *prefix.* Around; about; with record.



on both sides; on all sides; in turn. [Gr. *amphi*, around, on both sides.]

AMPHIBIA (am-fib'i-ā), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Class of animals which can live indiscriminately on land or in water, or which at one part of their existence live in water and at another on land, as frogs, toads and newts. [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.]

AMPHIBIAN (am-fib'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to an amphibious animal, or to the *Amphibia*. *II. n.* Animal belonging to the class *Amphibia*.

AMPHIBIOUS (am-fib'i-us), *a.* Living both under water and on land; suited to live on land or in water. [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *bios*, life.]

AMPHIBIOUSLY (am-fib'i-us-li), *a.* In the manner of an amphibian.

AMPHIBIOUSNESS (am-fib'i-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being amphibious.

AMPHIBOLOGY (am-fi-bol'o-jī), *n.* Sentence so arranged as to admit of two different interpretations. [Gr. *amphibolos*, equivocal, and *logos*, word.]

AMPHIBOLOUS (am-fib'o-lus), *a.* Doubtful; ambiguous.

AMPHIBRACH (am'fi-brak), *n.* Trisyllabic foot, consisting of a long or accented syllable between two short or unaccented ones. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *brachys*, short.]

AMPHICARPOUS (am-fi-kâr'pus), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing fruit of two kinds, either as regards form or period of ripening. [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *karpós*, fruit.]

AMPHICTYONIC (am-fik-ti-on'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Amphictyons, or council (Amphictyony) of deputies from twelve states of Greece, who sat alternately at Thermopylæ and Delphi. [Gr. *amphiktynes*, neighbors.]

AMPHION (am-fi'on) *n.* *Greek Myth.* A son of Jupiter, greatly skilled in music; at the sound of his lute the stones arranged themselves so regularly as to make the walls of the city of Thebes.

AMPHIOXUS (am-fi-oks'us), *n.* *Ich.* Small fish-like marine animal tapering at both ends; considered the lowest of vertebrate forms; the lancelet. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *oxus*, shark.]

AMPHIPOD (am'fi-pod), *n.* One of the *Amphipoda*.

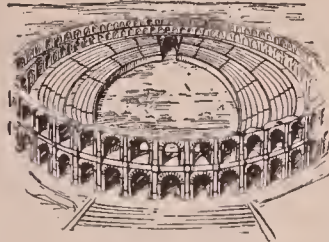
AMPHIPODA (am-fi-pô'da), *n.pl.* Order of Crustacea, usually with fourteen feet, as the beach flea. [Gr. *amphi*, on both sides, and *pous*, *podós*, foot.]

AMPHIPROSTYLE (am-fip'ro-stīl), *n.* *Arch.* Temple with pillars before and behind, but none at the sides. [Gr. *amphiprostylos*, having a double prostyle.]

AMPHISCIANS (am-fish'an), **AMPHISCII** (am-fish'i-i), *n.pl.* The inhabitants of the torrid zone, so called because their shadows fall to the north one season and to the south the other. [Gr. *amphi*, both, and *skia*, shadow.]

AMPHITHEATER,
AMPHITHEATRE

(am-fi-thē'a-tēr), *n.* Oval or circular theater, with the arena in the middle, and rows of seats all round, rising higher as they recede from the arena. [Gr. *amphitheatron*; from *amphi*, around, and *theatron*, theater.]



Amphitheater.

AMPHITRITE (am-fi-tri'tē), *n.* *Greek Myth.*

1. The wife of Neptune and a daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; the mother of Triton.
2. One of the Nereides.

AMPHITROPOUS (am-fit'ro-pus), *a.* *Bot.*
Half inverted, as the ovule when its axis becomes parallel with the placenta.**AMPHITRYON** (am-fit'ri-on), *n.* *Greek Myth.*
Husband of Alcmena, whose hand he won by avenging the death of Electryon's sons; son of Alcæus.**AMPHITYPE** (am'fi-tip), *n.* Photographic process for making pictures interchangeable to either positive or negative. [AMPHI- and TYPE.]

AMPHORA (am'fo-ra), *n.* [*pl.* AM'PHORÆ.] Two-handed vessel, usually made of clay, and used for holding wine, oil, honey, etc. [L. from Gr. *amphi*, around, and *pherō*, bear.]



Amphoræ.

AMPHORAL (am'fo-rəl), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an amphora.

AMPLE (am'pl), *a.* 1. Of large dimensions; of great capacity; spacious; extensive. 2. Large in quantity or degree; complete; full. 3. Fully sufficient; liberal. [L. *amplus*, large.]

SYN. Perfect; capacious; copious; expansive; abundant; plentiful; plenteous; flush; large; diffusive. **ANT.** Narrow; niggardly; stingy; insufficient; deficient; scant; inadequate.

AMPLENESS (am'pl-nes), *n.* Quality of being ample.**AMPLEXICAUL** (am-pleks'i-kəl), *a.* *Bot.* Having the petiole dilated at the base and partially embracing the stems. [L. *amplexus*, p.p. of *amplector*, embrace, and *caulis*, stem.]**AMPLIATIVE** (am'pli-a-tiv), *a.* *Logic.* Adding to, or amplifying, what is already known.**AMPLIFICATION** (am-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Enlargement; the act of amplifying. 2. Diffusiveness of description or argument.**AMPLIFICATIVE** (am'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to amplify.**AMPLIFICATOR** (am'pli-fi-kā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which amplifies; amplifier.**AMPLIFICATORY** (am'pli-fi-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to amplify or enlarge.**AMPLIFIER** (am'pli-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which amplifies or enlarges.

AMPLIFY (am'pli-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* AM'PLIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AMPLIFIED (am'pli-fid).] I. *vt.* Make more copious in expression; add to. II. *vi.* Be diffuse in argument or description; dilate. [L. *amplus*, large, and *facio*, make.]

AMPLITUDE (am'pli-tūd), *n.* 1. Quality of being ample; largeness; extent. 2. Extent of power or means. 3. Straight horizontal line measuring the distance between the starting point and the terminal of a movement, as the range of a gun. 4. *Astron.* Angular distance on the horizon from the true east or west. [L. *amplitudo*.]

AMPLY (am'pli), *adv.* In an ample manner; completely.**AMPULLA** (am-pul'a), *n.* [*pl.* AMPUL'LÆ.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.* Glass or earthenware vessel, nearly globular in form and having a slender neck. 2. *Eccl.* Vessel for the wine of the eucharist or for the holy oil. 3. *Anat.* Dilation in the semi-circular canals of the ear. 4. *Bot.* Flask-like organ on a root or immersed leaf of an aquatic plant. [L.]



Ampulla.

AMPUTATE (am'pū-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AM'PUTATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AM'PUTATED.] *Surg.* Cut off, as a limb or a portion of a limb. [L. *amputatus*, p.p. of *amputo*; from *ambi*, around, and *puto*, trim.]

AMPUTATION (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* Act of amputating.**AMPUTATOR** (am'pū-tā-tūr), *n.* One who amputates.**AMSTERDAM** (am'stēr-dam), *n.* Seaport and chief city of the Netherlands.

AMUCK (a-muk'), *adv.* In a state of frenzy.—*Run amuck*, rush about in a state of frenzy and attack and murder people indiscriminately. [Malay. *amok*, engaging furiously in battle.]

AMULET (am'ū-let), *n.* Gem or other object carried about the person, as a charm against evil. [L. *amuletum*, charm.]**AMUSABLE** (a-mū'zə-bl), *a.* Easily amused.

AMUSE (a-mūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AMU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AMUSED (a-mūzd').] 1. Entertain or divert the mind of, with something pleasing. 2. Excite to mirth. [Fr. *amuser*.]

SYN. Beguile; entertain; divert; interest; disport. **ANT.** Distract; annoy; weary; bore.

AMUSEMENT (a-mūz'ment), *n.* 1. That which

amuses; diversion; sport; recreation. 2. State of being amused or agreeably entertained.

AMUSING (ə-mū'zɪŋ), *a.* Affording amusement; laughable.

AMUSIVE (ə-mū'zɪv), *a.* Amusing.

AMUSIVELY (ə-mū'zɪv-ly), *adv.* In an amusive manner.

AMVIS (am'vɪs), *n.* High explosive composed principally of ammonium nitrate. [L. *vis*, strength.]

AMYGDALATE (ə-mɪg'də-lāt), *a.* Pertaining to or made of almonds. [Gr. *amygdalē*, almond.]

AMYGDALINE (ə-mɪg'də-lɪn), *a.* Resembling almonds.

AMYL (am'il), *n.* Radical of fusil oil. [Gr. *amylon*, starch, and *hylē*, matter.]

AMYLACEOUS (am-i-lā'shus), *a.* Relating to starch; starchy.

AMYLACETATE (am-i-las'e-tāt), *n.* Soluble starch solution, made by dissolving starch in water and adding any kind of acid.

AMYLENE (am'i-lēn), *n.* Colorless, mobile liquid obtained by distilling amyl alcohol.

AN (an). Form of the indefinite article, used before words beginning with the sound of a vowel. [A. S. *ane*.]

AN-. 1. Form of the Greek prefix *a-*. 2. Form of the Greek prefix *ana-*.

-AN, *suffix.* Pertaining or belonging to. [L. *anus*.]

ANA-, *prefix.* Up; back; as, *analyze*, *anatomy*. [Gr.]

-ANA, *suffix.* Belonging to; denoting a collection of; such as sayings, anecdotes, etc., as *Johnsoniana*. [L.]

ANABAPTIST (an-ə-bap'tɪst), *n.* One who opposes infant baptism and insists upon baptism of adults by immersion.

ANABAS (an'ə-bas), *n.* *Ich.* Genus of fishes that can travel on land and climb trees. Gr., from *ana*, up, and *bainō*, go.]

ANABASIS (ə-nab'ə-sɪs), *n.* A military advance into the interior of a country. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *bainō*, go.]

ANABOLISM (an-ab'o-lɪzəm), *n.* *Biol.* That part of metabolism during which food is converted into living matter. [See **CATABOLISM** and **METABOLISM**.] [Gr. *anabolē*, a rising up.]

ANACHORISM (an-ak'o-rɪzəm), *n.* Something inconsistent with, or foreign to, the country to which it is referred. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *chōros*, country.]

ANACHRONISM (an-ak'ro-nɪzəm), *n.* 1. The placing of an event, custom, etc., at a wrong chronological date or period. 2. Something occurring before or surviving after its proper time. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *chronos*, time.]

ANACHRONISTIC (an-ak-ro-nɪs'tɪk), *a.* Pertaining to or involving an anachronism.

ANACHRONOUS (an-ak'ro-nus), *a.* Anachronistic.

ANACONDA (an-ə-kon'də), *n.* 1. Large snake of Ceylon. 2. Species of boa of South America.

ANACREONTIC (an-ak-re-on'tɪk), *I. a.* In the manner of Anacreon, a celebrated Greek lyric poet, who lived about 540 B.C.; in praise of love and wine. *II. n.* 1. A poem in this manner. 2. Verse composed in the meter used by Anacreon, consisting of three trochees and one long syllable.

ANADROM (an'ə-drom), *n.* Anadromous fish.

ANADROMOUS (an-ad'ro-mus), *a.* Ascending rivers to spawn, as the shad or salmon. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *dromos*, a run.]

ANÆMIA, ANEMIA (ə-nē'mi-ə), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Morbid want of blood; condition of the body after great loss of blood. 2. Morbid deficiency of the blood in some ingredient or quality. [Gr. *anaimia*; from *an* priv. and *haima*, blood.]

ANÆMIC, ANEMIC (ə-nēm'ɪk), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by anæmia.

ANÆSTHESIA, ANESTHESIA (an-es-thē'zhi-ə), *n.* Loss of the sense of touch produced by some drug or disease. [Gr. *a* priv. and *æsthesis*, sensation.]

ANÆSTHETIC, ANESTHETIC (an-es-thet'ɪk), *I. a.* Producing anæsthesia. *II. n.* Drug that produces insensibility.

ANÆSTHETIST, ANESTHETIST (an es'thet-ɪst), **ANÆSTHETICIAN, ANESTHETICIAN** (an-es-the-tish'ən), *n.* One who administers anæsthetics; anæsthetizing specialist.

ANÆSTHETIZE (an'es-the-tɪz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ANÆSTHETIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANÆSTHETIZED** (an'es-the-tɪzd).] Render insensible by means of anæsthetics.

ANAGLYPH (an'ə-glɪf), *n.* Figure or ornament cut in low relief, as a cameo. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *glyphē*, carving.]

ANAGLYPHIC (an-ə-glɪf'ɪk), *a.* Pertaining to, ornamental with, or worked as, an anaglyph.

ANAGOGE (an-ə-gō'je), *n.* 1. Mystical significance. 2. Application of the mind to spiritual mysteries. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *agō*, lead.]

ANAGOGIC (an-ə-goj'ɪk), **ANAGOGICAL** (an-ə-goj'ɪ-kəl), *a.* Having a mythical meaning; mythical; allegorical.

ANAGRAM (an'ə-gram), *n.* Word or phrase formed by transposing the letters of another. [Gr. *ana*, again, and *graphō*, write.]

ANAGRAMMATICAL (an-ə-gram-mat'ɪ-kəl), *a.* Referring to an anagram.

ANAL (ā'nəl), *a.* Pertaining to or found near the anus.

ANALECT (an'ə-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* **ANALECTA** or **ANALECTS**.] Choice fragment; best part; selection. [Gr. *analektos*; from *ana*, up, and *legō*, gather.]

ANALECTIC (an-ə-lek'tɪk), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of analects.

ANALEPSIS (an-ə-lep'sɪs), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Recovery of strength, as after sickness. 2. Epilepsy due to stomach disorder. [Gr., from *ana*, up, and *lambanō*, take.]

ANALEPTIC (an-ə-lep'tik), *I. a.* Restorative; reinvigorating. *II. n.* Strengthening medicine; tonic.

ANALGESIA (an-əl-jē'si-ə), *n.* *Pathol.* Incapacity of feeling pain in a part, whether in health or disease. [Gr., from *an* priv. and *algos*, pain.]

ANALGESIC (an-əl-jes'ik), *I. a.* Having the quality of allaying pain. *II. n.* Medicine that allays pain.

ANALGETIC (an-əl-jet'ik), *a.* Relating to or characterized by analgesia.

ANALOGICAL (an-ə-loj'i-kəl), *a.* Implying analogy.

ANALOGICALLY (an-ə-loj'i-kəl-i), *adv.* In an analogical manner.

ANALOGIZE (an-al'o-jiz), *v.* [*pr.p.* ANAL'O-GIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANALOGIZED (an-al'o-jizd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to be analogous. 2. Illustrate by analogy. *II. vi.* Use analogy.

ANALOGOUS (an-al'e-gus), *a.* Having analogy; similar.

ANALOGUE (an'ə-log), *n.* That which bears an analogy to something else.

ANALOGY (ə-nal'o-jī), *n.* [*pl.* ANAL'OGIES.] 1. Likeness of relations of things otherwise different. 2. Likeness. (Figures of speech are based on analogy, as in calling learning a light.) [Gr. *ana*, according to, and *logos*, ratio.]

ANALYSIS (ə-nal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* ANAL'YSES.] Resolving or separating a thing into its elements or component parts. [See ANALYZE.]

ANALYST (ə-nal'ist), *n.* One skilled in analysis.

ANALYTIC (an-ə-lit'ik), **ANALYTICAL** (an-ə-lit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to analysis; resolving into first principles.

ANALYTICALLY (an-ə-lit'i-kəl-i), *adv.* In an analytical manner.

ANALYTICS (an-ə-lit'iks), *n.* Science of analysis.

ANALYZABLE (an'ə-li-zə-bl), *a.* Capable of being analyzed.

ANALYZATION (an-ə-li-zā'shun), *n.* Act of analyzing.

ANALYZE (an'ə-liz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AN'ALYZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANALYZED (an'ə-lizd).] Resolve a thing into its constituent elements; make a critical examination of. [Gr. *ana*, back again, and *lyo*, loosen, solve.]

ANALYZER (an'ə-lī'zēr), *n.* One who or that which analyzes.

ANAMESE. Same as ANNAMESE.

ANAMORPHOSIS (an-ə-mar'fo-sis), *n.* 1. *Opt.* Distorted representation of an object, which, when viewed from a certain point, or reflected from a curved mirror, appears regular and in right proportion. 2. *Bot.* Anomalous development of any part of a plant. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *morphē*, form.]

ANANDROUS (an-an'drus), *a.* *Bot.* Destitute of stamens. [Gr. *an* priv. and -ANDROUS.]

ANANTHOUS (an-an'thus), *a.* Flowerless. [Gr. *an* priv. and *anthos*, flower.]

ANANYM (an'ə-nim), *n.* Name written backward. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *onyma*, name.]

ANAPEST, ANAPÆST (an'ə-pest), *n.* Metrical foot consisting of three syllables, two short and the third long, or (in Eng.) two unaccented and the third accented. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *paîō*, strike.]

ANAPESTIC, ANAPÆSTIC (an-ə-pes'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to anapests; consisting of anapests.

ANAPLASTIC (an-ə-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to anaplasty.

ANAPLASTY (an'ə-plas-ti), *n.* Skin-grafting. [Gr., from *ana*, back, and *plassō*, form.]

ANARCH (an'ark), *n.* Promoter of anarchy; anarchist. [From Gr. *an* priv. and *archos*, ruler.]

ANARCHIC (an-är'kik), **ANARCHICAL** (an-är'kik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by anarchy.

ANARCHISM (an'ar-klzm), *n.* Doctrine or practice of anarchists.

ANARCHIST (an'ar-kist), *n.* One who advocates, excites or promotes anarchy; one who favors the assassination of rulers as a means of abolishing government.

ANARCHY (an'ar-ki), *n.* 1. Theory of abolition of the government of man by man. 2. Society without government. 3. Want of social order. [Gr. *an* priv. and *archē*, government.]

ANASTOMOSIS (ə-nas-to-mō'sis), *n.* [*pl.* ANASTOMO'SES.] An interlacing or running together, as two or more arteries or veins; anastomulation. [Gr. from *ana*, again, and *stoma*, mouth.]

ANASTOMOTIC (an-ə-sto-mot'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to anastomosis. 2. Tending to open the mouths of blood-vessels or veins.

ANASTROPHE, ANASTROPHY (an-as'tro-fi), *n.* *Rhet.* Inversion of the natural order of words, as "down went he." [Gr. *ana*, back, and *strephō*, turn.]

ANATHEMA (ə-nath'e-mə), *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical curse; curse. 2. Person cursed. [Gr.]

ANATHEMATIZE (ə-nath'e-mə-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANATH'EMATIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANATH'EMATIZED (ə-nath'e-mə-tizd).] Pronounce an anathema against; curse.

ANATOMIC (an-ə-tom'ik), **ANATOMICAL** (an-ə-tom'ik-al), *a.* Relating to anatomy.

ANATOMICALLY (an-ə-tom'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an anatomical manner.

ANATOMIST (ə-nat'o-mist), *n.* One skilled in anatomy.

ANATOMIZATION (ə-nat-o-mi-zā'shun), *n.* Dissection; analysis.

ANATOMIZE (ə-nat'o-miz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANAT'O-MIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANATOMIZED (ə-nat'o-mizd).] 1. Dissect. 2. Examine critically; analyze.

ANATOMY (ə-nat'o-mi), *n.* 1. Art of dissecting.

2. Science of the structure of the body, learned by dissection. 3. Bodily frame; skeleton. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *temnō*, cut.]

ANATROPOUS (ā-nat'ro-pus), *a.* *Bot.* Inverted, as the ovule when reversed.

ANCÆUS (an-sē'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Lyncus; was with the Argonauts; about to taste a cup of wine, he was called to the chase and killed by a boar as predicted by a servant.

-ANCE, *suffix.* Forms nouns denoting action, state, or quality from adjectives ending in *-ant*, or from verbs directly, as *significance*, *forbearance*. [Fr. *-ance*; from L. *-antia*.]

ANCESTOR (an'ses-tūr), *n.* Progenitor; forefather. [L. *ante*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

ANCESTRAL (an-ses'tral), *a.* Pertaining to or derived from an ancestor or ancestors.

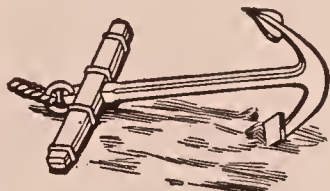
ANCESTRESS (an'ses-tres), *n.* Female ancestor.

ANCESTRY (an'ses-tri), *n.* 1. Line of ancestors; lineage. 2. The relation with one's ancestors; good descent.

ANCHISES (an-ki'sēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Capys, and father, by Aphrodite, of Æneas.

ANCHOR (ang'kūr),

n. 1. Hooked iron instrument that holds a ship, being dropped by chain or cable to bottom of water. 2. Anything that gives stability or security. [Gr. *agkos*, bend, hook.]



Anchor.

ANCHOR (ang'kūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ANCHORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANCHORED** (ang'kūrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten or secure by an anchor. 2. Fasten firmly; fix abidingly. II. *vi.* 1. Cast anchor; stop; rest. 2. Become fixed.

ANCHORAGE (ang'kūr-aj), *n.* 1. Ground for anchoring. 2. Support that holds on like an anchor. 3. Duty imposed on ships for anchoring. 4. Act of anchoring or state of being anchored.

ANCHORESS (ang'kūr-es), *n.* Female anchoress.

ANCHORET (ang'kūr-et), **ANCHORITE** (ang'kūr-it), *n.* One who has withdrawn from the world; a hermit. [Gr. *ana*, back, and *chōreō*, go.]

ANCHOVY (an-chō'vi), *n.* [*pl.* **ANCHOVIES**.] Small fish of the herring kind, about three inches long. [Sp. *anchova*.]

ANCIENT (ān'shent), I. *a.* 1. Of the times long gone by. Opposed to **MODERN**. 2. Having existed a long time; very old. II. *n.* 1. [*pl.*] People in ancient times. 2. Old person; patriarch. [Fr. *ancien*; from L. *ante*, before.]

SYN. Antique; antiquated; obsolete; primitive; old-fashioned; primeval; primordial. **ANT.** New; young; modern; fresh; recent; late; novel; up-to-date.

ANCIENTLY (ān'shent-li), *adv.* Of old; formerly.

ANCIENTNESS (ān'shent-nes), *n.* Quality of being ancient.

ANCILLARY (an'sil-lā-ri), *a.* Subsidiary; subservient; subordinate. [L. *ancillaris*—*ancilla*, female servant.]

ANCIPITAL (an-sip'i-tal), *a.* 1. Two-headed. 2. Two-edged. [L. *anceps*, *ancipitis*, two-headed.]

ANCIPITATE (an-sip'i-tāt), **ANCIPITOUS** (an-sip'i-tus), *a.* *Ancipital.*

ANCON (ang'kon), **ANCONE** (ang'kōn), *n.* 1. *Anat.* The enlarged upper end of the ulna, forming the sharp point of the elbow; olecranon. 2. *Arch.* Elbow-shaped support, as a cornice or corbel. 3. [A-] Name given to Panama canal zone anchorage. [Gr. *ankōn*, bend.]

ANCONA (an-kō'nā), *n.* Province and city in eastern Italy.

-ANCY, *suffix.* Same as **-ANCE**.

AND (and), *conj.* Signifies addition, and is used as a connective. [A. S.]

ANDALUSIA (an-dā-lō'zi-ā), *n.* District in southern Spain.

ANDANTE (an-dan'tē), *a.* In Music, moderately slow; expressive. [It.]

ANDERMATT (an'dēr-mät), *n.* Village in Switzerland. Center for tourists.

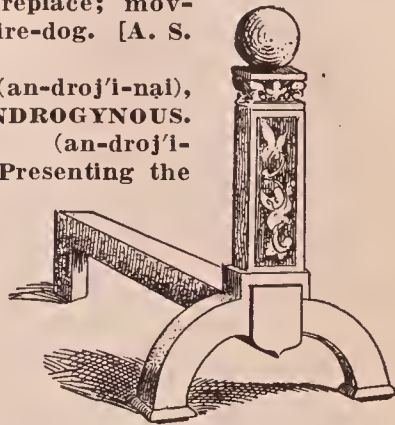
ANDERSONVILLE (an'dēr-sun-vil), *n.* Town in Georgia; seat of Confederate prison during Civil War.

ANDES (an'dēz), *n.pl.* Chain of mountains in S. America, extending from Isthmus of Panama to Cape Horn, 4,500 m.

ANDIRON (and'i-urn), *n.* Iron support for wood in open fireplace; movable fire-iron; fire-dog. [A. S. *brandisen*.]

ANDROGYNAL (an-droj'i-nal), *a.* Same as **ANDROGYNOUS**.

ANDROGYNOUS (an-droj'i-nus), *a.* 1. Presenting the characteristics of both sexes in the same individual, as snails, earth worms, etc. 2. *Bot.* Bearing both stamens and pistils in the same flower or cluster. [Gr. *androgynos*.]



Andiron.

ANDROID (an'droid), I. *a.* Having the form of a man. II. *n.* Automaton in the shape of a human being.

ANDROMACHE (an-drom'a-kē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Hector's wife, famed for her domesticity.

ANDROMEDA (an-drom'e-da) *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Cepheus, by Cassiope; tied to a rock and exposed to a sea monster; rescued and married by Perseus.

-ANDROUS, *suffix.* *Bot.* Having a stamen or stamens. [Gr. *anēr*, *andros*, man.]

ANECDOTAL (an'ek-dō-tal), *a.* Pertaining to anecdotes.

ANECDOTE (an'ek-dōt), *n.* Isolated incident of life; short story. [Gr. *an* priv. and *ekdotos*, published—*ek*, out, and *didōmi*, give.]

ANECDOTIC (an-ek-dot'ik), **ANECDOTICAL** (an-ek-dot'ik-al), *a.* 1. Anecdotal. 2. Addicted to telling anecdotes.

ANELECTRODE (an-e-lek'trōd), *n.* Positive pole of a galvanic battery; anode.

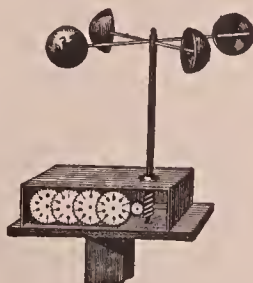
ANEMIA, ANEMIC. Same as **ANÆMIA, ANÆMIC.**

ANEMOGRAPH (a-nem'o-grāf), *n.* Apparatus which registers the direction or force of the wind or both. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and *graphō*, write.]

ANEMOGRAPHY (an-e-mog'ra-fl), *n.* 1. Description of the winds. 2. Art of recording direction and velocity of winds.

ANEMOLOGY (an-e-mol'o-jl), *n.* Science of the winds.

ANEMOMETER (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the force of the wind. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and **METER**.]



Anemometer.

ANEMOMETRIC (an-e-mo-met'rik), **ANEMOMETRICAL** (an-e-mo-met'ri-kal), *a.* Pertaining to anemometry.

ANEMOMETRY (an-e-mom'e-tri), *n.* Act or art of measuring the velocity of the wind.

ANEMONE (a-nem'o-nē), *n.* 1. Plant of the crow-foot family; wind-flower. 2. Sea-anemone. [Gr. *anemos*, wind.]

ANEMOSCOPE (a-nem'o-skōp), *n.* Instrument for indicating the direction of the wind. [Gr. *anemos*, wind, and **-SCOPE**.]

ANENT (a-nent'), *prep.* 1. Opposite. 2. About; concerning. [A. S. *anefen*, even with.]

ANEROID (an'e-roid), *I. a.* Containing no liquid. *II. n.* Barometer without liquid or quick-silver. [Gr. *a* priv. and *neros*, wet.]

ANESTHESIA, ANESTHETIC, etc. Same as **ANÆSTHESIA, ANÆSTHETIC**, etc.

ANETIC (an-et'ik), *a.* *Med.* Soothing; allaying pain; anodyne. [Gr. *anetikos*, relaxing; from *ana*, back, and *hiēmi*, send.]

ANEURISM (an'ū-rizm), *n.* Soft pulsating tumor arising from the dilatation of an artery. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *eury*, wide.]

ANEURISMAL (an-ū-riz'mal), *a.* Of, affected with, or pertaining to, an aneurism.

ANEW (a-nū'), *adv.* Newly; again.

ANGEL (ān'jel), *n.* 1. Divine messenger; ministering spirit. 2. *Numis.* Old English coin of the value of 10 shillings, bearing the figure of an angel. [Gr. *aggelos*, messenger.]

ANGEL-FISH (ān'jel-fish), *n.* Fish of the shark family about seven feet long, deriving its name

from the fact that its pectoral fins present the appearance of wings.

ANGEL-FOOD (ān'jel-fōd), *n.* Delicate white cake, composed chiefly of beaten whites of eggs, powdered white sugar and sifted wheat flour.

ANGELIC (an-jel'ik), *a.* Of the nature of angels; pertaining to angels.

ANGELICA (an-jel'i-kā), *n.* 1. Genus of aromatic plants of the parsley family. 2. [a-] Plant of this genus. 3. [A-] Variety of sweet white wine, of California. [L. *angelus*; Gr. *aggelos*, angel.]

ANGELICAL (an-jel'i-kal), *a.* Angelic.

ANGELICALLY (an-jel'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an angelic manner.

ANGELIFY (an-jel'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ANGELIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANGELIFIED** (an-jel'i-fid).] Render angelic.

ANGELOLATRY (ān-jel-ol'a-tri), *n.* Angel-worship.

ANGELOLOGY (ān-jel-ol'o-jl), *n.* Branch of theology that treats of angels.

ANGELUS (an'jel-us), *n.* 1. Prayer to Virgin Mary. 2. Bell tolled at 6 A. M., noon and 6 P. M., when the prayer is to be recited. 3. Name of famous painting by Millet.

ANGER (ang'gēr), *n.* 1. Violent, vindictive emotion excited by real or imaginary injury. 2. Inflammation. [Ice. *angr*, grief; connected with L. *ango*, strangle.]

SYN. Wrath; rage; fury; choler; exasperation; irritation; passion; indignation; resentment; animosity; temper. **ANT.** Self-control; forbearance; peacefulness; patience; gentleness.

ANGER (ang'gēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ANGERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANGERED** (ang'gērd).] *I. vt.* Make angry. *II. vi.* Become angry.

ANGINA (an-jī'na or an'ji-na), *n.* *Pathol.* Any inflammatory disease of the throat.—*Angina pectoris*, spasms of the chest; neuralgia of the heart. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

ANGINAL (an'ji-nal), *a.* Anginous.

ANGINOUS (an'ji-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or partaking of angina.

ANGIOGRAPHY (an-ji-og'ra-fl), *n.* *Anat.* Description of the vessels of the body, arteries, veins, lymphatics etc. [Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and **-GRAPHY**.]

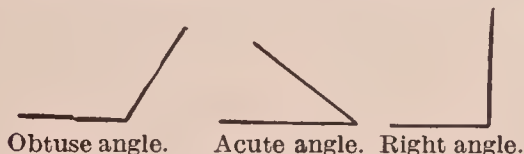
ANGIOLOGY (an-ji-ol'o-jl), *n.* That branch of physiology which deals with the blood vessels and lymphatics. [Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and **-LOGY**.]

ANGIOSPERM (an'ji-o-spērm), *n.* *Bot.* Plant of the larger division of exogens, with seeds in a pericarp. [Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and *sperma*, seed.]

ANGIOSPERMAL (an-ji-o-spēr'mal), **ANGIOSPERMATOUS** (an-ji-o-spēr'ma-tus), **ANGIOSPERMOUS** (an-ji-o-spēr-mus), *a.* *Bot.* Having the seeds in a closed seed-vessel, as the pea, apple, maple, oak, etc.

ANGIOSPOROUS (an-jl-os'po-rus), *a.* *Bot.* Having receptacles for inclosing the spores.
ANGIOTOMY (an-jl-ot'o-mi), *n.* Dissection of the blood vessels and lymphatics. [Gr. *angeion*, vessel, and *tomē*, a cutting.]

ANGLE (ang'gl), *n.* 1. *Geom.* Inclination to each other of two intersecting straight lines or surfaces; point; corner; edge. 2. Place between two intersecting lines or surfaces; nook. 3. Projecting corner.—*Acute angle*, one of less than 90°.—*Adjacent angles*, two angles having vertices at the same point and one side in common.—*Obtuse angle*, one greater than 90°.—*Right angle*, one of 90 degrees.—*Solid angle*, one formed by three or more planes meeting in one point.—*Supplementary angles*, two angles whose sum makes a right angle.—*Visual or optic angle*, angle formed in the center of the eye by two lines drawn from the extremities of the object. [Fr.; from L. *angulus*, corner.]



Obtuse angle. Acute angle. Right angle.

ANGLE (ang'gl), *n.* 1. Fishhook; fishing tackle. 2. Act of fishing with hook and line. [A. S. *angel*, hook, fishhook.]

ANGLE (ang'gl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* AN'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANGLED (ang'gld).] 1. Fish with a rod, line and hook. 2. Try to gain or get any person or thing by some artifice.

ANGLEMETER (ang'gl-mē-tēr), *n.* Modified sextant for measuring height of buildings, hills, etc., or the width of rivers.

ANGLER (ang'glēr), *n.* 1. One who angles; one who fishes with rod, line and hook. 2. *Zool.* Large fish having an enormous head, on which are two elongated filaments, which are said to lure small fish within its reach.

ANGLES (ang'glz), *n.pl.* German tribe who emigrated to Britain, and from whom the country was named England (Angle-land).

ANGLE-WORM (ang'gl-wūrm), *n.* Earthworm used by anglers for bait.

ANGLICAN (ang'gli-kən), *I. a.* 1. English. 2. Pertaining to the established church of England. *II. n.* Member of the church of England; high-churchman.

ANGLICANISM (ang'gli-kən-izm), *n.* 1. Attachment to English institutions, especially the church of England. 2. Principles of the English (Episcopal) Church.

ANGLICE (ang'gli-se), *adv.* In the fashion or manner of the English. [N. L.]

ANGLICISM (ang'gli-sizm), *n.* 1. English idiom or peculiarity of language. 2. English notion, custom, or trait.

ANGLICIZE (ang'gli-siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AN'GLICIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AN'GLICIZED.] Give an English form to; express in English idiom.

ANGLO-. Combining form of L. *Anglus*, pl. *Angli*, the Angles, or English.

ANGLO-AMERICAN (ang-glō-ā-mer'i-kən), *I. a.* Pertaining to the English and the Americans, or to the descendants of English people in the United States. *II. n.* Native of America of English parentage.

ANGLO-INDIAN (ang-glō-in'di-an), *a.* Pertaining to the English in East India.

ANGLOMANIA (ang-glō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* Mania on the part of a person belonging to another country to imitate whatever is English.

ANGLOMANIAC (ang-glō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with Anglomania.

ANGLOPHOBIA (ang-glō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* Hatred of the English or of everything English.

ANGLO-SAXON (ang-glō-saks'un), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Anglo-Saxons, or to their language. *II. n.* 1. One of the Anglo-Saxon race, mixture of the Angles and Saxons, Teutonic tribes, who settled in England about A. D. 449. 2. Language of the Anglo-Saxons.

ANGOLA (an-gō'lā), *n.* Same as ANGORA.

ANGOR (ang'gūr), *n.* *Pathol.* Anxiety accompanied with constriction in the pectoral region. [L.]

ANGORA (ang-ō'rā), *n.*

1. City in Asia Minor.

2. Angora goat.

3. Light dress

goods made

from the wool

of the Angora

goat.—An

gora goat,

variety of

goat found

near Angora,

in Asia Minor

remarkable for its long,

fine, silky hair.—Angora cat,

domestic cat

having long silky hair.

ANGRILY (ang'gri-li), *adv.* In an angry manner; under the influence of anger.

ANGRISS (ang'gri-nes), *n.* State of being angry.

ANGRY (ang'gri), *a.* [*comp.* AN'GRIER; *superl.* AN'GRIEST.] 1. Excited with anger. 2. Caused or affected by, or as by, anger. 3. *Med.* Inflamed.

SYN. Passionate; irritated; indignant; incensed; provoked; wrath; wrathful; raging; furious; choleric; exasperated; infuriated; ireful; irate. **ANT.** Peaceful; forgiving; forbearing; calm; unresentful.

ANGUIPED (ang'gwi-ped), *a.* Having a serpent-like body with legs. [L. *anguis*, snake; *pes*, foot.]

ANGUISH (ang'gwish), *n.* Excessive pain of body or mind; agony. [L. *ango*, strangle.]

SYN. Pang; torment; torture; rack;



Angora goat (*Capra angorensis*).

excruciation. **ANT.** Pleasure; luxury; enjoyment; voluptuousness.

ANGUISH (ang'gwish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **AN'GUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANGUISHED** (ang'-gwisht).] **I.** *vt.* Inflict anguish upon; cause excessive bodily pain or mental distress to. **II.** *vi.* Suffer extreme grief; grieve excessively.

ANGULAR (ang'gū-lar), *a.* **1.** Having angles or corners. **2.** Constrained in manner; awkward. [*L. angularis*; from *angulus*, corner.]

ANGULARITY (ang-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being angular.

ANGULARLY (ang'gū-lar-li), *adv.* In an angular manner.

ANGWANTIBO (ang-gwän-tē'bō), *n.* Tailless moon-faced monkey of West Africa.

ANHELATION (an-hē-lā'shun), *n.* Act of panting; state of being short of breath; difficult of respiration. [*L. anhelatio*.]

ANHELOUS (an-hē'lus), *a.* Out of breath; panting.

ANHYDRID (an-hi'drid), **ANHYDRIDE** (an-hi'drid), *n.* Any non-metallic oxide which becomes an acid on the addition of water.

ANHYDRITE (an-hi'drit), *n.* Anhydrous sulphate of lime.

ANHYDROUS (an-hi'drus), *a.* *Chem.* Having no water in composition. [*Gr. an priv.* and *hydōr*, water.]

ANIL (an'il), *n.* West Indian species of indigo plant. [*Ar. al*, the, and *nīl*, indigo.]

ANILE (an'il or an'il), *a.* Old-womanish; imbecile. [*L. anilis*; from *anus*, old woman.]

ANILINE (an'i-lin), *n.* Product of coal tar or benzol, extensively used in dyeing. [Originally obtained in the distillation of *anil* for indigo.]

ANILITY (a-nil'i-ti), *n.* State of being anile.

ANIMA (an'i-mā), *n.* [*pl.* **ANIMÆ**.] The vital principle; life; soul. [*L.*]

ANIMADVERSION (an-i-mad-vēr'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of animadverting. **2.** Disapproving remark; adverse criticism.

SYN. Reprehension; insinuation; criticism; reflection. **ANT.** Commendation; approval; praise; encomium; eulogy; panegyric.

ANIMADVERT (an-i-mad-vērt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ANIMADVERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANIMADVERT'ED**.] Pass censure or criticism; take note.

ANIMAL (an'i-mal), **I.** *n.* **1.** Organized being, having life, sensation, and voluntary motion. **2.** Human being in whom the animal propensities predominate. **II.** *a.* Like an animal; sensual. [*L. animal*; from *anima*, breath, soul.]

ANIMALCULA (an-i-mal'kū-lā), *n.* Plural of **ANIMALCULUM**.

ANIMALCULAR (an-i-mal'kū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to or like animalcules.

ANIMALCULE (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* *Zool.* **1.** Small animal, visible only through the microscope. **2.** Any other very small animal, as a gnat.

ANIMALCULINE (an-i-mal'kū-lin), *a.* Animalcular.

ANIMALCULUM (an-i-mal'kū-ium), *n.* [*pl.* **ANIMAL'CULA**.] Animalcule. [*L. dim. of animal*.]

ANIMALISM (an'i-mal-izm), *n.* State or quality of being actuated by animal appetites only; sensuality.

ANIMALITY (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* **1.** Animal life as opposed to vegetable life. **2.** State of being an animal. **3.** Animal nature of man as opposed to the spiritual nature.

ANIMALIZE (an'i-mal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AN'IMALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANIMALIZED** (an'a-mal-izd).] **1.** Give animal form or character to. **2.** Assimilate into an animal body. **3.** Render brutal; sensualize.

ANIMATE (an'i-māt) *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AN'IMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AN'IMATED**.] **1.** Give life to; make alive. **2.** Give vivacity to; inspire. [*L. animatus*, *p.p.* of *animo*; *anima*, breath.]

SYN. Enliven; inspirit; exhilarate; inspire. **ANT.** Dishearten; damp; deaden; stifle.

ANIMATE (an'i-māt), **ANIMATED** (an'i-mā-ted), *a.* **1.** Endowed with animal life; living. **2.** Full of life; vivacious.

ANIMATION (an-i-mā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of animating. **2.** State of being animated. **3.** Appearance of life.

SYN. Life; vitality; excitation; excitement; stimulation; alacrity; activity; liveliness; vivacity; buoyancy; spirit; sprightliness; briskness; exhilaration; energy. **ANT.** Deadness; dullness; inertness; lifelessness; depression; dejection; despondency.

ANIMATIVE (an'i-mā-tiv), *a.* Imparting life; enlivening.

ANIMISM (an'i-mizm), *n.* Doctrine that animal life and bodily development are caused by a soul. [*L. anima*, soul.]

ANIMOSITY (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* Bitter hatred; active enmity. [*L. animositas*.]

SYN. Hate; odium; dislike; acerbity; bitterness; asperity; spleen; gall; bile; pique; rankling. **ANT.** Love; fondness; predilection; liking; partiality; regard.

ANIMUS (an'i-mus), *n.* Spirit; motive; temper. [*L. animus*, spirit.]

ANION (an'i-on), *n.* *Elec.* That element of an electrolyte which in electro-chemical decomposition appears at the anode. Opposed to **CATION**. [*Gr. ana*, up, and *ion*, neut. *pr.p.* of *aniēmi*, go up; *ana*, up, and *iēmi*, go.]

ANISE (an'is), *n.* **1.** Plant bearing aromatic, carminative seeds. **2.** Aniseed. [*Gr. anison*, anise.]

ANISEED (an'i-sēd), *n.* Aromatic seed of the anise plant.

ANKLE (ang'kl), *n.* Joint connecting the foot and the leg. [*A. S. ancleow*.]

ANKLET (angk'let), *n.* Ornament worn on the ankle, as a bracclet is on the wrist.

ANKYLOSIS, ANCHYLOSIS (ang-ki-lō'sis), *n.* *Anat.* Coalescence of two bones, so as to prevent motion between them; stiffness of a joint. [Gr. *ankylosis*; from *ankylos*, bent.]

ANNALIST (an'al-ist), *n.* Writer of annals.

ANNALS (an'alz), *n.pl.* Relation of events in order of time; record; chronicles. [L. *annales* — *annus*, year.]

ANNAM (an'am), *n.* Monarchy in Indo-Chinese peninsula, Area 52,100 sq.m.

ANNAMESE (an-a-mēs'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Annam. *II. n.* Native or natives of Annam.

ANNAPOLIS (a-nap'ō-lis), *n.* Capital of Maryland; seat of U. S. Naval Academy.

ANNEAL (an-nēl'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNEAL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNEALED** (an-nēd').] 1.

Temper by heating and then slowly cooling. 2. Fix, as colors on glass, etc., by heating. [A. S. *an*, on, and *ælon*, burn.]

ANNELID (an'e-lid), *n.* Worm of the class *Annelida*; earthworm.

ANNELIDA (an-nēl'i-dā), *n.pl.* Class of invertebrates including the earthworms. [L. *annelus*, little ring.]

ANNEX (an-neks'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNEX'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNEXED** (an-nekst').] 1. Add at the end; join; connect. 2. Make a part of something greater or more important. 3. Attach as a consequence or attribute. [L. *annexus*, p.p. of *annecto*; *ad*, to, and *necto*, join.]

ANNEX (an-neks' or an'neks), *n.* Something added, as an extension of a building; addition.

ANNEXATION (an-eks-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of annexing. 2. That which is annexed.

ANNEXATIONIST (an-eks-ā'shun-ist), *n.* One in favor of annexation, as of one country to another.

ANNIHILABLE (an-ni'hi-lā-bl), *a.* Capable of being annihilated.

ANNIHILATE (an-ni'hi-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNI'HILATING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNI'HILATED**.] Reduce to nothing; destroy. [L. *ad*, to, and *nihil*, nothing.]

ANNIHILATION (an-ni-hi-lā'shun), *n.* Act of annihilating or state of being annihilated; destruction; disintegration.

ANNIHILATIVE (an-ni'hi-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending to annihilate or destroy.

ANNIHILATOR (an-ni'hi-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which annihilates.

ANNIVERSARY (an-i-vēr'sā-ri), *I. a.* Recurring yearly. *II. n.* Day of the year on which an event happened; annual celebration of such a day. [L. *annus*, year, and *verto*, turn.]

ANNOTATE (an'ō-tāt), *v.* [pr.p. **AN'NOTATING**; p.t. and p.p. **AN'NOTATED**.] *I. vt.* Make

notes upon. *II. vi.* Make notes or comments. [L. *annotatus*, p.p. of *annoto*; from *ad*, to, and *nota*, mark.]

ANNOTATION (an-ō-tā'shun), *n.* Act of annotating; note.

ANNOTATOR (an'ō-tā-tūr), *n.* Writer of annotations; commentator.

ANNOTTO (an-not'tō), *n.* Same as **ARNOTTO**.

ANNOUNCE (an-nouns'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNOUN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNOUNCED** (an-nownst').] 1. State the approach or presence of. 2. Give notice of; proclaim formally or officially. [L. *annuntio*; *ad*, to, and *nuntius*, messenger.]

SYN. Herald; proclaim; promulgate; publish; notify; advertise. *ANT.* Suppress; withhold; conceal; hide; screen; mask; veil.

ANNOUNCEMENT (an-nouns'ment), *n.* Act of announcing; matter announced.

ANNOY (an-noi'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNOY'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNOYED** (an-noid').] 1. Be troublesome to; irritate. 2. Injure repeatedly. [O. Fr. *anoier*; from *anoi*, annoyance.]

SYN. Harass; bother; disturb; vex; trouble; worry. *ANT.* Please; gratify; delight; cheer; soothe; rest; aid; benefit.

ANNOYANCE (an-noi'āns), *n.* 1. Act of annoying, or state of being annoyed. 2. That which annoys.

ANNUAL (an'ū-ai), *I. a.* 1. Yearly; occurring every year. 2. Lasting only one year. 3. Reckoned by the year. 4. Performed in a year. *II. n.* 1. Plant that lives but one year. 2. Book published yearly. [L. *annualis* — *annus*, year.]

ANNUALLY (an'ū-ai-i), *adv.* Every year; yearly.

ANNUENT (an'ū-ent), *a.* Drooping or nodding. [L. *annuens*, bow or nod.]

ANNUITANT (an-nū'i-tant), *n.* One who receives an annuity.

ANNUITY (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **ANNU'ITIES**.] Sum of money payable yearly.

ANNUL (an-nul'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ANNUL'LING**; p.t. and p.p. **ANNULLED** (an-nuid').] 1. Destroy the validity of; make null. 2. Reduce to nothing; extinguish. [L. *annullo*; *ad*, to, and *nullum*, nothing.]

SYN. Repeal; nullify; abrogate; cancel; reverse; rescind; revoke; quash; obliterate.

ANT. Confirm; uphold; ratify; maintain; sustain; avow; concur; acknowledge.

ANNULAR (an'ū-lar), *a.* Shaped or formed like a ring.—*Annular eclipse*, ring-like appearance of outer rim of sun when eclipsed by the moon.

ANNULARITY (an-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being annular.

ANNULARLY (an'ū-lar-i), *adv.* After the manner of a ring.

ANNULATE (an'ū-lāt), **ANNULATED** (an'ū-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Formed or divided into rings. 2. Furnished with rings.



Annamese.

ANNULET (an'ū-let), *n.* 1. Small ring. 2. One of the narrow fillets encircling a Doric column at the top. [L. *annulus*, ring.]

ANNULMENT (an-nul'ment), *n.* Act of annulling.

ANNULOSE (an'ū-iōs), *a.* Formed in, or having, rings.

ANNULUS (an'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* ANNULI (an'ū-lī).] *Astron.* Ring or halo around the moon or other planets. [L. *annulus*, ring.]

ANNUNCIATE (an-nun'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANNUN'CIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANNUN'CIATED.] [L. *annunciatus*, *p.p.* of *annuntio*. See ANNOUNCE.]

ANNUNCIATION (an-nun'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of announcing. 2. That which is announced.—*Annunciation day*, anniversary of the angel's salutation to the Virgin Mary; the 25th day of March.

ANNUNCIATOR (an-nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which announces; device for announcing a call.

ANODE (an'ōd), *n.* Pole at which current enters electrolytic cell; positive pole of voltaic current. Opposed to CATHODE. [Gr. *ana*, up, and *hodos*, way.]

ANODYNE (an'ō-din), *I. n.* Medicine that allays pain. *II. a.* Having power to diminish pain; soothing. [Gr. *an* priv. and *odynē*, pain.]

ANOGEN (an'o-jen), *n. Bot.* Plant that grows upward. [Gr. *ana*, upward, and -GEN.]

ANOINT (a-noint'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANOINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANOINT'ED.] 1. Spread, pour, or rub ointment or oil on. 2. Put oil on as a sacred rite; consecrate. [O. Fr. *enoindre*, *p.p.* of *enoindre*; from L. *inungo*; *in*, on, and *ungo*, smear.]

ANOINTED (a-noint'ed), *n.* Consecrated person.

ANOINTMENT (a-noint'ment), *n.* Consecration.

ANOMALISM (a-nom'a-lizm), *n.* Anomaly; irregularity.

ANOMALISTIC (a-nom-a-lis'tik), *a.* Deviating from rule.

ANOMALOUS (a-nom'a-lus), *a.* Deviating from rule; irregular; abnormal. [L.L. *anomalus*; from Gr. *anōmalos*; *an* priv. and *homalos*, alike; *homos*, same.]

ANOMALOUSLY (a-nom'a-lus-li), *adv.* Irregularly.

ANOMALOUSNESS (a-nom'a-lus-nes), *n.* Irregularity.

ANOMALY (a-nom'a-li), *n.* 1. Deviation from rule; irregularity; exception. 2. *Astron.* The angle measuring the distance of a planet from its perihelion, as seen from the sun.

ANOMY (an'ō-mī), *n.* Lawless or chaotic state. [Gr. *anomia*, lawlessness.]

ANON (a-non'), *adv.* Immediately thereupon; again; soon. [A. S. *on ane*, at once.]

ANONA (ä-nō'nä), *n.* Heart-shaped custard fruit grown in tropical America; sometimes called *chirimoya*.

ANONYM (an'o-nim), *n.* 1. One whose name is unknown. 2. Pen-name; pseudonym. [Gr. *an* priv. and *onyma*, name.]

ANONYMOUS (a-non'i-mus), *a.* 1. Having no name disclosed. 2. Without the name of the author.

ANONYMOUSLY (a-non'i-mus-li), *adv.* In an anonymous manner.

ANORTHOSCOPE (an-ar'thō-skōp), *n.* Circular disk-like optical instrument with slits at regular intervals through which pictures are seen as though animated and moving when the disk is revolved before a looking-glass. [Gr. *an* priv., *orthos*, straight, and *skopeō*, view.]

ANOSMIA (a-nos'mi-a), *n.* Defective sense of smell. [Gr. *an*, not, and *osmos*, smell.]

ANOTHER (an-uth'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* 1. One more; an additional. 2. A different one; not the same. 3. Changed in character.

ANSA (an'sa), *n.* [*pl.* AN'SÆ.] 1. Handle; loop. 2. *Astron.* One of the apparent ends of the rings of Saturn, protruding like handles. [L.]

ANSER (an'sēr), *n. Ornith.* Typical genus of the order *Anseres*, including the geese. [L. *anser*, goose.]

ANSERES (an'se-rēz), *n.pl. Ornith.* Order of natatorial birds, containing the geese, ducks, swans, etc. [L. *anser*, geese.]

ANSERINE (an'se-rin), *a.* 1. Referring to or resembling a goose. 2. Stupid; silly. [L. *anserinus*; from *anser*, goose.]

ANSWER (an'sēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* ANSWERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANSWERED (an'sērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make reply to, in speech or writing; respond to by signal or sign. 2. Act in response to. 3. Make or constitute a satisfactory or conclusive reply to; refute. 4. Solve correctly, as a problem. 5. Meet the requirements of; suit. 6. Atone for. *II. vi.* 1. Speak, write, signal, or act in response. 2. Be sufficient. 3. Be responsible, as for another's good conduct. 4. Atone; pay. 5. Have similarity; correspond. [A. S. *andswerian*, reply; *and*, against, and *swerian*, swear.]

ANSWER (an'sēr), *n.* 1. Reply to anything, as to a letter, question, charge, or obligation. 2. Action in return. 3. Correct solution of a problem.

SYN. Reply; rejoinder; response; acknowledgment; retort; repartee; refutation; defense; vindication; solution; explanation.

ANT. Question; inquiry; query; research; interrogatory; enigma; challenge; interpellation.

ANSWERABLE (an'sēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being answered. 2. Liable to pay or indemnify; responsible; accountable. 3. Sufficient to meet requirements; suitable.

SYN. Amenable; responsible; liable; accountable. **ANT.** Irresponsible; clear.

ANSWERABLENESS (an'sēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being answerable.

ANSWERABLY (an'sēr-ā-bli), *adv.* In an answerable manner.

ANSWERER (an'sēr-ēr), *n.* One who answers.

ANT (ānt), *n.* Small hymenopterous insect; emmet; pismire. [A. S. *æmete*. See EMMET.]

ANT-, *prefix.* Against, etc. [See ANTI.]

-ANT, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives, as repentant. [L., *pr.p.* ending.]

ANTACID (ant-as'id), *I. a.* Counteracting acidity. *II. n.* Medicine which counteracts acidity. [ANT- and ACID.]

ANTÆUS (an-tē'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Libyan giant vanquished by Hercules; each time that Hercules threw him the giant gained fresh strength from touching the earth, so Hercules lifted him off the ground and squeezed him to death.

ANTAGONISM (an-tag'o-nizm), *n.* Opposition in a struggle or strife. [Gr. *antagōnisma*; from *anti*, against, and *agōn*, fight.]

ANTAGONIST (an-tag'o-nist), *n.* One who contends or struggles with another; opponent.

ANTAGONISTIC (an-tag-o-nis'tik), *a.* Contending against; opposed to.

ANTAGONIZE (an-tag'o-niz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANTAGONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANTAGONIZED (an-tag'ō-nīzd).] 1. Contend with; struggle against. 2. Cause to rise in opposition or to become hostile.

ANTALGIC (ant-ai'jik), *I. a.* Tending to alleviate pain; anodyne. *II. n.* Anodyne. [Gr. *ant-*, against, and *algos*, pain.]

ANTARCTIC (ant-ärk'tik), *a.* Relating to the south polar regions. [ANT- and ARCTIC.]

ANTARCTIC (ant-ärk'tik) **OCEAN.** Ocean around the South Pole.

ANTARTHRITIC (ant-är-thrit'ik), *I. a.* Alleviating gout. *II. n.* Remedy for gout. [ANT- and ARTHRITIC.]

ANT-BEAR (ānt'bār), *n.* Great ant-eater of tropical America; tamanoir.

ANTE- (an'te), *prefix.* Before, as in antecedent. [L. *ante*, before.]

ANTE (an'te), *n.* In the game of poker, a stake put up before the cards are dealt. [L. *ante*, before.]

ANTE (an'te), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AN'TEING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AN'TEED.] Put up a stake before cards are dealt.

ANT-EATER (ant'ēt-ēr), *n.* Quadruped that feeds on ants.

ANTECEDE (an-te-sēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ANTECE'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ANTECE'DED.] Go before in rank, order, or time; precede. [L. *antecedo*; from *ante*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

ANTECEDENCE (an-te-sē'dens), *n.* 1. Act of going before, or state of being before; pre-

cedency. 2. *Astron.* Apparent retrograde motion of a planet.

ANTECEDENCY (an-te-sē'den-sl), *n.* Priority; precedence.

ANTECEDENT (an-te-sē'dent), *I. a.* Going before in time; prior. *II. n.* 1. That which goes before in time or place. 2. Noun or pronoun to which a relative pronoun refers. 3. [*pl.*] Previous characteristic events of one's life.

ANTECEDENTLY (an-te-sē'dent-li), *adv.* In an antecedent manner.

ANTECHAMBER (an'te-chām-bēr), *n.* Chamber leading to a principal apartment; ante-room.

ANTEDATE (an'te-dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AN'TEDATING; *pt.* and *p.p.* AN'TEDATED.] 1. Inscribe with an earlier date than the true one. 2. Be of older date than. 3. Anticipate. [ANTE- and DATE.]

ANTEDILUVIAN (an-te-di-lö'vi-an), *I. a.* 1. Existing or happening before the deluge. 2. Antiquated. *II. n.* One who lived before the flood. [L. *ante*, before, and *diluvium*, flood.]

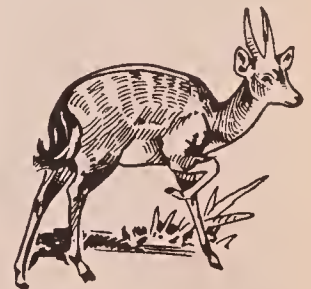
ANTELOPE (an'te-löp), *n.* Quadruped intermediate between the deer and goat.

ANTEMERIDIAN (an-te-me-rid'i-an), *a.* Before midday or noon.

ANTEMETIC (ant-e-met'ik), *I. a.* Tending to check vomiting. *II. n.* Medicine which tends to allay or prevent vomiting. [ANT- and EMETIC.]

ANTEMUNDANE (an-te-mun'dān), *a.* Of the time before the world was made.

ANTENATAL (an-te-nā'tal), *a.* Pertaining to conditions before birth; preceding birth.



Antelope (*A. dorcas*).



Antennæ.

ANTENNA (an-ten'na), *n.* [*pl.* ANTEN'NÆ.]

1. Feeler on the head of an insect, crustacean, or myriapod. 2. Electric wave transmitter



Ant-eater (*Myrmecobius fasciatus*).

made of wire, used in wireless telegraphy. [L., sailyard; from Gr. *ana*, up, and *teînō*, stretch.]

ANTENUPTIAL (an-te-nup'shəl), *a.* Before nuptials or marriage.

ANTEPASCHAL (an-te-pas'kəl), *a.* Immediately before the Passover or Easter.

ANTEPENULT (an-te-pe-nult'), **ANTEPENULT-IMA** (an-te-pe-nult'i-mə), *n.* Last syllable of a word except two; syllable before the penult. [L., from *ante*, before, and *pænultima*, penult.]

ANTEPENULTIMATE (an-te-pe-nul'ti-māt), *I. a.* Pertaining to the last syllable but two. *II. n.* The last syllable but two.

ANTEPRANDIAL (an-te-pran'dl-əl), *a.* Occurring before dinner. [L. *ante*, before, and *prandium*, dinner.]

ANTERIOR (an-tē'ri-ūr), *a.* Before, in time or place; in front. [L. *ante*, before.]

ANTERIORITY (an-tē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being anterior.

ANTEROOM (an'te-rōm), *n.* Room leading into a chief apartment. [ANTE- and ROOM.]

ANTETYPE (an'te-tip), *n.* Type of prehistoric ages. [ANTE- and TYPE.]

ANTHELION (an-thēl'yun), *n.* Astron. Solar halo occurring in Alpine and Polar regions. [Gr. *anti*, against; *helios*, sun.]

ANTHELMINTHIC (an-thel-min'thik), *I. a.* Expelling worms; tending to expel worms. *II. n.* Medicine which expels worms; vermifuge. [ANT-, and Gr. *helmins*, *helminthos*, worm.]

ANTHEM (an'them), *n.* 1. Piece of sacred music sung in alternate parts. 2. Piece of sacred music set to a passage from Scripture. [A. S. *antefen*; from Gr. *antiphōnos*; *anti*, in return, and *phōnē*, voice.]

ANTHER (an'thēr), *n. Bot.* Top of stamen in a flower, containing the pollen. [Gr. *anthēros*, flower; from *anthos*, flower.]

ANTHERAL (an'thēr-əl), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to anthers.

ANTHERIFEROUS (an-thēr-if'ēr-us), *a. Bot.* Bearing anthers.

ANTHESIS (an-thē'sis), *n. Bot.* State of inflorescence or full expansion. [Gr.]

ANT-HILL (ānt'hil), *n.* Nest-mound built by ants or termites.

ANTHOID (an'thoid), *a.* Resembling a flower. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *eidōs*, form.]

ANTHOLOGICAL (an-tho-loj'i-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to anthology.

ANTHOLOGY (an-thol'o-ji), *n.* Collection of passages of flowerlike beauty, especially from classic authors. [Gr. *anthologia*; *anthos*, flower, and *legō*, gather.]

ANTHOMANIA (an-tho-mā'nl-ə), *n.* Mania for flowers. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *mania*, madness.]

ANTHOZOA (an-tho-zō'a), *n.pl.* Flower-animals; the polyps. [Gr. *anthos*, flower, and *zōon*, life.]



Anther.

ANTHOZOAN (an-tho-zō'an), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Anthozoa*. *II. n.* One of the *Anthozoa*.

ANTHRACENE (an'thra-sēn), *n.* Ultimate refuse of distilled coal tar. [Gr. *anthrax*, coal.]

ANTHRACITE (an'thra-sit), *n.* Hard coal that burns almost without flame. [Gr. *anthrakitēs*, carbuncle; from *anthrax*, burning coal.]

ANTHRACITIC (an-thra-sit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, anthracite.

ANTHRACONITE (an-thra-kō'nit), *n.* Ill-smelling marbled coal. [Gr. *anthraxios*, like coal.]

ANTHRAX (an'thraks), *n.* 1. Carbuncle. 2. Spenic fever of sheep and cattle. [Gr. *anthrax*, burning coal.]

ANTHROPOID (an'thrō-poid), *I. a.* Resembling man. *II. n.* Manlike ape. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *eidōs*, form.]

ANTHROPOLOGICAL (an-thrō-pō-loj'i-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGIST (an-thrō-pol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in anthropology.

ANTHROPOLOGY (an-thrō-pol'o-ji), *n.* Science of man and mankind. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *logos*, doctrine.]

ANTHROPOMORPHIC (an-thrō-pō-mər'fik), *a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism; anthropomorphic.

ANTHROPOMORPHISM (an-thrō-pō-mər'fizm), *n.* 1. The ascription of a human form or qualities to God. 2. The ascription of human qualities to beings or things not human. [Gr. *anthrōpos*, man, and *morphē*, form.]

ANTHROPOMORPHIST (an-thrō-pō-mər'fist), *n.* Believer in or advocate of the doctrine of anthropomorphism.

ANTHROPOMORPHITE (an-thrō-pō-mər'fit), *I. a.* Pertaining to anthropomorphism. *II. n.* Anthropomorphist.

ANTHROPOMORPHOUS (an-thrō-pō-mər'fus), *a.* Having a human form.

ANTHROPOPHAGI (an-thrō-pof'ə-ji), *n.pl.* People who eat human flesh; cannibals. [Plural of L. *anthropophagus*; Gr. *anthrōpophagos*; *anthrōpos*, man, and *phagō*, eat.]

ANTHROPOPHAGOUS (an-thrō-pof'ə-gus), *a.* Man-eating; cannibalistic.

ANTHROPOPHAGY (an-thrō-pof'ə-ji), *n.* Cannibalism.

ANTI-, *prefix.* Against; opposite. [Gr.]

ANTIARIN (an'ti-ə-rin), *n. Chem.* Cardiac poison, most virulent known.

ANTIC (an'tik), 1. *a.* Grotesque. 2. Odd. *II. n.* 1. Caper; trick. 2. Fantastic figure. 3. Buffoon. [L. *antiquus*, ancient.]

ANTICATHODE (an-ti-kath'ōd), *n.* 1. Deflection plate placed opposite the cathode of an X-ray tube. 2. Platinum plate supported inside of an X-ray tube to receive the cathodic bombardment.

ANTICHRIST (an'ti-krist), *n.* Antagonist of Christ.

ANTICHRISTIAN (an-ti-kris'chan) or (an-ti-

kris'tl-an), *a.* 1. Relating to Antichrist. 2. Opposed to Christianity.

ANTICIPANT (an-tis'i-pant), *I. a.* Anticipating. *II. n.* Anticipator.

ANTICIPATE (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ANTICIPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ANTICIPATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Be before in acting, in seeing, or in realizing; forestall. 2. Foresce; foretaste; be prepared for; expect. *II. vi.* Take up or consider something beforehand. [*L. ante*, before, and *cipio*, take.]

SYN. Expect; hope for; count upon; prepare for; calculate upon; foresee; forecast; prewise; obviate; prevent; preclude; prejudge. **ANT.** Remember; recall; recollect; remedy; undo; misapprehend; distrust.

ANTICIPATION (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* Act of anticipating; foretaste.

SYN. Expectation; apprehension; foresight; prevision. **ANT.** Doubt; despair; surprise; realization; consummation; shock; incertitude; suspense.

ANTICIPATIVE (an-tis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* Containing an anticipation; anticipating.

ANTICIPATOR (an-tis'i-pā-tūr), *n.* One who anticipates.

ANTICIPATORY (an-tis'i-pā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by anticipation.

ANTICLIMAX (an-ti-kli'maks), *n.* Opposite of climax; a fault of style, consisting in a descent from stronger to weaker terms, or from more important to less important items. [**ANTI-** and **CLIMAX**.]

ANTICLINAL (an-ti-kli'nāl), *I. a. Geol.* Forming a ridge; opposed to **SYNCLINAL**. *II. n.* Ridge or convex fold in, or disposition of, stratified rock. [**ANTI-**, and *Gr. klinō*, slope.]

ANTICYCLONE (an-ti-si'klōn), *n. Meteorol.* Atmospheric condition in which there is an outward flow of air from a central region of high pressure.

ANTICYCLONIC (an-ti-si-kliō'lik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an anticyclone.

ANTIDOTAL (an'ti-dō-tal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to antidotes. 2. Having the nature of an antidote.

ANTIDOTE (an'ti-dōt), *n.* Medicine that counteracts the effects of poison; counteractive against any evil. [*Gr. anti*, against, and *dotos*, given; from *didōmi*, give.]

ANTIETAM (an-tē'tam), *n.* Small river in Pennsylvania and Maryland; scene of battle Sept. 17, 1862.

ANTIFEBRILE (an-ti-feb'ril), *a.* Allaying fever; antipyretic. [**ANTI-** and **FEBRILE**.]

ANTIFEBRINE (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* Medicine to allay fever; acetanilid.

ANTIFRICTION (an-ti-frik'shun), *I. a.* Tending to lessen friction. *II. n.* 1. Device for lessening friction. 2. Lubricant.

ANTIGONE (an-tig'ō-nē), *n. Greek Myth.* Daughter of Œdipus, king of Thebes, by Jocasta; famous for her filial devotion; subject of one of Sophocles tragedies.

ANTILLES (an-til'ēz), *n.pl.* West Indies, except Bahamas.

ANTIMONIAL (an-ti-mō'ni-ai), *I. a.* Pertaining to antimony; containing antimony. *II. n.* Medicine containing antimony.

ANTIMONIATE (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* Salt of antimonious acid.

ANTIMONIC (an-ti-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, derived from, or containing antimony.

ANTIMONIOUS (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to or containing antimony.

ANTIMONY (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* Silvery-white metallic element, very brittle, much used in the alloys (pewter, etc.) and in medicine. [*L.L. antimonium*.]

ANTINODE (an'ti-nōd), *n. Physics.* Vibratory point between two nodes. [*L. anti*, against; *nodus*, knot.]

ANTINOMIAN (an-ti-nō'mi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to antinomianism. *II. n.* One who holds the doctrine of antinomianism. [From *Gr. anti*, against, and *nomos*, law.]

ANTINOMIANISM (an-ti-nō'mi-an-izm), *n.* Doctrine that belief in Christ frees one from the obligations of the moral law.

ANTINOMY (an-tin'o-mi or an'ti-nō-mi), *n.* 1. Contradiction between two laws or principles. 2. A law contradicting another. 3. Contradiction of reason and absolute conception. (Instance: Infinite space or time, although necessary absolute conceptions, are incomprehensible.) [**ANTI-**, and *Gr. nomos*, law.]

ANTIOCH (an'ti-ok), *n.* City in Syria, Asiatic Turkey.

ANTIOPE (an-ti'o-pē), *n. Greek Myth.* Daughter of the god Asophus, and mother by Zeus of Amphion and Zethus. She was the victim of ill-treatment by Dirce, wife of Lycus, on whom she took a frightful revenge. [See **DIRCE**.]

ANTIPATHETIC (an-ti-pa-thet'ik), *a.* Having or showing antipathy; naturally repugnant or opposed.

ANTIPATHIC (an-ti-path'ik), *a.* Having opposite feelings; contrary.

ANTIPATHY (an-tip'a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* **ANTIPATHIES**.] 1. Natural opposition, aversion or repugnance. 2. Object of instinctive dislike. [**ANTI-** and **-PATHY**.]

SYN. Dislike; hatred; enmity; nausea; disgust; distaste; hostility; antagonism; repulsion; detestation; contrariety. **ANT.** Sympathy; kindness; congeniality; affinity; harmony; agreement; attraction.

ANTIPHARMIC (an-ti-fār'mik), *I. a.* Antidotal. *II. n.* Antidote. [**ANTI-**, and *Gr. pharmakon*, drug.]

ANTIPHLOGISTIC (an-ti-flō-jis'tik), *I. a.* Tending to counteract inflammation or fever; antifebrile. *II. n.* Medicine which counteracts feverish heat.

ANTIPHON (an'ti-fon), **ANTIPHONE** (an'ti-fōn), *n.* 1. Chant or alternate singing in

choirs. 2. Any fitting response. [Gr. *anti*, against, and *phōnē*, voice.]

ANTIPHONAL (an-tif'o-nəl), *a.* Pertaining to antiphon or alternate singing.

ANTIPHONALLY (an-tif'o-nəl-i), *adv.* Responsively.

ANTIPHONARY (an-tif'o-na-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **ANTIPHONARIES.**] Book containing words and music of antiphons.

ANTIPHONIC (an-ti-fon'ik), *a.* Antiphonal.

ANTIPHONY (an-tif'o-ni), *n.* Antiphon.

ANTIPHRASIS (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **ANTIPH'RASES.**] *Rhet.* Use of words in a sense opposite to their proper meaning. [ANTI-, and Gr. *phrasis*, form of speech.]

ANTIPHRASTIC (an-ti-fras'tik), *a.* Pertaining to antiphrasis; ironical.

ANTIPODAL (an-tip'o-dəl), *a.* 1. Relating to the antipodes. 2. Diametrically opposed.

ANTIPODE (an'ti-pōd), *n.* 1. One of the antipodes. 2. Something exactly opposed or contrary to another thing.

ANTIPODES (an-tip'o-dēz), *n.pl.* 1. Those who live on opposite sides of the earth, and, consequently, have their feet turned towards each other. 2. Parts of the earth diametrically opposite. 3. Persons or things exactly opposed or opposite to another. [ANTI-, and Gr. *podes*, feet, from *pous*, foot.]

ANTIPOPE (an'ti-pōp), *n.* One who claims the popedom in opposition to the individual elected in the normal way.

ANTIPIRETIC (an-ti-pi-ret'ik), *I. a.* Effective against fever. *II. n.* Remedy for fever. [ANTI-, and Gr. *pyretos*, fever.]

ANTIPIRIC (an-ti-pi'rik), *I. a.* Preventing or checking suppuration. *II. n.* Medicine that checks suppuration. [ANTI-, and Gr. *pyron*, pus.]

ANTIPIRINE (an-ti-pi'rin), *n.* Coal-tar product ($C_{12}H_{12}N_2O$), consisting of white crystalline scales used as an antipyretic. [ANTI-, and Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

ANTIQUARIAN (an-ti-kwā'ri-ən), *I. a.* Pertaining to antiquaries, or to antiquity. *II. n.* Antiquary.

ANTIQUARIANISM (an-ti-kwā'ri-ən-lzm), *n.* Fondness for antiquities.

ANTIQUARY (an'ti-kwā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **AN'TIQUARIES.**] 1. One devoted to the study of antiquities. 2. Dealer in old books, etc. 3. Custodian of a museum of antiquities.

ANTIQUATED (an'ti-kwā-ted), *a.* Grown old; out of fashion; obsolete.

ANTIQUÉ (an-tēk'), *I. a.* Ancient; old-fashioned. *II. n.* 1. The style of Rome and Greece. 2. Anything very old; relic of antiquity. [L. *antiquus*, ancient.]

ANTIQUELY (an-tēk'i), *adv.* In an antique manner.

ANTIQUENESS (an-tēk'nes), *n.* Quality of being antique.

ANTIQUITY (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* 1. Ancient time. 2. Great age. 3. Relic of the past; anything belonging to ancient times.

ANTISCIANS (an-tish'i-ənz), *n.pl.* People living on opposite sides of the equator, with their shadows at noon cast in contrary directions. [ANTI-, and Gr. *skia*, shadow.]

ANTISCORBUTIC (an-ti-skər-bū'tik), *Med. I. a.* Efficacious against scurvy. *II. n.* Remedy for scurvy.

ANTISCRIPITURAL (an-ti-skrip'tū-rəl), *a.* Antagonistic to the teachings of the Scriptures.

ANTISEMITE (an-ti-sem'it), *n.* One who is antagonistic to Jews. [ANTI-, and *Sēm*, Shem.]

ANTISEMITIC (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Antisemitism.

ANTISEMITISM (an-ti-sem'it-lzm), *n.* Antagonism to the Jews.

ANTISEPSIS (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* The exclusion of bacteria from wounds, etc., by use of antiseptics or other means in order to prevent putrefaction, infection or blood poisoning. [ANTI- and *SEPSIS.*]

ANTISEPTIC (an-ti-sep'tik), *I. a.* Destroying the germs of putrefaction, fermentation or disease. *II. n.* Anything used to destroy disease-germs. [ANTI- and *SEPTIC.*]

ANTISLAVERY (an-ti-slā'vēr-i), *I. a.* Opposed to slavery. *II. n.* Antagonism to slavery.

ANTISPASMODIC (an-ti-spas-mod'ik), *Med. I. a.* Tending to prevent or allay spasms. *II. n.* Medicine designed to counteract or allay spasms.

ANTITHEISM (an-ti-thē'lzm), *n.* Religious or philosophical opposition to a belief in God.

ANTITHEIST (an-ti-thē'lst), *n.* One who opposes belief in God.

ANTITHESIS (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **ANTITH'ESSES.**] Figure in which thoughts or words are set in contrast. [ANTI-, and Gr. *tithēmi*, set.]

ANTITHETIC (an-ti-thet'ik), **ANTITHETICAL** (an-ti-thet'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, abounding in, or prone to, antithesis.

ANTITOXIC (an-ti-toks'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of antitoxin.

ANTITOXIN, ANTITOXINE (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* Substance that counteracts or neutralizes toxin, especially that of a diphtheritic nature. [ANTI- and *TOXIN.*]

ANTITRADES (an'ti-trād-z), *n.pl.* Winds contrary to the trade winds. See **WINDBELTS.**

ANTITYPE (an'ti-tip), *n.* That which corresponds to the type, or of which the type is the prefiguration. [ANTI- and *TYPE.*]

ANTITYPICAL (an-ti-tip'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to an antitype.

ANTIZYMIC (an-ti-zim'ik), **ANTIZYMOTIC** (an-ti-zi-mot'ik), *I. a.* Preventing or tending to prevent fermentation or putrefaction; antiseptic. *II. n.* Antiseptic substance.

ANTLER (ant'-lēr), *n.* Entire horn or branch of horn on the head of a stag or similar animal. [O. Fr. *antollier*; from L. *ante*, before, and *oculus*, eye.]

ANTLERED (ant'lērd), *a.* Furnished with antlers.

ANT-LION (ant'-li-un), *n.* Neuropterous insect noted for constructing a pitfall in dry sand for catching ants.

ANTONYM (an'to-nlm), *n.* Word expressing opposite meaning of another word. Opposed to **SYNONYM**. [ANTI-, and Gr. *onyma*, name.]

ANTRUM (an'trum), *n.* [pl. AN'TRA.] *Anat.* Same as **SINUS**.

ANTWERP (ant'wērp), *n.* Seaport of Belgium.

ANUBIS (ā-nū'bls), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* Son of Osiris, represented as a human with a dog's head; he accompanied the spirits of the dead to the nether world.

ANURA (a-nū'ra), *n.pl.* Order of amphibians without a tail in the adult, including the frogs and toads. [Gr. *an* priv. and *oura*, tail.]

ANVIL (an'vil), *n.* Iron block on which metal is hammered. [A. S. *an*, on, and *fil*, fold.]

ANXIETY (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.* 1. Mental distress concerning some future event; solicitude; mslgiving. 2. Solicitous desire; eagerness. 3. *Pathol.* Mental restlessness combined with uneasiness of the heart or stomach. [L. *anxietas*; from *anxius*. See **ANXIOUS**.]

SYN. Disquietude; disquiet; fretfulness; fretting; worry; uneasiness; apprehension; mslgiving; concern; foreboding; dread. **ANT.** Assurance; calmness; confidence; ease; apathy; satisfaction.

ANXIOUS (angk'shus), *a.* 1. Greatly troubled or solicitous about some future event. 2. Causing, or fraught with, anxiety. 3. Eagerly desirous.

SYN. Disturbed; distressed; disquieted; uneasy; restless; troubled; apprehensive; careful; watchful. **ANT.** Careless; unconcerned; composed; indifferent; regardless.

ANXIOUSLY (angk'shus-li), *adv.* In an anxious manner.

ANXIOUSNESS (angk'shus-nes), *n.* Anxiety.

ANY (en'i), *I. a.* 1. One indefinitely; portion of, indefinitely. 2. Some or any number indefi-



Antlers.

Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon formicarius*).

nltely. **II. pron.** One or more persons or things, out of a number. **III. adv.** In any degree; to any extent; in the least. [A. S. *ænig*, one, anyone; from *æn*, one.]

ANYBODY (en'i-bod-l), *pron.* Any person whatever.

ANYBODY (en'i-bod-i), *n.* [pl. AN'YBODIES.] Person of ordinary standing.

ANYHOW (en'l-how), *adv.* 1. At any rate; somehow or other; in any case. 2. Carelessly.

ANYONE (en'i-wun), *pron.* Anybody. (Usually written in two words.)

ANYTHING (en'i-thng), *pron.* Any thing indefinite; something or other.

ANYWAY (en'i-wā), **ANYWAYS** (en'l-wāz), *adv.* Nevertheless; anyhow.

ANYWHERE (en'l-hwâr), *adv.* In any place whatever.

ANYWISE (en'i-wiz), *adv.* In any way; in any respect; to any extent; at all.

AORIST (ā'ō-ris), *n.* *Gram.* Past tense in the Greek verb indeterminate as to time. [Gr. *aoristos*, indefinite.]

AORISTIC (ā-ō-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the aorist.

AORTA (ā-ār'ta), *n.* *Anat.* Largest artery in the human body. It is the main trunk of the arterial system, proceeding immediately from the left ventricle of the heart, and carrying the blood to all parts of the body excepting the lungs. [Gr. *aortē*; *aērō*, raise.]

AORTAL (ā-ār'tal), **AORTIC** (ā-ār'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the aorta.

AOUDAD (ā'ō-dad), *n.* North African wild sheep (*Ovis tragelaphus*).

APACE (a-pās'), *adv.* At a quick pace; fast; speedily.

APAGOGUE (ap-a-gō'jē), *n.* 1. *Logic.* Proving a proposition by exposure of the absurdity of its contrary. 2. *Math.* Progress from one proposition to another, when the first being proved is used to prove others. [APO-, and Gr. *agō*, lead.]

APAGOGICAL (ap-a-gōj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to apogee.

APART (a-pärt'), *adv.* 1. So as to be separated as to time, space, sympathy, purpose, etc.; asunder. 2. So as to be separated in thought. 3. In parts or pieces. [L. *ad*, to, and *pars*, part.]

SYN. Separately; aside; aloof; away; alone; asunder. **ANT.** Together; close; united; bound; allied; leagued.

APARTMENT (a-pärt'ment), *n.* 1. Room in a house. 2. Suite of rooms—usually in the plural.—*Apartment house*, house with several distinct sets of rooms for separate families. [Fr. *appartement*—L. *L. appartementum*—L. *ad*, to, and *partio*, divide.]

APATHETIC (ap-a-thet'ik), **APATHETICAL** (ap-a-thet'i-kal), *a.* In a state of apathy; indifferent; unfeeling; supine.

APATHETICALLY (ap-a-thet'i-kal-i), *adv.* In an apathetic manner; unfeelingly.

APATHIST (ap'a-thist), *n.* Unemotional person.

APATHY (ap'a-thi), *n.* Want of feeling; want of passion; indifference. [Gr. *apatheia*—a priv. and *pathos*, suffering.]

SYN. Indifference; unconcern; insensibility; unfeelingness; coldness; stoicism; phlegm. **ANT.** Eagerness; interestedness; sensibility; susceptibility; curiosity; anxiety.

APE (āp), *n.* 1. Quadrumanous animal with human teeth and without a tail. 2. Monkey. 3. Silly imitator. [A. S. *apa*, ape.]

APE (āp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* A'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APED (āpt).] Imitate servilely; mimic.

APEAK (a-pēk'), *adv.* and *a.* *Naut.* Perpendicular, or nearly so; as the anchor of a ship when the bow is brought nearly over it.

APEPSY (a-pep'sl), *n.* *Pathol.* Want of digestion. [Gr. *apepsia*, indigestion.]

APERIENT (a-pēr'i-ent), *I. a.* Opening; mildly purgative. **II. n.** Any laxative medicine. [L. *aperiens*, *pr.p.* of *aperio*, open.]

APERITIVE (a-per'i-tiv), *a.* and *n.* Same as **APERIENT**.

APERTURE (ap'ēr-tūr), *n.* 1. Opening; hole; gap or passage. 2. *Opt.* Diameter of object-glass. [L. *apertura*; from *aperio*, open.]

APERY (ā'pēr-l), *n.* 1. Servile imitation. 2. Place where apes are kept.

APETALOUS (a-pet'a-lus), *a.* *Bot.* Without petals; as the flowers of the elm. [Gr. *a* priv. and *petalon*, leaf.]

APEX (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* A'PEXES or APICES (ap'i-sēz).] Summit or vertex of anything; tip; top. [L.]

APH-, *prefix.* From; off; away. [Gr. *apo* modified by an aspirate immediately following it.]

APHASIA (a-fā'zi-a or a-fā'shl-a), **APHASY** (af'a-si), *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of the power of speech due to a disorder of the brain. [Gr. *a* priv. and *phēmī*, speak.]

APHELION (af-ē'll-un or a-fē'l'yun), *n.* Point of a planet's orbit farthest away from the sun. Opposed to **PERIHELION**. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *helios*, sun.]

APHENGESCOPE (a-fen'je-skōp), *n.* Modification of the magic lantern for exhibiting opaque objects, such as coins, movements of watches, etc. [Gr. *aphengēs*, without light, and *skopeō*, view.]



Black Ape (*Cynopithecus niger*).

APHID (af'id), *n.* Insect of the genus *Aphis*; plant-louse.

APHIDES (af'i-dēz), *n.* Plural of **APHIS**; plant-lice.

APHIDIAN (a-fid'l-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an aphid. 2. Pertaining to the genus *Aphis*. **II. n.** Insect of the genus *Aphis*; aphid, or plant-louse.

APHIS (ā'fis), *n.* 1. Genus of insects commonly known as plant-lice. 2. [a-] [*pl.* **APHIDES** (af'i-dēz).] Insect of this genus; aphid; plant-louse. [Gr. *apheideis*, abundant.]

APHLOGISTIC (af-lō-jls'tik), *a.* Without flame. [a priv. and Gr. *phlogiston*, inflammable.]

APHONIA (a-fō'nl-a), **APHONY** (af'o-nl), *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of voice; chronic hoarseness. [Gr. *a* priv. and *phōnē*, sound.]

APHONIC (a-fon'ik), *a.* 1. Not representing a sound. 2. Affected with aphonia.

APHONOUS (af'o-nus), *a.* Destitute of voice.

APHORISM (af'o-rizm), *n.* Brief pithy saying; adage. [Gr. *apo*, off, and *horizō*, bound, divide.]

APHORIST (af'o-rist), *n.* Maker or user of aphorisms.

APHORISTIC (af-o-ris'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an aphorism.

APHRODITE (af-rō-dī'tē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of love and wedlock, daughter of Zeus and Dione; *Grecian Venus*.

APHTHONG (af'thang), *n.* Silent letter; as *k* in *knife*. [Gr. *a* priv. and *phthongos*, voice.]

APHTHONGAL (af'thang'gal), *a.* Of the nature of an apthong; not sounding.

APHYLLOUS (a-fl'us), **APHYLLOSE** (a-fl'ōs), *a.* *Bot.* Without leaves; naturally leafless.

APIA (ā'pē-ā), *n.* Chief town and seaport of Upolu, Samoan Islands.

APIARIAN (ā-pi-ā'ri-an), *a.* Relating to bees or an apiary.

APIARIST (ā'pi-a-rist), *n.* A bee-keeper; one who keeps bees.

APIARY (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* A'PIARIES.] Place where bees are kept; also the collection of hives, bees, etc. [L. *apiarium*—*apis*, bee.]

APICAL (ap'l-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the apex.

APICES (ap'l-sēz), *n.* Latin plural of **APEX**.

APICULATE (a-pik'ū-lāt), **APICULATED** (a-plk'ū-lā-ted), *a.* *Bot.* Terminating abruptly in a little point. [L. *apex*, top, tip.]

APICULTURE (ā'pi-kul-tūr), *n.* Bee-keeping. [L. *apis*, bee, and *cultura*, culture.]

APIDÆ (ap'i-dē), *n.pl.* Family of hymenopterous insects, including the hive-bee and the bumblebee; the social bees. [L. *apis*, bee.]

APIECE (a-pēs'), *adv.* Each; for each one; each by itself; distributively; individually; severally.

APIS (ā'pls), *n.* *Myth.* The greatest god of the Egyptians, worshiped under the form of a bull.

APIS (ā'pis), *n.* Genus of bees, typical of the *Apidæ*; the hive bees. [L. *apis*, bee.]

APISH (ā'pish), *a.* Apellike; imitative; silly.

APISHLY (ā'plsh-li), *adv.* In an apish manner.

APLOMB (à-plang'), *n.* Self-possession; assurance. [Fr., from *à plomb*, erect position.]

APO-, *prefix.* From; off; away. [Gr.]

APOCALYPSE (a-pok'a-lips), *n.* 1. Book recording revelation made to St. John in the isle of Patmos. 2. [a-] The revelation itself. 3. [a-] Any disclosure. [Gr. *apo*, off, and *kalyptō*, cover.]

APOCALYPTIC (a-pok-a-lip'tik), **APOCALYPTICAL** (a-pok-a-lip'ti-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Apocalypse. 2. Pertaining to, or containing, a revelation.

APOCOPATE (a-pok'o-pāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **APOCOPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOCOPATED**.] *Gram.* Cut off or shorten by dropping the last letter or syllable of. [Gr. *apo*, off, and *koptō*, cut.]

APOCOPATION (a-pok-o-pā'shun), *n.* Abbreviation by apocope.

APOCOPE (a-pok'o-pē), *n.* 1. *Gram.* Cutting off or dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word. 2. *Med.* Removal of part of the body by cutting. [L., from Gr. *apokopē*—*apokoptō*, cut off.]

APOCRYPHA (a-pok'ri-fa), *n.* Certain books appended to the Old Testament, regarded as uncanonical by the Greek and the Protestant Churches. [Gr. *apokriphos*, hidden; *apo*, away, and *kryptō*, hide.]

APOCRYPHAL (a-pok'ri-fal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Apocrypha; not canonical. 2. [a-] Of doubtful authority; spurious.

APOD (ap'od), **APODE** (ap'od), *n.* *Zool.* 1. Animal without feet. 2. Fish without ventral fins. [Gr. *a* priv. and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

APODAL (ap'o-dal), *a.* 1. Without feet or footlike appendages. 2. Without ventral fins.

APODOSIS (a-pod'o-sis), *n.* *Gram.* Consequent clause in a conditional sentence. See **PROTASIS**. [Gr. *apo*, back, and *didōmi*, give.]

APOGEAN (ap-o-jē'an), *a.* *Astron.* 1. Pertaining to the moon's apogee. 2. Moving away from the earth.

APOGEE (ap'o-jē), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Point of the moon's orbit farthest away from the earth. 2. Farthest or highest point; culmination. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *gē*, earth.]

APOLLO (a-pol'ō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* God of all fine arts, including medicine; the son of Jupiter and Latona.

APOLOGETIC (a-pol-o-jet'ik), **APOLOGETICAL** (a-pol-o-jet'ik-al), *I. a.* Excusing; said or written in defense. *II. n.* Apology. [Gr. *apologētikos*; *apo*, from, and *legō*, speak.]

APOLOGETICS (a-pol-o-jet'iks), *n.* That branch of theology which seeks to vindicate the Christian religion, or show reason why it must be accepted as of divine authority.

APOLOGIST (a-pol'o-jist), *n.* One who argues in defense of a cause or person.

APOLOGIZE (a-pol'o-jiz), *vi.* [pr.p. **APOL'OGIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOLOGIZED** (a-pol'o-jizd).] 1. Make acknowledgment of an

error or offense, expressing regret. 2. Make an exculpating excuse.

APOLOGUE (ap'ō-log), *n.* Moral tale; fable. [Gr. *apologos*, fable.]

APOLOGY (a-pol'o-jl), *n.* [pl. **APOL'OGIES**.] Something spoken to ward off an attack; defense or justification. [Gr. *apologia*, from *apo*, away, and *logos*, speech.]

SYN. Excuse; explanation; amends; exculpation; reparation. **ANT.** Insult; injury; offense; retort; recrimination.

APOPTHEGM (ap'o-them), *n.* See **APOTHEGM**.

APOPLECTIC (ap-ō-plek'tik), *a.* Of, or predisposed to, apoplexy.

APOPLEXY (ap'ō-pleks-i), *n.* Loss of sensation and motion caused by a cerebral shock; stroke of paralysis. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *plessō*, strike.]

APORT (a-pōrt'), *adv.* *Naut.* On or toward the left side of a ship.

APOSTASY (a-pos'ta-si), *n.* Abandonment of one's religion, principles or party. [Gr. *apo*, off, and *stasis*, a standing.]

APOSTATE (a-pos'tāt), *I. a.* False; traitorous; fallen. *II. n.* One guilty of apostasy; renegade; pervert.

APOSTATICAL (ap-o-stat'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to an apostate.

APOSTATIZE (a-pos'ta-tiz), *vi.* [pr.p. **APOSTATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOSTATIZED** (a-pos'ta-tizd).] Abandon one's faith, church, principles, or political party; commit apostasy.

APOSTEMATE (a-pos'te-māt), *vi.* [pr.p. **APOSTEMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOSTEMATED**.] Form an abscess.

APOSTEMATION (a-pos-te-mā'shun), *n.* Process of apostemating, or forming an abscess; suppuration.

APOSTEME (ap'o-stēm), *n.* Abscess. [Gr. *apostēma*; *apo*, from, and *histēmi*, stand.]

APOSTIL, **APOSTILLE** (a-pos'til), *n.* Marginal annotation. [Fr. *apostille*, postscript.]

APOSTLE (a-pos'i), *n.* 1. One of the twelve commissioned by Christ to preach the Gospel. 2. One sent on or dedicated to some high mission. 3. Devoted follower and advocate. [Gr. *apostolos*, messenger; *apo*, away, and *stellō*, send.]

APOSTLESHIP (a-pos'l-ship), *n.* Office or dignity of an apostle.

APOSTOLATE (a-pos'to-lāt), *n.* State of being an apostle; apostleship.

APOSTOLIC (ap-os-tōl'ik), **APOSTOLICAL** (ap-os-to-l'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or according to the apostles. 2. Pertaining to the pope; papal.

APOSTOLICITY (a-pos-to-lis'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being apostolic.

APOSTROPHE (a-pos'trō-fē), *n.* 1. *Gram.* Mark ('), used to show the omission of a letter, or to indicate the possessive case; also the matter so marked. 2. *Rhet.* A sudden turn-

ing away from the subject to address some person or object present or absent. [Gr. *apostrophē*, turning away; *apo*, from, and *strophō*, turn.]

APOSTROPHIC (ap-os-trof'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or abounding in, the rhetorical figure denominated an apostrophe. 2. Pertaining to the omission or the mark called an apostrophe.

APOSTROPHIZE (a-pos'trō-fiz), *vt.* [pr.p. **APOS'TROPHIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOSTROPHIZED** (a-pos'trō-fīzd).] 1. Address by apostrophe. 2. Omit a letter; make the sign (').

APOTHECARY (a-poth'e-ka-ri), *n.* Dispenser of medicines; druggist; pharmacist. [Gr. *apothēkē*, storehouse—*apo*, away, and *thēkē*, chest.]

APOTHEGM, APOPHTHEGM (ap'o-them), *n.* Short, pithy, instructive sentence, as a proverb; sententious maxim. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *phthengomai*, speak plainly.]

APOTHEGMATIC (ap-o-theg-mat'ik), **APOTHEGMATICAL** (ap-o-theg-mat'i-ka), *a.* Like an apothegm; abounding in apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIST (ap-o-theg'ma-tist), *n.* One who collects or composes apothegms.

APOTHEGMATIZE (ap-o-theg'ma-tīz), *vi.* [pr.p. **APOTHEG'MATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOTHEGMATIZED** (ap-o-theg'ma-tīzd).] Utter apothegms.

APOTHEM (ap'o-them), *n.* 1. *Math.* Perpendicular line from the center to a side of a regular polygon. 2. *Pharmacy.* Brown deposit which forms in vegetable infusions when cooling. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *tithēmi*, put.]

APOTHEOSIS (ap-o-thē'ō-sis), *n.* [pl. **APOTHE'OSSES**.] Enrollment among the gods; deification; excessive exaltation. [Gr. *apo*, from, and *theos*, god.]

APOTHEOSIZE (ap-o-thē'ō-sīz), *vt.* [pr.p. **APOTHE'OSIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APOTHEOSIZED** (ap-o-thē'ō-sīzd).] Greatly honor; deify.

APOTOME (a-pot'ō-mē), *n.* *Math.* Difference between numbers that cannot be measured. [Gr. *apō*, from, and *temnō*, cut.]

APPALACHIAN (ap-a-lach'i-an) **MOUNTAINS.** Mountain chain in eastern North America, from Newfoundland to Alabama.

APPALL, APPAL (ap-pāl'), *vt.* [pr.p. **APPALL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPALLED** (ap-pald').] Depress with fear or horror; terrify; dismay. [L. *ad*, to, and *palleo*, be pale.]

SYN. Affright; horrify; dishearten. See **FRIGHTEN**. **ANT.** Embolden; assure; encourage; trust; reassure.

APPANAGE (ap'a-naj), *n.* 1. Lands and revenues assigned to a younger son of a royal house. 2. Dependent territory; dependency. 3. Natural accompaniment; adjunct. [Fr. from O. Fr. *apaner*, furnish with bread.]

APPARATUS (ap-a-rā'tus), *n.* [pl. **APPARA'TUS** or **APPARA'TUSES**.] Instrument or equip-

ment for performing an operation. A device. [L. *ad*, to, and *paro*, prepare.]

APPAREL (ap-par'el), *vt.* [pr.p. **APPAR'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPARELED** (ap-par'eld).] 1. Dress; clothe; place garments upon. 2. Equip; fit out; furnish with weapons. 3. Deck out gaily; adorn. [L. *ad*, to, and *par*, equal.]

APPAREL (ap-par'el), *n.* 1. Dress; vesture; garments; clothing; clothes. 2. Furniture of a ship; as, sails, rigging, anchor, etc. 3. External habiliments; garb; decorations.

APPARENCY (ap-pâr'en-si), *n.* State or quality of being apparent.

APPARENT (ap-pâr'ent), *a.* 1. That may be seen; appearing. 2. Plain; obvious; indubitable. 3. Seeming as opposed to real or true. [L. *apparens*, pr. p. of *appareo*, become visible; from *ad*, to, and *parco*, appear.]

SYN. Visible; evident; unmistakable; self-evident; manifest; palpable; demonstrative; obvious; certain; distinct; plain; clear; seeming; specious; ostensible. **ANT.** Unseen; unobservable; inapparent; uncertain; concealed; hidden; actual; real.

APPARENTLY (ap-pâr'ent-ly), *adv.* 1. Seemingly. 2. Plainly; clearly.

APPARENTNESS (ap-pâr'ent-nes), *n.* State or quality of being apparent.

APPARITION (ap-a-rish'un), *n.* 1. Act of appearing, or state of being visible. 2. That which appears, especially something remarkable. 3. Appearance of a spirit or ghost. [L. *apparitio*; from root of **APPEAR**.]

APPARITIONAL (ap-a-rish'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an apparition. 2. Capable of appearing at a distance from its body, as a soul.

APPARITOR (ap-par'i-tūr), *n.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* Officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders. 2. *Eccl.* Officer who serves the process of a spiritual court. 3. Beadle in a university. [L.]

APPEAL (ap-pēl'), *v.* [pr.p. **APPEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPEALED** (ap-pēld').] I. *vt.* Remove, as a cause, to a higher court. II. *vi.* 1. Refer a cause to a superior court. 2. Invoke aid, pity or mercy. [L. *appello*, address; from *ad*, to, and *pello*, drive.]

APPEAL (ap-pēl'), *n.* 1. Earnest request, as for aid or mercy. 2. The referring of a controverted statement to another. 3. Recourse; resort. 4. *Law.* Application for the transfer of a cause from an inferior court or judge to a higher one for review; right of making such application.

APPEALABLE (ap-pēl'a-bl), *a.* That may be appealed.

APPEALER (ap-pēl'ēr), *n.* One who appeals; an appellant.

APPEALING (ap-pēl'ing), *a.* Imploring; mutely soliciiting.

APPEAR (ap-pēr'), *vi.* [pr.p. **APPEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPEARED** (ap-pērd').] 1. Become

visible; come into view. 2. Come before the public; be noticed for the first time. 3. *Law*. Come into court in person or by attorney. 4. Have the resemblance of being; seem; look. [*L. appareo; ad, to, and pareo, come forth.*]

APPEARANCE (ap-pēr'āns), *n.* 1. Act of appearing. 2. Thing seen. 3. Apparent likeness. 4. Show; look and bearing. 5. Coming into court. 7. Assumption of a character in a play, etc.

APPEASABLE (ap-pēz'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being appeased.

APPEASE (ap-pēz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPEASED (ap-pēzd').] 1. Make peace with; quiet; placate; pacify. 2. Allay; satisfy. [*L. ad, to, and pax, peace.*]

SYN. See ALLAY and CONCILIATE.

APPEASEMENT (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* Act of appeasing, or state of being appeased.

APPEASER (ap-pēz'ēr), *n.* One who appeases; a peace-maker.

APPEASINGLY (ap-pēz'ing-ī), *adv.* In an appeasing manner.

APPEASIVE (ap-pēz'iv), *a.* Having the tendency to appease; quieting.

APPELLANCY (ap-pel'an-sī), *n.* Capability of appeal.

APPELLANT (ap-pel'ant), *I. a.* Appealing. *II. n.* One who appeals from an inferior to a superior court.

APPELLATE (ap-pel'at), *a.* Having cognizance of appeals.

APPELLATION (ap-pel-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of calling by a name; a naming. 2. Name by which a person or thing is called.

APPELLATIVE (ap-pel'ā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Serving to name. 2. *Gram.* Common as opposed to proper. *II. n.* 1. Appellation; designation; name. 2. *Gram.* Common, as opposed to proper, name.

APPELLATORY (ap-pel'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Containing an appeal.

APPELLEE (ap-pel-lē'), *n. Law.* Defendant or respondent in an appeal.

APPELLOR (ap-pel'ūr or ap-pel-iār'), *n. Law.* One who appeals a case to a higher court; appellant.

APPEND (ap-pend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPEND'ED.] 1. Hang to or upon. 2. Add as an accessory to another. [*L. appendo, hang to; from ad, to, and pendo, hang.*]

SYN. Attach; affix; add; annex. **ANT.** Remove; withdraw; deduct; curtail.

APPENDAGE (ap-pend'aj), *n.* 1. Something added or appended; adjunct. 2. *Bot.* Subordinate part appended to stem, leaf, etc., of a plant; as hairs, prickles, etc.

APPENDANT (ap-pend'ant), *I. a.* 1. Hanging. 2. Annexed; dependent; concomitant. *II. n.* Something appended; accessory part.

APPENDICECTOMY (ap-pen-di-sek'to-mī), *n. Med.* Excision or removal of the vermiform

appendix. [APPENDIX, and Gr. *ektomē, a cutting.*]

APPENDICITIS (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum. [APPENDIX and -ITIS.]

APPENDICLE (ap-pen'di-ki), *n.* Small appendage. [*L. appendicula, dim. of appendix.*]

APPENDICULAR (ap-pen-dik'ū-lār), *a.* Consisting of, or pertaining to, an appendage.

APPENDIX (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* APPEN'DIXES or APPENDICES (ap-pen'di-sēz).] 1. Anything appended; appendage. 2. Adjunct or concomitant, as a supplement to a book.—*Vermiform appendix. Anat.* Blind, hollow process from three to six inches long at the end of the cæcum. [*L.; from appendo, hang.*]

APPERCEIVE (ap-ēr-sēv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPERCEIV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPERCEIVED (ap-ēr-sēvd').] Comprehend; perceive; recognize.

APPERCEPTION (ap-ēr-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Self-consciousness. 2. Coalescence of a new idea with an older one, by a modification of one or the other. 3. Apprehension; recognition. [*From L. ad, to, and percipio, perceive.*]

APPERTAIN (ap-ēr-tān'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* APPERTAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPERTAINED (ap-ēr-tānd').] Belong; relate. [*O. Fr. appartenir; from L. ad, to, and pertineo, belong.*]

APPETENCE (ap'e-tens), **APPETENCY** (ap'e-ten-sī), *n.* 1. Natural craving; propensity. 2. *Psych.* The tendency to strive for a desired object. [*L. appetentia; from ad, to, and peto, seek.*]

APPETITE (ap'e-tit), *n.* Natural desire; hunger; desire for food; physical or mental craving. [See APPETENCE.]

SYN. Appetence; craving; longing; desire; disposition; inclination; proneness; zest; hankering; passion; lust. **ANT.** Distaste; dislike; antipathy; aversion.

APPETITIVE (ap'e-ti-tiv), *a.* 1. Possessed of an appetite. 2. Appetizing.

APPETIZE (ap'e-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AP'PETIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPETIZED (ap'e-tīzd).] Cause to feel hungry; give an appetite to.

APPETIZER (ap'e-ti-zēr), *n.* That which gives one an appetite.

APPETIZING (ap'e-ti-zing), *a.* Exciting appetite.

APPLAUD (ap-plād'), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPLAUD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPLAUD'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Express approbation of, or admiration for, as by clapping the hands. 2. Praise in any way. *II. vi.* Express approval. [*L. applaudo; ad, to, and plaudo, clap.*]

SYN. Cheer; approve; acclaim. **ANT.** Decry; disapprove; hiss; condemn; censure.

APPLAUSE (ap-plāz'), *n.* Act of applauding; praise by acclamation.

SYN. Acclamation; approval; acclaim; cheers; plaudit; huzzas. **ANT.** Obliquy; condemnation; denunciation; hisses.

APPLAUSIVE (ap-plə'ziv), *a.* Laudatory; commendatory.

APPLE (ap'l), *n.* 1. Well-known fruit of trees of the genus *Malus*. 2. Tree on which it grows. 3. Name given to various fruits. [A. S. *æpl*.]

APPLE-JACK (ap'l-jak), *n.* Spiritous liquor distilled from cider.

APPLIANCE (ap-pli'ans), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied; means used.

APPLICABILITY (ap-li-kə-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being applicable; applicableness.

APPLICABLE (ap/li-kə-bl), *a.* Capable of being applied; suitable; relevant.

APPLICABLENESS (ap/li-kə-bl-nes), *n.* Applicability.

APPLICABLY (ap/li-kə-bli), *adv.* So as to be applicable.

APPLICANT (ap/li-kant), *n.* One who applies; candidate.

APPLICATION (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of applying. 2. Thing applied. 3. Solicitation. 4. Close attention.

APPLICATIVE (ap/li-kə-tiv), *a.* Capable of being applied.

APPLICATOR (ap/li-kā-tūr), *n.* *Med.* Instrument for applying remedies.



Applicator.

APPLIED (ap-plid'), *a.* Put in practice; utilized in the industries or arts. Opposed to **ABSTRACT** or **PURE**.

APPLIER (ap-pli'ēr), *n.* One who or that which applies; dentist's instrument for putting something between the teeth.

APPLIQUÉ (ap-lē-kā'),

I. a. Put on something else, as lace or embroidery on a silk fabric. *II. n.* 1. Any ornament cut out and applied to another surface, in cloth, wood or metal. 2. Piece of work thus ornamented. [Fr.]



Appliqué Work.

APPLY (ap-pli'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **APPLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPLIED** (ap-plid).] *I. vt.* 1. Put upon or lay to or on, as, apply balm to a wound. 2. Put to a particular use; use in a particular case. 3. Put into practical operation, as a rule; pronounce suitable. 4. Give or devote, as one's attention. *II. vi.* 1. Make a formal request; have recourse with a view to gain aid; ask; inquire. 2. Be applicable; fit. [L. *applico*; *ad*, to, and *plico*, fold.]

APPOGGIATO (äp-pôch-yä'tô), *a.* *Music.* Dwelt or leaned upon. [It.]

APPOINT (ap-point'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **APPOINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPOINT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Fix; assign; ordain; name for office; commission; set

apart. 2. Equip; furnish. *II. vi.* Determine or decree. [Fr. *appointer*; from L. *ad*, to, and *punctum*, point.]

APPOINTABLE (ap-point'a-bl), *a.* Competent to be appointed.

APPOINTEE (ap-point-ē'), *n.* One who has received an appointment.

APPOINTER (ap-point'ēr), *n.* One who appoints.

APPOINTMENT (ap-point'ment), *n.* 1. Act of appointing. 2. State of being appointed. 3. Position held by appointed person. 4. Engagement to do something. 5. Established order or decree. 6. Outfit; equipment (usually in the plural).

APPOMATOX (ap-ō-mat'oks), *n.* Village and river in Virginia. Scene of Lee's surrender, April 9, 1865.

APPORTION (ap-pōr'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **APPORTIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPORTIONED** (ap-pōr'shund).] Portion out; divide in shares. [L. *ad*, to, and *portio*, portion.]

SYN. Allot; distribute; deal; assign; share. *ANT.* Collect; retain; monopolize.

APPORTIONER (ap-pōr'shun-ēr), *n.* One who apportions.

APPORTIONMENT (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* Act, process or result of apportioning; allotment; assignment; share.

APPOSITE (ap'ō-zit), *a.* Adapted; suitable; very applicable. [L. *ad*, to, and *pono*, *positum*, place.]

APPOSITION (ap-ō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of adding. 2. State of being placed together or against. 3. *Gram.* Annexing of one noun to another (or of a noun to a pronoun, etc.) in the same case or relation. [See **APPOSITE**.]

APPRAISAL (ap-prāz'ai), *n.* Act of appraising; appraisement.

APPRAISE (ap-prāz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **APPRAIS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPRAISED** (ap-prāzd').] 1. Set a value on. 2. Estimate the quantity or quality of. 3. Speak well of; commend. [L. *appretio*; from *ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

APPRAISEMENT (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* 1. Act of appraising or state of being appraised. 2. Value at which anything is appraised.

APPRAISER (ap-prāz'ēr), *n.* One who appraises, especially officially.

APPRECIABLE (ap-prē'shi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be estimated or determined; perceptible.

APPRECIABLY (ap-prē'shi-ā-bli), *adv.* In or to an appreciable amount or degree.

APPRECIATE (ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **APPRE'CIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **APPRE'CIATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Value. 2. Estimate duly. 3. Be aware of; detect. *II. vi.* Rise in value. [L. *appretio*; *ad*, to, and *pretium*, price.]

SYN. Estimate; value; prize; esteem.

ANT. Undervalue; depreciate; misjudge.

APPRECIATION (ap-prē'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting a value on. 2. Just estimation. 3. Rise in value.

APPRECIATIVE (ap-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Capable of or showing appreciation; appreciatory.

APPRECIATOR (ap-prē'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who appreciates or estimates justly.

APPRECIATORY (ap-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Showing appreciation; appreciative.

APPREHEND (ap-re-hend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPREHEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPREHEND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Take hold of; seize; arrest. 2. Grasp with the mind; understand; interpret. 3. Look forward to with anxiety; dread. II. *vi.* 1. Understand. 2. Conjecture. 3. Look forward with anxiety or fear. [L. *apprehendo*; *ad*, *to*, and *prehendo*, seize.]

APPREHENDER (ap-re-hend'ēr), *n.* One who apprehends.

APPREHENSIBLE (ap-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* That may be apprehended.

APPREHENSION (ap-re-hen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of apprehending or seizing. 3. Laying hold of with the mind. 3. Fear of future evil. 4. Capacity to apprehend.

APPREHENSIVE (ap-re-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Fearful; suspicious. 2. Quick of perception.

APPREHENSIVELY (ap-re-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a manner showing apprehension.

APPREHENSIVENESS (ap-re-hen'siv-nes), *n.* State of being apprehensive or fearful.

APPRENTICE (ap-pren'tis), *n.* 1. Boy bound to a master to learn a trade or art. 2. Any learner or beginner. [O. Fr. *aprentice*; from *apprendre*, learn; from L. *apprendo*, contr. of *apprehendo*; *ad*, *to*, and *prehendo*, seize.]

APPRENTICE (ap-pren'tis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPREN'TICING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPREN'TICED (ap-pren'tist).] Blind to a craft or trade.

APPRISE (ap-priz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPRI'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPRISED (ap-prizd').] Give notice; inform. [Fr. *appris*, *p.p.* of *apprendre*, learn.]

APPRIZE (ap-priz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPRI'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPRIZED' (ap-prizd').] Same as APPRAISE.

APPROACH (ap-prōch'), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPROACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPROACHED (ap-prōcht').] I. *vt.* Come near to; make advances to. II. *vi.* Draw near. [Fr. *approcher*; L. *ad*, *to*, and *prope*, near.]

SYN. Approximate; pursue. ANT. Recede; withdraw; retire.

APPROACH (ap-prōch'), *n.* 1. Act of drawing near. 2. Access; avenue. 3. Approximation; nearness. 4. [*pl.*] Works thrown up by besiegers to protect them in their advances.

APPROACHABILITY (ap-prōch-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being approachable.

APPROACHABLE (ap-prōch'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being approached; easy of access.

APPROACHING (ap-prōch'ing), *n.* *Hort.* Act or process of inarching, called also *engrafting by approach*.

APPROBATE (ap'ro-bāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AP'PROBATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AP'PROBATED.]

Approve officially or formally; license. [L. *approbatus*, *p.p.* of *approbo*, approve.]

APPROBATION (ap-ro-bā'shun), *n.* Act of approving an action or thing; commendation.

SYN. Approval; praise; assent; sanction; satisfaction; acceptance; confirmation; encouragement. ANT. Disapproval; censure; blame; dissatisfaction; discouragement; repudiation; disparity; disavowal.

APPROBATIVE (ap'ro-bā-tiv), *a.* Commendatory; laudatory.

APPROBATIVENESS (ap'ro-bā-tiv-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being approbative. 2. *Phren.* Faculty that is seat of desire of praise.

APPROBATORY (ap'ro-bā-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing or implying approbation.

APPROPRIABLE (ap-prō'pri-ā-bl), *a.* That may be appropriated.

APPROPRIATE (ap-prō'pri-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* APPROPRIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPROPRIATED.] 1. Take to one's self as one's own. 2. Set apart for a purpose. [L. *ad*, *to*, and *proprius*, one's own.]

APPROPRIATE (ap-prō'pri-āt), *a.* 1. Suitable; fit; becoming. 2. Appropriated.

APPROPRIATELY (ap-prō'pri-āt-i), *adv.* In an appropriate manner.

APPROPRIATENESS (ap-prō'pri-āt-nes), *n.* Quality of being appropriate.

APPROPRIATION (ap-prō'pri-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of taking for one's own, or of setting apart for a special purpose. 2. That which is set apart officially for a special use, as funds for schools.

APPROPRIATIVE (ap-prō'pri-ā-tiv), *a.* Involving appropriation.

APPROPRIATOR (ap-prō'pri-ā-tūr), *n.* One who appropriates.

APPROVABLE (ap-prōv'ā-bl), *a.* That merits approval.

APPROVABLENESS (ap-prōv'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being approvable.

APPROVAL (ap-prōv'āi), *n.* Act of approving; approbation.

APPROVE (ap-prōv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPROV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPROVED' (ap-prōvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Be pleased or express satisfaction with. 2. Prove; show. 3. Give sanction to; confirm; ratify. 4. Render worthy of approval. II. *vi.* Feel or express approbation.

APPROVED (ap-prōvd'), *a.* That has met with general approval; tried.

APPROVER (ap-prōv'ēr), *n.* One who approves.

APPROVINGLY (ap-prōv'ing-i), *adv.* In an approving manner.

APPROXIMATE (ap-proks'i-māt), *v.* [*pr.p.* APPROX'IMATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* APPROX'IMATED.] I. *vt.* Cause to draw near; make approach; come near. II. *vi.* Come near in time, space degree, value, etc. [L. *ad*, *to*, and *proximus*, superl. of *prope*, near.]

APPROXIMATE (ap-proks'i-māt), *a.* 1. Nearly accurate. 2. Approaching; near.

APPROXIMATELY (ap-proks'i-mat-il), *adv.*
Nearly; by approximation.

APPROXIMATION, (ap-proks-i-mā'shun), *n.*
Act or process of approximating; result approaching correctness.

APPROXIMATIVE (ap-proks'i-mā-tiv), *a.* Approximate.

APPULSE (ap'uls), **APPULSION** (ap-pul'shun), *n.*
Approach or impact of one moving body toward or upon another. [L. *appulsus*, approach.]

APPURTENANCE (ap-pūr'te-nāns), *n.* That which appertains to; appendage.

APPURTENANT (ap-pūr'te-nant), *a.* Belonging or appertaining; subsidiary; incident. [From L. *L. appertinens*, pr.p. of *appertineo*; *ad*, to, and *pertineo*, belong.]

APRICOT (ā'-prl-kot or ap'ri-kot), *n.* Fruit intermediate between a plum and a peach; tree yielding it. [Of uncertain etymology.]

APRIL (ā'pril), *n.* Fourth month of the year.—*April fool*, one who is fooled on the first of April, All Fools' day. [L. *Aprilis*.]

APRON (ā'prun or ā'pūrn), *n.* 1. Article of dress worn to protect the front of a person's clothes. 2. Anything resembling an apron in form or use. [O. Fr. *naperon*; from *nape*, cloth—L. *mappa*, napkin.]

APROPOS (ā-prō-pō'), *I. adv.* 1. To the purpose; appropriately. 2. By the way. *II. a.* Opportune, fitting. Fr. *à propos*, to the point.]

APROSEXIA (ap-ro-seks'i-ā), *n.* Path. Inability to concentrate the mind or to retain information for any length of time. [Gr. from *aprlv*, and *prosechō*, hold to.]

APSE (aps), *n.* Arch. 1. Semicircular or polygonal and generally dome-roofed recess in a building. 2. The altar end of a church. [L. *apsis*; from Gr. *hapsis*, wheel.]



Apricot (*Prunus Armeniaca*).



Apse.

APSIDAL (ap'si-dal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the apses. 2. Pertaining to or having an apse or apses.

APSIS (ap'sis), *n.* [pl. **APSIDES** (ap'si-dēz)]. 1. Astron. One of the two points in the elliptic orbit, as of a planet, which are at the greatest and smallest distance from the central body. The apses of a planet are its aphelion and perihelion. 2. Arch. Apse. 3. Receptacle for sacred relics. [L., from Gr. *hapsis*, arch, wheel.]

APT (apt), *a.* 1. Having a natural or habitual tendency; liable; likely; disposed. 2. Adapted to its purpose; suitable; pertinent. 3. Talented; ready; quick to learn. [L. *aptus*, p.p. of *apo*, fasten.]

SYN. Applicable; fit; suitable; proper; meet, appropriate; befitting. **ANT.** Inappropriate; unsuitable; unfit; awkward; clumsy; incompetent; stupid; inexpert.

APTERA (ap'te-ra), *n. pl.* Group of invertebrates containing the wingless orders of insects proper. [Gr. *apteros*, wingless.]

APTERAL (ap'te-ral), *a.* 1. Without wings. 2. Arch. Not having columns on the sides.

APTEROUS (ap'te-rus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Aptera*. 2. Wingless. 3. Bot. Without wing-like expansions.

APTERYX (ap'te-riks) *n.* Bird of New Zealand, about the size of a hen, with rudiments of wings and no tail. [Gr. *a. priv.* and *pteryx*, wing.]

APTITUDE (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. Fitness. 2. Tendency. 3. Readiness. [See **APT.**]

APTLY (apt'li), *adv.* In an apt manner.

APTFNESS (apt'nes), *n.* Quality of being apt.

APTOTE (ap'tōt), *n.* Gram. Indeclinable noun. [Gr. *a. priv.* and *ptōtos*, falling.]

AQUA (ā'kwā or ā'kwā), *n.* Water.—*Aqua ammoniac*, a solution of ammonia gas in water; ammonia hydrate.—*Aqua fortis*, nitric acid.—*Aqua regia*, a mixture of one part of nitric acid and three or four parts of hydrochloric acid.—*Aqua vitæ*, any ardent spirit, especially brandy. [L.]

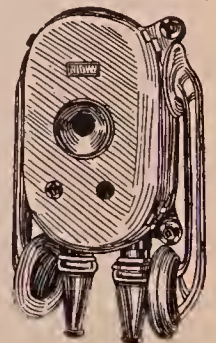
AQUAMARINE (ā-kwā-marēn'), *n.* 1. Bluish-green variety of beryl. 2. Bluish-green color.

AQUAPHONE (ak'wa-fōn), *n.* Watertight loud-speaking telephone instrument for marine and mining service.

AQUARELLE (ā-kwā-rel'), *n.* Painting executed in water colors.



Apteryx (*Apteryx australis*).



Aquaphone.

AQUARIUM (a-kwā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **AQUA'R-UMS** or **AQUA'RIA.**] Vessel or building for water plants or animals.

AQUARIUS (a-kwā'ri-us), *n.* 1. The Water-bearer, eleventh sign of the zodiac. 2. Constellation of the zodiac. [*L.*]

AQUATIC (a-kwat'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to water. *II. n.* 1. Water plant or animal. 2. [*pl.*] Water sports.

AQUATINT (ā'kwā-tint), *n.* **AQUATINTA** (ā-kwā-tin'ta), *n.* A kind of engraving resembling water-color drawings. It shows tinted spaces as well as lines.



Aquarius. (=)

AQUEDUCT (ak'we-duk't), *n.* Artificial channel for conveying water. [*L. aquæductus.*]

AQUEOUS (āk'we-us), *a.* Pertaining to, deposited by, or containing, water; watery.

AQUIFORM (ā'kwī-farm), *a.* Like water; liquid.

AQUILINE (ak'wi-lin), *a.* Hooked; of or like an eagle. [*L. aquila, eagle.*]

ARAB (ar'ab), *n.* 1. Native of Arabia. 2. [a-] Boy who runs the streets. Also called *street arab*. [*Ar.*]

ARABESQUE (ar-a-besk'), *I. a.* 1. After the manner of the Arabians. 2. Pertaining to, or in the style of, ornamentation called *arabesque*. *II. n.* Fanciful style of ornamentation in which intertwined foliage, plants, geometrical figures, and, sometimes, animals and persons are represented. [*Fr.*]



Arab.

ARABIA (a-rā'bi-a), *n.* Large peninsula in S. E. Asia. Area 173,700 sq. m.

ARABIAN (a-rā'bi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Arabia. *II. n.* Native of Arabia.

ARABIC (ar'a-bik), *I. a.* Relating to Arabia, or to its language. *II. n.* Language of the Arabians.—*Arabic figures*, the nine digits and cipher, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0.

ARABISM (ar'a-bizm), *n.* Arabic idiom.

ARABIST (ar'a-bist), *n.* One conversant with the Arabic language and literature.

ARABLE (ar'a-bi), *a.* Fit for plowing or cultivation [*L. arabilis; from aro, plow.*]

ARACHNE (a-rak'ne), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Lydian princess, who challenges Minerva or Athene to a spinning contest; unsuccessful,

she hanged herself, but Minerva changed her into a spider.

ARACHNID (a-rak'nid), *n.* *Zool.* Member of the class *Arachnida*.

ARACHNIDA (a-rak'ni-da), *n. pl.* *Zool.* Class of arthropods, including spiders, scorpions, mites, etc. [*Gr. arachnē, spider.*]

ARACHNITIS (a-rak-ni'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the arachnoid.

ARACHNOID (a-rak'noid), *I. a.* 1. Resembling a spider's web. 2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the membrane of the brain called the arachnoid. *II. n.* *Anat.* Thin membrane spread over the brain and spinal cord between the dura mater and the pia mater. [*Gr. arachnē, spider, and eidos, form.*]

ARAGONITE (ar'a-gon-it), *n.* *Chem.* Crystals of carbonate of calcium. [*Sp. Aragon and -ITE.*]

ARAMAIC (ar-a-mā'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to ancient Aram (Mesopotamia and Syria) or to its inhabitants or language. *II. n.* The language of Palestine at the time of Christ.

ARAMEAN (ar-a-mē'an), *a. and n.* Aramaic.

ARANEIDA (ar-a-nē'i-da), *n. pl.* *Zool.* An order of arachnids; the spiders. [*L. aranea, spider.*]

ARANEOUS (a-rā'ne-us), *a.* Resembling a cobweb; full of cobwebs.

ARARAT (ar'a-rat), *n.* Mountain at junction of Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey.

ARBITER (är'bi-tēr), *n.* [*fem.* **AR'BITRESS.**] Umpire; judge. [*L. ad, to, and bito, go or come.*]

ARBITRAGE (är'bi-traj or är-bi-trāzh'), *n.* 1. Arbitration. 2. The simultaneous buying and selling of bills of exchange or stocks in different markets. [*Fr.*]

ARBITRAMENT (är-bit'ra-ment), *n.* 1. Act of deciding. 2. Decision of an arbiter.

ARBITRARILY (är'bi-trā-ri-il), *adv.* In an arbitrary manner.

ARBITRARINESS (är'bi-trā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality of being arbitrary.

ARBITRARY (är'bi-trā-ri), *a.* 1. Done or made at pleasure; not based on any principle. 2. Depending on the will alone; tyrannical. 3. *Law.* Not fixed by rule or statute; discretionary.

ARBITRATE (är'bi-trāt), *v.* [*pr. p.* **AR'BITRATING; p. t. and p. p.** **AR'BITRATED.**] *I. vt.* 1. Decide as arbitrator; determine; settle. 2. Settle by arbitration. *II. vi.* 1. Act as arbitrator. 2. Submit a matter of arbitration.

ARBITRATION (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* The hearing and deciding of a question by a person or persons mutually agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.

ARBITRATOR (är'bi-trā-tūr), *n.* Arbiter.

ARBITRATRIX (är'bi-trā-triks), *n.* [*pl.* **AR-BITRATRI'CES.**] Female arbitrator.

ARBITRESS (är'bi-tres), *n.* Female arbiter.

ARBOR (är'būr), *n.* Lattice frame, over and around which creeping plants grow, forming a shady retreat; bower. [O. Fr. *herbier*; from L. *herbarium*, herbary.]

ARBOR (är'būr), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Tree, as distinguished from a shrub. 2. *Mech.* Axle; spindle.—*Arbor day*, day set apart for the planting of trees, usually the second Wednesday of April. [L. *arbor*, tree.]

ARBOREAL (är-bō're-äl), *a.* Frequenting or inhabiting trees; pertaining to trees.

ARBORED (är'bürd), *a.* Furnished with an arbor.

ARBOREOUS (är-bō're-us), *a.* Of or pertaining to trees or the woods; like a tree.

ARBORESCENCE (är-bo-res'ens), *n.* State of being arborescent.

ARBORESCENT (är-bo-res'ent), *a.* Having ramifications like a tree.

ARBORETUM (är-bo-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* ARBORE'TA.] Place in which trees and shrubs are cultivated for scientific purposes. [L.]

ARBORICOLE (är-bor'i-kōl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to life in trees. 2. Living in trees. [L. *arbor*, tree, and *colo*, dwell.]

ARBORICULTURAL (är-būr-i-kul'tūr-äl), *a.* Pertaining to the cultivation of trees.

ARBORICULTURE (är'būr-i-kul'tūr), *n.* Cultivation of trees.

ARBORICULTURIST (är-būr-i-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One who cultivates trees.

ARBORIFORM (är'būr-i-fārm), *a.* Formed like a tree.

ARBORIST (är'būr-ist), *n.* One who makes a special study of trees.

ARBOROUS (är'būr-us), *a.* Full of trees; formed by trees; pertaining to trees.

ARBOR-VITÆ (är-būr-vi'tē), *n.* *Bot.* Evergreen tree or shrub, especially the white cedar. [L., literally, tree of life.]

ARBUSCLE (är'bus-l), *n.* *Bot.* Dwarf tree; tree-like shrub. [L. *arbuscula*, dim. of *arbor*, tree.]

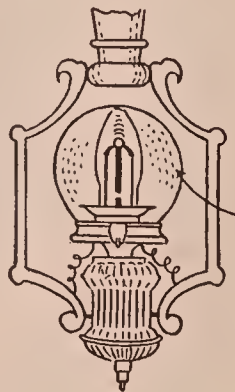
ARBUTE (är-būt'), *n.* Same as ARBUTUS.

ARBUTEAN (är-bū-tē'an), *a.* Pertaining to the arbutus.

ARBUTUS (är'bū-tus), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of plants belonging to the heath family. 2. [a-] Any plant of this genus.—*Trailing arbutus*, creeping plant with fragrant rose-colored blossoms, commonly called *Mayflower*. [L.; from *arbor*, tree.]

ARC (ärk), *n.* Arch; segment of a circle.—*Arc light*, electric light formed by passage of voltaic current between two carbon points; voltaic arc. [Fr.; from L. *arcus*, bow.]

ARC (ärk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ARCK'-



Arc Light.

ING; *p.p.* and *p.t.* ARCKED (ärkt).] Form a voltaic arc.

ARCADE (är-kād'), *n.* 1. Walk arched over. 2. Long arched gallery with shops on both sides. 3. Row of pillared arches.



Arcade.

ARCADIAN (är-kā'-di-an), *a.* Pertaining to Arcadia, a district in Greece; pastoral; rural.

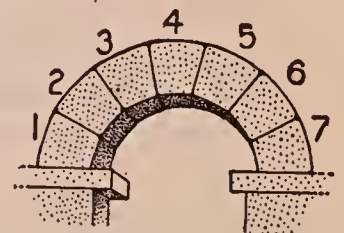
ARCANE (är'kän), *I.* *a.* Hidden, secret.

II. n. Secret remedy; powerful charm. [L.]

ARCANUM (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* ARCA'NA.] 1. A mystery, especially one hidden from the mass of men. 2. Great remedy; panacea. [L.; from *arceo*, shut in.]

ARCH (ärch), *n.* 1.

Arch. Curved structure, the two ends of which rest on supports. 2. Archway. 3. Anything of similar form; rainbow; sky, etc.—*Triumphal arch*, arch



Arch.

1, 7, springers, 4, keystone, 2, 3, 5, 6, voussoirs.

erected in commemoration of some triumph. [Fr. *arche*; from L. *arcus*, bow.]

ARCH (ärch), *v.* [*pr.p.* ARCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARCHED (ärcht).] *I. vt.* 1. Cover with an arch. 2. Form into an arch. *II. vi.* Assume the form of an arch. 3. Cover or span with an arch or arches.

ARCH (ärch), *a.* Playfully sly; roguish. [From ARCH-.]

ARCH-, *prefix.* Of the first order; chief; principal. [See ARCHI-.]

-ARCH, *suffix.* Ruler. [Gr. *archos*, chief.]

ARCHÆAN (är-kē'an), **ARCHAÏAN** (är-kā'an), *a.* *Geol.* Pertaining to the oldest rocks of the earth's crust, or to the period of their formation. [Gr. *archaios*, ancient.]

ARCHÆOLOGIC, **ARCHÆOLOGIST**, **ARCHÆOLOGY**. See **ARCHEOLOGIC**, **ARCHEOLOGIST**, **ARCHEOLOGY**.

ARCHAÏC (är-kā'ik), *a.* Of the nature of an archaism; antiquated; obsolete.

ARCHAISM (är'ka-izm), *n.* Antiquated word, idiom, style, usage, etc.

ARCHAIST (är'kā-ist), *n.* One who uses archaisms.

ARCHAIZE (är'kā-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* AR'CHAIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARCHAIZED (är'ka-izd).] *I. vt.* Give the appearance of antiquity to. *II. vi.* Use or imitate archaisms.

ARCHANGEL (ärk-än'jel), *n.* Chief angel. [Gr. *archangelos*; from *arch-*, chief, and *angelos*, angel.]

ARCHBISHOP (ärch-bish'up), *n.* Chief bishop; the bishop of a province as well as his own diocese.

ARCHBISHOPRIC (äreh-bish'up-rik), *n.* Office and jurisdiction of an archbishop.

ARCHDEACON (äreh-dē'kun), *n.* Officer next under a bishop.

ARCHDIOCESE (äreh-dī'ō-sēs), *n.* Diocese of an archbishop.

ARCHDUCAL (äreh-dū'kal), *a.* Pertaining to an archduke.

ARCHDUCHESS (äreh-duck'es), *n.* 1. Wife of an archduke. 2. Daughter of the emperor of Austria.

ARCHDUCHY (äreh-duck'l), *n.* [*pl.* ARCHDUCHIES.] Territory or dignity of an archduke.

ARCHDUKE (äreh-dūk'), *n.* 1. Son of the emperor of Austria. 2. Title of several sovereigns, as Brabant, Austria, Lorraine.

ARCHDUKEDOM (äreh-dūk'dum), *n.* Archduchy.

ARCHED (ärcht), *a.* 1. Having the form or character of an arch. 2. Furnished with arches.

ARCH-ENEMY (äreh-en'l-mī), *n.* Chief enemy; Satan.

ARCHEOLOGIC, ARCHÆOLOGIC (är-kē-o-loj'ik), **ARCHEOLOGICAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL** (är-kē-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to archeology.

ARCHEOLOGIST, ARCHÆOLOGIST (är-kē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in archeology; one who makes a study of antiquities.

ARCHEOLOGY, ARCHÆOLOGY (är-kē-ol'o-jl), *n.* Science which treats of antiquities. [Gr. *archaiologia*—*archaios*, ancient, and *logos*, discourse.]

ARCHER (är'chēr), *n.* [*fem.* AR'CHERESS.] One who shoots with a bow and arrow; bowman. [L. *arcarius*; from *arcus*, bow.]

ARCHER-FISH (är'chēr-fish), *n.* Small fish of the East Indies, once supposed to catch insects by ejecting drops of water at them.

ARCHERY (är'chēr-l), *n.* Art of shooting with a bow.

ARCHETYPAL (är-ke-tī'pal), *a.* Pertaining to, or constituting, an archetype or model; original; not copied.

ARCHETYPE (är'ke-típ), *n.* 1. Original pattern. 2. *Biol.* Supposed primitive structure of any group.

ARCHI-, *prefix.* Chief; principal. [Gr.; from *archos*, chief.]

ARCHIDIACONAL (är-ki-dl-ak'o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to an archdeacon.

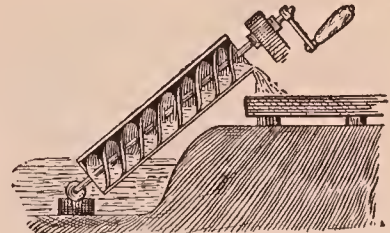
ARCHIEPISCOPACY (är-ki-e-pls'ko-pa-si), *n.* [*pl.* ARCHIEPISCOPACIES.] 1. System of church government by archbishops. 2. Office or dignity of an archbishop.

ARCHIEPISCOPAL (är-ki-e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* Pertaining to an archbishop.

ARCHIL (är'kil), *n.* 1. Name given to several species of lichen. 2. Rich, purple dye-stuff obtained from these lichens; orchil. [O. Fr. *orchel*.]

ARCHIMEDEAN

(är-ki-mē-dē'an), *a.* Pertaining to Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse (3rd century B.C.).—*Archimedean screw, Archimedes' screw*, a pipe twisted spirally around a cylinder, which, when inclined so that its lower end is in water and rotated, raises the water.



Archimedean screw.

ARCHIPELAGO (är-ki-pel'a-gō), *n.* 1. The sea studded with islands which lies between Greece and Asia Minor. 2. [*a-*] Any body of water abounding in small islands. 3. The islands themselves, collectively. [Gr. *archi*-, chief, and *pelagos*, sea.]

ARCHITECT (är'ki-tekt), *n.* 1. One who designs buildings and superintends their erection. 2. Contriver or designer of anything. [Gr. *archi*-, chief, and *tektōn*, builder.]

ARCHITECTIVE (är-ki-tek'tiv), *a.* Used for building purposes.

ARCHITECTURAL (är-ki-tek'tū-ral), *a.* Pertaining to architecture.

ARCHITECTURALLY (är-ki-tek'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In an architectural manner.

ARCHITECTURE (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* 1. Art or science of constructing buildings. 2. Style of structure. 3. Architectural productions, collectively, as of a country or period.

ARCHITRAVE (är'ki-trāv), *n.* Part of an entablature that rests directly on the columns. [Gr. *archi*, chief, and L. *trabs*, beam.]

ARCHIVE (är'kiv), *n.* [*pl.* ARCHIVES (är'kivz).] (Mostly used in the plural.) 1. Public record or paper. 2. [*pl.*] Place where public papers and records are kept. 3. [*pl.*] The papers and records so kept. [Gr. *archeion*, a government office.]

SYN. Records; registers; muniments; chronicles; annals; history. **ANT.** Blot; obliteration; cancelation; erasure.

ARCHIVIST (är'ki-vist), *n.* One who has charge of archives.

ARCHIVOLT (är'ki-völt), *n.* *Arch.* 1. Band adorned with moldings over the faces of the arch stones. 2. The line formed by the upper edges of the wedge-shaped stones forming the arch. [It. *archivolt*.]

ARCHLY (ärch'li), *adv.* In an arch manner; roguishly.

ARCHNESS (ärch'nes), *n.* Slyness; roguishness; waggery.

ARCHON (är'kon), *n.* Highest magistrate in ancient Athens. [Gr. *archōn*, ruler.]

ARCHWAY (ärch'wā), *n.* Entrance or passage under an arch.

-ARCHY, *suffix.* Denoting rule. [Gr. *-archia*. See **ARCHI-**.]

ARCIFORM (är'si-färm), *a.* Shaped like a bow; curved. [L. *arcus*, bow, and *forma*, form.]

ARCOGRAPH (är'kō-gráf), *n.* Instrument for describing an arc without striking it from a central point; cyclograph. [L. *arcus*, arc, and Gr. *graphō*, write.]

ARCTIC (ärk'tik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the Great or Little Bear constellations. 2. Pertaining to the region round the north pole; extremely cold. *II. n.* 1. Arctic regions. 2. Warm, waterproof overshoe. [Gr. *arctos*, bear.]

ARCTIC (ärk'tik) **OCEAN.** Part of the ocean which lies about the North Pole.

ARCUATE (är'kū-āt), **ARCUATED** (är'kū-ā-ted), *a.* Bent like a bow; arched. [L. *arcus*, bow.]

ARCULATION (är-kū-ā'shun), *n.* Act of bending or state of being bent.

-ARD, -ART, suffix. Liable or addicted to; as, drunkard, braggart. [Fr.; from Ger. *-hart*; from *hart*, hard.]

ARDENCY (är'den-si), *n.* Quality of being ardent; intensity of feelings; warmth.

ARDENT (är'dent), *a.* 1. Intense in emotion or action; passionate; zealous. 2. Having the quality or appearance of fire; glowing; hot.—*Ardent spirits*, alcoholic liquors. [Fr. *ardent*, *pr. p.* of *arder*; from L. *ardeo*, burn.]

SYN. Devoted; fervent; fiery; fervid; impassioned; eager. **ANT.** Frigid; cold; passionless.

ARDENTLY (är'dent-li), *adv.* In an ardent manner.

ARDENTNESS (är'dent-nes), *n.* Quality of being ardent.

ARDOIS (är'dois) **SYSTEM.** *Naut.* Arrangement for signaling at night at sea by means of electric red and white lamps, controlled by key-pressure on deck.

ARDOR (är'dür), *n.* Warmth of passion or feeling. [L. *ardeo*, burn.]

SYN. Eagerness; fervor; intensity; warmth; heat; zeal. **ANT.** Apathy; indifference; coldness; aversion; loathing.

ARDUOUS (är'dū-us), *a.* 1. Difficult to accomplish; involving great toil. 2. Toiling hard. 3. Steep and high.

SYN. Difficult; hard; laborious; onerous; severe; toilsome. **ANT.** Easy; slight; pleasant; trivial; facile; yielding.

ARDUOUSLY (är'dū-us-li), *adv.* In an arduous manner.

ARDUOUSNESS (är'dū-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being arduous.

ARE (är), *v.* Present indicative plural and present second person singular of **BE**.

ARE (är), *n.* The unit of superficial measure in the metric system, containing 100 square meters, 119.6 square yards. [Fr.; from L. *area*, area.]

AREA (ā're-ā), *n.* 1. Plane surface included within limits. 2. Vacant space about a build-

ing. 3. Superficial contents of any figure. 4. Region. [L.]

AREAL (ā're-āl), *a.* Pertaining to an area.

ARENA (ā-rē'nā), *n.* 1. Open space strewn with sand, in a Roman amphitheater, for contests. 2. Any place of public action or contest. 3. *Pathol.* Fine gravel in the kidneys. [L. *arena*, sand.]

ARENACEOUS (ar-e-nā'shus), *a.* 1. Sandy. 2. Made up of sand, as some rocks. [L. *arena*, sand.]

ARENATION (ar-e-nā'shun), *n.* Bath of hot sand.

ARENOSE (ar'e-nōs), *a.* Full of sand; arenaceous; friable.

AREOLA (ā-rē'o-lā), *n.* [*pl.* **ARE'OLÆ**.] 1. *Bot.* Interstitial space or mesh in tissues. 2. *Anat.* Colored circle as about a nipple or a vesicle. [L., dim. of *area*, area.]

AREOLAR (ā-rē'o-lār), *a.* Containing areolæ.—*Areolar tissue*, cellular tissue.

AREOLATE (ā-rē'o-lāt), **AREOLATED** (ā-rē'o-lā-ted), *a.* Divided into irregular spaces.

AREOMETER (ā-rē-om'e-tēr), *n.* Any instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids; hydrometer. [Gr. *araios*, thin, and **METER**.]

AREOMETRICAL (ā-rē-o-met'rik-āl), *a.* Pertaining to areometry.

AREOMETRY (ā-rē-om'e-trī), *n.* Process or art of measuring the specific gravity of liquids.

AREOPAGITE (ar-e-op'ā-jīt), *n.* Member of the Areopagus.

AREOPAGUS (ar-e-op'ā-gus), *n.* 1. The highest court in ancient Athens, holding its sessions on Mars Hill. 2. Any tribunal whose decision is final. [L.; from Gr. *Areiopagos*; from *Arēs*, Mars, and *pagos*, hill.]

ARES (ā'rēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Zeus and Hera, and known to the Greeks as the god of war; also recognized as Mars by the Romans. He was supposed to represent all that was typical of barbarism, bloodshed, cruelty, brutality and wanton violence, as embodied in all iniquities that destruction calls forth.

ARETHUSA (är-e-thū'sā), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the nymphs of Diana, who changed her into a fountain.

ARGAL (är'gal), *n.* Same as **ARGOL**.

ARGALI (är'gā-li), *n.* 1. Wild sheep of Northern Asia and Siberia, with very long and thick horns curving outward and spirally. 2. The big-horned wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains. [Mongol.]

ARGAND BURNER (är'gand būrn'ēr). Burner which produces a cylindrical hollow flame with an air current within and without. [Named from its inventor, *Argand* of Geneva, about 1782.]

ARGENT (är'jent), *a.* Made of or like silver; silvery. [Fr.; from L. *argentum*, silver.]

ARGENTAL (är-jen'tal), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling silver.

ARGENTAN (är'jen-tan), *n.* German silver.

ARGENTATE (är'jen-tät), *I. a. Bot.* Silvery white, as certain leaves. *II. n. Chem.* A salt of argentic acid.

ARGENTATION (är-jen-tä'shun), *n.* Coating with silver.

ARGENTIC (är-jen'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing silver, especially in its highest valence.

ARGENTINE (är'jen-tēn), *n.* Republic in S. America, E. of Andes and S. of Bolivia. Area 1,117,184 sq. m.

ARGENTINE (är'jen-tin), *n.* 1. Fish with silvery scales. 2. Silvery pigment on fish scales. 3. Silvery variety of calcite. 4. [A-] Inhabitant of the Argentine Republic, in South America.

ARGENTITE (är'jen-tit), *n. Min.* Silver sulphide, a lead-colored silver ore.

ARGENTOUS (är-jen'tus) *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or containing silver, especially in its lowest valence.

ARGIL (är'jil), *n.* Potters' white clay. [L. *argilla*, allied to Gr. *argos*, white.]

ARGILLACEOUS (är-jil-lä'shus), *a.* Consisting mostly of clay; clayey.

ARGILLIFEROUS (är-jil-lif'ēr-us), *a.* Containing or yielding clay. [L. *argilla*, clay, and *ferous*.]

ARGILLITE (är'jil-it), *n.* Clay-slate.

ARGILLOUS (är-jil'us), *a.* Consisting of clay; clayey.

ARGIVE (är'giv), *I. a.* Pertaining to Argos, or to Greece; Greek. *II. n.* Native of Argos; Greek.

ARGO (är'gō), *n. Greek Myth.* The first ship of the Argonauts; as well as the one in which Jason went in search of the golden fleece.

ARGOL (är'gol), *n.* Hard crust of crude tartar found adhering to the insides of casks in which wine has fermented. [Etym. uncertain.]

ARGON (är'gon), *n.* Atmospheric inert element discovered by Lord Rayleigh in 1894. [Gr. *a priv.* and *ergon*, work.]

ARGONAUT (är'go-nat), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* One who accompanied Jason in the ship Argo to Colchis, in quest of the "golden fleece." 2. [a-] Paper-nautilus, a cephalopod mollusk, formerly believed to use its arms for sails. [Gr. *Argonautēs*; from *Argo*, and *nautēs*, sailor.]

ARGONAUTIC (är-go-nat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Argonauts, or their expedition.

ARGOSY (är'go-si), *n.* Large merchant vessel, especially one carrying rich merchandise. [From *Ragusa*, port in Dalmatia.]

ARGOT (är'gō), *n.* Conventional slang; originally, jargon of thieves. [Fr.]



Gen. Julio A. Roca, president of Argentine Republic from 1898 to 1904.

ARGUABLE (är'gü-a-bl), *a.* That admits of argument.

ARGUE (är'gü), *v.* [pr.p. *AR'GUING*; p.t. and p.p. *ARGUED* (är'güd).] *I. vt.* 1. Urge reasons for or against; discuss. 2. Persuade, as out of or into an opinion. 3. Furnish proof of; imply. *II. vi.* Present arguments; dispute. [O. Fr. *arguer*; from L. *arguo*, show.]

SYN. Contend; debate; wrangle; controvert; discuss. **ANT.** Contravene; quibble; evade; elude; rebut; contradict.

ARGUER (är'gü-ēr), *n.* One who argues.

ARGUMENT (är'gü-ment), *n.* 1. Something offered in proof or to convince or justify; reason. 2. Series of reasons or statements; course of reasoning. 3. Contest; discussion. 4. Summary of the salient points. 5. *Logic.* The middle term of a syllogism. [Fr.; from L. *argumentum*; from *arguo*. See *ARGUE*.]

SYN. Reason; proof; demonstration; test; discussion; debate; disputation. **ANT.** Sophistry; fallacy; evasion; negation.

ARGUMENTAL (är-gü-men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or containing argument.

ARGUMENTATION (är-gü-men-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Process of reasoning. 2. Act of arguing; disputation; discussion; debate.

ARGUMENTATIVE (är-gü-men'ta-tiv), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing argument. 2. Inclined to argue; disputatious.

ARGUS (är'gus), *n. Greek Myth.* A god with a hundred eyes, charged by Hera (or Juno) to watch her rival Io, but being slain by Hermes (or Mercury), Hera placed his eyes on the tail of a peacock.

ARGUS (är'gus), *n.* 1. Sharp-sighted or observant person. 2. Pheasant with enormous tail feathers and ocellated plumage.—*Argus-eyed*, ceaselessly vigilant.—*Argus-shell*, cowry with eye-like spots. [From *Argus*, the giant with a hundred eyes in Greek mythology.]

ARIA (ä'ri-a), *n. Music.* Air or song for a single voice supported by instruments. [It.]

ARIADNE (ä-ri-ad'nē), *n. Greek Myth.* Daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who enabled Theseus to get out of the Labyrinth by means of a ball of thread.

-ARIAN, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives and adjectival nouns. Denotes occupation, belief, or other characteristic trait; as, *antiquarian*, *unitarian*, *centenarian*. [L. *arius*, -ary, and *-anus*, an.]

ARIAN (är'yan), *n. Ethnol.* Same as *ARYAN*.

ARIAN (ä'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Arius or Arianism. *II. n.* Follower of Arius, or believer in Arianism.

ARIANISM (ä'ri-an-izm), *n.* Doctrine maintained by the Alexandrian presbyter Arius, about A. D. 318, that Christ, the Son of God, is the noblest of all things created out of nothing, but inferior to God, and produced by his free-will.

ARID (ar'id), *a.* 1. Parched with heat; having

little or no rain; dry. 2. Devoid of feeling or interest; dull; profitless. [L. *aridus*; from *areo*, be dry.]

SYN. Undamped; husky; sapless; juiceless. ANT. Moist; damp; watery; humid; juley; wet.

ARIDNESS (ar'id-nes), ARIDITY (a-rid'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being arid.

ARIES (ā'ri-ēz), *n.* A constellation and the first sign of the zodiac; the Ram. [L. *aries*, ram.]



Aries.

ARIGHT (a-rit'), *adv.* In a right way; correctly.

ARIL (ar'il), *n.*

Bot. Exterior coat or covering of a seed. [Fr. *arille*; from L. *aridus*, dry.]

ARILLATE (ar'il-lāt), *a.* Furnished with an aril.

ARION (a-ri'on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A famous lyric poet of the island Lesbos, who charmed dolphins with his lute.

ARIOSO (ä-rē-ō'sō), *adv.* and *a.* *Music.* In a smooth and melodious style. [It.]

ARISE (a-riz'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ARISING; *p.t.* AROSE (a-rōz'), *p.p.* ARISEN (a-riz'n).] 1. Rise from a lying, kneeling or sitting position; get up. 2. Move to a higher place; ascend. 3. Begin existence or action; originate; issue; become known. 4. Rise in anger or sedition. [A. S. *ārisan*; from intens. *a-* (away, out), and RISE.]

ARISTÆUS (ar-is-tē'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Known as the god of the shepherds, herdsmen and husbandmen.

ARISTOCRACY (ar-is-tok'ra-si), *n.* 1. Government by the nobles. 2. Nobility of a state. [Gr. *aristos*, best, and *krateō*, sway.]

ARISTOCRAT (ar-is'tō-krat), *n.* 1. One who belongs to aristocracy. 2. Haughty person.

ARISTOCRATIC (ar-is-to-krat'ik), ARISTOCRITICAL (ar-is-to-krat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or tending toward, an aristocracy. 2. Having or showing the manners or spirit of an aristocrat.

SYN. Noble; exalted; patrician; haughty; high; stately; lordly. ANT. Ignoble; low; plebeian; untitled; menial; humble.

ARISTOCRATICALLY (ar-is-to-krat'ik-al-l), *adv.* In an aristocratic manner.

ARISTOCRITICALNESS (ar-is-to-krat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being aristocratical.

ARITHMETIC (a-rith'me-tik), *n.* Science of numbers; art of reckoning by figures. [Gr. *arithmētikē*; from *arithmos*, number.]

ARITHMETICAL (ar-ith-met'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to arithmetic. 2. According to the rules of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICALLY (ar-ith-met'ik-al-l), *adv.*

In an arithmetical manner; by means of arithmetic.

ARITHMETICIAN (a-rith-me-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in arithmetic.

-ARIUM, *suffix.* Forming nouns denoting a place for, as *sanitarium*, or nouns denoting that which confers, as *honorarium*. [L. neut. of *-artus*, -ary.]

ARIZONA (ar-i-zō'na), *n.* One of the U. S. Act of admission to the Union approved Aug. 21, 1911. Area 113,000 sq. m.

ARK (ärk), *n.* 1. Vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the flood. 2. Sacred repository of the tables of the Mosaic law, etc. 3. The papyrus cradle in which the infant Moses was concealed in the bulrushes. 4. Large flat boat. [L. *arca*, chest.]

ARKANSAS (är'kan-sə), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 53,850 sq. m. Capital, Little Rock.

ARM (ärm), *n.* 1. Upper limb on either side of the human body, from shoulder to hand. 2. Anything branching out like an arm, as a branch of a tree, support of a chair, yard end of a vessel, or narrow inlet of the ocean. 3. *Fig.* Power; support. [A. S.]

ARM (ärm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARMED (ärmd).] 1. Take hold of or lead by the arm or arms. 2. Supply with an arm or arms, as a body or chair.

ARM (ärm) *n.* 1. Any weapon, especially a military one. 2. Distinct branch of military service, as the artillery. [From ARMS.]

ARM (ärm), *v.* [*pr.p.* ARMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARMED (ärmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Equip with weapons; prepare for a fight; cover with armor. 2. Equip with necessaries for any business. 3. Equip with an armature or keeper, as a magnet. II. *vi.* Take arms. [Fr. *armer*; from L. *armo*; from *arma*, arms.]

SYN. Organize; equip; man; rig; accouter; array; train; drill.

ARMADA (är-mā'də or är-mä'də), *n.* 1. Fleet of warships. 2. [A-] Spanish fleet sent against England in 1588.

ARMADILLO (är-mä-dil'ō), *n.* Small omnivorous quadruped of South America, having the upper part of its body and head covered with strong, bony plates, which form a complete armor when the animal rolls itself up. [Sp. dim. of *armado*, armored.]

ARMAMENT (är'mə-ment), *n.* 1. Force equipped for war, either naval or military. 2. That which constitutes the equipment of a warship or fortress as weapons, ammunition, etc.

ARMATURE (är'mə-tūr), *n.* 1. Armor; means of defense; strengthening framework. 2. Piece of soft iron applied to a magnet to keep the magnetic power undiminished; keeper.



Armature Coil.

3. *Elec.* In a dynamo, the iron wound with insulated wire, the rotation of which near the poles of a magnet induces currents of electricity in its coils. [L. *armatura*, armor.]

ARMCHAIR (ärm'châr), *n.* Chair with supports for the lower parts of the arms.

ARMED (ärmd), *a.* Supplied with arms.—*Armed magnet*, magnet provided with an armature.

ARMENIA (är-mē'ni-ä), *n.* Region around Mt. Ararat, in Russia, Persia and Asiatic Turkey.

ARMENIAN (är-mē'ni-än),
I. *a.* Pertaining to Armenia, a country N. E. of Asia Minor. II. *n.* 1. Native of Armenia. 2. Language spoken by the Armenians.

ARMET (är-mä'), *n.* Diver's helmet. [Fr. *Arme*, dim. of *arm*.]

ARMFUL (ärm'fö), *n.* As much as can be held in the arm or arms.

ARMILLARY (är'mil-lä-ri), *a.* Consisting of rings or circles. [L. *armilla*, ring.]

ARMIPOTENT (är-mip'o-tent), *a.* Powerful in arms. [L. *arma*, arms, and *potens*, powerful.]

ARMISTICE (är'mis-tis), *n.* Short suspension of hostilities; truce. [Fr.—L. *arma*, arms, and *sisto*, stop.]

ARMLESS (ärm'les), *a.* Having no arms or branches. 2. Unarmed; defenseless.

ARMLET (ärm'let), *n.* 1. Small arm, as of the sea. 2. Bracelet for the upper arm.

ARMOR (är'mür), *n.*

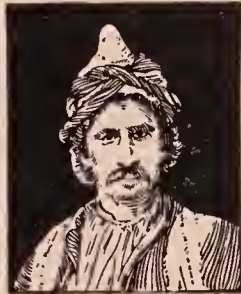
1. Defensive covering, designed to protect the body, especially in ancient warfare. 2. Protective plating of warships, automobiles, etc. 3. Anything designed as a defense against enemies. 4. Armature of a magnet. [Fr. *armure*; from L. *armatura*; from *arma*, arms.]

ARMOR (är'mür), *v.*
pr.p. [AR'MOR-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

ARMORED (är'müird). I. *vt.* Furnish with armor; protect with metal plates, as a battleship. II. *vi.* Put on armor, as an ancient knight.

ARMOR-BEARER (är'mür-bâr-ër), *n.* One who in ancient times bore the armor or weapons of another; armiger; squire.

ARMOR-CLAD (är'mür-klad), *a.* Clad with armor; armored, as an *armor-clad* vessel.



Armenian.



Armor.

ARMORED (är'müird) *a.*

Protected by armor.—

Armored automobile, automobile equipped with an armor-plate compartment and a Maxim or similar gun; used in war.



ARMORER (är'mür-ër), *n.* 1. One who manufactures or repairs armor or arms. 2. One who has the custody of arms.

ARMORIAL (är-mö'ri-äl), *a.* Pertaining to heraldry or heraldic arms.

ARMOR-PLATE (är'mür-plät), *n.* Protective iron or steel plate, as for the hull of a battleship.

ARMORY (är'mo-ri), *n.* [*pl.* AR'MORIES.] 1. Place for keeping weapons of war; arsenal. 2. Place for meeting of militia for drill, etc. 3. Place where arms are manufactured. 4. Armor or arms. 5. Heraldic arms. [O. Fr. *armoire*, from *armes*—L. *arma*, weapons.]

ARMPIT (ärm'pit), *n.* Pit or hollow under the arm where it is joined to the body; axilla.

ARMRACK (ärm'rak), *n.* Stand, frame or rack for holding small arms. [Fr. *armes*, arms; A. S. *hrecra*, rack.]

ARMS (ärmz), *n.pl.* 1. Weapons of war, as cannon, rifles, pistols, swords, etc. 2. Law. Weapons of any kind, as stones, sticks, etc. 3. Heraldic devices.—*In arms*, in a state of hostility.—*To arms!* Summons to take arms.—*Under arms*, armed and ready for action. [L. *arma*, weapons.]

ARMY (är'mi), *n.* [*pl.* AR'MIES.] 1. Organized military force. 2. Great number of persons united for action. 3. Vast multitude; host. [Fr. *armée*; from L. *armata*, fem. of *armatus*, armed.]

ARMY-CORPS (är'mi-côr), *n.* Division of an army complete in itself.

ARMY-WORM (är'mi-würm), *n.* Larva of a moth (*Leucania unipuncta*), which appears in great numbers and devastates crops, etc.

ARNATTO (är-nat'ô), *n.* Same as **ARNOTTO**.

ARNICA (är'ni-kä), *n.* Bot. 1. Genus of plants of the aster family. 2. [a-] Plant of this genus. 3. [a-] Tincture made from a species of *Arnica* (*A. montana*), used as a remedy for wounds, bruises, etc.

ARNOTTO (är-not'ô), *n.* Bot. 1. Small tropical American tree (*Bixa Orellana*). 2. Waxy-looking pulp which envelops the seeds of this tree, extensively used for coloring butter, cheese, and varnish. [Sp. Am.]

AROMA (ä-rô'mä), *n.* Fragrance in plants and other substances. [Gr.]

AROMATIC (ar-ô-mat'ik), I. *a.* Fragrant; spicy. II. *n.* Plant or drug with a fragrant odor, and usually a warm, pungent taste.

AROMATICAL (ar-ô-mat'ik-äl), *a.* Aromatic.

AROMATIZATION (ä-rô-mä-ti-zä'shun), *n.* Act of scenting or rendering fragrant.

AROMATIZE (a-rō'ma-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARO'-MATIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AROMATIZED (a-rō'ma-tīzd).] Render aromatic or fragrant; perfume; scent.

AROSE (a-rōz'), *v.* Past tense of **ARISE**.

AROUND (a-rownd'), *I. prep.* 1. About. 2. On all sides of; encircling; near. 3. In the neighborhood of. *II. adv.* On every side; in a circle; from place to place. [A- and **ROUND**.]

AROUSAL (a-rowz'al), *n.* Act of arousing, or state of being aroused.

AROUSE (a-rowz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AROUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AROUSED (a-rowzd').] 1. Wake from sleep. 2. Excite; rouse.

ARPEGGIO (är-pej'ō), *n.* *Music.* 1. Striking the notes of a chord in quick succession after the manner of playing on a harp. 2. Note of a chord so played. [It.]

ARRACK (är'ak), *n.* Spirituous liquor, especially that distilled from the juice of the cocoa-nut-tree. [Ar. *araq*.]

ARRAIGN (ar-rān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARRAIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARRAIGNED (ar-rānd').] 1. Bring an accusation against; denounce. 2. *Law.* Call (a prisoner) to the bar of a court to answer an indictment. [O. Fr. *arraigner*; from L. *L. arrationo*; from *ad*, to, and *ratio*, account.]

SYN. Accuse; censure; criminate; reproach; indict; impeach; summon; cite; inculcate; impute. **ANT.** Vindicate; justify; acquit; exculpate; exonerate.

ARRAIGNMENT (ar-rān'ment), *n.* 1. Act of arraigning. 2. Charge made against person or persons arraigned; accusation.

ARRANGE (ar-rānj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ARRAN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARRANGED (ar-rānjd').] *I. vt.* 1. Put in order; place in certain definite positions. 2. Plan or prepare beforehand. *II. vi.* 1. Get ready. 2. Come to an agreement; effect a settlement. [Fr. *à*, to, and *ranger*, range.]

SYN. Dispose; assort; array; classify; range; class; group; distribute; adjust; settle; regulate; determine; plan; contrive; devise; concoct; construct; prepare. **ANT.** Derange; disarrange; confound; confuse; disturb; disperse; jumble; disorder.

ARRANGEABLE (ar-rānj'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being arranged.

ARRANGEMENT (ar-rānj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of arranging or state of being arranged. 2. Order effected by arranging. 3. Disposition; plan. 4. Settlement; understanding; adjustment. 5. Adaptation, as in music. 6. Classification, as in natural science.

ARRANGER (ar-rānj'jēr), *n.* One who arranges.

ARRANT (ar'ant), *a.* Notorious; downright. [Fr. *errant*, vagabond.]

ARRAS (ar'as), *n.* Tapestry. [From *Arras*, in France, where first made.]

ARRAY (ar-rā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARRAY'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. ARRAYED (ar-rād).] 1. Put in military order for battle or for review; marshal. 2. Invest with raiment, especially of a splendid kind; dress; clothe. 3. *Law.* Call or set in order, as a jury. [O. Fr. *arraier*, set in order.]

ARRAY (ar-rā'), *n.* 1. Order, especially of battle. 2. Impaneled jury. 3. Showy arrangement. 4. Dress; equipage.

ARREAR (ar-rēr'), *n.* 1. That which remains unpaid and overdue; mostly in the plural. 2. State of being behindhand, as in payment. [Fr. *arrière*, behind; from L. *ad*, to, and *retro*, backward.]

ARREARAGE (ar-rēr'aj), *n.* 1. State of being in arrears. 2. Arrears.

ARREST (ar-rest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARREST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARREST'ED.] 1. Cause to stop suddenly; check. 2. Seize or apprehend. 3. Engage; occupy. [O. Fr. *arester*; from L. *ad*, to, and *resto*, stop.]

SYN. Catch; take; stop; capture; restrain; withhold; hold; detain; secure.

ANT. Release; discharge; dismiss; free; liberate; expedite.

ARREST (ar-rest'), *n.* 1. Act of arresting or state of being arrested; seizure; detention; delay. 2. Legal seizure or placing under restraint.

ARRESTIVE (ar-rest'iv), *a.* 1. Serving to arrest. 2. *Gram.* Marking a restriction, as the conjunction *but*.

ARRESTMENT (ar-rest'ment), *n.* Stoppage.

ARRET (ä-rā'), *n.* 1. Decree; edict. 2. Authoritative seizure; arrest. [Fr.]

ARRHIZOUS (ar-rī'zus), *a.* *Bot.* Having no proper roots, as parasitic plants. [Gr. *arrhizos*; from *a priv.* and *rhiza*, root.]

ARRIS (ar'is), *n.* *Arch.* Line in which two surfaces of a body forming an exterior angle meet each other. [L. *arista*, awn of grain.]

ARRIVAL (ar-rī'val), *n.* 1. Act of arriving. 2. One who or that which arrives.

ARRIVE (ar-riv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ARRI'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ARRIVED' (ar-rīvd).] 1. Come to, or reach, a place. 2. Attain any object. 3. Take place; happen; occur. [Fr. *arriver*; from L. *adripo*; from *ad*, to, and *ripi*, shore.]

ARROGANCE (ar'ō-gans), *n.* Undue assumption of importance; conceit.

ARROGANT (ar'ō-gant), *a.* Overbearing; full of assumption; haughty.

SYN. Proud; assuming; presumptuous; swaggering; contemptuous; lordly; imperious; swelling; blustering; domineering; insolent; rude. **ANT.** Humble; lowly; meek; modest; unassuming; unpretending; submissive.

ARROGANTLY (ar'ō-gant-li), *adv.* In an arrogant manner.

ARROGATE (ar'ō-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AR'ROGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AR'ROGATED.] Make undue claims to, from vanity or false pretensions. [From L. *arrogatus*, *p.p.* of *arrogare*; from *ad*, to, and *rogo*, ask.]

ARROGATION (ar-rō-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of arrogating. 2. *Civ. Law.* Adoption of a person of full age.

ARROPE (ar'ō-pē), *n.* Brown coloring used for wines and spirits. [Sp. *arro'pa*, undistilled wine must.]

ARROW (ar'ō), *n.* Straight, slender, pointed weapon, made to be shot from a bow. [A. S. *arew.*]

ARROW-HEAD (ar'ō-hed), *n. Bot.* Plant of the genus *Sagittaria*, having arrow-shaped leaves.

ARROWROOT (ar'ō-rōt), *n.* 1. West Indian plant of the Genus *Maranta*. 2. Nutritive farinaceous substance, made from the roots of this plant.

ARROW-WOOD (ar'ō-wōd), *n.* One of several shrubs with slender shoots used by the Indians for making arrows, as *Viburnum dentatum* or *Cornus florida*.



Arrowroot (*Maranta arundinacea*).

ARROWY (ar'rō-l), *a.* Formed or moving like an arrow.

ARROYO (ar-rol'yō), *n.* Small running stream. [Sp. *Arroyo*, rivulet.]

ARSENAL (är'se-nāl), *n.* Place where naval or military arms and munitions are manufactured or stored. [Ar. *dār*, *accina'ah*, workshop.]

ARSENATE (är'se-nāt), *n. Chem.* Salt formed by arsenic acid and a base.

ARSENIC (är'se-nik), *n.* 1. Soft gray-colored metal. 2. White oxide of the metal, which is a virulent poison. [Gr. *arsenikon*; from *arsēn*, male, on account of its great strength.]

ARSENIC (är-sen'ik), **ARSENICAL** (är-sen'ikāl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing arsenic, especially in its highest valence.

ARSENIOUS (är-sē'nī-us), *a.* Pertaining to, or containing arsenic, especially in its triad valence.

ARSENIDE (är'se-nīd), *n.* Compound of arsenic in which it is the negative element.

ARSIS (är'sis), *n.* 1. *Pros.* Stress of voice; syllable that receives the stress. 2. *Music.* Upbeat in beating time; unaccented part of a bar. [Gr. *arsis*; from *airō*, raise.]

ARSON (är'sun), *n.* Willful or malicious burning of another's house or building, or of one's own house or building in order to elude insurance. [O. Fr.; from L. *arsum*, supine of *ardeo*, burn.]

ART (ärt), *v.* Second person singular present indicative of BE. [A. S. *eart*.]

-ART, *suffix.* See **-ARD**.

ART (ärt), *n.* 1. The skillful adaptation of means to an end; skill; dexterity. 2. System of rules devised for obtaining results, as in arithmetic. 3. The embodiment of beautiful thought as in sculpture, painting, poetry,

etc. 4. The principles of esthetics as applied to artistic work. 5. One of the branches of learning taught in the academic courses of colleges.—*Liberal arts*, in ancient Rome, those which only freemen were permitted to pursue; in our times, those appropriate for an enlightened, broad mind, as history, the languages, sciences, etc.—*Fine arts*, those creating form, and requiring the imagination and skill of an artist.—*Useful arts*, trades and manufactures, requiring the skill of the artisan. [Fr.; from L. *ars*, *artis*, skill.]

SYN. Aptitude; dexterity; adroitness; expertness; contrivance; readiness; skill; profession; calling; employment; trade; vocation. **ANT.** Inaptitude; maladroitness; mismanagement.

ARTEMIS (är'tē-mis), *n. Greek Myth.* Greek name of Diana; daughter of Zeus and Leto; she protected mortals from danger and punished evil with her arrows.

ARTERIAL (är-tē'ri-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, an artery or arteries. 2. Having a main channel and a branching system, like an artery.

ARTERIALIZATION (är-tē'ri-āl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Process of arterializing.

ARTERIALIZE (är-tē'ri-āl-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **ARTE'RIALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **ARTE'RIALIZED**.] Convert by oxygenation in the lungs (venous blood, which is very dark-red, almost black), into arterial blood, which is bright scarlet.

ARTERIOGRAPHY (är-tē'ri-og'ra-fi), *n.* Description of the arteries.

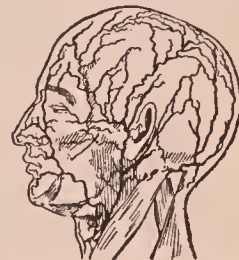
ARTERIOLOGY (är-tē'ri-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science which treats of the arteries.

ARTERIOTOMY (är-tē'ri-ot'o-mī), *n.* 1. Anatomical dissection of the arteries. 2. Operation of making an incision in an artery and drawing blood.

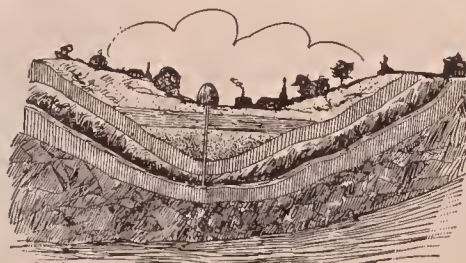
ARTERY (är'tēr-i), *n.* [pl. **ARTERIES**.] 1. One of the vessels which convey the blood away from the heart. 2. Important channel, as of commerce. [Gr. *artēria*, windpipe.]

ARTESIAN (är-tē'zhən)

WELL. Deep, narrow boring for water, especially when it spouts spontaneously, first made at Artois, France.



Arteries in human head.



Artesian well.

- ARTFUL** (ärt'fəl), *a.* 1. Tricky; designing. 2. Done with, or characterized by, skill. 3. Showing skill; adroit.
- ARTFULLY** (ärt'fəl-l), *adv.* In an artful manner.
- ARTFULNESS** (ärt'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality of being artful.
- ARTHRAL** (är'thrəl), *a.* Pertaining to a joint or arthron.
- ARTHRITIC** (är-thrit'ik), **ARTHRITICAL** (är-thrit'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to arthritis; gouty.
- ARTHRITIS** (är-thrit'is), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a joint or joints; gout. [Gr., from *arthron*, joint.]
- ARTHRODIA** (är-thrō'di-a), *n.* *Anat.* An articulation formed by flat or nearly flat surfaces, as that of patella and femur. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *eidos*, form.]
- ARTHRODIC** (är-throd'ik), *a.* Pertaining to arthrodia.
- ARTHROGASTRA** (är-thro-gas'tra), *n.pl.* Order of *Arachnida* in which the abdomen is distinctly divided into segments, each with an upper pair of appendages. It includes the scorpions and pseudo-scorpions. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *gaster*, belly.]
- ARTHROGASTRAN** (är-thro-gas'tran), *I. a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the *Arthrogastrea*. *II. n.* One of the *Arthrogastrea*.
- ARTHROGRAPHY** (är-throg'ra-fi), *n.* *Anat.* Description of the joints.
- ARTHROLOGY** (är-throl'o-ji), *n.* That part of anatomical science which treats of the joints.
- ARTHRON** (är'thron), *n.* Articulation or joint of any description.
- ARTHROPOD** (är'thro-pod), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Arthropoda*. *II. n.* One of the *Arthropoda*.
- ARTHROPODA** (är-throp'o-da), *n.pl.* *Zool.* One of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including the *Crustacea*, the *Arachnida*, and the *Insecta*, or true insects. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]
- ARTHROPODAN** (är-throp'o-dan), *a. and n.* Same as **ARTHROPOD**.
- ARTHRISIS** (är-thrō'sis), *n.* *Anat.* Articulation. [Gr. *arthron*, joint.]
- ARTHROZOA** (är-thrō-zō'a), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Division of the animal kingdom containing the arthropods and other *Metazoa* next beneath them in the scale of development. [Gr. *arthron*, joint, and *zōon*, animal.]
- ARTICHOKE** (är'ti-chōk), *n.* 1. Plant resembling a huge thistle, its flower-like head being edible. 2. Jerusalem artichoke, a species of sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosus*), native of



Artichoke (*Cynara scolymus*).

- Canada and upper Mississippi valley, with edible tubers. [It. *articiocco*.]
- ARTICLE** (är'ti-kl), *n.* 1. Any particular commodity or material substance. 2. Single particular in a statement, treaty, contract, or account. 3. Brief literary composition; contribution to a periodical. 4. Point of faith. 5. *Bot.* That part of a stalk or stem which is between two joints. 6. *Gram.* Limiting adjective *a*, *an*, or *the*.—*Articles of war*, military code. [L. *articulus*, dim. of *artus*, joint.]
- ARTICLE** (är'ti-kl), *vt.* [pr.p. **ARTICLING**; p.t. and p.p. **ARTICLED** (är'ti-kld).] 1. Draw up or set forth in articles. 2. Accuse by formal articles. 3. Bind by articles.
- ARTICULAR** (är-tik'ü-lar), *a.* Pertaining to the joints.
- ARTICULATA** (är-tik'ü-lä'ta), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Division of animals having the body composed of movable segments, as worms and arthropods. [L. neut. pl. of *articulatus*, jointed.]
- ARTICULATE** (är-tik'ü-lät), *v.* [pr. p. **ARTICULATING**; p.t. and p.p. **ARTICULATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Connect by means of a joint; joint. 2. Enunciate; pronounce distinctly. *II. vi.* 1. Unite as by joints. 2. Utter distinctly separated, intelligible sounds; speak. [L. *articulatus*, p.p. of *articulo*, divide into joints.]
- ARTICULATE** (är-tik'ü-lät), *I. a.* 1. Formed with joints; segmented. 2. Distinctly syllabled; so uttered as to be intelligible. 3. Pertaining to the *Articulata*. *II. n.* *Zool.* One of the *Articulata*.
- ARTICULATED** (är-tik'ü-lä-ted), *a.* Articulate.
- ARTICULATELY** (är-tik'ü-lät-li), *adv.* 1. In the form of a joint; after the manner of a joint. 2. In the form of articles; article by article. 3. With distinct enunciation.
- ARTICULATENESS** (är-tik'ü-lät-nes), *n.* Quality of being articulate.
- ARTICULATION** (är-tik'ü-lä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of articulating or state of being articulated; distinct utterance. 2. Act of jointing or state of being jointed. 3. *Anat.* Form of joint. 4. *Bot.* Node or joint; part between two nodes. 5. That which is articulated, as an articulate sound, especially a consonant as marking syllabic division.
- ARTIFICE** (är'ti-fis), *n.* 1. Crafty device; trick; fraud. 2. Skillful contrivance or work. [L. *artificium*; from *ars*, art, and *facio*, make.]
- SYN.** Craft; cheat; dodge; subterfuge; wile; contrivance; machination. **ANT.** Ingenuousness; frankness; candor; honesty.
- ARTIFICER** (är-tif'i-sēr), *n.* Skilled workman; artistic worker; inventor or contriver.
- ARTIFICIAL** (är-ti-fish'al), *a.* 1. Made by art. 2. Not natural; fictitious; feigned.
- ARTIFICIALITY** (är-ti-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **ARTIFICIALITIES**.] 1. That which is artificial. 2. Artificialness.

ARTIFICIALLY (är-tl-fish'äl-i), *adv.* In an artificial manner.

ARTIFICIALNESS (är-tl-fish'äl-nes), *n.* Quality of being artificial.

ARTILLERIST (är-til'ēr-ist), *n.* One skilled in artillery; gunner.

ARTILLERY (är-til'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Ordnance, such as cannon, mortars, etc. 2. Branch of military service which uses ordnance. [Fr. *artillerie*.]

ARTILLERYMAN (är-til'ēr-i-mān), *n.* [*pl.* **ARTIL'LERYMEN**.] One who operates artillery; cannoneer; gunner.

ARTISAN (är'ti-zān), *n.* One skilled in a mechanic art.

ARTIST (ärt'ist), *n.* One who practices an art, especially one of the fine arts, as painting, sculpture, architecture.

ARTISTE (är-těst'), *n.* Expert in any work requiring skill and dexterity, as a hair dresser, cook, etc. [Fr.]

ARTISTIC (är-tis'tik), **ARTISTICAL** (är-tis'tik-äl), *a.* Pertaining to an art; conforming to art.

ARTISTICALLY (är-tis'tik-äl-l), *adv.* In an artistic manner.

ARTLESS (ärt'les), *a.* 1. Without guile or craft; ingenuous; childlike. 2. Without skill or taste; inartistic.

SYN. Natural; inartificial; simple; frank; honest; unaffected; candid; ingenuous; undesigning; unsophisticated. **ANT.** Cunning; sharp; designing; crafty; wily; sly.

ARUM (ā'rum), *n.* Genus of plants, including the wake-robin and the dragon-root, or jack-in-the-pulpit. [L.]

ARUNDINACEOUS (ä-run-dī-nā'shus), *a.* Resembling a reed or cane. [L.]

ARUNDINEOUS (ar-un-din'e-us), *a.* *Bot.* 1. Made of reeds. 2. Abounding in reeds. 3. Resembling a reed. [L.]

ARUSPEX (ä-rus'peks), *n.* [*pl.* **ARUS'PICES** (ä-rus'pi-sēz).] One who foretells the future by aruspey. Etruscan or Roman soothsayer. [L. *haruspex*.]

ARUSPICE (ä-rus'pls), *n.* Same as **ARUSPEX**.

ARUSPICY (ä-rus'pi-sl), *n.* Pretended divination of future events by inspecting the entrails of animals killed in sacrifice.

-ARY, *suffix.* Denoting: 1. Agent in performing any act or doing any work; as *notary*; 2. Place for, as *library*. [L. *-arius*, *-arium*.]

ARYAN (är'yān or ar'i-ān), *I. a.* Belonging to the Indo-European family or language, supposed to have existed in Central Asia in prehistoric times, and from which the Hindoo, Persian, Greek, Latin, Slavonic, Teutonic, and Celtic descended. *II. n.* 1. Indo-European. 2. Original language of the Aryans.

AS (az), *adv.* and *conj.* To the extent in which; similarly; for example; after the manner or in the idea of; at the time when; while; because; thus. [A. S. *eal siwā*, just so.]

AS (as), *n.* [*pl.* **AS'SES**.] 1. Roman unit in a

system of duodecimals. 2. Roman pound = eleven ounces Troy. 3. Roman bronze coin, originally (450 B. C.) of one pound weight, and gradually reduced to half an ounce. [L. *as*, unit.]

ASAFETIDA, ASAFÖTIDA (as-ä-fet'i-dä), *n.* Medicinal gum, having an offensive smell, made from a Persian plant called *aza*. [Pers. *aza*, and L. *fœtidus*, fetid.]

ASBESTIC (as-bes'tik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or made of, asbestos.

ASBESTINE (as-bes'tin), *I. a.* Made of asbestos; incombustible. *I. n.* Fibrous variety of talc, used as a pigment.

ASBESTOS, ASBESTUS (as-bes'tus), *n.* Fibrous, non-combustible mineral resembling flax in appearance. [Gr. *a priv.* and *sbestos*, extinguished.]

ASCALAPHUS (as-kal'ä-fus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Acheron and Nox; turned into an owl by Ceres.

ASCANIUS (as-kā'ni-us), *n.* *Roman Myth.* Son of Æneas, and supposed original ancestor of the Julia gens.

ASCEND (as-send'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ASCEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASCEND'ED**.] *I. vt.* Climb or go up on; go to the top of; mount. *II. vi.* 1. Move upward; rise. 2. Slope upward. [L. *ascendo*; from *ad*, to, and *scando*, climb.]

SYN. Uprise; mount; climb; clamber; surmount; aspire; soar; bound. **ANT.** Descend; fall; sink; drop; dismount; alight.

ASCENDABLE (as-send'ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being ascended.

ASCENDANCE (as-send'äns), **ASCENDANCY** (as-send'än-sl), *n.* Controlling influence.

ASCENDANT (as-send'änt), **ASCENDENT** (as-send'ent), *I. a.* 1. Moving up in space; rising; 2. Superior; predominant. *II. n.* 1. *Astrol.* That point of the ecliptic or that sign of the zodiac which at the time in question is at the eastern horizon; the horoscope. 2. *Arch.* One of the two vertical members of the chambranle of a door or window. 3. Ancestor.

ASCENDENCY (as-send'en-sl), *n.* Same as **ASCENDANCE, ASCENDANCY**.

SYN. Supremacy; control; command; authority; domination; sway; mastery; influence. **ANT.** Subordination; slavery; subjection.

ASCENDIBLE (as-send'i-bl), *a.* Ascendable.

ASCENSION (as-sen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. [A-] Christ's visible ascent to heaven forty days after his resurrection. 3. That which rises, as vapor.—*Ascension day*, 40th day after Easter.

ASCENSIONAL (as-sen'shun-äl), *a.* Pertaining to ascension.

ASCENT (as-sent'), *n.* 1. Act of climbing or rising upward. 2. Path or method of ascending; slope; acclivity. 3. Degree of elevation or acclivity. 4. High place, hill.

ASCERTAIN (as-sēr-tān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ASCER-**

TAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASCERTAINED** (as-sēr-tānd).] Obtain certain knowledge of; determine.

ASCERTAINABLE (as-sēr-tān'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being found out or determined. [L. *ad*, to, and *certus*, sure.]

ASCETIC (as-set'ik), *I. a.* Exclusively rigid; austere; recluse. *II. n.* One rigidly self-denying in religious observances; recluse. [Gr. *askēō*, exercise.]

ASCETICISM (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* Conduct or belief of an ascetic.

ASCIANS (as'si-anz), *n.pl.* Inhabitants of the torrid zone, who at midday of one or two days in the year cast no shadow, the sun being directly overhead. [L. *ascii*; from Gr. *askioi*, pl. of *askios*, without shadow; from *a* priv. and *skia*, shadow.]

ASCIDIA (as-sid'i-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Order of acephalous mollusks; the sea-squirts. [Gr. *askos*, leathern bottle.]

ASCIDIAN (as-sid'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Ascidia*. *II. n.* One of the *Ascidia*; sea-squirt.

ASCIDIUM (as-sid'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* **ASCID'IA.**] *Bot.* Modified leaf, forming a pitcher-like receptacle, which contains a watery secretion, into which insects are lured and drowned. [Gr. *askidion*, dim. of *askos*, bottle or pouch.]

ASCITES (as-si'tēz), *n.* *Pathol.* Abdominal dropsy. [Gr. *askitēs*; *askos*, bottle.]

ASCITIC (as-sit'ik), **ASCITICAL** (as-sit'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to ascites; dropsical.

ASCRIBABLE (as-kri'ba-bi), *a.* That may be ascribed.

ASCRIBE (as-krib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ASCRIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASCRIBED** (as-kribd').] Attribute; impute; assign. [L. *ascribo*; *ad*, to, and *scribo*, write.]

SYN. Attribute; impute; charge; assign; connect; **ANT.** Separate; dissociate; sunder.

ASCRPTION (as-krip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of ascribing. 2. That which is ascribed.

ASEPSIS (a-sep'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* State of being free from septic or blood-poisoning conditions or causes; absence of pathogenic bacteria. [Gr. *a* priv. and *sēpsis*, putrefaction.]

ASEPTIC (a-sep'tik), *a.* Free from or excluding pathogenic bacteria; not liable to putrefaction. [A- (not) and **SEPTIC.**]

ASEPTICISM (a-sep'ti-sizm), *n.* Treatment of wounds, etc., with] aseptic or antiseptic solutions.

ASEPTICIZE (a-sep'ti-siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ASCEP'TICIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASEPTICIZED** (a-sep'ti-sizd).] Treat with an aseptic; cause to become aseptic.

ASEXUAL (a-seks'ū-al), *a.* *Bot.* Without stamina and pistils. [A- (not) and **SEXUAL.**]

ASGARD (as'gård), *n.* *Norse Myth.* The world of the gods, Valhalla being one of its regions; situated in the center of the universe and reached by the bridge Bifrost (rainbow).

ASH (ash), *n.* Well-known timber tree or its wood. [A. S. *æsc*.]

ASH (ash), *n.* Singular of *ashes*, much used in chemistry.

ASHAMED (a-shāmd'), *a.* Affected with shame.

ASHANTI, ASHANTEE (a-shan'tē), *n.* 1. British dependency in West Africa. 2. Native of Ashanti.

ASHERY (ash'ēr-i), *n.* 1. [*pl.* **ASH'ERIES.**] 1. Place for ashes; ash-bin. 2. Place where potash or pearlash is manufactured.

ASHES (ash'ez), *n.pl.* 1. Dust or remains of anything burnt. 2. Remains of the dead; dead body; perished hopes; humiliation. [A. S. *asce*.]

ASHINE (a-shīn'), *a.* Shining; radiant; bright.

ASHLAR (ash'lar), **ASHLER** (ash'iēr), *n.* *Masonry.* 1. Freestone from the quarry. 2. Squared stone for building.—*Nigged ashlar*, stone hewn with a pick instead of with a chisel. [L. *axilla*, armpit.]

ASHORE (a-shōr'), *adv.* On shore; to the shore.

ASHTORETH (ash'tō-reth), *n.* *Bib.* Canaanite god of love; counterpart of Baal.

ASH WEDNESDAY. First day of Lent.

ASHY (ash'i), *a.* Pertaining to, composed of, or like ashes; ash-colored; pale.

ASIA (ā'shi-a), *n.* Largest continent in world; in eastern hemisphere. Area 17,000,000 sq. m.

ASIAN (ā'shan), *a.* Pertaining to Asia; Asiatic.

ASIATIC (ā-shi-at'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining or belonging to Asia. *II. n.* Native of Asia.

ASIDE (a-sid'), *I. adv.* 1. On or to one side; apart; away; off. 2. Privately. *II. n.* Something said or done aside or privately.

ASININE (as'i-nin or as'l-nin), *a.* Of or like an ass; obstinate; stupid.

ASK (ask), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ASK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASKED** (askt).] *I. vt.* 1. Request; solicit; beg. 2. Inquire of or concerning. 3. Require; demand. 4. Invite. *II. vi.* 1. Make inquiry. 2. Make request. [A. S. *ascian*, ask.]

SYN. Adjure; entreat; beseech; crave; supplicate; implore; question; interrogate; claim; demand; pray; petition. **ANT.** Exact; extort; insist.

ASKANCE (a-skans'), **ASKANT** (a-skant'), *adv.* sideways; with disdain or suspicion.

ASKER (ask'ēr), *n.* 1. Interrogator; inquirer. 2. Petitioner.

ASKEW (a-skū'), *adv.* On the skew; awry; askint.

ASLANT (a-siant'), *a.* and *adv.* On the slant; obliquely.

ASLEEP (a-slēp'), *a.* and *adv.* 1. In sleep; sleeping. 2. Having a peculiar numb or prickly feeling.



Ashanti.

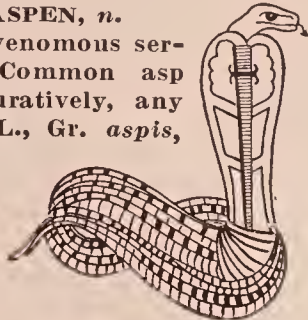
ASLOPE (ă-slôp'), *a.* and *adv.* On the slope; in a sloping or leaning attitude.

ASMODEUS (as-mô-dē'us), *n.* *Heb. Myth.* Evil spirit of vanity; king of devils; destroyer of domestic happiness.

ASP (ăsp), *n.* Same as **ASPEN**, *n.*

ASP (ăsp), *n.* 1. Small venomous serpent of Egypt. 2. Common asp of Europe. 3. Figuratively, any venomous serpent. [L., Gr. *aspis*, *viper*.]

ASPARAGUS (as-par'-ă-gus), *n.* 1. Genus of plants of the lilywort order. 2. [a-] Plant of this genus, especially *Asparagus officinalis*, the tender shoots of which are edible. [L.; Gr. *asparagus*.]



Asp (*Vipera aspis*).

ASPECT (as'pekt), *n.* 1. Appearance; look; mien. 2. View; phase. 3. Position as regards point of view or points of the compass. 4. *Astrol.* Position of one planet as regards another. [L. *ad*, to, and *specio*, look.]

ASPEN (as'pen), *I. a.* Pertaining to or like the aspen; shaking; tremulous. *II. n.* Species of poplar, remarkable for its trembling leaves. [A. S. *æsp*.]

ASPER (as'pēr), *n.* Gr. *Gram.* Sign ('), called *spiritus asper*, or rough breathing, preceding words beginning with a vowel or an *r*, and pronounced as *h*. [L. *asper*, rough.]

ASPERATE (as'pēr-ăt), *vt.* [pr.p. **AS'PERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AS'PERATED**.] Make rough; sound roughly. [L. *aspero*, make rough.]

ASPERITY (as-per'i-tl), *n.* [pl. **ASPER'ITIES**.] 1. Roughness of temper; moroseness; crabbedness. 2. Harshness of sound. 3. That which is harsh or grating. 4. Tartness; sourness. [L. *asperitas*; *asper*, rough.]

ASPERMOUS (as-pēr'mus), **ASPERMATOUS** (as-pēr'mă-tus), *a.* *Bot.* Without seed. [Gr. *a* priv. and *sperma*, seed.]

ASPERSE (as-pērs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ASPER'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASPERSED** (as-pērst').] 1. Defame; spread evil reports concerning; calumniate. 2. Bespatter or besprinkle. [L. *ad*, to, and *spargo*, sprinkle.]

SYN. Defame; traduce; disparage; malign; slander; libel; revile; vilify. **ANT.** Praise; extol; laud; eulogize; defend.

ASPERSION (as-pēr'shun), *n.* 1. Slandorous reflection; calumny; defamation; vilification. 2. Act of sprinkling, or state of being sprinkled.

ASPERSIVE (as-pēr'slv), *a.* Involving aspersions; containing aspersions; calculated to asperse; slanderous.

ASPHALT (as'falt), **ASPHALTUM** (as-fal'tum), *I. n.* A native bitumen of composition used for paving, roofing, flooring, etc. *II. a.* Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of or containing asphalt. [Gr. *asphaltos*.]

ASPHALT (as-falt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ASPHAL'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASPHAL'TED**.] Cover or treat with asphalt.

ASPHALTIC (as-fal'tlk), *a.* Pertaining to asphalt; consisting of asphalt; containing asphalt.

ASPHODEL (as'fo-del), *n.* Plant of the genus *Asphodelus*; day-lily; king's-spear. [L. *asphodelus*; Gr. *asphodelos*.]

ASPHODELUS (as-fod'e-lus), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of plants belonging to the lily family; the asphodels. [L.]

ASPHYXIA (as-flks'i-ă), **ASPHYXY** (as-flks'i), *n.* *Pathol.* Suspended animation; suspension of respiration, as in drowning or from gases, etc. [Gr. *asphyxia*; *a* priv. and *sphyzō*, throb.]

ASPHYXIATE (as-flks'i-ăt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ASPHYX'IATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASPHYX'IATED**.] Cause asphyxiation; suffocate.

ASPHYXIATION (as-flks-i-ă'shun), *n.* Act of producing asphyxia; state of being asphyxiated; suffocation.

ASPHYXY (as-flks'i), *n.* Same as **ASPHYXIA**.

ASPIC (as'pik), *n.* *Bot.* French name of the *Lavendula spica*, the plant which yields the oil of spike. [Fr. *aspic*, asp.]

ASPIC (as'pik), *n.* Savory jelly containing chopped meat or eggs. [Fr.]

ASPIRANT (as-pir'ant), *I. a.* Aspiring. *II. n.* One who aspires; candidate.

ASPIRATE (as'pi-răt), *vt.* [pr.p. **AS'PIRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AS'PIRATED**.] 1. Pronounce with a full breath, so as to prefix the sound of *h* to the vowel aspirated. 2. Mark with an asper. 3. Draw out by aspiration or suction. [L. *aspiratus*, *p.p.* of *aspiro*, to breathe; from *ad*, to, and *spiro*, breathe.]

ASPIRATE (as'pi-răt), *I. n.* 1. Letter *h*, or its aspirated sound. 2. Mark of aspiration; asper. *II. a.* Pronounced with an aspirated or *h* sound.

ASPIRATED (as'pi-ră-ted), *a.* Same as **ASPIRATE**, *a.*

ASPIRATION (as-pl-ră'shun), *n.* 1. Act of aspiring. 2. Inspiration; sigh. 3. That to which one aspires. 4. Act of aspiring.

SYN. Ambition; emulation; aim; goal.

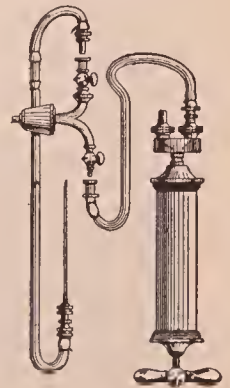
ANT. Indifference; humility; contentment.

ASPIRATOR (as'pi-ră-tūr), *n.*

1. *Chem.* Apparatus for producing a suction current of air or gas. 2. *Surg.* Exploratory instrument for drawing off the fluid contents of tumors, etc.

ASPIRATORY (as-pi-ră-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to aspiration or breathing.

ASPIRE (as-pir'), *vi.* [pr.p. **ASPIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASPIRED** (as-pird').] 1. Aim at rising to some high object of attainment; have



Aspirator.

an earnest desire for something great, socially, politically, intellectually, morally, or spiritually. 2. Rise higher; tower. [L. *aspiro*; from *ad*, to, and *spiro*, breathe.]

ASPIRER (as-pîr'ēr), *n.* One who aspires.

ASPIRING (as-pîr'ing), *a.* 1. Ambitious. 2. Towering. 3. Acting by suction.

ASQUINT (a-skwin't'), *adv.* With the eye directed to one side, obliquely, not in the direct line of vision.

ASS (às), *n.* 1. Quadruped of the equine genus, distinguished from the most nearly allied animals by its long ears, the tuft at the end of the tail, and the black stripe on the shoulders. 2. Dull stupid fellow; dolt. [A. S. *assa*.]

ASSAGAI

(as'a-gî),

ASSEGAY

(as'e-gî),

n. Missile

weapon,

like a javelin,

made

of hard wood tipped with iron. It is used for either throwing or thrusting by the Kaffirs, Zulus, and other South African tribes in war. [Pg. *azagaia*.]

ASSAI (äs-sä'ē), *adv.* *Music.* Very; as, *largo assai*, very slow; *presto assai*, very quick. [It.].

ASSAIL (as-sāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASSAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSAILED (as-säld').] 1. Attack in a hostile manner; assault. 2. Attack by word or writing; censure. 3. Attack morally, as by using means to swerve one from rectitude or duty. 4. Strike against or fall upon rudely; as, *assail* the ears with a deafening noise. [L. *ad*, to, and *salio*, rush.]

ASSAILABLE (as-sāl'a-bl), *a.* That may be assailed.

ASSAILANT (as-sāl'ant), *I. a.* Attacking; assaulting. *II. n.* One who assails.

ASSAPAN (as-a-pan'), *n.* Flying squirrel. [Am. Ind.].

ASSASSIN (as-sas'in), *n.* One who murders by secret or sudden assault; one who kills by surprise, or attempts to do so. [Fr.; from Ar. *Hashshāshīn*, a sect of fanatics who fortified themselves to deeds of murder with hashish.]

ASSASSINATE (as-sas'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSAS'SINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSAS'SINATED.] *I. vt.* Murder by secret or sudden assault; kill by surprise. *II. vi.* Commit violent, secret, or cowardly murder.

ASSASSINATION (as-sas-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act of assassinating; murder by violent, secret or cowardly means.

ASSASSINATOR (as-sas'i-nā-tūr), *n.* Assassin.

ASSAULT (as-sält'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASSAULT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSAULT'ED.] 1. Make a hostile attack upon with material weapon or weapons.

2. Attack by writing against; or by calumniating in any way; assall. 3. Do to that which is intended to injure; threaten with injury. [L. *L. assalto*; from L. *ad*, to, and *salio*, leap.]

SYN. Attack; assall; charge; buffet; beat. **ANT.** Defend; shield; guard; protect.

ASSAULT (as-sält'), *n.* 1. Attack, physical or verbal. 2. *Mil.* An attack by storm.

ASSAULTABLE (as-sält'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being taken by assault; assailable.

ASSAULTER (as-sält'ēr), *n.* One who makes an assault; assailant.

ASSAY (as-sä'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSAYED (as-säd').] *I. vt.* Test by an assay. 2. Attempt (anything); try the practicability of by the test of experience. 3. *Metal.* Determine the amount of a particular metal in an ore, alloy, etc.; subject to an assay. *II. vi.* Show as a result of assaying. [O. Fr. *assayer*; from L. *L. exagium*; from L. *exigo*, prove.]

ASSAY (as-sä'), *n.* 1. Determination of what percentage of a metal, especially a precious one, is in any particular ore or alloy. 2. The ore or alloy thus tested or assayed.

ASSAYER (as-sä'ēr), *n.* One who assays; officer of the mint, whose function it is to test the purity of the precious metals used for coin.

ASSEMBLAGE (as-sem'blaj), *n.* 1. Act of assembling or fitting. 2. Collection of persons or things.

ASSEMBLE (as-sem'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSEMBLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSEMBLED (as-sem'bld).] *I. vt.* 1. Call or bring together; collect; convene. 2. Fit together. *II. vi.* Meet; congregate. [Fr. *assembler*; from L. *ad*, to, and *similis*, similar, like.]

ASSEMBLY (as-sem'bli), *n.* [*pl.* ASSEMBLIES.] 1. Collection of individuals in the same place for a purpose. 2. *Mil.* Signal, such as the beating of a drum, or call upon the bugle, summoning troops to form ranks.—*General Assembly.* 1. Congress of the United States, or the legislature of a state. 2. Supreme ecclesiastical court of the Presbyterians.

SYN. Assemblage; meeting; congregation; collection; company; group; congress; convention; convocation; conclave; synod; caucus. **ANT.** Dispersion; dissolution; disunion; disruption.

ASSEMBLYMAN (as-sem'bli-man), *n.* [*pl.* ASSEMBLYMEN.] Member of a General Assembly.

ASSENT (as-sent'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ASSENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSENT'ED.] 1. Admit (a statement, proposition, or opinion), to be true. 2. Consent (to a proposal affecting one's interests). [L. *as* (*ad*), to, and *sentio*, feel.]

SYN. Acquiesce; concur; agree; approve; accept; comply; consent. **ANT.** Dissent; disagree; differ; question; refuse; deny; object; demur; protest; secede.

ASSENT (as-sent'), *n.* 1. Act of admitting the truth of any statement, opinion, etc. 2. Accord; agreement. 3. Consent; approval; sanction.

ASSENTATION (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* Hypocritical assent; pretended concurrence.

ASSENTER (as-sent'ēr), *n.* One who assents to anything.

ASSENTIENT (as-sen'shent), *I. a.* Assenting to. *II. n.* One who assents to.

ASSENTINGLY (as-sent'ing-li), *adv.* In such a manner as to express or imply assent.

ASSERT (as-sērt'), *vt. pr.p. ASSERT'ING; p.t. and p.p. ASSERT'ED.* 1. Affirm; declare positively; aver. 2. Maintain or vindicate by actions or words, as one's claim or title to. [*L. assertus*; from *ad*, to, and *sero*, join or bind together.]

SYN. Declare; affirm; allege; aver; asseverate; avow; avouch; defend; profess; protest; claim. **ANT.** Deny; contradict; controvert; waive; abandon; contravene; repudiate; oppose; retract.

ASSERTER (as-sērt'ēr), **ASSERTOR** (as-sērt'ūr), *n.* One who asserts.

ASSERTION (as-sēr'shun), *n.* 1. Positive declaration; affirmation. 2. Statement unsupported by facts. 3. Maintenance of (one's right, title, etc.).

ASSERTIVE (as-sērt'iv), *a.* With strong assertion; dogmatical; peremptory.

ASSERTOR (as-sērt'ūr), *n.* Asserter.

ASSERTORY (as-sērt'o-ri), *a.* Involving an assertion; designed to support an assertion.

ASSESS (as-ses'), *vt. [pr.p. ASSESS'ING; p.t. and p.p. ASSESSED (as-sest').]* 1. Fix by authority the portion of (a tax which is to be paid). 2. Charge with any sum as a due or share. 3. Estimate the value of, as in case of property condemned for public use. 4. *Law.* Fix the amount of (damages, costs, etc.), in a law case. [*L. assideo*; from *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit.]

ASSESSABLE (as-ses'a-bl), *a.* Subject to assessment.

ASSESSMENT (as-ses'ment), *n.* 1. Act of assessing. 2. Sum assessed.

ASSESSOR (as-ses'ūr), *n.* Public official whose duty is to assess people or property for the purpose of taxation.

ASSESSORIAL (as-ses-sō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to an assessor.

ASSET (as'et), *n.* Article or item included in one's assets.

ASSETS (as'ets), *n.pl.* Available property, as for the payment of debts, etc. [*Fr. assez*, enough.]

ASSEVERATE (as-sev'ēr-āt), *vt. [pr.p. ASSEV'ERATING; p.t. and p.p. ASSEV'ERATED.]* Declare seriously or solemnly. [*L. asseveratus*, *p.p.* of *assevero*; from *ad*, to, and *severus*, serious.]

ASSEVERATION (as-sev-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act

of asseverating, or positively asserting anything. 2. Positive affirmation or assertion.

ASSIBILATE (as-slb'i-lāt), *vt. [pr.p. ASSIB'ILATING; p.t. and p.p. ASSIB'ILATED.]* 1. Utter with a sibilant sound. 2. Change into a sibilant.

ASSIDUITY (as-si-dū'l-ti), *n.* Constant or close application; persistency.

ASSIDUOUS (as-sid'ū-us), *a.* Constant in application; diligent. [*L. ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit.]

SYN. Sedulous; unwearied; persevering; indefatigable; zealous; persistent; industrious; attentive; laborious; constant; unremitting. **ANT.** Indolent; supine; listless; idle; sluggish; slothful; careless; inconstant; broken; interrupted.

ASSIDUOUSLY (as-sid'ū-us-ly), *adv.* Diligently.

ASSIDUOUSNESS (as-sid'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being assiduous; assiduity.

ASSIGN (as-sin') *v. [pr.p. ASSIGN'ING; p.t. and p.p. ASSIGNED (as-sind').]* *I. vt.* 1. Allot; apportion. 2. Fix; specify; designate; appoint. 3. Allege; point out. 4. Transfer. *II. vi.* Make an assignment. [*L. assigno*; from *ad*, to, and *signum*, mark.]

ASSIGN (as-sin'), *n.* Person to whom the property or interest of another is or may be transferred or assigned.

ASSIGNABILITY (as-sin-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being assigned.

ASSIGNABLE (as-sin'a-bl), *a.* That may be assigned.

ASSIGNAT (as'sig-nat or ā-sē-nyā'), *n.* Paper currency issued by the French revolutionary government (1789-'96), for the security of which public lands were assigned; hence the name.

ASSIGNATION (as-sig-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Appointment to meet. 3. Assignment.

ASSIGNEE (as-in-ē'), *n.* One to whom a right or property is assigned.—*Assignees in bankruptcy*, persons to whom a bankrupt's estate is assigned for the benefit of creditors.

ASSIGNER (as-sin'ēr), *n.* Assignor.

ASSIGNMENT (as-sin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of assigning. 2. Thing assigned. 3. Writing by which something is assigned.

ASSIGNOR (as-in-ār'), *n.* One who assigns; assigner.

ASSIMILABLE (as-sim'l-lā-bl), *a.* That may be assimilated.

ASSIMILATE (as-sim'l-lāt), *v. [pr.p. ASSIM'ILATING; p.t. and p.p. ASSIM'ILATED.]* *I. vt.* 1. Bring to a likeness. 2. Convert into a like organic substance. *II. vi.* 1. Become similar. 2. Be converted into the substance of an animal or plant. [*L. assimilatus*, *p.p.* of *assimilo*, make like; from *ad*, to, and *similis*, like.]

SYN. Imitate; copy; resemble; simulate. **ANT.** Vary; modify; diversify; change.

ASSIMILATION (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act

or process, of assimilating. 2. State of being assimilated.

ASSIMILATIVE (as-sim'i-lā-tiv), *a.* Assimilating; having the power of assimilating.

ASSINIBOIA (as-in-i-boi'a), *n.* Division of N. W. Territory, Canada, North of Montana and N. Dakota, U. S. Area 90,000 sq. m.

ASSIST (as-sist'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSIST'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Help; aid; succor; support; relieve. 2. Act as an assistant. II. *vi.* Give help or aid; be of service. [L. *assistō*, stand by; *ad*, to, and *sisto*, *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Aid; help; befriend; succor; sustain. **ANT.** Oppose; resist; discourage; thwart; obstruct; cumber; hamper.

ASSISTANCE (as-sist'āns), *n.* Help; aid; support; coöperation.

ASSISTANT (as-sist'ant), I. *a.* Aiding; helping; auxiliary. II. *n.* One who assists; subordinate; auxiliary.

ASSIZE (as-siz'), *n.* 1. Court of justice; session of court. 2. Ordinance regulating weight, measure of certain articles of consumption, or the weight, measure, or price itself. [Fr. *assise*; from L. *assideo*; *ad*, to, and *sedeo*, sit.]

ASSIZE (as-siz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASSIZ'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSIZED (as-sizd').] Weigh; measure; appraise; estimate; probe.

ASSIZER (as-sī'zēr), *n.* Appraiser or inspector of weights and measures.

ASSOCIABILITY (as-sō-shi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being associable.

ASSOCIABLE (as-sō'shi-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being brought into association. 2. *Pathol.* Liable to affection through sympathy with other parts.

ASSOCIATE (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSO'CIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSO'CIATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Join in company, as a friend, companion, or confederate. 2. Bring together; combine; ally; unite; blend; connect in thought or otherwise, as may be done with feelings, mental conception, or material substances. II. *vi.* Keep, or be in, company; join in association; unite in action. [L. *associatus*, *p.p.* of *associo*; from *ad*, to, and *socio*, unite.]

ASSOCIATE (as-sō'shi-āt), I. *a.* Joined or connected with. II. *n.* One who or that which associates or is associated; companion; partner.

SYN. Comrade; chum; mate; colleague; friend; fellow; helpmate; consort. **ANT.** Opponent; rival; competitor; antagonist; foe; enemy.

ASSOCIATION (as-sō-shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of associating. 2. Connection, as of ideas. 3. Society formed for promoting some object; corporation; partnership.—*Association of ideas*, connection in the mind, especially in matters relating to memory, between two ideas, so that one tends to recall the other.

SYN. Union; connection; alliance; com-

pany; society; partnership; community; fellowship; companionship; fraternity. **ANT.** Disunion; disconnection; estrangement; separation; severance; solitude; individuality; scattering; dispersion; independence.

ASSONANCE (as'o-nāns), *n.* Quality of being assonant.

ASSONANT (as'o-nant), *a.* Having a resemblance of sound.—*Assonant rhymes*, those in which the syllables contain the corresponding vowel sounds to the neglect of the consonants. [L. *ad*, to, and *sono*, sound.]

ASSORT (as-sart'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSORT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Distribute into sorts; classify. 2. Furnish with articles so distributed. II. *vi.* Suit; agree; match; be in harmony. [L. *ad*, to, and *sors*, lot.]

SYN. Arrange; dispose; place; form; distribute; allot; file; tabulate. **ANT.** Derange; misplace; disorganize; involve; tangle; scatter; entangle; mix; shuffle.

ASSORTMENT (as-sart'ment), *n.* 1. Act of assorting. 2. Quantity of things assorted. 3. Class in which something is assorted.

ASSUAGE (as-swāj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSUA'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSUAGED (as-swājd').] I. *vt.* Allay; soothe; mitigate; appease; diminish. II. *vi.* Abate; subside. [O. Fr. *assouager*; from L. *ad*, to, and *suavis*, sweet.]

SYN. Soften; ease; lessen; calm; compose; relieve; tranquilize; attemper. **ANT.** Aggravate; increase; exasperate; excite; stimulate; incite; provoke; inflame.

ASSUAGEMENT (as-swāj'ment), *n.* Act of assuaging; state of being assuaged.

ASSUASIVE (as-swā'siv), *a.* Assuaging; mitigating; soothing.

ASSUMABLE (as-sū'mā-bl), *a.* Capable of being assumed.

ASSUME (as-sūm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ASSU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSUMED (as-sūmd').] I. *vt.* 1. Take upon one's self. 2. Take for granted. 3. Arrogate. 4. Pretend to possess. II. *vi.* Be arrogant or presumptuous. [L. *assumo*; from *ad*, to, and *sumo*, take.]

ASSUMED (as-sūmd'), *a.* Pretended; fictitious; hypocritical.

ASSUMER (as-sū'mēr), *n.* One who assumes.

ASSUMING (as-sū'ming), *a.* Pretentious; arrogant; presumptuous; self-confident.

ASSUMPSIT (as-sump'sit), *n. Law.* 1. Verbal promise made by one, or which he may in justice be held to have made indirectly. 2. Action at law brought for the enforcement of such a promise, express or implied.

ASSUMPTION (as-sump'shun), *n.* 1. Act of assuming. 2. State of being assumed. 3. Thing taken for granted without proof. 4. A taking-up bodily into heaven; ascension.

ASSUMPTIVE (as-sump'tiv), *a.* That is or may be assumed.

ASSUMPTIVELY (as-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In an assumptive manner.

ASSURANCE (ə-shör'ans), *n.* 1. Positive promise or declaration. 2. Confidence. 3. Impudence. 4. Insurance.

SYN. Assertion; declaration; protestation; promise; engagement; conviction; persuasion; security; certainty; boldness; self-reliance; effrontery; presumption.

ANT. Distrust; timidity; bashfulness; misgiving; diffidence.

ASSURE (ə-shör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASSUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASSURED (ə-shörd').] 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Give confidence. 3. Tell positively. 4. Insure. [*Fr. assurer*—*L. ad, to, and securus, safe.*]

ASSURED (ə-shörd'), *a.* 1. Certain; undoubting; confident. 2. Impudent. 3. Insured.

ASSUREDLY (ə-shör'ed-li), *adv.* Certainly; undoubtedly.

ASSUREDNESS (ə-shör'ed-nes), *n.* Assurance; certainty.

ASSURER (ə-shör'ēr), *n.* 1. One who inspires with confidence, or endeavors to do so. 2. One who insures a person's life or property.

ASSURGENT (as-sūr'jent), *a. Bot.* Rising in a curve or arch. [*L. ad, to, and surgo, rise.*]

ASSURINGLY (ə-shör'ing-li), *adv.* In a way to create assurance.

ASSYRIAN (as-sir'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Assyria. *II. n.* Native of Assyria.

ASTARTE (as-tär'te), *n. Phen. Myth.* Goddess of the moon.

ASTER (as'tēr), *n.* Genus of plants with compound flowers, resembling stars. 2. [*a-*] Any plant of this genus. [*Gr. astēr, star.*]

ASTERIAL (as-tē'ri-əl), *n.* Star-like.

ASTERIIDÆ (as-te-rī'-i-dē), *n.pl.* Family of animals belonging to the class *Echinodermata*; the starfishes [*Gr. asterios, starred.*]

ASTERID (as'tēr-id), **ASTERIID** (as-tē'ri-id), *n.* One of the *Asteriidæ*; starfish.

ASTERISK (as'tēr-isk), *n.* 1. Star-like mark (*) used in printing to refer to a note, or denote omission. 2. Anything of the form of a star. [*Gr. asteriskos, dim. of astēr, star.*]

ASTERISM (as'tēr-izm), *n.* 1. Group of stars. 2. Group of asterisks.

ASTERIUM (as-tē'ri-um), *n.* Element found only in the hottest stars. [*Gr. astēr, star.*]

ASTERN (ə-stērn'), *adv.* Toward or at the hinder part of a ship.

ASTEROID (as'tēr-old), *I. a. Astron.* Presenting the aspect of a star. *II. n.* One of the more than 465 minor planets between the orbits

of Mars and Jupiter. [*Gr. astēr, star, and eidos, form.*]

ASTEROIDAL (as-tēr-old'al), *a.* 1. Relating to the asteroids. 2. One of the *Asteroidæ*.

ASTEROIDEA (as-tēr-oi'de-a), *n.pl. Zool.* Order of echinoderms, embracing the true starfishes.

ASTHENIA (as-the-nī'a), **ASTHENY** (as'the-ni), *n. Pathol.* Debility; weakness. [*Gr. a priv. and sthenos, strength.*]

ASTHENIC (as-then'ik), *I. a.* Debilitated. *II. n.* One affected with asthenia.

ASTHMA (as'mə or ast'mə), *n. Pathol.* Difficulty in breathing, recurring in paroxysms; spasm of the bronchial mucous membranes. [*Gr. asthma, panting; from aō, blow.*]

ASTHMATIC (as-mat'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to asthma. *II. n.* Person affected with, or suffering from, asthma.

ASTIGMATIC (as-tig-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or characterized by, astigmatism.

ASTIGMATISM (as-tig'mə-tizm), *n. Pathol.* Defect in the focus of the eye. [*Gr. a priv. and stigma, point.*]

ASTIR (ə-stēr'), *adv. and a.* Stirring; active; in motion; in commotion.

ASTOMATOUS (ə-stō'mə-tus), *a.* Having no mouth. [*Gr. a priv. and stoma, genit. stomatos, mouth.*]

ASTOMOUS (as'to-mus), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Without a mouth; astomatous. 2. *Bot.* Without breathing-pores; as mosses whose capsules have no aperture. [*Gr. astomos; a priv. and stoma, mouth.*]

ASTONISH (as-ton'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASTON'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASTONISHED (as-ton'isht).] 1. Inspire suddenly with amazement; amaze. 2. Astound. [*A-, intensive, and A. S. stunan, stun.*]

SYN. Astound; startle; frighten; surprise.

ANT. Expect; anticipate; await; foresee.

ASTONISHING (as-ton'ish-ing), *a.* Fitted to astonish; very wonderful; amazing.

ASTONISHINGLY (as-ton'ish-ing-li), *adv.* In an astonishing manner.

ASTONISHMENT (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* State of being astonished; amazement.

SYN. Amazement; bewilderment; awe; wonder; surprise. **ANT.** Indifference; coolness; anticipation; expectancy; calculation.

ASTOUND (as-tound'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ASTOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ASTOUND'ED.] Strike dumb with amazement. [*A. S. astundian.*]

SYN. Astonish; amaze; dumfound; startle; electrify; stun; petrify; bewilder; shock. **ANT.** Allay; compose; calm; pacify; appease; mollify.

ASTR, ASTRO, stem. Used in English words derived from the Greek, signifying star, as in *astral, disastrous, astronomy, etc.* [*Gr. astron, star.*]

ASTRADDLE (ə-strad'l), *adv.* Astride.

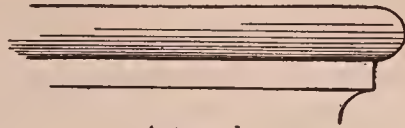


Aster.

ASTRÆA (as-trē'ā), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis.

ASTRAGAL (as'-tra-gal), *n.* 1.

Arch. Small semi-circular molding, with a fillet beneath it,



Astragal.

which surrounds a column in the form of a ring, separating the shaft from the capital. 2. *Anat.* One of the bones belonging to the tarsus; ankle, or sling bone. [Gr. *astragalos*.]

ASTRAKHAN (as'tra-kan), *n.* 1. Sheepskin with a curly wool, obtained from young lambs of a variety of sheep found in Astrakhan, Russia, and in Persia and Syria. 2. Rough fabric with a pile in imitation of the sheepskin.

ASTRAL (as'tral), *a.* 1. Of, like, or pertaining to the stars; starry. 2. *Theos.* Of a super-sensible substance, as an *astral* body, or spirit. [L. *astralis*.]

ASTRAY (a-strā'), *I. adv.* Out of the right path or way; out of the path of moral rectitude. *II. a.* Wandering. [O. Fr. *estraier*; L. *extra*, beyond, and *vago*, stray.]

ASTRICT (as-trikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ASTRICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASTRICT'ED**.] Bind fast; contract; astringe. [L. *strictus*, *p.p.* of *stringo*. See **ASTRINGENT**.]

ASTRICTION (as-strik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of binding closely. 2. State of being so bound. 3. That which binds closely.

ASTRICTIVE (as-trikt'iv), *a.* Binding; astringent.

ASTRICTORY (as-trik'to-ri), *a.* Contracting or binding.

ASTRIDE (a-strid'), *adv.* and *prep.* 1. With the legs stretched apart. 2. With one leg on each side of, as when a man is on horseback; with any similar disposition of parts, as when eyeglasses are worn on the nose; astraddle.

ASTRINGE (as-trinj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ASTRING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ASTRINGED** (as-trinj'd').] Draw together; bind. [L. *stringo*; from *ad*, to, and *stringo*, bind.]

ASTRINGENCY (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* Quality of being astringent.

ASTRINGENT (as-trin'jent), *I. a.* 1. Binding; contracting; constipative; styptic. 2. Austere; harsh; stern. *II. n. Med.* Any substance that produces contraction of the muscular fiber, as alum, tannin, etc.

ASTRO, *stem.* Signifying star. [See **ASTR.**]

ASTROITE (as'tro-it), *n.* Precious stone of star-like crystals of a pale blue color. [L. *astroites*, star-like.]

ASTROLABE (as'tro-lāb), *n.* 1. Instrument formerly used for taking the altitude of a star or other celestial body at sea. 2. Planisphere. [**ASTRO**, and Gr. *lambanō*, take.]

ASTROLOGER (as-trol'o-jēr), *n.* One versed in astrology.

ASTROLOGIC (as-trol'oj'lk), **ASTROLOGICAL** (as-trol'oj'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or practicing astrology.

ASTROLOGY (as-trol'o-ji), *n.* Pseudo science which pretends to foretell future events by studying the position of the stars, and ascertaining their alleged influence upon human destiny. [**ASTR** and **-OLOGY**.]

ASTROMETRY (as-trom'e-tri), *n.* Branch of astronomy which treats of the apparent positions and magnitudes of the stars. [**ASTRO** and **-METRY**.]

ASTRONOMER (as-tron'o-mēr), *n.* One versed in astronomy.

ASTRONOMIC (as-tro-nom'ik), **ASTRONOMICAL** (as-tro-nom'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to astronomy; in accordance with the methods of astronomy.

ASTRONOMICALLY (as-tro-nom'ik-əl-i); *adv.* In an astronomical manner.

ASTRONOMY (as-tron'o-mi), *n.* Science which treats of the stars and other celestial bodies, their distances, magnitudes, masses, composition, motions and all that is discoverable regarding them. [**ASTRO** and **-NOMY**.]

ASTUTE (as-tūt'), *a.* Of keen discernment; knowing; shrewd. [L. *astutus*, from *astus*, craft.]

SYN. Skilled; subtle; artful; sagacious; discerning; penetrating; cunning; keen; sharp; wily; crafty. **ANT.** Dull; unobserving; stolid; asinine; blind.

ASTUTELY (as-tūt'li), *adv.* In an astute manner; shrewdly.

ASTUTENESS (as-tūt'nes), *n.* Quality of being astute.

ASUNDER (a-sun'dēr), *adv.* Into parts; into different places; in a divided state; apart.

ASYLUM (a-si'lum), *n.* 1. Place of retreat and security. 2. Institution for the care and relief of the afflicted of any class, as the deaf and dumb, blind, insane, etc. 3. Originally, place of refuge for criminals and others likely to be pursued. [Gr. *asylon*; a priv. and *sylon*, right of seizure.]

ASYMMETRIC (a-sim-met'rik), **ASYMMETRICAL** (a-sim-met'rik-əl), *a.* Without symmetry.

ASYMMETRY (a-sim'e-tri), *n.* Want of symmetry; want of proportion. [Gr. *asymmetria*; from a priv. and *symmetria*, symmetry.]

ASYMPTOTE (as'im-tōt), *n. Geom.* Line which approaches continually nearer and nearer to some curve, whose asymptote it is said to be, without ever meeting it. It is a property appertaining to the hyperbolic curve. [Gr. *asymptōtos*; a priv., *syn*, together, and *piptō*, fall.]

ASYMPTOTIC (as'im-tot'ik), **ASYMPTOTICAL** (as'im-tot'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to an asymptote; perpetually approaching anything, but never meeting it.

ASYNCHRONOUS (a-sing'krō-nus), *a.* Non-concordance as to time. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *chronos*, time.]

ASYNDETON (a-sin'de-ton), *n.* *Rhet.* Omission of the conjunction in order to render the expression more forcible, as in Latin *veni, vidi, vici*, "I came, I saw, I conquered," instead of *veni, vidi, et vici*, "I came, I saw, and I conquered." [L., from Gr., *a* priv., *syn*, together, and *deō*, bind.]

ASYSTOLE (a-sis'to-iē), *n.* *Pathol.* Condition in heart disease in which the muscular contraction of the heart is too feeble to drive the blood freely from the ventricles. [A- (not) and **SYSTOLE**.]

AT (at), *prep.* 1. Denoting nearness to in place or in time; in immediate proximity to; in; within; occupying as a habitation; on; upon; in a position, attitude, state, or condition, as *at* rest; upon the point or happening of; on the arrival of. 2. Denoting motion toward any person, place, or thing, in place or in time; denoting also motion through any place. 3. Denoting the effect produced by proximity or relation of one person or thing to another in place and in time; causation; operation upon; in consequence of; on the part of. 4. Denoting degree, rate, value, consideration, etc.; to the extent of; up to; for the amount of [A. S. *æt*.]

AT-, *prefix.* To; euphonic form of **AD-** before *t*. [See **AD-**.]

ATABAL (at'a-bal), *n.* Kind of tabor or drum used by the Moors. [Sp. *atabal*, kettic-drum.]

ATALANTA (at-a-ian'ta), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A princess of Scypos, who was a very swift runner.

ATAMAN (at'a-man), *n.* Cossack chief; hetman. [Russ.]

ATAUNT (a-tänt'), **ATAUNTO** (a-tänt'ō), *adv.* *Naut.* In the state of being fully rigged. [Fr. *autant*.]

ATAVISM (at'a-vizm), *n.* Recurrence of a peculiarity of an ancestor; reversion. [L. *atavus*, ancestor; from *avus*, grandfather.]

ATAXIA (a-taks'i-a), **ATAXY** (a-taks'i), *n.* *Pathol.* Irregularity in the functions of the body, or in the course of a disease. [Gr. *ataxia*; from *a* priv. and *tass*, arrange.]

ATAXIC (a-taks'ik), *a.* Pertaining to *ataxia*.

ATAXY (a-taks'i), *n.* Same as **ATAXIA**.

ATE (āt), *v.* Past tense of **EAT**.

ATE (ā'tē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Zeus and goddess of infatuation, seduction and reckless crime. She was hurled by Zeus to earth, as a punishment, but the force with which she was thrown was insufficient to allow her to actually touch the earth itself; and she is supposed to continue hovering over the head of mankind in order to work her mischief on earth.

-**ATE**, *suffix.* 1. As a termination in adjectives it is equivalent to *-ed*; as, *animate* (adjective),

the same as *animated*. 2. As a termination in verbs it signifies to make, to act, or to do. 3. As a termination in nouns it usually signifies office or function; in chemical terms it is used in naming salts formed from acids whose names end in *-ic*; thus from acetic acid come *acetates*. [O. Fr. *-at*; from L. *-atus*.]

ATELIER (ä-tä-lyä'), *n.* Studio; workshop. [Fr.]

A TEMPO (ä tem'pō), *Music.* In strict time. [Fr.]

ATHABASKA (ath-a-bas'ka), *n.* Division of N. W. Territory, Canada. Area 25,300 sq. m.

ATHEISM (ä'thē-izm), *n.* Denial of the existence of God; disbelief in a Creator. [Gr. *atheos*; from *a* priv. and *theos*, god.]

ATHEIST (ä'thē-ist), *n.* One who adheres to Atheism.

ATHEISTIC (ä-thē-is'tik), **ATHEISTICAL** (ä-thē-is'tik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to atheism.

ATHENE (a-thē'nē), **ATHENA** (a-thē'na), *n.* Greek name of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, war and science; Athens' tutelary deity.

ATHENEUM, **ATHENÆUM** (atn-e-nē'um), *n.* Public institution for lectures, reading, etc. [Gr. *Athēnaion*, temple of Athena.]

ATHENIAN a-thē'ni-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Athens, Greece, or its institutions. *II. n.* Citizen of Athens.

ATHENS (ath'enz), *n.* Capital of Greece.

ATHIRST (a-thērst'), *a.* Thirsty; eager for.

ATHLETE (ath'lēt), *n.* 1. One skilled in physical exercises. 2. One vigorous and active. [Gr. *athlētēs*, contestant for a prize in the public games; *athlon*, prize.]

ATHLETIC (ath-let'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of athletics. 2. Pertaining to or like an athlete; strong; robust; vigorous.

ATHLETICALLY (ath-let'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In an athletic manner.

ATHLETICS (ath-let'iks), *n.* 1. Loosely, all forms of physical exercise, out-door games, etc. 2. Technically, track and field contests. Track contests are those of running, hurdling and walking, while field contests include jumping, weight-throwing and pole-vaulting. 3. System of physical training and exercises.

ATHOR (ä'thar), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* [See **HATHOR**.] Egyptian equivalent for the Greek goddess Aphrodite.

ATHWART (a-thwart'), *I. prep.* Across. *II. adv.* Sidewise; in a manner to cross and perplex. [See **THWART**.]

ATILT (a-tilt'), *I. adv.* In the manner of a titler; as if thrusting at an antagonist. *II. a.* In the position of a barrel raised or tilted, so as to make its contents run out.

-**ATION**, *suffix.* Signifies: 1. The act of. 2. The state of being. 3. That which.

ATLANTA (at-ian'ta), *n.* Capital of Georgia.

ATLANTEAN (at-lan'te-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Atlas. 2. Strong; capable of bearing great

weight. Used chiefly of shoulders. 3. Pertaining to the fabled Atlantis.

ATLANTES (at-lan'tēz), *n.pl.* *Arch.* Colossal statues of men used instead of pillars to support an entablature. [Gr. *Atlantes*, pl. of *Atlas*.]

ATLANTIC (at-lan'tik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to the ocean so designated. 2. Pertaining to Atlas. 3. Pertaining to the fabled island of Atlantis. *II. n.* Atlantic Ocean, between America and Europe and Africa, 10,000 m. long; 3,000 m. wide; average depth about 13,000 ft. [Gr. *Atlantikos*, pertaining to Atlas.]

ATLANTIS (at-lan'tis), *n.* Fabled island in the Atlantic Ocean, north-west of Africa, mentioned by Plato and other ancient writers.

ATLAS (at'las, *n.* 1. Collection of maps in a volume. 2. Work which presents a subject in a tabular form, as a historical atlas. 3. Rich satin fabric, manufactured in the Orient. 4. *Anat.* First vertebra of the neck, the one on which the head is balanced. 5. Large size of paper. 6. Large olive-green beetle. 7. [A-] *Greek Myth.* A Titan who was fabled to bear the world on his shoulders; hence one who sustains a great burden. [L.; from Gr. *Atlas*.]

ATMOLOGY (at-mol'o-ji), *n.* Science which treats of atmospheric vapor. [Gr. *atmos*, vapor, and *-LOGY*.]

ATMOMETER (at-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the quantity of fluid evaporated in a given time. [Gr. *atmos*, vapor, and *-METER*.]

ATMOSPHERE (at'mos-fēr), *n.* 1. Gaseous envelope surrounding the earth. 2. Gaseous envelope of any planet or other celestial body. 3. Any pervading intellectual, moral, religious, or other influence by which one is surrounded. 4. Unit of gaseous or fluid pressure equal to 14.73 pounds per square inch. [Gr. *atmos*, vapor, and *sphaira*, sphere.]

ATMOSPHERIC (at-mos-fer'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the atmosphere.

ATOLL (a-tol' or at'ol), *n.* Coral island, consisting of a ring of coral surrounding a central lagoon. [Malayan.]

ATOM (at'um), *n.* 1. *Physics.* Hypothetical particle of matter, until recently supposed to be indivisible, but which is now held to consist of a large number of separable component parts, called *electrons* or *corpuscles*. 2. *Chem.* Combining unit of an element. 3. Anything extremely small. [Gr. *atomos*; a priv. and *temnō*, cut.]

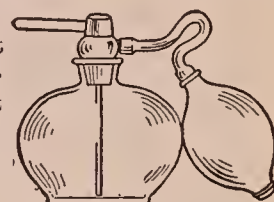
ATOMIC (a-tom'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to an atom or atoms; consisting of atoms; like an atom; extremely minute.—*Atomic weight*, the weight of an atom of any element compared with that of hydrogen, which is regarded as unity.

ATOMICITY (at-um-is'i-ti), *n.* *Chem.* Combining capacity of an element.

ATOMIZATION (at-um-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of atomizing.

ATOMIZE (at'um-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AT'OMIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ATOMIZED (at'om-izd).] Reduce to atoms; pulverize; spray.

ATOMIZER (at'um-i-zēr), *n.* One who or that which atomizes; specifically, an instrument for reducing a liquid into a spray.



Atomizer.

ATONABLE (a-tō'nā-bl), *a.* That may be atoned.

ATONE (a-tōn'), *v.* [*pr.p.*

ATO'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ATONED (a-tōnd').]

I. vt. 1. Reconcile; unite. 2. Expiate; make reparation for. *II. vi.* Agree; make reparation. [AT and ONE.]

ATONEMENT (a-tōn'ment), *n.* 1. Act of atoning. 2. That which atones; reconciliation; expiation; propitiation.

ATONER (a-tō'nēr), *n.* One who atones.

ATONIC (a-ton'ik), *I. a.* 1. *Phon.* (a) Not having an accent. (b) *Surd.* 2. *Pathol.* Pertaining to atony; having no tone in the system. *II. n. Philol.* Word or syllable that is without any accent. [Gr. *atonos*; a priv. and *teinō*, stretch.]

ATONY (at'o-ni), *n. Pathol.* Want of tone in the system; debility.

ATOP (a-top'), *adv.* and *prep.* At the top; on the top.

-ATOR, *suffix.* Agent; actor; doer; one who or that which. [L.]

-ATORY, *suffix.* Of or pertaining to; producing; expressing. [L. *-atorius*.]

ATRABILIOUS (at-ra-bil'yus), *a. Pathol.* Affected with biliary derangement; splenetic; melancholic. [L. *atrabilis*, black bile; *ater*, black, and *bilis*, bile.]

ATRIP (a-trip'), *adv. Naut.* Raised clear of the ground.

ATRIUM (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* A'TRIA.] 1. Entrance hall or principal room of a Roman house. 2. A cemetery. 3. *Anat.* Either auricle of the heart. 4. *Zool.* Cavity or sac in body of ascidian. [L.]

ATROCIOUS (a-trō'shus), *a.* Extremely cruel or wicked; horrible; outrageous. [L. *atrox*, cruel.]

ATROCIOUSLY (a-trō'shus-li), *adv.* In an atrocious manner.

ATROCIOUSNESS (a-trō'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being atrocious.

ATROCITY (a-tros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ATROC'ITIES.] 1. State or quality of being atrocious. 2. Atrocious deed. 3. Bungle; boteh.

ATROPHIC (a-trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or affected with atrophy.

ATROPHIED (at'ro-fid), *a.* Wasted away by atrophy.

ATROPHY (at'ro-fi), *n.* [*pl.* AT'ROPHIES.] 1. *Pathol.* A wasting or withering of the body

or its organs; wasted or withered condition. 2. *Biol.* Arrest of development or growth of a part or organ. [L. and Gr. *atrophia*; Gr. *a priv.* and *trephō*, nourish.]

ATROPIN, ATROPINE (at'ro-pin), *n.* Crystalline alkaloid obtained from the deadly nightshade, *Atropa belladonna*. It is poisonous and dilates the pupil of the eye.

ATROPOS (at'ro-pos), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the Parcae, daughter of Nox and Erebus, who cut the thread of life.

ATTACCA, ATTACCA SUBITO (ät-täk'kä sö'bē-tō), *a.* *Music.* Commence following movement at once. [It.]

ATTACH (at-tach'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTACHED** (at-tacht').] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten on; connect with; lay hold on. 2. Win or gain over. 3. Take by legal process. 4. Attribute; ascribe. II. *vi.* Adhere; belong; take effect. [Fr. *attacher*.]

ATTACHABLE (at-tach'a-bl), *a.* That may be attached.

ATTACHE (ät-tä-shā'), *n.* One of the suite of an ambassador. [Fr.]

ATTACHMENT (at-tach'ment), *n.* 1. Act of attaching. 2. Thing attached, or adjunct. 3. That by which anything is attached. 4. Adherence; affection; regard; tie. 5. *Law.* Taking of a person or goods by legal process; writ authorizing such taking.

SYN. Adherence; devotion; affection; union. **ANT.** Alienation; dislike; divorce; repugnance; separation.

ATTACK (at-tak'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTACKED** (at-takt').] I. *vt.* 1. Make an assault on with weapons of war. 2. Assail with material weapon or weapons of any kind. 3. Assail by hostile words, writing, etc.; reproach; censure; criticize. 4. Affect; seize; as, disease *attacks* a person, acid *attacks* a metal. 5. Take in hand; tackle. II. *vi.* Make an assault, as contradistinguished from standing on the defensive. [Fr. *attaquer*.]

ATTACK (at-tak'), *n.* 1. Act of attacking. 2. Party or force that attacks.

ATTAIN (at-tān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTAINED** (at-tānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Gain or achieve by effort, as an object, place or position. 2. Come to or arrive at. II. *vi.* Reach; come; arrive. [O. Fr. *ataindre*; from L. *attingo*; from *ad*, to, and *tango*, touch.]

SYN. Secure; accomplish; gain; effect; compass; get; obtain; acquire; procure; earn; win. **ANT.** Lose; miss; forego; quit; abandon; remove; vacate.

ATTAINABILITY (at-tān-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being attainable.

ATTAINABLE (at-tān'a-bl), *a.* That may be attained; practicable.

ATTAINABLENESS (at-tān'a-bl-nes), *n.* Attainability.

ATTAINER (at-tān'dēr), *n.* *Eng. Law.* State

or condition of being attainted, which, according to Blackstone, meant "stained" or "blackened." It followed when sentence of death was pronounced upon a criminal, and involved the forfeiture of his estate and the "corruption of his blood." [O. Fr. *ataindre*; see **ATTAIN**.]

ATTAINMENT (at-tān'ment), *n.* 1. Act of attaining. 2. State of being attained. 3. That which is attained. 4. Personal acquirement, accomplishment, or proficiency. In this sense commonly in the plural.

ATTAINT (at-tānt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTAINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTAINT'ED**.] Disgrace; taint; stain; obscure; blacken, as an attainer was supposed to stain or blacken the person against whom it was directed. [O. Fr. *ataindre*; see **ATTAIN**.]

ATTAINT (at-tānt'), *n.* 1. Taint or stain of dishonor. 2. Attainer.

ATTAL (at'al), *n.* *Mining.* Waste matter or refuse, consisting of broken rock containing little or no ore. [A. S. *adela*, mud.]

ATTAR (at'ar), *n.* Fragrant essential oil obtained from roses by distillation; it is commonly known as attar or otto of roses. [Per. *'atar*; from Ar. *'atara*, breathe perfume.]

ATTEMPER (at-tem'pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTEMPER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTEMPERED** (at-tem'pērd).] 1. Moderate; temper. 2. Modify so as to suit or fit. 3. Combine in due proportions; regulate. [O. Fr. *atemprrer*; from L. *attempero*; from *ad*, to, and *tempero*, temper.]

ATTEMPT (at-tempt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTEMPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTEMPT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Try; endeavor. 2. Attack. II. *vi.* Be guilty of attacking. [L. *attento*; from *ad*, to, and *tento*, try.]

SYN. Undertake; essay; try; endeavor; strive. **ANT.** Abandon; drop; quit; leave.

ATTEMPT (at-tempt'), *n.* 1. An endeavor; an effort. 2. An attack; an assault.

SYN. Effort; endeavor; essay; exertion; struggle; trial.

ATTEND (at-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Accompany; wait on; minister to. 2. Be present at. 3. Accompany as a consequence. II. *vi.* 1. Listen; regard with attention. 2. Be in attendance. 3. Follow as a result. [L. *attendo*; from *ad*, to, and *tendo*, stretch.]

ATTENDANCE (at-tend'ans), *n.* 1. Act of attending; presence. 2. Persons attending.

ATTENDANT (at-tend'ant), *I. n.* 1. One who or that which attends or accompanies. 2. One present. II. *a.* Giving attendance; accompanying.

ATTENT (at-tent'), *a.* Attentive.

ATTENTION (at-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of attending; heeding; regarding attentively. 2. Act of civility or courtesy. 3. Care. 4. Military command requiring a pose of readiness.

ATTENTIVE (at-ten'tiv), *a.* Heedful; intent; regardful.

SYN. Mindful; studious; careful; considerate; thoughtful; civil; polite. **ANT.** Heedless; unmindful; disregardful; inconsiderate; discourteous; neglectful; impolite.

ATTENTIVELY (at-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In an attentive manner.

ATTENTIVENESS (at-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being attentive.

ATTENUANT (at-ten'û-ant), *I. a.* Having power to make thin or dilute. *II. n. Med.* Substance which thins the blood or dilutes the fluids of the body.

ATTENUATE (at-ten'û-ât), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ATTEN'UATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTEN'UATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Make thin in the sense of less dense; render more watery and of less consistence. 2. Make more slender; render finer. 3. Lessen; diminish. *II. vi.* Grow more slender, thinner, finer, or less. [*L. attenuatus*, *p.p.* of *attenuo*; from *ad*, to, and *tenuis*, thin.]

ATTENUATE (at-ten'û-ât), **ATTENUATED** (at-ten'û-â-ted), *a.* 1. Made thin, or less viscid. 2. Made slender. 3. *Bot.* Growing slender towards the extremity; tapering.

ATTENUATION (at-ten'û-â'shun), *n.* Act of attenuating, or state of being attenuated.

ATTEST (at-test'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTEST'ED**.] 1. Bear witness to; certify officially; affirm. 2. Give proof of; manifest. [*L. attestor*; from *ad*, to, and *testis*, witness.]

ATTEST (at-test'), *n.* One who or that which attests; witness; evidence; attestation.

ATTESTATION (at-tes-tâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of attesting. 2. Testimony; witness; evidence; that which attests anything.

ATTESTATIVE (at-tes'ta-tiv), *a.* Attesting; bearing witness to.

ATTESTER (at-test'ēr), **ATTESTOR** (at-test'ūr), *n.* One who attests; an attest.

ATTIC (at'ik), *n.* Uppermost room in a house; garret. [*Fr. attique*.]

ATTIC (at'tik), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Attica or Athens. 2. Classical. 3. Pure; elegant.—*Attic salt*, poignant, delicate wit. *II. n.* Citizen of Attica; Athenian.

ATTICISM (at'i-sizm), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of Attic style or idiom. 2. Elegant expression.

ATTIRE (at-tir'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTIRED** (at-tird').] Dress; clothe; array; adorn. [*O. Fr. attirer*, adorn.]

ATTIRE (at-tir'), *n.* That which clothes or adorns; dress; apparel.

ATTITUDE (at'i-tūd), *n.* Posture or position; gesture; bearing; disposition of mind or feeling. [*It. attitudine*; from *L. L. aptitudo*; from *aptus*, fit.]

SYN. Pose; position; posture.

ATTITUDINAL (at-i-tū'di-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to attitude.

ATTITUDINIZE (at-i'tū-di-niz), *vi.* [*pr.p.*

ATTITU'DINIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTITU'DINIZED** (at-i-tū'di-nīzd).] Assume affected attitudes or airs.

ATTORN (at-tūrn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTORN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTORNEED** (at-tūrnd').] Transfer (as tenancy, service, or homage) from one landlord to another. [*O. Fr. atornier*; from *a*, to, and *tourner*, turn.]

ATTORNEY (at-tūr'ni), *n.* One who is legally qualified to manage matters in law for others, to prosecute and defend actions, etc.; lawyer.—*Attorney general*, officer whose duty it is to manage the law affairs of the nation; similar officer of a State.—*Power of attorney*, formal written authority to transact the business of another. [*O. Fr. atornē*, *p.p.* of *atorner*, *at-torn*; from *L. ad*, to, and *torno*, turn.]

ATTORNEYSHIP (at-tūr'ni-ship), *n.* Office or function of an attorney.

ATTORNMEN (at-tūrn'ment), *n.* Transfer of tenancy from one landlord to another; act of attorning.

ATTRACT (at-trakt'), *v.* [*p.p.* **ATTRACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTRACT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Draw or cause to approach by gravitation, magnetism, or affinity. 2. Draw by moral influence; allure; entice. *II. vi.* Possess or exert attractive power. [*L. attrahere*, *p.p.* of *atraho*; *ad*, to, and *traho*, draw.]

SYN. Draw; pull; converge; entice.

ANT. Repel; diverge; push; reject.

ATTRACTABILITY (at-trakt'a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Attractableness.

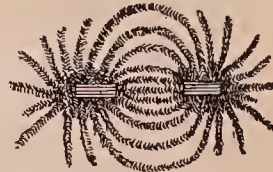
ATTRACTABLE (at-trakt'a-bl), *a.* That may be attracted; susceptible to attraction.

ATTRACTABLENESS (at-trakt'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being attractable.

ATTRACTER (at-trakt'ēr), **ATTRACTOR** (at-trakt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which attracts.

ATTRACTIVE (at-trakt'il), *a.* Having power to attract.

ATTRACTION (at-trak'-shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of attracting. 2. State of being attracted. 3. That which attracts; attractive qualities.



ATTRACTIVE (at-trakt'-iv), *a.* Having the quality or power of attracting; alluring; enticing.

ATTRACTIVELY (at-trakt'iv-li), *adv.* In an attractive manner.

ATTRACTIVENESS (at-trakt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being attractive.

ATTRACTOR, *n.* Same as **ATTRACTER**.

ATTRAHENT (at'ra-hent), *I. a.* Drawing to or toward. *II. n.* That which draws to or toward. [*L. attrahens*, *pr.p.* of *atraho*, draw to.]

ATTRIBUTABLE (at-trib'ū-ta-bl), *a.* That may be attributed, ascribed, or imputed to.

ATTRIBUTE (at-trib'ūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ATTRIB'UTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ATTRIB'UTED**.] Ascribe, impute, assign, as belonging to, caused

by, or owing to. [L. *attributus*, p.p. of *attribuo*; from *ad*, to, and *tribuo*, give.]

SYN. Impute; charge. ANT. Acquit; excuse; clear.

ATTRIBUTE (at'ri-bût), *n.* 1. That which is attributed. 2. That which is inherent in. 3. That which can be predicated of anything. 4. Quality or property.

ATtribution (at-tri-bû'shun), *n.* Act of attributing; that which is attributed.

ATTRIBUTIVE (at-trib'û-tiv), *I. a.* Expressing an attribute. *II. n.* Word denoting an attribute, as an adjective.

ATTRIBUTIVELY (at-trib'û-tiv-li), *adv.* In an attributive manner.

ATTRITE (at-trit'), *a.* 1. Worn by rubbing or friction. 2. *Theol.* Penitent only through fear of punishment. [L. *attritus*, p.p. of *attero*; from *ad*, to, and *tero*, rub.]

ATTRITION (at-trish'un), *n.* 1. Rubbing of one thing against another; wearing down by friction. 2. State of being rubbed or worn away. 3. Sorrow for sin through fear of punishment.

ATTUNE (at-tûn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ATTU'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ATTUNED (at-tûnd').] 1. Put in tune; render one musical instrument or sound accordant with another. 2. Bring into agreement or harmony; adjust. [AT- (to) and TUNE.]

AUBADE (ô-bäd'), *n.* Morning music. [Fr.]

AUBERGE (ô-berj' or ô-bärzh'), *n.* Place of entertainment for travelers; tavern; inn. [Fr.]

AUBURN (a'bûrn), *a.* Reddish brown. [O. Fr. *auborne*.]

AUCTION (ak'shun), *n.* Public sale of anything to the highest bidder. [L. *auctio*, *auctionis*; from *augeo*, increase.]

AUCTION (ak'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AUC'TIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AUCTIONED (ak'shund').] Sell by auction, usually expressed "sell at auction."

AUCTIONEER (ak-shun-ēr'), *n.* One whose occupation it is to conduct sales by auction.

AUCTIONEER (ak-shun-ēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AUC'TIONEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AUCTIONEERED (ak-shun-ērd').] Dispose of by auction; sell at auction.

AUDACIOUS (a-dā'shus), *a.* Daring; impudent; bold; with contempt of law. [L. *audeo*, dare.]

AUDACIOUSLY (a-dā'shus-li), *adv.* In an audacious manner.

AUDACIOUSNESS (a-dā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being audacious.

AUDACITY (a-das'l-tl), *n.* Boldness; impudence; effrontery; daring.

SYN. Defiance; fearlessness; nerve; pluck; rashness; temerity; precipitation. [See COURAGE.] ANT. Cowardice; timidity; fearfulness; pusillanimity; caution.

AUDIBILITY (a-di-bil'l-tl), *n.* Capability of being heard.

AUDIBLE (a'di-bi), *a.* Loud enough to be heard. [L. *audio*, hear.]

AUDIBLY (a'dl-bli), *adv.* In an audible manner; aloud.

AUDIENCE (a'dl-ens), *n.* 1. Act of hearing. 2. Admittance to a hearing; formal interview. 3. Auditory; assembly of hearers.

AUDIENT (a'dl-ent), *a.* Listening; hearing.

AUDIENTIAL (a-di-en'shal), *a.* Pertaining to an audience.

AUDIOMETER (a-dl-om'e-tēr), *n.* Device used to test and ascertain hearing power, as well as for measuring the volume of sound.

AUDION (a'di-on), *n.* In wireless telegraphy, a vacuum tube that serves as valve, sounder and relay.

AUDIPHONE (a'di-fōn), *n.* Device for aiding the deaf to hear by conveyance of sound through the teeth to the auditory nerve; especially a rubber fan-like appliance to be placed between the teeth. [L. *audio*, hear, and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]



Audiphone.

AUDIT (a'dit), *n.* 1. Examination and verification of accounts by a person or persons duly authorized. 2. Account as thus tested and verified. [L. *auditus*; from *audio*, hear.]

AUDIT (a'dit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AU'DITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AU'DITED.] Examine and verify or adjust, as accounts.

AUDITION (a-dlsh'un), *n.* Hearing; something heard.

AUDITIVE (a'dl-tiv), *a.* Having power of hearing; auditory.

AUDITOR (a'di-tūr), *n.* 1. One who audits accounts; specifically, a national or state officer whose duty it is to audit accounts of the nation or state. 2. Hearer; one of an audience.

AUDITORIUM (a-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* AUDIT-OR'IA or AUDIT-OR'IA.] 1. Room or space intended for an audience. 2. Building designed for the accommodation of a large audience.

AUDITORSHIP (a'dl-tūr-ship), *n.* Office, functions, or term of office of an auditor.

AUDITORY (a'di-to-ri), *I. a.* Pertaining to the sense of hearing or to an audience room. *II. n.* [*pl.* AU'DITORIES.] 1. Audience room. 2. Audience.

AUDITRESS (a'di-tres), *n.* Female hearer.

AUFAIT (ô-fā'). Thoroughly informed; skilled; expert. [Fr., lit., to the act or fact.]

AUGEAN (a-jē'an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Augeas, one of the fabled Argonauts, king of Elis, whose stables, containing 3,000 oxen, had not been cleaned for 30 years, till Hercules swept them clean by turning the river Alpheus into them. 2. Pertaining to any filthy and arduous undertaking.

AUGEAS (ə'jē-ās), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A king of Elis, the owner of the stable which Hercules cleansed after 3,000 oxen had been kept in it for 30 years; cleansed by running the river Alpheus through it.

AUGER (ə'gēr), *n.* 1. Carpenter's tool used for boring holes in wood. 2. Similar but longer tool for boring in the earth. [From A. S. *nafu*, nave, and *gar*, borer.]

AUGHT (ɑt), *I. n.* and *pron.* Ought; anything. *II. adv.* In any way; at all. [A. S. *a*, ever, and *whit*, thing.]

AUGITE (ə'jit), *n.* Mineral of a black or greenish-black color, found in volcanic rocks. [Gr. *augē*, luster.]

AUGITIC (ə-jit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling or composed of augite.

AUGMENT (əg-ment'), *v.* [*pr.p.* AUGMENT'-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AUGMENT'ED.] *I. vt.* Increase; enlarge; intensify. *II. vi.* Grow larger; become more intense; rise in degree. [L.L. *augmento*, from L. *augmentum*. See AUGMENT, *n.*]

AUGMENT (əg'ment), *n.* 1. Increase, or that by which anything is increased. 2. *Gram.* Syllable prefixed to a word; in Greek Grammar, a prefix to the past tenses, intended to distinguish them from other tenses. [L. *augmentum*; from *augeo*, increase.]

SYN. Enlargement; growth; swell; spread; extension. **ANT.** Decrease; reduction; abatement; shrinkage.

AUGMENTABLE (əg-ment'ə-bl), *a.* Capable of augmentation or increase.

AUGMENTATION (əg-men-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of augmenting; increase; enlargement; addition; intensification. 2. State of being augmented. 3. Part added. 4. *Pathol.* State of a disease in which the symptoms go on increasing.

AUGMENTATIVE (əg-men'ta-tiv), *I. a.* Having the quality or power of augmenting. *II. n. Gram.* Derivative word denoting an augmentation or increase of that which is expressed by its primitive.

AUGMENTER (əg-men'tēr), *n.* One who increases or augments.

AUGUR (ə'gūr), *n.* One who professes to foretell future events by omens; soothsayer; diviner. [L.; from *avis*, bird, and *garrio*, talk.]

AUGUR (ə'gūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* AU'GURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AUGURED (ə'gūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Prognosticate; divine. 2. Forebode; portend; presage. *II. vi.* Form auguries, prognostications, or predictions regarding future events; conjecture.

SYN. Betoken; foretell; divine; fore-show; predict; prophesy. **ANT.** Assure; demonstrate; calculate; determine.

AUGURAL (ə'gū-rəl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to augury or augurs. 2. Ominous.

AUGURIAL (ə-gū'ri-əl), *a.* Same as AUGURAL.

AUGURY (ə'gū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* AU'GURIES.] 1. Divination. 2. Omen; that which is augured; prognostication. 3. Presage; portent.

AUGUST (ə-gust'), *a.* 1. Inspiring reverence or admiration. 2. Eminent; venerable. [L. *augustus*; from *augeo*, increase, honor.]

SYN. Majestic; magnificent; imposing; stately; grand; dignified; awful. **ANT.** Base; despicable; mean; common; contemptible; commonplace; ordinary.

AUGUST (ə'gust), *n.* Eighth month of the year, so called in honor of *Cæsar Augustus*, the first Roman emperor.

AUK (ək), *n.* Web-footed sea-bird, found in northern seas. [Ice. *alka*.]



Auk (*Alca impennis*).

AULIC (ə'lik), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a royal court. *II. n.*

Ceremony observed in some European universities when one receives the degree of

Doctor of Divinity.—**Aulic Council.** 1. In the old German empire, the personal council of the emperor. 2. Council at Vienna for the management of the military affairs of Austria.

AUNT (änt), *n.* 1. Sister of one's father or mother. 2. Wife of one's uncle. [L. *amita*, father's sister.]

AUNTIE, AUNTY (änt'i), *n.* 1. Familiar name for an aunt. 2. Old negress.

AURA (ə'ra), *n.* 1. Any subtle, invisible fluid, gaseous, or other material emanating from a body; aroma of flowers. 2. *Pathol.* Sensation of a light vapor, which, in some diseases, appears to emanate from the body and rise toward the head, usually followed by a fit of epilepsy. [L.; from Gr. *aura*, breeze.]

AURAL (ə'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing. [L. *auris*, ear.]

AURATE (ə'rāt), **AURATED** (ə'rā-ted), *a.* Having ears. [L. *auris*, ear.]

AURATE (ə'rāt), *n. Chem.* A salt of auric acid. [L. *aurum*, gold.]

AUREATE (ə're-āt), *a.* Golden; gilded. [L. L. *aureatus*; from *aurum*, gold.]

AURELIA (ə-rē'li-ə), *n.* Chrysalis; pupa. [L. *aurelia*, pupa of a golden color, from *aurum*, gold.]

AUREOLA (ə-rē'ol-ə), *n. Art.* Representation of luminous rays surrounding a person, intended to denote an effulgence of the Divine presence. It differs from a nimbus in the fact that it envelops the whole body while the nimbus is limited to the head. [L. *aureolus*, golden, from *aurum*, gold.]

AUREOLE (ə're-ōi), *n. Astron.* Luminous circle round the sun or other celestial body; corona; halo. [Fr. *auréole*; from L. *aureolus*; from *aurum*, gold.]

AUREUS (ă're-us), *n.* [*pl.* **AUREI** (ă're-i).] First gold coin of Rome = \$4. to \$6., coined 207 B. C. [L., from *aurum*, gold.]

AURIC (ă'rik), *a.* 1. Having more or less gold in its composition. 2. *Chem.* Containing gold combined in its highest or triad valency. [See **AUROUS**.]

AURICLE (ă'ri-kl), *n.* *Anat.* 1. Either of the two cavities or chambers of the heart which receive blood from the veins and transmit it to a ventricle. So called from its ear-like appearance. 2. External ear; pinna. [L. *auricula*, dim. of *auris*, ear.]

AURICULA (ă-rik'ŭ-lă), *n.* [*pl.* **AURIC'ULÆ**.] *Bot.* Primrose or bear's-ear (*Primula Auricula*).

AURICULAR (ă-rik'ŭ-lăr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing; confided to the ear; known by hearsay. 2. Pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

AURICULARLY (ă-rik'ŭ-lăr-li), *adv.* By means of whispering in the ear; secretly.

AURICULATE (ă-rik'ŭ-lăt), **AURICULATED** (ă-rik'ŭ-lă-ted), *a.* Eared; having ear-shaped appendages; like an ear; auriform.

AURIFEROUS (ă-rif'ēr-us), *a.* Containing or yielding gold. [L. *aurum*, gold, and *fero*, bear.]

AURIFORM (ă'ri-făr-m), *a.* Formed like an ear, especially the external human ear.

AURISCOPE (ă'ri-skōp), *n.* Instrument for examining the ear. [L. *auris*, ear, and -SCOPE.]

AURIST (ă'rist), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of disorders of the ear.

AUROCHS (ă'roks), *n.* Species of bison (*Bison bonasus*), now found only in Lithuania.

AURORA (ă-rō'ra), *n.* 1. *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of dawn. 2. [a-] Rising roseate light of early morning; dawn. 3. [a-] Extraordinary luminous appearance of the night sky sometimes seen in the polar heavens, and called *aurora borealis* or *aurora australis*, according as it is seen in the north or in the south. The *aurora borealis* is commonly known as the *northern lights*.

AURORAL (ă-rō'ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the dawn of day; roseate. 2. Pertaining to the *aurora borealis*, or to the *aurora australis*.

AUROUS (ă'rus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to gold; containing gold. 2. *Chem.* With gold of a monad valence in its composition. [L. *aurum*, gold, and -OUS.]

AURUM (ă'rum), *n.* *Chem.* Gold.—*Aurum fulminans*, or *fulminating gold*, gold dissolved in nitro-muriatic acid, and precipitated by ammonia. [L.]

AUSCULTATE (ăs'kul-tăt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AUS'CULTATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AUS'CULTATED**.] Examine by auscultation. [L. *ausculto*, listen.]

AUSCULTATION (ăs-kul-tă'shun), *n.* 1. Act of listening. 2. *Med.* Method of distinguishing diseases, particularly in the thorax, by observing the sounds in the part, either directly,

by applying the ear, or by means of a stethoscope.

AUSPICE (ăs'pls), *n.* [*pl.* **AUSPICES** (ăs'pi-sēz).] Omen; augury; observation of signs foretelling the future. Now almost always used in the plural form. [L. *auspicium*; from *auspex*, augur; from *avis* bird, and *specio*, observe.]

AUSPICIOUS (ăs'pish-us), *a.* Having good auspices or omens of success; favorable; fortunate.

SYN. Favoring; propitious; promising.

ANT. Inauspicious; unfavorable; discouraging; premature; untimely.

AUSPICIOUSLY (ăs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an auspicious manner.

AUSPICIOUSNESS (ăs-pish'us-nes), *n.* Quality of being auspicious.

AUSTENITE (ă'sten-īt), *n.* A carbide of iron that forms one of the principal ingredients of steel.

AUSTER (ăs'tēr), *n.* 1. South wind. 2. The south. [L.]

AUSTERE (ăs-tēr'), *a.* 1. Crabbed in temper; harsh; stern. 2. Severely simple; unadorned. 3. Harsh, tart, or rough to the taste. [L. *austerus*; from Gr. *austēros*; from *auō*, dry.]

SYN. Severe; rough; rigid; stern; rigorous; strict. **ANT.** Indulgent; kind; compassionate; genial; yielding.

AUSTERELY (ăs-tēr'li), *adv.* In an austere manner.

AUSTERENESS (ăs-tēr'nes), *n.* Quality of being austere; austerity.

AUSTERITY (ăs-ter'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **AUSTERITIES**.] 1. Harshness; severity; crabbedness of temper; sternness. 2. Harshness or sourness of taste.

AUSTERLITZ (ows'ter-lits), *n.* A town in Austria-Hungary, scene of a Napoleonic victory in 1805.

AUSTRAL (ăs'tral), *a.* Pertaining to the south; southern. [L. *australis*; from *auster*, south wind.]

AUSTRALASIAN (ăs-trăl'ă'shan), *I. a.* Pertaining to Australasia, division of the globe consisting of Australia and neighboring islands. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Australasia.

AUSTRALIA (ăs-tră'li-a), *n.* Largest island in world; S. E. of Asia. Area 2,972,573 sq. m.

AUSTRALIAN (ăs-tră'li-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Australia. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Australia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (ăs-tri-ă-hun'gă-ri), *n.* European empire. Area 240,942 sq. m.

AUSTRIAN (ăs'tri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Austria. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Austria.



Australian.

AUTHENTIC (ə-then'tik), **AUTHENTICAL** (ə-then'tik-əl), *a.* 1. Trustworthy; reliable; having a genuine origin. 2. Of approved authority. 3. *Law.* Vested with all due formalities, and legally attested. 4. *Music.* Having an immediate relation to the key-note or tonic. [Gr. *authentēs*, real author; from *autos*, self, and *hentēs* worker.]



Prince Metternich, Austrian Statesman. Born 1773, died 1829

SYN. Genuine; authoritative; authorized; veritable. **ANT.** Spurious; unauthorized; false; fictitious; bogus; counterfeit.

AUTHENTICALLY (ə-then'tik-əl-i), *adv.* In an authentic manner.

AUTHENTICALNESS (ə-then'tik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality of being authentic; authenticity.

AUTHENTICATE (ə-then'ti-kāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **AUTHENTICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AUTHENTICATED**.] 1. Render authentic. 2. Give authority to by the necessary formalities. 3. Determine as genuine.

AUTHENTICATION (ə-then-ti-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of authenticating. 2. State of being authenticated.

AUTHENTICITY (ə-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being authentic; genuineness; authoritativeness.

AUTHENTICLY (ə-then'tik-li), *adv.* Authentically; so as to be authentic.

AUTHENTICNESS (ə-then'tik-nes), *n.* Authenticity; authenticity.

AUTHOR (ə'thūr), *n.* 1. One who produces or creates. 2. Beginner or first mover; cause. 3. One who composes or writes a book, poem, etc. [L. *auctor*; from *augeo*, increase.]

AUTHORESS (ə'thūr-es), *n.* Female author. The word is now seldom used, *author* being used instead.

AUTHORITATIVE (ə-thor'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having authority. 2. Dictatorial.

AUTHORITATIVELY (ə-thor'i-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* In an authoritative manner.

AUTHORITATIVENESS (ə-thor'i-tā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being authoritative.

AUTHORITY (ə-thor'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **AUTHORITIES**.] 1. Legal power or right to command or to act. 2. Person or persons invested with legal power or right. 3. Authoritative power, weight or influence derived from rank, office, character, age, experience, etc. 4. Authoritative precedent, official declaration, or legal decision. 5. Person or organization in whom government or command is vested.

SYN. Rule; sway; command; control; dominion; influence; prerogative; mastery; appointment; permission; precept; warranty; voucher; concession. **ANT.** Pro-

hibition; interdiction; restriction; restraint; bar; proscription.

AUTHORIZATION (ə-thūr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of authorizing, or state of being authorized.

AUTHORIZE (ə'thūr-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **AUTHORIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AUTHORIZED** (ə'thūr-izd).] 1. Give authority to; commission; empower. 2. Sanction; justify; permit. 3. Establish by authority. 4. Make legal.

AUTHORSHIP (ə'thūr-ship), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being an author. 2. Source; origin.

AUTO (ə'tō), *n.* [pl. **AUTOS** (ə'tōz).] An automobile. (Colloq.)

AUTO-, *prefix.* Self; of one's self; self-moving; automatic. [Gr. *autos*, self.]

AUTOBIOGRAPHER (ə-tō-bi-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who writes a biography of himself or herself.

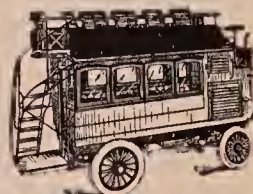
AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL (ə-tō-bi-ō-graf'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to autobiography.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY (ə-tō-bi-og'ra-fl), *n.* [pl. **AUTOBIOGRAPHIES**.] Narrative of the most memorable incidents in one's life, written by one's self. [AUTO- and BIOGRAPHY.]

AUTOBOAT (ə'tō-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by a motor; automobile boat; motor boat. [AUTO, for AUTOMOBILE, and BOAT.]

AUTOBUS (ə'tō-bus), *n.* Automobile omnibus; motor bus. [AUTO, for AUTOMOBILE, and BUS.]

AUTOCAB (ə'tō-kab), *n.* Cab moved from within by steam, electric power, etc., instead of by traction; automobile cab; motor cab. [AUTO- and CAB.]



Autobus.

AUTOCAR (ə'tō-kär), *n.* 1. Automobile; motor car. 2. Armored military automobile, equipped with machine guns, ammunition, etc. [AUTO, for AUTOMOBILE, and CAR.]

AUTOCARPOUS (ə-tō-kär'pus), *a.* Bot. Applied to a fruit not adhering to the calyx. [AUTO-, and Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

AUTO-CARRIAGE (ə'tō-kar-ij), *n.* Self-propelling carriage.

AUTOCHTHON (ə-tok'thon), *n.* 1. One of the aborigines of a country. 2. Indigenous plant or animal. [Gr. *autos*, self, and *chthōn*, earth.]

AUTOCHTHONIC (ə-tok-thon'ik), *a.* 1. Aboriginal. 2. Indigenous.

AUTOCHTHONOUS (ə-tok'thon-us), *a.* Of the nature of an autochthon; autochthonic.

AUTOCLAVE (ə-tō'klāv), *n.* Fireless cooker. [Gr. *autos*, self, and L. *clavis*, key.]

AUTOCOHERER (ə-tō-kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* Automatic wireless telegraphic coherer. [AUTO- and COHERER.]

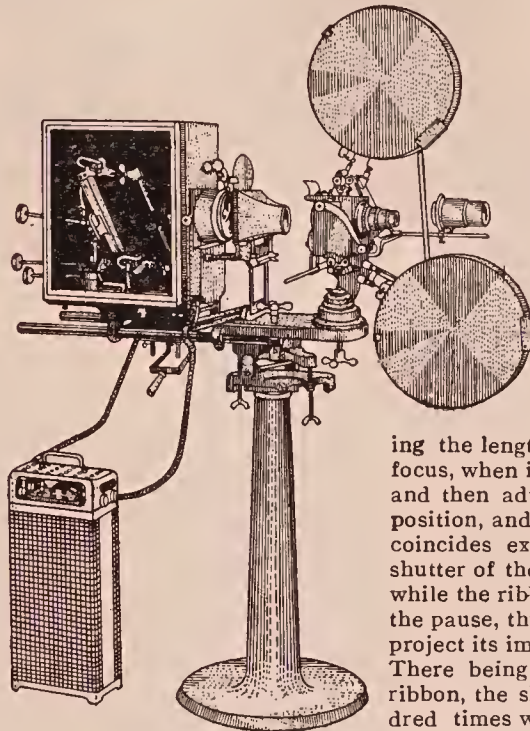
AUTOCOMBUSTIBLE (ə-tō-kom-bus'ti-bi), *a.* Capable of being burned without the aid of additional fuel; self-combustible. [AUTO- and COMBUSTIBLE.]

AUTOCOPIST (ə'tō-kop-ist), *n.* Automatic

MOTION PICTURE MACHINE

MOTION-PICTURE machines are of various forms and are commonly known under the names of biograph, cinematograph, vitascope, etc. The device in all of them is practically the same, and consists of a mechanism by which a numerous series of photographs taken at rapid intervals, and representing some moving scene, is projected onto a screen at the same rapid rate at which they were taken, giving a moving representation of the original scene.

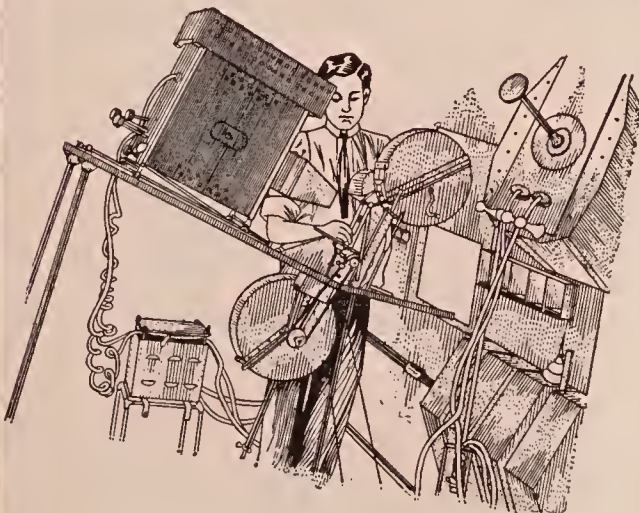
The pictures are contained on a film ribbon, there usually being fifteen pictures on every foot of ribbon which is coiled on a spool at the top of the machine. When the machine is set in motion the long



band of ribbon is unwound and carried over a system of wheels and through a narrow upright clamp-like contrivance that brings it down to a strong magnifying lens behind which there is an electric or calcium burner, the light from which blazes fiercely through the translucent ribbon, and projects the pictures to a distant screen.

The machine is operated either by hand or a small motor, the film ribbon being rewound on a second spool after passing through the focus of the lens. The movement, though rapid, is intermittent, the ribbon moving

the length of one photo or until exactly in focus, when it pauses for a fraction of a second and then advances until the next photo is in position, and so on. This intermittent motion coincides exactly with the operation of the shutter of the lantern, the shutter being closed while the ribbon is in motion and open during the pause, thus allowing each photo in turn to project its image on the screen when at rest. There being fifteen pictures to every foot of ribbon, the shutter is interposed fifteen hundred times while a hundred feet of ribbon is passing the lens.



ONE FOOT OF FILM RIBBON



THERE ARE ABOUT FIFTEEN PICTURES TO EVERY FOOT OF FILM RIBBON

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINES Showing Fishing Areas of the Great Lakes



The Governments of US and Canada have officially announced that after January 14, 1911, mutually arranged regulations shall govern fisheries.

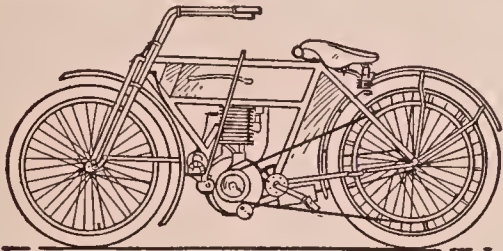
manfolding apparatus. [Fr. *autocopiste*—Gr. *autos*, self, and Fr. *copiste*, copier.]

AUTOCRACY (ă-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* **AUTOCRACIES**.] Supreme, uncontrolled authority, or right of government, vested in one person; absolutism; rule of an autocrat. [Gr. *autokratēia*; from *autokratēs*, autocrat.]

AUTOCRAT (ă-tō-krat), *n.* Absolute sovereign; one who rules with undisputed sway. [Gr. *autokratēs*; from *autos*, self, and *kratos*, strength.]

AUTOCRATIC (ă-tō-krat'ik), **AUTOCRITICAL** (ă-tō-krat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to an autocrat or autocracy; absolute in government; despotic.

AUTOCYCLE (ă-tō-si-kl), *n.* Motorcycle; motor bicycle or tricycle. [**AUTO**, for **AUTOMOBILE**, and **CYCLE**.]



Autocycle.

AUTO DA FÉ (ow-tō-da-fā'). Same as **AUTO DE FÉ**. [Pgl.]

AUTO DE FÉ (ow-tō dā fā'). [*pl.* **AUTOS DE FÉ**.] Literally, "an act of faith," solemn ceremony held by the court of the Inquisition in Spain preliminary to the execution of a heretic; the sentence of the court; the court's session. [Sp.]

AUTO-DIGESTION (ă-tō-di-jes'chun), *n.* Digestion of the stomach itself by the gastric juice.

AUTODYNAMIC (ă-tō-di-nam'ik), *a.* Operating by its own power or force without extraneous aid. [**AUTO-** and **DYNAMIC**.]

AUTOGENOUS (ă-toj'e-nus), *a.* Self-engendered; arising spontaneously. [Gr. *autogenēs*; from *autos*, self, and *gennaō*, beget; from *genna*, birth.]

AUTOGRAPH (ă-tō-grāt), *I. n.* Anything written with one's own hand, as a letter or signature. *II. a.* Written by one's own hand, as an *autograph* manuscript, a manuscript in the handwriting of the author. [Gr. *autographos*; from *autos*, self, and *graphō*, write.]

AUTOGRAPHIC (ă-tō-graf'ik), **AUTOGRAPHICAL** (ă-tō-graf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Written by one's own hand. 2. Pertaining to an autograph, or to autography. 3. Self-recording.

AUTOGRAPHY (ă-tog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Science of autographs. 2. Original manuscript. 3. Process in lithography by which a writing or drawing is transferred from paper to stone.

AUTOHARP (ă-tō-hārp), *n.* Musical instrument of the zither kind having a piano scale and cross-bar mutes. [**AUTO-** and **HARP**.]

AUTOIST (ă-tō-ist), *n.* Automobillist.

AUTOMANUAL (ă-tō-man-ū-al), *n.* Device for triplicating telephonic action automatically by use of hands.

AUTOMAT (ă-tō-mat), *n.* Coin slot-machine; restaurant where food is automatically served. [Gr. *automatos*, self-acting.]

AUTOMATIC (ă-tō-mat'ik), **AUTOMATICAL** (ă-tō-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Self-regulating, self-operating, or self-adjusting, as certain machines. 2. Carried on or performed by such a machine. 3. *Psychol.* Performed without volition; carried on unconsciously. 4. Pertaining to automatism or to an automaton.

AUTOMATICALLY (ă-tō-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an automatic manner.

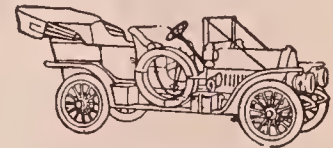
AUTOMATISM (ă-tom'a-tizm), *n.* 1. Power of self-motion or self-adjustment. 2. Automatic action.

AUTOMATON (ă-tom'a-ton), *n.* [*pl.* **AUTOM'ATONS** or **AUTOM'ATA**.] 1. Specifically, figure resembling a human being or animal so constructed that it will automatically imitate the actions of living beings. 2. Any self-acting or automatic machine. [Gr. *automatos*, self-moving; from *autos*, self, and *maō*, strive after.]

AUTOMATOUS (ă-tom'a-tus), *a.* Automatic.

AUTOMOBILE (ă-tō-mō'bil), *a.* Self-moving; self-propelling, as *automobile* carriage, *automobile* torpedo, etc. [**AUTO-**, and L. *mobilis*, movable; from *moveo*, move.]

AUTOMOBILE (ă-tō-mō'bil, ă-tō-mō-bil, or ă-tō-mō-bēl'), *n.* Self-propelling vehicle adapted for use on ordinary roads unprovided with rails; autocar; autobus; autotruck; autovan; motor car.



Automobile.

AUTOMOBILISM (ă-tō-mō'bil-izm), *n.* Act or practice of using an automobile.

AUTOMOBILIST (ă-tō-mō'bil-ist), *n.* One who practices automobilism.

AUTOMORPHIC (ă-tō-mar'fik), *a.* Formed after the pattern of one's self. [**AUTO-**, and Gr. *morphē*, form.]

AUTOMORS (ă-tō-marz), *n.* Lately discovered disinfectant, composed of creosol and sulphuric acid. [**AUTO-**, and L. *mors*, death.]

AUTOMOTOR (ă-tō-mō-tūr), *n.* Self-propelling machine or vehicle.

AUTONOMIC (ă-tō-nom'ik), *a.* Autonomous.

AUTONOMIST (ă-ton'o-mist), *n.* One who favors autonomy.

AUTONOMOUS (ă-ton'o-mus), *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to autonomy. 2. *Biol.* Existing independently of any other organism. [Gr. *autonomos*; from *autos*, self, and *nemō*, distribute.]

AUTONOMY (ă-ton'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* **AUTON'OMIES**.] 1. Power, right, or state of self-

- government; independence. 2. State of being, within certain limits, a law to one's self. 3. *Biol.* State of an organ or part existing independently of any other organ or part. [Gr. *autonomia*; from *autonomos*, autonomous.]
- AUTONYM** (ə'tō-nīm), *n.* True name instead of pseudonym. [Fr. *autonyme*, autographic name.]
- AUTOPHONE** (ə'tō-fōn), *n.* Self-playing barrel organ. [AUTO-, and Gr. *phonos*, sound.]
- AUTOPLASTY** (ə'tō-plas-ti), *n.* *Surg.* Process of replacing a diseased or affected part with healthy tissue from another part of the same body; skin-grafting. [AUTO- and -PLASTY.]
- AUTOPLATE** (ə'tō-plāt), *n.* Automatic curved stereotype casting machine.
- AUTOPNEUMATIC** (ə-tō-nū-mat'ik), *a.* Propelled automatically by compressed air.
- AUTOPSY** (ə'top-si), *n.* 1. Ocular demonstration. 2. *Med.* Post-mortem examination. [Gr. *autopsia*; from *autos*, self, and *optos*, seen.]
- AUTOPTIC** (ə-top'tik), *a.* Self-observing. [Fr. *autoptique*.]
- AUTOSCOPE** (ə'tō-skōp), *n.* *Med.* Instrument enabling self-examination of one's own organism.
- AUTOSUGGESTION** (ə-tō-sug-jes'chun), *n.* Self-hypnotism.
- AUTOTOXIC** (ə-tō-toks'ik), *a.* Self-poisoning. [AUTO- and -TOXIC.]
- AUTOTOXICATION** (ə-tō-toks-i-kā'shun), *n.* Poisoning of the body by toxic matter generated therein.
- AUTOTRUCK** (ə'tō-truk), *n.* Self-propelling heavy drayage truck; motor truck. [AUTO- and TRUCK.]
- AUTOTYPE** (ə'tō-tip), *n.* 1. Method of phototyping, by which pictures are produced in monochrome in a carbon pigment. 2. Print so produced. 3. A facsimile. [AUTO- and TYPE.]
- AUTOTYPIC** (ə-tō-tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to an autotype or the autotype process.
- AUTOTYPOGRAPHY** (ə-tō-ti-pog'ra-fi), *n.* Printing gelatine pictures that have been transferred to soft metal plates.
- AUTOTYPY** (ə-tot'i-pi), *n.* Autotype process.
- AUTOVAN** (ə'tō-van), *n.* Van propelled by a motor; motor van.
- AUTUMN** (ə'tum), *n.* 1. Season of the year which follows summer and precedes winter, commonly called *fall*; astronomically, from September 23 to December 22. 2. Time of ripeness; the decline of life. [L. *autumnus*.]
- AUTUMNAL** (ə-tum'nəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to autumn.
- AUXESIS** (aks-ē'sis), *n.* Verbal amplification. [Gr. *auxēsis*, increase.]
- AUXETOPHONE** (aks-et'ō-fōn), *n.* Device for reinforcing the sounds of graphophones. [Gr. *auxō*, increase, and *phōnē*, sound.]
- AUXILIARLY** (əgz-il'i-ər-li), *adv.* In a helping manner.
- AUXILIARY** (əgz-il'i-ər-li), *I. a.* Rendering assistance; helping; aiding; subsidiary. *II. n.* [pl. AUXIL'IARIES.] 1. One who or that which assists. 2. *Gram.* Verb that helps to form moods and other verbs. 3. [pl.] Foreign allied troops. [L. *auxilium*, help; from *augeo*, increase.]
- AVAIL** (ə-vāl'), *v.* [pr.p. AVAIL'ING; p.t. and p.p. AVAILED (ə-vāld').] *I. vt.* 1. Profit; serve the purpose of. 2. Promote; favor; assist. *II. vi.* Be of advantage or effectiveness; suffice. [O. Fr. *a*, from L. *ad*, to, and Fr. *valoir*, be worth; from L. *valeo*, be of value.]
- AVAIL** (ə-vāl'), *n.* 1. Worth; value; profit; advantage; use; benefit; good. 2. [pl.] Proceeds; means; property.
- AVAILABILITY** (ə-vāl-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* The quality of being available; availableness.
- AVAILABLE** (ə-vāl'ə-bi), *a.* 1. Capable of being used for a specific or particular purpose. 2. At one's disposal.
- AVAILABLENESS** (ə-vāl'ə-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being available; specifically, capability of effecting the purpose for which intended.
- AVAILABLY** (ə-vāl'ə-bi), *adv.* In an available manner.
- AVALANCHE** (av'ə-lanch), *n.* Mass of snow sliding down from a mountain; or anything likened thereto. [Fr.; from L. *ad*, to, and *vallis*, valley.]
- AVALENT** (av'ə-lent), *a.* Zero value. [Fr. *valoir*, worth.]
- AVANT-COURIER** (ə-vānt-kō'ri-ēr), *n.* One who is sent on ahead to announce approach. [Fr. *avant-coureur*, forerunner.]
- AVANT-GUARD** (ə-vānt'gärd), *n.* Advance guard; vanguard. [Fr. *avant-garde*.]
- AVARICE** (av'ə-ris), *n.* Eager desire for wealth; cupidity; covetousness. [L. *avaritia*, from *avarus*, eagerly desirous of; from *aveo*, crave.]
- AVARICIOUS** (av-ə-rish'us), *a.* Extremely covetous; greedy of gain.
- SYN.** Greedy; covetous; close; miserly; niggardly; penurious; stingy; rapacious; sordid. **ANT.** Liberal; unselfish; lavish; prodigal; extravagant; generous.
- AVARICIOUSLY** (av-ə-rish'us-li), *adv.* In an avaricious manner.
- AVARICIOUSNESS** (av-ə-rish'us-nes), *n.* Quality of being avaricious.
- AVAST** (ə-vāst'), *interj.* *Naut.* Cease; stop; stay; hold fast. [Dut. *houd vast*, hold fast.]
- AVATAR** (av-ə-tär'), *n.* 1. In Hindu mythology, the descent of a deity to the earth in a visible form. 2. Supreme glorification of any principle. [Sans. *ava*, down, *tar*, pass over.]
- AVAUNT** (ə-vānt'), *interj.* Begone! depart! [Fr. *avant*, forward.]
- AVE** (ä'vā), *interj.* and *n.* Be well or happy; hail, a salutation to the Virgin Mary, constituting a part of Roman Catholic worship.—

Ave Maria (ä'vā mā-rē'ä), prayer to the Virgin Mary, so called from the opening words.

AVENA (ä-vē'nä), *n.* Genus of plants belonging to the order of grasses. The cultivated oat, *Avena sativa*, belongs to this genus. [L. *avena*, oat.]

AVENACEOUS (av-e-nä'shüs), *a.* Pertaining to the botanical genus *Avena*, or to the wild or cultivated oats.

AVENGE (ä-venj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* AVEN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AVENGED (ä-venjd').] I. *vt.* Take satisfaction or inflict punishment upon for an injury. II. *vi.* Execute vengeance. [Fr. *venger*; from L. *vindico*, *avenge*.]

SYN. Punish; retaliate; vindicate; revenge. **ANT.** Forgive; pardon; condone; forego; waive.

AVENGER (ä-ven'jër), *n.* One who avenges.

AVENGINGLY (ä-ven'jing-li), *adv.* In an avenging manner.

AVENTAIL, AVENTAILE (av'en-täi), *n.* Flap or movable part of a helmet in front, for admitting air to the wearer. [O. Fr. *esventail*, air-hole—L. *ex*, out, and *ventus*, wind.]

AVENUE (av'e-nü), *n.* 1. Road or opening of any kind leading to a house, city, etc. 2. Lane or walk bordered by rows of trees, whether leading to a house or not. 3. Broad street. 4. Mode of access; opening, entrance, passage, or way by which anything may be introduced. [Fr.; from L. *ad*, to, and *venio*, come.]

AVER (ä-vër'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AVER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AVERRED (ä-vërd').] Declare to be true; affirm or declare positively. [Fr. *avérer*; from L. *ad*, to, and *verus*, true.]

AVERAGE (av'ër-aj), *n.* 1. Mean value or quantity of a number of values or quantities. 2. Any general estimate or medial statement, formed from a comparison of diverse specific cases; general run. 3. *Comm.* Medium quality; fair sample; specimen showing a mean value or proportion; ordinary. [Fr. *avarie*, damage.]

AVERAGE (av'ër-aj), *a.* 1. Ascertained by taking a medium or mean proportion between given quantities; containing a mean proportion; medial. 2. Ordinary; medium.

AVERAGE (av'ër-aj), *v.* [*pr.p.* AVERAGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AVERAGED (av'ër-ajd').] I. *vt.* 1. Find the mean of, as unequal sums or quantities. 2. Reduce to a mean. 3. Divide according to an average. 3. Do, take, etc., on an average. II. *vi.* Be or amount to an average quantity.

AVERAGE-ADJUSTER (av'ër-aj-ad-just-ër), *n.* One who regulates losses for insurance.

AVERAGELY (av'ër-aj-li), *adv.* According to an average.

AVERMENT (ä-vër'ment), *n.* 1. Act of affirming or averring. 2. That which is averred; an affirmation; positive assertion.

AVERRUNCATOR (av-e-rung'kä-tür), *n.* Dou-

bic-bladed pruning knife. [L. *averrunco*, *avert*.]

AVERSE (ä-vërs'), *a.* Feeling a repugnance or dislike; unwilling; disinclined. [L. *aversus*, turned away.]

AVERSELY (ä-vërs'li), *adv.* In an averse manner.

AVERSENESS (ä-vërs'nes), *n.* Quality of being averse.

AVERSION (ä-vër'shun), *n.* 1. Dislike; hatred. 2. Object of dislike.

SYN. Distaste; disinclination; reluctance; unwillingness; backwardness; disgust; repugnance; antipathy; abhorrence; detestation. **ANT.** Liking; congeniality; desire; love; affection.

AVERT (ä-vërt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* AVERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* AVERT'ED.] 1. Turn from or aside. 2. Prevent, or ward off. [L. *averto*—*ab*, from, and *verto*, turn.]

AVERTER (ä-vërt'ër), *n.* One who or that which averts.

AVERTIBLE (ä-vërt'i-bl), *a.* That may be averted.

AVES (ä'vëz), *n.pl.* *Zool.* The birds, the second class of the sub-kingdom *Vertebrata*, standing below the *Mammalia*, and above the *Reptilia*. [L. pl. of *avis*, bird.]

AVESTA (ä-ves'tä), *n.* Collection of sacred writings of the Magians, composed by Zoroaster; also called *Zend-Avesta*. [O. Pers., text.]

AVESTAN (ä-ves'tän), I. *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Avesta. II. *n.* Language of the Avesta; Zend.

AVIAN (ä'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the zoological class *Aves*, or to a bird.

AVIARY (ä'vi-ä-ri), *n.* Place for keeping birds. [L. *avis*, bird.]

AVIATE (ä'vi-ät), *v.* [*pr.p.* A'VIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* A'VIATED.] I. *vt.* Manage or direct the movements of, said of an aeroplane or flying machine. II. *vi.* Direct an airship or flying machine; perform the duties of an aviator. [See AVIATOR.]

AVIATICS (ä-vi-at'iks), *n.* Science of aerial navigation by means heavier than air.

AVIATION (ä-vi-ä'shun), *n.* Act, art, or practice of aviating.

AVIATOR (ä'vi-ä-tür), *n.* [*fem.* AVIA'TRIX.] One who manages or directs an aeroplane or flying machine. [L. *avis*, bird, and -ATOR.]

AVIATORY (ä'vi-ä-tö-ri), *a.* Pertaining to an aviator, or to the management or steering of an aeroplane or flying machine.

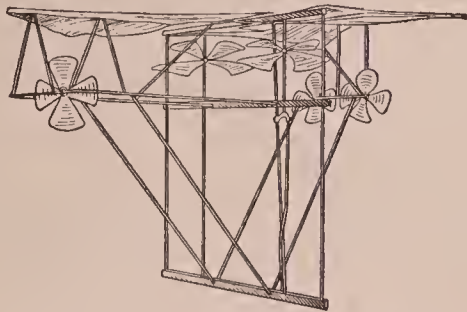
AVICULTURE (ä'vi-kul-tür), *n.* Breeding and rearing of birds. [L. *avis*, bird, and CULTURE.]

AVID (ä'vid), *a.* Covetous; greedy. [L. *avidus*, eager; *aveo*, crave.]

AVIDITY (ä-vld'l-ti), *n.* Eager appetite; greediness.

AVIFAUNA (ä'vi-fä-nä), *n.* The whole of the birds of any region or country; the fauna so far as birds are concerned. [L. *avis*, bird, and FAUNA.]

AVION (ā'vi-on), *n.* Aeroplane supported, propelled, and steered entirely by screw propellers driven by turbines. [L. *avis*, bird.]



Avion.

AVOCADO (av-o-kā'dō), *n.* West Indian fruit, called also *avocado-pear* and *alligator-pear*. The tree belongs to the order of laurels, and the species *Persca gratissima*.

AVOCATION (av-o-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Diversion; calling away. 2. Vocation; business. [L. *avocatio*, a calling off; *a* (*ab*), from, away, and *voco*, call.]

SYN. Employment; vocation; business; calling; pursuit; profession; occupation; trade; line. ANT. Recreation; leisure.

AVOCET, AVOSET (av'o-set), *n.* Bird of the genus *Recurvirostra*, with webbed feet, long legs, bare thighs, a long, slender, upward-curved, elastic bill, and the general snipe-like habit. [Fr. *avoette*—It. *avocetta*.]

AVOID (a-vold'), *vt.* [pr.p. **AVOID'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AVOID'ED**.] 1. Keep away from; abstain from; shun; escape. 2. Render void or of no effect. 3. *Law*. Defeat; evade.

SYN. Shun; eschew; elude; evade; avert;

ANT. Seek; court; approach; affect; follow.

AVOIDABLE (a-vold'a-bl), *a.* That may be avoided.

AVOIDANCE (a-void'ans), *n.* Act of avoiding, or state of being avoided.

AVOIDER (a-void'ēr), *n.* One who avoids.

AVOIRDUPOIS (av-ēr-dō-poiz'), *n.* System of weights in which the pound equals 16 ounces. [O. Fr. *aver de pois*, goods of weight.]

AVOUCH (a-voweh'), *vt.* [pr.p. **AVOUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AVOUCED** (a-voweh't').] 1. Assent to or support the petition or understood wishes of (any person). 2. Support as a cause believed to be just; justify; vindicate. 3. Assert positively; affirm; aver; maintain; avow. [O. Fr. *voher*; from L. *voco*, call.]

AVOW (a-vow'), *vt.* [pr.p. **AVOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AVOWED** (a-vow'd').] 1. Declare openly; own; confess. 2. *Law*. Acknowledge and justify as an act of distraint. [Fr. *avouer*; from L. *ad*, to, and *voveo*, vow.]

AVOWABLE (a-vow'a-bl), *a.* That may be avowed.

AVOWABLY (a-vow'a-bli), *adv.* In a way that can be avowed.

AVOWAL (a-vow'al), *n.* Open declaration of

sentiments entertained or of deeds done; acknowledgment.

AVOWED (a-vow'd'), *a.* Openly acknowledged.

AVOWEDLY (a-vow'ed-li), *adv.* Openly; confessedly; admittedly.

AVOWER (a-vow'ēr), *n.* One who avows.

AVULSION (a-vul'shun), *n.* 1. Act of tearing away or violently separating. 2. *Law*. Wrenching of land from one man's property and transferring it to another's caused by river floods, etc. [Fr.]

AVUNCULAR (a-vung'kū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to an uncle. [L. *avunculus*.]

AWAIT (a-wāt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **AWAIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AWAIT'ED**.] 1. Wait or look for. 2. Be in store for. [See **WAIT**.]

AWAKE (a-wāk'), *v.* [pr.p. **AWAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AWOKE** (a-wōk') or **AWAKED** (a-wākt').] I. *vt.* Rouse from sleep; put into action or new life; arouse; wake up. II. *vi.* Bestir oneself; rise; waken out of sleep or a state resembling it. [A. S. *āwacan*, awake.]

AWAKE (a-wāk'), *a.* Not sleeping; in a state of vigilance or action.

AWAKEN (a-wā'ken), *v.* [pr.p. **AWA'KENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AWA'KENED** (a-wā'kend).] I. *vt.* Rouse from sleep. 2. Rouse from a state of physical mental, moral, or spiritual lethargy. 3. Raise from the sleep of death. 4. Put (anything previously dormant or quiescent) into action. II. *vi.* Return to consciousness, or to activity after having been dormant or quiescent.

AWAKENER (a-wā'ken-ēr), *n.* One who or that which awakens.

AWAKENING (a-wā'ken-ing), I. *a.* Having a tendency to awake; stirring; exciting. II. *n.* Act of awaking; religious revival.

AWARD (a-wārd'), *v.* [pr.p. **AWARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AWARD'ED**.] I. *vt.* Adjudge; assign; decree; apportion. II. *vi.* Make an award; determine. [O. Fr.]

AWARD (a-wārd'), *n.* 1. Judgment; decision of an arbitrator, or of a committee on premiums or prizes. 2. Document containing such a decision. 3. Matter, prize, or premium awarded.

AWARDER (a-wārd'ēr), *n.* One who awards or assists in making an award.

AWARE (a-wār'), *a.* Apprised; cognizant; knowing; sensible. [A. S. *gawaer*. See **WARE**.]

AWASH (a-wosh'), *a.* and *adv.* *Naut.* On a level with the water.

AWAY (a-wā'), I. *adv.* 1. At a distance; absent; departed; removed. 2. Off; from one state into another. 3. Apart; aside. 4. On; as in the expression *fire away*. (Colloq.) II. *interj.* Begone.—*Away with him*, take him away.—*Fire away*, fire at once, without hesitation.—*Make away with*, to destroy; get rid of.—*Explain away*, explain till the thing that needs explanation is itself removed.—*Work away*, keep on working.

AWE (ə), *n.* Dread inspired by something sublime; reverential fear or veneration; appalling fear or dread. [A. S. *ege*; from Icel. *agi*, fear.]

AWE (ə), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **AW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **AWED** (əd).] Influence by fear, terror, or respect; strike with fear and reverence.

AWEARY (ə-wē'ri), *a.* Tired; weary.

AWEATHER (ə-weth'ēr), *adv.* *Naut.* To the weather side, as opposed to the lee side.

AWEIGH (ə-wā'), *adv.* *Naut.* Raised; said of an anchor when it is drawn directly up.

AWELESS (ə'les), *a.* 1. Not inspired with awe. 2. Not inspiring awe; not calculated to inspire with awe.

AWESOME (ə'sum), *a.* Inspiring with awe; appalling.

AWFUL (ə'fʊl), *a.* Inspiring or expressing awe; fearful.

SYN. Appalling; dire; dreadful; frightful; terrible; shocking; fearful. **ANT.** Delightful; pleasant; serene.

AWFULLY (ə'fʊl-l), *adv.* 1. In a manner to inspire with awe. 2. Extremely; very. (Colloq.)

AWFULNESS (ə'fʊl-nēs), *n.* Quality of being awful.

AWKWARD (ək'wərd), *a.* 1. Wanting dexterity; bungling; ungraceful; inelegant. 2. Embarrassing; perplexing; hard to manage. [O. E. *awk*, wrong, left, and -WARD.]

SYN. Gawky; boorish; uncouth; clumsy; unhandy; inelegant; ungraceful. **ANT.** Handy; clever; dexterous; adroit; graceful.

AWKWARDLY (ək'wərd-li), *adv.* In an awkward manner.

AWKWARDNESS (ək'wərd-nēs), *n.* Quality of being awkward.

AWL (əl), *n.* Pointed instrument for punching small holes. [A. S. *æl*.]

AWN (ən), *n.* Bristle, such as the beard of barley, wheat, etc. [Icel. *ögn*.]

AWNED (ənd), *a.* Bearded; having awns.

AWNING (ən'ing), *n.* Shelter from the sun's rays. [Fr. *auvent*.]

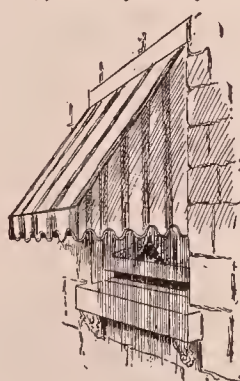
AWNLESS (ən'les), *a.* Without awns; beardless.

AWOKE (ə-wök'), *past tense of AWAKE.*

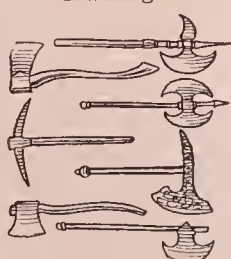
AWRY (ə-ri'), *a.* and *adv.* Twisted toward one side or position; crooked; perverse. [See **WRY**.]

AX, AXE (aks), *n.* Edged tool for chopping wood or hewing timber. [A. S. *æx*.]

AXIAL (aks'i-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an axis. 2. Belonging to the trunk of the body. 3.



Awning.



Axes.

Central, especially used of the formation or mass forming the crest of a mountain range.

AXIL (aks'll), *n.* *Bot.* Angle between the stem or branch and the upper side of a leaf growing on it. [L. *axilla*, little armpit.]

AXILE (aks'il), *a.* Pertaining to, or situated in, the axis; axial. [L. *axis*, axis.]

AXILLA (aks-il'ə), *n.* [*pl.* **AXIL'LÆ**.] 1. *Anat.* Armpit. 2. *Bot.* Axil.

AXILLARY (aks'il-ər), *a.* Axillary.

AXILLARY (aks'il-ar-i), *a.* and *n.* 1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the axilla. 2. *Bot.* Growing from the axil of plants; axillary.

AXIOM (aks'i-um), *n.* 1. Self-evident truth, taken as a basis for a logical deduction, as the twelve axioms or "common notions" of Euclid. 2. Empirical law; generalization from the observation of individual instances. [Gr. *axioma*, from *axios*, worthy.]

SYN. Aphorism; apothegm; adage; byword; dictum; truism; precept; maxim. **ANT.** Absurdity; falsity; sophism; incongruity.

AXINOMANCY (aks'i-no-man-si), *n.* Mode of divination from the motions of an ax poised upon a stake, or of an agate placed upon a red-hot ax, much practiced by the ancient Greeks. [Gr. *axinē*, ax, and *mantia*, divination.]

AXIOMATIC (aks-i-o-mat'ik), **AXIOMATICAL** (aks-i-o-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an axiom. 2. Of the nature of an axiom; self-evident.

AXIS (aks'is), *n.* [*pl.* **AXES** (aks'ēz).] 1. Line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, and around which that body revolves, or may be supposed to revolve. 2. *Bot.* Central part or column of a plant, around which the other parts are disposed. 3. *Anat.* Second vertebra of the neck, with an upward process on which the atlas turns. 4. *Optics.* Particular ray of light from any object falling perpendicularly on the eye, called also the *optic* or *visual axis*. 5. *Geom.* Imaginary line drawn through a plane figure, and about which the plane figure is supposed to revolve, with the result of defining the limits of a solid.—*Axis of incidence*, the line passing through the point of incidence perpendicularly to the refracting surface.—*Axis of the equator*, the polar diameter of the earth, which is also the axis of rotation.—*Axis of refraction*, the continuation of the same line through the refracting medium.—*Axis* 1/4" of a telescope, a right line which passes through the centers of all glasses in the tube. [L. *axis*, axis.]

AXIS (aks'is), *n.* *Zool.* Spotted-deer of India. [L.]

AXLE (aks'l), *n.* Shaft or spindle on which a wheel revolves. [A. S. *æxl*.]



AXLETREE (aks'l-trē), *n.* Piece of timber, or bar of iron, on which the wheels of a carriage revolve.

AXMAN, AXEMAN (aks'man), *n.* Woodman.

AXMINSTER (aks'min-stēr), *n.* Carpet having a thick, soft pile, and woven all in one piece, manufactured at Axminster, England.

AXOID (aks'oid), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the axls. *II. n.* Curve generated by the revolution of a point round an advancing axis.

AXOLOTL (aks'o-lotl), *n.* Curious amphibian of Mexico, resembling a newt, from 8 to 10 inches in length, with gills formed of three long, ramified or branch-like processes floating on each side of the neck. It is esteemed a luxury by the Mexicans. [Mex.]

AXOMETER (aks-om'e-tēr), *n. Opt.* Instrument for adjusting the lenses of eye-glasses and spectacles. [AXIS and -METER.]

AXOSPERMOUS (aks-o-spēr'mus), *a. Bot.* Descriptive of compound fruits having an axile placentation, the attachment of the seeds being toward the axis. [L. *axis*, axis, and Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

AY, AYE (ā), *adv.* Ever; always.

AYAH (ä'yā), *n.* Lady's maid or nurse who belongs to one of the native races of India. [Anglo-Ind.—Pg. *aya*, governess.]

AYE (ī), *I. adv.* Yea; yes; indeed. *II. n.* Affirmative vote. [Form of YEA.]

AYE-AYE (ī'ī), *n.* Peculiar quadruped of Madagascar, about the size of a hare, closely allied to the lemurs, and having much of the aspect of a squirrel. [Malagasy, *aiay*.]

AYRIE, AYRY (ä'ī-ri), *n.* See AERIE.

AYRSHIRE (ār'shēr), *n.* One of a breed of cattle from Ayrshire, Scotland. It is part-colored, red and white, and is excellent for the dairy.

AYRSTONE (ār'stōn), *n.* Polishing hone.

AZALEA (az-ä'lē-ä), *n.* 1. Genus of flowering plants of North America and Asia, including *Azalea nudiflora* and the swamp honeysuckle. This genus is allied to the rhododendron, but the azalea has deciduous leaves and funnel-like corolla. 2. [a-] Any flowering plant of this genus. [Gr. *azaleos*, dry.]



Azalea.

AZARIN (az'ä-rin), *n.* Coal-tar color used in dyeing cotton a brilliant red or scarlet.

AZAROLE (az'ä-röl), *n.* Southern European shrub (*Crataegus Azarolus*) of the thorn family with pleasant fruit; also the fruit.

AZIMUTH (az'i-muth), *n.* Arc of the horizon, intercepted between the meridian of any place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a heavenly body. [Ar. *al*, the, and *sumut*, paths.]

AZO (az'ō), *a.* Containing nitrogen, as azo compounds. It is applied (in combination as a prefix) to compounds containing nitrogen, as azobenzole, pertaining to or containing nitrogen and benzoin. [From AZOTE.]

AZOIC (ä-zō'ik), *a. Geol.* Destitute of organic life, or of fossil remains of organic life; before the existence of animal life; formed when there was no animal life on the globe, as the azoic rocks. [Gr. *a* priv. and *zōē*, life.]

AZORES (ä-zōrz'), *n. pl.* Islands, 800 m. W. of, and belonging to, Portugal. Area 1,000 sq. m.

AZOTE (az'ōt), *n.* Nitrogen, so called because it does not sustain animal life. [Gr. *a* priv. and *zōē*, live.]

AZOTEMIA (az-o-tē'mi-ä), *n.* Horse-disease.

AZONIC (ä-zon'ik), *a.* Not limited to a zone; not local. [Gr. *a* priv. and *zōnē*, belt, region.]

AZOTH (az'oth), *n.* Alchemists' name for mercury. [Ar. *az* = *al*, and *zāūg*, quicksilver.]

AZOV, AZOF (ä'zōf), *n.* Sea of South Russia, communicating with the Black Sea by the Strait of Yenikale. 2. Town in Don Cossacks province, Russia, on the Don near its mouth.

AZRAEL (az'rā-el), *n. Arab. Myth.* In Mohammedan religion, the angel of death, who separates man's soul from the body, and is himself the last to die on the day of judgment.

AZTEC (az'tek), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the dominant tribe in Mexico at the time of the arrival of the Spaniards (1519). *II. n.* 1. Member of the Aztec tribe. 2. Aztec language.

AZULEJO (ä-thö-lä'hō), *n.* Spanish earthenware tile painted and enameled in rich colors, with metallic luster. [Sp.]

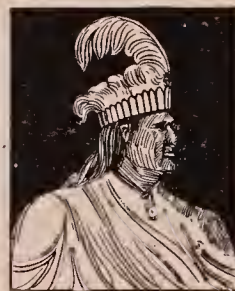
AZULIN (az'ü-lin), *n.* Coal-tar color, prepared by heating coralline and aniline together. [Sp. *azul*, blue.]

AZURE (azh'yör or ä'zhör), *I. a.* 1. Of a deep blue; sky-colored. 2. Cloudless; spotless. *II. n.* 1. Clear blue; sky-color. 2. The clear sky. [Fr. *azur*, blue.]

AZURITE (azh'ü-rit), *n. Min.* 1. Blue carbonate of copper. 2. Lazulite.

AZYGOUS (az'l-gus), *a.* 1. Not joined or yoked with another. 2. Anat. Not one of a pair, as a muscle. [Gr. *azygos*—*a* priv., and *zygon*, yoke.]

AZYME (az'im), *n.* Unleavened bread. [Gr. *azymos*; from *a* priv. and *zymē*, yeast.]



Montezuma, Aztec Emperor of Mexico. Born about 1473; died 1520.



b (bē), *n.* [*pl.* B'S (bēz).] Second letter of the English alphabet. It belongs to the order of consonants known as labials, the lips being the principal organs employed in producing its sound, and is a voiced or sonant mute, the voice not being so entirely shut off in pronouncing it as when one of the voiceless mutes or surds, *p* or *f*, is uttered. When preceded by *m* in the same syllable, *b* is generally silent; as, *lamb*, *limb*, *comb*, *dumb*, etc. It is silent also before *t* in the same syllable; as, *debt*, *doubt*, etc.

BAA (bā), *n.* The cry or bleat of a sheep. [Imitative.]

BAA (bā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BAA'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAAED (bād).] Emit the sound which a sheep does in bleating; bleat.

BAAL (bā'al), *n.* [*pl.* BA'ALIM.] 1. Sun-god, chief male divinity among the Phenicians, as Astoreth, the moon-goddess, was the leading female one. 2. Generic term for false god. [Heb. *Baal*, lord.]

BABA (bā'bā), *n.* Hindustani term for *master*. [Hind. *baba*, lord or master.]

BABA (bā'bā), *n.* Fruit paste cake. [Fr.]

BABA (bā'bā), *n.* Arabian patriarch [Ar.]

BABBITT-METAL (bab'it-met-ai), *n.* Soft alloy of copper, tin, and zinc, used in bearings to lessen friction. [Isaac *Babbitt*, its inventor.]

BABBLE (bab'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAB'LED (bab'id).] I. *vt.* Utter like a baby; prate. II. *vi.* Utter inarticulate sounds incessantly, as a brook. 2. Talk idly. 3. Gossip. [Imitative.]

BABBLE (bab'l), *n.* 1. Rippling sound of running water. 2. Idle talk; prattle; gossip.

BABBLER (bab'lēr), *n.* One who babbles.

SYN. Blabber; chatterbox; talker; ranter; sermonizer.

BABE (bāb), *n.* 1. Baby; infant. 2. Doll. [O.Sw.]

BABCOCK-TEST (bab'kok-test), *n.* American test for ascertaining percentage of butter in milk.

BABEL (bā'bel), *n.* Scene of confusion; confused combination of sounds, especially voices; tumult. [Tower of *Babel* where occurred the "confusion of tongues." Genesis xi. 1-9.]

BABILLARD (bab'i-lārd), *n.* 1. Noisy loquacious fellow. 2. *Ornith.* White-throat (*Sylvia curruca*); also known as the *chatterer*. [Fr.]

BABIROUSSA, BABY-ROUSSA (bab-i-rō'sa), *n.* Species of hog (*Babirusa alfurus*), found in the Indian Archipelago. [Malay. *bābi*, hog, and *rūsa*, deer.]



Babiroussa.

BABOO, BABU (bā'bō), *n.* Form of address,

equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*, usually given to a Hindu gentleman. [Hind. *bābu*.]

BABOON (bab-ōn'), *n.* Large old world monkey, having a long face, dog-like tusks, large lips, and a short tail. The South African baboon, or chacma, as it is called by the natives, is exceedingly ferocious. [Fr. *babouin*.]



BABY (bā'bi), I. *n.*

[*pl.* BA'BIES.] 1.

Little child; infant.

2. Person like a

baby. 3. Tiny reflection of himself (or

herself) seen by one person in the pupil of another's eye. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to an infant or infants. 2. Newly born or formed. [Dim. of *BABE*.]

BABYHOOD (bā'bi-hōd), *n.* 1. State of infancy. 2. Babies collectively.

BABYISH (bā'bi-ish), *a.* Like a baby; infantile.

BABY-JUMPER (bā'bi-jump-ēr), *n.*

Contrivance intended to assist children in learning to walk, commonly constructed so as to bear the weight of the child, by means of straps which are fastened round its body and attached to something above its head.



Baby jumper.

BACCALAUREATE (bak-a-lā're-āt),

I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the degree of bachelor of arts. II. *n.* 1.

Degree of bachelor of arts. 2.

Farewell sermon to graduating

class. [L. L. *baccalaureus*.]

BABYLON (bab'i-lon), *n.* Ancient city of Mesopotamia, Asiatic Turkey, now in ruins.

BACCARAT, BACCARA (bak-a-rā'), *n.* Game of cards, in which each court card counts ten. [Fr.]

BACCATE (bak'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having a pulpy nature like a berry. [L. *baccatus*, from *bacca*, berry.]

BACCHANAL (bak'a-nal), **BACCHANALIAN** (bak-a-nā'li-an), I. *n.* 1. Devotee of Bacchus.

2. One who indulges in drunken revels. 3.

Orgy. 4. [*pl.*] Bacchanalia. II. *a.* Riotous;

noisy.

BACCHANALIA (bak-a-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* Feasts and revels in honor of Bacchus.

2. [b-] Drunken carousals; orgies.

BACCHANALIAN (bak-a-nā'li-an), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to bacchanalia.

BACCHANT (bak'ant), I. *n.* 1. Priest of Bacchus. 2. Bacchanal; drunken reveler. II.

a. Bacchanalian.

BACCHANTE (bak'ant), *n.* Priestess or female devotee of Bacchus.

BACCHIC (bak'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Baeus or to bacehanalia.

BACCHUS (bak'us), *n.* *Greck and Rom. Myth.* God of wine, and a son of Jupiter; said to have married Ariadne, after she was deserted by Theseus; one of their children was Hymen, the god of marriage.

BACCIFEROUS (bak-sif'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing berries. [*L. bacca*, berry, and *fero*, bear.]

BACCIFORM (bak'si-farm), *a.* Berry-shaped.

BACCIVOROUS (bak-siv'ūr-us), *a.* Feeding on berries. [*L. bacca*, berry, and *voro*, devour.]

BACHELOR (bach'e-lūr), *n.* 1. Unmarried man. 2. One who has taken the lowest university degree. 3. Anciently, a knight in the first or lowest stage of knighthood.—*Bachelor girl*, unmarried young woman.—*Bachelor's buttons*, species of ranunculus.

BACHELORHOOD (bach'e-lūr-hōd), *n.* Bachelorship.

BACHELORSHIP (bach'e-lūr-ship), *n.* State of being a bachelor.

BACILLAR (bas'i-lar), **BACILLARY** (bas'i-lar-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or caused by bacilli. 2. Rod-shaped.

BACILLI (ba-sil'i), *n.* Plural of **BACILLUS**.

BACILLIFORM (ba-sil'i-farm), *a.* Rod-shaped.

BACILLUS (ba-sil'us), *n.* *Biol.* Genus of bacteria, including all the elongated forms except such as are spiral and have a giratory motion. [*L. bacillum*, dim. of *baculum*, stick.]

BACILLUS (ba-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.*

BACILLI (ba-sil'i).] Bacterium of the genus *Bacillus*.

BACK (bak), *I. n.* 1. Hinder part of body in man, and upper part in quadrupeds. 2. Part opposed to front. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to or supporting the back. 2. Behind; remote; in arrears. *III. adv.* 1. To a former place, state or condition. 2. Behind; to the rear. 3. In return; again. [*A. S. bæc.*]

BACK (bak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BACKED** (bakt).] *I. vt.* 1. Force or put backward; cause to recede. 2. Second or support; bet in favor of. 3. Mount or get upon the back of. 4. Furnish with a back. 5. Super-scribe. *II. vi.* Move, drive, or go backward.

BACK (bak), *n.* 1. Large, flat-bottomed ferry boat. 2. Brewer's cooling vat or tub. [*Sw. back*, bowl.]

BACKBITE (bak'bit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'BITING**; *p.t.* **BACK'BIT**; *p.p.* **BACK'BITTEN**.] Speak evil of behind one's back or in one's absence.

BACKBITER (bak'bi-tēr), *n.* One who back-bites.

BACKBOARD (bak'bōrd), *n.* Rear or tail board of a cart or wagon.

BACK'BONE (bak'bōn), *n.* 1. Vertebral column. 2. Firmness; resolution.

BACKBREAKER (bak'brāk-ēr), *n.* Extraordinary, heavy task.

BACKCAP (bak'kap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'CAPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BACK'CAPPED** (bak'kapt).] Speak slurringly of.

BACK-DOOR (bak'dōr), *I. n.* Rear entrance or exit. *II. a.* Underhand; clandestine.

BACK-DOWN (bak'down), *n.* Ignominious retreat.

BACKER (bak'ēr), *n.* Supporter in a contest or wager.

BACKGAMMON (bak-gam'un), *n.* Game played by two on a special board, the moves being determined by throwing dice. [**BACK** and **GAME**.]

BACKGROUND (bak'grownd), *n.* 1. Space behind the principal figures. 2. Place where one is not conspicuous.

BACKHAND (bak'hand), *n.* Writing leaning to the left.

BACKHANDED (bak'hand-ed), *a.* With the hand turned backward; indirect; unfair.

BACKING (bak'ing), *n.* 1. Support; collective body of supporters. 2. Mounting. 3. Furnishing with a back. 4. Putting or going back.

BACKLOG (bak'log), *n.* Large stick of wood against which a fire is made on a hearth.

BACK-SAW (bak'sa), *n.* Reinforced tenon saw.

BACKSET (bak'set), *n.* 1. Reverse; set-back. 2. counter-current.

BACK-SETTLER (bak'set-lēr), *n.* Backwoodsman.

BACKSHEESH, **BACKSHISH** (bak'shēsh), *n.* Gift; tip. [*Pers.*]

BACK-SHIFT (bak'shift), *n.* Second-watch shift in a mine.

BACKSIDE (bak'sid), *n.* Hinder part; back portion of anything.

BACKSLIDE (bak'slid), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'SLIDING**; *p.t.* **BACK'SLID**; *p.p.* **BACK'SLIDEN** or **BACK'SLID**.] Fall or slide back in faith or morals; apostatize.

BACKSLIDER (bak'sli-dēr), *n.* One who back-slides.

SYN. Renegade; apostate; deserter.

ANT. Stickler; zealot; fanatic.

BACK-STAMP (bak'stamp), *n.* Place of delivery stamp used by post-office.

BACKSTAY (bak'stā), *n.* *Naut.* Rope to support a mast.

BACK-STEP (bak'step), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'STEPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BACK'STEPPED** (bak'stept).] March towards rear facing front.

BACK-STEP (bak'step), *n.* Step backward without changing direction of face.

BACKSTITCH (bak'stich), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BACK'STITCHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BACK'STITCHED** (bak'sticht).] Sew by stitching back over former stitches.

BACKSTITCH (bak'stich), *n.* Stitch made by going back over a former one.

BACK-STOP (bak'stop), *n.* Safeguard fence behind catcher in baseball.

BACKSTREAM (bak'strēm), *n.* Side-current, as in a river, apparently flowing upstream.



Cholera Bacilli
(highly magnified).

BACK-STRETCH (bak'strech), *n.* Course reverse of home-stretch on race course.

BACK-STRING (bak'string), *n.* String fastened to child's belt at back to prevent its falling.

BACKSTROKE (bak'strök), *n.* 1. Stroke in return. 2. Backhanded stroke.

BACKWARD (bak'ward), **BACKWARDS** (bak'wardz), *I. adv.* 1. Towards the back; with the back foremost; on the back. 2. Towards past times, by way of reflection. 3. Reversely; from the end to the beginning. 4. In a contrary manner. 5. From a better to a worse state. *II. a.* 1. Behind in progress or time. 2. Dilatory; unwilling. 3. Directed to the back.

BACKWARDATION (bak-war-dā'shun), *n.* *Stock Exch.* Consideration given to keep back the delivery of stock when the price is lower for time than for ready money.

BACKWARDLY (bak'ward-li), *adv.* In a backward manner.

BACKWARDNESS (bak'ward-nes), *n.* Quality of being backward.

BACKWATER (bak'wā-tēr), *n.* Water which sets back in a stream, owing to some obstruction; water kept back at high tide to cleanse the channel; water thrown back by a water wheel.

BACKWOODS (bak'wōdz), *n.pl.* Wooded districts in thinly settled regions.

BACKWOODSMAN (bak'wōdz-man), *n.* [*pl.* **BACK'WOODSMEN.**] Inhabitant of the backwoods; frontiersman.

BACON (bā'kun), *n.* Back or sides of a hog, salted and smoked. [*O. Fr.*]

BACTERIA (bak-tē'ri-ā), *n.* Plural of **BACTERIUM**.

BACTERIAL (bak-tē'ri-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, bacteria. 2. Caused by bacteria.

BACTERICIDAL (bak-tē'ri-sī-dəl), *a.* That kills bacteria.

BACTERICIDE (bak-tē'ri-sīd), *n.* Agent capable of killing bacteria. [*BACTERIA*, and *L. cædo*, kill.]

BACTERIOLOGY (bak-tē'ri-ol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of biology that treats of bacteria.

BACTERIUM

(bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **BACTE'RIA.**] Unicellular microscopic organism that multiplies by the simple process of transverse division. It possesses both plant and animal characteristics; microbe. [*Gr. baktērion*; from *baktron*, stick.]

BACTEROID (bak'te-roid), *a.* Resembling or of the nature of bacteria.

BAD (bad), *a.* [*comp.* **WORSE** (wūrs); *superl.*

WORST (wūrst).] 1. Notably deficient in that which constitutes excellence in the thing specified. 2. Having injurious or disagreeable physical qualities; pernicious; hurtful. 3. Aggravated; distressing. 4. Unfavorable. 5. Incorrect. 6. Unsound. 7. Morally depraved; vicious; wicked; unjust. Opposed to **GOOD**. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

SYN. Harmful; injurious; unwholesome; decayed; baneful; deleterious; pernicious; noisome; noxious; evil; wicked; depraved; abandoned; dishonest; unfair; vile; mean; shabby; scurvy; unlucky; unfortunate; unwelcome. **ANT.** Serviceable; righteous; upright; pious; virtuous; honorable; benevolent; propitious; efficient; excellent; admirable; kind; humane; gracious; skillful; valid; good.

BAD (bad), *n.* 1. Collectively, those who are bad. 2. That which is bad. 3. Wicked, vicious, or corrupt state or condition.

BADE (bad), *v.* Past tense of **BID**.

BADEN (bä'den), *n.* 1. State in German Empire. 2. Town in that state (Baden-Baden).

BADGE (baj), *n.* Distinctive decoration; characteristic mark or token. [*L. bagia*, mark.]

BADGEMAN (baj'man), *n.* Common name for one authorized to wear a badge.

BADGER (baj'ēr), *n.* 1. Small burrowing quadruped with a thick body and short legs, noted for fighting fiercely when brought to bay. 2. Carpenter's plane used for wide rabbeting. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

BADGER (baj'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BADG'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BADG'ERED** (baj'ērd).] Pester or worry; tease; bait.

BADINAGE (bad'l-naj; *Fr.* bā-dl-nāzh'), *n.* Light playful raillery; banter. [*Fr.*]

BADLY (bad'li), *adv.* In a bad manner; evilly; unskillfully; imperfectly; seriously; grievously; disastrously.

BADNESS (bad'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being bad.

BAFFLE (baf'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BAF'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BAF'FLED** (baf'ld).] Elude, defeat or check by artifice. [*O. Fr. beffler*, mock.]

SYN. Repulse; defeat; rebuff; discomfit; overthrow. **ANT.** Succeed; gain; attain; surmount; overcome; conquer.

BAFFLEMENT (baf'l-ment), *n.* Act of baffling or state of being baffled.

BAFFLER (baf'lēr), *n.* One who or that which baffles.

BAG (bag), *n.* 1. Sack; pouch; purse; udder. 2. Determinate quantity, as *bag* of flour. 3. Quantity of game bagged by a sportsman. 4. Minute sac in which some secretion is contained, as the honey-bag in a bee. [*A. S. bælg*, bag.]

SYN. Receptacle; cell; pocket; wallet; grip; satchel; reticule.

BAG (bag), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BAGGED** (bagd).] *I. vt.* 1. Put into a bag



Bacteria.
A.—Bacteria of typhoid fever.
B.—Spheroidal Bacteria in pairs.

or bags. 2. Capture or kill in hunting. 3. Cause to swell or distend like a bag. *II. vi.* 1. Bulge or sag like a bag. 2. Swell with arrogance.

SYN. Store; reserve; husband; hoard; accumulate; forage.

BAGASSE (ba-gas'), *n.* Refuse stalks of sugar cane, when crushed and dry; any similar refuse. [Fr.]

BAGATELLE (bag-a-tel'), *n.* 1. Trifle. 2. Game played on a nine-holed board with nine balls and a cue. [Fr.]

BAGDAD (bag'dad), *n.* 1. Division of Turkey in Asia. 2. Town in that division.

BAGGAGE (bag'aj), *n.* 1. Trunks, valises and other necessities of a traveler. 2. Tents, provisions, etc., of an army. [Fr.]

BAGGAGE-CAR (bag'aj-kär), *n.* Railroad car designed for carrying the baggage of passengers.

BAGGAGE-MAN (bag'aj-man), *n.* [*pl.* BAGGAGEMEN.] Man who handles or transfers baggage at railway station.

BAGGAGE-MASTER (bag'aj-mäs-tēr), *n.* Official in charge of baggage.

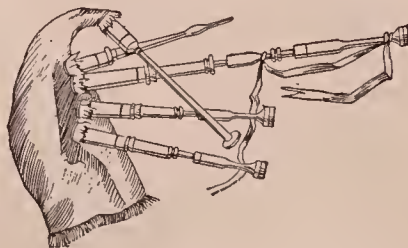
BAGGING (bag'ing), *n.* 1. Act of putting into a bag or bags. 2. Material for bags.

BAGGY (bag'i), *a.* Bulging out; like a bag; puffy.

BAGMAN (bag'man), *n.* In England, a commercial traveler.

BAGNIO (ban'yô), *n.* 1. Brothel. 2. Bathhouse. 3. Turkish slave prison. [It.]

BAGPIPE (bag'pip), *n.* Wind instrument consisting of a leathern bag which receives the air by a tube, stopped



Bagpipe.

by a valve, and of pipes, into which the air is pressed by the performer.

BAGPIPER (bag'pi-pēr), *n.* One who plays the bagpipe.

BAGUETTE (ba-get'), *n.* *Arch.* Small astragal molding. [Fr. *baguette*, rod.]

BAH (bä), *interj.* Expressing disgust, contempt, or disbelief.

BAHAMAS (ba-hä'maz), *n. pl.* Group of islands in British West Indies.

BAIL (bäl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAILED (bäld).] 1. *Law.* Admit to or give bail to; liberate from custody by, or on, giving security. 2. Deliver in trust for some pur-

pose, as a piece of furniture to be repaired. [O. Fr. *bailler*; from L. *bajulo*, bear a burden.]

BAIL (bäl), *n.* *Law.* 1. One who procures the release of another by becoming security for his appearance. 2. The security given.—*Admit to bail*, release from custody on security being given.—*Give bail*, give security for one's release from custody.

SYN. Surety; bond; warranty; sponsor; hostage.

BAIL (bäl), *n.* 1. Handle of a kettle or similar vessel. 2. Hoop or curved rod used as a support, as for the bearing up of the tilt of a boat, cover of a wagon, awning, etc. [M. E. *bayle*, hoop.]

BAIL (bäl), *n.* 1. *Cricket.* One of the cross-pieces on the top of a wicket. 2. In England, a division between the stalls of a stable. [Fr. *baille*, barrier.]

BAIL (bäl), *n.* Pail or similar vessel for scooping the water out of a boat. [Fr. *baille*; from L. *baca*, tub.]

BAIL (bäl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAILED (bäld).] Free (a boat) from water by dipping it out; scoop out with a bail.

BAILABLE (bäl'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being bailed; admitting of bail. 2. That may be delivered in bail or trust.

BAIL-BOND (bäl'bond), *n.* *Law.* Bond given for appearance in court.

BAILEE (bäl-ē'), *n.* One to whom certain personal property is intrusted for a specific purpose.

BAILER (bäl'ēr), *n.* Person or vessel employed in bailing water from a boat.

BAILER, BAILOR, n. See **BAILOR**.

BAILIFF (bäl'lf), *n.* 1. Court officer whose duty it is to take charge of juries, wait upon the court, etc. 2. In England, an overseer; steward; keeper of a forest; castle, etc. 3. English deputy sheriff. [O. Fr. *baillif*; from root of **BAIL**.]

BAILIWICK (bäl'i-wlk), *n.* Extent or limit of a sheriff's or bailiff's jurisdiction; shire or county. [O. Fr. *bailli*, officer of justice, and A. S. *wic*; from L. *vicus*, village.]

BAILMENT (bäl'ment), *n.* *Law.* 1. Delivery of personal property by one person to another in trust, for some special purpose. 2. Act of admitting to bail.

BAILOR (bäl'ūr), *n.* One who makes a bailment.

BAILPIECE (bäl'pēs), *n.* *Law.* Bail or surety bond.

BAIRN (bârn), *n.* Child. [A. S. *bearn*, child.]

BAIT (bät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAIT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAIT'ED.] 1. Provoke and harass by dogs, or in any way. 2. Put food on (a hook or among snares), to attract fish, birds, or other animals. 3. Give refreshment to on a journey. [A. S. *bītan*, bite.]

BAIT (bät), *n.* 1. Lure to deceive and catch fish or other animals. 2. Anything used as a lure or bait, such as angleworms, minnows, etc.

3. Food or refreshment of any kind taken on a journey.

SYN. Inducement; allurements; attraction; enticement; temptation. ANT. Dis-suasion; discouragement.

BAIT (bāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BAIT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAIT'ED.] *Falconry.* Flap the wings. [Fr. *battre*; from L. *battuo*, beat.]

BAITER (bāt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which baits.

BAIZE (bāz), *n.* Coarse woolen fabric resembling flannel. [Fr. *baies*.]

BAKE (bāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* BA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAKED (bākt).] I. *vt.* 1. Dry, harden, or cook by the heat of the sun or of fire. 2. Prepare in an oven, as bread. II. *vi.* 1. Do the work of baking. 2. Undergo the process of baking. [A. S. *bacan*, bake.]

BAKEHOUSE (bāk'hows), *n.* 1. Common name in England for bakery. 2. Oven room of a bakery, biscuit or cracker factory.

BAKELITE (bak'el-īt), *n.* Chemically formed substitute for rubber, celluloid, bone and ivory for insulation purposes.

BAKELIZER (bak'el-iz-ēr), *n.* Apparatus for the manufacture of Bakelite.

BAKER (bā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who bakes bread, cakes, crackers, etc.; one who conducts a bakery. 2. Portable oven.—*Baker's dozen*, thirteen.

BAKERITE (bā'kēr-īt), *n.* White slate-like marble.

BAKERY (bā'kēr-ī), *n.* [*pl.* BA'KERIES.] Place where bread, cakes, pies, etc., are baked and sold.

BAKING (bā'king), *n.* 1. Act or process of being baked. 2. Quantity baked at a time.

BAKING-POWDER (bā'king-pow-dēr), *n.* Powder used in baking as a substitute for yeast.

BAKSHISH, **BAKSHEESH** (bak'shēsh), *n.* Gratuity; tip. [Ar. *bakhshish*, present.]

BALÆNA (bā-lē'nā), *n.* Genus of cetaceous animals, including the common Greenland whale. [L. *balæna*, whale.]

BALAKLAVA (bā-lä-klä'vā), *n.* Village in the Crimea, 8 m. S. E. of Sebastopol. Charge of the 600, October 25, 1854.

BALANCE (bal'ans), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAL'ANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAL'ANCED (bal'anst).] I. *vt.* 1. Weigh in a balance; compare by estimating, as if in a balance. 2. Equal; make equal. 3. Poise. II. *vi.* 1. Have equal weight or power; be in equipoise. 2. Hesitate. 3. Dance forward to, and backward from, a partner.

SYN. Weigh; balance; counterpoise; counteract; countervail; neutralize; compensate; equalize; adjust. ANT. Upset; tilt; cant; mispoise; overbalance.

BALANCE (bal'ans), *n.* 1. Pair of scales. 2. Act of weighing. 3. That which renders weight or authority equal. 4. Sum required to make the two sides of an account equal,

hence the surplus, or the sum due on an account.—*Balance of power*, such a condition of things among nations that the power of each, however great, is balanced by that of the rest.—*Balance of trade*, difference in value between total exports and imports of a country.—*Electric balance*, device by which an unknown electric resistance is readily determined. [L. *bis*, double, and *lanx*, dish.]

BALANCEABLE (bal'ans-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being balanced.

BALANCEMENT (bal'ans-ment), *n.* 1. Act of balancing, or state of being balanced. 2. *Biol.* Law of abnormal growth, by which exuberance of nutrition in one organ is supposed to involve, to a greater or less extent, the total or partial atrophy of some other, or conversely; compensation.

BALANCER (bal'ans-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which balances; an equilibrist. 2. *Entom.* Drumstick-like process on either side of the metathorax of a dipterous insect, as in the fly.

BALANCE-REEF (bal'ans-rēf), *n.* *Naut.* Reef-band that crosses a sail diagonally, used to contract it in a storm.

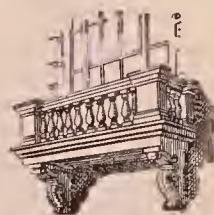
BALANCE-SHEET (bal'ans-shēt), *n.* Written statement containing both sides of a debit and credit account and striking a balance.

BALANCE-WHEEL (bal'ans-hwēl), *n.* Wheel that controls or regulates the movement of a mechanism, especially that of a watch or chronometer.

BALANCING (bal'ans-ing), *n.* Equilibrium; poise; performance of an equilibrist.

BALBRIGGAN (bal-brig'an), *n.* Cotton underwear made in Balbriggan, Ireland.

BALCONY (bal'ko-nī), *n.* [*pl.* BAL'CONIES.] 1. Platform or gallery outside the window of a room. 2. Elevated floor along the walls of a theater, etc., usually between gallery and parquet.



Balcony.

BALD (bald), *n.* 1. Without the usual natural covering on the head, as hair in the case of man and feathers in that of birds. 2. Naked; bare. [Etym. doubtful; Sp. *baldio*, untitled, and Eng. **BALL** have been suggested.]

BALD EAGLE (bald'ē-gl), American or white-headed sea-eagle, the bird that the United States has chosen as its emblem.



BALDERDASH (bald'ēr-dash), *n.* Jargon of

Bald Eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*).

words jumbled together without sense or judgment; worthless mixture. [Wel. *bald-arddus*, prating; from *baldardd*, prate.]

BALDHEAD (bald'hed), *n.* Person whose head is bald.

BALD-HEADED (bald'hed-ed), *a.* Having a bald head.

BALDLY (bald'li), *adv.* In a bald manner; nakedly; inelegantly.

BALDNESS (bald'nes), *n.* State of being bald; alopecia.

BALD-RIB (bald'rib), *n.* Lean, fatless pork adjoining the spare-ribs.

BALDRIC (bald'rik), *n.* 1. Richly-ornamented belt, worn over one shoulder and across the breast. 2. Zodiac viewed as a gem-studded belt encircling the heavens. [Fr. *baudrier*, belt.]

BALDUR (bald'dūr), **BALDER** (bald'dēr), *n.* Norse Myth. Son of Odin, so beautiful and bright that he emanates light.

BALE (bāl), *n.* Large bundle or package, as of cotton or other commodity, corded or banded round very tightly for transportation or storage. [O. Fr.; from L.L. *balla*, *bala*, ball, bale.]

BALE (bāl), *vt.* [pr.p. BA'LING; p.t. and p.p. BALED (bāld).] Make into a bale or bales.

BALE (bāl), *n.* Calamity; mischief; danger; misery; woe; evil. [A. S. *bealo*, woe.]

BALEARIC (bal-ē-ar'ik) **ISLANDS.** Group of Spanish islands in the Mediterranean.

BALEEN (ba-lēn'), *n.* Whalebone. [L. *balæna*, whale.]

BALE-FIRE (bāl'fir), *n.* Signal-fire; beacon.

BALEFUL (bāl'fəl), *a.* 1. Full of grief or misery; sorrowful; sad; woful. 2. Pernicious; harmful; deadly.

BALISTA (ba-lis'ta), *n.* Same as BALLISTA.

BALIZE (bā-lēz'), *n.* Pole raised on a bank of earth near the sea to constitute a beacon. [Fr. *balise*, sea-mark.]

BALK (bak), *n.* 1. Hindrance; obstacle. 2. Frustration of plans or projects; disappointment; defeat. 3. Blunder; unsatisfactory result. 4. Agric. Land over which the plow slips without turning it up; unplowed ridge between furrows. 5. Anything passed by in the way that an unplowed furrow is. 6. Large beam or timber. [A. S. *balca*, heap.]

BALK (bak), *v.* [pr.p. BALK'ING; p.t. and p.p. BALKED (bakt).] I. *vt.* Thwart; frustrate; render nugatory; disappoint. II. *vi.* Stop abruptly and refuse to proceed.

BALKAN (bāl-kän' or bal'kan) **MOUNTAINS.** Mountain system in Europe, S. of the lower Danube.

BALKY (bak'l), *a.* Inclined to balk.

BALL (bal), *n.* 1. Anything spherical, as a bullet, globe, etc. 2. Game played with a ball. [Fr. *balle*, ball.]

BALL (bal), *v.* [pr.p. BALL'ING; p.t. and p.p. BALLED (bald).] I. *vt.* Form into a ball or

ball, as snow. II. *vi.* Unite so as to form a ball.

BALL (bal), *n.* Dancing assembly. [Fr. *bal*; from *baller*, dance.]

BALLAD (bal'ad), *n.* 1. Short simple air. 2. Popular song. 3. Short narrative poem. [Fr. *ballade*, song sung in dancing.]

BALLAST (bal'ast), *n.* 1. Heavy matter used to make anything steady. 2. Earth or gravel used to fill the space between the rails on a railway. [Dan. *bag*, back, and *last*, load.]

BALLAST (bal'ast), *vt.* [pr.p. BAL'LASTING; p.t. and p.p. BAL'LASTED.] Supply with ballast; make or keep steady.

BALL-BEARING (bal'bâr-ing), *n.* Loose metal balls inserted in machinery to lessen friction.

BALLET (bal-lâ' or bal'let), *n.* 1. Theatrical exhibition acted chiefly in dancing. 2. The dancers of such an exhibition collectively. [Fr., dim. of *bal*, dance.]

BALLISTA (bal-lis'ta), *n.* [pl. BALLIS'TÆ] Military device used in medieval warfare for throwing large stones and other heavy missiles. [L.; from Gr. *ballō*, throw.]

BALLISTIC (bal-lis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the ballista, or to ballistics.

BALLISTICS (bal-lis'tiks), *n.* Art or science of shooting missiles; science that treats of the flight of projectiles.

BALL-LIGHTNING (bal'lit-ning), *n.* Incandescent mass of atmospheric gases evolved in the heavens by electric discharge.

BALLON-D'ESSAI (bal-lan'des-ā), *n.* Pilot balloon. [Fr.]

BALLONS-SONDES (bal-lan-sands), *n.pl.* Double balloons used for testing the different atmospheric currents. [Fr.]

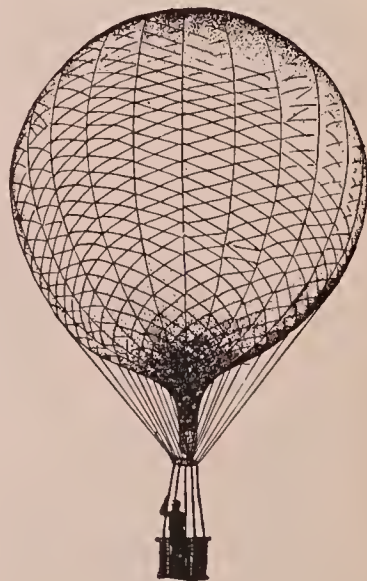
BALLOON (bal-lōn'), *n.* Bag or hollow sphere or cylinder of light material, which, being inflated with a gas lighter than air or with heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere.—*Dirigible balloon*, a balloon that can be directed or controlled. See AIRSHIP. [Fr. *ballon*.]

SYN. Airship; aerodrome; aeronef; aeroplane. ANT. Parachute.

BALLOONING (bal-lōn'ing), *n.* Aeronautics.

BALLOONIST (bal-lōn'lst), *n.* Aeronaut.

BALLOON-JIB (bal-lōn'jib), *n.* Naut. Large



Balloon.

triangular sail made of very light canvas used by yachts in light winds.

BALLOON-NET (bai-lön'net), *n.* Net used to sustain balloon during its flight in the air.

BALLOT (bal'ut), *n.* 1. Little ball or cube used in voting. 2. Written or printed vote; voting ticket. 3. Secret voting by putting a ball or ticket into a box. [Fr. *ballotte*, dim. of *balle*, ball.]

BALLOT (bal'ut), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAL'LOTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAL'LOTEd.] I. *vi.* 1. Vote by means of ballots. 2. Cast a ballot; vote secretly. II. *vt.* Submit to the operation of the ballot.

BALLOT-BOX (bal'ut-boks), *n.* Box for the reception of ballots at an election.

BALLOTING (bal'ut-ing), *n.* Act of voting by ballot.

BALLYHOO (bal-i-hö'), *n.* Among showmen, any spectacular display or performances on the outside of a show, calculated to call attention to the attractions offered within. (Colloq.)

BALM (bäm), *n.* 1. Aromatic plant. 2. Fragrant and healing ointment obtained from such a plant. 3. Anything that heals or soothes. [L. *balsamum*.]

BALM (bäm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BALM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BALMED (bämd).] 1. Anoint with balm. 2. Soothe; mitigate; assuage.

BALMILY (bäm'l-li), *adv.* In a balmey manner.

BALMORAL (b-i-mor'al), *n.* 1. Kind of gally-striped woollen goods, or a skirt made from it. 2. Kind of stout-faced walking-shoe. [*Balmoral*, Scotland.]

BALMY (bäm'i), *a.* Bearing balm; having the qualities of balm; aromatic; odorous.

BALSAM (bal'sam), *n.* 1. Name of certain plants. 2. Resinous oily substance flowing from them. [Gr. *balsamon*.]

BALSAMIC (bal-sam'ik), *I. a.* 1. Having the qualities of balsam; aromatic; mitigating; assuaging. 2. Yielding balsam. II. *n.* Medicine having properties like those of balsam.

BALSAM-ROOT (bal'sam-röt), *n. Bot.* Aromatic root (*Balsamorhiza*) containing balsam.

BALTIC SEA (bal'tik sē). Sea between Germany, Sweden and Russia. Area 184,000 sq. m.

BALTIMORE (bal'ti-mör), *n.* Chief seaport of Maryland, U. S.

BALTIMORE-ORIOLE (bal'ti-mör-ō'ri-öl), *n.* Bright-hued yellow and black American song bird (*Icterus galbula*).

BALUCHISTAN (bal-ö-chls-tän'), *n.* Country

in Asia, between India and Arabian Sea, under British control. Area 134,000 sq. m.

BALUSTER (bai'us-tēr), *n.* Small column or pilaster used as a support to the rail of a staircase, etc. [Fr. *balustre*—Gr. *balaustion*, flower of the pomegranate; from the similarity of form.]

BALUSTERED (bai'us-tērd), *a.* Having balusters.

BALUSTRADE (bal'us-trād), *n.* Row of balusters joined by a rail.



Balustrade.

BAMBINO (bam-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* BAM-BI'NI (bam-bē'nē).]

Figure of the infant Christ in swaddling-bands. [It., little child.]

BAMBOO (bam-bö'), *n.* Gigantic reed, with hollow-jointed stem, growing in tropical countries. [Malay.]

BAMBOO-WARE (bam-bö'wâr), *n.* Furniture, baskets and other articles made of the bamboo.

BAMBOOZLE (bam-bö'zl), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAMBOO'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAMBOO'ZLED (bam-bö'zld).] I. *vt.* Impose upon; deceive. II. *vi.* Practice imposition or deception. (Colloq.)

BAN (ban), *n.* 1. Proclamation. 2. Body of men summoned to arms. 3. Denunciation; curse; excommunication. 4. [*pl.*] Announcement of an intended marriage, as in the church of England—commonly *banns*. 5. Authoritative prohibition. 6. Pecuniary mulct or penalty. [A. S. *gebann*, proclamation.]

BAN (ban), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BANNED (band).] I. *vt.* 1. Excommunicate; imprecate evil upon. 2. Forbid; prohibit. II. *vi.* Curse; issue an anathema.

BAN (ban), *n.* Kind of fine muslin, made in the East Indies from banana fiber.

BANAKITE (ban'a-kit), *n.* Stone-like mineral composed of feldspar and lava.

BANAL (ban'al), *a.* Commonplace, ordinary. [A. S. *bannal*, known to everyone.]

BANANA (bə-nä'nə or bə-nan'a), *n.* 1. Gigantic tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain. 2. Clustering nutritious fruit of this plant. [Sp.]

BANC (bangk), *n. Law.* Seat of justice; court bench, or seat which a judge occupies officially.—*Court in banc*, sitting of a court with all, or a quorum, of the judges present. [Fr., bench.]

BANCAL (bang'kal), *n.* Bench or seat cushion.

BANCO (bangk'ō), *n.* Bankable commercial paper. [Sp.]

BAND (band), *n.* 1. Anything which binds together; tie; belt. 2. Flexible strip used for binding, or for belts. 3. Anything resembling such a strip; broad stripe. 4. Body of armed men. 5. Company of musical performers. 6. Company of persons united together for any purpose, or held by any bond of affinity. 7.



Balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*).

Drove, flock or other assemblage of any species of animal. [From root of A. S. *bindan*, *bind*.]

BAND (bānd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BAND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Tie with a band. 2. Form into a troop, society or band of any kind. 3. Mark with a stripe or band. II. *vi.* Unite together; enter into an alliance or confederacy.

SYN. Combine; unite; blend; merge; cluster; cement. **ANT.** Disunite; split; disperse; disband; loosen; detach; unroll.

BANDAGE (bānd'āj), *n.* 1. Strip of cloth used to bind up a wound or fracture. 2. Anything tied around another, as a piece of cloth tied around the eyes to blindfold one. 3. [*pl.*] *Arch.* Iron rings or chains surrounding the springing of a dome, or the circumference of a tower, to bind the structure together. [Fr. *bandage*, from *bander*, band, tie.]

BANDAGE (bānd'āj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BAND'AGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANDAGED** (bānd'āj'd).] Bind with a bandage.

BANDALA (bān-dā'la), *n.* Handloom cloth made in the Philippine Islands.

BANDALORE (bān-dā-lōr), *n.* Self-winding, mechanical top that returns to the hand when spun.

BANDANNA, **BANDANA** (bān-dan'ā), *n.* Large handkerchief with a red, blue, or other dark ground, and small white or brightly-colored spots. [Hind. *bandhnā*.]

BANDBOX (bānd'boks), *n.* Thin box for holding ruffs, bonnets, hats, etc.; usually cylindrical.

BAND-BRAKE (bānd'brāk), *n.* Metal band on revolving drum-wheel of machinery to check or stop its action.

BANDEAU (bān-dō'), *n.* [*pl.* **BANDEAUX** (bān-dōz').] Narrow band or fillet.

BANDED (bānd'ed), *a.* 1. Marked with bands. 2. Leagued or allied together to work as a unit.

BANDERILLA (bān-de-ril'yä), *n.* Decorated barbed dart used to enrage bull in a bull-fight. [Sp.]

BANDERILLERO (bān-de-ril-yār'ō), *n.* Bull-fighter who uses banderillas. [Sp.]

BANDEROLE (bān-de-rōl), *n.* Small flag, pennant, or streamer in the form of a guidon, longer than broad, usually borne at the mast-heads of vessels. [Fr.]

BANDICOOT (bānd'kōt), *n.* 1. Largest known species of rat, found in India. 2. An Australian marsupial commonly called *bandicoot* rat. [Anglo-Indian name.]

BANDING (bānd'ing), *n.* Material of any kind made so that it can be used for bands.

BANDING-PLANE (bānd'ing-plān), *n.* Carpenter's plane used for grooving for inlaid work.

BANDIT (bānd'it), *n.* Outlaw; robber; highwayman; brigand. [It. *bandito*.]

BANDITTI (bān-dit'i), *n. pl.* Bandits. [It. *pl.* of *bandito*, bandit.]

BANDMASTER (bānd'mās-tēr), *n.* Director or conductor of a musical band or orchestra.

BANDOG (bān'dog), *n.* Large, fierce dog requiring to be kept chained. [O. E. *band*, bound, and *DOG*.]

BANDOLEER, **BANDOLIER** (bān-do-lēr'), *n.* Large leathern belt, worn by soldiers in medieval times over right shoulder to sustain musket and ammunition. [Fr. *bandoulière*.]

BANDOLINE (bān'do-lin), *n.* Gummy preparation for the hair, to keep it flat and smooth, usually made from quince-seed.

BANDORE (bān-dōr'), *n.* Stringed instrument shaped like a short banjo. [Sp. *bandurria*, mandolin.]

BANDY (bān'di), *n.* [*pl.* **BANDIES**.] 1. Club bent and rounded at the lower part, designed for striking a ball. 2. Game played with such a stick; hockey. [Fr. *bandé*, *p.p.* of *bander*, bend.]

BANDY (bān'di), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAND'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANDIED** (bān'did).] I. *vt.* 1. Beat or knock back and forth, as a ball in the game of bandy. 2. Give and receive reciprocally; exchange (blows or words). 3. Agitate or toss about. II. *vi.* Reciprocate words or blows; contend.

BANDY (bān'di), *a.* Crooked; bowed. Bandore.

BANDY-LEGGED (bān'di-legd), *a.* Knock-kneed; having legs that are bandy.

BANE (bān), *n.* 1. Anything detrimental, noxious, or fatal. 2. Poison of a deadly kind. 3. Rot, a disease of sheep. [A.S. *bana*, destruction.]

BANE BERRY (bān'ber-i), *n.* Plant of the crow-foot family, the *Actaea spicata*, the berries of which are very poisonous.

BANEFUL (bān'fōl), *a.* Pernicious; harmful; destructive; noxious; poisonous.

BANEFULLY (bān'fōl-i), *adv.* Perniciously; harmfully; noxiously.

BANEWORT (bān'wūrt), *n.* Plant generally known as deadly-nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*).

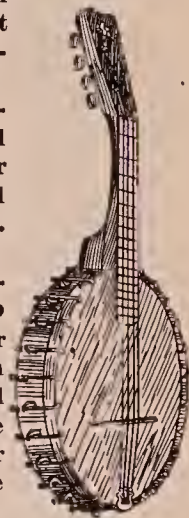
BANG (bang), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BANG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANGED** (bangd).] I. *vt.* 1. Beat or thump. 2. Fire, as a gun or anything that makes a sudden noise. 3. Siam. 4. Cut (the hair) across the forehead. II. *vi.* Resound with a loud noise. [Imitation of sound.]

BANG (bang), *n.* 1. Sudden noise; explosion; thump; concussion. 2. Front hair cut straight across the forehead; commonly in the plural.

BANG (bang), *adv.* With a sudden shock; abruptly.

BANG, **BHANG** (bang), *n.* See **BHANG**.

BANGKOK (bang-kok'), *n.* Capital and chief port of Siam.



BANGLE (bang'gl), *n.* Ornament of a ringed form, like a bracelet, worn on the wrists and ankles of both sexes in India and some parts of Africa. [Hind. *bangri*, bracelet.]

BANGUE (bang), *n.* Same as **BHANG**.

BANIAN (ban'yan), *n.* Same as **BANYAN**.

BANISH (ban'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BAN'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANISHED** (ban'isht).] 1. Sentence to exile. 2. Drive out or away; dismiss. [From **BAN**.]

SYN. Exile; expatriate; transport; shut out; expel; eject; exclude. **ANT.** Cherish; foster; protect; domicile; harbor.

BANISHER (ban'ish-ēr), *n.* One who banishes.

BANISHMENT (ban'ish-ment), *n.* Act of banishing, or state of being banished.

BANJO (ban'jō), *n.*

Musical instrument with five strings, having a head and neck like a guitar and a body like a tambourine. [Negro corruption of Fr. *bandore*, mandolin.]



Banjo.

BANJO-SIGNAL (ban'jo-sig-nal), *n.* Banjo-shaped railway disk-block signal.]

BANK (bangk), *n.* 1. Mound or ridge of earth, or snow, etc. 2. Earthy margin of a river, lake, etc. 3. Rising ground in the sea. [A. S. *banc*, mound.]

BANK (bangk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANKED** (bangkt).] 1. Inclose with a bank. 2. Aviation. Cause to turn quickly by means of the ailerons, presenting the bottom surface to the air resistance.—*Bank a fire*, cover with small coal so the fire will keep.

BANK (bangk), *n.* 1. Place where money is deposited, loaned, exchanged, etc. 2. Company associated in banking business. 3. Capital of a gaming establishment. [Fr. *banque*, bank; L.L. *bancus*, bench.]

BANK (bangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANKED** (bangkt).] I. *vt.* Deposit in a bank. II. *vi.* 1. Do business as a banker. 2. Do business with a bank.

BANK (bangk), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Bench on which rowers usually sit; tier of oars. 2. *Law.* Originally, bench on which the judges sat; all of the judges, or at least a quorum of them sitting together. 3. *Music.* Row of keys. [Fr. *banc*, bench.]

BANKABLE (bangk'a-bl), *a.* Receivable at a bank; discountable.

BANK-BILL (bangk'bil), *n.* 1. A bank-note. 2. In England, bill of exchange; note drawn on a bank.

BANK-BOOK (bangk'bōk), *n.* Pass-book of a depositor in a bank, in which the bank enters his debits and credits.

BANK-CREDIT (bangk'kred-it), *n.* Specified sum up to which one will be allowed to draw money from a bank upon proper security being given.

BANK-DRAFT (bangk'drāft), *n.* Order for money drawn by one bank on another.

BANKER (bangk'ēr), *n.* 1. One engaged in the banking business. 2. One intrusted with funds by others.

BANK-HEAD (bangk'hed), *n.* Mining. Opening of shaft at top of mine.

BANKING (bangk'ing), I. *n.* Business of a banker. II. *a.* Pertaining to a bank.

BANK-NOTE (bangk'nōt), *n.* Note issued by a bank, which passes as money.

BANK-PAPER (bangk'pā-pēr), *n.* Paper representing money or its equivalent negotiable at banks.

BANK-RATE (bangk'rāt), *n.* Rate for interest or discount fixed by banks.

BANKRUPT (bangk'rupt), I. *n.* One who breaks or falls in business; insolvent person. II. *a.* 1. Insolvent; unable to meet one's liabilities. 2. Depleted; exhausted. 3. Discredited. [BANK, and L. *ruptus*, broken.]

BANKRUPT (bangk'rupt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BANK'-RUPTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BANK'RUPTED**.] Cause to become bankrupt.

BANKRUPTCY (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* State of being or act of becoming bankrupt.

BANK-SHOT (bangk'shot), *n.* Carom in billiards made by cue ball striking cushion first.

BANK-STATEMENT (bangk'stāt-ment), *n.* Schedule or balance-sheet showing assets and liabilities of a bank.

BANK-STOCK (bangk'stok), *n.* Shares in a banking company; paid up capital of a bank divided into shares.

BANNER (ban'ēr), *n.* Military standard; flag or ensign. [Fr. *bannière*, banner.]

BANNERET (ban-ēr-et'), *n.* 1. Small banner or streamer. 2. Knighthood conferred on the field of battle, or a knight so created. 3. Swiss officer having charge of the banner of his canton.

BANISTER (ban'is-tēr), *n.* Corruption of **BALUSTER**.

BANNS, BANS (banz), *n.pl.* Notice of an intention of marriage. [pl. of **BAN**.]

BANQUET (bang'kwet), *n.* Feast; any rich treat or entertainment. [Fr.]

BANQUET (bang'kwet), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAN'QUETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BAN'QUETED**.] I. *vt.* Give a feast to. II. *vi.* Fare sumptuously. [Fr.]

BANQUETER (bang'kwet-ēr), *n.* 1. Guest at a banquet; one who feasts luxuriously. 2. One who is the entertainer at a banquet.

BANQUETTE (bäng-ket'), *n.* 1. *Fort.* Small bank at the foot of a parapet, on which soldiers mount when they fire. 2. Footing of a bridge, raised above the carriage-way; ledge; bank. [Fr., small bench; footpath, or pavement.]

BANSHEE (ban'shē), *n.* Elf or fairy, supposed to forebode death by singing a mournful song beneath the windows of a house when one of the inmates is about to die. [Gael. *beanshith*, fairy.]

BANTAM (ban'tam), *n.* Small domestic fowl with feathered shanks, probably from Bantan, in Java.

BANTER (ban'tēr), *vt.* [*pr. p.* BAN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BANTERED (ban'tērd).] 1. Make good-natured mirth at the expense of; mildly rally; chaff. 2. Challenge or provoke to something daring. [Etym. doubtful.]



Black-tailed Japanese Bantam Hen.

BANTER (ban'tēr), *n.* Act of bantering; raillery.

BANTLING (bant'ling), *n.* Young child. [So called from the *bands* in which it is wrapped.]

BANYAN (ban'yan), *n.* 1. East-Indian fig-tree, whose branches take root and spread over a large area. 2. Hindu merchant. [Hind. *banya*, merchant.]

BANZAI (bän-zä'ē), *interj.* Acclamation equivalent to the French *vive l'empereur*, long live the emperor. [Jap., lit., ten thousand years.]

BAOBAB (bā'o-bab), *n.* Gigantic tree, the *Adasonia digitata* called also *monkey-bread tree*. [African name.]

BAPTISM (bap'tizm), *n.* Act of baptizing; initiatory rite of the Christian Church, by solemn immersion in, sprinkling with, or pouring on of water. [Gr. *baptisma*; from *baptizō*, baptize.]

BAPTISMAL (bap-tiz'mal), *a.* Pertaining to baptism.

BAPTIST (bap'tist), *n.* One of a Christian denomination that approves only of adult baptism by immersion; originally, one who administers the rite of baptism.

BAPTISTERY (bap'tis-tēr-i), **BAPTISTRY** (bap'tis-tri), *n.* [*pl.* BAP'TISTERIES, BAP'TISTRIES.] Place where baptism is administered.

BAPTISTIC (bap-tis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to baptism; baptismal.

BAPTIZE (bap-tiz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAPTI'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAPTIZED (bap-tīzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Administer the rite of baptism to, as by immersion in, sprinkling with, or pouring on of water. 2. Christen; consecrate. II. *vi.* Administer baptism. [Gr. *baptizō*; from *baptō*, dip.]

BAPTIZER (bap-tī'zēr), *n.* One who administers the rite of baptism.

BAR (bär), *n.* 1. Oblong piece of iron or other solid substance. 2. Any obstruction in the form of a bar or beam placed across an open doorway, gateway, etc., to prevent or limit ingress or egress. 3. Transverse beam or bolt for fastening a door, gate, etc. 4. Natural obstruction, as a bank of sand at the mouth of a river. 5. Anything which hinders, prevents, obstructs, or excludes; also the act of hindrance and the state of being hindered. 6. Inclosure in a court for accommodation

of counsel. 7. Lawyers of a particular court or of the whole country, collectively. 8. The legal profession. 9. Place in court where criminals stand when arraigned. 10. Any tribunal, as the *bar* of public opinion. 11. Inclosure or counter where liquors are dispensed. 12. Band or stripe. 13. *Music.* Line drawn perpendicularly across the staff.—*Plea in bar.* *Law.* Plea to the merits of the action, in bar or prevention of the plaintiff's demand. [O. Fr. *barre*.]

BAR (bär), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARRED (bärd).] 1. Mold or shape into a bar or bars, as gold or silver from the mines.

2. Place across, as *bar* an entrance or exit. 3. Fasten or secure, as with a bar. 4. Hinder; obstruct; prevent. 5. Except; omit as an exception. 6. Furnish with a bar or series of bars. 7. Mark with bands or bars of color. 8. Exclude; prohibit, as to *bar* a person from entering a prize contest.

BARB (bärb), *n.* 1. Point projecting backward on an arrow, fish-hook, etc., to prevent its being easily extracted. 2. *Bot.* Awn or beard. [Fr. *barbe*; from L. *barba*, beard.]

BARB (bärb), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BARB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARBED (bärbd).] Furnish with a barb or barbs.

BARB (bärb), *n.* 1. Horse of Barbary breed. 2. Barbary pigeon. [Fr. *barbe*; abbreviated from *Barbary*.]

BARB (bärb), *n.* Defensive armor of a knight's warhorse. [Fr. *barde*.]

BARBACAN (bär'ba-kān), *n.* Same as **BARBICAN**.

BARBADOES (bär-bā'dōz), *n.* Island of the British West Indies.

BARBARIAN (bär-bā'ri-ān), I. *a.* Uncivilized; savage; without taste or refinement. II. *n.* Uncivilized man; savage; cruel, brutal man. [See **BARBAROUS**.]

BARBARIC (bär-bar'ik), *a.* Foreign; uncivilized; rudely grand and impressive.

BARBARISM (bär'ba-rizm), *n.* 1. Form of speech contrary to the spirit of a language. 2. Rude, ignorant, uncivilized state; brutality; cruelty.

BARBARITY (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* Savageness; cruelty.

BARBARIZE (bär'ba-rīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAR'BARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARBARIZED (bär-bā-rīzd').] I. *vt.* Render barbarous. II. *vi.* 1. Fall into barbarism. 2. Utter a barbarism in speech.

BARBAROUS (bär'ba-rus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a barbarian; savage; brutal; rude; uncivilized. [L. *barbarus*; from Gr. *barbaros*, foreign.]

BARBAROUSLY (bär'ba-rus-li), *adv.* In a barbarous manner.

BARBAROUSNESS (bär'ba-rus-nes), *n.* Quality of being barbarous.

BARBATE (bär'bāt), *a.* *Bot.* Awned; bearded. [L. *barba*, beard.]

BARBATED (bär'bā-ted), *a.* Jagged with points; awned or bearded.

BARBECUE (bär'be-kū), *n.* 1. Hog, ox, or other large animal roasted whole. 2. Entertainment in the open air where an animal is roasted whole. [Haytian *barbacoa*, frame on which meat is dried.]

BARBECUE (bär'be-kū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAR'BE-CUING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARBECUED (bär'be-kūd).] Roast whole, as a hog or other large animal.

BARBED (bärbd), *a.* Furnished with jagged or arrowy points.—*Barbed wire*, wire armed with barbs or projecting sharp points, used for fences.

BARBEL (bär'bel), *n.* 1. Small fleshy thread, of which several hang from the mouth of certain fishes. 2. Knot of superfluous flesh under the tongue of a horse. 3. Fish allied to the carp, having four beard-like appendages on its upper jaw. [L. *barbellus*, dim. of *barbus*; from *barba*, beard.]

BARBELLATE (bär'bel-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Having barbed or bearded bristles.

BARBER (bär'bēr), *n.* One whose business is to shave beards and cut and dress the hair. [L. *barba*, beard.]

BARBER (bär'bēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BAR'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAR'BERED (bär'bērd).] Do the work of a barber; be a barber.

BARBERRY (bär'ber-l), *n.* [*pl.* BAR'BERRIES.] Ornamental thorny shrub, having yellow flowers and elongated bright-red berries. [L. *L. berberis*, barberry.]

BARBET (bär'bet), *n.* Tropical climbing bird. [Fr.—*barbe*, beard.]

BARBETTE (bär-bet'), *n.* *Fort.* Terrace inside a parapet, so raised as to admit of cannon being fired over the top. [Fr.]



Barberry.

BARBICAN (bär'bi-kān),

BARBACAN (bär'ba-kān), *n.* Fortification to a town or castle outside the walls. [Fr. *barbacane*.]

BARBULE (bär'būl), *n.* *Bot.* Small awn or beard. [L. *barba*, beard.]

BARCAROLLE (bär'ka-rōl), *n.* 1. Venetian boatman's song. 2. Musical composition similar in character to such a song. [Fr.; from It. *barcarolo*, boatman.]

BARCELONA (bär-se-lō'nā), *n.* 1. Province of Spain. 2. Capital and seaport of such province. 3. Town in Venezuela.

BARD (bärd), *n.* 1. Poet and singer among the ancient Celts. 2. Poet. [Gael.]

BARD (bärd), *n.* Ancient defensive armor for a horse; barb. [Fr. *barde*.]

BARD (bärd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BARD'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. BARD'ED.] Adorn with trappings; caparison—*Barded steed*, in medieval times, a horse equipped with defensive armor covering the neck, breast, and shoulders.

BARDIC (bärd'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a bard, or to bards or their poetry; written by a bard.

BARDISM (bärd'izm), *n.* Learning, maxims, and system of belief given forth by the bards in their verses.

BARE (bâr), *a.* 1. Uncovered; naked. 2. With the head uncovered. 3. Lean; meager. 4. Unfurnished; unadorned. 5. Empty. 6. Mere; simple. 7. Threadbare; worn. [A. S. *bær*.]

SYN. Small; minute; puny; faint; mean; trifling; stark; nude; exposed; visible; obvious. ANT. Great; full; vast; overgrown; dressed; clothed; arrayed; shod; invisible; hid; concealed.

BARE (bâr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARED (bârd).] Make bare; strip; uncover; expose.

BAREBACK (bâr'bak), *I. a.* Riding a bare-backed horse. *II. adv.* Without saddle or other covering.

BAREBACKED (bâr'bakt), *a.* Having no saddle or other covering on the back.

BAREBONE (bâr'bôn), *n.* Bareboned person.

BAREBONED (bâr'bônd), *a.* Lean, so that the bones stand out.

BAREFACED (bâr'fâst), *a.* 1. Having the face bare or uncovered. 2. Audacious; impudent; shameless.

BAREFACEDLY (bâr'fâst-li), *adv.* Impudently.

BAREFACEDNESS (bâr'fâst-nes), *n.* Effrontery.

BAREFOOT (bâr'fōt), *I. a.* Having naked feet.

II. adv. In a barefooted manner.

BAREFOOTED (bâr'fōt-ed), *a.* Without covering on the feet; having the feet bare.

BARÈGE (ba-rāzh'), *n.* Thin woolen fabric used for women's dresses. [*Barèges*, France.]

BAREHANDED (bâr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having the hands, or one of them, bare. 2. Destitute.

BAREHEADED (bâr'hed-ed), *a.* With the head bare; having the head uncovered.

BARELEGGED (bâr'legd), *a.* Having the legs bare.

BARELY (bâr'il), *adv.* 1. Nakedly. 2. Without decoration. 3. Merely; only; without anything more. 4. Hardly; scarcely. 5. In a bare or naked manner; boldly; plainly.

BARENECKED (bâr'nekt), *a.* Having the neck bare.

BARENESS (bâr'nes), *n.* State of being bare; nakedness; scantiness; poverty.

BARGAIN (bär'gen), *n.* 1. Agreement. 2. Purchase. 3. Advantageous offer or purchase. 4. Article so offered or purchased. [L.L. *barcania*, traffic.]

BARGAIN (bär'gen), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAR'GAINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARGAINED (bär'gend).] *I. vt.* Agree to buy or sell; barter; trade. *II. vi.* Make a bargain, or endeavor to do so; dicker; chaffer; hlggle.

BARGAIN-COUNTER (bär'gen-kown-tēr), *n.*
Counter on which goods are placed to be sold at reduced prices.

BARGAIN-DAY (bär'gen-dā), *n.* Particular day on which goods are offered for sale at reduced prices.

BARGAINEE (bär-gen-ē'), *n.* Party who agrees to accept the property which is the subject of the bargain.

BARGAINER (bär'gen-ēr), *n.* Either party to a bargain.

BARGAINOR (bär-gen-ār'), *n.* *Law.* One who sells to another, called the *bargaineer*.

BARGE (bärj), *n.* 1. Flat-bottomed boat used in unloading large vessels. 2. Pleasure or state boat. [L. *L. barca*, boat.]

BARGEMAN (bärj'man), *n.* [*pl.* BARGE'MEN.] Manager of a barge.

BARIC (bar'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Containing barium.

BARILLA (ba-ri'l'a), *n.* 1. Plant cultivated in Spain for its ashes, from which a superior kind of mineral alkali is obtained. 2. Alkali procured from this plant. [Sp.]

BARITE (bā'rit), *n.* *Min.* Sulphate of barium, or heavy-spar.

BARITONE (bar'i-tōn), *n.* Same as BARYTONE.

BARIUM (bā'ri-um), *n.* *Chem.* White malleable metal, which melts at red heat, and oxidizes in the air; it is the metallic base of baryta.

BARK (bärk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BARK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARKED (bärkt).] 1. Make the short, abrupt, explosive sound which dogs do when they menace any animal or man, or are following prey. 2. Cramor loudly against a person, institution, etc. 3. Vociferate the attractions of a show at its entrance. [A. S. *beorcan*.]

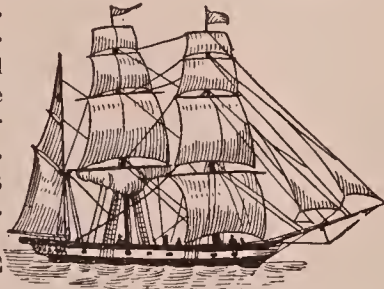
BARK (bärk), *n.* Act of barking; sound made in barking; menacing cry of a dog, fox, wolf, or other animal.

BARK (bärk), *n.* 1. Rind or outer sheath enveloping a tree. 2. *Med.* Peruvian bark. 3. *Tanning.* Epidermis of the oak, used in the preparation of leather. [A. S. *beorgan*, cover.]

BARK (bärk), *v.* [*pr.p.* BARK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARKED (bärkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Strip or peel the bark from. 2. Abrade or rub off, as the skin. 3. Tan with bark. II. *vi.* 1. Shed bark; as the shellbark hickory tree. 2. Advertise by shouting.

BARK (bärk), *n.*

Naut. 1. Three-masted vessel with no square sails on her mizzen-mast. 2. Any small ship; barge. [Fr. *barque*.]



Bark.

BARKANTINE

(bär'kan-tēn),

BARKENTINE

(bär'ken-tēn), *n.*

Naut. Bark in which the foremast is square-rigged, and the main-mast and mizzen-mast are schooner-rigged.

BARKEEPER (bär'kēp-ēr), *n.* Bartender.

BARKER (bärk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which barks. 2. Street crier who advertises wares or entertainments. 3. Stripper of bark of trees for medicinal or other purposes.

BARKY (bärk'i), *a.* Consisting of bark; possessing or containing bark; resembling bark.

BARLEY (bär'ii), *n.* Grain of various species, used for food, but chiefly for making malt. [A. S. *bere*, barley.]

BARLEYCORN (bär'ii-kārn), *n.* 1. Grain of barley. 2. Measure of length, equal to the third of an inch.

BARLEY-SUGAR (bär'ii-shōg-ār), *n.* Sugar boiled with barley-water till brittle.

BARLEY-WATER (bär'ii-wā-tēr), *n.* Cooling drink made by boiling pearl-barley in water.

BARM (bärm), *n.* Froth of fermenting beer or other liquor used as leaven; yeast. [A. S. *beorma*, yeast.]

BARMY (bärm'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to barm or yeast; containing barm or yeast. 2. Acting like barm; effervescent; fermenting; frothy.

BARN (bärn), *n.* Storehouse for grain, hay, etc.; stable. [A. S. *berern*; from *bere*, barley, and *ern*, storehouse.]

BARN (bärn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARNED (bärnd).] Store in a barn.

BARNACLE (bär'nā-kl), *n.* 1. Shell-fish, which adhere to the bottoms of ships, etc. 2. Persistent officeholder. 3. Kind of wild goose. [Etym. doubtful.]

BARN-OWL (bärn'owl), *n.* Mottled gray and brown owl frequenting barns and granaries.

BARNSTORMER (bärn'stārm-ēr), *n.* Name given to itinerant actor visiting country towns where there is no regular theater.

BAROGRAPH (bar'ō-grāf), *n.* Automatic meteorological instrument for recording atmospheric pressure. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and -GRAPH.]

BAROGYROSCOPE (bar-o-jī'ro-skōp), *n.* Gyroscopic machine to demonstrate the rotary movements of the earth and planets.

BAROLOGY (bar-oi'o-jī), *n.* Science of weight, pressure and gravity.

BAROMETER (ba-rom'e-tēr), *n.*

Instrument for measuring the pressure of the atmosphere. One form consists of a glass tube over 30 ins. long closed at one end, filled with mercury, and inverted in a cup of mercury. The vacuum formed at top of mercury column indicates the pressure. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *metron*, measure.]

BAROMETRIC (bar-ō-met'rik),

BAROMETRICAL (bar-ō-met'rik-ai), *a.* Pertaining to the barometer.

BAROMETRICALLY (bar-ō-met'rik-ai-i), *adv.* By means of barometric observation.



A simple barometer.

BAROMETRY (bə-rom'c-trī), *n.* Art or process of using the barometer.

BARON (bar'un), *n.* [*fem.* BAR'ONESS.] Member of an order of hereditary nobility ranking next after the counts in several countries of Europe. In England, baron is the lowest grade of rank in the House of Lords. [Fr., from L. L. *baro*, man, husband, baron.]

BARONAGE (bar'un-aj), *n.* 1. Whole body of barons. 2. Position or rank of a baron. 3. Land or territory from which a baron derives his title.

BARONESS (bar'un-es), *n.* 1. Wife or widow of a baron. 2. Woman who holds a baronetcy in her own right.

BARONET (bar'un-et), *n.* Hereditary English title or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

BARONETAGE (bar'un-et-aj), *n.* 1. Whole order of baronets. 2. Rank, state, or position of a baronet.

BARONETCY (bar'un-et-sī), *n.* [*pl.* BAR'ONETCIES.] Title or rank of a baronet.

BARONIAL (bə-rō-ni-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a baron, or to the order of barons.

BARONY (bar'un-l), *n.* [*pl.* BAR'ONIES.] 1. Rank or position of a baron. 2. Land or territory which gives title to a baron.

BAROQUE (bə-rōk'), *a.* *Arch.* Grotesque; fantastic; rococo. [Fr.]

BAROSCOPE (bār'o-skōp), *n.* Kind of barometer. [Gr. *baros*, weight, and *skopeō*, view.]

BAROTHERMOGRAPH (bar-o-thēr'mō-grāf), *n.* Recording instrument for both atmospheric temperature and pressure.

BAROUCHE (bə-rōsh'), *n.* Double-seated four-wheeled carriage with a falling top. [L. *birotus*, two-wheeled.]

BARQUE (bärk), *n.* Archaic spelling for BARK, a vessel.

BARRACK (bar'ak), *n.* [Generally in *pl.*] Large building or other structure for the lodgment of soldiers, or for some similar purpose. [Fr. *baraque*.]

BARRACoon (bar'a-kōn), *n.* African fortified slave depot. [Sp. *barraca*, barrack.]

BARRACOUTA (bar-a-kō'ta), *n.* Smooth-skinned shark-like fish found in tropical seas. [Sp. *barracuta*.]

BARRAKAN (bar-ak-an'), *n.* Cloth made of camel's hair or Cashmere wool. [Ar. *bar-rakan*, camel's hair cloth.]

BARRAS (bar'as), *n.* Resinous gum of the tree *Pinus maritima*, which is the basis of Burgundy pitch. [Fr.]

BARRATOR (bar'a-tūr), *n.* One who commits barratry; an encourager of litigation. [O. Fr. *barat*, fraud.]

BARRATROUS (bar'a-trus), *a.* Pertaining to barratry; involving the commission of barratry.

BARRATRY (bar'a-trī), *n.* [*pl.* BAR'RATRIES.] *Law.* 1. Practice of exciting or encouraging

lawsuits. 2. Any kind of fraud by a ship-master or mariner, by which the owners, freighters, or insurers are injured. [Fr. *bar-raterie*; from O. Fr. *barat*, fraud.]

BARRED-OWL (bärd'owl), *n.* Dark-brown American owl with cross breast-stripes.

BARREL (bar'el), *n.* 1. Round oblong vessel, bulging in the middle, built of staves, girt with hoops and closed at both ends. 2. Quantity such a vessel will contain. In U. S. a wine barrel holds 31 gallons, a flour barrel 196 pounds. 3. Any similar thing, round, hollow and long, as the barrel of a gun. 4. Funds of any political party in the U. S. during a campaign. [L. L. *barile*, barrel.]

BARREL (bar'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAR'RELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARRELED (bar'eld).] Put or pack in a barrel or barrels.

BARRELED (bar'eld), *a.* In composition, having a barrel or barrels.

BARREL CACTUS. Same as VIZNAGA.

BARREL-HOUSE (bar'el-hows), *n.* Low drinking place where beer and liquors are sold only from the barrel.

BARREL-ORGAN (bar'el-ar-gan), *n.* Organ having cylinder with pegs or pins to open valves to produce music through admitting pipes.

BARREL-PROCESS (bar'el-pros-es), *n.* *Metal.* Ore-refining and reduction with chemicals in a metal barrel or cylinder.

BARREL-PUMP (bar'el-pump), *n.* Pump specially constructed to remove fluids from barrels either by suction or by pressure.

BARREN (bar'en), *a.* Sterile; unfruitful; unprolific; unproductive. [O. Fr. *baraigne*.]

SYN. Unfertil; issueless; inoperative.

ANT. Productive; prolific; fertile; fruitful; pregnant.

BARREN (bar'en), *n.* Unproductive tract of land, as the pine *barrens* of South Carolina.

BARRENLY (bar'en-lī), *adv.* In a barren manner.

BARRENNESS (bar'en-nes), *n.* Quality of being barren.

BARRICADE (bar'i-kād), **BARRICADO** (bar-i-kā'dō), *n.* 1. Hastily formed rampart of casks, earth, trees, vehicles, etc., designed to impede the advance of a suddenly declared foe. 2. Any hastily constructed barrier. 3. Any bar or obstruction closing a passage. [Fr. from *barrique*, cask.]

BARRICADE (bar'i-kād), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAR'RICADING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAR'RICADED.] Obstruct by means of a barricade.

BARRICO (bar-rē'kō), *n.* Keg or small barrel for wine. [Sp. *barrico*, little barrel.]

BARRIER (bar'i-ēr), *n.* 1. Obstruction of any material kind erected to bar the progress of a person or thing, to constitute a boundary line, or for any other similar purpose. 2. Mentally formed obstacle, obstruction or hindrance. 3. Mentally formed boundary or limit. [Fr. *barrière*.]

SYN. Stoppage; check; bar; wall; encumbrance; impediment. **ANT.** Aid; help; support; advance; relief.

BARRIER-GATE (bar'i-ēr-gāt), *n.* Outer gate of double gates in a walled city.

BARRING (bär'ing), *prep.* Excepting.

BARRING-OUT (bär-ing-owt'), *n.* Exclusion, especially of a schoolmaster by pupils in sport, by locking or barricading the door.

BARRISTER (bar'is-tēr), *n.* In England, a member of the legal profession who has been admitted to practice at the bar; counselor-at-law; attorney-at-law; lawyer. [BAR, of which a barrister is a member.]

BARROOM (bär'röm), *n.* Room where liquors are sold and drunk; dram-shop; saloon.

BARROW (bar'ō), *n.* 1. Frame of wood with two shafts or handles at each end, to be carried by two men; hand-barrow. 2. Small cart with one wheel placed in front, and handles in the rear; wheelbarrow. [A. S. *berewe*; from *beran*, bear.]

BARROW (bar'ō), *n.* Artificial mound or tumulus, of stones or earth, piled up over the remains of the dead. [A. S. *beorgan*, hide.]

BARROW-TRUCK (bar'ō-truk), *n.* Hand truck on two wheels used for handling baggage and merchandise.

BAR-SHOE (bär'shö), *n.* Horseshoe bound with protecting bar at heel.

BAR-SHOT (bär'shot), *n.* Bar with a shot or ball at each end.

BARTENDER (bär'tend-ēr), *n.* One whose business is to serve liquors at a bar.

BARTER (bär'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAR'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BARTERED (bär'tērd).] I. *vt.* Exchange, as one thing for another. II. *vi.* Traffic by exchange of commodities. [O. Fr. *bareter*.]

BARTER (bär'tēr), *n.* 1. Exchange of commodities. 2. Article given in exchange.

BARTERER (bär'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who barter.

BARYCENTRIC (bar-i-sen'trik), *a.* Pertaining to the center of gravity. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *kentrikos*, of or from the center.]

BARYTA (bā-rī'tā), *n.* *Chem.* An oxide of barium. [Gr. *barytēs*, weight.]

BARYTES (bā-rī'tēz), *n.* Same as BARITE.

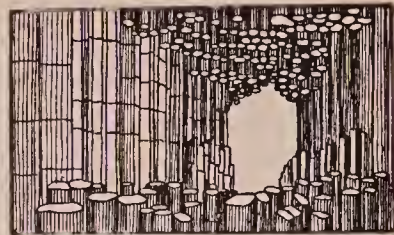
BARYTIC (bā-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, formed of, or containing barite or baryta.

BARYTONE, BARITONE (bar'i-tōn), I. *a.* *Music.* Having a register between bass and tenor. II. *n.* *Music.* 1. Male voice between a bass and a tenor. 2. One having such a voice. 3. Brass instrument having a deep, heavy tone. 4. *Gr. Gram.* Word not marked with an accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *barys*, heavy, and *tonos*, tone.]

BASAL (bā'sal), *a.* Fundamental; pertaining to the base of anything; situated at, or springing from, the base.

BASALT (bā-sält'), *a.* Hard, dark-colored rock of igneous origin. [L. *basaltēs*, Ethiopian marble.]

BASALTIC (bā-sält'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to basalt; containing basalt.



Basalt formation.
Fingal's Cave, Scotland.

BASANITE (bas'a-nit), *n.* 1. Jeweler's touchstone for testing precious metals with acids. 2. Lydian stone, a velvety black silicious or flinty jasper. 3. Basic volcanic rock, consisting essentially of augite, nephelin, olivin, and plagioclase. [Gr. *basanos*, touchstone.]

BAS-BLEU (bā-blū'), *n.* Literary lady; blue-stocking. [Fr.]

BASCINET (bas'si-net), *n.* Light helmet worn by English infantry in olden times. So called from its similarity to a basin. [L. L. *bacinetum*, basin.]

BASCULE (bas'kūl), I. *n.* *Mechan.* Balancing lever; any device or apparatus constructed on the principle of equilibration. II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a bascule, as a bascule bridge. [Fr. *bascule*, equilibration.]

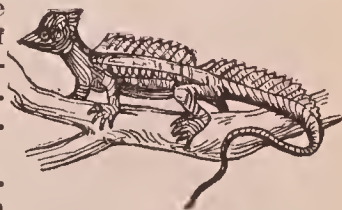
BASE (bās), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a base, as *base* hit, *base* line, etc. 2. Low in value; debased; spurious. 3. Low in origin, station or rank; mean. 4. Humble; abject. 5. Low in sentiment, ideas, or morals; sordid; dishonorable; vile. 6. *Music.* Deep-toned or grave, usually written *bass*. [Fr. *bas*; L. L. *bassus*, low.]

SYN. Low; mean; sordid; dishonorable; vile; degraded; ignoble; debased; abject; worthless. **ANT.** Exalted; esteemed; noble; honorable; worthy.

BASE (bās), *n.* 1. That on which a thing rests; foundation; support. 2. That end of anything which is broad and thick, as the base of a cone. 3. Place of starting, as in a race, game of baseball, etc.; any one of the four starting and stopping points on the diamond field in baseball. 4. *Chem.* That which with an acid unites to form a salt. 5. *Mil.* Basis or point from which an army operates and is supplied. 6. *Music.* Lowest or gravest part, whether vocal or instrumental. 7. *Arch.* Part of a column between the bottom of the shaft and the top of the pedestal. 8. *Sculpt.* Pedestal of a statue. 9. *Fort.* Exterior side of a polygon, or the imaginary line connecting the salient angles of two adjacent bastions. 10. *Ordnance.* Protuberant rear-portion of a gun, between the knot of the cascabel and the base-ring. 11. *Zool.* That portion of anything by which it is attached to anything else of higher value or signification. 12. *Bot.* That part of a leaf adjoining the leaf-stalk; that

- portion of a pericarp which adjoins the peduncle, or anything similarly situated. 13. *Dyeing*. Substance used as a mordant. 14. *Sports*. Old English game, also called *prisoner's base*. 15. *Trigonometry*. Same as **BASE-LINE**. [Gr. *basis*, stepping, base; from *bainō*, go.]
- BASE** (bās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BASED** (bāst).] 1. Set or place on its base. 2. Lay the base or foundation of; found; establish.
- BASEBALL** (bās'bal), *n.* 1. Game played with bat and ball on a diamond field having four bases. 2. Ball used in playing this game.
- BASE-BAR** (bās'bār), *n.* *Her.* Lower part of a shield.
- BASEBOARD** (bās'bōrd), *n.* *Arch.* Board forming base of a wall in a room.
- BASEBORN** (bās'bārn), *a.* Born of low parentage; vile; mean.
- BASE-BURNER** (bās'būrn-ēr), *n.* Stove in which the draft is from the top, causing the fuel to burn at the base.
- BASE-HIT** (bās'hīt), *n.* *Baseball*. Hit which enables the batsman to make first base.
- BASELESS** (bās'les), *a.* 1. Without a base. 2. Groundless; unfounded.
- BASE-LEVEL** (bās'lev-el), *n.* Lowest level to which a stream is capable of eroding the land, the height of its point of discharge preventing any deeper erosion.
- BASE-LINE** (bās'līn), *n.* 1. *Survey*. Principal line, measured with the greatest precision, on which a triangle or a series of triangles may be constructed, whereby other positions may be determined. 2. *Persp.* Line drawn at the extremity of the principal visual ray, and perpendicular to it.
- BASELY** (bās'li), *adv.* In a base manner.
- BASEMAN** (bās'man), *n.* [*pl.* **BASEMEN**.] *Baseball*. Player stationed at a base, first, second or third.
- BASEMENT** (bās'ment), *n.* Lowest story of a building; specifically, a sunken story; floor below the main floor.
- BASENESS** (bās'nes), *n.* Quality of being base.
- BASE-PLATE** (bās'plāt), *n.* Bed or foundation plate of machinery, masonry or other heavy structure.
- BASE-RING** (bās'ring), *n.* Molding on the breach of a cannon, between the base and the first reinforce.
- BASH** (bash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BASHED** (basht).] Annihilate by striking.
- BASHAW** (ba-shā'), *n.* 1. Same as **PASHA**. 2. Haughty, overbearing, and tyrannical person. [Turk. *bāshā*.]
- BASHFUL** (bash'fəl), *a.* Easily abashed or confused; diffident. [From root of **ABASH**.]
- SYN.** Shy; sheepish; coy; modest; retiring; timid; reserved. **ANT.** Bold; impudent, forward; egotistic, conceited; ostentatious; brazen.

- BASHFULLY** (bash'fəl-i), *adv.* In a bashful manner.
- BASHFULNESS** (bash'fəl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being bashful.
- SYN.** Shyness; diffidence; modesty; coyness; reserve. **ANT.** Assumption; boldness; arrogance; impudence; conceit; self-confidence.
- BASHI-BAZOUK** (bash-i-bā-zök'), *n.* Turkish guerrilla or irregular soldier of any kind. [Turk.]
- BASIC** (bā'sik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a base. 2. *Chem.* Having the base atomically greater than that of the acid or that of the related neutral salt.
- BASIFIER** (bā'si-fī-ēr), *n.* *Chem.* That which basifies.
- BASIFY** (bā'si-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BA'SIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BASIFIED** (bā'si-fid).] *Chem.* Convert into a base.
- BASIL** (baz'il), *n.* Aromatic culinary herb, allied to thyme. [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.]
- BASIL** (baz'il), *n.* Slope at the edge of a chisel, plane, etc.; bevel.
- BASIL** (baz'il), *n.* Tanned sheepskin, used in bookbinding. [Etym. doubtful.]
- BASILAR** (bas'i-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the base of anything. 2. *Anat.* Pertaining to any portion of the frame which forms a basis for other portions.
- BASILIC** (ba-sil'ik), *a.* 1. *Arch.* Pertaining to a basilica. 2. *Anat.* Pertaining to the basilic vein, the largest vein of the arm. [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.]
- BASILICA** (ba-sil'ī-kā), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Oblong public building, furnished with double colonnades or aisles. 2. In the Middle Ages, a large canopied tomb of an important personage. [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.]
- BASILICAN** (ba-sil'ī-kan), *a.* Basille.
- BASILICON** (ba-sil'ī-kon), *n.* Ointment or salve, composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil. [Gr. *basilikos*, royal.]
- BASILISK** (baz'i-lisk), *n.* 1. Fabulous serpent having a crest like a crown. 2. Kind of crested lizard (*Basiliscus mitratus*). [Gr. *basiliskos*, dim. of *basileus*, king.]
- BASIN** (bā'sn), *n.* 1. Open vessel in which to wash the face, hands, etc. 2. Anything of similar form. 3. Area drained by a river and its tributaries. 4. Dock. 5. Land-locked bay. 6. Concave metal by which convex glasses are formed. [Fr. *bassin*.]
- BASINED** (bā'snd), *a.* Enclosed in a basin.
- BASINET** (bas'i-net), *n.* Same as **BASCINET**.
- BASIS** (bā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* **BASES** (bā'sēz).] 1. Foundation on which a thing rests. 2. Ground-



Basilisk.

work or first principle. 3. Chief ingredient. [Gr. *basis*, step, foot, foundation.]

BASK (bâsk), *v.* [*pr.p.* BASK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BASKED (bâskt).] I. *vt.* Place in the sun with the view of being warmed by its heat; expose (one's self) to warmth. II. *vi.* Luxuriate in warmth; lie in genial warmth; repose amid genial influences. [Ice. *bathask*, bathe one's self.]

BASKET (bas'ket), *n.* 1. Vessel made of plaited twigs, rushes, or other flexible materials. 2. Basketful. 3. *Fort.* Gablon. 4. Basket-hilt. [Wel. *basged*.]

BASKET-BALL (bas'ket-bâl), *n.* Game played with a ball resembling a football, a basket being suspended at either end of the place in which the game is played, the object being to lodge the ball in the opponent's basket.

BASKET-FISH (bas'ket-fish), *n.* Species of starfish.

BASKETFUL (bas'ket-fûl), *n.* As much as will fill a basket.

BASKET-HILT (bas'ket-hilt), *n.* Hilt of a sword, shaped somewhat like a basket, so as to contain the whole hand; basket-shaped guard at hilt of sword.

BASKET-WORK (bas'ket-wûrk), *n.* Work of plaited osiers or twigs; wicker-work.

BASKING-SHARK (bâsk'ing-shârk), *n.* Largest known shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), also called sail-fish and sun-fish from its habit of lying motionless on the surface of the water in the sun, and from the sail-like aspect of the high first dorsal fin.

BASON (bâ'sn), *n.* Iron felting furnace for hats.

BASQUE (bâsk), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Basque race or language. II. *n.* 1. One of the Basque race, which once probably occupied the whole Iberian peninsula, now dwelling partly in the S. W. corner of France, but mostly in the N. of Spain adjacent to the Pyrenees. 2. Basque language. [Fr.]



Basque.

BASQUE (bâsk), *n.* Jacket or dress-waist having a short skirt, worn by women, copied probably from the Basque costume.

BAS-RELIEF (bâ-re-lêf'), **BASS-RELIEF** (bâs-re-lêf'), *n.* Sculpture in which the figures do not stand far out from the ground on which they are formed. [It. *basso rilievo*. See **BASE**, **low**, and **RELIEF**.]

BASS (bâs), I. *n.* 1. Low or grave part in music. 2. One who sings bass, or instrument which plays the bass part, as *bass-drum*, *bass-horn*, *bass-viol*. II. *a.* Low; deep; grave. [See **BASE**, **low**.]

BASS (bâs), *n.* [*pl.* **BASS**.] Food fish of several species. [A. S. *bæst*.]

BASS (bâs), *n.* American linden-tree. [A. S. *bæst*, linden-tree.]

BASS-BAR (bâs'bâr), *n.* *Music.* Inner stay of violin to resist bridge pressure.

BASS-CLARINET (bâs-klar'î-o-net), **BASS-CLARINET** (bâs-klar'î-net), *n.* Clarinet pitched octave lower than the regular instrument.

BASS-DRUM (bâs'drum), *n.* Drum of largest size with deep low tone.

BASSET (bas'et), *n.* Card game somewhat similar to faro. [Fr. *bassette*; from L. *bassus*, low.]

BASSET (bas'et), *n.* Short-legged sporting dog somewhat resembling the dachshund, but considerably larger, used in tracking deer, foxes, etc., and driving them out of coverts. [Fr.]

BASSINET (bas'î-net), *n.* 1. Basinet. 2. Cradle of wicker-work with a hood. [Fr.]

BASSO (bâs'sô), *n.* 1. The bass in music. 2. One who sings bass. [It.]

BASSOON (bas-sôn'), *n.* Reed wind instrument of bass note. [It. *bassone*, augmentative of *basso*, low.]

BASSOONIST (bas-sôn'lst), *n.* Performer on the bassoon.

BASSO-RILIEVO (bâs-sô-rê-lyâ'vô), *n.* Same as **BAS-RELIEF**.

BASSORINE (bas'so-rin), *n.* *Chem.* Mucilage found in gum-tragacanth, which forms a jelly with water, but does not dissolve in it. [*Bassora*, Asiatic Turkey.]

BASS-RELIEF (bâs-re-lêf'), *n.* Same as **BAS-RELIEF**.

BASS-VIOL (bâs-vî'ul), *n.* Violin for playing bass; violoncello.

BAST (bâst), *n.* 1. Inner bark of the lime and other trees. 2. Rope or matting made of it. [A. S. *bæst*, lime-tree.]

BASTARD (bas'tard), I. *n.* One born out of wedlock. II. *a.* Illegitimate; spurious. [Fr. *bâtard*.]

BASTARDIZE (bas'tard-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BASTARDIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BASTARDIZED** (bas'tard-izd).] Render illegitimate or abnormal.

BASTARDLY (bas'tard-li), I. *adv.* Like a bastard. II. *a.* Spurious; counterfeited; not really what it looks like or is called after.

BASTARD TITLE (bas'tard tî'tl). *Print.* Abbreviated title on a page preceding the full title-page of a book.

BASTARD-WING (bas'tard-wing), *n.* Three or four quill-like feathers placed at a small joint in the middle of a bird's wing.

BASTARDY (bas'tard-i), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a bastard. 2. Unlawful paternity.

BASTE (bâst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BA'STING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BA'STED**.] Sew lightly or with long stitches. [O. Fr. *bastir*.]

BASTE (bâst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BA'STING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

BA'STED.] Drip fat or anything similar over, as over meat while roasting.

BASTE (bāst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BA'STING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BA'STED.] Beat with a cudgel; thrash; flog; whip; beat. [*Ice. beysta, beat.*]

BASTILE, BASTILLE (bās-tēl'), *n.* 1. Parisian state-prison and fortress, demolished by the enraged populace in 1789. 2. [b-] Any prison. [*O. Fr. bastille, fortress.*]

BASTINADE (bās-ti-nād'), **BASTINADO** (bās-ti-nādō), *n.* Beating with a stick; mode of punishment in the East by beating an offender on the soles of the feet. [*Sp. bastonada; from baston, cudgel.*]

BASTINADO (bās-ti-nādō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BASTINA'DOING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BASTINA'DOED.] Inflict bastinado on; beat with a stick on the soles of the feet; cudgel. [*Sp. baston, cudgel.*]

BASTION (bast'yun), *n.* *Fort.* Projecting mass of earth or masonry having two faces and two flanks. [*Fr., from O. Fr. bastir, bind.*]

BASTON (bas'tun), *n.* *Arch.* Round molding in the base of a column. [*Fr.*]

BASUTOLAND (ba-sō'tō-land), *n.* British colony in S. Africa. Area 10,293 sq. m.

BAT (bat), *n.* 1. Club, or anything similar used to strike the ball in baseball or cricket. 2. One who handles the bat in a game of ball or cricket; batsman. 3. Batting. 4. Piece of brick used as a weapon; brickbat. [*Celt. bat, from the root of BEAT.*]

BAT (bat), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAT'TED.] I. *vt.* Strike at or hit with a club or bat, as in baseball or cricket. II. *vi.* Use the bat in playing baseball or other game.

BAT (bat), *n.* Flying mammal which feeds on insects, etc., genus *Chiroptera*.



Bat.

BATAVIA (ba-tā'vi-a), *n.* Capital and seaport Dutch East Indies, on Island of Java.

BATCH (bach), *n.* Quantity of bread baked or anything made at one time. [*From BAKE.*]

BATE (bāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* BA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BA'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Beat down or lower; diminish; abate. 2. Deduct. II. *vi.* 1. Become less; diminish. 2. Remit; retrench. —*Bated breath*, breath diminished by artificial restraint. [*Abbrev. from ABATE.*]

BATEAU (ba-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* BATEAUX (ba-tōz').] Long light boat, wide in the middle as compared with the ends. [*Fr.*]

BATEAU-BRIDGE (ba-tō'brij), *n.* Floating bridge supported by bateaux; pontoon bridge.

BAT-FISH (bat'fish), *n.* Various species of fish with extra fins resembling a bat's wings.

BAT-FOWLING (bat'fowl-ing), *n.* Mode of catching birds at night, by holding a light before a net, and beating the roost.

BATH (bāth), *n.* [*pl.* BATHS (bāthz).] 1. Act of bathing; ablution. 2. Water or other liquid for bathing in. 3. House or other place for bathing. 4. Vessel holding a liquid to immerse anything in. 5. *Chem.* Substance to regulate or modify the degree of heat of a body immersed in it. 6. *Med.* Any substance used as a medium for immersing the body, or any portion of it, for the maintenance or recovery of health or strength. The most common media are water of various temperatures, watery vapors, and air. 7. [B-] *Her.* Order of British nobility. [*A. S. bæth, bath.*]

BATHE (bāth), *v.* [*pr.p.* BA'THING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BATHED (bāthd).] I. *vt.* 1. Wash or immerse, as in a bath. 2. *Med.* Foment or moisten, as a wound for the purpose of cleansing and soothing it. II. *vi.* Enter or lie in the bath; take a bath. [*A. S. bathan, from bæth, bath.*]

BATHER (bā'thēr), *n.* One who bathes.

BATHETIC (ba-thet'ik), *a.* Inclined to bathos.

BATH-HOUSE (bāth'howz), *n.* House where bathing conveniences are supplied; bathing establishment.

BATHING (bā'thing), *n.* Act of immersing the body in water; ablution.

BATHOLITE (bath'o-lit), *n.* Submarine igneous rock that never rises above the surface.

BATHOMETER (bath-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring depths of the sea.

BATHOS (bā'thos), *n.* Ludicrous descent from the elevated to the mean in writing or speech. [*Gr. from bathys, deep.*]

BATHROBE (bāth'rōb), *n.* Loose robe worn just before and after bathing.

BATHROOM (bāth'rōm), *n.* Room fitted with bathtub and other conveniences for bathing.

BATHTUB (bāth'tub), *n.* Large oblong vessel, convenient for bathing.

BATHYBIUS (ba-thib'bi-us), *n.* *Biol.* Formless mass of albuminous slime, found at the bottom of some parts of the deep sea, once thought to be abiogenetic protoplasm, but now held to be protoplasmic debris of the protozoa which sink to the bottom as they die and deposit this slimy material. [*Gr. bathys, deep, and bios, life.*]

BATHYMETER (ba-thim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for sounding the depths of the sea. [*Gr. bathys, deep, and metron, measure.*]

BATISTE (ba-tēst'), *n.* Extra-fine linen cambric or lawn.

BATOIDEI (ba-toi'de-i), *n.pl.* Suborder of fishes including the rays. [*Gr. batis, ray, and eidos, form.*]

BATON (bat'un, or *Fr. bâ-tang'*), *n.* Short staff or rod, used as a symbol of authority, offensive weapon, or for giving directions, as the *baton* of one who conducts a musical entertainment. [*Fr.*]

BATON (bat'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAT'ONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BATONED (bat'und).] Cudgel; beat.

BATRACHIA (bə-trā'ki-ə), *n.pl.* Order of amphibians, including frogs, toads and other reptiles. [Gr. *batrachos*, frog.]

BATRACHIAN (bə-trā'ki-ən), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Batrachia*. *II. n.* An animal of this order.

BATRACHITE (bat'ra-kit), *n.* Fossil batrachian.

BATRACHOID (bat'ra-koid), *a.* Having the form of a frog.

BATSMAN (bats'mən), *n.* [*pl.* **BATS'MEN.**] One who wields the bat, as in baseball, cricket, etc.

BATTA (bat'a), *n.* Allowance, in addition to their pay, made to troops in India when in the field. [Hind.]

BATTALIA (bat-tā'li-ə), *n.* Order of battle; battle-array. [L. *L. battalia*, battle.]

BATTALION (bat-tal'yun), *n. Mil.* 1. Body of troops. 2. Two or more companies from one regiment, or from several regiments, constituting a unit for maneuvers and instruction. 3. Any body of disciplined or drilled men, as a *battalion* of army engineers, *battalion* of firemen, *battalion* of policemen, etc. [Fr. *bataillon*; from L. *L. battalia*, battle.]

BATTALIONED (bat-tal'yund), *a.* Formed into battalions.

BATTEL (bat'i), *n.* Old spelling for **BATTLE**. — *Wager of battel*, trial by single combat for the decision of causes between parties.

BATTEN (bat'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAT'TENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BATTENED** (bat'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Fatten. 2. Fertilize or enrich. *II. vi.* 1. Grow fat. 2. Live in luxury. [Ice. *batna*, grow better.]

BATTEN (bat'n), *n.* Narrow strip or slat of wood; cleat. [Fr. *bâton*, baton.]

BATTEN (bat'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BAT'TENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BATTENED** (bat'nd).] Furnish or fasten with battens.

BATTENING (bat'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of attaching battens to walls for nailing up iaths. 2. The battens thus attached.

BATTER (bat'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BATTERED** (bat'ērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Beat with successive blows. 2. Wear with beating or use. 3. Mar; bruise; dent. *II. vi.* Pound away steadily and continuously. [Fr. *battre*, beat.]

BATTER (bat'ēr), *n.* 1. Thin mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, milk, etc., beaten together. 2. *Print.* Types injured in a form or otherwise. [Fr. *battre*.]

BATTER (bat'ēr), *n.* Backward slope in a wall to make the plumb-line fall within the base, as in railway cuttings, embankments, etc.

BATTER (bat'ēr), *n. Print.* Bruise on the face of paged type or of a plate.

BATTER (bat'ēr), *n.* Batsman.

BATTER (bat'ēr), *n. Ceram.* Maliet used to flatten out lumps of clay.

BATTERED (bat'ērd), *a.* Having marks in-

dicating that it has been subjected to blows; dented; bruised.

BATTERER (bat'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which batters.

BATTERING-GUN (bat'ēr-ing-gun), *n. Mil.* Heavy gun to act against strong defensive works.

BATTERING-RAM (bat'ēr-ing-ram), *n. 1. Mil.* Ancient military engine used to batter the walls of besieged places. 2. Blacksmith's heavy hammer, slung and worked horizontally.

BATTERING-TRAIN (bat'ēr-ing-trān), *n. Mil.* Artillery train for siege operations.

BATTERY (bat'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **BAT'TERIES.**] 1. Number of cannon with their equipment. 2. Place on which cannon are mounted. 3. Men and horses attending a battery. 4. *Elec.* Apparatus for generating or storing electricity. 5. Unlawful beating or even touching of a person. 6. Catcher and pitcher of a baseball team. [Fr. *batterie*]

BATTING (bat'ing), *n.* 1. Cotton or wool in sheets, prepared for quilts, etc. 2. Wielding of a bat at play.

BATTLE (bat'i), *n.* 1. Contest between opposing military or naval forces. 2. Any contest. [Fr. *bataille*.]

SYN. Fight; encounter; combat; conflict; engagement; action; struggle; skirmish; bout; affair. **ANT.** Peace; truce; armistice.

BATTLE (bat'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BAT'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BATTLED** (bat'ld).] 1. Fight a battle; take part in a battle. 2. Contend in a conflict of any kind; contend; struggle; fight.

BATTLE-AX, BATTLE-AXE (bat'i-aks), *n.* Ax formerly used in battle.

BATTLEDORE (bat'l-dōr), *n.* Small racket, used in playing shuttlecock. [Sp. *balidor*, beater.]

BATTLE-FIELD (bat'l-fēld), *n.* Extended area where a battle is fought.

BATTLEMENT (bat'l-ment), *n.* Notched parapet, originally for defense, but now used on edifices for ornament.

BATTLE-PIECE (bat'i-pēs), *n.* 1. Picture representing a battle. 2. Musical composition imitative of battle.

BATTLE-ROYAL (bat'i-roi-ai), *n.* Fight in which more than two are engaged.

BATTLE-SHIP (bat'i-ship), *n.* Warship of the largest class.

BATTOLOGY (bat-toi'o-ji), *n.* Needless tautology. [Gr. *battos*, stammer, and *logos*, speech.]

BAUBLE (bə'bi), *n.* 1. Piece of tinsel; gewgaw; child's plaything; something showy but of trifling value. 2. Short stick or wand, with a head having asses' ears carved at the end of it, carried by the court fools or jesters of former times. [O. Fr. *baubel*, child's toy.]



Battle-ax.

BAUXITE (bôz'it), *n.* Clayey hydrate of alumina.

BAVARIA (bə-vā'ri-ə), *n.* State of German Empire. Area 29,262 sq. m.

BAWD (bəd), *n.* Procureess. [O. Fr. *baude*, bold.]

BAWDILY (bəd'i-li), *adv.* Obscenely; lewdly.

BAWDINESS (bəd'i-nes), *n.* Obscenity; lewdness; unchasteness.

BAWDY (bəd'i), *a.* Unchaste; lewd.

BAWL (bəl), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAWLED (bəld).] I. *vi.* 1. Emit a loud sound with the voice; shout. 2. Cry loudly, as a child. II. *vt.* 1. Clamor against. 2. Proclaim with a loud voice. [Ice. *baula*, low or bellow, as a cow.]

BAWL (bəl), *n.* Loud cry, wail, or shout.

BAWLER (bəl'ēr), *n.* One who bawls.

BAY (bā), *v.* [*pr.p.* BAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAYED (bād).] I. *vt.* 1. Bark at; pursue with barking. 2. So to chase as to bring to a stand. II. *vi.* Bark, as a dog in hunting. [O. Fr. *bayer*, bark.]

BAY (bā), *n.* 1. Bark of a dog, as when following game; barking. 2. State or condition of being compelled to turn upon pursuers from an inability to escape.—*Keep at bay*, ward off an attack, or keep an enemy from closing in; keep on one's guard. [O. Fr. *abai*, barking; from *bayer*, bark.]

BAY (bā), *n.* 1. Recess of the shore. 2. Recess or opening in walls. 3. Roadstead. 4. Mill-pond. 5. *Naut.* That part on each side between decks which lies between the bitts. [Fr. *baie*—L. *baia*, harbor.]

BAY (bā), *I. a.* Reddish-brown, inclining to chestnut. II. *n.* Bay horse. [Fr. *bai*—L. *badius*, chestnut-colored.]

BAY (bā), *n.* 1. Laurel-tree. 2. [*pl.*] Honorary crown or garland of victory, originally of laurel. 3. [*pl.*] Literary renown. [Fr. *baie*, berry.]

BAYBERRY (bā'ber-i), *n.* 1. Berry of the bay or laurel-tree; laurel-tree. 2. Berry of the wax-myrtle or the plant itself.

BAYONET (bā'o-net), *n.* Dagger-like weapon attached to the muzzle of a rifle or other similar firearm. [Fr. *baionette*; from *Bayonne*, in France, where first made.]

BAYONET (bā'o-net), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BAY'ONETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BAY'ONETED.] 1. Stab with the bayonet. 2. Charge with the bayonet; compel by hostile exhibition of the bayonet.

BAYOU (bi'ö), *n.* Sluggish inlet or outlet of a swamp near the sea; outlet of a gulf or lake. [Am. Ind.]

BAYREUTH (bi'roit), *n.* 1. Section of Bavaria. 2. City of Bavaria, site of the celebrated Wagner theater.

BAY-RUM (bā-rum'), *n.* Aromatic liquid obtained by distilling rum in which leaves of the bayberry have been steeped.

BAYS (bāz), *n.pl.* See **BAY**, laurel-tree.

BAY-TREE (bā'trē), *n.* 1. The bay (*Laurus*

nobilis). 2. Laurel magnolia (*Magnolia glauca*). 3. California laurel (*Umbellularia californica*).

BAY-WINDOW (bā-win'dō), *n.* *Arch.* Window structure projecting beyond the line of a building and forming a recess in a room.

BAY-WOOD (bā'wōd), *n.* Kind of coarse mahogany from the West Indies.

BAZAR, BAZAAR (bə-zär'), *n.* 1. Eastern market-place or exchange. 2. Establishment for selling various kinds of fancy goods; fair for the sale of such goods for a benevolent object. [Pers. *bāzār*, market.]

BDELLIDÆ (del'i-dē), *n.pl.* Family of spiders, having their bodies divided by a constriction, and living among damp moss. [Gr. *bdella*, leech.]

BDELLIUM (del'i-um), *n.* 1. Unknown substance alluded to in the Bible (Gen. ii. 12). 2. Aromatic gum-resin, produced by a tree in Arabia and the East Indies. [L., from Gr. *bdellion*.]

BE (bē), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BE'ING; *p.t.* WAS (woz), WAST (wozt), WERE (wēr); *p.p.* BEEN (bin).] 1. Exist. 2. Take place. 3. In most cases the verb *be* serves merely as copula between subject and predicate. [A. S. *bean*, be.]

SYN. Subsist; live; stand; occur; arise; appear. ANT. Vanish; fade; dissolve; perish; disappear.

BE-, *prefix.* 1. Signifies by, about, as in *beside*, *befog*. 2. In *begin*, *behold*, etc., it has lost its meaning. [A. S. *bi*=by.]

BEACH (bēch), *n.* Sandy sloping shore of sea or lake. [Etym. doubtful, probably from Ice. *bakki*, bank.]

BEACH (bēch), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEACHED (bēcht).] I. *vt.* Run, drag, or drive upon a beach. II. *vi.* Be driven on a beach-strand.

BEACHCOMBER (bēch'kōm-ēr), *n.* Frequenter of docks and wharves, waiting for work.

BEACHED (bēcht), *a.* 1. Having a beach. 2. Driven or dragged on a beach.

BEACON (bē'kn), *n.* 1. Fire on an eminence used as a sign of danger. 2. Warning or guiding signal of any nature. [A. S. *becn*, sign.]

BEACON (bē'kn), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEA'CONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEACONED (bē'knd).] I. *vt.* 1. Light up with, or as with, a beacon. 2. Furnish with a beacon. II. *vi.* Serve as a beacon; afford light.

BEACONAGE (bē'kn-ə), *n.* Money paid for the maintenance of a beacon.

BEAD (bēd), *n.* 1. Small globe pierced for stringing and forming into necklaces, rosaries, etc. 2. Anything resembling a bead, as front sight on a gun, bubbles floating on the surface of liquors or appearing at the sides of the glass containing them. 3. *Arch.* Small bead-like rim planed on edges of planks, or other materials at joints. [A. S. *bed*, *gebed*, prayer.]

BEAD (bēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

BEAD'ED.] I. *vt.* Decorate with beads or beading. II. *vi.* 1. Form a string of beads. 2. Form in beads or bubbles.

BEADED (bēd'ed), *a.* Decorated with beads; having beads or the appearance of beads.

BEADING (bēd'ing), *n.* 1. Beads collectively. 2. Beaded fabrics. 3. Substance to form beads, as on liquors. 4. *Arch.* Beaded molding.

BEADING-PLANE (bēd'ing-plān), *n.* Carpenter's plane used for beading wood for moldings.

BEADLE (bē'di), *n.* 1. Messenger or crier of a court. 2. Petty officer of a church, parish, college, etc. [*A. S.* *bydel*—*beodan*, proclaim, bid.]

BEAD-ROLL (bēd'rōi), *n.* 1. List of persons to be prayed for. 2. Any list.

BEAD-WORK (bēd'wŭrk), *n.* Ornamental work in beads.

BEADY (bēd'i), *a.* 1. Bead-shaped; like a bead or beads. 2. Ornamented with beads. 3. Having a bead, as wine.

BEAGLE (bē'gl), *n.* Small hunting hound. [*Etym.* doubtful.]

BEAK (bēk), *n.* Bill of a bird; anything pointed or projecting. [*Fr.* *bec*, beak.]



Beagle.

BEAKED (bēkt), *a.* 1. Having a beak. 2. Beak-like.

BEAKER (bēk'ēr), *n.* Large drinking-bowl or goblet. [*Gr.* *bikos*, wine-vessel.]

BEAM (bēm), *n.* 1. Large and straight piece of timber or iron forming one of the main supports of a building, ship, etc. 2. Part of a balance from which the scales hang. 3. Board on which hides are dressed. 4. Greatest width of a ship. 5. Part on the head of a stag which bears the antlers. 6. Pole of a carriage. 7. Main part of a plow. 8. Cylinder on which weavers wind the warp. 9. Shank of an anchor. 10. Ray of light. [*A. S.* *beam*, tree.]

BEAM (bēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BEAMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEAMED** (bēmd).] I. *vt.* Send forth; emit.

II. *vi.* Send forth rays, as of light; shine forth.

BEAM-ENGINE (bēm'en-jīn), *n.* Engine having piston act on a balanced beam instead of on a crank.

BEAMING (bēm'ing), I. *a.* Sending forth beams; shining; radiant; bright; cheerful. II. *n.* 1. State or quality of emitting beams. 2. *Weaving.* Operation of winding yarn upon the beam of a loom.

BEAMY (bēm'i), *a.* 1. Emitting beams; shining; radiant. 2. Having the massiveness or weight of a beam; massive; heavy. 3. Having antlers.

BEAN (bēn), *n.* Well-known cultivated leguminous plant and its edible seed. [*A. S.*]

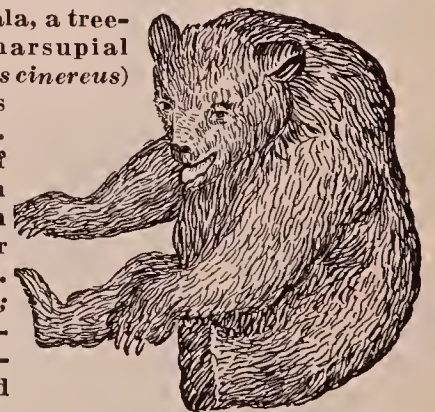
BEAN-CAKE (bēn'kāk), *n.* Compressed beans from which the oil has been extracted and used as a fertilizer.

BEAR (bâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **BORE** (bôr); *p.p.* **BORNE** (börn)—when meaning "brought forth" the *p.p.* is **BORN** (barn).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry. 2. Support. 3. Wear. 4. Suffer. 5. Endure. 6. Behave. 7. Cherish. 8. Admit of. 9. Possess and use, as power. 10. Exhibit; display. 11. Press or thrust. 12. Be answerable for. 13. Have inscribed upon. 14. Direct or manage. 15. Bring forth; give birth to; produce. II. *vi.* 1. Press; lean. 2. Take effect. 3. Be pertinent. 4. Be patient; endure. 5. Suffer. 6. Move one's self; go. 7. *Naut.* Be situated as to the point of the compass, with regard to another object. 8. Take a certain direction or course. 9. Be able to support or sustain. 10. Be fruitful; produce. [*A. S.* *beran*, bear.]

SYN. Weigh; convey; transport; carry; uphold; sustain; support; maintain; endure; undergo; brook; tolerate; suffer; cherish; entertain; harbor; admit; exhibit; show; produce; yield; beget. **ANT.** Drop; refuse; resign; expel; eject; resent; fall.

BEAR (bâr), *n.* 1. Plantigrade omnivorous quadruped belonging to the genus *Ursus*, characterized by a large and heavy body, long shaggy hair, heavy limbs and non-retractile claws, which are hooked and well adapted for burrowing and tree-climbing. Among the best known species are the brown bear of Europe (*Ursus arctos*), the polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), the black bear (*Ursus americanus*), and the grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*), found chiefly on the Rocky Mountains. 2. Person who is rough and ill-mannered. 3. *Astron.* Either of two constellations, *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*, called respectively the *Great Bear* and the *Little Bear*. 4. *Stock Ex.* One who endeavors or desires to depress or "squeeze" the market. 5. *Naut.* Block, shaggy below with matting, used to scrub the decks of vessels. 6. Name given by English-speaking Australians to the koala, a tree-climbing marsupial (*Phascolarctus cinereus*) which looks like a bear.

7. Mass of malleable iron left in iron furnace after blast. [*A. S.* *bera*; *Ice. bera*; *Ger. bar*. Perhaps ultimately *L. fera*, wild beast.]



BEAR (bâr), *vt.* Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*).

[*pr.p.* **BEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEARED** (bârd),] Depress the price of, as by "selling short" on the stock exchange.

BEARABLE (bâr'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being borne; endurable.

BEARABLY (bâr'a-bll), *adv.* In a bearable manner; in a manner to be endured; enduringly.

BEARD (bērd), *n.* 1. Hair that grows on a man's chin and adjacent parts of face. 2. Anything of an analogous nature, as awn of grass, wheat, etc.; barb of an arrow, fish-hook, etc., gills of an oyster, clam, etc.; tail of a comet.—*Gray beard*, literally, a beard that is gray, and figuratively, an old man. [A. S.]

BEARD (bērd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEARD'ED.] 1. Take or pluck by the beard. 2. Defy; oppose to the face; affront.

BEARDED (bērd'ed), *a.* Having a beard.

BEARDLESS (bērd'les), *a.* Without beard or hair on the face.

BEARER (bâr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bears, carries, or produces.

BEAR-GARDEN (bâr'gär-den), *n.* 1. Place where bears are kept or exhibited. 2. Disorderly assembly; any scene of tumult.

BEARING (bâr'ing), *n.* 1. Behavior; deportment. 2. Relation; connection. 3. Carrying, supporting, producing, etc. 4. Part of an axle, shaft, etc., in contact with the collar or boxing.—*Ball bearing*, bearing that turns on small steel balls.—*Bearing rein*, rein attached to the bit and looped over the check-hook, used for making a horse hold his head up.

BEARINGS (bâr'ingz), *n.pl.* *Naut.* 1. Widest part of a vessel below the plank-sheer. 2. Observations as to the direction by the compass in which an object lies from the vessel, or the direction thus ascertained.

BEARISH (bâr'ish), *a.* 1. Like a bear; rough; surly. 2. Favorable to the bears; with prices tending downwards.

BEAR'S-BREACH (bâr'z'brēch), *n.* *Bot.* Specles of acanthus (*A. spinosus*).

BEAR'S-EAR (bâr'z'ēr), *n.* *Bot.* Species of primrose (*Primula Auricula*).

BEAR'S-FOOT (bâr'z'fōt), *n.* *Bot.* The fetid hellebore (*Helleborus foetidus*).

BEARSKIN (bâr'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a bear. 2. Cap made of bearskin. 3. Kind of shaggy cloth used for overcoats.

BEAST (bēst), *n.* 1. Any animal, excepting man. 2. Vertebrate animal, excepting birds and fishes. 3. Beastly person. [L. *bestia*.]

BEASTLINESS (bēst'li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being beastly.

BEASTLY (bēst'li), *a.* 1. Resembling a beast in form, nature or behavior; coarse; brutal; filthy. 2. Abominable.

BEAT (bēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEAT'ING; *p.t.* BEAT; *p.p.* BEAT'EN or BEAT.] 1. *vt.* 1. Strike or dash repeatedly against. 2. Strike, as bushes, to rouse game. 3. Mix or agitate by beating. 4. Vanquish; outdo; baffle; get the advantage of. 5. Inflict blows upon; pommel. 6. Cheat by deceit; overreach. 7. Hammer into

form. 8. Signal by strokes, as *beat time*, *beat an alarm*. 9. Tread, as a path. II. *vi.* 1. Give strokes repeatedly. 2. Dash with force. 3. Pulsate. 4. *Naut.* Make way against the wind by tacking to and fro. 5. Give forth the sound of a drum being beaten. 6. *Mil.* Signal by making a series of strokes on a drum. [A. S. *beāten*. See BAT.]

SYN. Strike; hit; knock; belabor; bang; buffet; maul; drub; thump; baste; thwack; thrash; pommel; hammer; force; pound; brulse; batter; overcome; surpass; worst. **ANT.** Defend; protect; shield; surrender; pat; stroke; caress.

BEAT (bēt), *n.* 1. Stroke or blow. 2. Recurring stroke, or its sound, as of a watch or pulse. 3. Round or course, as a policeman's beat. 4. Regularly recurring movement, as the rise and fall of the hand or foot in regulating time. 5. One who lives by shifts and tricks; dead-beat. (Colloq.)

BEAT (bēt), *a.* Exhausted with exertion. (Colloq.)

BEATEN (bēt'en), *a.* 1. Defeated; vanquished. 2. Trodden into a path; hence hackneyed; trite; common. 3. Hammered. 4. Fatigued.

BEATER (bēt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which beats.

BEATIFIC (bē-a-tif'ik), **BEATIFICAL** (bē-a-tif'-ik-al), *a.* Making supremely happy.

BEATIFICATION (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of beatifying. 2. Declaration by the pope that a person is blessed in heaven.

BEATIFY (bē-at'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEAT'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEATIFIED (bē-at'i-fid).] 1. Make blessed or happy. 2. Bless with eternal happiness in heaven. [L. *beatus*, blessed, and *facio*, make.]

BEATITUDE (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Heavenly happiness, or happiness of the highest kind. 2. [*pl.*] The sayings of Christ in Matt. v., declaring the possessors of certain virtues to be blessed.

BEAU (bō), *n.* [*pl.* BEAUS or BEAUX (bōz).] 1. Man studious of fashion and fond of dress. 2. Suitor or escort to a lady; a lover. [Fr. *beau*, fine.]

BEAU-IDEAL (bō-i-dē'al), *n.* Ideal standard of perfection. [Fr.]

BEAUSH (bō'ish), *a.* Like a beau; fopplish.

BEAU MONDE (bō-māgd'), *n.* Fashionable world. [Fr.]

BEAUTEOUS (bū'tē-us), *a.* Full of beauty; beautiful.

BEAUTEOUSLY (bū'tē-us-li), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTEOUSNESS (bū'tē-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being beautiful.

BEAUTIFIER (bū'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which beautifies.

BEAUTIFUL (bū'ti-fəl), *a.* Having conspicuous beauty; excelling in what is naturally, personally, or artistically exquisite or fair.—*The beautiful*, that which constitutes beauty.

SYN. Handsome; lovely; pretty; fair; fine; graceful; charming; bewitching; delightful; exquisite; beauteous; attractive; comely. **ANT.** Homely; ugly; unlovely; unattractive; horrid; hideous; unsightly; deformed.

BEAUTIFULLY (bū'ti-fəl-l), *adv.* In a beautiful manner.

BEAUTIFULNESS (bū'ti-fəl-nes), *n.* Quality of being beautiful.

BEAUTIFY (bū'ti-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEAU'TIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEAUTIFIED (bū'ti-fid).] **I. vt.** Make beautiful; render more beautiful. **II. vi.** Become beautiful; grow more beautiful.

SYN. Adorn; embellish; decorate; ornament; deck; garnish. **ANT.** Disfigure; deform; mar; stain; deface; spoil.

BEAUTY (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* BEAU'TIES.] **1.** That quality or assemblage of qualities in an object which gives esthetic pleasure to the eye. **2.** That quality or assemblage of qualities in a sound which is pleasing to the ear. **3.** That characteristic in any object or in any abstract conception which gratifies the intellect. **4.** Esthetic faculty. **5.** Object attractive to the eye, to the ear, or to the love of order, symmetry, and grace existing in the mind. **6.** Beautiful person, especially, a beautiful woman. [*Fr. beauté.*]

BEAUTY-SPOT (bū'ti-spot), *n.* **1.** Patch or spot put on the face by way of foil to heighten beauty. **2.** Nævus or mole.

BEAUTY-WASH (bū'ti-wosh), *n.* Wash designed to increase or preserve beauty.

BEAUX (bōz), *n.* Plural of BEAU.

BEAVER (bē'vēr), *n.* Part of a helmet which covers the face, and is movable up and down. [*O. Fr. baviere, a child's bib.*]

BEAVER (bē'vēr), *n.*

1. Amphibious quadruped valuable for its fur. **2.** Fur of the beaver. **3.** Hat made of the beaver's fur. **4.**

Heavy-milled woolen cloth, sometimes felted, used for making overcoats, hats, etc. [*A. S. befer.*]



Beaver (*Castor fiber*).

BEBEERIN (be-bē'rīn), *n.* An alkaloid having the properties of quinine, obtained from the bebeeru-tree of British Guiana.

BEBEERU (bē-bē'rō), *n.* Medicinal tree of South America (*Nectandra Rodiæi*), from whose bark bebeerin is extracted.

BECALM (be-kām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BECALM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECALMED (be-kāmd').] **1.** Make calm, still or quiet. **2. Naut.** Deprive of wind; cause to lie motionless by the stilling of the wind.

BECAME (be-kām'), *v.* Past tense of BECOME.

BECAUSE (be-kāz'), **I. adv.** By reason (of). **II. conj.** For the reason that. [*BY* and *CAUSE.*]

SYN. Owing; consequently; accordingly; for; since; inasmuch as. **ANT.** Irrespectively; independently.

BECHAMEL (bā-shām-el'), *n.* White cream sauce used in cooking. [*Fr.*]

BECHANCE (be-chāns'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BECHAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECHANCED (be-chanst').] **I. vt.** Chance to; happen to. **II. vi.** Befall; happen.

BECHARM (be-chärm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BECHARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECHARMED (be-chärmd).] Charm; captivate.

BÊCHE-DE-MER (bāsh'de-mâr'), *n.* Trepang, when dried in the sun; edible sea slug. [*Fr.*]

BECHUANALAND (bech-ö-ä'na-land), *n.* British protectorate in S. Africa. Area 213,000 sq. m.

BECK (bek), *n.* Nod or other sign expressing command or wish.—*To be at one's beck*, to be entirely at his service or disposal. [*Contraction of BECKON.*]

BECK (bek), *v.* [*pr.p.* BECK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECKED (bekt).] **I. vt.** Nod or make a sign to; beckon to. **II. vi.** Make a signal with the head or hand; beckon.

BECKELITE (bek'el-it), *n.* Magnesium silicate of yellow color.

BECKET (bek'et), *n.* *Naut.* Any device used to confine loose ropes, tackles or spars, as a large hook, a rope with an eye at one end.

BECKON (bek'un), *v.* [*pr.p.* BECK'ONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECKONED (bek'und).] **I. vt.** Summon or signal to by means of a nod, motion of the hand, etc. **II. vi.** Make a signal by nodding, or by a motion of the hand, etc.

BECKONER (bek'un-ēr), *n.* One that beckons.

BECLOUD (be-klowd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BECLOUD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BECLOUD'ED.] Cover, as with a cloud; obscure.

BECOME (be-kum'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BECOM'ING; *p.t.* BECAME (be-kām'), *p.p.* BECOME'.] **I. vt.** Suit; befit; accord with. **II. vi.** **1.** Pass from one state to another; come to be. **2.** Be the fate or end (of). [*A. S. becoman, happen.*]

BECOMING (be-kum'ing), *a.* Suitable (to); in keeping (with).

SYN. Fit; suitable; proper; appropriate; congruous; seemly; decorous; comely; graceful; pretty. **ANT.** Unseemly; unbecoming; unsuitable; incongruous; inappropriate.

BECOMING (be-kum'ing), *n.* That which is befitting, suitable, proper, in harmony with, or graceful.

BECOMINGLY (be-kum'ing-ly), *adv.* In a becoming manner.

BECOMINGNESS (be-kum'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being becoming.

BECQUEREL RAYS (bek-rel'rāz). Peculiar luminous rays emitted by the compounds of uranium, having properties similar to those of cathodic and also of Roentgen rays. [Named

from their discoverer, Henri *Becquerel*, Fr. physicist.]

BED (bed), *n.* 1. Anything designed for sleeping on or in. 2. That in which anything lies or is imbedded; channel of a river; garden plot. 3. Anything likened to a bed; layer or stratum; level mass, as a bed of molten lava. [A. S.]

BED (bed), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BED'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BED'DED**.] 1. Arrange, as plants, in a bed. 2. Set, as masonry or machinery.

BEDABBLE (be-dab'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDAB'-BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDABBLED** (be-dab'ld).] Sprinkle over or splash with; dabble.

BEDAGGLE (be-dag'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDAG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDAG'GLED**.] Same as **BEDRAGGLE**.

BEDASH (be-dash'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDASHED** (be-dasht').] Be-spatter.

BEDAUB (be-dab'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDAUB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDAUBED** (be-dawbd').] Daub over; besmear.

BEDAZZLE (be-daz'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDAZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDAZZLED** (be-daz'ld).] Confuse; bewilder; dazzle.

BEDBUG (bed'bug), *n.* Troublesome blood-sucking, wingless bug (*Cimex lectularius*), infesting timber, houses, and especially beds.

BEDCHAMBER (bed'chām-bēr), *n.* Chamber for or containing a bed or beds.

BEDCLOTHES (bed'clōthz), *n. pl.* Coverlet, blankets, sheets, etc., for a bed.

BEDDED (bed'ed), *a.* Arranged with flower beds.

BEDDING (bed'ing), *n.* 1. Bed with the bed-clothes upon it; furnishings for a bed. 2. Litter for animals to lie upon. 3. *Mechan.* Supporting base on which a boiler or anything similar rests. 4. *Geol.* Stratification, or the line or plane of stratification.

BEDECK (be-dek'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDECKED** (be-dekt').] Deck out; adorn.

BEDEGUAR (bed'e-gär), *n.* Excrescence found on rose-bushes, produced by certain insects for their eggs. [Fr.]

BEDEVIL (be-dev'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDEV'ILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDEVILED** (be-dev'ld).] 1. Throw into a state of disorder or confusion. 2. Bother vexatiously. 3. Destroy or render unfit for use.

BEDEVILMENT (be-dev'l-ment), *n.* State of being in vexatious disorder, or of being bedeviled.

BEDEW (be-dū'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDEW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDEWED** (be-dūd').] Moisten gently as with dew.

BEDFAST (bed'fäst), *a.* Confined to bed; bedridden.

BEDFELLOW (bed'fēl-ō), *n.* One who occupies the same bed with another.

BEDFORDSTONE (bed'fūrd-stōn), *n.* Limestone from Bedford, Indiana.

BED-GOWN (bed'gown), *n.* Nightgown.

BEDIGHT (be-dit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDIGHT'ED**.] Adorn or bedeck.

BEDIM (be-dim'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDIM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDIMMED** (be-dimd').] Make dim or obscure.

BEDIZEN (be-diz'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDIZ'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDIZENED** (be-diz'nd).] Deck out; clothe gaudily.

BEDLAM (bed'lām), *n.* 1. Place of uproar; scene of wild tumult. 2. Insane asylum; madhouse. [*Bedlam* (corruption of *Bethlehem*), a madhouse in London.]

BEDLAMITE (bed'lām-it), *n.* Lunatic.

BEDLAMIZE (bed'lām-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BED'LAMIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BED'LAMIZED**.] Render crazy.

BEDOUIN (bed'ō-in), *n.* Arab of the nomad type. [Fr. from Ar. *badawīn*, dwellers in the desert.]

BEDPAN (bed'pān), *n.* Utensil for the use of invalids in bed.

BEDPIECE (bed'pēs), *n.* Engraver's matrix plate from which other plates are made.

BEDPLATE (bed'plāt), *n.* Plate forming foundation for machinery or heavy masonry.

BEDPOST (bed'pōst), *n.* Corner pillar support of a bed.

BED-QUILT (bed'kwilt), *n.* Thick outer covering of a bed; counterpane.

BEDRAGGLE (be-drag'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDRAG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDRAGGLED** (be-drag'ld).] Draggie; soil, as clothes by allowing them to trail in the mire.

BEDRENCH (be-drench'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEDRENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEDRENCHED** (be-drencht').] Saturate; drench.

BEDRID (bed'rid), **BEDRIDDEN** (bed'rid-n), *a.* Confined to the bed by age or infirmity.

BED-ROCK (bed'rok), *n.* *Geol.* Stratum that underlies the mineral-bearing rock or soil.

BEDROOM (bed'rōm), *n.* Room designed for the accommodation of a bed, to be occupied during the night; sleeping-room.

BEDSIDE (bed'sid), *n.* Side of a bed.

BEDSITE (bed'sit), *n.* Place selected for laying foundation.

BEDSORE ((bed'sōr), *n.* Sore produced by long lying in bed.

BEDSPREAD (bed'spred), *n.* Counterpane or quilt used as outer bed covering.

BEDSTEAD (bed'sted), *n.* Frame for supporting a bed.

BEDSTONE (bed'stōn), *n.* Lowest foundation stone used as a base support.

BEDTICK (bed'tik), *n.* Case, or tick, to hold the feathers or other materials of a mattress.



Bedouin.

BEDTIME (bed'tim), *n.* Time for retiring to bed.

BED-WAY (bed'wā), *n.* *Mining.* Direction towards mother lode or vein.

BEE (bē), *n.* 1. Four-winged insect that gathers honey. 2. Gathering of neighbors to help along some work or engage in some pleasurable contest, as a husking bee, or a spelling bee.



Working Bee.

BEE-BREAD (bē'bred), *n.*

Pollen of flowers collected by bees, as food for their young.

BEECH (bēch), *n.* Well-known forest tree, with a smooth bark, and producing triangular edible nuts. [A. S. *bēce*.]

BEECHEN (bēch'en), *a.* Pertaining to the beech; made of the wood of the beech.

BEECHNUT (bēch'nūt), *n.* Nut of the beech.

BEE-EATER (bē'ēt-ēr), *n.* *Ornith.* Bright-hued, small bird (*Merops apiaster*), that lives on insects, principally bees.

BEEF (bēf), *n.* 1. Flesh of an ox, cow, or other adult bovine animal. 2. [*pl.* BEEVES (bēvz).] Ox or cow, regarded as fit for food. [Fr. *bœuf*, It. *bove*—L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]

BEEF-CATTLE (bēf'kat-l), *n.* Cattle used as beef in contradistinction from dairy cattle.

BEEF-EATER (bēf'ēt-ēr), *n.* 1. Yeoman of the royal English guard. 2. One who eats beef; an Englishman, so called by the French. 3. Bluebottle fly.

BEEF-EXTRACT (bēf'eks-trakt), *n.* Concentrated essence of the juices of beef.

BEEFSTEAK (bēf'stāk), *n.* Slice of beef for broiling, frying, etc.

BEE-GUM (bē'gum), *n.* Gum tree in which bees hive.

BEEHIVE (bē'hīv), *n.* Hive or home for bees.

BEE-LINE (bē'lin), *n.* Straight course, as that of a bee making for its hive.

BEELZEBUB (bē-el'zē-bub), *n.* 1. An idol of the Moabites or Syrians. 2. Chief of the evil spirits. 3. Any person of diabolical nature. [Heb. *ba'alzebūb*, god of flies.]

BEE-MOTH (bē'māth), *n.* Moth whose larvae live on beeswax.

BEEN (bin), *v.* Past participle of BE.

BEER (bēr), *n.* Liquor made by fermentation from malted barley and hops; the name is also given to other beverages not fermented, as spruce beer, root beer, etc. [A. S. *beor*.]

BEERY (bēr'ī), *a.* 1. Pertaining to beer. 2. Beer-stained. 3. Beer-besotted.

BEESTINGS (bēst'ings), *n.* First milk given by a cow after calving. [A. S. *bystina*.]

BEESWAX (bēz'waks), *n.* Substance used by bees in constructing their combs.

BEESWING (bēz'wing), *n.* Fine filmy deposit in old port wine.

BEET (bēt), *n.* 1. Well-known plant, the different species of which furnish food for man, or for cattle, or furnish sugar. 2. Root of the plant. [A. S. *bete*.]

BEETLE (bē'tl), *n.* Insect with hard, shelly wing-cases.—*Colorado beetle*, potato-bug. [A. S. *bitel*; from *biten*, bite.]

BEETLE (bē'tl), *n.* Heavy wooden mallet. [A. S. *bytel*.]

BEETLE (bē'tl), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEE'-TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEETLED (bē'tld).] I. *vt.* Beat with a beetle, or heavy mallet. II. *vi.* Jut out or hang over, as some cliffs do.

BEETLE-BROWED (bē'tl-browd), *a.* Having a projecting brow; having prominent brows.

BEETLING (bē'tling), *a.* Jutting; prominent.

BEEVE (bēv), *n.* Adult bovine animal fattened for slaughter. (Colloq.) [From BEEVES, *pl.* of BEEF.]

BEEVES (bēvz), *n.* Plural of BEEF; adult bovine animals.

BEFALL (be-āl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEFALL'ING; *p.t.* BEFELL'; *p.p.* BEFALL'EN.] I. *vt.* Happen to; betide. II. *vi.* Happen; come to pass. [A. S. *befeallan*. See FALL.]

BEFIT (be-fit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFIT'TED.] Be fit or suitable for; be becoming to.

BEFOG (be-fog'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFOG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFOGGED (be-fogd').] Involve in a fog; confuse.

BEFOOL (be-föl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFOOL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFOOLED (be-föld').] Fool; delude; infatuate.

BEFORE (be-för'), *I. prep.* 1. In front of. 2. In presence or sight of. 3. Previous to. 4. In preference to. 5. Superior to. *II. adv.* 1. In front. 2. Sooner than. 3. Hitherto. 4. Already; previously. *III. conj.* 1. Earlier than. 2. Rather than. [A. S. *beforan*.]

BEFOREHAND (be-för'hand), *I. a.* Well prepared. *II. adv.* 1. Before the time; in advance. 2. By way of preparation.

BEFOUL (be-fowl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFOUL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFOULED (be-fowld').] Soil; pollute; tarnish.

BEFRIEND (be-frend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFRIEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFRIEND'ED.] Act as a friend to; favor; aid.

BEFUDDLE (be-fud'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEFUD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEFUDDLED (be-fud'ld).] Confuse through overuse of any stimulant.

BEG (beg), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEGGED (begd).] I. *vt.* 1. Ask earnestly. 2. Ask in charity. 3. Take for granted; assume without proof. II. *vi.* Practice begging. [Etym. doubtful.]

SYN. Entreat; solicit; implore; beseech; supplicate; petition; desirc; request; pray; crave. **ANT.** Insist; exact; extort; require;



Sugar Beet.

demand; claim; enforce; command; compel.

BEGAN (be-gan'), *v.* Past tense of **BEGIN**.

BEGEM (be-jem'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGEM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGEMMED** (be-jemd').] Adorn with precious gems, or anything similarly beautiful and lustrous.

BEGET (be-get'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGET'TING**; *p.t.* **BEGOT**; *p.p.* **BEGOT'TEN** or **BEGOT'**.] Procreate; cause to come into existence; generate; produce. [A. S. *begitan*, acquire. See **GET**.]

BEGGAR (beg'ar), *n.* 1. One who lives by begging. 2. One who is dependent on others for support. 3. A petitioner.

BEGGAR (beg'ar), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEG'GARING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGGARED** (beg'ard).] 1. Reduce to beggary; impoverish. 2. Surpass; exhaust; tax to the utmost the power of; as, "It *beggared* all description."

BEGGARLINESS (beg'ar-li-nes), *n.* Quality of being beggarly.

BEGGARLY (beg'ar-li), *I. a.* 1. Poor-looking; like a beggar. 2. Suitable for a beggar; in the condition of a beggar; mean; contemptible. *II. adv.* In a manner suitable to a beggar; meanly; indolently.

BEGGARY (beg'ar-i), *n.* 1. Poverty; indigence; penury. 2. Practice of begging.

BEGGING (beg'ing), *I. a.* That begs. *II. n.* 1. Act of begging for, or soliciting anything; specifically, act or practice of soliciting alms. 2. *Logic.* Act of assuming what is not conceded, as in the phrase "a *begging* of the question."

BEGIN (be-gin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BEGIN'NING**; *p.t.* **BEGAN'**; *p.p.* **BEGUN'**.] *I. vt.* 1. Commence action on; enter on. 2. Originate. 3. Trace the first ground, element or existence of. *II. vi.* 1. Take rise; commence; start. 2. Come into being; arise. [A. S. *beginnan*.]

BEGINNER (be-gin'ēr), *n.* 1. Originator; author; first mover. 2. Inexperienced learner; novice; tyro.

BEGINNING (be-gin'ing), *n.* 1. First cause or origin. 2. First state or commencement. 3. First part or stage.

BEGIRD (be-gērd'), **BEGIRDLE** (be-gērd'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGIRD'ING**, **BEGIRD'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGIRT** (be-gērt'), **BEGIRD'ED**, **BEGIRDLED** (be-gērd'ld).] 1. Encircle with a girdle. 2. Encompass.

BEGONE (be-gan'), *interj.* Go away.

BEGONIA (be-gō'ni-ā), *n.* 1. Genus of plants having brilliantly colored leaves and, usually, pink flowers. 2. [b-] Plant of this genus. [Named after Michel *Bégon* (1638-1710), patron of science in France.]



Begonia.

BEGRIME (be-grīm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGRI'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGRIMED** (be-grīmd').] Soil with soot or dirt.

BEGRUDGE (be-gruj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGRUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGRUDGED** (be-grujd').] Envy the possession or enjoyment of; grudge.

BEGUILE (be-gil'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEGUIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEGUILED** (be-gild').] 1. Lure to or from any place, course of conduct, etc. 2. Pass pleasantly; while away.

BEGUILEMENT (be-gil'ment), *n.* 1. Act of beguiling. 2. State of being beguiled. 3. That which beguiles.

BEGUILER (be-gil'ēr), *n.* One who beguiles.

BEGUILING (be-gil'ing), *a.* Having a tendency to beguile.

BEGUIN (beg'in or bā-gang'), *n.* Order of gray-robed nuns that flourished during the 12th and 13th centuries. [Fr.]

BEGUM (bē'gum), *n.* Princess, or woman of high rank in India; Mohammedan queen regnant. [Hind.]

BEGUN (be-gun'), Past participle of **BEGIN**.

BEHALF (be-hälf'), *n.* 1. Favor, interest, as in your *behalf*. 2. Affair, as in this *behalf*. [From A. S. *be*, by, and *healf* half, part.]

BEHAVE (be-hāv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BEHA'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEHAVED** (be-hävd').] *I. vt.* Conduct, deport, demean (one's self). *II. vi.* Act; conduct one's self; conduct one's self well. [A. S. *behabban*, hold, restrain.]

BEHAVIOR (be-hā'vyūr), *n.* Conduct; manners; deportment.

SYN. Bearing; demeanor; comportment; proceeding; action; carriage; breeding; manner; manners. **ANT.** Misbehavior; misdemeanor; misconduct.

BEHEAD (be-hed'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEHEAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEHEAD'ED**.] Cut off the head, of; decapitate.

BEHELD (be-held'), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BEHOLD**.

BEHEMOTH (be-hē'muth), *n.* Animal described in Job xl. 15-24, probably the hippopotamus. [Heb.]

BEHEST (be-hest'), *n.* Command; charge. [A. S. *be hæs*, promise.]

BEHIND (be-hīnd'), *I. prep.* 1. At the back of; after or coming after. 2. Inferior to. *II. adv.* At the back; in the rear; backward; past. [A. S. *behindan*.]

BEHINDHAND (be-hīnd'hand), *adv.* and *a.* Tardy; in arrears.

BEHOLD (be-höld'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BEHOLD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEHELD'**.] *I. vt.* 1. Hold; keep. 2. Keep in view; look upon. *II. vi.* Look; fix the attention. *III. interj.* See! io! observe! [A. S. *be*, and *healdan*, hold.]

BEHOLDEN (be-höld'n), *a.* Obligated; indebted. [Old *p.p.* of **BEHOLD**.]

BEHOLDER (be-höld'ēr), *n.* One who beholds; looker on.

BEHOOF (be-höf'), *n.* Benefit; convenience. [See **BEHOOVE**.]

BEHOOVE (be-höv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEHOOV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEHOAVED** (be-hövd').] Become necessary or proper for (now only used impersonally with *it*). [A. S. *behofian*, need, be necessary.]

BEING (bē'ing), *I. pr.p.* of **BE**. *II. n.* 1. Existence. 2. Person or thing existing. 3. Entity; essence; substance.

BEING (bē'ing), *conj.* Since; since this is so. (Colloq.)

BEIRA (bī'rā), *n.* Species of African musk-deer.

BEJEWEL (be-jū'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BEJEW'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BEJEWELED** (be-jū'eld).] Adorn with jewels.

BEJUCO (ba-hö'kō), *n.* Rattan wood vine grown in Philippines and used principally for ropes and cables. [Sp.]

BELABOR (be-lā'būr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELA'BORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELABORED** (be-lā'būrd).] Beat soundly.

BELATE (be-lāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELA'TED**.] Cause to be late; delay; detain till after night.

BELAY (be-lā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELAYED** (be-lād').] 1. Waylay. 2. Block up; beslege. 3. Encompass. 4. *Naut.* Fasten securely, as a rope by winding it round a cleat or belaying pin. [Dut. *beleggen*, cover, overlay.]

BELAYING-PIN (be-lā'ing-pin), *n.* *Naut.* Stout pin in the side of a vessel or round the masts to which ropes may be belayed, or wound round and fastened.

BELCH (belch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BELCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELCHED** (belcht).] *I. vt.* Eject with force or violence. *II. vi.* 1. Eject wind from the stomach. 2. Issue forcibly, as a flame from a furnace. [A.S. *bealcan*.]

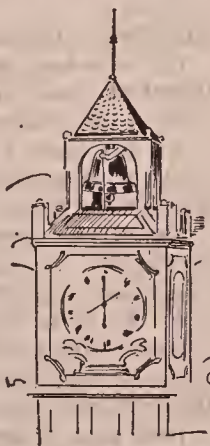
BELDAM (bel'dām), **BELDAME** (bel'dām), *n.* 1. Grandmother. 2. Ill-natured old woman; hag. [Fr. *belle*, fair, and *dame*, lady.]

BELEAGUER (be-lē'gēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELEA'GUERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELEAGUERED** (be-lē'gērd).] Lay siege to. [Dut. *belegeren*, besiege.]

BELEMNITE (be-lem'nit), *n.* Cigar-shaped fossil, called thunderbolt. [From Gr. *belemnion*, dart.]

BEL-ESPRIT (bel-es-prē'), *n.* [*pl.* **BEAUX-ESPRITS** (bōz-es-prē').] Fine spirit; man of wit. [Fr.]

BELFRY (bel'frī), *n.* [*pl.* **BEL'FRIES**.] 1. Movable tower. 2. Bell-tower; place for a bell or bells. [From A.S. *beorgan*, protect, and *frith*, shelter.]



Belfry.

BELGIAN (bel'ji-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Belgium or the Belgians. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Belgium.

BELGIUM (bel'ji-um), *n.* Small European kingdom N. E. of France, S. of Netherlands. Area, 11,373 sq. m.

BELIAL (bē'll-al), *n.* Spirit of evil.—*Sons of Belial*, worthless, wicked men. [Heb. *beli*, without, *yaal*, use.]



Eugene Ysaye,
Belgian violinist.
Born 1858.

BELIE (be-lī'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELIED** (be-līd').] 1. Give the lie to; prove to be false. 2. Fail to meet expectation of. 3. Traduce. [A. S. *be-*, and *leogan*, lie.]

BELIEF (be-lēf'), *n.* 1. Confidence; faith. 2. Thing believed; creed. 3. Opinion. 4. Persuasion of the truth of anything.

SYN. Credence; trust; credit; reliance; conviction; assurance; opinion; assent; admission; doctrine; dogma; tenet. **ANT.** Disbelief; distrust; misgiving; denial; rejection; disavowal.

BELIEVABLE (be-lēv'a-bl), *a.* That may or can be believed.

BELIEVE (be-lēv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BELIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELIEVED** (be-lēvd').] *I. vt.* 1. Accept as true. 2. Trust in the veracity of. 3. Think or suppose loosely. *II. vi.* 1. Accept a proposition as true. 2. Have faith. 3. Think; suppose. [A. S. *gelyfan*, believe.]

BELIEVER (be-lēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who believes or gives credit to anything. 2. One who holds a definite religious belief; Christian; professor of any faith.

BELIEVING (be-lēv'ing), *I. a.* Having faith. *II. n.* Act or operation of accepting as true.

BELIKE (be-lik'), *adv.* Probably; perhaps. [A. S. *be-* and *LIKE*.]

BELITTLE (be-lit'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BELIT'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELITTLED** (be-lit'ld).] Cause to appear little; disparage.

BELL (bel), *n.* 1. Hollow metallic instrument usually cup-shaped, for producing sound when struck. 2. Anything shaped like an ordinary bell. 3. Stroke of a bell. [A. S. *belle*, bell.]

BELL (bel), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELLED** (beld).] *I. vt.* Put a bell on. *II. vi.* *Bot.* Develop in the form of a bell, as a bud or blossom.—*To bell the cat*, to encounter one of greatly superior force.

BELL (bel), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BELLED** (beld).] Bellow; roar. [A. S. *bellan*.]

BELLADONNA (bel-a-don'a), *n.* Deadly nightshade, poisonous plant, used in medicine. [It. *bella-donna*, fair lady.]

BELL-BIRD (bel'bērd), *n.* *Zool.* 1. South American bird (*Arapunga alba*), of the fruit-crow family. It is pure white, about a foot long, and has a voice like the tolling of a bell.

2. Australlan blrd (*Muzantha melanophrys*), having a tinkling note.
- BELLBOY** (bel'bol), *n.* Boy employed to answer bell calls in a hotel.
- BELL-BUOY** (bel'bol), *n.* *Naut.* Buoy to which a bell is attached in such a way as to be rung by the motion of the waves.
- BELL-CAGE** (bel'kāj), *n.* *Arch.* Heavy timber framework used to set large bells in place.
- BELL-CRANK** (bel'krangk), *n.* Triangular metal lever for sounding gong bells.
- BELL-DECK** (bel'dek), *n.* Water-tight flooring of a belfry.
- BELLE** (bel), *n.* Reigning beauty. [Fr. fem. of **BEAU**.]
- BELLEROPHON** (bel-ler'ō-fon), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Glaucus; with the aid of Pegasus, the winged horse he conquered the monster Chlmera.
- BELLES-LETTRES** (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* Polite, elegant literature. [Fr. *belles*, fine, and *lettres*, learning.]
- BELLFLOWER** (bel'flow-ēr), *n.* *Bot.* Plant of the genus *Campanula*, so called because its corollas are bell-shaped.
- BELL-GABLE** (bel'gā-bl), *n.* Arched entrance to churchyards or cemeteries in which tolling bells are hung.
- BELLGLASS** (bel'glās), *n.* Glass vessel shaped like a bell, open on the lower side, and having on its top a knob for convenience of handling.
- BELLICOSE** (bel'l-kōs), *a.* Warlike; contentious. [L. *bellicosus*, from *bellum*, war.]
- BELLIGERENCE** (bel-llj'ēr-ens), **BELLIGERENCY** (bel-llj'ēr-en-sl), *n.* Warfare; state of being at war.
- BELLIGERENT** (bel-llj'ēr-ent), *I. a.* Waging war. *II. n.* Nation, party or person engaged in war or contest. [L. *bellum*, war, and *gero*, carry on.]
- BELLITE** (bel'it), *n.* High explosive made of nitrates of ammonium, benzine and potassium.
- BELL-JAR** (bel'jār), *n.* Same as **BELLGLASS**.
- BELLMAN** (bel'man), *n.* [pl. **BELL'MEN**.] Town crier who rings a bell to attract attention.
- BELL-METAL** (bel'met-l), *n.* Alloy of copper and tin, used for making bells.
- BELL-MOUTHED** (bel'mowtht), *a.* 1. Having a mouth shaped like that of a bell. 2. Having a deep-toned resonant voice.
- BELLONA** (bel-lō'nā), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of war, and represented as sister, companion and wife of Mars.
- BELLOW** (bel'ō), *v.* [pr.p. **BEL'LOWING**; p.t. and p.p. **BELLOWED** (bel'ōd).] *I. vt.* Utter with a loud voice. *II. vi.* Utter a hollow loud sound as a bull; vociferate; clamor; roar. [A. S. *bellan*, bellow.]
- BELLOW** (bel'ō), *n.* Loud hollow sound or roar, as of a bull; loud outcry.
- BELLOWER** (bel'ō-ēr), *n.* One who or that which bellows.

- BELLOWING** (bel'ō-ing), *n.* Roar of a bull, or any similar sound.
- BELLOWS** (bel'ōz), *n. sing. and pl.* Contrivance for blowing a fire, supplying wind to an organ, etc. [A. S. *belg*, bag.]
- BELLOWS-FISH** (bel'ōz-fish), *n.* Trumpet-fish or sea-snipe.
- BELL-PEPPER** (bel'pep-ēr), *n.* *Bot.* Species of pepper (*Capsicum grossum*), the common red pepper of the gardens.
- BELL-PULL** (bel'pəl), *n.* Handle attached to connection to ring a bell.
- BELL-RINGER** (bel'rɪŋ-ēr), *n.* One who rings a bell or bells.
- BELL-PUNCH** (bel'punch), *n.* Punch with bell attached that rings whenever used.
- BELLWETHER** (bel'weth-ēr), *n.* Sheep on whose neck a bell is placed so that it may lead the flock.
- BELLY** (bel'i), *n.* [pl. **BEL'LIES**.] 1. Part of the body from the chest to the thighs; abdomen. 2. Part of anything that swells or bulges out. [A. S. *belg*, bag.]
- BELLY** (bel'i), *v.* [pr.p. **BEL'LYING**; p.t. and p.p. **BELLIED** (bel'id).] *I. vt.* Cause to swell out, as a sail. *II. vi.* Swell or bulge out.
- BELLY-BAND** (bel'i-band), *n.* Saddle girth; girth.
- BELOID** (bē'loid), *a.* Shaped like an arrow.
- BELONG** (be-ləŋ'), *vi.* [pr.p. **BELONG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BELONGED** (be-ləŋd').] Pertain; be part of, property of; have residence; be appropriate. [A. S. *gelangan*.]
- BELONGING** (be-ləŋ'ɪŋ), *n.* That which belongs to a person or thing, generally in the plural.
- BELONITE** (bel'o-nīt), *n.* Crystal formed like a needle.
- BELOVED** (be-luvd' or be-luv'ed), *I. a.* Loved; dear. *II. n.* One loved.
- BELOW** (be-lō'), *I. prep.* 1. Beneath, in place or rank. 2. Not worthy of. *II. adv.* 1. In a lower place. 2. On earth or in hades, as opposed to heaven.
- BELT** (belt), *n.* 1. Girdle or band worn round the waist. 2. Any encircling or traversing band, as a strait, strip of woods, zone, ring, band for communicating motion from one wheel to another, etc. [A. S.]
- BELT** (belt), *vt.* [pr.p. **BELT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BELT'ED**.] 1. Encircle with a belt; gird. 2. Furnish with a belt or belts, as machinery.
- BELTCOURSE** (belt'kōrs), *n.* *Arch.* Molding work under jutments of columns, pillars, stanchions and caves.
- BELTED** (belt'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a belt. 2. Fitted with belts.
- BELTING** (belt'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Belts collectively, especially as connected with machinery. 2. Material of which belts are made.
- BELUGA** (be-lū'gā), *n.* Species of dolphin; the great sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*). [Russ.]
- BELUS** (bē'lus), *n.* Roman name of Bel.

BELVEDERE (bel-ve-dēr'), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Room built above the roof of an edifice, for the purpose of viewing the surrounding country. 2. Summer-house in a park or garden. [It, fine view; *bel*, fine, and *vedere*, view.]

BEMEAN (be-mēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEMEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEMEANED (be-mēnd').] De-grade; lower.

BEMIRE (be-mir'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEMIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEMIRED (be-mīrd').] Soil or drag in the mire.

BEMOAN (be-mōn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEMOAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEMOANED (be-mōnd').] Moan over; bewail; lament.

BEMOCK (be-mok'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEMOCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEMOCKED (be-mokt').] I. *vt.* Treat with mockery; deride. II. *vi.* Practice mocking; mock.

BENCH (bench), *n.* 1. Long seat. 2. Mechanic's work table. 3. Judge's seat. 4. Body of judges. [A. S. *benč*.]

BENCHER (bench'ēr), *n.* 1. *Eng. Law.* One of the senior members of the legal societies known as the Inns of Court. 2. One who sits on a bench.

BENCH-WARRANT (bench'wor-ant), *n.* Warrant of arrest issued by a court.

BEND (bend), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BENT or BEND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Curve; make crooked; turn; incline. 2. Subdue. 3. Apply closely. 4. Direct to a certain point, as one's course. 5. *Naut.* Fasten by means of a knot. II. *vi.* 1. Be curved or crooked. 2. Lean; jut over. 3. Bow in submission. 4. Be prone or disposed. [A. S. *bendan*, bend.]

BEND (bend), *n.* 1. Curve; crook; turn; that which is bent. 2. Act of bending. 3. *Naut.* Particular kind of knot made by seamen.

BENDABLE (bend'a-bl), *a.* That may be bent.

BENDER (bend'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bends anything. 2. *Spree.* (Colloq.)

BENEATH (be-nēth'), I. *prep.* 1. Under, or lower in place, rank, or condition. 2. Under the pressure or weight of. 3. Unworthy. II. *adv.* In a lower place; below; underneath. [A. S. *binithan*. See **NETHER**.]

BENEDICITE (ben-e-dis'i-te), *n.* Blessing; grace; thanksgiving. [L. *L. benedicite*, bless ye.]

BENEDICK (ben'e-dik), **BENEDICT** (ben'e-dikt), *n.* Married man especially, one newly married. [*Benedick*, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."]

BENEDICTION (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Blessing. 2. Invocation of divine blessing. [L.; from *bene*, well, and *dico*, say.]

BENEDICTIVE (ben-e-dik'tiv), *a.* Containing a blessing; expressing a blessing; imparting a blessing.

BENEDICTORY (ben-e-dik'to-ri), *a.* Imparting a blessing.

BENEFACCTION (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conferring a benefit. 2. Benefit conferred. [L.—*bene*, well, and *facio*, do.]

SYN. Gratuity; boon; alms; gift; grant; donation; endowment; favor; bequest; present. **ANT.** Deprivation; disfavor; injury; detriment.

BENEFACCTOR (ben-e-fak'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* BENE-FAC'TRESS.] One who confers a favor or benefit; patron.

BENEFICE (ben'e-fis), *n.* 1. Estate held by feudal tenure. 2. An ecclesiastical living. [L. *beneficium*, favor; from *bene*, well, and *facio*, do.]

BENEFICED (ben'e-fist), *a.* Possessed of a benefice.

BENEFICENCE (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* 1. Practice of doing good; active goodness; practical kindness. 2. Beneficent gift or act.

BENEFICENCY (be-nef'i-sen-sl), *n.* State or quality of being beneficent.

BENEFICENT (be-nef'i-sent), *a.* Doing good; kind; generous; charitable.

BENEFICENTLY (be-nef'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a beneficent manner; kindly; generously; charitably.

BENEFICIAL (ben-e-fish'al), *a.* Advantageous; profitable; helpful; fitted to confer benefits upon, or actually doing so.

BENEFICIALLY (ben-e-fish'al-l), *adv.* In a beneficial manner; advantageously.

BENEFICIARY (ben-e-fish'i-a-ri), I. *n.* [*pl.* BENEFIC'IARIES.] 1. One who holds or receives a benefit or profit. 2. One for whose benefit a trust is established. 3. Holder of a benefice. II. *a.* 1. Holding in gift or gratuity. 2. Holding in subordination to another.

BENEFIT (ben'e-fit), *n.* 1. Profit; advantage; favor. 2. Public performance, or the proceeds arising therefrom, given in behalf of a person or cause. 3. Act conferring favor or advantage upon. 4. State of receiving favor or advantage. 6. The favor or advantage itself. [Fr. *bienfait*; from L. *benefactum*, from *bene*, well, and *facio*, do.]

BENEFIT (ben'e-fit), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEN'EFITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEN'EFITED.] I. *vt.* Do good to; confer a favor on or advantage upon. II. *vi.* Derive advantage; be benefited.

BENE PLACITO (bā-nā-plach'e-tō). *Music.* At pleasure. [It.]

BENEVOLENCE (be-nev'o-lens), *n.* Disposition to do good; kindness; charity; good will; generosity. [L. *benevolentia*; from *bene*, well, and *volo*, wish.]

SYN. Benignity; beneficence; charitable-ness; kind-heartedness; philanthropy; munificence; bounty; kindness; sympathy.

ANT. Unkindness; ill will; malignity; harshness; barbarity; malevolence.

BENEVOLENT (be-nev'o-lent), *a.* Disposed to do good; generous; charitable.

BENGAL (ben-gal'), *n.* 1. Province of India. 2. Bay or Gulf, part of Indian Ocean, E. of Hindustan, W. of Burma.

BENGAL (ben-gal'), *n.* 1. Thin fabric for

woman's apparel made of silk and hair, brought at first from Bengal, in India. 2. An imitation of striped muslin.

BENGALEE, BENGALI (ben-gal-ē'), *n.* Language or dialect spoken in Bengal.

BENGALESE (ben-gal-ēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Bengal. *II. n. sing. and pl.* Native or natives of Bengal.

BENGAL-LIGHT (ben-gal-lit'), *n.* Kind of fireworks producing a steady and vivid blue light.

BENGAL-TIGER (ben-gal-ti'gēr), *n.* Common tiger (*Felis tigris*), which lives in the marshy jungles of Lower Bengal, India.

BENIGHT (be-nit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BENIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BENIGHT'ED.] 1. Involve or shroud in darkness; obscure. 2. Overtake with night. 3. Debar from intellectual, moral, or spiritual light.

BENIGN (be-nin'), *a.* Favorable; gracious; kindly; mild. [*L. benignus*, kind.]

BENIGNANCY (be-nig'nān-si), *n.* Benignant quality or manner.

BENIGNANT (be-nig'nant), *a.* Kind; gracious.

BENIGNANTLY (be-nig'nant-ly), *adv.* In a benignant manner.

BENIGNITY (be-nig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* BENIGNITIES.] 1. State or quality of being benign. 2. That which is benign.

BENISON (ben'i-sun), *n.* Benediction; blessing.

BENT (bent), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BEND**.—*Bent on*, resolved on; determined upon.

BENT (bent), *n.* 1. Leaning or bias of mind; fixed tendency. 2. State of being curved; particular direction given by bending. 3. Full strength; utmost exertion. [*From BEND.*]

BENT, BENT-GRASS (bent'grās), *n.* Species of *Agrostis*, a wily creeping grass. [*A.S. beonet.*]

BENUMB (be-num'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BENUMB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BENUMBED (be-numd').] Make numb or torpid. [*A. S. benumen*, deprived.]

BENUMBEDNESS (be-num'nes), *n.* State of being benumbed.

BENZENE (ben'zēn), *n.* Volatile inflammable liquid hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar. Also called *benzol*, *benzolin*.

BENZIN (ben'zin), **BENZINE** (ben-zēn'), *n.* Colorless liquid mixture of hydrocarbons, obtained from kerosene.

BENZOATE (ben'zō-āt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of benzoic acid; as *benzoate of soda*.

BENZOIC (ben-zō'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, benzoin.—*Benzoic acid*, an aromatic substance contained in benzoin, coal-tar oil, etc.

BENZOIN (ben-zoin'), *n.* Fragrant, medicinal resin, obtained from the *Styrax Benzoin*, a tree of Sumatra. [*Of Ar. origin.*]

BENZOL, BENZOLE (ben'zōl), **BENZOLIN** (ben'zo-lin), *n.* Same as **BENZENE**.

BEQUEATH (be-kwēth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEQUEATH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEQUEATHED (be-kwēthd).] 1. Give or leave by will. 2. Transmit; hand

down to posterity. [*A. S. be- and cwethan*, say. See **QUOTH**.]

BEQUEST (be-kwest'), *n.* Something bequeathed or left by will; legacy.

BERATE (be-rāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BERA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BERA'TED.] Chide vehemently; scold; vituperate.

BERBER (bēr'bēr), *n.* Member of one of the Hamitic tribes scattered over N. Africa and the Sahara, from the Red Sea to the Atlantic. They are of medium height and their features of Egyptian type.

BERCEUSE (bār-sūz'), *n.* Cradle-song. [*Fr.*]

BEREAVE (be-rēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEREAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEREAVED (be-rēvd') or BEREFT'.]

Deprive; rob; despoil; make destitute. [*A. S. bereafian*, rob.]

BEREAVEMENT (be-rēv'ment), *n.* Grievous loss, especially of loved ones by death.

BEREFT (be-reft'), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BEREAVE**.

BERENGELITE (be-ren'je-lit), *n.* Peruvian pitch used for calking.

BERG (bērg), *n.* Towering mass, as of ice; iceberg. [*Ice. or Ger.*]

BERGAMOT (bēr'ga-mot), *n.* 1. Species of citron (*Citrus medica*). Both the flowers and fruit furnish a fragrant essential oil. 2. Coarse tapestry, said to have been first manufactured at Bergamo. [*Bergamo*, in Italy.]

BERI-BERI (ber'i-ber-i), *n.* Malignant paralyzing disease of East Indian tropics.

BERING SEA (ber'ing sē). Between Bering Strait and Aleutian Islands.

BERING STRAIT (ber'ing strāt). Waterway connecting Pacific and Arctic Oceans, separating Siberia from Alaska.

BERLIN (bēr-lin'), or *Ger.* (ber-lin'), *n.* Capital and largest city in German Empire.

BERMUDAS (bēr-mū'daz), *n.pl.* British Islands in Atlantic Ocean, 600 m. E. of North Carolina.

BERNE (bērn), *n.* Capital of Switzerland.

BERNICLE (bēr'ni-kl), *n.* Same as **BARNACLE**, a kind of goose.

BEROE (ber'o-ē), *n.* Medusa remarkable for emitting a phosphoric light. [*L. Beroe*, a sea-nymph, daughter of Oceanus.]

BERRIED (ber'id), *a.* 1. Furnished with berries. 2. Having a texture like berries; baccate.

BERRY (ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* BER'RIES.] Small pulpy fruit, as the grape, currant, blackberry, etc.; also the coffee-bean. [*A. S. berie.*]

BERRYING (ber'i-ing), *n.* Gathering berries, especially wild berries.

BERTH (bērth), *I. n.* 1. Sea-room, as in *give a wide berth*. 2. Small sleeping place in a ship,



Berber.

sleeping-car, etc. 3. Ship's station at anchor. 4. Situation; place of employment. [A. S. *bocerth*.]

BERTH (bërth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BERTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BERTHED (bërtht).] 1. Allot a berth to. 2. *Naut.* Place at a wharf; give anchorage or berthage to.

BERTHAGE (bërth'aj), *n.* 1. Charges for a berth or accommodation of a vessel at a dock or pier. 2. Berth or accommodation assigned.

BERTILLONAGE (bër-till'yun-aj), *n.* System of identification of criminals depending upon accurate measurements of various portions of the body. [Alphonse Bertillon, of Paris, its inventor.]

BERYL (ber'il), *n.* *Min.* Precious stone, usually of a greenish-blue tinge, and then commonly called *aquamarine*. It is sometimes yellowish and occasionally almost colorless. It is a double silicate of alumina and glucina, and differs from the emerald only in its coloring matter, which is oxide of iron in the beryl and oxide of chromium in the emerald. [Gr. *béryllos*.]

BERYLLINE (ber'il-lin), *a.* Resembling beryl; of a light or bluish green.

BERYLLOID (ber'il-oid), *n.* Double pyramidal form of beryl crystals.

BESAGNE (be-sān'), *n.* Shield-plate of special metal to protect seams in steel armor plate.

BESEECH (be-sēch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESEECH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESOUGHT (be-sāt).] 1. Pray earnestly; supplicate; entreat; implore. 2. Ask; petition; solicit. [BE-, and root of SEEK]

SYN. Pray; request; beg. *ANT.* Insist; demand; exact; command; coerce.

BESEEM (be-sēm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESEEM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESEEMED (be-sēmd').] Be worthy or fit for; become.

BESEEMINGLY (be-sēm'ing-li), *adv.* In a beseeeming manner; becomingly.

BESET (be-set'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESET'.] 1. Set upon; surround; waylay; harass. 2. Set around, as jewels in a crown. [A. S. *bisettan*, surround.]

BESETTING (be-set'ing), *a.* Constantly surrounding or attacking.

BESHREW (be-shrö'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESHREW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESHREWED (be-shröd').] Execrate.

BESIDE (be-sid'), *prep.* 1. By the side of. 2. Over and above. 3. Distinct from; aside from. 4. Out of. [BE- and SIDE.]

BESIDES (be-sidz'), *I. prep.* 1. Over and above. 2. Distinct from. *II. adv.* Moreover; in addition; also.

BESIEGE (be-sēj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESIEG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESIEGED (be-sēj'd').] Lay siege to; beset with armed forces; beset.

BESIEGER (be-sēj'ēr), *n.* One who besieges.

BESMEAR (be-smēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESMEAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESMEARED (be-smērd').] Smear over; bedaub.

BESMIRCH (be-smērch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESMIRCHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESMIRCHED (be-smērchd').] Defile; soil; put a conspicuous blot upon.

BESOM (bē'zum), *n.* Broom made of twigs; anything that sweeps away. [A. S. *besma*.]

BESOT (be-sot'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESOT'TED.] Make sottish, dull, or stupid by drink, or other vice.

BESOTTED (be-sot'ed), *a.* Stupified as if with drink; drunken.

BESOTTEDLY (be-sot'ed-li), *adv.* In a besotted manner.

BESOTTEDNESS (be-sot'ed-nes), *n.* State or quality of being besotted.

BESOUGHT (be-sāt'), *v.* Past tense and past participle of BESEECH.

BESPANGLE (be-spang'gl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESPANG'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESPANGLED (be-spang'gld).] Adorn with spangles; spangle.

BESPATTER (be-spat'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESPAT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESPATTERED (be-spat'ērd).] 1. Soil by spattering. 2. Asperse with calumny.

BESPEAK (be-spēk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESPEAK'ING; *p.t.* BESPOKE (be-spök'); *p.p.* BESPOKE or BESPOKEN (be-spök'n).] 1. Speak for or engage beforehand. 2. Betoken; show. 3. Speak to.

BESPRINKLE (be-spring'kl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESPRIN'KLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESPRINKLED (be-spring'kld).] Sprinkle over; bedew.

BESSARABIA (bes-ā-rā'bl-ā), *n.* District of Russia, E. and N. E. of Roumania.

BESSEMER (bes'e-mēr), *n.* Steel prepared by a process invented by Henry Bessemer of England.

BEST (best), *I. a.* [*Superl.* of GOOD.] Most excellent. *II. n.* Highest degree of excellence; utmost endeavor; most excellent person or thing. *III. adv.* [*Superl.* of WELL.] 1. In the highest degree; beyond all others. 2. Most easily; most successfully, etc.

BEST (best), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEST'ED.] Get the better of; surpass. (Colloq.)

BESTEAD (be-sted'), *a.* Circumstanced, as in *ill-bestead*; beset. [BE- and STEAD.]

BESTIAL (bes'chal or bes'tl-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the inferior animals; belonging to beasts or a beast. 2. Having the brutish instincts of a beast; sensual; depraved. [L. *bestialis*; from *bestia*, beast.]

BESTIALITY (bes-ti-āl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being a beast or acting like one.

BESTIALIZE (bes'tl-āl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BES'TIALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESTIALIZED (bes'tl-āl-lzd).] Render bestial; make a beast of; reduce to the level of beast.

BESTIALLY (bes'tl-āl-l), *adv.* After the manner of a beast.

BESTIARIAN (bes-tl-ā'ri-ān), *n.* One who takes

an interest in the kind treatment of beasts. [L. *bestia*, beast.]

BESTIR (be-stēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTIR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESTIRRED (be-stērd').] Put into lively action.

BESTOW (be-stō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESTOWED (be-stōd').] 1. Store up. 2. Apply; use. 3. Give.

SYN. Grant; give; confer; present; allot; accord; afford; impart. ANT. Withhold; reserve; appropriate; usurp; seize.

BESTOWAL (be-stō'āl, *n.* Bestowment; act of bestowing.

BESTOWER (be-stō'ēr), *n.* One who bestows.

BESTOWING (be-stō'ing), *n.* Power or right to bestow; bestowment.

BESTOWMENT (be-stō'ment), *n.* 1. Act of bestowing or state of being bestowed. 2. That which is bestowed.

BESTRADDL (be-strad'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTRAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESTRAD'DLED (be-strad'id).] Bestride.

BESTREW (be-strō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTREW'ING; *p.t.* BESTREWED (be-strōd'); *p.p.* BESTREWN (be-strōn').] Scatter over; besprinkle.

BESTRIDE (be-strīd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTRID'ING; *p.t.* BESTRODE (be-strōd'), or BESTRID'; *p.p.* BESTRID'DEN or BESTRID'.] Stride over; stand or sit astride of. [See STRIDE.]

BESTRODE (be-strōd'), *v.* Past tense of BESTRIDE.

BESTUD (be-stud'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BESTUD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BESTUD'DED.] Ornament with studs or small points.

BET (bet), *v.* [*pr.p.* BET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BET or BET'TED.] I. *vt.* Mutually pledge as a forfeit on a future contingency; wager; stake. II. *vi.* Lay a wager. [Probably from ABET.]

BET (bet), *n.* 1. Wager; a mutual pledge of a forfeiture on a future contingency. 2. Relation arising from such a pledging. 3. Thing so pledged. 4. Contingency in question. 5. Rash confidence; hazardous venture.

BETAKE (be-tāk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BETA'KING; *p.t.* BETOOK (be-tōk'); *p.p.* BETA'KEN.] 1. Take (one's self) or repair (to). 2. Apply (one's self) or have recourse (to).

BETEL (bē'tī), *n.* Species of pepper, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut by natives in the East Indies. [Pg.]

BETEL-NUT (bē'tī-nut), *n.* Seed of a species of palm-tree (*Areca Catechu*). [See BETEL.]

BÊTE NOIRE (bāt nwär'). Object of dread or dislike; bugbear. [Fr., literally, black beast.]

BETHEL (beth'el), *n.* 1. Church; chapel; place of worship. 2. Chapel for seamen. 3. In England, dissenting place of worship. [Heb., house of God.]

BETHINK (be-thīngk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BETHINK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETHOUGHT (be-thāt').] I. *vt.* Cause to think about; recall. II. *vi.* Think; deliberate; consider; reflect.

BETHLEHEM (beth'lē-hem), *n.* Town in Palestine, accepted birthplace of Christ.

BETIDE (be-tīd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* BETI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETI'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Befall; happen to. 2. Betoken; presage. II. *vi.* Come to pass; happen. [A. S. *be-*, and *tiden*, happen. See TIDE.]

BETIMES (be-tīmz'), *adv.* 1. In good time; seasonably. 2. Soon; speedily.

BETOKEN (be-tō'ken), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BETO'KENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETOKENED (be-tō'kend).] 1. Be a token of; show forth; symbolize. 2. Foreshow; predict.

BETOOK (be-tōk'), *v.* Past tense of BETAKE.

BETRAY (be-trā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BETRAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETRAYED (be-trād').] 1. Deliver up to an enemy by treachery; prove traitor to. 2. Disclose treacherously (what has been intrusted for secrecy). 3. Prove unfaithful to, as a trust or a friend. 4. Lead astray; expose to injury by violation of confidence. 5. Mislead; deceive. 6. Discover or show (what was intended to be concealed). 7. Disappoint (expectation). [A. S. *be*, and O. Fr. *traïen*—L. *trado*, deliver up.]

SYN. Disclose; divulge; reveal; deceive; delude; dupe; circumvent; beguile; entrap; insnare. ANT. Protect; preserve; guard; conserve; foster; cherish; conceal.

BETRAYAL (be-trā'al), *n.* Act of betraying.

BETRAYER (be-trā'ēr), *n.* One who betrays.

BETROTH (be-trāth'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BETROTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETROTHED (be-trātht').] 1. Promise to give in marriage. 2. Engage to marry. [A. S. *be*, and TROTH.]

BETROTHAL (be-trāth'al), *n.* Act of betrothing; state of being betrothed.

BETROTHMENT (be-trāth'ment), *n.* Same as BETROTHAL.

BETTER (bet'ēr), I. *a.* [*Comp.* of GOOD.] 1. More excellent or desirable; of greater worth, virtue, etc.; more suitable. 2. Improved, as in health, condition, etc. II. *adv.* [*Comp.* of WELL.] In a more excellent manner, more fully or complete; more advantageously. III. *n.* 1. That which is superior. 2. Person of superior qualities or rank (usually in the plural, with a possessive pronoun, as in *your betters*). [A. S. *betera*, better.]

BETTER (bet'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BET'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BETTERED (bet'ērd).] Improve; make better; enhance; ameliorate; surpass.

BETTER (bet'ēr), *n.* One who bets.

BETTERMENT (bet'ēr-ment), *n.* Improvement, especially upon an estate which renders it more valuable.

BETTOR (bet'ūr), *n.* One who bets or lays wagers; a better.

BETTY (bet'i), *n.* [*pl.* BET'TIES.] Short crowbar; jimmy. (Slang.)

BETWEEN (be-twēn), I. *prep.* 1. In the space of time which separates. 2. In the mutual relations of. 3. In joint possession or interest

of. 4. By the action or situation of both of. 5. In regard to the qualities of. 6. Concerning one or the other of. 7. From one to another. II. *adv.* In the intervening space or time, etc. (The object is always easily supplied.) [A. S. from *be*, *by*, and *twene*, two.]

BETWEENDECKS (be-twēn'deks), *n.* *Naut.* Deck of vessel below upper deck and above the hold.

BETWEENS (be-twēnz'), *n.pl.* Grade of sewing-needles intermediate between sharps and blunts.

BETWEEN-WHILES (be-twēn'hwilz), *adv.* At various intervals.

BEVEL (bev'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* BEV'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEVELED (bev'eid).] I. *vt.* Give a bevel or slanting edge to. II. *vi.* Slant from a straight line.

BEVEL-ANGLE (bev'ei-ang-gi), *n.* Either an obtuse or an acute angle.

BEVEL-EDGE (bev'ei-ef), *n.* Among masons, the edge of a sharp tool sloping toward the point.

BEVEL-GEAR (bev'ei-gēr'), *n.* Wheel-work whose cogs stand beveling, or at oblique angles to the shaft.

BEVELMENT (bev'ei-ment), *n. Min.* Replacement of an edge by two similar planes, equally inclined to the including faces or adjoining planes.

BEVEL-SQUARE (bev'ei-skwâr), *n.* Square, the blade of which is adjustable to any angle in the stock, and retained at any "set" by a clamping screw; bevel.

BEVERAGE (bev'ēr-aj), *n.* Liquid used for drinking; drink. [O. Fr. *beuvrage*, from *bevre*, drink; from L. *bibo*, drink.]

BEVY (bev'i), *n.* [*pl.* BEV'IES.] 1. Flock of birds; troop of deer. 2. Small company, especially of girls or women. [O. Fr. *buvee*, troop of watering animals.]

BEWAIL (be-wâl'), I. *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEWAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEWAILED (be-wâld').] Lament for; bemoan; wail. II. *vi.* Express grief. [See WAIL.]

BEWARE (be-wâr'), I. *vt.* Be wary of; be on one's guard against. II. *vi.* Take care; be wary. [BE WARE! = be wary!]

BEWILDER (be-wil'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEWIL'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEWILDERED (be-wil'dērd).] Confuse; perplex; confound.

BEWILDERMENT (be-wil'dēr-ment), *n.* 1. State of being bewildered. 2. Perplexity; entanglement.

BEWITCH (be-wich'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEWITCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEWITCHED (be-wicht').] 1 Affect by witchcraft. 2. Charm; fascinate.

BEWITCHERY (be-wich'ēr-i), *n.* Resistless

power of anything that fascinates; state of being fascinated.

BEWITCHING (be-wich'ing), *a.* Fascinating; captivating; charming.

BEWITCHINGLY (be-wich'ing-ly), *adv.* In a bewitching manner.

BEWITCHMENT (be-wich'ment), *n.* 1. Power of fascinating or charming; fascination. 2. Act of bewitching, or the state of being bewitched.

BEWRAY (be-rā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BEWRAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BEWRAYED (be-rād').] Disclose; betray. [A. S. *be*, and *wregan*, disclose.]

BEY (bā), *n.* 1. Turkish governor. 2. Any Turkish nobleman or person of rank. [Turk. *beg*, lord.]

BEYLIK (bā'ilik), *n.* Province governed by a bey.

BEYOND (be-yond'), I. *prep.* 1. On the farther side of. 2. Farther onward than. 3. In a degree exceeding or surpassing; past, or out of reach of. II. *adv.* Further; at a greater distance than; far away; yonder. III. *n.* That which is beyond or on the other side, especially that which is outside of our earthly life. [A. S. *be-*, and *geond*, over, beyond.]

BEZAN (bā'zan), *n.* Bengalee white or striped cotton cloth. [Bengalee.]

BEZEL (bez'el), *n.* 1. Oblique side or face. 2. Groove in which a crystal is set. 3. Beveled edge, or groove into which it fits. [O. Fr. *bisel*.]

BEZIQUE (be-zēk'), *n.* French game of cards. [Fr. *besique*.]

BEZOAR (bez'ō-är), *n.* Supposed antitoxic membrane found in the cow and used in oriental countries as antidote for poisons of all kinds. [Pers. *paidzahr*, counter-poison.]

BHANG, BANG, BANGUE (bäng), *n.* Intoxicating or stupefying liquor or drug made from the dried leaves of Indian hemp; hasheesh. [Anglo-Ind.]

BI-, *prefix.* Two; twice; double; as *bicarbonate* of potash, a compound of potash with two atoms of carbonic acid; *bivaive*, two-valve. Before a vowel it takes the form of *bin*, as *binocular*, having two eyes. [See BIS-.] [L. from *bis*, twice—*duo*, two.]

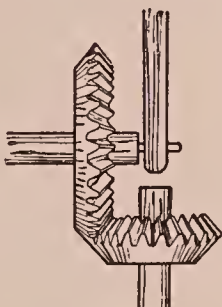
BIANGULAR (bi-ang'gū-lar), *a.* Having two angles.

BIAS (bi'as), I. *n.* 1. Slant or leaning to one side. 2. Inclination of the mind; prejudice. II. *a.* Slanting; with a slant. III. *adv.* In a slanting manner. [Fr. *biais*, slant.]

SYN. Bent; tendency; inclination; propensity; predisposition; predilection; prejudice; partiality. **ANT.** Fairness; impartiality.

BIAS (bi'as), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BI'ASING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BIASED (bi'ast).] 1. Cause to incline to one side; prejudice. 2. *Bowling.* Cause to swerve in rolling.

BIAXAL (bi-aks'ai), **BIAXIAL** (bi-aks'i-ai), *a.* *Opt.* Having two axes.



Bevel-gear.

BIB (bib), *n.* 1. Cloth put under an infant's chin to keep the dress clean. 2. Waistpiece of apron. [M. E. *bibben*, imbibe, because the cloth absorbs the moisture; L. *bibo*, drink.]

BIB (bib), *v.* [pr.p. **BIB'BING**; p.t. and p.p. **BIBBED** (bibd).] I. *vt.* Drink. II. *vi.* Tipple.

BIBACIOUS (bi-bā'shus), *a.* Addicted to drinking.

BIBASIC (bi-bā'sik), *a.* Containing two atoms of hydrogen which can be replaced by other bases, as some acids.

BIBB (bib), *n.* Naut. Wooden bracket bolted to the hounds of the head of a mast to support the trestle-trees.

BIBBER (bib'ēr), *n.* Tippler; drinker. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

BIBLE (bī'bl), *n.* 1. Book accepted by the Christian Church as containing divine revelation. 2. Book regarded by others than Christians as containing divine revelation. [Gr. *biblia*, books.]

BIBLICAL (bib'll-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to the Bible.

BIBLICALLY (bib'll-kəl-i), *adv.* According to the Bible.

BIBLICIST (bib'lli-sist), *n.* One versed in Biblical learning.

BIBLIOCLAST (bib'll-o-klast), *n.* Destroyer of books.

BIBLIOGRAPHER (bib-li-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC (bib-li-o-gráf'ik), **BIBLIOGRAPHICAL** (bib-li-o-gráf'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to bibliography.

BIBLIOGRAPHY (bib-li-og'ra-fi), *n.* Description of books as to authorship, subject, date, edition, etc. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *graphō*, write.]

BIBLIOLOGY (bib-li-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Discourse about the books of the Bible, or about Bible doctrine, history, and precepts. 2. [b-] Bibliography. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *-LOGY*.]

BIBLIOMANIA (bib-li-o-mā'nī-ə), *n.* Mania for possessing books, especially rare and curious ones. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *mania*, madness.]

BIBLIOMANIAC (bib-li-o-mā'nī-ək), *n.* One who has bibliomania.

BIBLIOPHILE (bib'lli-o-fīl), *n.* Lover of books. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *philos*, loving.]

BIBLIPOLE (bib'lli-o-pōl), *n.* Bookseller. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *poleō*, sell.]

BIBLIOTHECA (bib-li-o-thē'kə), *n.* Library. [Gr. *biblion*, book, and *thēkē*, ease.]

BIBLUS (bib'lus), *n.* The papyrus. [L., from Gr. *byblos*.]

BIBULOUS (bib'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Inclined to tipping. 2. Absorbent. [L. *bibo*, drink.]

BICARBONATE (bi-kār'bo-nāt), *n.* Chem. Carbonate containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base. [BI- and CARBONATE.]

BICE (bis), *n.* Color used in painting, of two varieties, a pale blue and a green. [Fr., brown.]

BICEPHALOUS (bi-sef'a-lus), *a.* Having two heads. [BI-, and Gr. *kephalē*, head.]

BICEPS (bi'seps), *n.* Front muscle of the upper arm. [L. *bi* (for *bis*), two, and *caput*, head.]

BICHLORID (bi-elō'rid), **BICHLORIDE** (bi-elō'rid), *n.* Chem. Compound containing two atoms of chlorine to one atom of base.

BICIPITAL (bi-sip'i-təl), *a.* Having two heads or two origins, as the *bicipital* muscles of the arm. [See **BICEPS**.]

BICKER (bik'ēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **BICK'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **BICKERED** (bik'ērd).] 1. Engage in altercation, especially of a petty kind, by word of mouth; dispute; bandy words; wrangle. 2. Ripple. 3. Move quickly, with the clatter of feet. [Etym. doubtful; cognate with Wel. *bikra*, fight.]

BICKER (bik'ēr), *n.* 1. Confused fight. 2. Dispute; wrangle. 3. Short, quick, clattering run.

BICKERER (bik'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who bickers.

BICKERN (bik'ēr-n), *n.* Small anvil with a tang which stands in a hole of a work-bench. [Corruption of **BEAK-IRON**.]

BICOLOR (bi'kul-ūr), **BICOLORED** (bi'kul-ūrd), *a.* Of two colors.

BICONJUGATE (bi-kon'jū-gāt), *a.* Bot. In pairs, side by side.

BICORN (bi'kərn), *a.* Two-horned. [L. *bicornis*.]

BICORNIS (bi-kərn'is), *a.* 1. Anat. Having two terminations, as some muscles. 2. Bot. Having two horns; terminating in processes like two horns. [L., two-horned.]

BICORNUS (bi-kərn'us), *a.* Two-horned.

BICORPORAL (bi-kəp'o-rəl), *a.* Her. Having two bodies.

BICRON (bi'kron), *n.* Mathematical designation of one billionth of one meter.

BICUSPID (bi-kus'pid), I. *a.* 1. Anat. Having two points, or two fangs. 2. Bot. Double-pointed. II. *n.* Anat. Either of two teeth situated between the canines and the molars. [L. *bi*, two, and *cusps*, point.]

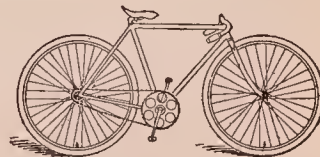
BICUSPIDATE (bi-kus'pi-dāt), *a.* Having two points; bicuspid.

BICYCLE (bi'si-kl), *n.* Two-wheeled vehicle, with the wheels arranged tandem, and having a steering handle and a driving mechanism enabling the rider, who sits astride on a saddle, to propel it by means of pedals. [BI- and -CYCLE.]

BICYCLE (bi'si-kl), *vi.* [pr.p. **BI'CYCLING**; p.t. and p.p. **BICYCLED** (bi'si-kld).] Ride a bicycle.

BICYCLER (bi'si-klēr), *n.* Bicyclist; cyclist.

BICYCLIST (bi'si-klist), *n.* One who rides a bicycle; cyclist.



Bicycle.

BICYCLOMETER (bī-si-klom'e-tēr), *n.* Self-registering and self-recording meter placed on pedal-crank of bicycle to register both speed and distance traveled on a bicycle.

BID (bid), *v.* [*pr.p.* BID'DING; *p.t.* BADE (bad) or BID; *p.p.* BID'DEN or BID.] I. *vt.* 1. Command; order; enjoin. 2. Invite; ask; request to come. 3. Offer; make a tender. 4. Declare; proclaim; as to *bid* defiance. 5. Wish; as to *bid* one God speed, or *bid* one farewell. II. *vi.* Make an offer; announce what price one is willing to pay for anything, or for what price one will do a particular thing.—*Bid fair*, offer a fair prospect. [A. S. *beōdan*, command; also A. S. *biddan*, ask, pray.]

SYN. Instruct; direct; charge; summon; tender; proffer; propose. **ANT.** Forbid; deter; restrain; prohibit.

BID (bid), *n.* 1. An offer to pay or accept a particular price. 2. Amount of the bid.

BIDDER (bid'ēr), *n.* One who bids.

BIDDING (bid'ing), *n.* 1. Command; order. 2. Invitation. 3. Act of bidding, as at a sale or auction.

BIDDY (bid'i), *n.* Domestic fowl; chicken. [Etym. doubtful, probably from Fr. *bidet*, little creature.]

BIDE (bid), *v.* [*pr.p.* BI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BI'DED or BODE.] I. *vt.* 1. Await; wait for. 2. Endure; suffer; tolerate. II. *vi.* Dwell; abide; stay; wait. [A. S. *bidan*.]

BIDENT (bi'dent), *n.* Kind of spear having two points. [L. *bidens*, having two teeth or prongs.]

BIDENTAL (bi-dent'al), *n.* Having two prongs more or less like teeth. [L. *bi*, two, and *dens*, tooth.]

BIDING (bi'ding), *n.* 1. Residence; habitation. 2. An awaiting.

BIENNIAL (bi-en'ni-əl), I. *a.* 1. Lasting two years. 2. Occurring once in two years. II. *n.* 1. Plant that lives two years. 2. Biennial occurrence. [L. *bi*, two, and *annus*, year.]

BIENNIALLY (bi-en'ni-əl-i), *adv.* Every two years.

BIER (bēr), *n.* Frame of wood for carrying the dead. [A. S. *bær*; from *beran*, bear.]

BIESTINGS (bēst'ingz), *n.pl.* Same as **BEESTINGS**.

BIFER (bi'fēr), *n. Bot.* Plant bearing flowers or fruit twice in one season. [L. *bi*-, two, and *fero*, bear.]

BIFEROUS (bi'fēr-us), *a. Bot.* Bearing twice in one season.

BIFID (bi'fid), *a.* Split partly into two; two-cleft. [L. *bi*-, two, and *findo*, *fidi*, cleave.]

BIFOLIATE (bi-fō'li-āt), *a. Bot.* Two-leaved; having two leaves. [BI- and FO-LIATE.]



Bifoliate Plant.

BIFOLIOLATE (bi-fō'li-o-lāt), *a. Bot.* Having two leaflets growing from the same point at the apex of the common petiole.

BIFURCATE (bi-fūr'kāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BIFUR'CATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BIFUR'CATED.] Divide into two branches. [L. *bi*-, two, and *furca*, fork.]

BIFURCATED (bi-fūr'ka-ted), *a.* Having two branches or forks.

BIFURCATION (bi-fūr-kā'shun), *n.* Forking into two branches.

BIG (big), *a.* [*Comp.* BIG'GER; *Superl.* BIG'GEST.] 1. Large or great in bulk, amount, number, or intensity. 2. Full to overflowing. 3. Haughty; self-important. 4. Pregnant. [Etym. unknown.]

SYN. Large; great; gross; massive; huge; bulky; enormous; ponderous; pompous; arrogant; proud. **ANT.** Little; small; narrow; slight; minute; affable; easy.

BIGA (bi'gā), *n. Rom. Antiq.* Chariot drawn by two horses abreast. [L.]

BIGAMIST (big'a-mist), *n.* One guilty of bigamy.

BIGAMOUS (big'a-mus), *a.* Pertaining to bigamy; involving the commission of bigamy.

BIGAMY (big'a-mi), *n.* Contracting a second marriage knowing the first to be still existing; having two wives or two husbands at a time. [L. *bi*-, two, and Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]

BIGGER (big'ēr), *a.* Comparative of **BIG**.

BIGGEST (big'est), *a.* Superlative of **BIG**.

BIGIN (big'in), *n.* 1. A child's cap. 2. Biggonet. [Fr. *béguin*.]

BIGIN (big'in), *n.* Coffee-pot with a top furnished with a percolator. [Named from the inventor, Mr. *Biggin*.]

BIGGONET (big'o-net), *n.* Linen cap or coif, with large ear-like flaps, worn especially by the Beguin sisterhood. [Dim. of *biggin*.]

BIGHEAD (big'hed), *n.* 1. *Vet.* Disease in horses and cattle causing enlargement of the head. 2. Megalomania.

BIGHORN (big'hārn), *n.* 1. Rocky Mountain sheep (*Ovis montana*). 2. Great fossil elk (*Cervus megaceros*). [See **ROCKY MOUNTAIN SHEEP**.]

BIGHT (bit), *n.* 1. Hollow, or inner bend of something bent; as the *bight* of the arm, the hollow of the elbow joint. 2. *Geog.* Bend of the shore; bay; small recess in a bay; bend in a river. 3. *Naut.* Loop or coil in a rope. [A. S. *būgan*, bend.]

BIGNESS (big'nes), *n.* 1. Bulkiness; largeness. 2. Size, whether great or small.

BIGNONIA (big-nō'ni-ā), *n. Bot.* Genus of plants; the trumpet-flowers. *Bignonia grandifolia* is the Chinese trumpet-flower, a climber having splendid scarlet flowers. [Named from Abbé *Bignon*, librarian of Louis XIV.]

BIGOT (big'ut), *n.* Intolerant adherent of a particular creed, system, or party.

BIGOTED (big'ut-ed), *a.* Affected with bigotry; narrow-minded.

BIGOTRY (big'ut-ri), *n.* Blind and obstinate attachment to a creed, system or party, with offensive intolerance toward those who hold other views. [Fr. *bigoterie*.]

BIJOU (bē-zhō'), *n.* [*pl.* **BIJOUX** (bē-zhō').] Trinket, jewel, or any small article of exquisite workmanship or design. [Fr.]

BIJOUTRY (bē-zhō'tri), *n.* Bijoux collectively. [Fr. *bijouterie*.]

BIKE (bik), *n.* Bicycle. (Slang.)

BILABATE (bi-lā'bl-at), *a.* *Bot.* Having two lips; applied to a flower that has all or any of its parts collected into separate parcels or lips. [L. *bi-*, two, and *labia*, lip.]

BILALO (bē-lā'lō), *n.* [*pl.* **BILA'LOS**.] Two-masted passenger boat used in Manila bay. [East Ind.]

BILAMELLATE (bi-lam'el-lāt), *a.* Of or having two plates or lamellæ.

BILAMINATE (bi-lam'l-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Of or having two laminæ.

BILANDER (bil'an-dēr), *n.* Broad and flat boat used chiefly on the Dutch canals. [Dut. *biglander*, coaster.]

BILATERAL (bi-lat'ēr-al), *a.* 1. Having, or arranged upon, two sides.—*Bilateral symmetry*, symmetry on the two opposite sides, as is the case with most animals, excepting the *Radiata*.

BILBERRY (bil'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **BIL'BERRIES**.] European whortleberry (*Vaccinium Myrtillus*). [Sax. *bilig*, bladder, and *BERRY*.]

BILBO (bil'bō), *n.* [*pl.* **BIL'BOES**.] 1. Flexible-bladed sword made at Bilboa, a town in Spain. 2. [*pl.*] Kind of fetters, consisting of a large bar of iron with shackles on it, made at Bilboa.

BILE (bil), *n.* 1. Thick, yellow, bitter liquid, secreted by the liver. 2. Ill humor. [L. *bilis*, bile.]

BILGE (bilj), *n.* 1. Bulging part of a cask. 2. Broadest part of a ship's bottom. 3. Bilgewater.

BILGE (bilj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BIL'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BILGED** (biljd).] *Naut.* I. *vt.* Cause to spring a leak, as a ship breaking in her bilge. II. *vi.* Spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge.

BILGE-WATER (bilj'wā-tēr), *n.* Foul water which gathers in the bilge of a ship. [See **BULGE**.]

BILGE-WAYS (bilj'wāz), *n.* Stocks or timbers that sustain the bilge of a vessel while being built.

BILGY (bil'ji), *a.* Like bilge-water, as in smell.

BILIARY (bil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or conveying bile.

BILINGUAL (bi-ling'gwəl), *a.* 1. Speaking two languages. 2. Written or expressed in two languages. [L. *bilinguis*; from *bi-*, two, and *lingua*, tongue.]

BILIOUS (bil'yus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to bile. 2.

Affected by bile; having a disordered liver; choleric in temper.

BILIOUSNESS (bil'yus-nes), *n.* State of being bilious.

BILITERAL (bi-lit'ēr-al), *a.* Formed of two letters. [L. *bi*, two, and *litera*, letter.]

BILITH (bi'lith), *n.* Pillar or monument formed by two separate stones. [BI-, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

-BILITY (bil'i-ti), *suffix.* Used for forming nouns from adjectives in *-able*, as *capability* from *capable*. [Fr. *-bilité*; from L. *-bilitos*, from *-bilis*, *-able*.]

BILK (bilk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BILK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

BILKED (bilkt).] 1. Cheat; defraud; swindle.

2. Frustrate; disappoint. [Etym. doubtful; probably a variant of **BALK**.]

BILK (bilk), *n.* 1. Cheat; fraud. 2. Frustration; balk.

BILL (bil), *n.* Beak of a bird, or anything similar in appearance. [A. S. *bile*, beak.]

BILL (bil), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BILLED** (bild).] Join bills in a caress, as doves; caress; show special affection.

BILL (bil), *n.* 1. Cutting instrument hook-shaped towards the point, or concave edge. 2. Ancient military weapon having a hook-shaped blade. 3. Any instrument shaped like the hooked bill of a bird, as a pickaxe, point of the fluke of an anchor, etc. [A. S. *bill*, ax, sword.]

BILL (bil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BILLED** (bild).] Use a bill upon.

BILL (bil), *n.* 1. Written or printed statement of particulars; itemized list. 2. Account of money due. 3. Document for the transfer of money or the delivery of goods. 4. Any paper that circulates as money. 5. Advertising poster or circular. 6. Draft of proposed law. 7. Complaint, charge, petition, or statement of particulars filed in court. [O. Fr. *billie*; from L. *bill*, a variant of *bulia*, seal.]

BILL (bil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BILLED** (bild).] 1. Enter in a bill; make a bill of; charge. 2. Post or circulate in bills; announce by means of bills. 3. Put on a programme or announce the appearance of in a particular performance, or at a specified time and place.

BILLABLE (bil'a-bl), *a.* Subject to charge by bill.

BILLAGE (bil'aj), *n.* *Naut.* Breadth of a ship's floor when aground.

BILLBOARD (bil'bōrd), *n.* Board on which bills or posters are displayed or posted.

BILLET (bil'et), *n.* 1. Little note. 2. Ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge. 3. Lodging thus obtained. [Fr., dim. of *bille*, bill.]

BILLET (bil'et), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BIL'LETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BIL'LETED**.] I. *vt.* Quarter, as soldiers, in a private house. II. *vi.* Lodge as a soldier thus quartered.

BILLET (bil'et), *n.* Stick of wood for firing purposes; any short thick stick. [Fr. *billette*, *fagot*.]

BILLET-DOUX (bil-e-dö'), *n.* [*pl.* **BILLETS-DOUX** (bil-e-döz).] Short love letter. [Fr., from *billet*, little note, and *doux*, sweet.]

BILLHEAD (bil'hed), *n.* Printed or lithographed form used by merchants and others at the head of their bills or memoranda.

BILLIARD (bil'yard), *a.* Pertaining to the game of billiards, as *billiard* table.

BILLIARDS (bil'yardz), *n.* Game played on a table by means of cues and ivory balls. [Fr. *billard*; from *bille*, ball.]

BILLINGSGATE (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* Vulgar and abusive language like that spoken at Billingsgate (the great fish-market of London).

BILLION (bil'yun), *n.* In the U. S. one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England one million millions (1,000,000,000,000). [Fr.]

BILLOW (bil'ō), *n.* 1. Great wave of the sea. 2. Great wave of any kind.—*The billows*, the sea. [O. Ger. *belgan*, swell; allied to **BILGE** or **BULGE**.]

BILLOWY (bil'ō-i), *a.* Swelled into billows; resembling billows.

BILLPOSTER (bil'pōst-ēr), **BILLSTICKER** (bil'-stik-ēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to post or stick up bills on billboards, walls, etc.

BILLY (bil'i), *n.* [*pl.* **BIL'LIES**.] Short thick bludgeon; policeman's club. [Originally thieves' slang.]

BILOBATE (bi-lō'bat), *a.* *Bot.* Same as **BILOBED**. [**BI-** and **LOBATE**.]

BILOBED (bi'lōbd), *a.* *Bot.* Two-lobed; partly, but not completely, divided into two segments.

BILOCULAR (bi-lok'ū-lar), *a.* *Bot.* Having two cells or compartments. [**BI-** and **LOCULAR**.]

BIMANA (bi-mā'nā), *n.pl.* First or highest order of mammals, characterized by the two anterior extremities being formed into hands, while the other two extremities are real feet. It includes only man. [**BI-**, and *L. manus*, hand.]

BIMANE (bi-mān'), *a.* Bimanous. [Fr.]

BIMANOUS (bi-mā'nus), *a.* Having two hands. [*L. bi-*, two, and *manus*, hand.]

BIMEDIAL (bi-mē'di-āl), *a.* *Geom.* Made up of the sum of two medial lines. [**BI-** and **MEDIAL**.]

BIMETALLIC (bi-me-tal'ik), *a.* Of or relating to, or consisting of, two metals.

BIMETALLISM (bi-met'al-izm), *n.* System of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed ratio.

BIMETALLIST (bi-met'al-ist), *n.* One who favors bimetallism.

BIMONTHLY (bi-munth'll), *a.* Happening, arriving, leaving, etc., once in two months.

BIMUSCULAR (bi-mus'kū-lar), *a.* *Conchol.* Having two muscles, and consequently two muscular impressions on the shell.

BIN (bln), *n.* Box or enclosed place, for holding corn, coal, meal, etc. Hence such compounds as corn-*bin*, coal-*bin*, etc. [*A. S. binn*, manger, crib.]

BIN (bin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BIN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BINNED** (bind).] Place or store in a bin.

BIN-, *prefix.* Form of **BI-** before vowels. [See **BI-**.]

BINAL (bi'nāl), *a.* 1. Marked by division into two parts. 2. Double; binary.

BINARY (bi'nā-ri), *I. a.* Consisting of two; double; dual. *II. n.* [*pl.* **BI'NARIES**.] 1. That which is constituted of two things; duality. 2. *Astron.* Double or binary star. [*L. binarius*; from *bini*, two by two.]

BINATE (bi'nāt), *a.* Same as **BIFOLIOLATE**.

BIND (bind), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOUND** (bownd).] *I. vt.* 1. Tie, fasten together with a band. 2. Sew a binding on. 3. Fasten together and place protecting covers on (the leaves of a book). 4. Constrain or oblige by oath, agreement, or duty. 5. Confirm; ratify. 6. Cause to cohere. 7. Restrain, or hold in subjection by physical power of any kind. 8. Compel to serve by legal compact, as to *bind* an apprentice. *II. vi.* 1. Grow contracted. 2. Become hard or stiff. 3. Be obligatory. 4. Stick. 5. Become constraining. [*A. S. bindan*.]

SYN. Tie; fasten; secure; lace; fetter; shackle; oblige; compel; restrict; restrain.

ANT. Untie; loose; unfasten; free; unbind.

BIND (bind), *n.* 1. That which binds or is bound. 2. Stalk of hops. 3. *Mining.* Indurated clay of coal-mines. 4. *Music.* Curved line, which when placed over two notes of the same name or same pitch, directs that the two are to be sustained as one; slur; tie; ligature.

BINDER (bind'ēr), *n.* One who or that which binds; as, a book**inder**, or any machine or device for binding anything, such as an attachment to a reaper for binding sheaves of grain, or a device attached to a sewing machine for folding a binding about the edge of a fabric on to which it is being sewed.

BINDERY (bind'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **BIND'ERIES**.] Place where books are bound.

BINDING (bind'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who binds. 2. That which binds, as the cover of a book, strip sewed on the edge of cloth, etc.

BINDING (bind'ing), *a.* 1. Astringent. 2. Obligatory.

BINDINGLY (bind'ing-ll), *adv.* So as to bind.

BINDWEED (bind'wēd), *n.* *Bot.* Name given to several species of plants of the genus *Convolvulus*, from the fact that they have long, slender, twining stems.

BINNACLE (bln'a-kl), *n.* *Naut.* Case for a compass on shipboard. [*L. habitaculum*, dwelling.]

BINOCLE (bln'o-kl), *n.* 1. Binocular telescope or field-glass. 2. Opera-glass. 3. Double eyeglass. [**BIN-**, and *L. oculus*, eye.]

BINOCULAR (bin-ok'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Having two eyes. 2. Pertaining to, or suitable for, both eyes. *II. n.* Telescope, field-glass, or microscope fitted for the simultaneous use of both eyes. [BIN-, and *L. oculus*, eye.]

BINODAL (bi-nō'dal), *a. Bot.* Having two nodes or stem-joints.

BINOMIAL (bi-nō'mi-al), *I. a.* Consisting of, or relating to, two terms; having two distinct names. *II. n.* 1. *Algebra.* Quantity composed of two terms connected together by the signs + or -; thus, $a + b$ and $c - 5$ are *binomial* quantities. 2. *Biol.* Name indicating both genus and species, as *Lilium tigrinum*, or tiger lily. [BI-, and *L. nomen*, name.]

BINOMINAL (bi-nom'i-nal), *a.* Having two names. [BI- and *NOMINAL*.]

BINOUS (bi'nus), *a. Bot.* Double; in a pair. [*L. bini*, two by two.]

BIO, *stem.* Life; as in *biogeny*; *autobiography*, etc. [Gr. *bios*, life.]

BIOBLAST (bi'ō-blast), *n.* Same as **BIOPLAST**.

BIOCHEMISTRY (bi-ō-kem'is-trī), *n.* Branch of biology which treats of the vital phenomena dependent upon chemical influences. [BIO and **CHEMISTRY**.]

BIODYNAMICS (bi-ō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Science which treats of vital activities or forces; dynamics of life. [BIO and **DYNAMICS**.]

BIOGENESIS (bi-ō-jen'e-sis), *n. Biol.* 1. Doctrine that living matter can be produced only from that which is itself living. 2. Science of the origin of life in its specific forms; *biogeny*. [BIO and **GENESIS**.]

BIOGENETIC (bi-ō-je-net'ik), *n.* Pertaining to biogenesis; produced in accordance with the doctrine of biogenesis.

BIOGENY (bi-ō-j'e-nī), *n. Biol.* History of the evolution of living beings, or the origin of species. [BIO and -GENY.]

BIOGRAPH (bi'ō-grāf), *n.* Apparatus for throwing upon canvas life-like animated pictures. [BIO and -GRAPH.]

SYN. Cinematograph; eidoloscope; magniscope; mutoscope; vltascope.

BIOGRAPHER (bi-ō-grā-fēr), *n.* One who writes an account of a person's life; writer of biography.

BIOGRAPHIC (bi-ō-graf'ik), **BIOGRAPHICAL** (bi-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of biography.

BIOGRAPHY (bi-ō-grā-fi), *n.* [pl. **BIOGRAPHIES**.] 1. Written account of the life and character of a particular person. 2. Biographical writings generally. [BIO and -GRAPHY.]

BIOLOGICAL (bi-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining or relating to biology.

BIOLOGIST (bi-ō-lō-jist), *n.* One skilled in biology.

BIOLOGY (bi-ō-lō-jī), *n.* 1. Science of life in its widest acceptation. 2. Physiology. [BIO and -OLOGY.]

BIOLYTIC (bi-ō-līt'ik), *I. a.* Life-destroying.

II. n. That which destroys life; *biolytic agent*. [Gr. *bios*, life, and *lyō*, loosen.]

BIOMETER (bi-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for registering a person's vital force. [BIO and -METER.]

BIOMETRY (bi-om'e-trī), *n.* Science which calculates the probable duration of life. [BIO and -METRY.]

BION (bi'on), *n. Biol.* Individual organism. [Gr. *bios*, life.]

BIONOMY (bi-on'ō-mī), *n. Biol.* That branch of biology that treats of the laws of living functions. [BIO and -NOMY.]

BIOPLASM (bi'ō-plazm), *n.* Living formative part of protoplasm; germinal matter. [BIO and **PLASM**.]

BIOPLASMIC (bi-ō-plaz'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to bioplasm.

BIOPLAST (bi'ō-plast), *n.* Nucleus of germinal matter; protoplasmic cell. [BIO and -PLAST.]

BIOPLASTIC (bi-ō-plas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a bioplast.

BIOTICS (bi-ōt'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the properties or functions peculiar to living organisms. [Gr. *biōtikos*.]

BIPAROUS (bi-pā-rus), *a.* Producing two at a birth. [*L. bi-*, two, and *pario*, produce.]

BIPARTILE (bi-pār'til), *a.* Capable of being divided into two equal parts.

BIPARTISAN (bi-pār'ti-zan), *I. a.* Pertaining to, supported by members of, or representing, two opposing parties. *II. n.* One who is supported by members of two opposing parties.

BIPARTITE (bi-pār'tit), *a.* Being in, or consisting of, two corresponding parts. [BI-, and *L. pars*, part.]

BIPARTITION (bi-pār-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act or operation of dividing into two parts. 2. State of being so divided.

BIPED (bi'ped), *I. n.* Animal having but two feet. *II. a.* Having two feet.

BIPEDAL (bi'pe-dal), *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a biped. [*L. bipes*; *bi*, two, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

BIPENNATE (bi-pen'at), *a.* Having two wings.

BIPETALOUS (bi-pet'a-lus), *a. Bot.* Having two petals in the flower. [BI- and **PETALOUS**.]

BIPINNATE (bi-pin'āt), *a. Bot.* Doubly pinnate. [BI- and **PINNATE**.]

BIPLANE (bi'plān), *n.* Aeroplane having two supporting surfaces or planes. [BI- and **PLANE**.]

B I Q U A D R A T E (bi-kwōd'rāt), *n.*

Math. Fourth power of a number or quantity; square of a square. [BI- and **QUADRATE**.]

BIRCH (bērch), *I. n.* 1. Hardy forest tree, with smooth, white bark, and very durable wood. 2. Rod for punishment, consisting of a birch twig. *II. a.* Made of birch.



Biplane.

BIRCHEN (bêrch'en), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of birch. [A. S. *beorc*.]

BIRD (bêrd), *n.* 1. Feathered, warm-blooded, oviparous, winged biped, of the class *Aves*. 2. Small bird that flies, as distinguished from a large one, the latter being called a fowl. 3. Nestling. 4. Wild bird regarded as game. 5. Term of endearment or otherwise.—*Bird of Paradise*, New Guinea bird, noted for the male bird's beauty of plumage. [A. S. *bridd*, young bird.¹



Bird of Paradise (*Paradisea apoda*).

BIRD (bêrd), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BIRD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BIRD'ED.] Go hunting for birds, catch or snare birds.

BIRD-BOLT (bêrd'bôlt), *n.* Blunt arrow, for killing birds without piercing them.

BIRD-CAGE (bêrd'kāj), *n.* Cage for birds.

BIRDCALL (bêrd'kāl), *n.* 1. Note of a bird in calling. 2. Device to imitate the call note of birds.

BIRDIE (bêrd'i), *n.* Little bird.

BIRDLIME (bêrd'lim), *n.* Sticky substance for smearing on twigs to catch small birds.

BIRDMAN (bêrd'man), *n.* [*pl.* BIRD'MEN.] Man who operates an aeroplane or a dirigible balloon; aviator; aeronaut; airman.

BIRD-SEED (bêrd'sêd), *n.* Any seed adapted for feeding birds.

BIRD'S-EYE (bêrdz'i), *I. a.* 1. Resembling a bird's eye or birds' eyes. 2. Seen in a general way, as if by a bird flying over the landscape. *II. n.* 1. Eye of a bird. 2. *Bot.* Name of several plants with small bright, usually blue, flowers; Adonis flower.—*Bird's-eye maple*, sugar maple, so called on account of its knotty spots that have some resemblance to birds' eyes.

BIRD'S-FOOT (bêrdz'fôt), *n. Bot.* Plant of the genus *Ornithopus*.

BIRD'S-NEST (bêrdz'nest), *n.* 1. Nest of a bird. 2. *Naut.* Lookout box on a masthead. 3. *Bot.* Plant resembling a bird's nest.—*Edible*

bird's-nest, nest of a species of swift, formed from a marine plant that has been first digested by the bird, esteemed a great delicacy in China.

BIREME (bi'rēm), *n.* Ancient Roman vessel with two tiers of oars. [L. *bi-*, two, and *remus*, oar.]

BIRETTA (bi-ret'a), *n.* Square clerical cap. [L. *birrettum*; from *birrus*, hood.]

BIRMINGHAM (bêr'ming-am), *n.* 1. Fourth city in England. 2. City in Alabama. 3. Suburb of Pittsburg.

BIRR (bêr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BIRR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BIRRED (bêrd).] Make a whirring noise, as of wheels in rapid motion; whirr. [Scotch.]

BIRR (bêr), *n.* Whirring sound like that of a spinning wheel in motion; whirr.

BIRTH (bêrth), *n.* 1. Act of bringing forth. 2. Act of being born; nativity; coming into existence. 3. That which is born. 4. Rank; lineage. 5. Condition resulting from birth. 6. Origin; beginning; commencement. [A. S. *beorth*; from *beran*, bear.]

SYN. Origin; beginning; source; descent; rise; line; race; parentage; family; ancestry; lineage; extraction. *ANT.* Death; extinction; plebeianism.

BIRTHDAY (bêrth'lā), *I. n.* 1. Day on which a person was born. 2. Its anniversary. 3. Time of origin or commencement. *II. a.* Pertaining to the day on which one was born, or to its anniversary.

BIRTHMARK (bêrth'märk), *n.* Mark or blemish appearing on the body at birth.

BIRTHNIGHT (bêrth'nî), *n.* 1. Night of one's birth. 2. Night of the anniversary of one's birthday.

BIRTHPLACE (bêrth'plās), *n.* Place where a person was born; place of origin.

BIRTHRIGHT (bêrth'rit), *n.* Right or privilege acquired by birth; right of the first-born.

BIS, (bis), *adv.* Twice. In music, a direction that a passage is to be repeated. It is the root of the prefix *BI-*, or *BIN-*. [See *BI-*.] [L.]

BIS-, *prefix.* Same as *BI-*. [L. *bis*, twice; from *duo*, two.]

BISCAY (bis'kā), **BAY OF.** Portion of Atlantic Ocean N. of Spain and W. of France.

BISCUIT (bis'kit), *n.* 1. Small bread cake. 2. Cracker. 3. Bisque, pottery after the first baking. [Fr. *biscuit*, twice-cooked; from L. *bis*, twice, and *coctus*, cooked.]

BISE (bēz), *n.* Cold north-west wind on the Mediterranean. [Fr.]

BISECT (bi'sekt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BI'SECTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BI'SECTED.] 1. Divide into two parts. 2. Divide into two equal parts. [L. *bi-*, two, and *sectum*, *p.p.* of *seco*, cut.]

BISECTION (bi-sek'shun), *n.* Act of bisecting.

BISEGMENT (bi-seg'ment), *n.* One of the two segments of a bisected line. [*BI-* and *SEGMENT*.]

BISEXUAL (bi-seks'ū-əl), *a. Bot.* Containing

stamens and pistils in the same envelope. [BI- and SEXUAL.]

BISHOP (bish'up), *n.* 1. One of the higher clergy who has charge of a diocese. 2. Piece in the game of chess. 3. Mulled wine.

BISHOPRIC (bish'up-rik), *n.* Office and jurisdiction of a bishop; diocese. [A. S. *biscop*—Gr. *episkopos*, overseer—*epi*, upon, and *skopeō*, look.]

BISMARCK (biz'märk) **ARCHIPELAGO.** Group of islands (German Protectorate), N. of Australia. Area 20,000 sq. m.

BISMUTH (blz'muth), *n.* Brittle reddish-white metal used in the arts and medicine. [Ger.]

BISON (bi'sun),

n. Wild animal like the ox, with shaggy hair and a fatty hump on its shoulders; the American bison is commonly, but erroneously, called buffalo. [A. S. *wisent*.]



American Bison (*Bos americanus*).

BISQUE (bisk), *n.* 1. Unglazed white porcelain. 2. Thick white soup, especially of shell-fish. [See BISCUIT.]

BISSEXTILE (bis-seks'til), *I. n.* Leap-year. *II. a.* Pertaining to leap-year. [L. *bis*, twice, and *sextus*, sixth; from counting twice every fourth year Feb. 24, the sixth day before the calends of March.]

BISTER, BISTRE (bis'tēr), *n.* Brown pigment from wood-soot. [Fr. *bistre*, dark brown.]

BISTOURY (bis'tō-ri), *n.* Surg. Small knife or lancet for making incisions. [O. Fr. *bistorie*.]

BISULPHATE (bi-sul'fāt), *n.* Chem. Sulphate having two equivalents of sulphuric acid to one of the base. [BI- and SULPHATE.]

BIT (bit), *v.* Past tense and past participle of BITE.

BIT (bit), *n.* 1. Bite; morsel; small piece. 2. Tool for boring. 3. Metal part of a bridle which is placed in a horse's mouth. 4. Curb or restraint of any kind. 5. Small silver coin formerly in circulation in southern parts of U. S., worth 12½ cents; 12½ cents.

BIT (bit), *vt.* [pr.p. BIT'TING; p.t. and p.p. BIT'TED.] Place a bit in the mouth of; bridle; as, to *bit* a horse.

BITCH (blech), *n.* Female of the dog or other canine animal. [A. S. *bicce*.]

BITE (bit), *v.* [pr.p. BI'TING; p.t. BIT; p.p. BIT'TEN or BIT.] *I. vt.* 1. Seize or tear with the teeth. 2. Sting; inflict sharp or smarting pain on. 3. Take firm hold of; grip. 4. Eat into, as an acid. 5. Trick. *II. vi.* 1. Use the teeth in seizing or crushing. 2. Be pungent; sting. 3. Take bait, as fish. 4. Take firm hold. [A. S. *bitan*.]

BITE (bit), *n.* 1. Act of biting. 2. Wound

made by act of biting. 3. Morsel of food. 4. Hold or grip taken by a tool. 5. Trickster. 6. Corrosion of an acid. 7. *Print.* Part of an impression which is imperfectly printed, owing to the frisket not being sufficiently cut away.

BITER (bi'tēr), *n.* One who or that which bites.

BITERNATE (bi-tēr'nāt), *a.* Bot. Doubly ternate, as in case of some leaves.

BITING (bi'ting), *a.* Pungent; sharp; severe; caustic; nipping; keen.

BITT (bit), *n.* Naut. One of the strong short pieces of timber projecting vertically from the deck of a vessel, in the fore part, and strongly secured to the beams on which the deck-planks are laid. [Fr. *bitte*.]

BITT (bit), *vt.* [pr.p. BITT'ING; p.t. and p.p. BITT'ED.] Naut. Put round the bits.

BITTEN (bit'en), *v.* Past participle of BITE.

BITTER (bit'ēr), *I. a.* 1. Biting or acrid to the taste. 2. Bodily or mentally painful; stinging; severe. 3. Keenly hostile in feeling or words; acrimonious. 4. Mournful; sad; miserable. *II. n.* That which is bitter; bitterness. [A. S. *biter*—*bitan*, bite.]

SYN. Sharp; severe; acrid; acrimonious; harsh; stern; cruel; calamitous; grievous; sorrowful; poignant; afflictive. ANT. Sweet; pleasant; affable; genial.

BITTERISH (bit'ēr-ish), *a.* Somewhat bitter.

BITTERLY (bit'ēr-li), *adv.* In a bitter manner; sharply; cruelly; severely.

BITTERN (bit'ēr-n), *n.*

Small heron that frequents wooded swamps, reeded pools, and marshes. [L. *botaurus*.]

BITTERN (bit'ēr-n), *n.* 1.

Syrupy residue from evaporated sea-water after the common salt has been taken out of it. 2. Bitter preparation for adulterating beer. [BITTER, *a.*]

BITTERNESS (bit'ēr-nes), *n.* Quality of being bitter.

BITTER-ROOT (bit'ēr-röt), *n.* Bot. Plant, the *Lewisia rediviva*, of Montana, Idaho, etc.

BITTERS (bit'ēr-z), *n.pl.* Infusion of bitter herbs, generally mixed with ardent spirits.

BITTER-SPAR (bit'ēr-spär), *n.* Dolomite or rhomb-spar.

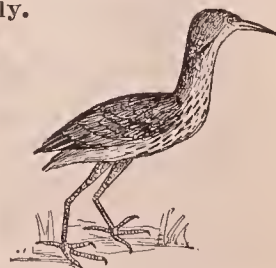
BITTERSWEET (bit'ēr-swēt), *n.* 1. Woody night-shade, a trailing plant whose root, when chewed, produces first a bitter, then a sweet taste. 2. An American climbing plant (*Celastrus scandens*).

BITUMEN (bi-tū'men), *n.* Mineral pitch; asphalt. [L.]

BITUMINOUS (bi-tū'mi-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bitumen.

BIVALENCE (bi'vā-lens), *n.* Chem. Property of having a valence of two.

BIVALENT (bi'vā-lent), *a.* Having power to



Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*).

directly unite with, or replace, two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element or monad radical. [BI-, and L. *valentia*, strength.]

BIVALVE (bi'valv), I. *n.*

Mollusk having a shell of two valves or parts, like the oyster. II. *a.* Having two valves.



Bivalve.

BIVALVULAR (bi-val'vū-lar), *a.* Having two valves.

BIVIOUS (biv'i-us), *a.* Having or going two ways. [L. *bivius*.]

BIVOUAC (blv'q-ak), I. *vi.* [*pr.p.* BIV'OUACKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BIVOUACKED (blv'q-akt).] To camp for the night in readiness for action. II. *n.* An encampment of soldiers at night without tents, ready for sudden attack. [Ger. *bei*, *by*, and *wacht*, watch.]

BIWEEKLY (bi-wēk'li), I. *a.* Occurring once every two weeks. II. *n.* Biweekly publication.

BIZARRE (bi-zär'), I. *a.* Odd; fantastic; grotesque. II. *n.* 1. That which is fantastic or grotesque. 2. Carnation with a white ground, marked with two or more colors. [Fr.]

BLAB (blab), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLAB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLABBED (blabd).] I. *vt.* Tell or repeat imprudently, or in disregard of friendly confidence. II. *vi.* Tattle; tell tales. [Dan. *blabble*, babble.]

BLABBER (blab'ēr), *n.* One who blabs; telltale.

BLACK (blak), *a.* 1. Of the darkest color; of the color of a body which absorbs all the rays of light; opposed to WHITE. 2. Swarthy. 3. Discolored by soil or soot. 4. Gloomy; dismal. 5. Foreboding; threatening. 6. Having a clouded countenance; sullen. 7. Atrociously cruel, or extremely wicked, as a *black deed*. [A. S. *blac*.]

SYN. Dark; ebony; inky; pitchy; obscure; dusky; murky; dingy; dull; lugubrious; funereal; ominous; wicked; atrocious; infernal; hellish. **ANT.** White; snowy; light; stainless; propitious; promising; kindly; benignant.

BLACK (blak), *n.* 1. Darkest of all colors. 2. Black dress; mourning; 3. Negro. 4. Black pigment.

BLACK (blak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACKED (blakt).] Make black; blacken.

BLACKAMOR (blak'a-mör), *n.* Black person; negro or negress. [BLACK and MOOR.]

BLACK ART. Necromancy; magic.

BLACK-ASH (blak'ash), *n.* *Chem.* Impure soda formed in the manufacture of soda from sea-salt.

BLACKBALL (blak'bal), *n.* 1. Composition for blacking shoes, formed into a ball. 2. Black ball used as a negative ballot. 3. Vote rejecting application for membership.

BLACKBALL (blak'bal), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'-BALLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACK'BAILED

(blak'baïd).] 1. Blacken with blackball. 2. Reject application of for membership by use of black balls as negative ballots; reject by blackball ballot or negative vote.

BLACK BASS (blak'bás), 1. American freshwater fish of the genus *Micropterus*, highly esteemed as a game fish. 2. Salt-water fish, the *Labrax Lineatus*, common on the coast of New England.

BLACKBERRY (blak'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* BLACK'-BERRIES.] *Bot.* Plant of any of several species of the genus *Rubus*, the bramble, or its fruit, especially *Rubus fruticosus*.

BLACKBIRD (blak'bêrd), *n.* 1. In England, a thrush-like bird, the *Merula merula* or ring-ousel, the plumage of the male bird being altogether black, but that of the female a brown or dark russet color. 2. In America, any of several species of black or blackish birds, as the red-winged blackbird and the crow blackbird (*Quiscalus purpureus*).

BLACKBOARD (blak'bôrd), *n.* Board or other surface painted black, for marking on with chalk.

BLACKCAP (blak'kap), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Small songbird (*Sylvia atricapilla*), having the crown of the head black; the name is also given to various other birds similarly marked. 2. Black raspberry.

BLACKCOCK (blak'kok), *n.* Male of the black grouse; heath-cock.

BLACK CURRANT. Well-known garden bush, the *Ribes nigrum*, or its fruit.

BLACK-DEATH (blak'deth) *n.* Virulent plague occurring in Eastern Europe and Asia in the 14th century.

BLACKEN (blak'en), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACKENED (blak'end).] I. *vt.* 1. Make black; darken. 2. Make infamous; sully. II. *vi.* Grow black or dark.

SYN. Obscure; defame; sully; befoul; slander; asperse; calumniate; vilify; malign; traduce. **ANT.** Whiten; clear; eulogize.

BLACK-FLAG (blak'flag), *n.* The pirate's ensign or flag. [From its color.]

BLACKGUARD (blag'ärd), I. *n.* Low, scurrilous fellow. II. *a.* Vile; low; scurrilous.

BLACKGUARD (blag'ärd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'-GUARDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACK'GUARDED.] Reveal in scurrilous language.

BLACKGUARDISM (blag'ärd-lizm), *n.* Conduct or language of a blackguard.

BLACK-HAND (blak'hand), *n.* Anarchistic league of blackmailers and assassins of the Latin race.

BLACK-HEAD (blak'hed), *n.* *Med.* Comedo; semi-liquid secretions on nose and face indicated by black spots.

BLACKING (blak'ing), *n.* Preparation used to give blackness and luster, as to shoes, etc.

BLACKISH (blak'ish), *a.* Somewhat black.

BLACK-JACK (blak'jak), *n.* 1. Species of oak, the *Quercus nigra*. 2. Name given by miners


to blende, or sulphide of zinc. 3. Pirate's ensign. 4. Kind of bludgeon.

BLACK LEAD (blak'led), *n.* Plumbago or graphite.

BLACKLEAD (blak'led), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'-LEADING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACK'LEADED.] Cover with black lead, or graphite.

BLACKLEG (blak'leg), *n.* Low gambler; sharper; swindler.

BLACK LETTER (blak let'ēr), *n.* Old English or ancient Gothic letter. Used also attributively, as *black-letter printing*.—*Black-letter day*, unlucky day.

 This line is set in black letter.

BLACK LIST (blak'llst), *n.* 1. List of delinquents or defaulters, intended for the guidance of merchants and others, in trade. 2. List of employees stigmatized as unworthy, for private circulation among employers of labor.

BLACKLIST (blak'llst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'LISTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACK'LISTED.] Place, as a person's name, on a black list.

BLACKMAIL (blak'māl), *n.* 1. Extortion by threat of exposure. 2. Money so extorted. 3. Money anciently paid, for protection, to men allied with robbers.

BLACKMAIL (blak'māl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLACK'-MAILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLACKMAILED (blak'māld).] Extort money from by threats of accusation or exposure.

BLACKMAILER (blak'māl-ēr), *n.* One who blackmails.

BLACKNESS (blak'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being black.

BLACK SEA. Inland body of water S. of Russia, E. of Turkey, 700 m. long, 390 m. wide.

BLACKSMITH (blak'smlth), *n.* Smith who works in iron at a forge.

BLACKSNAKE (blak'snāk), *n.* 1. One of various black or blackish snakes, especially the *Bascanoin constrictor*, of North America. It grows to a length of six feet, devours young birds, but is harmless to man. 2. Heavy flexible cowhide whip.

BLACKTHORN (blak'thərn), *n.* 1. Sloe-tree. 2. Cane made of the sloe-tree.

BLADDER (blad'ēr), *n.* 1. Thin membranous sac in animals, serving as a receptacle for a fluid. 2. Any similar sac. [A. S. *blaedre*.]

BLADE (blād), *n.* 1. Spire of grass; leaf or flat part of a cereal or other similar plant. 2. Cutting part of a knife, sword, etc. 3. Flat part of an oar. 4. Dashing young fellow. [A. S. *blaed*, leaf.]

BLADE-BONE (blād'bōn), *n.* Shoulder-blade or scapula.

BLADED (blā'ded), *a.* Having a blade or blades.

BLAIN (blān), *n.* Pustule; blister. See **CHILBLAIN**. [A. S. *blegen*, boil.]

BLAMABLE (blā'mə-bl), *a.* Deserving censure; culpable.

BLAMABLY (blā'mə bli), *adv.* Culpably; censurably.

BLAME (blām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLA'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLAMED (blāmd).] 1. Find fault with; censure. 2. Pass an unfavorable judgment upon. [Fr. *blâmer*; from Gr. *blasphēmō*, slander.]

BLAME (blām), *n.* 1. Imputation of a fault; censure. 2. Fault; culpability.

BLAMEFUL (blām'fəl), *a.* Meriting blame.

BLAMELESS (blām'les), *a.* Without blame.

BLAMELESSLY (blām'les-li), *adv.* In a blameless manner.

BLAMELESSNESS (blām'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being blameless.

BLAMEWORTHY (blām'wūr-thi), *a.* Worthy of blame; culpable.

BLANCH (blānch), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLANCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLANCHED (blāncht).] I. *vt.*

Whiten parboli;

parboli and skin, as

almonds. II. *vi.*

Grow white. [Fr.

blanchir; from *blanc*,

white.]

BLANCH (blānch), *n.*

Min. Ore when not

in masses, but inti-

mately mixed with other materials.

BLANC-MANGE (blā-māngzh'), *n.* Jelly-like preparation of sea-moss, arrowroot, cornstarch or the like. [Fr. *blanc*, white, and *manger*, eat.]

BLAND (bland), *a.* Mild; balmy; suave. [L. *blandus*, smooth.]

BLANDILOQUENCE (blān-dil'o-kwens), *n.* Fair flattering speech. [L. *blandus*, bland, and *loquor*, speak.]

BLANDISH (blān'dish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLAN'DISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLANDISHED (blān'disht).]

1. Cajole; fawn upon. 2. Render bland; soothe. [L. *blandus*, smooth.]

BLANDISHMENT (blān'dish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of expressing fondness; artful caress. 2. Amenity; pleasure.

BLANDLY (blān'dli), *adv.* Gently; politely; placidly.

BLANDNESS (blān'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being bland.

BLANK (blangk), *I. a.* 1. White or pale. 2. Not written or printed upon, or marked. 3. Void; empty; vacant. 4. Confused. 5. Unqualified; complete. 6. Unrhymed. II. *n.* 1. Paper unwritten upon; form not filled in. 2. Lottery ticket which draws no prize. 3. Empty space; mental vacancy.—*Blank cartridge*, charge of powder for a rifle or other gun, containing no ball or shot. [Fr. *blanc*, white.]

BLANKET (blangk'et), *n.* 1. Woolen covering for beds. 2. Covering for horses. 3. Broad wrapping or covering of any kind. [O. Fr. *blanket*, dlm. of *blanc*.]

BLANKET (blangk'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLANK'ET-



Blanching Celery.

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLANK'ETED.**] 1. Cover with, or as with, a blanket. 2. Toss in a blanket. 3. *Naut.* Take the wind out of the sails of, as by a vessel passing to windward.

BLANKETING (blangk'et-ing), *n.* Material for blankets.

BLANKET-MORTGAGE (blangk'et-mar-gaj), *n.* Mortgage embracing several distinct and separate things or pieces of property.

BLANKLY (blangk'll), *adv.* In a blank manner.

BLANKNESS (blangk'nes), *n.* State of being blank.

BLARE (blâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLARED** (blârd).] I. *vt.* Sound loudly, as *blare* a trumpet. II. *vi.* Give out a loud sound, as a trumpet. [Probably imitative.]

BLARE (blâr), *n.* Sound as of a trumpet.

BLARNEY (blâr'ni), *n.* Village and castle near Cork, Ireland.

BLARNEY (blâr'ni), *n.* Smooth, wheedling speech; persuasive glibness. [*Blarney* stone, in *Blarney* castle, Ireland, supposed to endow the person who kisses it with persuasive speech.]

BLARNEY (blâr'ni), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLAR'NEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLARNEYED** (blâr'nld).] Cajole or wheedle by means of *blarney*.

BLASE (blâ-zâ'), *a.* Dulled in sense or emotion; wearied or sated through over-indulgence. [Fr.]

BLASPHEME (blas-fêm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLASPHEMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLASPHEMED** (blas-fêmd').] I. *vt.* 1. Speak impiously of God, or of sacred things. 2. Address calumnious language to; malign; revile. II. *vi.* Utter blasphemy; curse and swear. [L. *blasphemo*; from Gr. *blasphemeō*, from *blaptō*, hurt, and *phēmī*, speak.]

BLASPHEMER (blas-fê'mër), *n.* One who blasphemes.

BLASPHEMOUS (blas'fe-mus), *a.* Containing blasphemy; impious; profane.

BLASPHEMOUSLY (blas'fe-mus-li), *adv.* In a blasphemous manner; irreverently; profanely.

BLASPHEMY (blas'fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* **BLAS-PHEMIES.**] 1. Profane language towards God or sacred things. 2. Profanity; cursing and swearing. 3. *Law.* In England the legal crime of blasphemy is held to be committed when one denies the being or providence of God, utters contumelious reproaches against Christ, profanely scoffs at Scripture, or exposes it to contempt or ridicule. It is punishable by fine and imprisonment.

BLAST (blâst), *n.* 1. Sudden violent gust of wind. 2. Forceful stream of air artificially produced. 3. Blare of a trumpet or horn. 4. Explosion, as of dynamite; charge used to explode; effect of the explosion. 5. Any pernicious or destructive influence upon animals or plants; blight. 6. Flatulent disease of sheep. 7. Exhaust-steam from an engine

used to increase the draft. [A. S. *blæst*; from *blæsan*, blow.]

BLAST (blâst), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLAST'ED.**] I. *vt.* 1. Rend asunder by an explosion. 2. Strike with some pernicious influence; blight. 3. Affect with sudden violence or calamity. 4. Injure; destroy; make infamous. II. *vi.* Suffer blight; wither.

BLASTEMA (blas-tê'ma), *n.* [*pl.* **BLASTE'MATA.**]

1. *Bot.* Axis of the growth of an embryo.

2. *Biol.* Homogeneous, gelatinous, and granular basis of the ovum. [Gr., germ.]

BLASTEMAL (blas-tê'mal), *a.* Pertaining to a blastema.

BLASTER (blâst'ër), *n.* One employed in blasting.

BLAST-FURNACE (blâst'fûr-nas), *n.* Large retort or furnace supplied with draft of air under pressure to induce liquefaction of metals.

BLASTING (blâst'ing), *n.* 1. Act or operation of rending rocks, etc., by means of the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, etc. 2. Act of blighting or withering.

BLASTOCARPOUS (blas-tô-kâr'pus), *a.* *Bot.* Germinating inside the pericarp. [Gr. *blastos*, germ, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

BLASTODERM (blas-tô-dêrm), *n.* *Embryol.* Germinal membrane. [Gr. *blastos*, germ, and *derma*, skin.]

BLASTOGENESIS (blas-tô-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Multiplication of organisms by budding or gemination. [Gr. *blastos*, germ, and *GENESIS.*]

BLAT (blat), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BLAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLAT'TED.**] 1. Bleat as a calf. 2. Make senseless noise or disturbance.

BLATANT (blâ'tant), *a.* Brawling; noisy; blustering. [A. S. *blæten*, bleat.]

BLATHERSKITE (blâth'ër-skî), *n.* Nonsensical talkative person.

BLAZE (blâz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLAZED** (blâzd).] I. *vi.* 1. Burn with a flame. 2. Send forth a flaming light. II. *vt.* Publish abroad; proclaim. [A. S. *blæse*, blaze, toreh.]

BLAZE (blâz), *n.* 1. Stream of light and heat from a burning object; flame. 2. Vivid light; glare. 3. Shining display; glitter. 4. Outburst; vehement manifestation.

BLAZE (blâz), *n.* 1. Mark made by paring bark from a tree. 2. White spot on the face of a horse or cow. [Dut. *bles*, pale.]

BLAZE (blâz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLAZED** (blâzd).] 1. Mark (trees) by paring off part of the bark. 2. Mark out (a way or path) in this manner.

BLAZER (blâ'zër), *n.* 1. Blazoner; herald. 2. Light-weight sporting jacket. 3. Kind of chafing-dish.

BLAZON (blâ'zn), *n.* 1. Act or art of drawing, describing, or explaining coats-of-arms. 2. Armorial bearing; coat-of-arms. 3. Pompous display; show; publication. [Fr. *blason*, coat-of-arms.]

BLAZON (blā'zn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLA'ZONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLAZONED** (bla'znd).] 1. Proclaim or publish far and wide. 2. Display or set forth conspicuously. 3. Adorn; embellish. 4. Emblazon; delineate. 5. Describe or explain, as armorial bearings.

BLAZONER (blā'zn-ēr), *n.* 1. One who blazes, or publishes anything extensively abroad. 2. One who blazons coats-of-arms.

BLAZONRY (blā'zn-ri), *n.* 1. Art of delineating or of explaining coats-of-arms. 2. Armorial bearings. 3. Decoration; display.

-BLE, *suffix.* See **-ABLE**.

BLEACH (blēch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLEACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLEACHED** (blēcht).] I. *vt.* Make pale or white. II. *vi.* Grow pale. [A. S. *blæcan*.]

BLEACHER (blēch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bleaches. 2. Spectator sitting or standing in a bleachery.

BLEACHERY (blēch'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **BLEACH'ERIES**.] 1. Place for bleaching. 2. Uncovered seat or stand for spectators, in the open air.

BLEACHING (blēch'ing), *n.* Act or art of bleaching.

BLEAK (blēk), *a.* 1. Unsheltered; desolate; cheerless. 2. Cold; cutting; keen. [A. S. *blæc*, *blāc*, pale.]

BLEAKLY (blēk'li), *adv.* In a bleak manner; coldly.

BLEAKNESS (blēk'nes), *n.* State or quality of being bleak.

BLEAR (blēr), I. *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLEARED** (blērd).] 1. Make (the eyes) sore and watery. 2. Becloud; bedim; obscure. II. *a.* Inflamed and watery; dim or blurred with inflammation. [Modification of **BLUR**.]

BLEAREDNESS (blērd'nes), *n.* State of being bleared.

BLEAR-EYE (blēr'i), *n.* Eye which has its vision obscured by rheum.

BLEAR-EYED (blēr'id), *a.* 1. Having blear-eyes. 2. Wanting discernment.

BLEARY (blēr'i), *a.* Inclined to be blear.

BLEAT (blēt), I. *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BLEAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLEATED**.] Cry as a sheep. II. *n.* Cry of a sheep. [A. S. *blatan*, bleat.]

BLEATER (blēt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bleats, especially a sheep.

BLEATING (blēt'ing), *n.* Utterance of the cry of a sheep.

BLEB (bleb), *n.* Blister, air-cell, bubble, or anything similar. [Imitative.]

BLED (bled), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BLEED**.

BLEED (blēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLEED'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Draw blood from. 2. Exude, as a tree its sap. 3. Extort money from; draw upon (another's financial resources) excessively. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* 1. Lose blood. 2. Die a violent death. 3. Feel acute mental pain. 4. Lose by exudation, as a tree its sap. [A. S. *blēdan*, from *blōd*, blood.]

BLEEDING (blēd'ing), *n.* 1. Running or issuing of blood; hemorrhage. 2. Operation of letting blood, or of drawing sap. 3. *Book-binding.* Trenching upon the printed matter of a book when cutting the edges of the volume.

BLEMISH (blem'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLEM'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLEMISHED** (blem'isht).] Mark with any deformity; mar; tarnish; taint; sully; impair physically or morally. [O. Fr. *blemir*, soil, injure.]

BLEMISH (blem'ish), *n.* Mark of defect; stain; any blot or taint, physical or moral.

BLENCH (blench), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BLENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLENCED** (blencht).] Shrink; quail; shun. [A. S. *blenkan*, wink, deceive.]

BLEND (blend), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLEN'DED** or **BLENT**.] I. *vt.* Mix or mingle intimately; confound in a mass. II. *vi.* Become so mixed. [A. S. *blandan*, mix.]

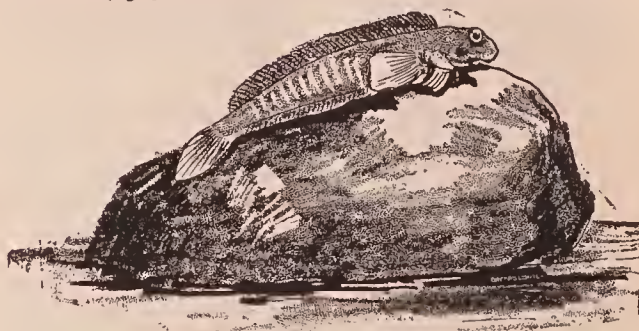
BLEND (blend), *n.* Mixture of different kinds, as of teas, liquors, etc.

LENDE (blend), *n.* Mineral. Native sulphide of zinc; sphalerite. [Ger. *blenden*, dazzle.]

BLENDER (blend'ēr), *n.* One who or that which blends.

BLENDING (blend'ing), *n.* 1. Act of mixing or state of being mixed. 2. *Painting.* Method of laying on different colors so that when dry they may appear to the eye to blend insensibly into each other.

BLENNY (bien'i), *n.* Small active fish found in rocky places on thesea-shore; sometimes called *butterfly fish*.



Blenny (*Alticus saliens*).

BLEPHAROSTAT (blef'a-ro-stat) *n.* Oculist's device for separating eyelids while performing an operation.

BLESS (bies), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLESSED** (blest), or **BLEST**.] 1. Invoke divine favor upon. 2. Make happy, or prosperous. 3. Wish happiness to. 4. Praise or glorify. [A. S. *blesian*.]

BLESSED (bles'ed), *a.* 1. Happy. 2. Worthy of veneration. 3. Beatified.

BLESSING (bles'ing), *n.* 1. Invocation of happiness. 2. Means or cause of happiness. 3. Divine favor.

BLEST (blest), I. *v.* Past participle of **BLESS**. II. *a.* Made happy, or making happy.

BLET (blet), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BLET'TING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. BLET'TED.] Become bruised in appearance, as overripe fleshy fruits; acquire marks of decay.

BLEW (blö), *v.* Past tense of **BLOW**.

BLIGHT (blit), *n.* 1. Disease in plants, which blasts or withers them. 2. Anything that injures or destroys. [A. S. *blæc*, pale.]

BLIGHT (blit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLIGHT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Affect with blight; blast. II. *vi.* Be affected with blight.

BLIND (blind), I. *a.* 1. Destitute of sight; wanting the faculty of vision. 2. Destitute of understanding or judgment; without foresight. 3. Not seeing or pretending not to see. 4. Difficult to discern; unintelligible. 5. Having no outlet; affording no passage. 6. Not planned beforehand; fortuitous. 7. Heedless; inconsiderate. II. *n.* 1. Anything that obstructs vision; shade; shutter; screen; blinker. 2. Something to mislead the eye or the understanding. 3. Blind person.—*The blind*, blind persons taken collectively.

BLIND (blind), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLIND'ED**.] 1. Make blind; deprive of sight. 2. Hinder perception of; screen; obscure. 3. Darken the understanding of.

BLINDER (blind'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which blinds. 2. Blinker.

BLIND-FIRE (blind'fir), *n.* Fuel in a grate all ready to kindle.

BLINDFISH (blind'fish), *n.* Eyeless fish, the *Amblyopsis spelæus*, of the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.



Blindfish.

BLINDFOLD

(blind'föld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLIND'FOLDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLIND'FOLDED**.] 1. Bandage or cover the eyes of, and thus hinder from seeing. 2. Hoodwink; mislead. [**BLIND** and **FOLD**.]

BLINDFOLD (blind'föld), I. *a.* Having the eyes bandaged so as to prevent seeing. II. *n.* Blind; blinker.

BLINDLY (blind'll), *adv.* In a manner as if blind.

BLINDMAN'S BUFF (blind'manz buf), Play in which one, who is blindfolded, tries to catch another and give his name.

BLINDNESS (blind'nes), *n.* State of being blind.

BLIND PIG (blind pig). Illicit and secret place where intoxicating liquors are dispensed. (Colloq.)

BLIND SIDE (blind sid). Side most easily assailed; foible.

BLINDWORM (blind'würm), *n.* Non-venomous reptile (*Anguis fragilis*), more commonly called the *slow-worm*. [So called from the small size of its eyes.]

BLINK (blingk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLINKED** (blingkt).] I. *vt.* Shut out of sight; purposely avoid seeing. II. *vi.* Peer with the eyes half shut; glance; twinkle; wink. [A. S. *blecan*, twinkle.]

BLINK (blingk), *n.* 1. Glimpse; glance; wink. 2. Gleam; glimmer.

BLINKARD (blingk'ard), *n.* One who or that which blinks.

BLINKER (blingk'ër), *n.* 1. Piece of leather on a horse's bridle which prevents him from seeing on the side; blinker. Usually in the plural. 2. Blinkard.

BLISS (blis), *n.* Highest happiness; felicity. [A. S. *blis*; from *blithe*, joyful.]

SYN. Ecstasy; beatitude; delight; blessedness; joy; rapture. ANT. Accursedness; condemnation; suffering; misery; woe; wretchedness.

BLISSFUL (blis'fö), *a.* Enjoying or imparting bliss.

BLISSFULLY (blis'fö-l), *adv.* In a blissful manner.

BLISSFULNESS (blis'fö-nes), *n.* State or quality of being blissful.

BLISTER (blis'tër), *n.* 1. Thin vesicle on the skin, containing watery matter; pustule. 2. Plaster to raise a blister. 3. Anything resembling a vesicle on the skin. [Etym. doubtful, probably from same root as **BLAST**.]

BLISTER (blis'tër), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLIS'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLISTERED** (blis'tërd).] I. *vt.* 1. Apply a blistering plaster to the skin of. 2. Raise a blister or blisters on. 3. Injure or cause pain to, as if by a blister. II. *vi.* Rise in a blister or blisters.

BLISTERY (blis'tër-i), *a.* Covered with blisters.

BLITHE (blith or biith), *a.* Joyous; gay; happy. [A. S.]

BLITHELY (blith'll), *adv.* In a blithe or joyous manner.

BLITHESOME (blith'sum), *a.* Joyous; cheerful.

BLITHESOMENESS (blith'sum-nes), *n.* Quality of being blithesome.

BLIZZARD (bliz'ard), *n.* Storm characterized by a fierce and bitterly cold wind and fine blinding snow. [Origin of term not known, but first used in U. S., colloquially. Probably allied to **BLAST**.]

BLOAT (blöt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLOAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLOAT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to swell, or puff up or out; make turgid. 2. Inflate with vanity or self-adulation. II. *vi.* Grow turgid; become puffed up or inflated. [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests Ice. *blotna*, become soft, from *blautr*, soft.]

BLOAT (blöt), *a.* Smoke-dried, as a *bloat-herring*. [Sw. *blöt*, soft, pulpy.]

BLOAT (blöt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLOAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLOAT'ED**.] Cure by drying in smoke, as herring.

BLOATER (blöt'ër), **BLOAT-HERRING** (blöt-her'ing), *n.* Smoke-dried herring.

BLOB (blob), *n.* Anything tumid; bubble; blister; drop. [See **BLEB**.]

BLOCK (blok), *n.* 1. Solid mass of a substance. 2. Short thick piece of wood, stone, or other material. 3. Piece of wood on which crimi-

nals are decapitated. 4. Wooden or other mold on which a thing is shaped, as a hat *block*. 5. Pulley together with its framework. 6. Section or divisional part of anything, as a row of houses between two streets, a city square, etc. 7. Auctioneer's counter or stand, especially where slaves are sold. 8. Solid piece of wood on which figures are engraved. 9. Obstruction; hindrance; impediment; stop. 10. Condition of being obstructed or stopped.—*Block signal*, signal to stop a train in consequence of the next block section not being reported clear.—*Block system*, system for the control of railroad trains which are moving in the same direction on the same track. The block stations are usually from 3 to 5 miles apart, and have signal lights for stopping or blocking trains. Each section must be reported clear before a train is permitted to enter it. The signals are electrically controlled and work automatically. [Fr. *bloc*; origin doubtful.]

BLOCK (blok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLOCKED** (blokt).] 1. Obstruct; impede; stop; close up. 2. Shape on a block or into blocks. 3. Roughly mark out a plan of. **BLOCKADE** (blok-ād'), *I. vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLOCKA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLOCKA'DED**.] Block up or close to traffic. *II. n.* 1. Shutting up of a place by surrounding it with troops or ships. 2. Obstruction to traffic or action. [**BLOCK** and **-ADE**.]

BLOCKADER (blok-ā-dēr), *n.* One who or that which blockades.

BLOCKCHAIN (blok'chān), *n.* Chain of pivot links used on sprockets of bicycles and automobiles.

BLOCKHEAD (blok'hed), *n.* Stupid person; dolt.

BLOCKHOUSE (blok'howz), *n.* Small temporary fort, generally made of logs.

BLOCKISH (blok'ish), *a.* Like a block; dull; doltish.

BLOCKISHLY (blok'ish-li), *adv.* In a blockish manner.

BLOCKISHNESS (blok'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being blockish.

BLOCK-TIN (blok'tin), *n.* Tin cast into blocks or in ingots.

BLOEMFONTEIN (blöm-fon'tin), *n.* Capital of Orange River Colony, Africa.

BLOND, BLONDE (blond), *I. a.* Of fair complexion; fair. *II. n.* Person of fair complexion, with light hair and eyes. [Fr.]

BLONDE, BLOND-LACE (blond'lās), *n.* Gossamer-like fabric, formerly made only of blond silk, but later of silks of darker colors, including black.

BLOOD (blud), *n.* 1. Vital fluid which circulates through the arteries and veins of animals. 2. Connection by descent; lineage; progeny. 3. Slaughter. 4. Temper; mood; passion. 5. Man of ardent temperament. 6. The respon-

sibility or stain of a bloody deed. 7. Any liquid resembling blood in color, or in some other obvious character. 8. Carnal part as opposed to spiritual. 9. Blood-horse. [A. S. *blōd*.]

BLOOD (blud), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLOOD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLOOD'ED**.] 1. Make bloody; cause to bleed. 2. Inure or accustom to the sight or to the shedding of blood.

BLOOD (blud), *a.* 1. Pertaining to blood. 2. Of the color of blood. 3. Of lineage or pure breed, and presumably of high spirit or mettle; as, a *blood-horse*.

BLOOD-BLISTER (blud'blis-tēr), *n.* Coagulation of blood caused by injury that does not break the skin.

BLOODCURDLING (blud'kūr-dling), *a.* Terrifying.

BLOODED (blud'ed), *a.* 1. Of pure blood or breed. 2. Having blood of the kind specified, as in *warm-blooded*.

BLOODGUILTINESS (blud'gilt-i-nes), *n.* Guilt or guiltiness of having shed blood without proper justification.

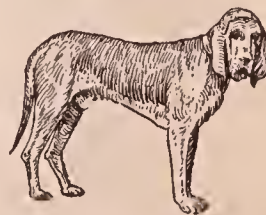
BLOODGUILTY (blud'gilt-i), *a.* Guilty of shedding blood; guilty of murder.

BLOOD-HEAT (blud'hēt), *n.* Heat of same degree as blood in man, about 98½°.

BLOOD-HORSE (blud'hārs), *n.* Horse of the purest breed, or best stock.

BLOOD-HOT (blud'hot), *a.* Warm as blood is at its normal temperature.

BLOODHOUND (blud'hownd), *n.* Hound remarkable for its acuteness of scent, now generally used to track escaped criminals by means of its keen scent.



Bloodhound.

BLOODIED (blud'id), *a.* Stained or smeared with blood; bloody.

BLOODILY (blud'i-li), *adv.* In a bloody manner.

BLOODINESS (blud'i-nes), *a.* State of being bloody.

BLOODLESS (blud'les), *a.* 1. Without blood. 2. Without bloodshed. 3. Without spirit or vigor.

BLOODLESSLY (blud'les-li), *adv.* In a bloodless manner; without effusion of blood.

BLOODLETTER (blud'let-ēr), *n.* One who lets blood.

BLOODLETTING (blud'let-ing), *n.* *Med.* Venesection; act of drawing blood.

BLOOD-MONEY (blud'mun-i), *n.* Price paid for bloodshed.

BLOOD-ORANGE (blud'or-ānj), *n.* Orange with blood-like pulp.

BLOOD-PHEASANT (blud'fez-ānt), *n.* Asiatic alpine bird of the genus *Ithaginis*, named from the rich scarlet color of its neck and breast.

BLOOD-PLAQUES (blud'plaks), *n.* Minute discoidal bodies in the blood of mammals.

BLOOD-POISONING (blud'pōl-zn-ing), *n.* *Pathol.* Bacterial contamination of the blood.

BLOOD-PUDDING (blud'pōd-ing), *n.* Meat pudding in which cooked blood is the principal ingredient.

BLOOD-RELATION (blud'rē-lā-shun), *n.* One related by descent; kinsman or relative by birth.

BLOODROOT (blud'rōt), *n.* *Bot.* Plant (*Sanguinaria Canadensis*), having a red root and red sap.

BLOODSHED (blud'shed), *n.* Shedding of blood; slaughter.

BLOODSHOT (blud'shot), *a.* Red or inflamed with blood; said of the eyes.

BLOODSTONE (blud'stōn), *n.* *Min.* Jasper variety of quartz, of a dark-green color, variegated with red spots.

BLOODSUCKER (blud'suk-ēr), *n.* Animal that sucks blood; leech. 2. Bloodthirsty person; murderer. 3. Extortioner or usurer.

BLOODTHIRSTY (blud'thērst-i), *a.* Desirous to shed blood; vindictive.

BLOOD-VESSEL (blud'ves-el), *n.* Artery, vein, or other vessel in which blood circulates in the animal body.

BLOOD-WARM (blud'wārm), *a.* Of the temperature of blood; lukewarm.

BLOODY (blud'i), *a.* 1. Stained with blood. 2. Marked by cruelty; attended with bloodshed. 3. Given to bloodshed; bloodthirsty. 4. Of the color of or suggestive of blood.

BLOODY (blud'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLOOD'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLOOD'IED (blud'id).] Stain or smear with blood.

BLOODY-MINDED (blud'l-mīnd-ed), *a.* Of a cruel or bloodthirsty disposition.

BLOOM (blöm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BLOOM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLOOMED (blömd).] 1. Come into blossom; flower. 2. Be in a state of vigor or beauty flourish. [*A. S. blōwan*, bloom.]

BLOOM (blöm), *n.* 1. Blossom or flower. 2. Glow of health or freshness. 3. Downy, delicate coating on plums, grapes, etc. 4. Prime, highest perfection. 5. Act of blossoming or state of being in blossom.

BLOOM (blöm), *n.* Mass of puddled iron freed of dross or slag. [*A. S. blōma*, mass, lump of metal.]

BLOOMARY (blöm'a-rl), *n.* Same as BLOOMERY.]

BLOOMERS (blöm'ēr-z), *n.pl.* Wide Turkish trousers worn by women, with or without an overskirt. [Named from Mrs. Anne Bloomer of New York, who proposed them, in 1849.]

BLOOMERY (blöm'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* BLOOM'ERIES.] First forge through which iron passes after it is smelted from the ore.

BLOOMING (blöm'ing), *a.* 1. Coming into flower; flowering. 2. Showing the freshness and beauty of youth. 3. Thriving; prosperous; flourishing.

BLOOMING (blöm'ing), *n.* 1. *Metal.* Process

of depriving iron of its dross by shingling or squeezing. 2. *Paint.* Clouded appearance which varnish sometimes assumes on the surface of a picture.

BLOOMY (blöm'i), *a.* 1. Full of blossoms; abounding in blooms; flowery. 2. Having freshness or vigor as of youth.

BLOSSOM (blos'um), *n.* 1. State of blooming; bloom. 2. Flower or corolla of a plant; flower-bud. [*A. S. blōstina*.]

BLOSSOM (blos'um), *vi.* [*pr.p.* BLOS'SOMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLOSSOMED (blos'umd).] 1. Put forth blossoms; bear flowers; blow; bloom; flower. 2. Prosper; flourish; thrive.

BLOSSOMY (blos'um-l), *a.* Full of blossoms; abounding in flower-buds; blooming.

BLOT (blot), *n.* 1. Spot or stain, as a blot of ink on paper. 2. Blemish upon the character or reputation; stigma; disgrace; reproach. 3. That which causes an obliteration or erasure. 4. Act of blotting or state of being blotted. [*Ice. blettr*, spot, stain.]

BLOT (blot), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLOT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make a spot or stain upon, as by permitting a drop of ink to fall on paper; stain; spot. 2. Cause a stain or blemish on the character or reputation of; sully; tarnish; disgrace. 3. Obliterate; efface; erase; blur; expunge. 4. Dry with blotting-paper. II. *vi.* 1. Make a spot or stain. 2. Become spotted, stained or blurred. 3. Efface; erase.

BLOT (blot), *n.* 1. In backgammon, an exposed piece. 2. Exposed point; weak spot, or place in anything. [*A. S. bleāt*, naked.]

BLOTCH (bloch), I. *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLOTCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLOTCHED (blocht).] Mar or disfigure with, blotches. II. *n.* 1. Spot or blemish. 2. Discoloration or eruption on the skin. [From BLOT.]

BLOTCHED (blocht), *a.* Marked with blotches.

BLOTCHY (bloch'i), *a.* Having blotches; spotted.

BLOTTER (blot'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which blots. 2. Sheet, pad, or book of blotting-paper. 3. Waste-book; book of first entry.

BLOTTING-PAPER (blot'ing-pā-pēr), *n.* Un-sized paper, used for absorbing ink, preventing blots.

BLOUSE (blowz), *n.* 1. Light, loose outer garment. 2. Loose-fitting waist or jacket. [*Fr.*]

BLOW (blō), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLOW'ING; *p.t.* BLEW (blō); *p.p.* BLOWN (blōn).] I. *vt.* Produce blossoms or flowers. II. *vi.* Come into blossom; bloom. [*A. S. blōwan*.]

BLOW (blō), *n.* 1. State of blossoming. 2. Blossom; flower-bud.

BLOW (blō), *n.* 1. Severe stroke or knock. 2. Sudden calamity; buffet. [From *A. S. bleowan*, beat blue.]

SYN. Thump; thwack; shock; misfortune. **ANT.** Pat; caress; assuagement; consolation; comfort; blessing.

BLOW (blō), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLOW'ING; *p.t.* BLEW (blö), or BLOWED (blöd); *p.p.* BLOWN (blōn), or BLOWED (blöd).] I. *vt.* 1. Drive air upon or into. 2. Drive by a current of air. 3. Inflate with air, or shape or form by such inflation. 4. Sound, as *blow* a wind instrument. 5. Spread by report. 6. Taint by depositing eggs upon, as flies do. 7. Shatter by explosion. 8. Put out of breath. 9. Eject by means of air, as a whale. II. *vi.* 1. Produce a current of air. 2. Move, as wind in a strong or gentle breeze. 3. Sound, as a horn when blown. 4. Pant; puff; be out of breath. 5. Emit a jet of water or steam. 6. Be carried along by the wind. 7. Vaunt; boast; brag. (Colloq.) 8. Make known; betray. (Colloq.) [A. S. *blāwan*.]

BLOW (blō), *n.* 1. Act of blowing. 2. Breeze. 3. Eggs deposited by a fly. 4. Sound of a wind instrument. 5. Spouting of a whale.

BLOWAGE (blō'aj), *n.* Loss in wines and liquors through inefficient corking.

BLOWBALL (blō'bal), *n.* Downy head of the dandelion in seed.

BLOWER (blō'ēr), *n.* 1. One who blows. 2. That which blows; any device for producing an artificial current of air.

BLOWFLY (blō'fi), *n.* Fly which taints meat by its eggs; bluebottle (*Calliphora erythrocephala*).

BLOWGUN (blō'gun), *n.* Tube used for blowing missiles through.

BLOWHOLE (blō'hōl), *n.* 1. Nostril of a whale, through which it blows water to a great height. 2. Air-hole in the ice. 3. Defect in iron or steel caused by the escape of air or gas during the process of solidification.

BLOWN (blōn), *v.* Past participle of BLOW.

BLOW-OFF (blō'af), *n.* Pipe to release surplus steam.

BLOWPIPE (blō'pip), *n.* Pipe through which a current of air is blown on a flame to intensify its heat.

BLOWTORCH (blō'tarch), *n.* Automatic blast lamp for fusing.

BLOWTUBE (blō'tūb), *n.*

1. Metal or glass tube for throwing missiles with air expelled from the mouth. 2. Tube used by glass-blowers to render glass pliable by heating.

BLOWZY (blō'zi), *n.* 1. Tanned and ruddy-faced. 2. Disheveled.

BLUBBER (blub'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* BLUB'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLUBBERED (blub'ērd).] I. *vt.* Swell (the cheeks) with weeping. II. *vi.* Weep in a noisy manner. [Allied to BUBBLE.]

BLUBBER (blub'ēr), *n.* Oil-yielding fat lying immediately beneath the skin and over the muscular flesh of whales and other cetaceans.

BLUBBERY (blub'ēr-l), *a.* Like blubber.

BLUCHER (blō'chēr), *n.* Kind of half-boot,



Blowpipe.

named after the Prussian fieldmarshal von Blücher.

BLUDGEON (bluj'un), *n.* Short stick with a heavy end to strike with. [Etym. doubtful.]

BLUE (blō), I. *a.* [*Comp.* BLU'ER; *superl.* BLU'EST.] 1. Sky-colored. 2. Cast down or depressed in spirits. 3. Dismal; dreary; dispiriting. 4. True; genuine; constant. 5. Strict in moral or religious requirements; puritanic. 6. Lived, as in "black and blue." 7. Pedantic; said of women. II. *n.* 1. Sky-color; azure; one of the seven primary colors. 2. Pigment or dye of this color. — *The blues*, low spirits. [O. Fr. *bleu*.]

BLUE (blō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BLU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BLUED (blöd).] 1. Make blue. 2. Treat with bluing.

BLUEBELL (blō'bel), *n.* Plant that bears blue bell-shaped flowers; its flowers.

BLUEBERRY (blō'ber-l), *n.* [*pl.* BLUE'BERRIES.] Species of whortleberry, with small-seeded dark-blue berries.

BLUEBIRD (blō'bērd), *n.* Small American singing bird, with sky-blue back and dull reddish breast.

BLUE BLOOD (blō blud). Phrase applied in Spain (*sangre azul*) to the blood of the nobility; pure aristocratic descent.

BLUEBOOK (blō'bōk), *n.* Printed report (by the government or other authority), usually in a blue cover.

BLUEBOTTLE (blō'botl), *n.* 1. Plant with blue bottle-shaped flowers. 2. Large flesh-fly with blue body; blowfly.

BLUECAP (blō'kap), *n.* 1. The blue titmouse. 2. Bluefish.

BLUEFISH (blō'fish), *n.* Large ravenous foodfish of the Atlantic coast, the *Pomatomus saltatrix*, allied to the mackerels.

BLUE-GRASS (blō'grās), *n.* Any of several species of the genus *Poa*, a permanent grass, particularly the *blue-grass* of Kentucky, *Poa pratensis*, and the *blue-grass* of England, *Poa compressa*.

BLUE-GUM (blō'gum), *n.* Australian gum-tree, the *Eucalyptus globulus*.

BLUE-JACKET (blō-jak'et), *n.* Sailor, as distinguished from a marine or soldier who serves on board ship.

BLUE-JAY (blō'jā), *n.* Common North American bird (*Cyanocitta cristata*), of the crow family. Its back and wings are blue, spotted with black and white.

BLUE-LAWS, (blō'lāz), *n.pl.* Severe puritanic laws, alleged to have been enforced in various parts of colonial New England.

BLUE-LIGHT (blō'lit), *n.* 1. Blue-flamed signal light. 2. Kind of fireworks that burns with a brilliant blue flame.

BLUE-MASS (blō'mās), *n.* Phar. Mercurial mass.

BLUENESS (blō'nes), *n.* State or quality of being blue.

BLUENOSE (blō'nōz), *n.* Nova-Scotian. (Colloq.)

BLUE-PILL (blö'pīl), *n.* *Med.* Mercurial pill.

BLUE-PRINT (blö'prīnt), *n.* Positive print or photographic copy in white lines on a blue ground, of a map, plan, etc., upon sensitized paper.

BLUE-RIBBON (blö'rib-un), *n.* 1. Insignia worn by members of the Royal order of the Garter. 2. Distinctive first prize awarded at horse, cattle and other animal shows.

BLUESTOCKING (blö'stok-īng), *n.* Literary woman.

BLUE-VITRIOL (blö-vit'ri-ol), *n.* Sulphate of copper.

BLUEWING (blö'wing), *n.* Blue-winged teal.

BLUFF (bluf), *I. a.* 1. Of a bold and steep ascent; abrupt. 2. Frank; outspoken; blunt. *II. n.* 1. High steep bank; bold headland. 2. Game of cards; poker. 3. Bold speech or manner, assumed to mislead or overawe. [*O. Dut. blaf*, flat.]

BLUFF (bluf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLUFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUFFED** (bluft).] *I. vt.* Deter or mislead by making a bold show of superiority or strength. *II. vi.* Put on a bold front; make a fictitious boast or display of strength or superiority.

BLUFFLY (bluf'li), *adv.* In a bluff manner; abruptly; bluntly.

BLUFFNESS (bluf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being bluff.

BLUFFY (bluf'i), *a.* Having bluffs or bold headlands.

BLUING (blö'īng), *n.* 1. Material used for giving a bluish tint. 2. Act of giving a bluish tint.

BLUISH (blö'ish), *a.* Tinged with blue.

BLUNDER (blun'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUNDERED** (blun'dērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Bungle. 2. Mistake or err regarding; jumble. *II. vi.* 1. Fall into confusion. 2. Fall into gross mistake or error. 3. Proceed blindly or stupidly; flounder; stumble. [Etym. doubtful. Allied to **BLIND** and **BLEND**.]

BLUNDER (blun'dēr), *n.* Gross mistake; stupid error.

BLUNDERBUSS (blun'dēr-bus), *n.* Short gun with a large bore and funnel-shaped muzzle. [*Dut. donder*, thunder, and *bus*, box, barrel of a gun.]

BLUNDERER (blun'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who blunders.

BLUNDERHEAD (blun'dēr-hed), *n.* Person who is always making blunders; blockhead.

BLUNGE (blunj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BLUN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUNGED** (blunjɔ).] *Ceram.* Mix by means of a blunger, as clay in a pottery. [Variation of **PLUNGE**.]

BLUNGER (blun'jēr), *n.* *Ceram.* Plunger, a wooden blade with a cross-handle used for mixing clay in potteries. [Variation of **PLUNGER**.]

BLUNGING (blun'jīng), *n.* *Ceram.* Process of mixing clays for the manufacture of porcelain. [**BLUNGE**.]

BLUNT (blunt), *a.* 1. Having a dull edge or point. 2. Abrupt; outspoken; brusque. 3. Dull in intellect. 4. Obtuse in feeling; the reverse of keen. [Etym. doubtful. Allied to **BLUNDER**.]

BLUNT (blunt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLUNT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUNT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Dull the edge or point of. 2. Weaken or impair. *II. vi.* Become dull.

BLUNTISH (blunt'ish), *a.* Somewhat blunt.

BLUNTLY (blunt'li), *adv.* In a blunt manner.

BLUNTNESS (blunt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being blunt.

BLUNTS (blunts), *n.pl.* Grade of sewing-needles with the points less tapering than they are in sharps or even in between.

BLUR (blūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLUR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLURRED** (blūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Render indistinct; obscure. 2. Cause indistinct vision of; dim. 3. Blemish; sully. *II. vi.* Become indistinct or dim. [From root of **BLEAR**.]

BLUR (blūr), *n.* 1. Indistinctness; dimness. 2. Smudge. 3. Blemish; stigma.

BLURT (blūrt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLURT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLURT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Utter hastily and unadvisedly, or inadvertently. *II. vi.* Ejaculate. [Etym. doubtful. Allied to **BLARE**.]

BLUSH (blush), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BLUSH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUSHED** (blusht).] 1. Grow red or rosy, especially in the face, as from shame or confusion. 2. Bear a blooming red color. 3. Feel ashamed. [Allied to **BLAZE**.]

BLUSH (blush), *n.* 1. Flush or reddening of the cheeks, forehead, etc., from shame, confusion, etc. 2. Crimson or roseate hue, as of a rose, the morning sky, etc. 3. Glance; as, at first *blush*.

BLUSTER (blus'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BLUS'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BLUSTERED** (blus'tērd).] *I. vt.* Utter with noisy vehemence. *II. vi.* 1. Be bolsterous; blow with noisy violence. 2. Adopt a loud, boastful, menacing manner; swagger; bully. [*A. S. blæstan*, from *blæst*, blast.]

BLUSTER (blus'tēr), *n.* 1. Confused noise, as that of a storm. 2. Bolsterous speech or conduct.

BLUSTERER (blus'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who blusters.

BLUSTERING (blus'tēr-īng), *a.* 1. Windy; tempestuous. 2. Noisy; boastful; swaggering.

BLUSTEROUS (blus'tēr-us), *a.* Blustering.

BLUSTERY (blus'tēr-l), *a.* Blustering; bolsterous.

BO (bō), *interj.* Exclamation used to inspire fright; especially in children.

BOA (bō'a), *n.* 1. Genus of large non-venomous serpents peculiar to the hot parts of South America, with which the similar large serpents of Asia and Africa, belonging to the genus *Python*, are commonly confounded. 2. [b-] Any serpent of this genus. 3. Boa-shaped neck-wrap worn by women. [*L. boa*, large serpent.]

BOA-CONSTRUCTOR . (bō'a-con-strīk-tūr), *n.* Largest known serpent, of the genus *Boa*. It destroys its prey by coiling itself round it and gradually tightening the folds. Several other large American serpents which crush their prey are also so called, though included in different genera.



Boa-constructor.

BOAR (bōr), *n.* 1. Male of swine. 2. Wild boar. [A. S. *bar*.]

BOARD (bōrd), *n.* 1. Long, broad, thin piece of timber. 2. Table for food; food served at table. 3. Meals served for pay; price paid for meals. 4. Council or authorized body of persons. 5. Deck or interior of a ship, boat, etc. 6. Table or frame for a game. 7. Pasteboard; cover of a book. 8. [pl]. Stage of a theater. [A. S. *bord*, board.]

BOARD (bōrd), *v.* [pr.p. **BOARD'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BOARD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cover with boards. 2. Supply with meals at fixed terms. 3. Place as a boarder. 4. Enter, as a vessel, railway car, etc. II. *vi.* Take meals regularly for a stipulated price.

BOARDABLE (bōrd'a-bl), *a.* That may be boarded.

BOARDER (bōrd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who is supplied with meals at fixed terms. 2. One who boards a ship in action.

BOARDING (bōrd'ing), *n.* 1. Act of covering with boards. 2. The boards regarded collectively. 3. Act or practice of obtaining one's food at fixed terms. 4. *Naut.* Act of going on board a vessel with hostile intent. 5. Act of getting aboard a vessel, railway train, etc.

BOARDING-HOUSE (bōrd'ing-hows), *n.* House where boarders are accommodated.

BOARDING-SCHOOL (bōrd'ing-skōl), *n.* School in which the pupils are lodged and fed as well as given instruction.

BOARD-WALK (bōrd'wāk), *n.* Plank promenade at seaside; sidewalk of planking on any street or road.

BOAST (bōst), *v.* [pr.p. **BOAST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BOAST'ED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Talk ostentatiously; brag. 2. Glory; vaunt. II. *vt.* 1. Brag. 2. Glory in possessing. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOAST (bōst), *n.* 1. Expression or exhibition of vainglory or ostentation. 2. Cause of boasting; source of pride.

BOASTER (bōst'ēr), *n.* One who boasts.

BOASTFUL (bōst'fōl), *a.* 1. Given to boasting. 2. Boasting; vainglorious.

BOASTFULLY (bōst'fōl-l), *adv.* In a boastful manner.

BOASTFULNESS (bōst'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being boastful; ostentation.

BOAT (bōt), *n.* 1. Small vessel propelled by oars or sails. 2. Any water craft. 3. Open dish resembling a boat, as *sauceboat*. [A. S. *bāt*.]

BOAT (bōt), *v.* [pr.p. **BOAT'ING**; p.t. and p.p.

BOAT'ED.] I. *vt.* Transport in a boat; also, place in a boat. II. *vi.* Go in a boat; also, manage a boat.

BOATABLE (bōt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Navigable for small boats. 2. That may be carried by boat.

BOATAGE (bōt'aj), *n.* 1. Toll on articles brought in boats. 2. Conveyance by boat. 3. Total carrying capacity of a vessel's boats.

BOATBILL (bōt'bil), *n.* South American bird of the heron family, having a bill resembling a boat with its keel upwards.

BOAT-HOOK (bōt'hōk), *n.* Iron hook with a sharp point, fixed on the extremity of a short pole, and used for impelling boats or hauling them to.

BOATING (bōt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or practice of using boats. 2. Transportation by boats.

BOATMAN (bōt'man), *n.* 1. Man who manages a boat. 2. Keeper of boats for hire.

BOATPAN (bōt'pan), *n.* Boat-shaped iron pan used in concentrating and refining mineral ores.

BOATSWAIN (bōt'swān or bō'sn), *n.* Subordinate officer on board of a ship, who has charge of the boats, rigging, etc. [**BOAT** and **SWAIN**.]

BOB (bob), *v.* [pr.p. **BOB'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BOBBED** (bobd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to move with a short, jerking motion. 2. Beat with quick blows. 3. Cut short, as the hair. II. *vi.* 1. Move up and down, or to and fro, with a short jerking motion. 2. Angle with a float or bob. [Etym. doubtful; probably imitative, from the sound of a body bobbing up and down.]

BOB (bob), *n.* 1. Short jerking movement of any kind. 2. Anything which bobs, as a fisherman's float, ball of a plumb-line or pendulum, pendant, or ornament hanging from the ear, bob-sled, etc. 3. Sudden, slight blow; jog, or push.

BOBBIN (bob'in), *n.* 1. Spool or reel on which thread is wound. 2. Braid or cord used in haberdashery. 3. Quill for a spinning wheel. [Fr. *bobine*.]

BOBBINATE (bob'in-nāt), *n.* High explosive in the form of dynamite, but of lighter weight.

BOBBINET (bob-i-net'), *n.* Machine-made net or lace.

BOBBINWORK (bob'in-würk), *n.* Work woven with bobbins.

BOBOLINK (bob'o-link), *n.* Popular name of the rice-bird or reed-bird. [From its cry.]

BOB-SLED (bob'sled), *n.*

Two short sleds in tandem, united by a long board.



Bob-sled.

BOBSTAY (bob'stā), *n.*

Naut. One of the chains or ropes which tie the bowsprit end to the stem, to enable it to stand the upward strain of the forestays.

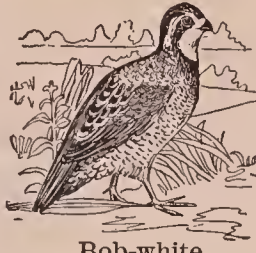
BOBTAIL (bob'tāi), *n.* 1. Short tail; docked tail. 2. Contemptible fellow. 3. Rabble.

BOBTAILED (bob'tāld), *a.* Having the tail cut short, as a *bobtailed* nag.

BOB-WHITE (bob'whit'), *n.* A American quail. [From its cry.]

BOCK-BEER (bok'bēr), *n.* Strong lager beer. [A. S. *boc*, goat, and **BEER**.]

BOCKING (bok'ing), *n.* Kind of coarse drugget. [From *Bocking*, a town in England.]



Bob-white.

BODDICE (bod'is), *n.* Same as **BODICE**.

BODE (bōd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BO'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BO'DED**.] I. *vt.* Portend or predict. II. *vi.* Be an omen (ill or good). [A. S. *bodian*, announce.]

BODE (bōd), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BIDE**.

BODEFUL (bōd'fōl), *a.* Ominous; portentous; foreboding or threatening evil.

BODICE (bod'is), *n.* Close-fitting waist of a woman's dress. [**BODIES**, pl. of **BODY**.]

BODIED (bod'id), *a.* 1. Having a body. 2. Having body.

BODILESS (bod'i-less), *a.* 1. Without a body. 2. Incorporeal.

BODILY (bod'i-li), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the body; corporeal. 2. Entire. II. *adv.* 1. Corporeally; in the person. 2. Completely.

BODING (bō'ding), I. *a.* 1. Ominous. 2. Fearful. II. *n.* Presentiment; omen. [A. S. *boding*, preaching.]

BODKIN (bod'kin), *n.* 1. Small instrument for piercing holes, used by bookbinders and others. 2. Large-eyed, blunt-pointed needle, for drawing tape through a hem. 3. Pin for fastening a woman's hair. 4. Printer's tool for picking type from a form. 5. Originally, a small dagger. [Wel. *bidogyn*, dagger.]

BODY (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* **BOD'IES**.] 1. Physical structure and form of an animal or thing. 2. Trunk or main part of an animal; main part of anything. 3. Person. 4. Number of persons united for a purpose. 5. Number of things; mass; system. 6. Strength or substance. 7. Corporation. 8. Solid substance. 9. Matter as opposed to spirit. 10. *Geom.* A solid. [A. S. *bodig*.]

SYN. Trunk; carcass; bulk; person; being; individual; mortal; creature; company; band; party; society; association; corporation; system; summary; thickness; substance; consistency; corpse. **ANT.** Spirit; soul; individual.

BODY (bod'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOD'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BODIED** (bod'id).] 1. Provide with a body. 2. Form into a body. 3. (With *forth*), exhibit in bodily form.

BODY-COLOR (bod'i-kul-ūr), *n.* *Paint.* Pigment which has "body," thickness, or consistency, as distinguished from a tint or wash.

BODY-GUARD (bod'i-gārd), *n.* Guardian; escort; lifeguard.

BODY-POLITIC (bod-i-pol'i-tik), *n.* Collective body of a nation under civil government.

BODY-SNATCHING (bod'i-snach-ing), *n.* Robbing graves of corpses for the purpose of dissection.

BÆOTIAN (bē-ō'shan), I. *n.* Native of Bœotia, ancient Greece. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Bœotia or its inhabitants, who were noted for dullness; hence, dull; stupid; obtuse.

BOER (bör), *n.* Descendant of the Dutch colonists of South Africa. [Dut. *boer*, farmer.]

BOG (bog), *n.* 1. Marsh; morass; quagmire. 2. Anything in which one is apt to sink hopelessly bewildered. [Gael. *bog*, soft.]

BOGEY (bō'gi), *n.* Same as **BOGY**.

BOGGLE (bog'l), *v.* [*pr.p.*

BOG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

BOGGLED (bog'ld).] I.

vt. 1. Make a bungle or botch of. 2. Confound or confuse. II. *vi.* 1.

Hesitate; waver. 2. Bungle. 3. Stop, as if

afraid or unwilling to proceed; shy. 4.

Equivocate; dissemble. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOGGLER (bog'lēr), *n.* One who boggles.

BOGGY (bog'i), *a.* Containing bogs; marshy; swampy.

BOGIE (bō'gi), *n.* 1. Saw-mill truck. 2. Railway truck.

BOGLE (bō'gl), *n.* Bugbear; hobgoblin; specter; bogey. [Wel. *bygel*, bugbear.]

BOGUS (bō'gus), *a.* Sham; spurious. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOGY (bō'gi), *n.* Bugbear; anything designed to frighten. [Allied to **BOGLE**.]

BOHEA (bō-hē'), *n.* Inferior black tea from China. [*Wu-i* (pron. bu-i) Hills, in China.]

BOHEMIA (bō-hē'mi-a), *n.* Province of Austria Hungary. Area 20,060 sq. m.

BOHEMIAN (bō-hē'mi-an), I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Bohemia. 2. Unconventional; erratic. II. *n.* 1. Native or language of Bohemia. 2. Gypsy. 3. Person of irregular habits and who disregards conventionality.

BOHOR (bō'hər), *n.* West African antelope (*Cervicapra bohor*).

BOIL (boil), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOILED** (boild).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to bubble up from the action of heat; heat to the point of ebullition. 2. Cook in a seething liquid. II. *vi.* 1. Bubble up from the action of heat. 2. Be cooked or prepared in a seething liquid. 3. Be agitated, as waves by the wind; seethe. 4. Be stirred with passion. [Fr. *bouillir*.]

BOIL (boil), *n.* State of ebullition.



Johannes Paulus Kruger, Boer president of So. African Republic. Born 1825, died 1904.

BOIL (boli), *n.* Inflamed tumor; furuncle. [A. S. *byl*.]

BOILER (boil'ēr), *n.* Vessel in which anything is boiled or in which steam is generated.

BOILERY (boil'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **BOIL'ERIES**.] Place for boiling, as in salt-works where the brine is evaporated.

BOILING (boil'ing), *I. a.* In a state of ebullition by heat. *II. n.* State or process of ebullition. —*Boiling point*, point or degree of the thermometer at which any liquid boils. That of water under ordinary conditions is 212° Fahr. or 100° Cent.

BOISE (boi'zā), *n.* Capital of Idaho.

BOISTEROUS (bois'tēr-us), *a.* Noisy; turbulent; violent. [Wel. *bwyst*, wildness.]

SYN. Tumultuous; stormy; loud; roaring; furious; vehement; tempestuous; wild.

ANT. Peaceful; calm; serene; quiet; tranquil.

BOISTEROUSLY (bois'tēr-us-ll), *adv.* In a boisterous manner.

BOKHARA (bō-kā'rā), *n.* 1. Russian dependency in Asia, N. of Afghanistan. Area 92,000 sq. m. Capital of above.

BOLA (bō'lā), *n.* Ball of stone or metal attached to a cord or thong used by the Patagonians and other natives of South America, either as a weapon of war or a hunting implement. [Sp. *bola*, ball.]

BOLD (bōld), *a.* 1. Daring; brave; intrepid; fearless. 2. Requiring courage for its execution. 3. Striking; conspicuous; prominent. 4. Steep and abrupt. 5. Full of effrontery; impudent; rude. [A. S. *beald*.]

SYN. Courageous; valorous; fearless; dauntless; valiant; audacious; adventurous; confident; forward; impudent. **ANT.** Cowardly; timid; fearful; pusillanimous; craven; diffident; modest; reserved.

BOLD-FACE (bōld'fās), *n.* 1. Impudent or saucy person. 2. *Print.* Type having a heavier outline than common type.

BOLD-FACED (bōld'fāst), *a.* 1. Impudent; shameless. 2. *Print.* Having a heavy and broad face; said of certain type.

BOLDLY (bōld'li), *adv.* In a bold manner.

BOLDNESS (bōld'nes), *n.* Quality of being bold.

BOLE (bōl), *n.* Trunk of a tree.

BOLE (bōl), *n.* Soft clay used as pigment. [Gr. *bolos*, clod.]

BOLERO (bō-lā'rō), *n.* Popular Spanish dance, usually accompanied with the castanets, and sometimes with the voice. [Sp.]

BOLETUS (bō-lē'tus), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of mushrooms, distinguished from *Agaricus* by the absence of gills.

BOLIDE (bō'lid or bō'lid), *n.* Meteoric fireball; meteor. [Fr., from L. *bolis*, *bolidis*, meteor; Gr. *bolis*, missile.]

BOLITA (bō-lē'tā), *n.* *Zool.* Armadillo having three jointed bands by which it can roll itself up like a ball. [Sp. *bola*, ball.]

BOLIVIA (bō-iv'i-ā), *n.* S. American Republic, S. W. of Brazil. Area 708,195 sq. m.

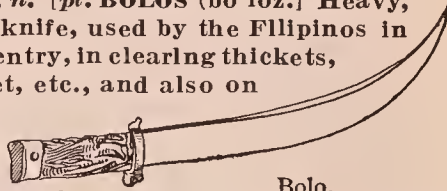
BOLIVIAN (bō-iv'i-ān), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Bolivia, a republic of South America.

BOLL (bōl), *n.* *Bot.* Round pod or pericarp of a plant. [A. S. *bolla*, bowl; from root of **BOLE**.]

BOLL (bōl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOLLED** (bōld).] Form into a pericarp or pod; produce seed-vessels or pods.

BOLLARD (bol'ard), *n.* *Naut.* Strong post with blocks, used in docking ships. [Allied to **POLLARD**.]

BOLL-WEEVIL (bōl'wē-vl), **BOLL-WORM** (bōl'würm), *n.* Insect larva that eats the unripe bolls of the cotton plant.

BOLO (bō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* **BOLOS** (bō'lōz).] Heavy, sword-like knife, used by the Filipinos in rough carpentry, in clearing thickets, as a hatchet, etc., and also on occasion as a weapon.  **Bolo.** [Filipino name.]

BOLOGNA, BOLOGNA-SAUSAGE (bō-lō'nā-sā-sāj), *n.* Large sausage made of various kinds of meat seasoned with herbs, and enclosed in a thin skin or membrane. [From *Bologna*, in Italy.]

BOLOGNESE (bō-lō-nyēz'), *a.* Pertaining to north central Italian university city Bologna, or to its eclectic school of painting.

BOLOMETER (bō-lom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring very small variations of radiant heat. [Gr. *bolē*, ray, and *metron*, measure.]

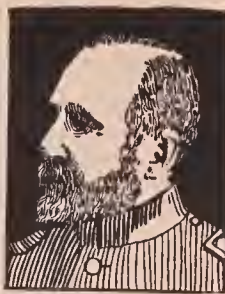
BOLSON (bōl-sōn'), *n.* Enclosed unirrigable land. [Sp. *Bolsa*, pocket.]

BOLSTER (bōl'stēr), *n.* 1. Long pillow or cushion for placing under the pillows of a bed. 2. Anything of a similar nature, as pads of various kinds, used as supports. [A. S.]

BOLSTER (bōl'stēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOL'STERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOLSTERED** (bōl'stērd).] 1. Support with a bolster. 2. Support or prop up. 3. Maintain; support.

BOLT (bōlt), *n.* 1. Stout pin of iron or other metal for holding objects together, frequently screw-threaded at one end to receive a nut. 2. Bar of iron or other material for fastening a door, etc. 3. Elongated shot. 4. Arrow. 5. Thunderbolt. 6. Roll of cloth, paper, etc. 7. Act of swallowing food hastily. 8. Sudden start or departure. 9. Refusal to abide by the action of a party or body of which one is a member. [A. S.]

BOLT (bōlt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOLT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*



Ex-President Pando, of Bolivia.

BOLT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a bar or pin. 2. Blurt out. 3. Swallow hastily. 4. Eject forcibly; expel. 5. Among sportsmen, to start or dislodge. II. *vi.* 1. Dart forth or off; run away. 2. Refuse to be bound by the action of one's party or by that of a body of which one has been a member.

BOLT (bôlt), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a stout pin of iron; rigidly. 2. Like an arrow; swiftly; straight. 3. Like a thunderbolt, suddenly and unexpectedly.—*Bolt upright*, in an erect position.

BOLT (bôlt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOLT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOLT'ED.] 1. Sift or separate (the flour of wheat) from the hull or bran. 2. Examine by sifting. [L.L. *buleto*, bolt or sift.]

BOLT (bôlt), *n.* 1. Sieve or sifter; bolter. 2. Amount of flour and bran resulting from a single bolting.

BOLTER (bôlt'ër), *n.* 1. One who fastens bolts. 2. Person or animal that swallows food without proper mastication. 3. One who departs abruptly. 4. Runaway horse. 5. One who breaks away from party allegiance, and refuses to support a nominee.

BOLTER (bôlt'ër), *n.* Apparatus for sifting or bolting flour or meal.

BOLTER (bôlt'ër), *n.* Trot-line used in sea-fishing; trawl-line; boulder.

BOLTHEAD (bôlt'hed), *n.* Chem. Globular flask with a tubular neck, for boiling and subliming.

BOLTROPE (bôlt'rôp), *n.* Naut. Rope used to form frame of any sail.

BOLUS (bô'lus), *n.* Large-sized pill used in veterinary practice.

BOMB (bom), *n.* Metal shell containing an explosive to be fired by impact or by a fuse. [Fr. *bombe*; from L. *bombus*; Gr. *bombos*, humming sound.]

BOMBARD (bom'bârd), *n.* Mortar of large bore, formerly used for throwing huge stones. [Fr. *bombarde*; from L. *bombus*. See BOMB.]

BOMBARD (bom-bârd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOMBARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOMBARD'ED.] 1. Assail with cannon or with bombs. 2. Attack as with bombs or cannon; pelt. [Fr. *bombarder*; from *bombarde*.]

BOMBARDIER (bom-bârd-ër'), *n.* Mil. Artilleryman who attends to the firing of mortars.

BOMBARDMENT (bom-bârd'ment), *n.* Artillery assault; act of throwing shot and shell into a town, fort, ship, etc.

BOMBARDON (bom-bâr'dun), *n.* Musical wind instrument much like the bassoon, used as a bass to the hauboy. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOMBASINE (bom-bâ-zên'), *n.* Same as BOMBAZINE.

BOMBAST (bom'bâst), *n.* Inflated or high-sounding language; fustian. [O. Fr. *bombace*, padding.]

BOMBASTIC (bom-bas'tik), **BOMBASTICAL** (bom-bas'tik-əl), *a.* Inflated; pompous.

BOMBAY (bom-bâ'), *n.* 1. Province of British India. 2. Capital of said province.

BOMBAZET (bom-bâ-zet'), *n.* Very thin cashmere woolen cloth of different hues.

BOMBAZINE (bom-bâ-zên'), *n.* Fine twilled fabric of silk and worsted. [Gr. *bombyx*, silk.]

BOMB-PROOF (bom'pröf), I. *a.* Capable of resisting injury from bombs or shells. II. *n.* Fort. Structure capable of resisting bombs or shells.

BOMBSHELL (bom'shel), *n.* Bomb or shell projectile.

BOMBYX (bom'biks), *n.* Silkworm. [L., from Gr. *bombyx*, silkworm, silk.]

BON (bąg), *a.* Good; genuine; legitimate. [Fr., from L. *bonus*, good.]

BONA DEA (bô'nâ dê'a). Roman goddess of fruitfulness; her festivals celebrated only in the night by women.

BONA FIDE (bô'nâ fî'dē). In good faith. Used in English as a compound adjective; as, *bona-fide* transactions. [L.]

BONANZA (bô-nan'zâ), *n.* Productive mine; profitable investment. [Sp., prosperity.]

BONBON (bąg'bąg), *n.* Sweetmeat; candy. [Fr., "very good"—*bon*, good.]

BOND (bond), I. *n.* 1. That which binds; band; link of connection. 2. Moral obligation; restraint. 3. Formally contracted obligation, or its record in writing. 4. Certificate of indebtedness, bearing interest. 5. [*pl.*] Chains; fetters; captivity; imprisonment. 6. Certificate of indebtedness, as a government *bond*. 7. Government storage for goods till the duty is paid. 8. *Masonry*. Disposition of stones or bricks in a wall so that the vertical joints are separated from each other. 9. Link connecting rails in electric trolley system. [Variant of BAND—A. S. *bindan*, bind.]

BOND (bond), *a.* Bound; enslaved.

BOND (bond), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOND'ED.] 1. Put under bond; mortgage. 2. Place in a bonded warehouse under requirement of revenue laws.

BONDAGE (bond'aj), *n.* 1. State of being under restraint; captivity; slavery; involuntary servitude. 2. State of subjection of any kind.

BONDED (bond'ed), *a.* 1. Under a bond; mortgaged. 2. Secured by bonds, as national bank currency. 3. Placed in bond, or in a bonded warehouse. [See BOND.]

BOND-HOLDER (bond'hôl-dër), *n.* Owner of bonds of a government or private corporation.

BONDMAID (bond'măd), *n.* Female slave.

BONDMAN (bond'man), *n.* [*pl.* BOND'MEN.] Male slave.

BONDSERVANT (bond'sêrv-ant), *n.* Servant not hired, but in slavery or involuntary servitude.

BONDSMAN (bondz'man), *n.* [*pl.* BONDS'MEN.] 1. Bondman. 2. *Law*. One giving surety for another; surety.

BONDSTONE (bond'stôn), *n.* Arch. Stone used

for binding a wall together in the direction of its thickness.

BONDWOMAN (bond'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* **BOND'-WOMEN.**] Female slave; bondmaid.

BONE (bôn), *I. n.* 1. Hard substance composing the skeleton of man and other animals. 2. Piece of the skeleton, as the thigh-bone. 3. [*pl.*] Whole articulated skeleton. 4. [*pl.*] Pieces of bone used as clappers; any objects similarly used. 5. Object made of bone or resembling a bone.—*Bone of contention*, ground or object of contention.—*Have a bone to pick*, having something disagreeable to settle.—*Make no bones*, make no scruple. [A. S. *bane.*]

BONE (bôn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BONED** (bônd).] 1. Take out the bones of. 2. Stiffen with bones. 3. Fertilize with pulverized bone.

BONE-BLACK (bôn'blak), *n.* Black carbonaceous substance obtained by heating bones to redness in a close vessel.

BONED (bônd), *a.* 1. Having bones of a particular character, as big-boned. 2. Deprived of bones, as boned chicken.

BONESET (bôn'set), *n.* Bitter herb, the *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, a valuable diaphoretic.

BONFIRE (bon'fir), *n.* Large fire made in the open air on festive occasions. [**BONE** and **FIRE.**]

BONHOMIE (bon-o-mē'), *n.* 1. Good-nature. 2. Simplicity. [Fr.]

BONINESS (bô'ni-nes), *n.* Quality of being bony.

BONING (bô'nîng), *n.* Act of estimating straightness by looking along a series of poles.

BON-MOT (bàng'mô), *n.* [*pl.* **BONS-MOTS** (bàng'môz; Fr. bàng'mô).] Good saying; witty repartee. [Fr.]

BONNE (bon), *n.* Governess; nursemaid. [Fr.]

BONNE BOUCHE (bon bôsh). Delicious morsel. [Fr.]

BONNET (bon'et), *n.* 1. Covering for the head, worn by women. 2. Kind of cap worn by boys and men in Scotland. 3. Covering for other purposes. 4. *Naut.* Small sail attached to a larger, by lacing, and taken off in bad weather. 5. *Fort.* Kind of little ravelin. 6. *Bot.* Yellow water-lily (*Nuphar advena*). [Fr.]

BONNET (bon'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BON'NETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BON'NETED**.] 1. Cover the head of with a bonnet; provide with a bonnet. 2. Crush the hat over the eyes of.

BONNETED (bon'et-ed), *a.* Wearing a bonnet.

BONNILASS (bon'i-las), *n.* Pretty girl. [**BONNY** and **LASS.**]

BONNILY (bon'i-li), *adv.* 1. Beautifully; handsomely. 2. Gaily. 3. Plumply; gracefully.

BONNINESS (bon'i-nes), *n.* 1. Beauty; handsomeness. 2. Plumpness; shapeliness; gracefulness.

BONNY (bon'i), *a.* [*comp.* **BON'NIER**; *superl.* **BON'NIEST**.] 1. Beautiful; pretty; handsome; comely. 2. Gay; blithe; merry; frolic-

some. 3. Plump; well-proportioned; shapely. [Fr. *bon, bonne*, good.]

SYN. Fair; plump; chubby; buxom; blithe; cheerful; merry; frolicsome; winsome. **ANT.** Homely; uncomely; deformed; unsightly; uncouth; morose.

BONNY-CLABBER (bon'i-klab-ër), *n.* Milk that has become curdled or thickened in the process of souring; clabber. [Ir. *bainne*, milk, and *claba*, thick.]

BON-TON (bàng-tàng'), *n.* 1. Height of fashion. 2. The fashionable world. [Fr.]

BONUS (bô'nus), *n.* Extra compensation or allowance. [L., good.]


BON-VIVANT (bàng-vê-väng'), *n.* 1. High or luxurious liver. 2. Jovial boon-companion; good-fellow. [Fr.]

BONY (bô'ni), *a.* 1. Of, like, pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, bone or bones. 2. Having the bones prominent; serawny.

BONZE (bonz), *n.* Buddhist priest in Japan, India and China. [Fr.]

BOOBY (bô'bi), *n.* [*pl.* **BOO'-BIES.**] 1. Species of gannet, remarkable for its apparent stupidity. 2. Dull or stupid person. [Sp. *bobo*, stupid.]

BOOBYISH (bô'bi-ish), *a.* Like a booby; silly; stupid.

BOODHISM (bôd'izm), *n.* Same as **BUDDHISM**.  Booby (*Sula leucogastra*).

BOODLE (bô'dl), *n.* Money used to influence the action of a public official; bribe money. General term for ill-gotten gains.

BOODLER (bô'dlr), *n.* One who accepts and receives boodle.

BOOK (bøk), *n.* 1. Collection of sheets of paper, whether written or printed on, or blank, bound together. 2. Literary composition. 3. Division of a volume. 4. *Whist*. Six tricks taken by either party. 5. Register of various kinds: account-book, cash-book, racing record, etc.—*Bring to book*, call to account. [A. S. *bōc*, book; from *bōc*, beech-tree.]

BOOK (bøk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOOK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOKED** (bøkt).] **I. vt.** 1. Enter in a book; register; record. 2. Arrange or provide for in advance, as for transportation, seat at a theater, etc. **II. vi.** Become booked; arrange for an accommodation, as for passage or for a seat at a theater.

BOOK-ACCOUNT (bøk'ak-kownt), *n.* Account or register of debit or credit in a book or ledger.

BOOKBINDER (bøk'bind-ër), *n.* One who binds books.

BOOKBINDERY (bøk'bind-ër-i), *n.* Place where books are bound.

BOOKBINDING (bøk'bind-ing), *n.* Act or art of binding books.

BOOKCASE (bøk'kās), *n.* Case with shelves for holding books.

BOOKISH (bøk'ish), *a.* Acquainted with books, but deficient in knowledge of men; unpractical.

BOOKKEEPER (bøk'kēp-ēr), *n.* One who keeps mercantile accounts.

BOOKKEEPING (bøk'kēp-ing), *n.* Art, practice or system of keeping accounts.—*Single entry bookkeeping*, that system of bookkeeping which requires only one entry for a single transaction.—*Double entry bookkeeping*, system of bookkeeping which requires for every transaction two entries, one on the debit and one on the credit side.

BOOK-LEARNED (bøk'lērnd), *a.* Possessing knowledge acquired from books rather than from personal observation and reflection.

BOOK-LEARNING (bøk'lērn-ing), *n.* Learning acquired by reading, often opposed to that acquired by experience and observation.

BOOK-MAKER (bøk'mā-kēr), *n.* 1. One who writes, compiles, or manufactures books. 2. One who keeps a book in which bets on horse-races, etc., are entered; arranger of bets at races.

BOOK-MAKING (bøk'mā-king), *n.* 1. Art or practice of writing, compiling or manufacturing books. 2. Art or practice of keeping a betting book.

BOOKMARK (bøk'mārk), *n.* Anything placed between the leaves of a book to mark a place for future reference.

BOOKPLATE (bøk'plāt), *n.* Label usually pasted inside the cover of a book, bearing the owner's name, etc.

BOOKSELLER (bøk'sel-ēr), *n.* One who deals in books.

BOOKSHELF (bøk'sheif), *n.* [*pl.* **BOOK-SHELVES**.] Shelf to hold books.

BOOKSHOP (bøk'shop), *n.* Shop or store in which books are sold.

BOOKSTALL (bøk'stāl), *n.* Stand or stall on the public street where books are sold.

BOOKSTAND (bøk'stand), *n.* 1. Bookstall. 2. Stand for holding books.

BOOKSTORE (bøk'stör), *n.* Store where books are kept for sale.

BOOKWORM (bøk'würm), *n.* 1. Mite that eats holes in books. 2. Devoted reader of books.

BOOM (böm), *n.* Hollow sound, as of the sea, a cannon, drum; the noise made by the bittern, prairie-chickens, etc. [*Gr. bombos*, hollow sound.]

BOOM (böm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BOOM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOMED** (bömd).] Make a deep hollow sound, as a cannon, the ocean, or a bittern.

BOOM (böm), *n.* 1. Rushing, roaring torrent. 2. Sudden active movement in favor of any cause, person or thing; sudden apparent prosperity.

BOOM (böm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOOM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOMED** (bömd).] I. *vt.* Push forward; actively and enthusiastically promote. II. *vi.* 1. Rush with noise, as a ship under full sail, when she is said to come *booming*. 2. Advance rapidly in prosperity and importance.

BOOM (böm), *n.* 1. Poie by which a sail is

stretched. 2. Chain or bar stretched across a harbor. [*Low Ger. boom*, tree.]

BOOM (böm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOOM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOMED** (bömd).] Push, obstruct, extend, or confine with a boom or spar.

BOOMER (böm'ēr), *n.* One who or that which booms.

BOOMERANG

(böm'e-rang),

n. 1. Weapon

used by native

Australians, a

stick of hard

wood so curved

that when

thrown forward

it takes a whirl-

ing course upward

till it stops, when it returns

with a swoop and falls in the rear of the

thrower. 2. Any scheme or plan which recoils

upon the originator.

BOON (bön), *n.* Gift; favor; privilege; blessing. [*Ice. bon.*]

BOON (bön), *a.* Genial; jovial; intimate. [*Fr. bon*, good.]

BOOR (bör), *n.* Coarse or awkward person. [*Ger. bauer*, farmer.]

BOORISH (bör'ish), *a.* Rude; unmannerly; clownish.

BOOST (böst), I. *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOOST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOST'ED**.] 1. Lift or push upward. 2. Promote or forward. II. *n.* Push upward; lift; helping hand. (*Colloq.*)

BOOSTER (böst'ēr), *n.* *Elec.* Dynamo, inserted in a special feeder or group of feeders in a distributing system, for the purpose of raising the pressure of the feeder or group of feeders above that of the rest of the system.

BOOT (böt), *n.* 1. Covering for the foot and lower part of the leg. 2. High shoe. 3. Old instrument of torture for the legs. 4. Receptacle in a carriage, for parcels, etc. [*Fr. botte*.]

BOOT (böt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Put boots on. 2. Kick. (*Slang.*) II. *vi.* Put on one's boots.

BOOT (böt), *n.* 1. Profit; gain; advantage. 2. That which is given to make an exchange equal.—*To boot*, over and above; besides; additional. [*A. S. bōt*, profit.]

BOOTBLACK (böt'blak), *n.* One who blacks and polishes boots.

BOOTCRIMP (böt'krimp), *n.* Frame used by boot makers for drawing in and shaping the body of a boot.

BOOTED (böt'ed), *a.* Having boots on.

BOOTEE (böt-ē'), *n.* 1. Half-boot. 2. White dotted India muslin.

BOOTH (böth), *n.* 1. Stall or stand at a fair or market. 2. Temporary light structure for mercantile or other purposes. [*From root of ABODE*.]

BOOT-HOSE (böt'hōz), *n.* Stockings to serve in lieu of boots.



Boomerangs.

BOOTJACK (böt'jak), *n.* Instrument for pulling off boots from the feet.

BOOTLESS (böt'les), *a.* Unavailing; useless.

BOOTLESSLY (böt'les-ly), *adv.* Unsuccessfully.

BOOTS (böts), *n.* Servant at hotel or inn who cleans or blocks and polishes boots of guests, etc.

BOOT-TOPPING (böt'top-ing), *n.* *Naut.* Operation of scraping the bottom of a vessel and giving it a coat of resin.

BOOT-TREE (böt'trē), *n.* Device for stretching the uppers of boots and shoes.

BOOTY (bö'ti), *n.* Spoil taken in war, or by force; plunder. [From Ger. *beute*, plunder.]

BOOZE (böz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BOOZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOOZED** (bözd).] Drink to excess; tipple; tope. [Dut. *buizen*.]

BOOZE (böz), *n.* 1. Intoxicating liquor. 2. Drinking-spell; spree.

BOOZER (böz'ēr), *n.* One who tipples or drinks to excess; toper.

BOOZY (böz'i), *a.* Somewhat intoxicated, but not entirely overcome, by liquor; fuddled.

BO-PEEP (bō-pēp'), *n.* Children's game, in which the performers look out from behind anything, and then draw back quickly; peek-a-boo. [BO and PEEP.]

BORACIC (bō-ras'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced from borax.—*Boracic acid*, boric acid.

BORATE (bō'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt resulting from the combination of boric acid with a base.

BORAX (bō'raks), *n.* Salt made of boracic acid and soda, used for antiseptic and sedative purposes, and as a flux in soldering. [Pers. *būrah*.]

BORCER (bār'sēr), *n.* *Quarrying.* Steel-pointed instrument, used for boring holes in rocks, in order to charge them for blasting. [Origin unknown.]

BORD (bōrd), *n.* *Mining.* Face of coal parallel to the cleavage. [Fr. *bord*, side.]

BORDAGE (bōr'daj), *n.* *Naut.* Ship's side. [Fr. *bord*, side, and suffix -AGE.]

BORDEAUX (bōr-dō'), *n.* 1. City in southern France. 2. Wine from the region about the city of Bordeaux.

BORDER (bār'dēr), *n.* 1. Outer edge of anything. 2. Boundary line of a country, or district in the immediate vicinity. 3. Hem or ornamented strip along the edge of a garment. 4. Raised flower or other bed along the edge of a garden, path, etc. [A. S. *bord*, edge.]

BORDER (bār'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOR'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BORDERED** (bār'dērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make or adorn with a border. 2. Reach or be contiguous to; adjoin. II. *vi.* Be adjacent or contiguous.

BORDERED (bār'dērd), *a.* 1. Having a border. 2. *Bot.* Having one color surrounded by a border or edging of another.

BORDERER (bār'dēr-ēr), *n.* Dweller on the border or frontier of a country.

BORDER-LAND (bār'dēr-land), *n.* Land on the border, usually debatable.

BORE (bōr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BORED** (bōrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Pierce so as to form a hole, especially with or as with an auger. 2. Weary or annoy. II. *vi.* 1. Be pierced by a boring tool. 2. Make a hole by boring. 3. Push forward. [A. S. *borian*.]

BORE (bōr), *n.* 1. Hole made by an auger or like instrument; any similar hole, as in a gun; caliber. 2. Person or thing that wearies or annoys. [A. S. *bor*, gimlet.]

BORE (bōr), *v.* Past tense of BEAR.

BORE (bōr), *n.* Sudden influx of a tidal wave in an estuary, often of great volume, and rushing up with great violence and a loud noise. [Ice. *bāra*, billow.]

BOREAL (bō're-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the North or the north wind; northern.

BOREAS (bō'rē-as), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The north wind, represented with wings and white hair.

BORECOLE (bōr'kōl), *n.* Curly-leaved winter cabbage, having no head. [Dut. *bosenkool*, farmer's cabbage.]

BORER (bōr'ēr), *n.* 1. Boring instrument. 2. Insect or worm that bores into wood.

BORIC (bō'rik), *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from boron.—*Boric acid*, crystalline compound formed by the action of water on nitride of boron, which is decomposed by it into boric acid and ammonia. Also called *boracic acid*.

BORIDE (bō'rid), *n.* *Chem.* Combination of boron with a radical.

BORINE (bō'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* Hydride of boron.

BORING (bōr'ing), *n.* 1. Act or operation of cutting a hole with a borer. 2. Hole caused by such act or operation. 3. [*pl.*] Fragments or chips produced by such act or operation.

BORLINETTO POWDER (bōr-li-net'ō pow-dēr). High explosive composed of chromate of potash, nitrate of sodium and picric acid.

BORN (bār)n), I. *v.* Past participle of BEAR, bring forth. Brought into being; produced. II. *a.* Natural; innate.

BORNE (bōrn), *v.* Past participle of BEAR, carry.

BORNEO (bār'nē-ō), *n.* Largest of E. Indian Islands, seven-eighths Dutch, one-eighth English. Area 286,161 sq. m.

BORNEOL (bār'ne-ol), *n.* Camphor-like substance obtained from a tree in Borneo, the *Dryobalanops camphora*.

BORON (bō'ron), *n.* *Chem.* Non-metallic element, resembling carbon in its properties. It is the base of boric acid. [BOR(AX) and (CARB)ON.]

BOROUGH (būr'ō), *n.* 1. Incorporated town or village. 2. In England, a town that sends a representative to parliament. 3. Municipal division of a large city. [A. S. *burg*, town, fort.]

BORROW (bor'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOR'ROWING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **BORROWED** (bor'ôd).] I. *vt.* 1. Obtain as a loan, with express or implied promise to return in due time. 2. Appropriate; copy; plagiarize. 3. Feign; assume. II. *vi.* Engage in the act or practice of borrowing. [A. S. *borgian*, borrow.]

BORROWER (bor'ô-ēr), *n.* One who borrows.

BORROWING (bor'ô-ing), *n.* 1. Obtaining on loan. 2. Taking or adopting what is another's as one's own. 3. Feigning or assuming.

BORST (bāst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BORST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BORST'ED**.] Remove blood and gristle from, as an animal killed for food. [Heb. *Borsten*, dissect.]

BORT (bārt), *n.* Débris of diamonds, reduced to dust and used for grinding and polishing. [Fr.]

BOS (bos), *n.* Zool. Typical genus of the family *Bovidae* and the sub-family *Bovina*. *Bos taurus* is the common ox. [L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox or cow.]

BOSA (bô'zā), *n.* Fermented liquor from hemp and other seed. [Pers. and Turk. *bozâh*.]

BOSCAGE (bos'kāj), *n.* Brushwood growing in a dense leafy mass; thicket. [O. Fr., grove.]

BOSH (bosh), *n.* and *interj.* Nonsense; foolish talk. [Turk.]

BOSHBOK, BOSCHBOK (bosh'bok), *n.* Name given to several species of South African antelope. [Dut. *bosch*, wood, and *bok*, goat.]

BOSK (bosk), **BOSKET** (bos'ket), *n.* 1. Small grove; thicket. 2. Compartment in a garden, formed by branches of trees. [Fr. *bosquet*, small wood.]

BOSKY (bosk'i), *a.* Covered with boscage; bushy.

BOSNIA (boz'nī-ā), *n.* Former Turkish territory, now part of Austria-Hungary. Area, with Herzegovina, 19,702 sq. m.

BOSOM (bōz'um), *I. n.* 1. Breast. 2. Part of the dress covering the breast. 3. Embrace. 4. Desire. 5. Anything likened to the bosom. II. *a.* (Attributively), intimate, confidential, as in *bosom friend*. [A. S. *bōsm*.]

BOSOM-BOARD (bōz'um-bōrd), *n.* Board on which the bosom of a shirt or dress is ironed.

BOSPHORUS (bos'fo-rus), *n.* Strait connecting Sea of Marmora and Black Sea.

BOSS (baş or bos), *n.* 1. Knob or stud. 2. Raised ornament. 3. Thick or protuberant part. [Fr. *bosse*, swelling.]

BOSS (baş or bos), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOSS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOSS'ED** (bāst).] 1. Ornament with bosses. 2. Stud with knobs. 3. Emboss.

BOSS (baş or bos), *I. n.* 1. Master; employer of labor; overseer.



Boss.

2. Political party manager or dictator. II. *a.* Chief; best of the kind. [Dut. *baas*, master.]

BOSS (baş or bos), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOSS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOSS'ED** (bāst).] I. *vt.* Manage; rule with authority; be master of. II. *vi.* 1. Act as boss or overseer. 2. Exercise authority in a domineering and arbitrary manner.

BOSSAGE (bos'āj), *n.* Arch. 1. Stone in building left projecting and rough, to be afterwards carved. 2. Rustle work, consisting of stones which advance beyond the nave or level of the building.

BOSSY (baş'i or bos'i), *a.* Furnished with a boss or bosses; studded.

BOSSY (baş'i or bos'i), *a.* Inclined to play the boss; domineering.

BOSTON (baş'tun or bos'tun), *n.* 1. Chief city of Massachusetts. 2. Seaport in England.

BOT (bot), *n.* Larva of a bot-fly. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOTANIC (bo-tan'ik), **BOTANICAL** (bo-tan'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to botany; containing plants.

BOTANIST (bot'a-nist), *n.* One skilled in botany. **BOTANIZE** (bot'a-nīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOT'ANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOTANIZED** (bot'a-nīzd).] I. *vt.* Collect plants of for botanical study. II. *vi.* Study botany.

BOTANY (bot'a-nī), *n.* Science which treats of plants. [Gr. *botanē*, plant; from *boskō*, feed, graze.]

BOTANY BAY (bot'a-nī bā). Inlet on E. coast of Australia.

BOTCH (boch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOTCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOTCHED** (bocht).] 1. Make a poor job of. 2. Mend or patch clumsily. 3. Disfigure with botches. [O. H. Ger. *botzen*, strike, repair.]

BOTCH (boch), *n.* Clumsy patch; ill-finished work. 2. Bungling workman.

BOTCHER (boch'ēr), *n.* 1. Mender or repairer. 2. Unskilful workman.

BOTCHERY (boch'ēr-i), *n.* Clumsy workmanship; botched work.

BOTCHY (boch'i), *a.* 1. Marked with botches. 2. Clumsily performed.

BOT-FLY (bot'fli), *n.* Fly of which the bot is the larva. It deposits its eggs in the flesh of horses, and the larvæ, or bots, cause the animals great distress.

BOTH (bōth), *I. a.* and *pron.* The two; the one and the other. II. *adv.* and *conj.* As well; alike; equally. [A. S. *ba the*, both the.]

BOTHER (both'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOTH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOTHERED** (both'ērd).] I. *vt.* Tease; perplex; annoy. II. *vi.* Trouble; concern one's self; make ado. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOTHER (both'ēr), *n.* 1. Trouble; annoyance; vexation. 2. One who or that which bothers.

BOTHERATION (both-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* State of being bothered; annoyance; perplexity; vexation.

BOTHERSOME (both'ēr-sum), *a.* Perplexing; troublesome; vexatious.

BO-TREE (bō'-trē), *n.*

Name given in Ceylon to a tree of India (*Ficus religiosa*), held sacred by the Buddhists, because under it the founder of Buddhism is said to have become "enlightened." A slip of this tree was carried to Ceylon, where it sprouted and be-



Bo-tree of Ceylon.

came the now famous bo-tree of Ceylon, a shrine of the Buddhists. Also called *peepul-tree*, *pipal-tree*, and *pippul-tree*. [Singhalese *bo*, enlightenment.]

BOTRYOID (bot'ri-old), **BOTRYOIDAL** (bot'ri-old'al), *a.* Resembling a bunch of grapes. [Gr. *botrys*, cluster, and suffix -OID.]

BOTRYOLITE (bot'ri-o-lit), *n.* *Min.* Salt of lime, occurring in botryoidal forms. [Gr. *botrys*, cluster, and *lithos*, stone.]

BOTT (bot), *n.* Same as **BOT**.

BOTTLE (bot'l), *I. n.* 1. Vessel with a narrow neck and mouth, for holding liquids. 2. Quantity of liquid a bottle holds. 3. Intoxicating liquor, or the habit of drinking it. [Fr. *bouteille*.]

BOTTLE (bot'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BOT'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOTTLED** (bot'ld).] 1. Put into a bottle or bottles. 2. Fasten up or confine within limits.

BOTTLED (bot'ld), *a.* 1. Enclosed in a bottle or bottles. 2. Restrained, as if confined in a bottle.

BOTTLE-HOLDER (bot'l-höld-ēr), *n.* 1. One who holds a bottle, sponge, etc., to refresh a pugilist, to whom he is second or supporter. 2. Any one who seconds another in an enterprise. 3. Metal stand used to keep bottles containing aerated waters in an upright position.

BOTTLE-POL (bot'l-pöl), *n.* Game of pool played with three balls and a leather bottle.

BOTTLER (bot'l-ēr), *n.* One who bottles.

BOTTLING (bot'l-ing), *n.* Act or business of putting liquid, as beer or soda-water, into bottles.

BOTTOM (bot'um), *n.* 1. Lowest part; that on which anything rests or is founded. 2. Low land, as in a valley. 3. The keel of a ship; hence the vessel itself. 4. Stamina; strength. 5. Lees. 6. Real support; prime mover. 7. Radical significance. 8. Bound or limit. 9. [*pl.*] *Mining.* Deepest workings. 10. [*pl.*] *Metal.* Heavy and impure metallic products of refining found at the bottom of the furnace in some stages of the copper smelting processes. [A. S. *botm*.]

BOTTOM (bot'um), *a.* Fundamental; basal.

BOTTOM (bot'um), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOT'TOMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOTTOMED** (bot'umd).] *I. vt.* 1. Furnish with a foundation or basis. 2. Found or build upon. 3. Provide with a seat or bottom, as to *bottom* a chair. 4. Fathom. *II. vi.* 1. Have as a bottom. 2. *Mech.* Impinge, as cogs are said to *bottom* when their tops impinge upon the periphery of the co-acting wheel.

BOTTOMED (bot'umd), *a.* Provided with a special bottom or foundation; as copper-bottomed.

BOTTOMLESS (bot'um-les), *a.* Without a bottom; fathomless.

BOTTOMRY (bot'um-ri), *n.* Mortgaging a vessel for sums advanced for the use of the ship. [From **BOTTOM**.]

BOTULIFORM (bot'û-il-farm), *a.* Shaped like a sausage. [L. *botulus*, sausage, and **FORM**.]

BOUDOIR (bö'dwär), *n.* Lady's private apartment. [Fr., from *bouder*, suik.]

BOUFFE (böff), *n.* Farcical comic operetta. [Fr.]

BOUGH (bow), *n.* Branch of a tree. [A. S. *bōg*, *bōh*, arm.]

BOUGHT (bat), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BUY**.

BOUGIE (bö'ji), *n.* 1. Wax candle. 2. *Surg.* Instrument for inserting into a canal of the body to remove obstructions. [Fr.]

BOUILLON (bö'yäng or bö'l'yäng), *n.* Clear strained meat-broth. [Fr.]

BOULDER, BOWLDER (böl'dēr), *n.* Large rounded stone. [Etym. doubtful.]

BOULEVARD (böl'e-värd), *n.* Broad avenue in a city, usually smooth-paved, lined with grass plats, trees or shrubbery, and used by light vehicles only. [Fr., from Ger. *bollwerk*.]

BOULOGNE (bö-lôn'), *n.* Important seaport in France.

BOULTER (böl'tēr), *n.* Sea trot-line.

BOUNCE (bowns), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BOUN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BOUNCED** (bownst).] *I. vt.* 1. Drive, beat or push against suddenly. 2. Cause to bound. 3. Suddenly eject or throw out. 4. Peremptorily dismiss. *II. vi.* 1. Leap or spring suddenly. 2. Rebound. [Dut. *bonzen*, bounce, dismiss.]

BOUNCE (bowns), *n.* 1. Sudden leap or spring. 2. Rebound. 3. Sudden heavy blow; bang. 4. Dismissal. 5. Sudden and forcible ejection.

BOUNCER (bown'sēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which bounces. 2. Something specially large or strong. 3. Monstrous lie; whopper. 4. Strong person employed to eject objectionable people in public resorts.

BOUNCING (bown'sing), *a.* 1. That bounces. 2. Healthy; strong; robust. 3. Swaggering. **BOUNCINGLY** (bown'sing-ly), *adv.* In a bouncing manner.

BOUND (bownd), *n.* 1. Limit or boundary. 2. Mark indicating a limit. 3. [*pl.*] District included within defined limits. [L. L. *bodina*, limit.]

BOUND (bownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOUND'ED.] 1. Set bounds to; restrict; restrain. 2. State the boundaries of. 3. Form the boundary of; circumscribe.

BOUND (bownd), *v.* [*pr.p.* BOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOUND'ED.] I. *vi.* 1. Spring or leap. 2. Rebound. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to bound. 2. Cause to rebound. [Fr. *bondir*, spring, leap.]

BOUND (bownd), *n.* 1. Spring or leap. 2. Rebound.

BOUND (bownd), *a.* 1. Obligated. 2. Destined; going. 3. Determined. [See BIND.]

BOUND (bownd), *v.* Past tense and past participle of BIND.

BOUNDARY (bownd'a-rl), *n.* [*pl.* BOUND'ARIES.] Border line.

SYN. Border; limit; bounds; confines; termination; verge; barrier; precinct. ANT. Inclosure; interior; interspace.

BOUNDEN (bownd'en), *a.* Obligated; obligatory.

BOUNDLESS (bownd'les), *a.* Without bound or limit; limitless.

BOUNTEOUS (bown'te-us), *a.* Bountiful; liberal; beneficent; generous. [From BOUNTY.]

BOUNTEOUSLY (bown'te-us-li), *adv.* In a bounteous manner; liberally.

BOUNTEOUSNESS (bown'te-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

BOUNTIFUL (bown'ti-fəl), *a.* 1. Liberal; munificent; generous. 2. Showing abundance.

BOUNTIFULLY (bown'ti-fəl-li), *adv.* In a bountiful manner.

BOUNTIFULNESS (bown'ti-fəl-nes), *n.* Quality of being bountiful.

BOUNTY (bown'ti), *n.* 1. Liberality in bestowing gifts. 2. Gift. 3. Premium given as an inducement to some service or to encourage some branch of industry. [Fr. *bonte*, goodness.]

SYN. Liberality; generosity; munificence; kindness; benignity; benevolence; beneficence; gift; donation; charity; premium; reward. ANT. Illiberality; closeness; niggardiness; parsimoniousness; stinginess.

BOUQUET (bö-kā'), *n.* 1. Bunch of flowers; nosegay. 2. Aroma, specially of wine. [Fr.]

BOUQUETIN (bö'ke-tin), *n.* Ibex of the Alps (*Capra Ibex*), a species of goat which inhabits the highest portions of the Alps.

BOURBON (bör'bun), *n.* 1. Member of last royal family of France. 2. Stubborn conservative politician. 3. Peculiar brand of corn whiskey made in Bourbon County, Kentucky, U. S.

BOURBONISM (bör'bun-izm), *n.* 1. Adherence to the legitimate royal line, so called from the House of Bourbon, a royal French family,



Bouquetin (*Capra Ibex*).

that for centuries formed the greatest dynastic power in Europe. 2. Stubborn conservatism.

BOURGEOIS (bör-zhwä'), *n.* Middle-class citizen. [Fr., from *bourg*, town.]

BOURGEOIS (bür-jois'), *n.* Size of type between brevier and long primer. Eight lines to the inch.

☞ This line is in Bourgeois type.

BOURGEOISIE (bör-zhwä-zē'), *n.* Middle class of citizens, especially traders. [Fr.]

BOURGES (börzh), *n.* Ancient town in France.

BORN, BOURNE (börn or börn), *n.* Boundary. [Fr. *borne*, limit.]

BOURSE (börs), *n.* Stock exchange. [Fr.]

BOUT (bowt), *n.* 1. Turn; loop. 2. Round; contest; set-to. 3. One of a series of repeated actions; round. [A. S. *byht*, bend.]

BOUTONNIERE (bö-ton-nyâr'), *n.* Buttonhole-bouquet. [Fr.]

BOVID (bô'vid), *a.* Zool. Pertaining to ruminant animals of the genus *Bos*.

BOVIDÆ (bô-vi'dē), *n.pl.* Family of hollow-horned ruminating animals, of which the genus *Bos* is typical. [See BOS.]

BOVINE (bô'vin or bô'vîn), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Bovidæ*, especially the genus *Bos*; relating to oxen, cows, etc. 2. Cow-like. [L. *bovinus*; from L. *bos*, *bovis*, ox.]

BOVINE (bô'vin or bô'vîn), *n.* One of the *Bovidæ*; ox or cow.

BOW (bow), *v.* [*pr.p.* BOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOWED (bowd).] I. *vt.* 1. Depress or bend down. 2. Incline (the head or body) in token of respect or reverence. 3. Express by inclining the head, as assent. 4. Attend with bows, as to bow one out. 5. Subdue; crush; oppress. II. *vi.* 1. Bend the body in saluting. 2. Yield; obey. [A. S. *būgan*, bend.]

BOW (bow), *n.* Forward inclination of the head or body, in respect, recognition, reverence, etc.

BOW (bow), *n.* Naut. 1. Forward part of a vessel; usually in the plural *bows*, meaning the two sides of the forward part of the ship, as the starboard and port (larboard) bows. 2. Oarsman who pulls the oar nearest the bow. [Ice. *bögr*.]

BOW (bô), *n.* 1. Bent piece of wood, with the ends connected by a string, used for shooting arrows. 2. Anything of a bent or curved shape, as a rainbow, violin bow. 3. Looped knot of ribbon, etc. [A. S. *boga*, bow].

BOW (bô), *v.* [*pr.p.* BOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOWED (bôd).] I. *vt.* Curve or bend like a bow. II. *vi.* Use the bow in playing a violin.

BOWEL (bow'el), *n.* 1. Intestine; in the plural, intestines of an animal, especially man. 2. [*pl.*] Interior parts of anything. 3. Formerly, seat of pity or compassion; hence, pity; tenderness; compassion. [O. Fr. *boel*, intestine.]

BOWEL (bow'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOW'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOWELED (bow'eld).] Disembowel; eviscerate.

BOWELS (bow'elz), *n.pl.* Intestines. [See BOWEL, *n.*]

BOWER (bow'ēr), *n.* 1. Shelter made of boughs of trees, vines, etc.; arbor. 2. Sheltered retreat; rustic cottage. 3. Formerly, a lady's boudoir. [A. S. *būr*, chamber, dwelling.]

BOWER (bow'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOWERED (bow'ērd).] Shelter with boughs; embower. (Poetic.)

BOWER (bow'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* Anchor cast from the bow of a vessel.

BOWER (bow'ēr), *n.* In the game of euchre, either of the two knaves of the trump color. —*Right bower*, knave of the trump suit, and highest card in the game. —*Left bower*, knave of the other suit of the same color, and next highest in value. [Ger. *bauer*, peasant.]

BOWERY (bow'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Containing bowers. 2. Shady, like a bower.

BOW-HAND (bō'hand), *n.* 1. *Archery.* Hand that holds the bow; left hand. 2. *Music.* Hand that draws the bow when playing the violin; right hand.

BOWIE-KNIFE (bō'ē-nif), *n.* Heavy sheath knife, with long blade. [Named after the inventor, Colonel *Bowie*, who died in 1836.]

BOW-INSTRUMENT (bō'ln-strō-ment), *n.* Any musical instrument whose tones are sounded by the application of a bow.

BOW-KNOT (bō'not), *n.* Knot with a loop in the form of a bow, and which can be untied by pulling an end.

BOWL (bōl), *n.* 1. Large cup or cup-like vessel for holding liquids. 2. The hollow part of anything. [A. S. *bolla*.]

BOWL (bōl), *n.* Large wooden ball used in the game of tenpins or bowls. [Fr. *boule*.]

BOWL (bōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* BOWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOWLED (bōld).] I. *vt.* 1. Roll, as a bowl or ball. 2. Strike with anything rolled. 3. *Crick-et.* Deliver (the ball) at the striker's wicket. 4. Trundle along on rollers or wheels. II. *vi.* 1. Play at tenpins or bowling. 2. Roll a bowl. 3. Roll smoothly and swiftly along. 4. *Cricket.* Deliver the ball. —*Bowl out*, in cricket, put out the striker by bowling down his wicket.

BOWLDER (bōl'dēr), *n.* Same as BOULDER.

BOWLER (bōl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plays at bowls. 2. One who delivers the ball in cricket.

BOWLINE (bō'lin), *n.* *Naut.* Rope fastened to the middle part of the outside of a sail, and designed to make the sail stand sharp or close to the wind. [BOW and LINE.]

BOWLING (bōl'ing), *n.* 1. Act or practice of playing tenpins or bowls. 2. *Cricket.* Act of delivering a ball.

BOWLING-ALLEY (bōl'ing-al-i), *n.* Covered space with a smooth, planked floor for playing bowls or tenpins.

BOWLING-GREEN (bōl'ing-grēn), *n.* Level lawn used as a place for playing bowls.

BOWLS (bōlz), *n.pl.* 1. Game played in England with bowls on a smooth, level piece of greensward. 2. Game played in the U. S.

with bowls or wooden balls in bowling-alleys; tenpins. [See BOWL, wooden ball.]

BOWMAN (bō'man), *n.* [*pl.* BOW'MEN.] Man who shoots with a bow; archer.

BOW-NET (bō'net), *n.* Kind of wicker basket used for catching lobsters.

BOW-OAR (bow'ōr), *n.* 1. Oar nearest the bow of a boat. 2. Man who handles this oar.

BOW-PIN (bō'pin), *n.* Pin for holding in place the bow of an ox-yoke.

BOW-SAW (bō'sā), *n.* Flexible saw, kept taut by a straining frame, used for cutting curves.

BOWSHOT (bō'shot), *n.* Distance to which an arrow may be shot from a bow.

BOWSPRIT (bō'sprit), *n.* Large boom or spar, which projects forward from the stem of a ship to carry sail and to sustain jibboom.

BOWSTRING (bō'string), *n.* 1. String of a bow. 2. In Turkey, a cord used for strangling offenders; hence, strangulation.

BOWSTRING (bō'string), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOW'-STRINGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOW'STRINGED or BOW'STRUNG.] 1. Furnish with a bow-string. 2. Strangle with a bowstring.

BOW-WINDOW (bō'win-dō), *n.* Rounded bay-window.

BOW-WOOD (bō'wōd), *n.* Wood of the Osage orange, used by the Indians for bows.

BOW-WOW (bow'wow), *n.* 1. Sound emitted by a dog in barking. 2. Expressive but ludicrous appellation for the dog itself.

BOX (boks), *I. n.* 1. Case; chest; receptacle. 2. Contents of the case. 3. Space shut off for private use, as in a theater. 4. Driver's seat in a vehicle. 5. *Mach.* Journal-bearing, iron bushing for a nave or hub. 6. Small house for temporary use, as a shooting-box or hunting-box. 7. In mitering, a trough for cutting miters. 8. Hollow tube in a pump, closed with a valve. [A. S. *box*.]

BOX (boks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOXED (bokst).] 1. Inclose in a box. 2. Inclose, confine, or keep in anything box-like. 3. Furnish with a box or bushing.

BOX (boks), *n.* 1. Blow with the open hand on the ear or cheek. 2. Blow with the fist. [Dan. *bask*, blow.]

BOX (boks), *v.* [*pr.p.* BOX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOXED (bokst).] I. *vt.* 1. Slap or cuff. 2. Strike with the fist. II. *vi.* Spar; engage in a pugilistic encounter, especially with boxing-gloves on.

BOX (boks), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Tree or shrub of the genus *Buxus*. 2. Boxwood. [A. S. *box*; from L. *buxus*, box-tree.]

BOX (boks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOXED (bokst).] *Naut.* 1. Sail round. 2. Box-haul. —*Box the compass*, name all the points of the compass in their proper order. [A. S. *box*.]

BOXBERRY (boks'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* BOX'BERRIES.] *Bot.* Wintergreen or checkerberry, the *Gaultheria procumbens*, or its red berry.

BOX-COAT (boks'kôt), *n.* 1. Heavy overcoat worn by drivers and coachmen. 2. Short overcoat reaching half way between the waist and knees.

BOX-ELDER (boks'el-dēr), *n.* *Bot.* Ash-leaved maple, the *Acer Negundo*, of North America.

BOXER (boks'ēr), *n.* 1. Member of a Chinese secret society which aims ostensibly at the expulsion of foreigners from China. 2. [b-] One who boxes, in any sense of the word.

BOXHAUL (boks'hål), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOX'HAULING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOXHAULED (boks'håld).] *Naut.* Bring (a ship), when close-hauled, round upon the other tack, when she refuses to tack, and there is no room to wear. This is effected by bracing the yards aback.

BOXING (boks'lng), *n.* Act or practice of sparring, especially with gloved fists; pugilism.

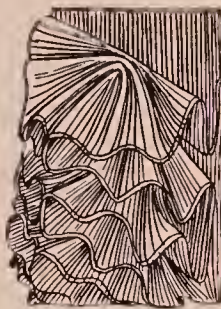
BOXING (boks'lng), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing in a box. 2. Material for making boxes. 3. Casing into which window-shutters fold back.

BOX-OFFICE (boks-of'ls), *n.* Office where tickets to boxes at a theater or other place of amusement are sold; ticket office.

BOX-PLAIT (boks'plāt), *n.* Plait formed by folding a double plait—that is, two plaits reverse ways.

BOXWOOD (boks'wōd), *n.* Wood of the box-tree.

BOY (bol), *n.* [*fem.* GIRL.] 1. Male child; lad. 2. Page; young servant. 3. [*pl.*] Companions; comrades; used in affectionate familiarity, as a general towards his soldiers. [East Fris. *boi*, *boy*, *boy*.]



Box-plait.

BOYCOTT (bol'kot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BOY'COTTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOY'COTTED.] Combine in refusing to work for, sell to, buy from, or have any commercial dealings with. [From Captain *Boycott*, the first victim of it in Ireland, in 1880.]

BOYCOTT (bol'kot), *n.* Combining of persons to have no commercial dealings with a person, firm or corporation.

BOYHOOD (bol'hōd), *n.* State of being a boy; time of life at which one is appropriately called a boy.

BOYISH (bol'ish), *a.* 1. Characteristic of a boy or of boyhood. 2. Puerile; trifling.

BOYISHLY (bol'ish-li), *adv.* In a boyish manner.

BOYISHNESS (bol'ish-nes), *n.* State of being boyish.

BOY'S-PLAY (bolz'plā), *n.* 1. Something that can easily be accomplished; trifling task or amusement. 2. Amusement worthy of a boy only.

BRABBLE (brab'l), *I. vi.* [*pr.p.* BRAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRABBLED (brab'ld).] Quarrel;

wrangle. II. *n.* Brawl; quarrel; wrangle. [Dut. *brabblen*, confound, stutter.]

BRACCATE (brak'āt), *a.* *Zool.* Having the feet concealed by long feathers descending from the tibiae. [L. *bracæ*, breeches.]

BRACE (brās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRACED (brāst).]

1. Tighten. 2. Strengthen.

3. Furnish with braces. 4.

Put into position for resisting.

BRACE (brās), *n.* 1. Support;

prop; suspender. 2. That which

holds together; clasp. 3. *Print.*

Mark (—), usually upright, connecting

two or more words or

lines. 4. Pair; couple. 5.

Tension; tightness. 6. Re-

volving tool-holder for augers,

drills, bits, etc. 7. Device for

producing tension, as of a drum.

8. *Arch.*

Piece of timber, framed with bevel joints

to keep the structure from swerving.

9. *Naut.*

Rope reeved through a block at the end of

a yard. 10. *Mining.* Mouth of a shaft.

11. One of the stays of a printing press which

serves to keep it steady in its position.

12. *Carp.*

One of the timbers of a roof which

serve to "strut" or prop the "backs" or prin-

cipal rafters into which the upper ends are

framed. [O. Fr. *brace*, the two arms ex-

tended.]

BRACELET (brās'let), *n.*

1. Ornament clasping the

wrist. 2. Piece of de-

fensive armor for the

arm. 3. Handcuff. (Col-

loq.)

BRACER (brā'sēr), *n.* 1.

That which braces, binds,

or supports. 2. Strength-

ening medicine; tonic;

dram. 3. Defensive ar-

mor for the arm.

BRACHIAL (brak'i-āl), *a.* 1. Belonging to the

arm. 2. Resembling an arm. [L. *brach-*

ialis; from *brachium*, arm.]

BRACHIATE (brak'i-āt), *a.* *Bot.* With op-

posite branches in pairs and decussate. [L.

brachiatus, with arm-like branches; from

brachium, arm.]

BRACHIOPOD (brak'i-o-pod), *n.* Animal of

the class *Brachiopoda*.

BRACHIOPODA (brak-i-op'o-da), *n.pl.* *Zool.*

Class of acephalous bivalve mollusks having

two fleshy arms at the sides of the mouth. [Gr.

brachion, arm, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

BRACHIUM (brak'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* BRACHIA

(brak'i-a).] *Anat.* 1. Arm from the shoulder

to the elbow; upper arm. 2. *Biol.* Arm-like

appendage or process. [L.]

BRACHYGRAPHY (brā-klg'ra-fl), *n.* Short-

hand; stenography. [Gr. *brachys*, short, and

graphē, writing.]



Brace and Bit.



Old Assyrian Bracelets.

BRACING (bră'sing), *I. a.* Imparting tone or strength. *II. n.* 1. Act of bracing or state of being braced. 2. *Engin.* Any system of brāces; as the *bracing* of a truss.

BRACKEN (brak'n), *n.* Name uniformly given in Scotland to the common fern, elsewhere known as *brake*, the *Pteris aquilina*. [*Ice. brakne*, fern.]

BRACKET (brak'et), *n.* 1. Any projection, plain or ornamental, suspended against, or fastened to a wall or other vertical surface, for the support of anything, as a clock, lamp, statue, etc. 2. Angular stay to support a shelf, mirror, etc. 3. *Arch.* Console; corbel. 4. Support placed beneath the eaves, or the projection at the gable of a building. 5. *Naut.* Timber knee in a ship's frame supporting the stern-gallery. 6. [*pl.*] *Print.* Marks [] used to inclose a word or words. [*O. Fr. braquet.*]

BRACKET (brak'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRACK'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRACK'ETED.] 1. Support by brackets; furnish with a bracket or brackets. 2. *Print.* Inclose within brackets; couple together with a brace.

BRACKETING (brak'et-ing), *n.* *Arch.* Skeleton support for moldings.

BRACKET-LIGHT (brak'et-lit), *n.* Gas or electric-light that projects from a side-wall.

BRACKISH (brak'ish), *a.* Slightly salt. [*Dut. brak*, brackish.]

BRAC (brakt), *n.* *Bot.* Modified leaf growing upon the flower-stalk. [*L. bractea*, thin leaf of metal.]

BRACTEOLATE (brak'te-o-lāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having bracteoles.

BRACTEOLE (brak'tē-ōl), *n.* *Bot.* Little bract. [*L. bracteola*, dim. of *bractea*. See **BRAC**.]

BRAD (brad), *n.* 1. Thin nail, having in lieu of a head, a slight projection on one side of the top. 2. Thin, headless tack, used by glaziers. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

BRAD-AWL (brad'awl), *n.* Small awl with a chisel edge, used to make holes for brads.

BRAE (brā), *n.* Upland; hill; hillside; river-bank. [*Scotch, from Gael. braigh*, summit.]

BRAG (brag), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAGGED (bragd).] *I. vt.* Praise excessively or ostentatiously. *II. vi.* Make ostentatious pretenses; boast; speak vaingloriously; swagger. [*O. Fr. braguer*, brag.]

BRAG (brag), *n.* 1. Ostentatious pretense; boast. 2. Thing or matter boasted of. 3. One who boasts. 4. Game of cards, similar to poker.

BRAGGADOCIO (brag-a-dō'shi-ō), *n.* 1. Boaster. 2. Empty boasting. [*Braggadocio*, a boaster in Spenser's "Faerie Queene."]

BRAEGART (brag'art), *I. n.* Vain boaster. *II. a.* Boastful. [*O. Fr. bragard.*]

BRAGGER (brag'ēr), *n.* One who brags; braggart.

BRAHMA (brä'ma), *n.* *Hind. Myth.* Deity viewed as Creator, and who since his work

as such was finished, is regarded as living in sublime solitary retirement. [*Sans.*]

BRAHMAN (brä'man), **BRAHMIN** (brä'min), *n.* Member of the first, or highest of the four Hindu castes; one of the learned or sacerdotal class in India.

BRAHMANIC (brä-man'ik), **BRAHMINIC** (brä-mīn'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to the Brahmins or Brahmanism.

BRAHMANISM (brä'man-izm), **BRAHMINISM** (brä'min-izm), *n.* Religious system of the Brahmins.

BRAID (brād), *I. vt.* [*pr.p.* BRAID'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAID'ED.] 1. Plait. 2. Sew on braid. *II. n.* Plaited hair or band. [*A. S. breðan*, weave.]

BRAIDER (brād'ēr), *n.* One who or that which braids; specifically, a sewing machine attachment for use in sewing a braid on cloth.

BRAIDING (brād'ing), *n.* 1. Act of making braids. 2. Braids taken collectively.

BRAIL (brāl), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Small rope to furl a ship's sail. 2. *Falconry.* Leather to bind up a hawk's wing. [*O. Fr., trouser-band.*]

BRAIL (brāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAILED (bräld).] 1. *Naut.* Haul up by brails. 2. *Falconry.* Fasten up (the wing of a hawk) with a brail.

BRAILLE (brāl), *n.* 1. The point system of printing for the blind, by which raised points, embossed in the paper, in different forms, represent the letters and numerals. 2. The symbols representing the letters and numerals.

BRAIN (brān), *n.*

(Often in the plural). 1. Mass of grayish-white matter contained in the head. 2. Intellect; mind. [*A. S. bregen.*]

BRAIN (brān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAINED (brānd).]

1. Dash out the brains of. 2. Conceive in the brain; understand.

BRAINED (brānd), *a.*

1. Possessed of brains. 2. Having brains dashed out.

BRAIN-FAG (brān'-fag), *n.* Nervous

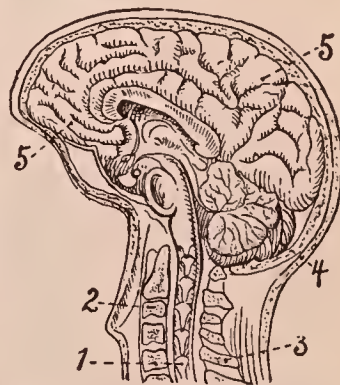
prostration; neurasthenia.

BRAIN-FEVER (brān'fē-vēr), *n.* Inflammation of the brain.

BRAINLESS (brān'les), *a.* Without brains; silly; inane.

BRAINPAN (brān'pan), *n.* Part of the skull which encases the brain; cranium.

BRAINSICK (brān'sik), *a.* Of diseased brain or mind; flighty; deranged.

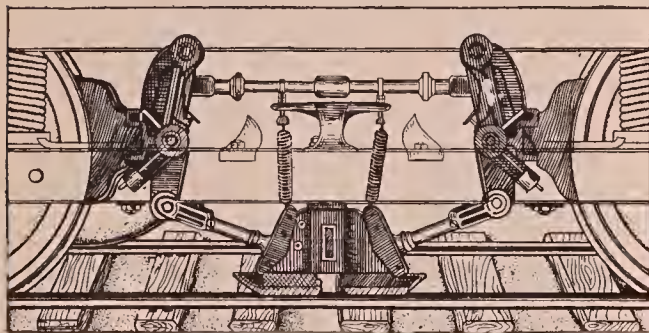


BRAINY (brā'n'i), *a.* Having a well-developed brain; intellectual; of great mental ability. (Colloq.)

BRAISE (brāz), *I. vt.* [*pr.p.* BRAIS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAISED (brāzd).] Cook (meat) by stewing in a closed pan with vegetables and rich gravy, and slow baking afterward. *II. n.* Meat so cooked. [Fr. *braiser*. See BRAZIER.]

BRAKE (brāk), *n.* 1. Variety of fern. 2. Thicket of ferns or other plants. [Etym. doubtful.]

BRAKE (brāk), *I. n.* 1. Contrivance for retarding or stopping the motion of wheels, etc., as an air *brake* or an electro-magnetic *brake* on a railroad car. 2. Instrument for breaking flax. 3. Wagon used in breaking-in horses. 4. Forepart of carriage, by which it turns. 5. Handle of a pump. 6. Bakers' kneading-machine. 7. Sharp bit or snaffle. 8. Heavy harrow. 9. Frame for holding a horse's foot while being shod. [From root of BREAK.]



Electro-Magnetic Brake.

BRAKE (brāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAKED (brākt).] *I. vt.* 1. Retard by means of a brake or brakes. 2. Bruise or break, as flax. 3. Operate upon by means of a brake of any kind. *II. vi.* Act or be employed as a brakeman.

BRAKE (brāk), *n.* Place overgrown with shrubs, canes, brambles, etc.; thicket. [Dut. *brak*, fallow.]

BRAKEMAN (brāk'man), *n.* [*pl.* BRAKE'MEN.] Man who has charge of a brake or brakes, as on a railway train, in a mine, etc.

BRAKY (brā'ki), *a.* Overgrown with brushwood; rough; thorny.

BRAMBLE (bram'bl), *n.* 1. European blackberry bush. 2. Any rough prickly vine. [A. S. *bremel*, thorn.]

BRAMBLING (bram'bling), *n.* *Zool.* Bird, the mountain finch (*Fringilla montifringilla*).

BRAMBLY (bram'bli), *a.* Overgrown with brambles; full of brambles. *Bramble* (*Rubus fruticosus*).

BRAMIN (brä'min), *n.* Same as **BRAHMAN**.

BRAN (bran), *n.* Husks of wheat, rye, etc. [Celt. *bran*, husk.]

BRANCH (brānch), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Shoot of a tree, shrub or other plant, especially one from a limb or main stem, and which usually again divides into branchlets and twigs. 2. Any offshoot, or any member, part, or subdivision of a body or system. 3. River or brook tributary to a larger stream. 4. Any part of a family descending in a collateral line. 5. *Anat.* Vein, artery, or anything similar joining another larger than itself. 6. *Naut.* Pilot bearing a commission of the highest grade. [Fr. *branche*; from *L. brachium*, arm.]

SYN. Bough; limb; shoot; twig; spray; offshoot; ramification; arm; section; department; subdivision; part; portion; member; class. **ANT.** Trunk; stock; system; body.

BRANCH (brānch), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRANCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRANCHED (brāncht).] *I. vt.* 1. Divide into branches, or subordinate divisions. 2. Adorn with representations of branches, or of flowers, leaves and sprigs. *II. vi.* 1. Shoot out in branches. 2. Separate into subdivisions.

BRANCHERY (brānch'ēr-i), *n.* *Bot.* Vascular system of fruits.

BRANCHIA (brang'ki-ā), *n.* [*pl.* BRANCHIÆ (brang'ki-ē).] Gill, or gill-like appendage. Used mostly in the plural. [L.]

BRANCHIAL (brang'ki-ai), **BRANCHIATE** (brang'ki-āt), *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the branchiæ or gills. 2. Having gills.

BRANCHING (brānch'ing), *I. a.* Supplied with branches; throwing out branches. *II. n.* Act of forming into branches.

BRANCHIOPOD (brang'ki-o-pod), *n.* *Zool.* Crustacean having branchiæ or gills attached to the feet. [BRANCHIA and -POD.]

BRANCHLET (brānch'iet), *n.* Little branch; twig.

BRANCHY (branch'i), *a.* Full of branches; spreading.

BRAND (brand), *n.* 1. Piece of wood burning or partly burning. 2. Mark made by burning. 3. Trade-mark. 4. Quality; kind; make. 5. Stigma. 6. Sword. 7. Branding-iron. 8. *Bot.* Disease in plants, commonly called *blight*. [A. S. *brand*, *brond*, a burning, sword.]

BRAND (brand), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRAND'ED.] 1. Mark with or as with a branding iron. 2. Stigmatize.

BRANDENBURG (brän'den-børkh), *n.* Province and town in Prussia.

BRAND-GOOSE (brand'gös), *n.* Brant; also called *brent-goose*.

BRANDIED (bran'did), *a.* Mixed or flavored with brandy; preserved in brandy.

BRANDISH (bran'dish), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRAN'DISH-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRANDISHED (bran'disht).] *I. vt.* Wave or flourish, as a sword. *II. vi.*

Be flourished about or waved. [Fr. *brandir*, *brandiss*; from O. Fr. *brand*, sword.]

BRAND-NEW (brand'nū), *a.* Perfectly new. (Vulgarly corrupted into *bran-new*.)

BRANDY (bran'dl), *n.* Spirit distilled from grapes or other fruit. [Formerly *brandywine*; from Dut. *brandewijn*; from *branden*, burn, distil, and *wijn*, wine.]

BRANNY (bran'1), *a.* Containing or resembling bran.

BRANT (brant),

BRENT (brent),

n. Zool. Species of small goose the *Branta bernicla*, of the Atlantic coast of N. America. Also

called *brand-goose* and *brent-goose*. [Properly from **BRAND**, in the compound **BRAND-GOOSE**.]

BRASH (brash), *n.* 1. *Geol.* Angular fragments of stone, derived from a subjacent rock. 2. Fragmentary mass of any kind; rubble. 3. *Pathol.* Eruption on the skin; rash. [Fr. *brèche*.]

BRASH (brash), *a.* Hasty in temper; impetuous; irascible. [Dut. *barsch*, impetuous.]

BRASH (brash), *a.* Brittle; fragile; frail. [Celt. *bresk*, *brusk*, fragile.]

BRASIER (brā'zhēr), *n.* Worker in brass. [From **BRASS**.]

BRASS (brās), *n.* 1. Alloy of copper and zinc. 2. Effrontery; impudence.—*Brass band*, band of musicians performing upon brass instruments, [A. S. *bræs*.]

BRASSINESS (brās'1-nes), *n.* Quality of being brassy.

BRASSY (brās'1), *a.* 1. Made of or covered with brass. 2. Resembling brass. 3. Brazen-faced; impudent. 4. Cheap; debased.

BRAT (brat), *n.* 1. Child's bib. 2. Child. [Gael. *brat*, apron, rag.]

BRAVADO (brā-vā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **BRAVA'DOS** or **BRAVA'DOES**.] 1. Arrogant menace; swagger. 2. Swaggerer. [Sp.]

BRAVE (brāv), *a.* [*Comp.* **BRA'VE**; *superl.* **BRA'VEST**.] 1. Courageous; intrepid; high-spirited; fearless. 2. Gallant; noble. 3. Excellent; fine. 4. Showy; grand. [Fr., from It. *bravo*, brave.]

SYN. Daring; dauntless; doughty; valiant; courageous; bold; gallant; chivalrous. **ANT.** Cowardly; timid.

BRAVE (brāv), *n.* Daring man; Indian warrior.

BRAVE (brāv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRA'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAVED** (brāvd).] 1. Meet or face with courage and fortitude; defy; dare. 2. Present a boastful show of.

BRAVELY (brāv'il), *adv.* Courageously; heroically; gallantly; finely.

BRAVERY (brā'vēr-1), *n.* [*pl.* **BRA'VERIES**.]



Brant.

1. State or quality of being brave. 2. Act of braving.

BRAVO (brā'vō or brā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* **BRA'VOS** or **BRA'VOES**.] 1. Darling villain; hired assassin; brigand. 2. Exclamation of applause, signifying bravely or well done.

BRAVO (brā'vō), *interj.* Well done. [It.]

BRAVURA (brā-vō'ra), *n.* *Music.* 1. Passage of considerable spirit. 2. Dashing style of performance. [It., bravery, spirit.]

BRAWL (brəl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BRAWL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAWLED** (brəld).] Quarrel noisily. [Etym. doubtful. Allied to **BRAG**.]

BRAWL (brəl), *n.* Noisy quarrel; row.

BRAWLER (brəl'ēr), *n.* One who brawls.

BRAWN (brən), *n.* 1. Muscle; thick flesh, especially boar's flesh. 2. Muscular strength. [From root of Ger. *braten*, roast.]

BRAWNY (brən'1), *a.* Muscular; hardy; strong.

BRAXY (braks'1), *n.* Inflammatory disease of sheep. [**BRASH**.]

BRAY (brā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAYED** (brād).] Pound or grind small; pulverize by pounding or rubbing. [From root of **BREAK**.]

BRAY (brā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BRAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAYED** (brād).] I. *vt.* Utter with a harsh or grating sound. II. *vi.* Make a harsh, dissonant sound, like the bray of a donkey. [O. Fr. *braire*, bray.]

BRAY (brā), *n.* Cry of a donkey; any similar harsh dissonant sound.

BRAING (brā'ing), *n.* Loud but senseless clamor.

BRAZE (brāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAZED** (brāzd).] 1. Cover or ornament with brass. 2. Solder with an alloy of brass and zinc. [A. S. *bræs*, brass.]

BRAZEN (brā'zn), *a.* 1. Made of or like brass. 2. Impudent; shameless. [A. S. *bræscn*.]

BRAZEN (brā'zn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRA'ZENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRAZENED** (brā'znd).] Carry through with effrontery or impudence.

BRAZEN-FACE (brā'zn-fās), *n.* One who acts with effrontery; shameless person.

BRAZEN-FACED (brā'zn-fāst), *a.* Bold to excess; impudent; shameless.

BRAZENLY (brā'zn-ll), *adv.* In a bold shameless manner.

BRAZENNESS (brā'zn-nes), *n.* Quality of being brazen.

BRAZIER (brā'zhēr), *n.* Open pan for burning charcoal. [From Fr. *braise*, live coal.]

BRAZIL (brā-zil'), **UNITED STATES OF.** Republic in S. America. Area 3,292,000 sq. m.

BRAZILIAN (brā-zil'yan), *n.* Native of Brazil, in South America.

BRAZIL-NUT (brā-zil'nut),



Pedro II., Emperor of Brazil. Born 1825 —died 1891.

n. Nut of a triangular shape, having a hard wrinkled shell, and a delicious creamy-white kernel, which soon becomes rancid. It is the seed of the tree *Bertholetia excelsa*, of Brazil.

BREACH (brēch), *n.* 1. Break or opening. 2. Breaking, as of a law, contract, etc. 3. Quarrel. 4. Injury; fracture; rupture. [A. S. *brece*, a breaking.]

SYN. Cleft; rift; rent; chasm; aperture; split; infraction; violation; infringement; dispute; quarrel; contention; difference; separation; misunderstanding. **ANT.** Integrity; healing; reconciliation.

BREACH (brēch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BREACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREACHED** (brēcht).] Make a breach or opening in, as a wall.

BREACHY (brēch'ī), *a.* 1. Full of breaches. 2. Apt to make breaches, as cattle in fences.

BREAD (bred), *n.* 1. Food made of flour or meal baked. 2. Food in general. 3. Livelihood.

BREAD (bred), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREAD'ED**.] *Cookery.* Cover with grated dry bread, or with bread-crumbs.

BREAD-CRUMB (bred'krum), *n.* One of the small pieces formed by crumbling bread.

BREAD-FRUIT (bred'-frōt), *n.* Fruit of a tree of the South Sea Islands, which when roasted is said to resemble bread.

BREADSTUFF (bred'-stuf), *n.* Cereals or flour that can be converted into bread.

BREADTH (bredth), *n.* 1. Extent from side to side; width. 2. Piece of fabric of its regular width. 3. Liberality, in views and opinions. [From A. S. root of **BROAD**.]

BREADTHWISE (bredth'wīz), *adv.* In the direction of the breadth.

BREAD-WINNER (bred'win-ēr), *n.* Member of a family whose earnings support it.

BREAK (brāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BREAK'ING**; *p.t.* **BROKE** (brōk); *p.p.* **BROKEN** (brō'kn).] **I. vt.** 1. Part by force; rupture. 2. Tame; subdue. 3. Weaken; impair. 4. Make bankrupt. 5. Act contrary to; violate. 6. Interrupt. 7. Make a first disclosure of. **II. vi.** 1. Go to pieces; burst. 2. Start suddenly; burst forth; appear. 3. Change suddenly. 4. Decline. 5. Discontinue friendly relations. 6. Fall financially; become insolvent or bankrupt. 7. Lose health or strength. 8. Lessen the force of. [A. S. *breca*n.]

SYN. Split; rend; sever; crash; crack; fracture; shatter; smash; batter; violate; infringe; transgress; demolish; destroy; tame; subdue; impair; weaken; enervate;

bankrupt. **ANT.** Mend; observe; restore; repair; reconstruct; recuperate.

BREAK (brāk), *n.* 1. Act of breaking. 2. Opening; breach. 3. Start; change. 4. Interruption. 5. Kind of heavy carriage. 5. *Elec.* Any lack of conducting continuity in a circuit.

BREAKABLE (brāk'a-bl), *a.* Susceptible of being broken; fragile.

BREAKAGE (brāk'āj), *n.* 1. Act of breaking. 2. State of being broken. 3. Damage done to goods by being broken. 4. Allowance for articles broken during transportation or use.

BREAKDOWN (brāk'down), *n.* 1. Collapse. 2. Noisy shuffling dance.

BREAKER (brāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which breaks. 2. Wave that breaks on rocks or the shore—usually in the plural.

BREAKFAST (brek'fast), *n.* First meal of the day. [**BREAK** and **FAST**.]

BREAKFAST (brek'fast), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BREAK'FASTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREAK'FASTED**.] **I. vt.** Furnish with breakfast. **II. vi.** Take breakfast.

BREAKING (brāk'ing), *n.* 1. Act of fracturing. 2. Act of coming forth suddenly.—*Breaking in.* 1. Act of bursting suddenly in upon. 2. Act or process of taming.—*Breaking out,* eruption.

BREAKMAN (brāk'man), *n.* [*pl.* **BREAK'MEN**.] Same as **BRAKEMAN**.

BREAKNECK (brāk'nek), **I. a.** Likely to cause a broken neck; reckless. **II. n.** 1. Fall in which the neck is broken. 2. Steep place endangering the neck.

BREAKUP (brāk'up), *n.* Termination; dispersion.

BREAKWATER (brāk'wə-tēr), *n.* Barrier at the entrance of a harbor to break the force of the waves.

BREAM (brēm), *n.* European fresh-water fish of the carp family. [Fr. *brême*.]

BREAM (brēm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BREAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREAMED** (brēmd).] *Naut.* Burn off (the seaweed, ooze, etc.), from a ship's bottom. [**BROOM**.]

BREAST (brest), *n.* 1. Front of the body between the neck and the abdomen. 2. Bosom. 3. Seat of the emotions. 4. Front or forepart of anything. [A. S. *breōst*.]

BREAST (brest), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BREAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREAST'ED**.] 1. Bear the breast against; oppose manfully; buffet; stem. 2. Cover or protect with the breast; brood.

BREASTBONE (brest'bōn), *n.* Flat bone of the breast; sternum.

BREASTFAST (brest'fàst), *n.* *Naut.* Large rope to confine a ship sidewise to a wharf or quay, or to another ship.

BREASTHOOK (brest'hōk), *n.* *Naut.* Thick piece of timber, shaped like a knee, placed across the stem of a vessel to strengthen the forepart.

BREASTPIN (brest'pin), *n.* Scarf-pin; brooch.



Bread-fruit.

BREASTPLATE (brest'plāt), *n.* Plate or piece of armor for the breast.

BREAST-PLOW (brest'plow), *n.* Kind of small plow propelled by the hands, used to cut or pare turf.

BREASTWHEEL (brest'hwēl), *n.* Waterwheel which receives the water at the level of its axls.

BREASTWORK (brest'würk), *n.* Fort. Defensive work of earth or other materials breast-high.

BREATH (breth), *n.* 1. Air drawn into, and then expelled from, the lungs. 2. Power of breathing; life. 3. Time occupied by once breathing. 4. Very slight breeze. 5. Single respiration. 6. Word; rumor. [A. S. *bræth*.]

BREATHABLE (brēth'ā-bl), *a.* That can be breathed; fit to be breathed.

BREATHE (brēth), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BREATH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREATHED** (brēthd).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw in and expel breath or air from the lungs. 2. Take breath; rest; pause. 3. Live. 4. Move softly, as a zephyr; exhale. II. *vt.* 1. Draw in and expel from the lungs, as air. 2. Infuse. 3. Give out as breath. 4. Utter softly. 5. Keep in breath; exercise. 6. Set in motion or act upon with the breath. 7. Put out of breath; exhaust. 8. Whisper. 9. Declare or express; manifest. 10. Utter privately.

BREATHER (brēth'ēr), *n.* 1. One who breathes, or lives. 2. That which puts out of breath or exhausts. 3. Walk, drive or athletic turn to improve the respiration.

BREATHING (brēth'ing), *n.* 1. Act of respiration. 2. Aspiration. 3. Respite. 4. Gentle breeze. 5. Inspiration. 6. Exercise. 7. Words spoken; utterance. 8. An aspirate. 9. Breathing place; vent.

BREATHLESS (breth'les), *a.* 1. Out of breath. 2. Unable to breathe. 3. Without breath; dead.

BRECCIA (brech'yā), *n.* Rock composed of agglutinated angular fragments of the same or different rock. [It., from Fr. *brèche*, breach.]

BRED (bred), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **BREED**.

BREECH (brēch), *n.* 1. Lower part of the body behind. 2. Hinder part of anything, as of a gun. [A. S. *brec*. See **BREECHES**.]

BREECH (brēch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BREECH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREECHED** (brēcht).] 1. Put into breeches. 2. Fit with a breech, as a gun. 3. Connect by a breeching.

BREECH-BLOCK (brēch'blok), *n.* Block which closes the priming-hole of a breech-loading cannon.

BREECHCLOTH (brēch'klāth), *n.* Cloth worn round the breech.

BREECHES (brich'ez), *n.pl.* Garment worn by men on the lower part of the body; trousers; pantaloons. [A. S. *brēc*, pl. of *brec*. See **BREECH**.]

BREECHES-BUOY (brich'ez-bol), *n.* Life-buoy

having a pair of canvas breeches attached, for carrying a person along a life-line from a wrecked vessel to the shore.

BREECHING (brēch'ing), *n.* 1. Part of a harness which passes round the haunches of a horse. 2. *Naut.* Ropes with which a cannon is lashed to the sides of a ship to prevent its recoil. 3. Whipping; spanking.

BREECH-LOADER (brēch'lōd-ēr), *n.* Gun loaded by introducing the charge at the breech.

BREECH-LOADING (brēch'lōd-ing), *a.* Made to be loaded at the breech.

BREECH-PIN (brēch'pin), *n.* Plug which closes the rear end of the bore of a firearm barrel.

BREED (brēd), *v.* [*p.p.* **BREED'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Procreate; beget; generate; produce. 2. Be the source of; cause; engender; occasion. 3. Educate; train; bring up. 4. Manage, as the breeding of animals. 5. Cherish; nourish; foster. 6. Contrive; plot; hatch. II. *vi.* 1. Produce offspring. 2. Be produced, generated or formed; have birth. 3. Raise a breed; propagate. 4. Be the birth-place of animate beings. [A. S. *brēdan*, from *brōd*, brood.]

BREED (brēd), *n.* 1. That which is bred; offspring. 2. Subdivision of species; stock; strain; variety; kind.

BREEDER (brēd'ēr), *n.* 1. That which breeds. 2. One who manages the breeding of animals as of cattle or horses.

BREEDING (brēd'ing), *n.* 1. Act of bearing or producing. 2. Nurture; education; training; bringing up. 3. Deportment; manners.

BREEZE (brēz), *n.* 1. Gentle gale; light wind. 2. Slight disturbance or quarrel. 3. Flutter of excitement. [Fr. *brise*, northeast wind.]

BREEZE (brēz), **BREEZE-FLY** (brēz'fli), *n.* Stinging fly; gad-fly; bot-fly. [A. S. *breosa*.]

BREEZE (brēz), *n.* 1. Refuse cinders used in the burning of bricks. 2. Sweepings. [Fr. *briser*, break.]

BREEZELESS (brēz'les), *a.* Undisturbed by any breeze; calm; still.

BREEZY (brēz'i), *a.* 1. Windy; found with or subject to breezes. 2. Lively; brisk; animated.

BREMEN (brem'en; Ger. brā'men), *n.* Free city in Germany; seaport. Area 99 sq. m.

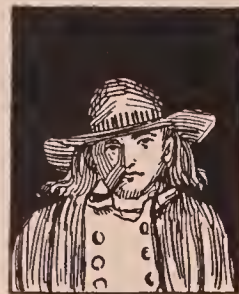
BRENT (brent), *n.* Same as **BRANT**.

BRESLAU (bres'low), *n.* City in Prussia.


BREST (brest), *n.* Seaport in France.

BRETHREN (breth'ren), *n.pl.* Brothers; specifically, fellow-members of a society or brotherhood.

BRETON (bret'un), I. *n.* 1. Native of Brittany or Bretagne, ancient province of France. 2. Language of



Breton.

- the Bretons. II. *a.* Relating to Brittany or to the Bretons.
- BREVE** (brēv), *n.* 1. *Music.* Note of time equal to two semibreves. 2. *Print.* Curved mark [˘] sometimes used over a vowel to indicate a particular sound of the letter, usually its short sound. 3. *Old Eng. Law.* A judicial writ or precept. [It., from L. *brevis*, short.]
- BREVET** (bre-vet'), I. *n.* Military commission giving an officer higher rank than that for which he receives pay. II. *a.* Taking rank by brevet; brevetted. [Fr.]
- BREVET** (bre-vet'), *vt.* [pr.p. **BREVET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREVET'TED**.] Confer rank upon by brevet.
- BREVETCY** (bre-vet'si), *n.* Rank held by brevet.
- BREVI-**, *stem.* Short. [L. *brevis*, short.]
- BREVIARY** (brē'vi-ār-i), *n.* [pl. **BRE'VIARIES**.] 1. Abridgment. 2. Book containing the daily service of the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr. *bréviaire*.]
- BREVIER** (brē-vēr'), *n.* Type between bourgeois and minion; 9 lines to inch.
 This line is in Brevier.
- BREVIPED** (brev'i-ped), *a. Zool.* Short-legged. [Fr. *brèvipède*; from L. *brevis*, short, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]
- BREVIPENNATE** (brev-i-pen'āt), *a. Zool.* Having short wings. [**BREVI-** and **PENNATE**.]
- BREVIROSTRATE** (brev-i-ros'trāt), *a. Zool.* Having a short bill. [**BREVI-** and **ROSTRATE**.]
- BREVITY** (brev'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **BREV'ITIES**.] 1. Shortness of time or duration. 2. Conciseness or briefness of speech or composition. [L. *brevitas*, from *brevis*, short.]
- BREW** (brö), *v.* [pr.p. **BREW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BREWED** (bröd).] I. *vt.* 1. Prepare (a liquor), as from malt and other materials. 2. Conceive; plot. 3. Concoct. II. *vi.* 1. Perform the operation of brewing. 2. Be gathering or forming. [A. S. *breowan*.]
- BREW** (brö), *n.* Liquor brewed; brewage.
- BREWAGE** (brö'aj), *n.* That which is brewed; liquor produced by brewing; concoction; plot.
- BREWER** (brö'ēr), *n.* One who brews.
- BREWERY** (brö'ēr-i), *n.* Place for brewing.
- BREWHOUSE** (brö'hows), *n.* Brewery.
- BREWING** (brö'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of making malt liquor. 2. Quantity of liquor brewed at once. 3. Gathering of storm-clouds.
- BREWIS** (brö'is), *n.* Bread soaked in boiling fat, hot milk, or the like. [A. S. *briwas*, broth.]
- BRIAR** (brī'ar), *n.* Same as **BRIER**.
- BRIAREUS** (brī-ā're-us), *n. Greek Myth.* A giant with fifty heads and a hundred hands; son of Uranus.
- BRIBABLE** (brī'ba-bl), *a.* Capable of being bribed.

- BRIBE** (brib), *n.* 1. Reward or consideration of any kind given or offered to any one corruptly, with a view to influence his judgment or conduct. 2. That which seduces or allures. [Fr., originally meaning piece of bread, from *brea*, break.]
- BRIBE** (brib), *v.* [pr.p. **BRI'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRIBED** (bribd).] I. *vt.* Give a bribe to; influence by a bribe. II. *vi.* Engage in bribing; be guilty of bribery.
- BRIBERY** (brī'bēr-i), *n.* Crime of giving or taking a bribe or bribes.
- BRIC-A-BRAC** (brik'a-brak), *n.* Articles of vertu; curious ornamental objects. [Fr.]
- BRICK** (brik), I. *n.* 1. Oblong or square piece of burned clay. 2. Anything in the shape of a brick. Gold and silver of the mines are molded into the form of bricks, and are known as gold or silver *bricks*. [See **GOLD-BRICK**.] 3. Bricks collectively. 4. Colloquially, a good fellow. [Fr. *brique*.]
- BRICK** (brik), *vt.* [pr.p. **BRICK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRICKED** (brikt).] Lay or construct with bricks.
- BRICKBAT** (brik'bat), *n.* Piece of a brick.
- BRICKDUST** (brik'dust), *n.* Dust arising from pounded bricks.
- BRICK-KILN** (brik'kil), *n.* Kiln or furnace in which bricks are burned or baked.
- BRICKLAYER** (brik'lā-ēr), *n.* One whose trade or business is to lay bricks; brickmason.
- BRICKLAYING** (brik'lā-ing), *n.* Art or trade of building with bricks.
- BRICKMAKER** (brik'mā-kēr), *n.* One whose trade or business is to make bricks.
- BRICK-NOGGING** (brik'nog-ing), *n.* Brickwork filled in between timber framing.
- BRICKWORK** (brik'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Structure formed of bricks. 2. Laying of bricks.
- BRICKYARD** (brik'yārd), *n.* Enclosure or place where bricks are made.
- BRIDAL** (brī'dal), I. *n.* Marriage feast; wedding. II. *a.* Belonging to a bride or a wedding; nuptial.
- BRIDE** (brid), *n.* 1. Woman about to be married. 2. Woman newly married. [A. S. *bryd*.]
- BRIDECAKE** (brid'kāk), **BRIDESCAKE** (brīdz'-kāk), *n.* Rich cake for distribution among the friends of the bride and bridegroom at a wedding.
- BRIDEGROOM** (brīd'gröm), *n.* Man newly married, or about to be married. [A. S. *bryd*, bride, and *guma*, man.]
- BRIDESMAID** (brīdz'mād), *n.* Unmarried woman or girl who attends on the bride at a wedding.
- BRIDEWELL** (brīd'wel), *n.* Prison; jail; lock-up; house of correction. [From a palace near *St. Bride's well*, in London, which was turned into a penitentiary.]
- BRIDGE** (brīj), *n.* 1. Structure raised across a river, etc. 2. Any similar structure. 3. Form

of whist, in which the game consists of 30 points, obtained by tricks alone.—*Electric bridge*, device for readily measuring an unknown electric resistance.

BRIDGE (brɪdʒ), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRIDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIDGED (brɪdʒd).] 1. Build a bridge over. 2. Establish a passage across; span. 3. Delay or detain by turning a bridge.

BRIDGEBOARD (brɪdʒ'bɔːrd), *n. Arch.* Notched board on which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

BRIDGING (brɪdʒɪŋ), *n. Arch.* Short cross-pieces connecting adjacent floor-joints to prevent lateral deflection.

BRIDGE-WORK (brɪdʒ'wɜːrk), *n. Dentistry.* Insertion of several teeth without the use of a plate.

BRIDLE (brɪdl), *n.* 1. Head-gear by means of which a horse's movements are controlled. 2. Any curb or restraint. [*A. S. bridel.*]

BRIDLE (brɪdl), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRIDLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIDLED (brɪdld).] I. *vt.* 1. Put a bridle on. 2. Check; curb; restrain; control. II. *vi.* Hold up the head and draw in the chin in real or affected pride or scorn.

BRIDLE-HAND (brɪdl-hand), *n.* Hand that holds the bridle in riding on horseback; the left hand.

BRIDLE-PATH (brɪdl-paθ), *n.* Path sufficiently wide to allow of the passage of a horse, though not of a carriage.

BRIDLER (brɪdlɜː), *n.* One who bridles.

BRIDLE-REIN (brɪdl-rān), *n.* Rein passing from the hand to the bit, or from the check-hook to the bit; or, in wagon-harness, from the top of the hames to the bit.

BRIDOON (brɪ-dōn'), *n.* Snaffle-bit and rein used in military equipments in connection with a curb-bit which has its own rein. [*Fr. bridon.*]

BRIEF (brɪf), I. *a.* 1. Short in duration; not lasting. 2. Concise in language; succinct. II. *n.* 1. Short account of a client's case for the instruction of counsel. 2. Short statement of any kind. [*Fr. bref—L. brevis, -short.*]

SYN. Short; limited; concise; condensed; succinct; summary; compendious; laconic; terse; transitory; transient; fleeting; short-lived. **ANT.** Long; lengthy; protracted; prolix; diffuse.

BRIEF (brɪf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRIEF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIEFED (brɪft).] Make an abridgment, abstract, or brief of; epitomize.

BRIEFLESS (brɪf'les), *a.* 1. Having no brief. 2. Without a client.

BRIEFLY (brɪf'li), *adv.* In a brief manner.

BRIEFNESS (brɪf'nes), *n.* Quality of being brief.

BRIER (brɪ'ɜː), *n.* 1. Prickly shrub. 2. Wild rose. [*A. S. brēr, thorn.*]

BRIER-ROOT (brɪ'ɜː-rɒt), *n.* Root of the white heath, used for making pipe bowls.

BRIG (brɪg), *n.* Two-masted, square-rigged vessel. [Shortened from BRIGANTINE.]

BRIGADE (brɪ-gād'), *n.* Body of troops consisting of two or more regiments. [*Fr.*]

BRIGADE (brɪ-gād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRIGA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIGA'DED.] Form into brigades.

BRIGADIER (brɪg-ə-dēr'),
BRIGADIER-GENERAL

(jen'ēr-əl), *n.* General in command of a brigade.

BRIGAND (brɪg'and), *n.* Robber, free-booter. [*Fr.; from It. brigante; from briga, strife.*]

BRIGANDAGE (brɪg'and-əj), *n.* Plundering; systematic robbery.

BRIGANTINE (brɪg'ən-tɪn), *n.* Small, light vessel or brig. [From BRIGAND, because such a vessel was used by pirates.]

BRIGHT (brɪt), *a.* [*comp.* BRIGHT'ER; *superl.* BRIGHT'EST.] 1. Shining; full of light; luminous. 2. Clear; unclouded. 3. Resplendent with beauty or charms. 4. Quick-witted; clever; promising. 5. Of brilliant colors; gay. 6. Cheerful; gay; happy; joyful. 7. Illustrious; noble; celebrated.

SYN. Shining; splendid; luminous; brilliant; resplendent; effulgent; refulgent; glittering; glistening; radiant; lustrous; flashing; sparkling; gleaming; beaming; clear; transparent; lucid; limpid; pellucid; translucent; illustrious; famous; glorious; auspicious; promising. **ANT.** Obscure; dull; dead; muddy; cloudy; gloomy; ignominious.

BRIGHTEN (brɪt'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRIGHT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIGHTENED (brɪt'nd).] I. *vt.* Make bright or brighter; make cheerful. II. *vi.* Grow bright or brighter; clear up.

BRIGHTLY (brɪt'li), *adv.* Brilliantly; clearly; splendidly.

BRIGHTNESS (brɪt'nes), *n.* Quality of being bright.

BRIGHTON (brɪ'tun), *n.* Principal watering-place in England, on the Channel.

BRILL (brɪl), *n.* White-spotted fish of the turbot kind.

BRILLANTE (brɪl-lan'tā), *adv. Music.* In a gay and lively manner; brilliantly. [*It.*]

BRILLIANCE (brɪl'yans), **BRILLIANCY** (brɪl'yən-sɪ), *n.* Quality of being brilliant.

BRILLIANT (brɪl'yant), I. *a.* Sparkling; splendid. II. *n.* 1. Diamond of the finest cut. 2. *Print.* Size of type smaller than diamond; 3½ point. [*Fr. brillier, to shine.*]

 This line is set in Brilliant.



Top view. Side view. Back view.
Brilliant with 58 faces.

BRILLIANTINE (bril'yān-tēn), *n.* 1. Rich dress-fabric, resembling alpaca, and finished on both sides. 2. Oily cosmetic for the hair.

BRILLIANTLY (bril'yānt-li), *adv.* In a brilliant manner.

BRILLIANTNESS (bril'yānt-nes), *n.* Quality of being brilliant.

BRIM (brim), *n.* 1. Brink of a river or lake. 2. Upper edge of a vessel. 3. Projecting rim around a hollow, as in a hat. [A. S.]

BRIM (brim), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRIM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRIMMED (brimd).] I. *vt.* Fill to the brim. II. *vi.* Be full to the brim.

BRIMFUL (brim'fəl), *a.* Full to the brim; completely full.

BRIMLESS (brim'les), *a.* Having no brim.

BRIMMED (brimd), *a.* 1. With a brim. 2. Up to the brim.

BRIMMER (brim'ēr), *n.* Bowl or cup full to the brim; glass brimful.

BRIMMING (brim'ing), *a.* Full to the top or brim.

BRIMSTONE (brim'stōn), *n.* Sulphur. [From A. S. *byrnan*, burn, and **STONE**.]

BRINDED (brin'ded), **BRINDLED** (brin'dld), *a.* Marked with spots or streaks. [From **BRANDED**.]

BRINE (brin), *n.* Salt-water; sea. [A. S. *byrnan*, burn.]

BRINE (brin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRINED (brind).] Steep in brine.

BRING (bring), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROUGHT (brəʊt).] 1. Cause to come; lead; draw. 2. Bear; convey; carry. 3. Fetch; procure; produce. 4. Prevail upon. 5. Help on; guide; conduct. [A. S. *bringan*.]

SYN. Fetch; procure; adduce; import; cause; secure; induce. **ANT.** Export; remove; abstract; subtract; exclude; debar; transport.

BRINGER (bring'ēr), *n.* One who or that which brings.

BRINISH (brī-nish), *a.* Like brine; salty.

BRINK (bringk), *n.* Edge or border of a steep place or of a river.

BRINY (brin'ī), *a.* Pertaining to brine or the sea; salt.

BRIO (brē'ō), **CON BRIO** (kon brē'ō). *Music.* Animatedly; with spirit. [It.]

BRISBANE (briz'bān), *n.* Capital of Queensland, Australia.

BRISEIS (brī-sē'is), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Slave girl, Hippodamia, daughter of Briseus, whose fatal beauty was the cause of the strife between Achilles and Agamemnon.

BRISK (brisk), *a.* Lively; rapid; effervescing. [From root of Fr. *brusque*.]

BRISK (brisk), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRISK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRISKED (briskt).] I. *vt.* Render sprightly; enliven; animate. II. *vi.* Brighten up; become brisk.

BRISKET (brisk'et), *n.* 1. Breast of an animal. 2. Part of breast next to ribs. [O. E. *brusket*.]

BRISKLY (brisk'li), *adv.* Actively; with life and spirit.

BRISKNESS (brisk'nes), *n.* Liveliness; vivacity.

BRISTLE (bris'l), *n.* Short, stiff hair, as of swine. [A. S. *byrst*.]

BRISTLE (bris'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRIS'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRISTLED (bris'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Erect in bristles. 2. Raise, as in pride, courage, or rage. 3. Cover or furbish with bristles. II. *vi.* 1. Stand erect as bristles. 2. Stand thick and close together as bristles do. 3. Show pride, indignation, or scorn.

BRISTLED (bris'ld), *a.* 1. Covered with bristles. 2. Standing erect as bristles.

BRISTLINESS (bris'il-nes), *n.* State of being bristly.

BRISTLY (bris'li), *a.* 1. Set with bristles. 2. Of the nature of bristles.

BRISTOL (bris'tul), *n.* Seaport in England.

BRISTOL-BOARD (bris'tul-bōrd), *n.* Fine smooth cardboard. [*Bristol*, in England.]

BRITAIN (brit'an), *n.* Same as **GREAT BRITAIN**.

BRITANNIA (bri-tan'ī-a), *n.* Alloy of tin, antimony, zinc, and copper.

BRITANNIC (bri-tan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain.

BRITICISM (brit'ī-sizm), *n.* Word or phrase peculiar to and characteristic of the British people.

BRITISH (brit'ish), *a.* Pertaining to Great Britain or its people.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (cō-lum'bi-a). Province in Canada. Area 310,191 sq. m.

BRITISH HONDURAS (hon-dō'ras). English colony in Central America. Area 7,562 sq. m.

BRITON (brit'un), *n.* Native of Great Britain.

BRITTLE (brit'l), *a.* Easily broken. [A. S. *breotan*, break.]

BRITZSKA (brits'ka), *n.* Open four-wheeled carriage, having a calash top and space for reclining when on a journey. [Russ.]


BROACH (brōch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BROACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROACHED ('rōcht).] 1. Pierce. 2. Tap; open up; begin. 3. Suggest; publish first. 4. *Naut.* Turn a vessel to windward. [Fr. *brocher*, pierce.]

BROACH (brōch), *n.* 1. Pointed or penetrating instrument; awl. 2. Boring instrument; reamer. 3. Same as **BROOCH**.

BROACHER (brōch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who broaches; first publisher; suggester. 2. Spit for roasting meat.

BROAD (brəd), *a.* [*Comp.* BROAD'ER; *superl.* BROAD'EST.] 1. Wide; large; free; open. 2. Comprehensive; liberal. 3. Coarse; indelicate. [A. S. *brād*.]

BROAD (brəd), *n.* Broad part of anything.

BROAD-ARROW (brəd'ar-ō), *n.* Mark formed by three lines broader at one end than the other, meeting together in a point, thus:  It is stamped or cut on all English government property or stores.

BROADAX, BROADAXE (brəd'aks), *n.* 1. Ax with a broad edge and short handle. 2. Battle-ax.

BROADBILL (brəd'bil), *n.* 1. Zool. Species of wild duck, the *Anas clypeata*; shoveler. 2. Spoonbill, the *Platalea leucorodia*.

BROADBRIM (brəd'brim), *n.* 1. Hat with a broad brim. 2. Quaker or Friend.

BROAD-BRIMMED (brəd'brimd), *a.* Having a broad brim.

BROADCAST (brəd'kást), *I. n.* Sowing of seed at large by hand. *II. a.* Sown by the hand at large; widely scattered. *III. adv.* By scattering at large or widely.

BROADCAST (brəd'kást), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BROADCASTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BROADCAST** or **BROADCASTED**.] Sow broadcast.

BROADCLOTH (brəd'kləθ), *n.* Fine, smooth woolen cloth, commonly made double width, a yard and a half.

BROADEN (brəd'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BROADENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BROADENED** (brəd'nd).] *I. vt.* Make broad or broader. *II. vi.* Grow broad.

BROAD-GAGE (brəd'gāj), *a.* Noting a railroad whose width between the rails is four feet eight and a half inches or more.

BROAD-HORNED (brəd'hərnd), *a.* Having wide-spread horns.

BROADISH (brəd'ish), *a.* Rather broad.

BROADLY (brəd'li), *adv.* In a broad manner.

BROADNESS (brəd'nes), *n.* Quality of being broad.

BROAD-SEAL (brəd'sēl), *n.* Official seal of a nation or state.

BROADSIDE (brəd'sid), *n.* 1. Side of a ship. 2. All the guns on one side of a ship of war, or their simultaneous discharge. 3. Sheet of paper printed on one side.

BROADSWORD (brəd'sōrd), *n.* Sword with a broad blade.

BROB (brob), *n.* *Carp.* Peculiar form of spike driven alongside a timber which makes a butt-joint against another, to prevent the former from slipping. [Gael. *brog*, probe.]

BROCADE (bro-kād'), *n.* Silk stuff in which figures are wrought. [From root of **BROACH**.]

BROCADED (bro-kā'ded), *a.* 1. Worked brocade-like. 2. Dressed in brocade.

BROCADE (brō'kaj), *n.* Same as **BROKERAGE**.

BROCARD (brok'ard), *n.* Accepted maxim or principle. [*Burkhard*, a compiler of ecclesiastical canons.]

BROCATEL (brok'a-tel), *n.* 1. *Min.* Variegated calcareous stone. 2. Kind of coarse brocade. [Fr. *brocatelle*.]

BROCCOLI (brok'o-li), *n.* Common garden vegetable, the *Brassica oleracea*, differing from the cauliflower in having colored instead of white heads, and in having leaves of a deeper hue. [It., pl. of *broccolo*, sprout.]

BROCHURE (brō-shūr'), *n.* Pamphlet; brief composition. [Fr., from *brocher*, stitch.]

BROGAN (brō'gan), *n.* Stout, coarse shoe. [Gael., dim. of *brōg*, shoe.]

BROGUE (brōg), *n.* Coarse, rough shoe; brogan. [Gael. *brōg*, shoe.]

BROGUE (brōg), *n.* Dialectic pronunciation of English, especially that of the Irish. [Gael. *brōg*, shoe.]

BROIL (broil), *n.* Noisy quarrel. [Fr. *brouiller*, confuse.]

BROIL (broil), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BROILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BROILED** (broild).] *I. vt.* Cook over hot coals, generally upon a gridiron. *II. vi.* 1. Become cooked over hot coals. 2. Sweat with heat. [O. Fr. *bruiller*.]

BROKAGE (brō'kaj), *n.* Same as **BROKERAGE**.

BROKE (brōk), *v.* Past tense of **BREAK**.

BROKE (brōk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **BROKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BROKED** (brōkt).] Carry on or engage in the business of a broker. [From **BROKER**.]

BROKEN (brō'kn), *a.* 1. Rent asunder; in pieces. 2. Infirm. 3. Humbled. 4. Trained. 5. Intermittent. 6. Rough; rugged; broken-up. 7. Unobserved; unkept. 8. Not fluent, as broken accents. 9. Disordered, as troops. 10. Unsettled, as broken weather.

BROKEN-DOWN (brō'kn-down), *a.* Wrecked; prostrated; disintegrated.

BROKEN-HEARTED (brō'kn-härt-ed), *a.* Crushed in spirit by grief or anxiety.

SYN. Disconsolate; inconsolable; comfortless; cheerless; weebegone; forlorn; desolate; heart-broken. ANT. Joyous; cheerful; merry; happy; gay; jovial; glad-some; blithe.

BROKER (brō'kēr), *n.* One who buys and sells for others, especially stocks and securities. [A. S. *brucan*, use.]

BROKERAGE (brō'kēr-aj), *n.* 1. Business of a broker. 2. Commission charged by a broker.

BROMA (brō'mə), *n.* Preparation of cacao. [Gr. *brōma*, food.]

BROMAL (brō'məl), *n.* *Chem.* Oily liquid of unpleasant odor and pungent taste, obtained by the action of dry bromine on absolute alcohol.

BROMATE (brō'māt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of bromic acid.

BROMIC (brō'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to bromine, especially in its higher valence.

BROMIDE (brō'mid or brō'mid), *n.* 1. *Chem.* Combination of bromide with a base. 2. Platitudinous person; see **SULPHIDE**. (Slang.)

BROMINE (brō'min), *n.* Element closely allied to iodine, so called from its smell. [Gr. *bromos*, bad odor.]

BROMISM (brō'mizm), *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid condition resulting from the excessive use of bromine.

BROMIZE (brō'miz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BROMIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BROMIZED** (brō'mizd).] *Photog.* Treat with bromine; as, to bromize a silvered plate.

BROMOFORM (brô'mo-farm), *n.* Compound of bromine and formyl, corresponding to chloroform. [BROMINE and FORMYL.]

BRONCHI (brong'ki), *n.pl. Anat.* 1. Any of the air-passages in the lungs, great or small. 2. The two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath, just before entering the lungs. [See BRONCHUS.]

BRONCHIA (brong'ki-ä), *n.pl.* Ramifications of the windpipe which carry air into the lungs. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe.]

BRONCHIAL (brong'ki-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the bronchia.

BRONCHITIS (brong-ki'tis), *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the bronchia.

BRONCHO, BRONCO (brong'kô), *n.* Small Mexican horse; mustang.

BRONCHOCELE (brong'ko-sēl), *n. Pathol.* Goiter. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe, and *kēlē*, swelling.]

BRONCHOPHONY (brong-kof'o-ni), *n. Med.* Loud, clear, ringing sound in the chest detected by auscultation. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe, and *phōnē*, sound.]

BRONCHOTOMY (brong-kot'o-mi), *n. Surg.* Incision into the windpipe. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe, and *tomē*, cutting.]

BRONCHUS (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* BRONCHI (brong'ki).] *Anat.* Either of the two great tubes into which the trachea divides beneath. [Gr. *bronchos*, windpipe.]

BRONCO (brong'kô), *n.* Same as BRONCHO.

BRONZE (bronz), *n.* 1. Mixture of copper and tin. 2. Anything cast in bronze. 3. Color of bronze. 4. Impudence. [Fr.]

BRONZE (bronz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BRON'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BRONZED (bronzd).] 1. Make like bronze in appearance or color. 2. Render hard or unfeeling; brazen.

BRONZY (bronz'i), *a.* Resembling bronze.

BROOCH (bröch or bröch), *n.* Ornamental pin for fastening an article of dress. [Fr. *broche*, spit.]

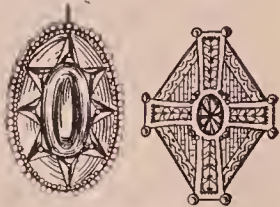
BROOD (bröd), *n.* 1. Hatch; the young birds hatched or bred at one time. 2. That which is bred; breed. 3. Offspring; progeny. 4. *Min.* Heterogeneous mixture. [A.S. *bröd*.]

BROOD (bröd), *v.* [*pr.p.* BROOD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROOD'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Sit over and cover, as a hen with her wings. 2. Meditate. 3. Cherish. II. *vi.* 1. Sit, as a hen in order to hatch, or to cover her young. 2. Meditate long and anxiously; be engrossed in thought or study.

BROOD (bröd), *a.* 1. Inclined to sit; sitting. 2. Kept for breeding.



Broncho.



Brooches.

BROOK (brøk), *n.* Small stream. [A. S. *broc*.]
BROOK (brøk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BROOK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROOKED (brøkt).] Bear; endure. [A. S. *brucan*, use, enjoy.]

BROOKLET (brøk'let), *n.* Little brook.

BROOKLYN (brøk'lin), *n.* Borough of New York City, on Long Island.

BROOM (bröm), *n.* 1. Wild evergreen shrub. 2. Brush with a long handle for sweeping floors, etc. [A. S. *brom*.]

BROOMCORN (bröm'karn), *n.* Variety of sorghum from the tufts of which brooms are made.

BROOMSTICK (bröm'stik), *n.* Handle of a broom.

BROOMY (bröm'i), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing broom.

BROTH (bräth), *n.* Water in which meat was boiled. [A. S., related to Ger. *bruehe*.]

BROTHEL (broth'el), *n.* Disreputable house. [A. S. *breðthan*, ruin.]

BROTHER (bruth'ēr), *n.* [*pl.* BROTH'ERS (by blood); BRETH'REN (of a community); *fem.* SISTER.] 1. Male born of the same parents. 2. One closely united with or resembling another. 3. Fellow-creature; fellow-member. [A. S. *broðhor*.]

BROTHERHOOD (bruth'ēr-hød), *n.* 1. State of being a brother. 2. Association of men for any purpose.

BROTHER-IN-LAW (bruth'ēr-in-lä), *n.* Brother of a husband or wife; a sister's husband.

BROTHERLY (bruth'ēr-li), *a.* Like a brother; kind; affectionate. [A. S. *broðhor*.]

BROWBEAT (brow'bēt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BROW'-BEATING; *p.t.* BROW'BEAT; *p.p.* BROW'-BEATEN.] Bear down with stern looks or speech; bully.

BROWN (brown), I. *a.* Of a dark or dusky color inclining to red or yellow.—*Brown study*, absent-minded reverie. II. *n.* Dark-reddish color. [A. S. *brūn*.]

BROWN (brown), *v.* [*pr.p.* BROWN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROW'NED (brownd).] I. *vt.* Make brown or dusky. II. *vi.* Become brown.

BROWNIE (brown'i), *n.* Kind of good-natured domestic spirit. [Sc.]

BROWNISH (brown'ish), *a.* Inclining to brown.

BROWNESS (brown'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being brown.

BROWNSTONE (brown'stön), *n.* Sandstone of a brown color, used in building.

BROWSE (browz), *n.* 1. Growing buds and twigs of trees and shrubs, used for fodder. 2. Act of browsing. [O. Fr. *broust*, sprout.]

BROWSE (browz), *v.* [*pr.p.* BROW'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BROWSED (browzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Feed upon, as browse; graze; nibble off. 2. Turn out to browse; pasture. II. *vi.* Feed on browse; graze.

BRUIN (brö'in), *n.* Bear, so called from its brown color. [A. S. *brūn*, brown.]

BRUISE (bröz), *v.* [*pr.p.* BRUIS'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. **BRUISED** (brözd).] **I. vt.** 1. Contuse; indent or discolor by the blow of something blunt and heavy. 2. Bray; pound; grind or crush into pieces. **II. vi.** Box; engage in a fistie encounter. [O. Fr. *bruiser*, break.]

SYN. Contuse; break; crush; pound; bray; pulverize; triturate. **ANT.** Heal; assuage; compound; amalgamate.

BRUISE (bröz), *n.* Hurt with a blunt or heavy instrument; contusion.

BRUISER (bröz'ër), *n.* 1. One who bruises; pugillst; ruffian. 2. Tool for grinding the specula of telescopes.

BRUIT (bröt), *n.* Something noised abroad; rumor; report. [Fr., noise.]

BRUIT (bröt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRUIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRUIT'ED**.] Noise abroad; report.

BRUMAL (brö'mäl), *a.* Belonging to winter. [Fr., from L. *bruma*, winter.]

BRUNETTE (brö-net'), *n.* Girl or woman of dark complexion, eyes and hair. [Fr.]

BRUNHILD (brun'hild), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A valkyr, condemned to matrimony for offending Odin.

BRUNSWICK (brunz'wik), *n.* 1. State of German Empire. 2. Capital of same.

BRUNT (brunt), *n.* Main heat or shock of an onset or contest; the force of a blow. [Related to **BURN**.]

BRUSH (brush), **I. n.** 1. Instrument for removing dust or dirt, made of bristles, twigs, or feathers. 2. Kind of hair-pencil used by painters. 3. Brushwood. 4. Skirmish or encounter. 5. Tail of a fox. 6. *Elec.* Strip of metal, bundle of wire, or slit plate of metal, etc., that bears on the commutator cylinder of the dynamo, and carries off the current generated. [Fr. *brosse*.]

BRUSH (brush), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BRUSH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRUSHED** (brusht).] **I. vt.** 1. Remove, as dust by means of a brush. 2. Paint, decorate, or renovate with a brush. 3. Set in motion or move as a brush. 4. Touch lightly or quickly, as in passing. **II. vi.** 1. Move lightly. 2. Skim.

BRUSHER (brush'ër), *n.* One who uses a brush.

BRUSHINESS (brush'l-nes), *n.* Quality of being brushy.

BRUSH-LIGHTNING (brush'lit-ning), *n.* Slowly rising variegated lightning displaying great irregularity.

BRUSH-WHEEL (brush'hwēl), *n.* *Mech.* One of the wheels used in light machinery to turn another wheel by means of bristles or brushes fixed to its circumference.

BRUSHWOOD (brush'wōd), *n.* 1. A growth of rough, close bushes; thicket. 2. Small branches cut for firewood, etc.

BRUSHY (brush'i), *a.* Resembling a brush; rough; shaggy.

BRUSQUE (brusk), *a.* Blunt; abrupt in manner. [Fr.]

BRUSQUENESS (brusk'nes), *n.* Abrupt or blunt manner.

BRUSSELS (brus'elz), *n.* Capital of Belgium.

BRUSSELS-CARPET (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* Kind of carpet made originally at Brussels. It is composed of linen thread and worsted, the latter forming the pattern, and is distinguished by a particular corded or ribbed appearance of its surface.

BRUSSELS-LACE (brus'elz-lās), *n.* Gossamer lace made at Brussels, from a superior quality of flax peculiar to that locality.

BRUSSELS-SPROUTS (brus'elz-sprowtz), *n.* Small sprouts or heads, each a perfect cabbage in miniature, springing from the stalks of a species of cabbage, originally from Brussels in Belgium.

BRUTAL (brö'täl), *a.* 1. Sensual; coarse; unrefined. 2. Cruel; inhuman; unfeeling; savage.

SYN. Brutish; bestial; beastly; carnal; gross; fiendish; savage; ferocious; cruel; merciless; ruthless; barbarous; bloody; bloodthirsty. **ANT.** Self-controlled; refined; intelligent; civilized; humane.

BRUTALITY (brö-täl'i-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **BRUTALITIES**.] 1. Quality of being brutal. 2. Brutal act.

BRUTALIZATION (brö-täl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of making brutal.

BRUTALIZE (brö'täl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRU'TALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRUTALIZED** (brö'täl-izd).] 1. Make brutal. 2. Treat brutally.

BRUTALLY (brö'täl-i), *adv.* In a brutal manner.

BRUTE (bröt), **I. a.** 1. Inanimate; unintelligent; unconscious. 2. Uncivilized; rude. 3. Irrational; bestial. **II. n.** 1. Irrational animal; beast. 2. Brutal person. 3. Low-bred, unfeeling man. [Fr. *brut*, from L. *brutus*, stupid.]

BRUTIFY (brö'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BRU'TIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BRUTIFIED** (brö'ti-fid).] Make brutish or brutal.

BRUTISH (brö'tish), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling brutes; brutal.

BRUTISHLY (brö'tish-li), *adv.* In a brutish manner.

BRUTISHNESS (brö'tish-nes), *n.* Quality of being brutish.

BRUTISM (brö'tizm), *n.* Behavior characteristic of a brute.

BRYOLOGY (brī-ol'o-ji), *n.* Branch of botany that treats of mosses. [Gr. *bryon*, moss, and suffix **-LOGY**.]

BRYONIA (brī-ō'ni-ä), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of plants, the most interesting species of which is *Bryonia dioica*, the red-berried bryony, or wild vine. [Gr. *bryō*, be full of, swell with.]

BRYONY (brī'o-nl), *n.* [*pl.* **BRY'ONIES**.] Any plant of the genus *Bryonia*.

BRYOZOA (brī-o-zō'ä), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Class of animals, polyp-like in general appearance, but molluscan in structure. Also called *Polyzoa*.

[Gr. *bryon*, moss (from *bryō*, swell with), and *zōon*, animal.]

BRYOZOAN (brī-o-zō'ān), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Bryozoa*. *II. n.* Animal of the class *Bryozoa*.

BUBBLE (bub'l), *n.* 1. Small vesicle of water or other liquid inflated with air or other gas. 2. Small cavity in cell filled with air, occurring in a liquid or solid substance. 3. Something unsubstantial; swindling project; fraudulent scheme. [Dut. *bobbel*.]

BUBBLE (bub'l), *v.* [pr.p. BUB'BLING; p.t. and p.p. BUBBLED (bub'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Form bubbles in; cause to bubble. 2. Cause to make the sound heard in blowing bubbles. 3. Cheat; swindle. *II. vi.* 1. Rise in bubbles. 2. Make the gurgling noise produced by blowing bubbles.

BUBBLY (bub'li), *a.* Full of bubbles.

BUBO (bū'bō), *n.* [pl. BU'BOES.] *Pathol.* Contagious inflammation of a lymph-gland. [Gr. *boubōn*, grain.]

BUBONIC (bū-bon'ik), *a.* Attended by buboes.

BUBONIC-PLAGUE (bū-bon'ik-plāg), *n.* Malignant contagious disease incident to Asiatic countries, and sometimes found in Europe.

BUCCAL (buk'al), *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the cheek. [L. *bucca*, cheek.]

BUCCANEER (buk-ā-nēr'), *n.* Pirate; especially one of those quasi-pirates or freebooters who infested the coasts of the West Indies and Spanish America during the 17th and 18th centuries. [Fr. *boucanier*, from *bucan*, a word of the Carib Indians, meaning a place for smoking meat.]

BUCCINA (buk-sī'nā), *n.* [pl. BUCCI'NÆ.] Ancient horn-trumpet, made from a shell. It was chiefly distinguished by the twisted form of the shell from which it was made. [L. *buccinum*, shell.]

BUCCINAL (buk'si-nāl), *a.* Like a trumpet, in shape or sound.

BUCCINATOR (buk'si-nā-tūr), *n.* *Anat.* Chief muscle of each cheek, brought into play when blowing a trumpet. [BUCCINA.]

BUCENTAUR (bū-sen'tar), *n.* *Myth.* Monster, half man and half ox. [Gr. *bous*, ox, and *kentauros*, centaur.]

BUCHU (bū'kū), *n.* Name given to several species of South African plants of the rue order, recommended as antispasmodics and diuretics.

BUCK (buk), *n.* 1. Male of the deer, goat, hare, and rabbit. 2. Dashing young fellow. 3. Adult male Indian or negro. [A. S. *bucca*.]

BUCK (buk), *v.* [pr.p. BUCK'ING; p.t. and p.p. BUCKED (buk't).] *I. vt.* 1. Throw or unhorse by springing suddenly from the ground and coming down with a jolt, as a broncho does. 2. *Mil.* Punish by fastening one's



Buck (Fallow-deer).

limbs together in a helpless manner, by means of cord and a stick. *II. vi.* Spring suddenly from the ground and come down with a jolt, as a broncho in unseating a rider.

BUCK (buk), *n.* Lye in which clothes are soaked in bleaching, or in which they are washed. [Celt. *buac*, bleaching liquor.]

BUCK (buk), *vt.* [pr.p. BUCK'ING; p.t. and p.p. BUCKED (buk't).] Soak or wash in lye.

BUCK (buk), *n.* Sawbuck or sawhorse.

BUCK-BASKET (buk'bas-ket), *n.* Clothes-basket.

BUCKBEAN (buk'bēn), *n.* Plant of the gentian order; marsh trefoil.

BUCKBOARD (buk'bōrd), *n.* Four-wheeled vehicle having a long elastic board in place of body and springs.

BUCKER (buk'ēr), *n.* Horse that bucks.

BUCKET (buk'et), *n.* 1. Vessel for drawing or holding water. 2. Bucketful. 3. Float of a water-wheel; scoop of a dredging machine; disk of a chain-pump, etc. [A. S. *buc*, jug.]

BUCKETFUL (buk'et-fōl), *n.* As much of anything as will fill a bucket.

BUCKET-SHOP (buk'et-shop), *n.* Place, other than that of a board of trade, where betting on prices of stocks, grain, etc., is carried on.

BUCKET-WHEEL (buk'et-hwēl), *n.* Wheel arranged with an endless chain to which buckets are attached for raising water, grain, etc.

BUCKEYE (buk'i), *n.* *Bot.* Horse-chestnut tree of North America, of which there are several species, or its fruit; specifically *Æsculus glabra*.

BUCKEYE (buk'i), *n.* Native of the state of Ohio, which is nicknamed the Buckeye State.

BUCKINGHAM (buk'ing-ām), *n.* City of England, in shire of same name.

BUCKLE (buk'l), *n.* 1. Instrument for fastening dress, harness, straps, etc., consisting of a link of metal, with one or more tongues or catches. 2. Bend; bow; curl. [Fr. *boucle*.]

BUCKLE (buk'l), *v.* [pr.p. BUCK'LING; p.t. and p.p. BUCKLED (buk'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Fasten with a buckle. 2. Prepare for, enter upon, or engage in, vigorously, as *buckle* a task. 3. Bend; put out of shape; crinkle up. *II. vi.* 1. Apply one's self to work. 2. Get out of shape; bow; bend; warp.

BUCKLER (buk'lēr), *n.* 1. Shield with a central boss. 2. *Pal.* Anterior segment of the carapax or shell in trilobites. 3. *Naut.* Block of wood made to fit in the hawse-hole of a vessel. [Fr. *boucler*.]

BUCKRAM (buk'rām), *I. n.* Coarse linen cloth stiffened. *II. a.* 1. Made of buckram. 2. Stiff; precise. [Etym. doubtful.]

BUCKSHOT (buk'shot), *n.* Large lead shot used for hunting deer and other large game.

BUCKSKIN (buk'sklin), *n.* 1. Skin of a buck. 2. Soft leather made of it.

BUCKTHORN (buk'thərn), *n.* *Bot.* 1. English name of a genus of shrubs technically known as *Rhamnus*. 2. [b-] Any shrub of this genus.

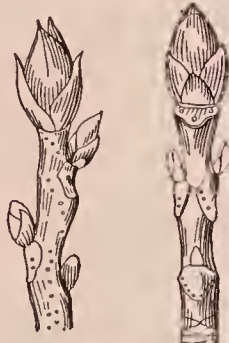
BUCKWHEAT (buk'hwēt), *n.* *Bot.* Species of edible grain produced by the plant *Fagopyrum esculentum*. It is three-cornered like the beechnut, and a flour made from it is used for making griddle cakes. [A. S. *bōc*, beech, and **WHEAT**.]



BUCOLIC (bū-kol'ik), *I.* Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). *a.* Agricultural; pastoral. *II. n.* Pastoral poem. [Gr. *boukolikos*, a herdsman.]

BUD (bud), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Germ of future leaf or blossom. 2. Incipient shoot from a stem or branch. 3. *Biol.* Budlike protuberance, on polyps and similar animals, which ultimately develops into a complete animal. [Dut. *bot*, bud.]

BUD (bud), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BUD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUD'DED**.] *I. vi.* 1. Put forth buds. 2. Begin to grow; germinate. *II. vt.* 1. Graft by inserting a bud. 2. Produce by budding.



Buds.

BUDAPEST (bö'da-pest), *n.* Capital of Hungary.

BUDDHA (bö'da), *n.* 1. Hindu reformer, Prince Gautama Siddhartha, whose real name was Sakyamuni, but who assumed the name of Buddha, "the enlightened one." 2. Incarnation of the Supreme Mind. [Sans.]

BUDGE (buǰ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUDGED** (buǰd).] *I. vi.* Move; stir. *II. vt.* Stir; move; shift. [Fr. *bouger*.]

BUDGET (buǰ'et), *n.* 1. Little sack with its contents. 2. Annual statement of the finances of a government. [Fr.]

BUDWEIS (böd'vis), *n.* City of Bohemia.

BUENOS AYRES (bwā'nōs i'rez), *n.* Capital of Argentina.

BUFF (buf), *n.* 1. Leather made from the skin of the buffalo. 2. Light yellow color. 3. Military coat made of buff. 4. Yellow substance formed on the surface of blood in some diseases. 5. Stick or wheel used for polishing. [Fr. *buffle*, buffalo.]

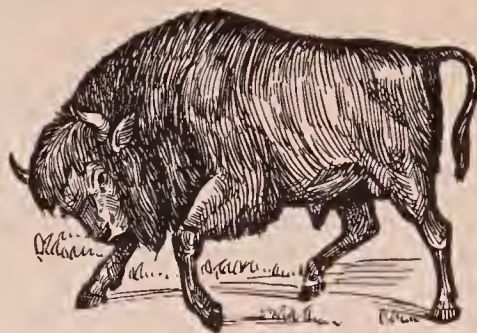
BUFF (buf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BUF'FING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUF'FED** (buf't).] Polish, as with buff.

BUFF (buf), *vt.* Resist and deaden, as by means of a buffer.

BUFFALO (buf'a-lō), *n.* City of New York State, on Lake Erie and Niagara River.

BUFFALO buf'a-lō), *n.* [*pl.* **BUF'FALOES**.] 1. Large kind of Old World ox, generally wild.

2. American bison. 3. Water-buffalo. [Sp., from Gr. *boubalos*, wild ox, from *bous*, ox.]

Old World Buffalo (*Bison bonasus*).

BUFFALO-ROBE (buf'a-lō-rōb), *n.* The skin of the buffalo dressed for use.

BUFFER (buf'ēr), *n.* Device to break the force of a concussion.

BUFFET (buf'et or bə-fā'), *n.* 1. Slideboard. 2. Public room for refreshments. [Fr.]

BUFFET (buf'et), *n.* 1. Blow with the hand; cuff. 2. Blow of any kind; hardship; trial. [O. Fr. *bufet*, blow on the cheek.]

BUFFET (buf'et), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BUF'FETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUF'FETED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Strike with the hand, especially on the cheek. 2. Strike or beat in contention; contend against. *II. vi.* 1. Box; contend; strike. 2. Make one's way by struggling or contention.

BUFFOON (buf-fōn'), *n.* Clown. [Fr. *bouffon*—It. *buffare*, jest.]

BUFFOONERY (buf-fōn'ēr-l), *n.* Ludicrous or vulgar jesting.

BUFFY (buf'l), *a.* 1. Of the color of buff. 2. Pertaining to or like buff.

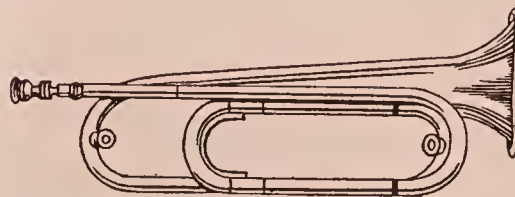
BUG (bug), *n.* Term applied to various insects, especially those infesting houses and beds; bedbug; beetle. [Wel. *bug*, hobgoblin.]

BUGBEAR (bug'bār), **BUGABOO** (bug'a-bō), *n.* Frightful apparition, especially one which, being boldly confronted, vanishes away.

BUGGY (bug'l), *a.* Infested with bugs.

BUGGY (bug'l), *n.* [*pl.* **BUG'GIES**.] Single-seated four-wheeled vehicle, with or without a top, drawn by one or two horses.

BUGLE (bū'gl), *n.* 1. Hunting-horn. 2. Horn for military signals. [O. Fr., L. *buculus*, from *bos*, ox.]



Bugle.

BUGLE (bū'gl), *n.* Elongated glass bead, usually black. [A. S. *beāg*, neck ornament.]

BUGLE (bū'gl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling bugles. 2. Consisting of bugles or

elongated glass beads. 3. Adorned with bugles.

BUGLE (bū'gi), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Plant of the mint family, the *Licopus virginicus*; also called *bugle-weed*. 2. British labiate plant.

BUGLER (bū'giēr), *n.* One who plays on or sounds the bugle.

BUGLE-WEED (bū'gl-wēd), *n.* See **BUGLE**.

BUGLOSS (bū'gios), *n.* *Bot.* Plant commonly called *ox-tongue*.

BUHL (bül), *n.* Unburnished gold, brass or mother-of-pearl inlaid; furniture ornamented with such. [From *Boule*, the name of an Italian wood-carver who introduced it into France in the time of Louis XIV.]

BUHRSTONE (būr'stōn), *n.* Same as **BURRSTONE**.

BUILD (bild), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BUILD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUILT** (bilt), or **BUILD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Erect (a structure) by the use of materials. 2. Construct or frame (a fabric of any kind). 3. Construct; raise; form; found. II. *vi.* 1. Engage in the business of building. 2. Fabricate an edifice. 3. Depend or rely (on or upon). [A. S. *byldan*.]

SYN. Fabricate; construct; erect; raise; make; form; found; frame; establish. **ANT.** Demolish; raze; ruin; destroy; subvert.

BUILD (bild), *n.* Form, style or mode of construction; figure.

BUILDER (bild'ēr), *n.* One who builds.

BUILDING (bild'ing), *n.* 1. Art of constructing edifices; business or profession of a builder. 2. Act of constructing or erecting. 3. That which is built; fabric; edifice; structure.

BUKHAREST (bō-kā-rest'), *n.* Capital of Rumania.

BULB (bulb), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Shortened stem or branch, usually subterranean and of nearly spherical form, bearing on its surface a number of fleshy scales, which are modified leaves. 2. Protuberance shaped more or less like a bulb. 3. *Anat.* Name given to different parts which resemble, in shape, certain bulbous roots. [L. *bulbus*, protuberance.]

BULBAR (buib'ar), *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the bulb of the spinal cord or *medulla oblongata*.

BULBED (bulbd), *a.* Having a bulb.

BULBIFEROUS (bulb-if'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing bulbs.

BULBOUS (bulb'us), *a.* Having a bulb or bulbs; like a bulb.

BULBUL (bui'bui), *n.* Asiatic singing-bird of the thrush family, especially the Persian nightingale, *Pyconotus jocosus*. [Pers., nightingale.]

BULBULE (bulb'ūi), *n.* *Bot.* Young bulb springing from an old one.

BULÉ (bū'iā), *n.* National legislature of Greece, consisting of one house.

BULGARIA (bul-gā'ri-ā), *n.* Principality in the

Balkan Peninsula, tributary to Turkey. Area 37,200 sq. m.

BULGARIAN (bui-gā'ri-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Bulgaria. II. *n.* 1. Native of Bulgaria. 2. Bulgarian language (Slavonic).

BULGE (bulj), *n.* 1. Bilge or widest part, as of a cask or ship. 2. Swelling. [A. S. *belgan*.]

BULGE (bulj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **BUL'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULGED** (buljd).] I. *vt.* 1. Prince Ferdinand, Cause to swell out or to be of Bulgaria. Born 1861. protuberant. 2. Cause to leak by staving in the bottom of, as a ship; bilge. II. *vi.* 1. Swell out; be protuberant. 2. Founder from a leak; bilge.

BULGING (bul'jng), *a.* Protuberant.

BULGY (bul'ji), *a.* Inclining to bulge; bowed; bandy.

BULK (bulk), *n.* 1. Magnitude. 2. Greater part. 3. Whole cargo. [From **BULGE**.]

SYN. Size; hugeness; dimensions; volume; bigness; amplitude; largeness; bulkiness; massiveness; majority; mass; body; gross. **ANT.** Tenuity; minority; portion; section; contraction; particle.

BULKHEAD (buik'hed), *n.* Partition separating one part of a ship between decks from another.

BULKINESS (buik'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being bulky.

BULKY (buik'i), *a.* [*comp.* **BULK'IER**; *superl.* **BULK'IEST**.] Having bulk; of great size.

BULL (bql), *n.* [*fem.* **COW**.] 1. Male of a bovine animal. 2. Male of various other large animals, the walrus, for instance. 3. *Stock Ex.* One who favors a rise in the price of stocks, grain, etc. 4. [B-] *Astron.* Constellation Taurus; sign of the constellation. [From the root of **BELLOW**.]

BULL (bql), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BULL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULLED** (bql'd).] Endeavor to cause an advance of, as prices in stocks, etc.

BULL (bql), *n.* Edict of the Pope which has his seal affixed. [L. *bulla*, seal.]

BULL (bql), *n.* Ludicrous blunder; gross inconsistency in speech.

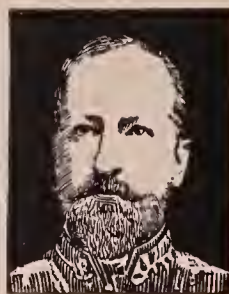
BULL-BAITING (bql'bāt-ing), *n.* Old English sport, now prohibited, of setting dogs upon a bull to harass it.

BULL-BRIER (bql'bri-ēr), *n.* *Bot.* Species of large brier growing in many parts of North America. Called also *bamboo-brier*.

BULL-CALF (bql'kāf), *n.* 1. Male calf. 2. Stupid fellow.

BULLDOG (bql'dog), *n.* 1. Kind of dog of great courage and tenacious grip; formerly used for baiting bulls. 2. Short-barreled pistol.

BULLDOZE (bql'dōz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BULL'DOZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULLDOZED** (bql'dōzd).] In-



timidate by menace; overawe by threats or show of force or violence. (Slang.)

BULLET (bŏl'et), *n.* 1. Formerly, a small ball of lead, used as a projectile. 2. Any kind of projectile discharged from a rifle, pistol, or similar weapon. [Fr. *boulet*, dim. of *boule*, ball.]

BULLETIN (bŏl'e-tĭn), *n.* 1. Report of a state of facts issued by authority. 2. Any placarded announcement. 3. Periodic publication, recording the proceedings of an association or society. [Fr.]

BULLETIN (bŏl'e-tĭn), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUL'LETIN-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULLETINED** (bŏl'e-tĭnd).] Announce by means of a bulletin.

BULLETIN-BOARD (bŏl'e-tĭn-bŏrd), *n.* Board on which bulletins are pasted, as that in a newsroom, whereon are posted the notices of latest intelligence.

BULLET-PROOF (bŏl'et-prŏf), *a.* Capable of resisting a bullet.

BULL-FIGHT (bŏl'fit), *n.* Spanish sport in which men fight in an arena with an excited bull.

BULLFINCH (bŏl'-finch), *n.* Pretty singing bird about the size of a sparrow, common in many parts of Europe.

BULLFROG (bŏl'frog), *n.* Zool. Species of large North-American frog, the *Rana catesbeiana*, which croaks with a deep bellowing sound.

BULLHEAD (bŏl'hed), *n.* 1. Name given to several species of fishes having large heads. 2. Small black water-insect. 3. Stubborn person; one who is bullheaded.

BULLHEADED (bŏl'hed-ed), *a.* Having a head like a bull's; determined; perverse; stubborn; persistent in having one's own way, right or wrong.

BULLION (bŏl'yun), *n.* 1. Uncoined gold or silver in the mass, or in bricks or bars. 2. Bullion-fringe. [O. Fr. *bouillon*, mass.]

BULLION-FRIDGE (bŏl'yun-frĭnj), *n.* Showy metal-covered fringe, that for epaulets being made of silk covered with fine gold or silver wire.

BULLIONIST (bŏl'yun-ist), *n.* Advocate for a metallic currency, or for the limitation of a paper one to an amount which renders it always convertible into gold.

BULLIRAG (bŏl'l-rag), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUL'LIRAG-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULLIRAGGED** (bŏl'l-ragd).] Abuse grossly; badger.

BULLOCK (bŏl'ok), *n.* Beef-ox. [A.S.]

BULL-RING (bŏl'ring), *n.* Arena in which bull-fights take place.



Bullfinch (*Pyrrhula vulgaris*).

BULL RUN (bŏl run), *n.* River in Eastern Virginia.

BULL'S-EYE (bŏlz'i), *n.* 1. Center of a target. 2. Small circular window or opening. 3. *Naut.* Thick round glass let into a ship's ports or deck to admit light. 4. Dark lantern, having a glass reflector, opening and closing at pleasure. 5. Small cloud with a reddish center which in tropical latitudes is regarded as portending a storm.

BULL'S-NOSE (bŏlz'nŏz), *n.* *Arch.* External angle of a polygon, or of two lines which meet at an obtuse angle.

BULL-TERRIER (bŏl'ter-l-ēr), *n.* Cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

BULLY (bŏl'i), *a.* [comp. **BUL'LIER**; *superl.* **BUL'LIEST**.] 1. Splendid; capital; first-rate. 2. Quarrelsome; blustering.

BULLY (bŏl'i), *n.* [pl. **BUL'LIES**.] Blustering fellow; noisy, insolent man, who habitually seeks to overbear by threats or bluster.

BULLY (bŏl'i), *v.* [pr.p. **BUL'LYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BULLIED** (bŏl'id).] I. *vt.* Overbear with blustering menaces. II. *vi.* Act the part of a bully; be noisy and quarrelsome.

BULRUSH (bŏl'rush), *n.* Large strong rush, which grows on wet ground.

BULWARK (bŏl'wark), *n.* Fortification; rampart. [From roots of **BOLE** and **WORK**.]

BUM (bum), *n.* 1. Worthless loafer; bummer. 2. Carouse; spree.

BUM (bum), *v.* [pr.p. **BUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUMMED** (bumd).] I. *vt.* Make hum, as a top. II. *vi.* 1. Make a humming noise, as a bee. 2. Carouse.

BUMBAILIFF (bum'bāl-if), *n.* In England, an under-bailiff or deputy sheriff.

BUMBLEBEE (bum'bl-bē), *n.* Large bee of the genus *Bombus*, of which there are numerous species, the *Bombus terrestris*, or common bumblebee, being the best known. [O. Dut. *bommelen*, buzz or hum, and **BEE**.]

BUMBOAT (bum'bŏt), *n.* 1. Supply-boat, especially one which attends a ship to supply the sailors with articles of provisions, liquors, etc. 2. Clumsy boat that piles near shore and furnishes refreshments to those who choose to buy.

BUMKIN (bum'kin), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Short boom standing from each bow. 2. Small outrigger over the stern of a boat. [**BOOM** and **-KIN**.]

BUMMER (bum'ēr), *n.* 1. Plundering camp-follower. 2. Dissipated loafer.

BUMP (bump), *n.* 1. Dull, heavy blow; thump. 2. Swelling or protuberance produced by a blow. 3. *Phren.* Protuberance on the cranium, presumed to indicate mental or moral qualities. [Imitative.]

BUMP (bump), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUMPED** (bunt).] Strike forcibly against anything solid; thump.

BUMPER (bump'ēr), *n.* That which bumps or causes a bump; buffer.

BUMPER (bump'ēr), *n.* Cup or glass filled to the brim. [Fr. *bombard*.]

BUMPKIN (bum'kin), *n.* Awkward rustic. [Dut. *boom*, log, and dlm. *ken*.]

BUMPTIOUS (bump'shus), *a.* Self-conceited; offensively forward. (Colloq.)

BUMPTIOUSNESS (bump'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being bumptious.

BUN, BUNN (bun), *n.* Kind of small sweet cake. [Sc.]

BUNCH (bunch), *n.* 1. Number of things tied together. 2. Tuft or little bundle of things fastened in a knot or bow. 3. Cluster of several things of the same kind growing together. 4. Lump; protuberance. [Ice. *bunki*.]

BUNCH (bunch), *v.* [pr.p. **BUNCH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNCHED** (buncht).] I. *vt.* Form or fasten in a bunch. II. *vi.* Swell out in a bunch or protuberance.

BUNCHINESS (bunch'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being bunchy.

BUNCHY (bunch'i), *a.* 1. Forming a cluster or bunch. 2. Having tufts. 3. Swelling; humpy.

BUNCO, BUNKO (bung'kō), *n.* Confidence game whereby strangers are swindled or robbed.—*Bunco steerer*, decoyer for a bunco game; capper. [Sp. *banco*, bank.]

BUNCO, BUNKO (bung'kō), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUNCOING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNCOED** (bung'kōd).] Swindle or rob by means of the game of *bunco*.

BUNCOMBE, BUNKUM (bung'kum), *n.* Bombastic talk, made merely for the purpose of conciliating popular favor, or gaining public applause. [*Buncombe county*, in N. Carolina, from a remark made by a representative in Congress from that county that he was "talking only for Buncombe."]

BUND (bund), *n.* 1. Confederation; league. [Ger.] 2. Term given to roads and embankments on the water fronts in India and China. [Hind. *band*, dam.]

BUNDESRAT, BUNDESRATH (bun'des-rät), *n.* Federal council of the German Empire, or that of Switzerland. [Gr. *bund*, confederation, and *rat*, *rath*, council.]

BUNDLE (bun'dl), *n.* 1. Number of things bound together. 2. Package; parcel; roll. 3. Group or collection. [A. S. *byndel*; from *bindan*, bind up.]

BUNDLE (bun'dl), *v.* [pr.p. **BUN'DLING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNDLED** (bun'dld).] I. *vt.* Tie in a bundle. 2. Pack off unceremoniously. II. *vi.* Depart hurriedly or confusedly.

BUNG (bung), *n.* 1. Stopper of the hole in a barrel or cask. 2. The hole itself; bung-hole.

BUNGALOW (bung'ga-lō), *n.* Tent-like, single-storied cottage with verandas, originated in Bengal, India.

BUNG-HOLE (bung'hōl), *n.* Hole in a cask



Bungalow.

through which it is filled, and which is then stopped up with a bung.

BUNGLE (bung'gl), *v.* [pr.p. **BUN'GLING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNGLED** (bung'gld).] I. *vt.* Perform or manage clumsily or awkwardly; botch. II. *vi.* Act clumsily; blunder. [Etym. doubtful, probably from Sw. *bangla*, perform ineffectually.]

BUNGLE (bung'gl), *n.* Clumsy, awkward performance; bungled piece of work; botch.

BUNGLER (bung'glēr), *n.* One who bungles; botcher.

BUNGLESOME (bung'gl-sum), *a.* Clumsy; botchy.

BUNGLING (bung'gling), *a.* Clumsy; awkward.

BUNGLINGLY (bung'gling-lī), *adv.* In a bungling manner; clumsily; awkwardly.

BUNION (bun'yun), *n.* Inflamed swelling on the ball joint of the great toe. [O. Fr. *bunge*, swelling.]

BUNK (bungk), *n.* 1. Wooden case used for a seat during the day, and for a bed at night. 2. One of a series of berths arranged in vertical tiers. [Sw. *bunke*, coop.]

BUNK (bungk), *vi.* [pr.p. **BUNK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNKED** (bungkt).] Sleep in or occupy a bed or bunk.

BUNKER (bung'kēr), *n.* 1. Large bin or receptacle for anything, as for coal on a ship. 2. Golf. Obstacle. [BUNK.]

BUNKER HILL (bung'kēr hil), *n.* Hill in Charlestown, near Boston, Mass.

BUNKO (bung'kō), *v.* and *n.* Same as **BUNCO**.

BUNKUM (bung'kum), *n.* Same as **BUNCOMBE**.

BUNN (bun), *n.* Same as **BUN**.

BUNNY (bun'l), *n.* [pl. **BUN'NIES**.] Familiar name for a rabbit. [Gael. *bun*, stump.]

BUNT (bunt), *n.* Naut. Middle perpendicular portion of a sail. [Sw. *bunt*, bundle.]

BUNT (bunt), *vi.* [pr.p. **BUNT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNT'ED**.] Naut. Swell out, as a sail.

BUNT (bunt), *n.* Fungus which attacks the grains of wheat, filling them with a black powder having a most disagreeable odor. [Etym. doubtful.]

BUNT (bunt), *n.* A push or shove; butt.

BUNT (bunt), *v.* [pr.p. **BUNT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUNT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Push against with the head; butt. II. *vi.* Push or shove. [Corrup. of **BUTT**.]

BUNTING (bun'ting), *n.* 1. Thin woolen stuff of which flags are made. 2. Flags collectively; national colors. [Ger. *bunt*, party-colored.]

BUNTING (bun'ting), *n.* One of various finch-like birds of the same group, distinguished by their sharp conical bills. [Ger. *bunt*, party-colored.]

BUNTLINE (bunt'lin), *n.* Naut. Rope used for gathering up the center part of a square sail. [BUNT and LINE.]

BUNYON, *n.* Same as **BUNION**.

BUOY (boi), *n.* Floating body, formed of wood or hollow metal, moored over a rock or shoal to warn navigators of danger. [See **BELL-BUOY** and **BREECH-ES-BUOY**.] [Dut. *boei*, fetter—*L. boia*, halter (of ox-hide or leather)—*bos*, ox.]

BUOY (bol), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BUOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BUOYED** (bold).] 1. Mark with a buoy, or with buoys. 2. Keep from sinking; bear up; support; sustain.

BUOYAGE (boi'āj), *n.* 1. Act of providing buoys. 2. Buoys taken collectively; set of buoys for service of a harbor.

BUOYANCY (boi'an-si), *n.* 1. Quality of being buoyant. 2. Specific lightness. 3. Elasticity of spirit; vivacity; cheerfulness.

BUOYANT (boi'ant), *a.* 1. Having a tendency to float; floating; light. 2. Cheerful; sprightly.

BUOYANTLY (boi'ant-il), *adv.* In a buoyant manner.

BUR, BURR (būr), *n.* Prickly seed-case, as of the chestnut, burdock, etc. [Dan. *borre*.]

BURBOT (būr'bot), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the cod family, with a beard on its lower jaw (*Lota maculosa*). [Fr. *barbote*—*L. barba*, beard.]

BURDEN (būr'dn), *n.* 1. Something borne or carried; load. 2. Anything that is grievous, wearisome, or oppressive to bear. 3. Quantity that a ship will carry; cargo. [A. S. *byrthen*, load; from *beran*, bear.]

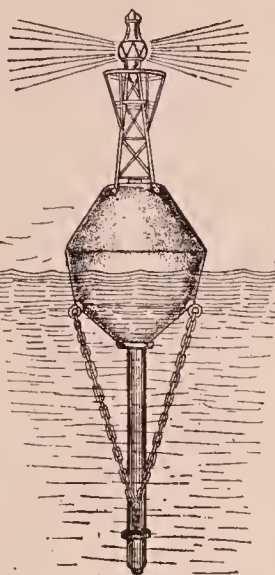
BURDEN (būr'dn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BUR'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BURDENED** (būr'dnd).] 1. Lay a heavy load upon; encumber. 2. Overtax or oppress with labor, care, or responsibility.

BURDEN (būr'dn), *n.* 1. Part of a song repeated at the end of every stanza; refrain. 2. That which is often repeated, or on which one dwells. [L. L. *burdo*, drone.]

BURDENSOME (būr'dn-sum), *a.* Heavy; cumbersome; oppressive; grievous.

BURDOCK (būr'dok), *n.* Common wild plant or weed, having large, coarse, heart-shaped leaves, and purplish flowers which ripen into globular burs. [BUR and DOCK.]

BUREAU (būr'rō), *n.* [*pl.* **BUREAUS** or **BUREAUX** (būr'rōz).] 1. Chest of drawers. 2. Department for the transacting of public business. 3. Originally, thick, coarse



Buoy



Burdock (*Arctium lappa*).

woolen cloth, or drugget; hence a writing table covered with this material, with drawers for papers. [Fr.]

BUREAUCRACY (būr-rō'kra-si), *n.* [*pl.* **BUREAU'CRACIES**.] 1. Government by administration bureaus. 2. Officials of such a government collectively.

BUREAUCRAT (būr-rō-krat), *n.* Advocate of bureaucracy.

BUREAUCRATIC (būr-rō-krat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to bureaucracy.

BURETTE (būr-ret'), *n.* Chem. Graduated vessel for dividing a given portion of any liquid into 100 or 1,000 equal parts. [Fr.]

BUR-FISH (būr'fish), *n.* Variety of swell-fish which distends itself into the form of a chestnut bur, found on the Atlantic coast of North America.

BURG (būrg), *n.* Borough. [A. S.]

BURGANET (būrg'a-net), *n.* Same as **BURGONET**.

BURGEON (būr-jois'), *n.* Same as **BOURGEON**.

BURGESS (būr'jes), **BURGER** (būrg'ēr), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a borough. 2. Citizen or freeman. 3. Magistrate of certain towns.

BURGH (būrg), *n.* Corporate town or borough. [Scottish form of **BOROUGH**.]

BURGER (būrg'ēr), *n.* Inhabitants of a burgh or borough.

BURGLAR (būrg'lar), *n.* One who breaks into a house by night with intent to commit a felony; one guilty of the crime of burglary. [O. Fr. *borg*, borough, and *laire*, thief.]

BURGLARIOUS (būrg-lā'ri-us), *a.* Pertaining to burglary; involving the crime of burglary.

BURGLARIOUSLY (būrg-lā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a burglarious manner.

BURGLARIZE (būrg'lar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **BURGLARIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **BURGLARIZED** (būrg'lar-izd).] Burglariously enter; commit burglary in. (Colloq.)

BURGLARY (būrg'lar-i), *n.* [*pl.* **BURGLARIES**.] 1. Common Law. Breaking into a house by night, with intent to commit felony. 2. Housebreaking, whether committed at night or in the daytime.

BURGOMASTER (būrg'o-māst-ēr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a German or a Dutch town.

BURGONET (būrg'o-net), *n.* Helmet or steel cap worn by soldiers in 16th century. So called because the Burgundians were the first to wear it.

BURGOO (būr'gō), *n.* 1. Soup of meat and vegetables highly seasoned, popular in Kentucky, served at barbecues. 2. Barbecue; out-door feast. 3. Oatmeal seasoned with salt, butter and sugar. [Etym. doubtful.]

BURGRAVE (būr'grāv), *n.* In Germany, an hereditary governor of a town or castle; also called *burggrave*. [Ger. *burggraf*.]

BURGUNDY (būr'gun-dl), *n.* French wine, so called from *Burgundy*, district where it is made.

BURGUNDY-PITCH (bŭr'gun-di-pich), *n.* Resin obtained from the white pine, used in the compositions of plasters.

BURIAL (ber'i-əl), *n.* Act of placing a dead body in a grave. [See BURY.]

BURIAL-GROUND (ber'i-əl-grownd), *n.* Cemetery.

BURIER (ber'i-ēr), *n.* One who buries.

BURIN (bŭ'rin), *n.* 1. Tool for engraving; graver. 2. Cutting tool used by a marble-worker. 3. Engraver's style of work. [Fr.]

BURKE (bŭrk), *vt.* [pr.p. BURK'ING; p.t. and p.p. BURKED (bŭrkt).] 1. Murder, especially by suffocation, for the purpose of selling the body for dissection. 2. Smother quietly, and get rid of. [From *Burke*, who in 1828 committed such murders in Edinburgh, and sold the bodies to the doctors.]

BURL (bŭri), *n.* 1. Small knot or lump in thread or cloth. 2. Knot in a tree. [Fr. *bourre*, flock of wool.]

BURL (bŭrl), *vt.* [pr.p. BURL'ING; p.t. and p.p. BURLED (bŭrid).] Pick burls from.

BURLAP (bŭr'lap), *n.* Coarse fabric of jute, flax, manila, or hemp, used for bags, wall coverings, etc.

BURLER (bŭrl'ēr), *n.* One who dresses cloth; one who picks burls from cloth.

BURLESQUE (bŭr-lesk'), *n.* 1. Ludicrous representation; caricature. 2. Composition in which the contrast between the subject and the manner of considering it renders it ludicrous. [Fr., from It. *burlesco*, jest.]

SYN. Parody; farce; caricature; travesty; mimicry; satire; irony; humor; buffoonery.

ANT. Tragedy; panegyric; requiem.

BURLESQUE (bŭr-lesk'), *a.* Tending to excite laughter by burlesque; ludicrous.

BURLESQUE (bŭr-lesk'), *vt.* [pr.p. BURLESQUING; p.t. and p.p. BURLESQUED (bŭr-leskt').] Turn to ridicule; parody; travesty; caricature.

BURLESQUER (bŭr-lesk'ēr), *n.* One who burlesques.

BURLETTA (bŭr-let'a), *n.* Musical farce. [It.]

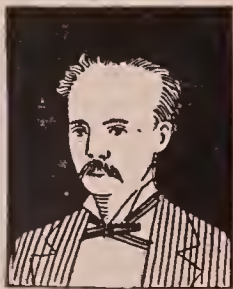
BURLINESS (bŭr'li-nes), *n.* Stockiness.

BURLY (bŭr'li), *a.* Stocky; bulky.

BURMA (bŭr'mə), *n.* Province of British India. Area 236,738 sq. m.

BURMESE (bŭr-mēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Burma, in Farther India, or its language. *II. n.* Native of Burma, or the language of Burma.

BURN (bŭrn), *v.* [pr.p. BURN'ING; p.t. and p.p. BURNED or BURNT (bŭrnd).] *I. vt.* 1. Consume or injure by fire. 2. Subject to the action of fire. 3. Bake dry or harden, by means of fire. 4. Sunburn. 5. Surg. Cauterize. 6. Chem.



Burmese.

Combine with oxygen. 7. Calcine. *II. vi.* 1. Be on fire. 2. Feel excess of heat. 3. Be inflamed with passion. 4. Act as fire; rage.

BURN (bŭrn), *n.* 1. Injury or hurt caused by fire. 2. Operation of burning, as in brick-making.

BURNABLE (bŭrn'a-bl), *a.* That may be burned.

BURNER (bŭrn'ēr), *n.* 1. One who burns anything. 2. Part of a lamp or gas jet from which the flame arises.

BURNING (bŭrn'ing), *a.* 1. Much heated. 2. Flaming. 3. Scorching. 4. Flery; vehement. 5. Glaring; as, a burning shame.

BURNING (bŭrn'ing), *n.* 1. State or condition of being consumed by fire. 2. State of inflammation.

BURNING-GLASS (bŭrn'ing-glās), *n.* Convex lens of large size and short focus, used for causing intense heat by concentrating the sun's rays on a very small area.

BURNISH (bŭrn'ish), *v.* [pr.p. BURN'ISHING; p.t. and p.p. BURNISHED (bŭrn'isht).] *I. vt.* Render smooth, bright, and glossy; polish by rubbing. *II. vi.* Grow bright or glossy. [Fr. *brunir*, make brown.]

BURNISH (bŭrn'ish), *n.* Gloss; polish; luster.

BURNISHER (bŭrn'ish-ēr), *n.* 1. One who burnishes. 2. Tool used in polishing.

BURNOOSE (bŭrn'ōs), *n.* Loose mantle worn by the Arabs. [Fr. *burnous*; from Arab. *burnus*.]

BURR (bŭr), *n.* 1. Roughness left on metal by a cutting tool, such as a graver or turning chisel. 2. Fluted reaming tool. 3. Dentist's drill having a serrated or file-cut head. 4. Triangular chisel. 5. Lobe or lap of the ear. 6. Round knob of a horn next a deer's head. [See BUR.]

BURR (bŭr), *v.* [pr.p. BUR'RING; p.t. and p.p. BURRED (bŭrd).] *I. vt.* Pronounce with a guttural sound in which *r* is prominent. *II. vi.* Make a guttural sound in which *r* is prominent. [Imitated from the sound.]

BURR (bŭr), *n.* 1. Rough guttural pronunciation in which *r* is unduly prominent. 2. Whirring or buzzing sound.

BURRO (bŭr'ō), *n.* Small Mexican donkey. [Sp.]

BURROW (bŭr'ō), *n.* Hole in the ground dug by certain animals for shelter or defense. [A. S. *beorh*.]

BURROW (bŭr'ō), *vi.* [pr.p. BUR'ROWING; p.t. and p.p. BURROWED (bŭr'ōd).] 1. Excavate a burrow. 2. Work a way underground. 3. Lodge or lurk in any deep concealed place.

BURROW (bŭr'ō), *n.* Barrow or mound. [A. S. *beorg*, hill.]

BURROWER (bŭr'ō-ēr), *n.* One who or that which burrows.

BURRSTONE, **BUHRSTONE** (bŭr'stōn), *n.* Silicious stone, much used for millstones. [BURR and STONE.]

BURRY (bŭr'i), *a.* Having, or resembling burs.

BURSA (bŭr'sə), *n.* [pl. BUR'SÆ.] Anat. Cavity

interposed between surfaces which move on each other, as between the integument and front of the knee-cap, containing fluid. [L.]

BURSAR (būr'sar), *n.* 1. Treasurer or purser. 2. In Scottish universities a student who holds a beneficiary scholarship. [L. *bursa*, purse.]

BURSARY (būr'sa-ri), *n.* 1. Treasury of a college or monastery. 2. Endowment given to a student in a university. [Sc.]

BURSE (būrs), *n.* 1. Bursary. 2. Exchange. [Fr. *bourse*.]

BURST (būrst), *v.* [pr.p. **BURST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BURST**.] I. *vt.* Break or rend open with violence. II. *vi.* 1. Break or fly open suddenly and with violence. 2. Be violently disrupted; explode. 3. Break or rush forth suddenly or with violence. [A. S. *berstan*]

BURST (būrst), *n.* 1. Sudden breaking forth. 2. Sudden explosion or shooting forth. 3. Rupture; rent.

BURSTER (būrst'ēr), *n.* One who or that which bursts.

BURTHEN (būr'thn), *n.* Same as **BURDEN**.

BURTON-ON-TRENT (būr'tun-on-trent), *n.* Town in England, on the Trent river.

BURY (ber'1), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUR'YING**; p.t. and p.p. **BURIED** (ber'ld).] 1. Inter; deposit in a grave or tomb. 2. Cover with earth; embed; hide. 3. Place (one's self) in retirement. 4. Put out of sight; forget and forgive.—*Bury the hatchet*, forget injuries and make peace. [A. S. *byrgan*.]

BURYING-GROUND (ber'1-1ng-grownd), *n.* Cemetery; graveyard.

BUS (bus), *n.* Omnibus. (Colloq.)

BUS-BAR (bus'bār), *n.* *Elec.* Rod or bar of conducting metal, used in electric-power stations to receive the current from all the generators.

BUSBY (buz'bl), *n.* [pl. **BUS'BIES**.] Tall military bear-skin cap, worn by British hussars and artillerymen.

BUSH (bōsh), *n.* 1. Shrub with numerous and close-set branches. 2. Thicket; place overrun with shrubs. 3. Anything like a bush; tall of a fox. [Ger. *busch*.]

BUSH (bōsh), *v.* [pr.p. **BUSH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUSHED** (bōshd).] I. *vt.* Prop up with bushes. II. *vi.* Grow thick or bushy.

BUSH (bōsh), *n.* *Mech.* 1. Circle or hollow cylinder of metal which lines the box, or hollow, of the nave of a wheel in which the axle works. 2. Any similar lining for a bearing-socket. [Dut. *bus*, box.]

BUSH (bōsh), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUSH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUSHED** (bōshd).] Furnish with a bush or metal lining, as an axle-bearing.

BUSHEL (bōsh'el), *n.* Dry measure, containing generally 8 gallons or 4 pecks. United States standard (Winchester) bushel, 18½ inches in diameter and 8 inches deep, contains 2,150.42 cubic inches. [O. Fr. *boissel*, small barrel.]

BUSHEL (bōsh'ei), *n.* 1. In England, the bush

in the nave of a wheel. 2. In the U. S., a tailor's thimble.

BUSHELAGE (bōsh'el-aj), *n.* Mode of levying duties and taxes by bushel measurement.

BUSHELMAN (bōsh'el-mān), *n.* One who repairs garments for tailors.

BUSHINESS (bōsh'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being bushy.

BUSHING (bōsh'1ng), *n.* 1. Bush; metal lining for nave of a wheel, etc. 2. Operation of fitting a lining of metal in an orifice in which an axis or journal turns.

BUSHMAN (bōsh'mān), *n.* [fem. **BUSH'WOMAN**.] 1. One of a native race in South Africa. 2. [b-] Backwoodsman.

BUSHRANGER (bōsh'rān-jēr), *n.* In Australia, a lawless person, often an escaped criminal who takes to the bush and lives by robbery.

BUSHWHACKER (bōsh'-hwak-ēr), *n.* 1. Backwoodsman; bushranger. 2. Guerrilla.

BUSHWHACKING (bōsh'hwak-1ng), *n.* 1. Kind of warfare by sharpshooters from behind the bushes; guerrilla warfare. 2. Trailing through woods and streams.

BUSHY (bōsh'i), *a.* Full of bushes; thick and spreading.

BUSILY (biz'i-li), *adv.* In a busy manner.

BUSINESS (biz'nes), *n.* 1. Employment; trade; occupation. 2. Affairs; affair.

SYN. Avocation; matters; engagement; industry; calling; profession; vocation; pursuit; function; office; duty; concern; transaction. *ANT.* Idleness; indolence; laziness; vacation; pleasure; play.

BUSIRIS (bū-sī'ris), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Neptune; king of Egypt; he killed all foreign visitors to Egypt; slain by Hercules.

BUSK (busk), *n.* Piece of steel, whalebone, etc., to strengthen a woman's stays in front; corset. [Fr. *busc*.]

BUSK (busk), *vt.* [pr.p. **BUSK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUSKED** (buskt).] Prepare; dress. [Ice. *būask*, prepare one's self.]

BUSKIN (bus'k1n), *n.* Boot worn in ancient times by actors of tragedy, hence the tragic drama. [O. Dut. *brosekin*, kind of bootee.]

BUSKINED (bus'kind), *a.* Wearing the buskins; tragic.

BUSS (bus), *v.* [pr.p. **BUS'SING**; p.t. and p.p. **BUSSED** (bust).] I. *vt.* Buskin. Give a smacking kiss to. II. *vi.* Kiss. [O. Ger. *bussen*, kiss.]

BUSS (bus), *n.* Smacking kiss.

BUST (bust), *n.* 1. Human body from the head to the waist. 2. Sculpture representing the upper part of the body. [Fr. *buste*.]



Bushwoman.



BUSTARD (bus'tard), *n.* *Zool.* Bird of the genus *Otis*. The great bustard (*Otis tarda*), is a European bird, and the little bustard (*Otis tetrax*), inhabits Southern Europe and Africa. [Fr. *bistard*; from *L. avis tarda*, slow bird.]



Bustard (*Otis tarda*).

BUSTLE (bus'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* BUS'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUSTLED (bus'ld).] I. *vt.* Push about; jostle. II. *vi.* Stir about actively. [A. S. *bysgian*, be busy.]

BUSTLE (bus'l), *n.* Great stir; hurry; tumult.

BUSTLE (bus'l), *n.* Pad or frame, sometimes worn by women beneath their dress to expand their skirts behind. [Fr. *bosse*, hump.]

BUSTLER (bus'lēr), *n.* One who stirs about actively; hustler.

BUSY (biz'ī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BUS'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUSIED (biz'id).] Make or keep busy; engage; interest. [A. S. *bysgian*; from *bysig*, active.]

BUSY (biz'ī), *a.* 1. Occupied; with much work to be done. 2. Actively employed. 3. Bustling; active; diligent; industrious. 4. Engaged for the time being; not at leisure. 5. 6. Meddling; officious. [A. S. *bysig*.]

SYN. Diligent; industrious; assiduous; engrossed; occupied; engaged; plodding; restless; alert; officious; strenuous; troublesome; pragmatical. **ANT.** Idle; unemployed; inactive; lazy; indolent; sluggish.

BUSYBODY (biz'ī-bod-ī), *n.* One busy about others' affairs; meddling person.

BUT (but), I. *prep.* Except; barring. II. *conj.* 1. Except; except that. 2. Yet. 3. On the other hand. 4. Moreover; besides. III. *adv.* Only; simply. [A. S. *butan*, without.]

BUTCHER (böch'ēr), I. *n.* 1. One whose business it is to slaughter animals for food, or who sells meat. 2. One who delights in bloody deeds. 3. Bungler; botcher. [Fr. *boucher*; from *bouc*, buck.]

BUTCHER (böch'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BUTCH'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTCHERED (böch'ērd).] 1. Slaughter, as an animal for food. 2. Put to a bloody death; kill cruelly. 3. Bungle; botch.

BUTCHER-BIRD (böch'ēr-bērd), *n.* The shrike.

BUTCHERING (böch'ēr-ing), *n.* Trade of a butcher.

BUTCHER-KNIFE (böch'ēr-nif), *n.* Carving-knife.

BUTCHERLY (böch'ēr-li), I. *adv.* In the manner of a butcher. II. *a.* Pertaining to a butcher.

BUTCHERY (böch'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* BUTCH'ERIES.] 1. Murder of unusual barbarity. 2. Great slaughter, with cruelty; carnage.

BUTLER (but'lēr), *n.* Servant who has charge of liquors, plate, etc. [Fr. *bouteillier*; from *bouteille*, bottle.]

BUTLERY (but'lēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* BUT'LERIES.] Butler's pantry; larder.

BUTMENT (but'ment), *n.* Abutment.

BUTT (but), *n.* 1. Thick and heavy end of anything. 2. Mark to be shot at. 3. Object of ridicule. 4. Limit. 5. Push or thrust given by the head of an animal. 6. Mound of earth placed to receive the projectile in practice with firearms. 7. Metallic ring at the end of the hose of a fire-engine. 8. Heavy door-hinge. [Fr. *but*, mark.]

BUTT (but), *v.* [*pr.p.* BUTT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTTED.] I. *vt.* Strike with the head, as a ram. II. *vi.* 1. Perform the act of butting. 2. Jut; abut.

BUTT (but), *n.* Large cask; wine butt=126 gallons; beer and sherry butt=108 gallons. [Fr. *botte*, a vessel of leather.]

BUTTE (büt), *n.* City in Rocky Mountain region of S. W. Montana.

BUTTE (büt), *n.* Detached hill or ridge. [Fr.]

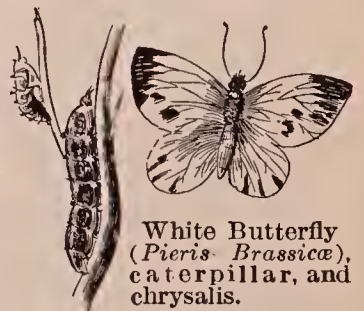
BUTTER (but'ēr), *n.* Substance obtained from cream by churning. [A. S. *butere*; from *L. butyrum*.]

BUTTER (but'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BUT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTTERED (but'ērd).] Spread over with butter.

BUTTER (but'ēr), *n.* One who or that which butts.

BUTTERCUP (but'ēr-kup), *n.* 1. Plant of the crow-foot genus, with a cup-like flower of a golden yellow, like butter. 2. Flower of the plant.

BUTTERFLY (but'ēr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* BUT'TERFLIES.] Well-known winged insect, including many species of great beauty, so called, perhaps, from one of the species being of the color of butter.



White Butterfly (*Pieris Brassicae*), caterpillar, and chrysalis.

BUTTERINE (but'ēr-ēn or but'ēr-in), *n.* Artificial butter; oleomargarine.

BUTTERIS (but'ēr-is), *n.* Knife for paring a horse's hoof.

BUTTERMILK (but'ēr-milk), *n.* Milk that remains after the churning.

BUTTERNUT (but'ēr-nut), *n.* Edible nut of an American tree of the walnut family.

BUTTERSCOTCH (but'ër-skoch), *n.* Kind of taffy, made of sugar and butter.

BUTTERY (but'ër-i), *a.* 1. Having the appearance or qualities of butter. 2. Not grasping firmly.

BUTTERY (but'ër-l), *n.* [*pl.* BUT'TERIES.] 1. Room in which butter, milk, etc., are kept; pantry. 2. In England, a storeroom for provisions and liquors; in some colleges, a refreshment-room for the students.

BUTT-HINGE (but'hlnj), *n.* *Carp.* Hinge formed of two plates and interlocking projecting pieces which are connected by a pin.

BUTT-JOINT (but'joint), *n.* *Carp.* Joint in which the pieces come square against each other endwise.

BUTTOCK (but'ok), *n.* 1. Rump; seat. 2. Upper rear outline of ship's hull. [From BUTT, end.]

BUTTON (but'n), *n.* 1. Knob of metal, bone, etc., used to fasten the dress. 2. Knob at the end of a foil. 3. Any small knob or protuberance. [Fr. *bouton*.]

BUTTON (but'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* BUT'TONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTTONED (but'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten with buttons, or with a button. 2. Furnish with buttons. II. *vi.* Admit of being fastened by buttons.

BUTTONER (but'n-ër), *n.* 1. One who buttons. 2. Button-hook.

BUTTONHOLE (but'n-höl), *n.* Hole or loop to admit a button.

BUTTONHOLE (but'n-höl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BUT'TONHOLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTTONHOLED (but'n-höld).] Take aside and endeavor to influence; take by the buttonhole.

BUTTON-HOOK (but'n-hök), *n.* Hook for grasping a button below the head, in order to draw it through the buttonhole and fasten it; used principally for shoes and gloves.

BUTTONWOOD (but'n-wöd), *n.* 1. Sycamore, or American plane-tree. 2. Evergreen shrub of the West Indies.

BUTTRESS (but'res), *n.* 1. Projecting support of a wall, built on the outside. 2. Any prop or support. [O. Fr. *breteche*, battiment.]

BUTTRESS (but'res), *vt.* [*pr.p.* BUT'TRESSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUTTRESSED (but'rest).] Support by a buttress; prop.

BUTYRACEOUS (bü't-l-rä'-shus), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of butter; buttery. 2. Yielding butter. [L. *butyrum*, butter, and -ACEOUS.]

BUTYRATE (bü't-lr-ät), *n.* Salt of butyric acid.

BUTYRIC (bü't-lr'ik), *a.* Relating to or derived from butter.—*Butyric acid*, colorless acid liquid, with a rancid smell, obtained from butter.

BUTYROUS (bü't-l-rus), *a.* Same as BUTYRACEOUS.

BUXOM (buks'um), *a.* 1. Having or showing

fullness of health and spirit, with liveliness; vigorous; healthy; jolly; plump; comely. 2. Originally, obedient or obsequious. [A. S. *bügan*, bend, bow.]

BUY (bi), *v.* [*pr.p.* BUY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BOUGHT (bät).] I. *vt.* 1. Acquire by paying, or promising to pay, an agreed-upon price; purchase. 2. Acquire for some consideration (any real or imagined advantage). 3. Gain over by undue means; bribe. II. *vi.* Make a purchase or purchases; engage in the act or business of buying. [A. S. *byagan*.]

BUYABLE (bi'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being bought.

BUYER (bi'ër), *n.* 1. One who buys or makes a purchase or purchases. 2. One who engages in the business of buying; purchasing agent.

BUZZ (buz), *v.* [*pr.p.* BUZ'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* BUZZED (buzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Utter or express with a droning sound. 2. Whisper; spread abroad, as a report, by whispers. II. *vi.* Make a droning sound, like a bee or fly; whisper. [Imitative.]

BUZZ (buz), *n.* 1. Noise of or as of bees or flies. 2. Whispered report.

BUZZARD (buz'ard), *n.* Bird of prey of the falcon family. [Fr. *busard*.]

BUZZARD'S BAY (buz'ardz BAY). Inlet of the Atlantic on S. E. coast of Massachusetts.

BUZZER (buz'ër), *n.* Electric alarm similar to an electric bell, except that the vibrating member makes a buzzing sound instead of ringing a bell.

BUZZ-SAW (buz'sä), *n.* Circular saw, so called from the buzzing sound produced by the rapidity of its motion.

BY (bi), I. *prep.* 1. At the side of; near to. 2. Through. II. *adv.* 1. Near; passing near; in presence. 2. Aside; away.—*By and by*, soon; presently.—*By the by*, by the way; in passing. [A. S. *bi*.]

BYGONE (bi'gan), I. *a.* Past. II. *n.* Past event.

BYLAW (bi'lä), *n.* Supplementary law.

BYNAME (bi'nām), *n.* Nickname; name of reproach.

BYPATH (bi'pāth), *n.* Side path.

BYPLOY (bi'plā), *n.* Scene carried on apart from the main part of the play.

BYPRODUCT (bi'prod-ukt), *n.* Secondary, incidental or additional product.

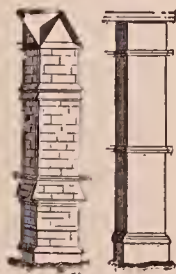
BYSTANDER (bi'stand-ër), *n.* One who stands by or near; looker-on.

BYWAY (bi'wā), *n.* Private or obscure way.

BYWORD (bi'wörd), *n.* 1. Common saying; proverb. 2. Word of reproach.

BYZANTINE (bi-zan'tin), **BYZANTIAN** (bi-zan'shan), I. *a.* Of or relating to Byzantium. II. *n.* Native or resident of Byzantium. [L. *Byzantium*, Constantinople.]

BYZANTIUM (bi-zan'shi-um), *n.* Greek colonial city, founded 7th century B. C. Now Constantinople. [L.—Gr. *Byzantion*.]



Buttress.



C (sē), *n.* [*pl.* C'S (sēz).]

Third letter and second consonant in the alphabet. Before *c*, *i*, and *y* it has a soft sound like that of *s*, and before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r* it has a hard sound like that of *k*.

CAAMA (kā'mā), *n.* *Zool.* 1.

South African fox (*Vulpes*

caama). 2. Large antelope (*Alcelaphus caama*); hartbeest. See **HARTBEEST**.

CAB (kab), *n.* 1. Public covered carriage drawn by one horse. See **HANSOM CAB**. 2. Covered part of a locomotive which protects the engineer and fireman. [Abbr. of **CABRIOLET**.]

CAB (kab), *n.* Hebrew dry measure of about 3 pints capacity, mentioned only in II Kings, vi. 25. [Heb. *kab*.]

CABAL (kā-bal'), *n.* 1. Small party united for secret design or intrigue, or the intrigue itself. 2. [C-] Name in English history especially given to five unpopular ministers of Charles II. (1672), the initials of whose names happen to make up the word. [Fr. *cabale*; from Heb. *gabbālāh*, reception.]

SYN. Party; faction; set; clique; junto; plot; combination; conspiracy; machination. **ANT.** Council; assembly; synod.

CABAL (kā-bal'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CABAL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CABALLED** (kā-bald').] Plot or intrigue secretly with others; join a cabal.

CABALA (kab'ā-lā), *n.* 1. Secret science of the Jewish rabbis for the interpretation of the hidden sense of Scripture, claimed to be handed down by oral tradition. 2. Any occult system of doctrine; something hopelessly mystical and unintelligible. [Heb. *gabbālāh*, tradition; from *gibbēl*, receive.]

CABALISM (kab'ā-ilizm), *n.* Science of the cabala.

CABALIST (kab'ā-list), *n.* One skilled in the cabala.

CABALISTIC (kab-ā-lis'tik), **CABALISTICAL** (kab-ā-lis'tik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the cabala. 2. Mystical; mysterious; occult.

CABALISTICALLY (kab-ā-lis'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a cabalistic manner; mystically.

CABALLER (kā-bal'ēr), *n.* Plotter or intriguer; one who joins in a cabal.

CABALLERO (kā-bā-lyā'rō), *n.* 1. Spanish nobleman or gentleman. 2. Horseman; knight; cavalier. [Sp.]

CABARET (kab'ā-ret; Fr. kā-bā-rā'), *n.* Small tavern or inn. [Fr.]

CABAS (kab'ās; Fr. kā-bā'), *n.* 1. Woman's work-basket or reticule. 2. Rush basket or pannier. [Fr.]

CABBAGE (kab'āj), *n.* 1. Garden vegetable of many varieties, usually with closed up leaves in the center forming a heart, and all derived from *Brassica oleracea*, or wild sea-cabbage. 2. Huge terminal bud of some palm trees. [O. Fr. *cabus*; from L. *caput*, head.]

CABBAGE (kab'āj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CAB'BAGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CABBAGED** (kab'ajd).] Purloin; especially said originally of a tailor who appropriates portions of a customer's cloth. [O. Fr. *cabasser*; from *cabas*, theft.]

CABBAGE (kab'āj), *n.* Cloth purloined from a customer by a tailor.

CABBY (kab'i), *n.* [*pl.* **CAB'BIES**.] Cabman. (Colloq.)

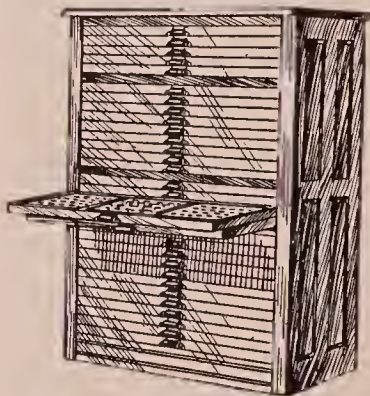
CABES (kā'bes), or **GABEZ** (gä'bes), *n.* Gulf and town on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, S. of Tunis.

CABIN (kab'in), *n.* 1. Hut or cottage. 2. Small room. 3. Compartment in a vessel for officers, or passengers. [Fr. *cabane*—Wel. *caban*.]

CABIN (kab'in), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CAB'INING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CABINED** (kab'ind).] I. *vt.* Shut up as in a cabin. II. *vi.* Dwell in a cabin.

CABIN-BOY (kab'in-boi), *n.* Boy who waits on the officers or those who occupy the cabin of a ship.

CABINET (kab'in-et), *n.* 1. Small room, closet, or private apartment. 2. Case of drawers for articles of value. 3. Private room for consultation. 4. Body of men composing the heads of the several administrative departments of a government; the advisory council of a monarch or president. 5. Secret council of a church. 6. Council chamber. 7. Place for scientific or art collections; also the collection itself. 8. *Print.* Receptacle in which cases of job type are arranged after the manner of sliding drawers. [Fr., dim. of *cabane*, hut.]



Printer's Cabinet.

CABINET (kab'in-et), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cabinet or council of state. 2. Of small and neat size, suitable for a cabinet.

CABINET-MAKER (kab'in-et-mā'kēr), *n.* Maker of household furniture.

CABIRI (ka-bī'ri), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The seven planets of "Justice" worshiped by the Greeks and Phenicians, and whose influence was supposed to be more or less beneficent and propitious.

CABLE (kā'bl), *n.* 1. Strong rope or chain which ties anything, especially a ship to her anchor. 2. Nautical measure of 100 fathoms. 3. Conductor for submarine telegraphy, composed of wires embedded in gutta-percha and encased in coiled strands of iron wire. 4. Bundle of insulated wires strung overhead or laid underground in a street, for conducting electric currents. [Fr., from L.L. *caplum*, halter.]

CABLE (kā'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CA'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CABLED (kā'bid).] *I. vt.* 1. Provide with a cable. 2. Tie up or make fast by a cable. 3. Communicate with by means of submarine telegraph. *II. vi.* Send cablegram.

CABLE-CAR (kā'bi-kär), *n.* Car, the motive power of which is a wire cable, forming an endless belt, that is drawn through a subterranean channel by powerful stationary engines at some point along the line.

CABLEGRAM (kā'bl-gram), *n.* Message sent by submarine cable. [CABLE and -GRAM.]

CABLE-LAID (kā'bi-lād), *a.* Formed like a rope of wire or cordage made by having rope strands laid in one direction while the entire finished cable-laid rope is laid the reverse of the strands.

CABLE'S-LENGTH (kā'biz-i-length), *n.* *Naut.* 100 fathoms; 600 feet; or about one tenth of a nautical mile.

CABLEWAY (kā'bi-wā), *n.* Traction by rope or cable whereby passengers and freight are transported in cars hung on cables suspended in the air from high towers; telpherage.

CABMAN (kab'man), *n.* [*pl.* CAB'MEN.] One who drives a cab for hire.

CABOODLE (kā-bö'dl), *n.* Crowd; company; collection. (*Colloq.*)

CABOOSE (kā-bös'), *n.* 1. Kitchen or cook's galley of a ship. 2. Car for use of the crew of a freight train; tool car. [*Dut. combuis, cook's room.*]

CABRIOLET (kab-ri-ō-lā'), *n.* Covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse; cab. [*Fr., dim. of cabriolet, leap.*]

CABUL. See **KABUL.**

CACAO (kā-kā'ō), *n.* 1. Tree (*Theobroma cacao*), from the seeds of which chocolate is made; chocolate-tree. 2. The seeds of this tree; chocolate-nuts. See **CHOCOLATE**. [*Sp., from Mex. cacanatl, cacao.*]

CACAO-BUTTER (kā-kā'ō-but'ēr), *n.* Solidified oil from seeds of the *Theobroma cacao* used in medicinal and toilet preparations.

CACHALOT (kash'a-lot), *n.* *Sperm whale.* [*Fr.*]

CACHE (kash), *n.* 1. Hiding place for treasure, for stores of provisions, ammunition, etc. 2. Stores so hidden. [*Fr., from cacher, hide.*]

CACHE (kash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CACHED (kash't).] Store in a cache; conceal or hide in the earth.

CACHET (kash-ā'), *n.* Seal; any distinctive stamp.—*Lettre de cachet*, letter under the private seal of France under the old régime, by which the royal pleasure was made known to individuals, and the administration of justice often interfered with. [*Fr.*]

CACHIBOU (kā-shi-bö'), *n.* Aromatic resin of the gumbo-limbo tree of San Domingo.

CACHINNATION (kak-i-nā'shun), *n.* Loud laughter. [*L.*]

CACHOLONG (kash'o-iang), *n.* Variety of quartz or of opal, generally of a milky color. [*Fr.*]

CACHOU (kā-shö'), *n.* Aromatic pellet to purify or sweeten the breath, used by smokers. [*Fr.*]

CACIQUE (kā-sēk'), *n.* Native chief among the Indians of the West Indies. [*Haytian.*]

CACQUIISM (kā-sēk'izm), *n.* Despotic Mexican system by which caciques, political bosses, nominally elected, really appointed by one higher in authority, enrich themselves at the expense of the people through power over land, water-rights, fines, and women.

CAKCLE (kak'l), *n.* 1. Cries of a hen after laying an egg. 2. Gabbie of a goose. 3. Silly talk.

CAKCLE (kak'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CACK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CACKLED (kak'ld).] 1. Make a noise like the cry of a hen. 2. Gabbie like a goose. 3. Chatter. 4. Giggie; ehuekle.

CAKCLER (kak'lēr), *n.* One that cackles.

CACOLGY (kak-ol'o-jl), *n.* Bad choice of words; bad pronunciation. [*Gr. kakos, bad, and logos, word.*]

CACOMIXLE (kak'o-mis-l), *n.* *Zool.* South American racoon.

CACOPHONIC (kak-o-fon'ik), **CACOPHONOUS** (kak-of'o-nus), *a.* Ill-sounding; harsh; opposed to **EUPHONIOUS**.

CACOPHONY (kak-of'o-nl), *n.* 1. Disagreeable sound. 2. Discord of sounds; opposed to **EUPHONY**. [*Gr. kakos, bad, and phōnē, sound.*]

CACOSMIA (kā-kos'mi-ā), *n.* Ill-smelling effluvia.

CACTUS (kak'tus), *n.* [*pl.*

CACTI (kak'ti), or **CAC-**

TUSES.] A merican

plant of many varieties,

generally leafless, the

green rind of the glob-

ular, columnar, or flat-

tened stem serving as

foilage; it is armed with

prickies or clusters of

often formidable spines.

[*L. from Gr. kaktos, a*

prickly plant.]

CACUS (kā'kus), *n.* *Rom.*

Myth. Son of Vulcan, a giant of immense size, who stole the cattle of Hercules, and for which Hercules slew him.

CAD (kad), *n.* Low, mean, vulgar-bred fellow. [Short for **CADET**.]

CADAVER (kā-dā'vēr), *n.* Corpse. [*L.*]

CADAVEROUS (kā-dav'ēr-us), *a.* Resembling a dead body; ghastly; sickly-looking.

SYN. Pallid; hueless; pale; bloodless;

ashy. *ANT.* Sanguine; rosy; incarnedine.

CADAVEROUSLY (kā-dav'ēr-us-li), *adv.* In a cadaverous manner or form.

CADAVEROUSNESS (kā-dav'ēr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being cadaverous.

CADDICE, **CADDIS** (kad'is), *n.* Larva of the European May-fly. It is also called *caddis-fly* and *caddis-worm*, and is said to be excellent bait for trout. [*Etym. doubtful.*]



Melon Cactus (*Melo-cactus communis*).

CADDIE (kad'i), *n.* Small boy who attends a golfer at play, carrying his clubs. [CADET.]

CADDY (kad'i), *n.* [*pl.* CAD'DIES.] 1. Small box for holding tea. 2. Tin can with a lid. [Malay. *kati*, pound.]

CADE (kād), *n.* Barrel or cask. [Fr., from L. *cadus*, cask.]

CADE (kād), *n.* Lamb or colt brought up by hand; pet lamb. [Etym. unknown.]

CADENCE (kā'dens), *n.* 1. Fall of the voice at the end of a sentence. 2. Tone; sound; modulation. 3. *Mil.* Uniformity in step or pace. 4. *Music.* (a) Modulation of the bars or clauses. (b) Close, the device which in music answers to the use of stops in language. [Fr. from L. *cado*, fall.]

CADENCE (kā'dens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CA'DENCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CADENCED (kā'denst).] Write or sing in cadence; regulate by rhythmic measure.

CADENCY (kā'den-si), *n.* 1. Regularity of movement. 2. In heraldry, the relative status of younger sons.

CADENE (ka-dēn'), *n.* Low-grade Turkish rug.

CADENT (kā'dent), *a.* 1. In cadence; regulated in measure. 2. Failing.

CADENZA (ka-den'za), *n.* *Music.* Flourish given by a solo voice or instrument at the close of a movement. [It.]

CADET (ka-det'), *n.* 1. Student in a military or naval school. 2. One who serves in the British army as a private, in order to acquire skill and obtain a commission. [Fr., formerly *capdet*; from L. *L. capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

CADI, KADI (kā'di), *n.* Chief judge or magistrate in Mohammedan countries. [Arab. *gādī*, judge.]

CADIZ (kā'diz), *n.* Atlantic seaport in S. W. Spain; capital of the province of the same name.

CADMEAN (kad-mē'an), *a.* Relating to Cadmus, who introduced the original Greek alphabet.

CADMIA (kad'mi-a), *n.* Oxide of zinc, containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of cadmium. [Gr. *kadmia*; from *Kadmos*, Cadmus.]

CADMIUM (kad'mi-um), *n.* White metal occurring in zinc ores. [See CADMIA.]

CADMUS (kad'mus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The reputed inventor of letters; his alphabet consisted of sixteen letters; he slew the Boeotian dragon, and sowed its teeth in the ground, from each of which sprang up an armed man; son of Agenor, king of Phenicia.

CADRANS (kad'rans), *n.* Instrument by which a gem is adjusted while being cut. [Fr. *cadran*, quadrant.]

CADUCEUS (ka-dū'se-us), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Rod carried by Mercury, consisting of a wand surmounted with two wings and entwined by two serpents. [L., from Gr. *kērukeion*, herald's staff.]

CADUCITY (ka-dū'si-ti), *n.* Inclination to fail.

CADUCOUS (ka-dū'kus), *a.* *Biol.* Falling or dropping off early as leaves or the gills of a tadpole. [L. *caducus*, falling; from *cado*, fall.]

CÆCAL (sē'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the cæcum; terminating in a closed end.

CÆCUM (sē'kum), *n.* [*pl.* CÆ'CA or CÆ'CUMS.] 1. Blind sac or pouch. 2. Sac-like beginning of the large intestine, near the insertion of the small intestine, situated in the right iliac region. [L., from *cæcus*, blind.]

CAEN (kong), *n.* Capital of the Department of Calvados, France, on Orne River.

CÆSAR (sē'zar), *n.* Absolute monarch; autocrat. [From *Calus Julius Cæsar*, Roman dictator (100-44 B. C.).]

CÆSAREAN (sē-zā're-an), *a.* Relating to Julius Cæsar.

CÆSARISM (sē'zar-lizm), *n.* Imperialism; despotism.

CÆSIUM (sēz'l-um), *n.* Silver-white, soft, and extensible alkaline metal, almost always found along with rubidium. [L. *cæsius*, bluish-gray.]

CÆSURA, CESURA (sē-zhū'ra), *n.* *Pros.* 1. Syllable cut off at the end of a word after completion of a foot. 2. Pause in a verse. [L.]

CAFE (kā-fā'), *n.* Coffee-house; restaurant. [Fr.]

CAFETERA (kā-fe-tā'ra), *n.* Restaurant or lunch room where patrons wait on themselves. [Sp., coffee-service.]

CAFFEIC (kaf-fē'ik), *a.* *Chem.* Derived from coffee. [Fr. *cafféique*; from *café*, coffee.]

CAFFEINE (kaf-fē'in), *n.* Alkaloid or active principle of coffee. [Fr.]

CAFTAN (kaf'tan), *n.* Persian or Turkish undercoat. [Turk. *qaftān*.]

CAGE (kāj), *n.* 1. Place of confinement. 2. Box made of wire and wood for holding birds or small animals. 3. Framework supporting a peal of bells. 4. *Mining.* Frame with one or more platforms for cars, used in hoisting in a vertical shaft. 5. Square barred box in which criminals are kept in China under punishment. The criminal's head protrudes from a hole in the top of the cage. [Fr., from L. *cavea*, hollow place.]

CAGE (kāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CA'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAGED (kājd).] Imprison in a cage or other place of confinement.

SYN. Confine; immure; incarcerate.

ANT. Free; liberate; unbar; dismiss.

CAGELING (kāj'ling), *n.* Bird kept in a cage.

CAGE-WORK (kāj'wŭrk), *n.* Openwork like the bars of a cage.

CAHOOT (ka-hōt'), *n.* Company or partnership. (Colloq.)

CAIQUE (kā-ēk'), *n.* Light rowing boat used in the Bosphorus. [Fr., from Turk. *kaik*.]

CAIRD (kârd), *n.* Tramping tinkler; gipsy; vagrant; tramp. [Gael. *ceard*.]

CAIRN (kârn), *n.* Heap of stones, especially one raised over a grave, or as a landmark on a mountain top. [Celt. *carn*.]

CAIRO (kī'rō), *n.* Capital of Egypt. Founded about 970 A. D. Great pyramids in its vicinity.

CAIRO (kā'rō), *n.* City of Illinois, at confluence of Ohlo and Mississippi rivers.

CAISSON (kā'sun), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Ammunition chest or wagon. 2. *Engin.* Wooden watertight casing, especially one in which work is done under water. 3. *Naut.* Pontoon or floating gate used to close a dry-dock. [Fr., from *caisse*, case or chest.]

CAITIFF (kā'tif), *I. n.* Mean, despicable fellow. *II. a.* Base; cowardly. [O. Fr. *caitif*; from L. *captivus*, captive.]

CAJOLE (kā-jōl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAJO'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAJOLED (kā-jōld').] *I. vt.* 1. Coax. 2. Cheat or deceive by flattery. *II. vi.* Make use of flattery in order to deceive. [Fr. *cajoler*.]

SYN. Flatter; wheedle; caress; entrap; decoy; entice; inveigle. **ANT.** Chide; rate; scold; warn; compel.

CAJOLER (kā-jō'lēr), *n.* One who cajoles.

CAJOLERY (kā-jō'lēr-i), *n.* Act of cajoling; deceitful persuasion.

CAJOLINGLY (kā-jō'ling-li), *adv.* In a cajoling manner.

CAJUPUT (kaj'u-put), *n.* Tree from the leaves of which a pungent, volatile, aromatic oil is distilled. [Malay.]

CAJUPUTENE (kaj-u-put-ēn'), *n.* Essence of the oil of cajuput.

CAKE (kāk), *n.* 1. Sweetened dough, or composition of flour, eggs, butter, sugar, etc., baked or otherwise cooked. 2. Any mass of matter concentered. [Ice. *kaka*.]

CAKE (kāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* CA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAKED (kākt).] *I. vt.* Form into a cake or hard mass. *II. vi.* Become coagulated or formed into a cake.

CAKE-WALK (kāk'wāk), *n.* Exhibition of graceful walking, formerly peculiar to the negroes of the southern U. S., a cake being awarded as a prize to the most graceful walkers.

CALABA (kal'a-bā), *n.* Balsam-producing tree of South American tropics.

CALABASH (kal'a-bash), *n.*

1. Gourd plant or its fruit. 2. Tree of tropical America bearing a large melon-like fruit, the shell of which is also called a calabash, and is used for domestic purposes, as holding liquids, etc. [Fr. *calabasse*; from Sp. *calabaza*; Pers. *kharbuz*, melon.]

CALABOOSE (kal'a-bōs), *n.* Temporary prison; jail; lock-up. [Sp. *calabozo*, dungeon.]

CALABRIA (kā-lā'brī-a), *n.* South western part of Italy.

CALADIUM (kā-lā'di-um), *n.* 1. Genus of plants of the Arum family, with edible starchy root-stocks. 2. [c-] Plant of this genus. [Malay. *kēlady*.]

CALAIS (kal'is; Fr. kā-lā'), *n.* 1. City in France, opposite Dover. 2. (kal'is). City in Maine.



Carved Calabashes.

CALAMANCO (kal-a-mang'kō), *n.* Satintwilled woolen fabric, checkered or brocaded in the warp. [Sp. *calamaco*.]

CALAMBAC (kal-am-bak'), *n.* Fragrant incense-wood tree from East India. [Malay.]

CALAMIFORM (ka-lam'l-farm), *a.* Shaped like a withe or reed. [L. *calamus*, reed, and FORM.]

CALAMINE (kal'a-mīn), *n.* Important ore consisting principally of carbonate of zinc. [Fr.]

CALAMINT (kal'a-mīnt), *n.* Labiate plant closely allied to balm and thyme. [L. *calaminthe*.]

CALAMITOUS (kā-lam'i-tus), *a.* Making wretched; disastrous.

SYN. Fatal; ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky; unfortunate. **ANT.** Fortunate; favorable; felicitous; propitious.

CALAMITOUSLY (kā-lam'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a calamitous manner; disastrously.

CALAMITOUSNESS (kā-lam'i-tus-nes), *n.* Quality of causing distress; distress; misery.

CALAMITY (kā-lam'i-tī), *n.* [*pl.* CALAM'ITIES.] Great misfortune; affliction; disaster. [Fr. *calamité*; from L. *calamitas*.]

SYN. Hardship; reverse; mishap; catastrophe; trouble. **ANT.** Blessing; boon.

CALAMUS (kal'a-mus), *n.* 1. Genus of palms, one species of which yields the resin called dragon's blood. 2. [c-] Root of the sweet-flag. 3. Reed anciently used as a pen. 4. Wind instrument, made of a reed. [L., from Gr. *kalamos*, reed.]

CALAPITE (kal'a-pit), *n.* Ivory-like kernel growth sometimes found inside of cocoanut.

CALASH (kā-lash'), *n.* 1. Light low-wheeled carriage with a folding top. 2. Hood or folding top of a carriage. 3. Silk and whalebone hood formerly worn by women. [Fr. *calèche*; Ger. *kalesche*; from Russ. *koleso*, wheel.]

CALATHIFORM (kal'a-thi-farm), *a.* Having shape like a bowl or cup; cup-shaped.

CALCANEUS (kal-kā'nī-us), *n.* *Pathol.* Club-foot in which only the heel can be used. [L. *calcaneum*, heel.]

CALCAR (kal'kär), *n.* 1. Calcinating furnace used in glassworks. 2. Arch over oven for annealing. [L. *calcaria*, lime-kiln.]

CALCAR (kal'kär), *n.* [*pl.* CALCAR'IA.] Spur, or spur-like projection. [L.]

CALCARATE (kal'kär-ät), **CALCARATED** (kal'kär-ä-ted), *a.* Spurred.

CALCAREOUS (kal-kā're-us), *a.* Partaking of the nature of lime; containing lime. [L. *calcareus*, from *calx*, lime.]

CALCAREOUSNESS (kal-kā're-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being calcareous.

CALCATE (kal'kät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAL'CATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAL'CATED.] Crunch or crush with the heel.

CALCEDONY (kal-sed'o-ni), *n.* See **CHALCEDONY**.

CALCHAS (kal'kas), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Soothsayer at siege of Troy, son of Thestor.

CALCICOSIS (kal-si-kō'sis), *n.* Lung trouble

caused by breathing air impregnated with stone dust. [L. *calx*, *calcis*, lime.]

CALCIFEROUS (kal-sif'ēr-us), *a.* *Min.* Containing or yielding calcite.

CALCIFICATION (kal-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Process of calcifying or being converted into a stony substance by the deposition of lime salts.

CALCIFORM (kal'si-fārm), *a.* In the form of chalk or lime.

CALCIFY (kal'si-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAL'CIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALCIFIED (kal'si-fid).] I. *vt.* Make calcareous. II. *vi.* Become calcareous; turn into bony tissue. [L. *calx*, lime, and *facio*, make.]

CALCIMINE (kal'si-mīn), *n.* White or tinted wash for ceilings, walls, etc., consisting of whiting, with glue, salt, water, etc. [L. *calx*, *calc-*, lime.]

CALCIMINE (kal'si-mīn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAL'CIMINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALCIMINED (kal'si-mīnd).] Wash over with calcimine.

CALCINABLE (kal'sin-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being calcined.

CALCINATION (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* Operation of expelling from a substance, by heat, water or other volatile matter combined with it, and thus reduce it to a friable state.

CALCINE (kal'sin), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAL'GINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALCINED (kal'sīnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to powder or a friable state by heat. 2. Reduce (a metal) to an oxide. II. *vi.* Be reduced to powder; become calcined. [Fr. *calciner*; from L. *calx* (genitive *calcis*), lime.]

CALCITE (kal'sit), *n.* *Min.* Native calcium carbonate, or carbonate of lime, also called *calcareous spar* and *calc-spar*. [L. *calx*, lime.]

CALCITRANT (kal'si-trant), *a.* Kicking; refractory. [L. *calcitro*, kick.]

CALCIUM (kal'si-um), *n.* *Chem.* Metallic base of lime. [L. *calx* (genit. *calcis*), lime.]

CALCIUM-CARBIDE (kal'si-um-kār-bid), *n.* Compound of calcium and carbon, a grayish powder, which, when subjected to the action of water, rapidly generates acetylene, the lime being precipitated.

CALCIUM-LIGHT (kal'si-um-lit), *n.* Drummond light, more commonly called *lime-light*, produced by directing streams of oxygen and hydrogen, inflamed, upon a ball of lime.

CALC-SPAR (kalk'spār), *n.* Same as CALCITE.

CALCULABLE (kal'kū-lā-bl), *a.* Capable of being calculated.

CALCULATE (kal'kū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAL'CLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAL'CLATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Count or reckon. 3. Think out. 3. Adapt; fit (only passive, with *for*). 4. Purpose; intend. II. *vi.* 1. Make a calculation. 2. Estimate; count; reckon. 3. Believe or think. (Colloq.) [L. *calculatus*, *p.p.* of *calculo*, reckon by means of pebbles; from *calculus*, pebble, dim. of *calx*, lime.]

SYN. Compute; analyze; canvass; audit; rate; value; determine; adjust; consider;

weigh. ANT. Conjecture; guess; chance; risk; stake.

CALCULATING (kal'kū-lā-ting), *a.* 1. Given to forethought. 2. Deliberately selfish and scheming.

SYN. Sagacious; cautious; circumspect; wary. ANT. Rash; improvident; incautious; thriftless.

CALCULATION (kal'kū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Art or process of calculating. 2. Estimate. 3. Forecast.

CALCULATIVE (kal'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Relating to calculation.

CALCULATOR (kal'kū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who calculates. 2. Machine for making arithmetical calculations.

CALCULOUS (kal'kū-lus), **CALCULOSE** (kal'kū-lōz), *a.* 1. Stony or like stone; gritty. 2. *Pathol.* Affected with calculus. [L. *calculus*, pebble.]

CALCULUS (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* CALCULI (kal'kū-li).] 1. *Pathol.* Stone-like secretion which forms in certain parts of the body. 2. *Math.* Method of calculating by means of algebraic symbols. [L., little stone, pebble; dim. of *calx*, lime, stone.]

CALCUTTA (kal-knt'ā), *n.* Capital of British India and Bengal, on Hugli mouth of Ganges River. Commercial center.

CALDRON (kal'drun), *n.* Large kettle or boiler. [O. Fr. *caudron*; from L. *caldaria*.]

CALEAN (kal'e-an), *n.* East Indian hookah, narghile, or water pipe.

CALEDONIAN (kal-e-dō'ni-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Caledonia, or Scotland. II. *n.* Scotchman.

CALEFACIENT (kal-e-fā'shent), I. *a.* Causing or exciting heat or warmth. II. *n.* *Med.* Application that warms; blister or superficial stimulant. [L. *calefaciens*, *pr.p.* of *calefacto*, make hot; *calidus*, hot, and *facio*, make.]

CALEFACTION (kal-e-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of heating. 2. State of being heated.

CALEFY (kal'e-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAL'EFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALEFIED (kal'e-fid).] I. *vt.* Make warm. II. *vi.* Grow warm.

CALENDAR (kal'en-dār), *n.* 1. Table of months, days, and seasons; almanac. 2. List of documents arranged chronologically, with summaries of contents. 3. List of canonized saints. 4. *Law.* List or register of cases to be tried.—*Calendar month*, solar month as it stands in almanacs, as January 31 days, June 30 days, February 28 or 29 days. [L. *calendarium*.]

CALENDAR (kal'en-dār), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAL'ENDARING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALENDARED (kal'en-dārd).] Enter in a calendar.

CALENDER (kal'en-dēr), *n.* Machine consisting of two or more rollers for smoothing and dressing cloth, paper, etc. [Fr. *calandre*, cylinder.]

CALENDER (kal'en-dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAL'ENDER-

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALENDERED (kal'en-dêrd).] Press in a calender.

CALENDS (kal'endz), *n.* First Day of each Roman month. [L. *calendæ*—Gr. *kaleō*, call (the first of the month was called or proclaimed).]

CALENDULA (ka-len'dū-lə), *n.* Genus of plants the marigolds. [L. *calendæ*, calends.]

CALENTURA (kā-len-tō'rä), *n.* Pathol. Malarial fever of South American countries. [Sp. *calentura*, fever.]

CALESCENCE (ka-les'-ens), *n.* Increasing warmth. [L. *calescence* *pr.p.* of *calesco*, grow warm.]



Calendula (*C. officinalis*).

CALF (käf), *n.* [*pl.*

CALVES (kävz).] 1. Young of the cow and of some other animals, as marine mammals. 2. Calfskin leather. 3. Stupid or cowardly person. (Colloq.) [A. S. *cealf*.]

CALF (käf), *n.* [*pl.* CALVES (kävz).] Fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

CALIBER, CALIBRE (kal'l-bêr), *n.* 1. Diameter of the bore of a gun; internal diameter of a tube of any kind. 2. Capacity of mind. [Fr. *calibre*, bore of a gun.]

CALIBRATION (kal-l-brä'shun), *n.* Act of measuring the caliber of a gun or tube.

CALICO (kal'l-kô), *n.* [*pl.* CAL'ICOES.] 1. In the U. S., cotton cloth having figured designs printed on it. 2. In England, plain white cotton cloth, bleached or unbleached. [Calicut, in India.]

CALICUT (kal'i-kut), *n.* Seaport on Malabar Coast, Madras, British India.

CALIF, CALIPH (kā'lif), *n.* Any successor of Mohammed; Mohammedan governor. [Fr., from Arab. *khalifah*, successor.]

CALIFORNIA (kal-l-far'nī-a), *n.* State of the U. S. Area 158,233 sq. m. Capital, Sacramento.

CALIFORNIA (kal-l-far'nī-a), LOWER. Peninsula projecting southward into Pacific Ocean. Part of Mexico. Area 58,328 sq. m.

CALIPASH (kal-i-pash'), *n.* Part of a turtle next to the upper shell. [Etym. doubtful; probably from CALABASH.]

CALIPEE (kal-l-pē'), *n.* Part of a turtle next to the lower shell.

CALIPERS (kal'i-pêrz), *n.pl.* Compasses with bent or curved legs, suitable for measuring the inside or outside diameter of bodies. [From CALIBER.]

CALIPH (kā'lif), *n.* See CALIF.

CALISAYA (kal-l-sā'ya), *n.* Variety of Peruvian bark; cinchona.

CALISTHENIC (kal-ls-then'ik), *a.* Pertaining to calisthenics.

CALISTHENICS (kal-ls-then'iks), *n.pl.* Ex-



Calipers.

ercises for the purpose of promoting gracefulness as well as strength of body. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *sthenos*, strength.]

CALIX (kā'lik), *n.* [*pl.* CALICES (kal'l-sēz).] 1. Cup or cup-like cavity. 2. Calyx. [L.]

CALK, CAULK (kāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CALK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALKED (kakt).] Stop or stuff; make water-tight, as by pressing oakum and untwisted rope into the seams of a ship. [O. Fr. *cauquer*, press.]

CALK (kāk), *n.* 1. Pointed piece of iron on a horseshoe to prevent slipping. 2. Piece of iron with sharp points worn on the sole of a person's shoe for a similar purpose. [L. *calx*, heel.]

CALK (kāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CALK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALKED (kakt).] Furnish with a calk or calks.

CALK (kāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CALK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALKED (kakt).] Copy (a drawing) by chalking it. [Fr. *calquer*; from L. *calx*, lime.]

CALKER (kāk'êr), *n.* 1. Calk for a shoe. 2. One who calks.

CALL (kāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CALLED (kald).] I. *vt.* 1. Cry out the name of; as, to call a party in court. 2. Summons. 3. Convoke. 4. Proclaim. 5. Arouse; awake. 6. Name over; as, call the list of members. 7. Designate; give a name to. 8. Attribute a quality to; as, "he was called great." 9. Appoint or designate for any office or position. 10. Invoke; appeal to. II. *vi.* 1. Cry aloud, in the way of appeal, summons, signal or command. 2. Give a signal sound. 3. Make a short visit. [A. S. *ceallian*.]

CALL (kāl), *n.* 1. Vocal address, summons, or citation. 2. Signal sound. 3. Cry of a bird to its mate or its young. 4. Demand; claim. 5. Any signaling device that gives an audible signal. 6. Obligation of duty. 7. Short visit. 8. *Stock Ex.* Privilege given to "call" for, or demand delivery of stock at a time and price fixed. 9. *Fowling.* Artificial note to imitate that of birds, and serve as a decoy.

CALLA (kal'a), *n.* Bot. Common house plant, (*Richardia Æthiopica*), a native of the Cape of Good Hope, well known by its large spathe of pure white, and commonly called *calla lily*.

CALLAO (kā-lä'ō or käl-yä'ō), *n.* Chief seaport of Peru, on bay of same name.

CALLING (kāl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of making a call of any kind. 2. Vocation; profession; trade.

CALLIONYMUS (kal-l-on'l-mus), *n.* Genus of slender fishes; the dragonets. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *onoma*, name.]



Callionymus (*C. caeruleonotatus*).

CALLIOPE (kal-lí'ō-pē), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* The muse presiding over epic poetry and rhetoric. 2. [c-] Instrument producing musical notes by means of steam-whistles, played by a keyboard. [L. *Calliope*, from Gr. *Kalliopē*, beautiful, voiced.]

CALLIOPSIS (kal-i-op'sis), *n.* Cultivated plant of the aster family. [Gr. *kallos*, beauty, and *opsis*, appearance.]

CALLIPERS (kal'l-pērz), *n.* Same as **CALIPERS**.

CALLISTHENIC, CALLISTHENICS. Same as **CALISTHENIC, CALISTHENICS**.



Calliopsis (*C. grandiflora*).

CALLISTO (kal-lis'tō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Lycaon, king of Arcadia; one of Diana's attendants; beloved by Zeus and changed into a bear to conceal her from Hera; slain by Artemis, and became the constellation Aretos.

CALLOSITY (kal-los'i-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **CALLOSITIES**.] 1. Hardened or callous skin of any part of the body. 2. State of being hardened in feeling. [Fr. *callosité*; from L. *callositas*, *callosus*.]

CALLOUS (kal'us), *a.* 1. Hardened. 2. Unfeeling or insensible. [L. *callus*, hard skin.]

CALLOUSNESS (kal'us-nes), *n.* State of being callous.

CALLOW (kal'ō), *a.* 1. Unfledged. 2. Inexperienced. [A. S. *calu*, bald.]

CALLUS (kal'us), *n.* Any unnatural hardening of the skin; callosity. [L.]

CALM (kām), *a.* 1. Still or quiet. 2. Serene; unexcited in mind, gesture or language. [Fr. *calme*; from Gr. *kauma*, noonday heat.]

CALM (kām), *n.* Absence of commotion; repose; serenity.

CALM (kām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CALM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CALMED** (kāmd).] Render still or quiet; tranquillize; make calm; pacify; appease; soothe.

CALMLY (kām'li), *adv.* In a calm manner.

CALMNESS (kām'nes), *n.* State of being calm.

CALOMEL (kal'o-mel), *n.* Mercurous chloride, a poisonous compound of mercury and chloride, used in medicine as an alterative. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, and *melas*, black.]

CALORESCENCE (kal-o-res'ens), *n.* Transmutation of heat rays into luminous rays.

CALORIC (ka-lor'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to heat. *II. n.* 1. Heat. 2. Formerly supposed principle or cause of heat. [L. *calor*, heat.]

CALORICULTURE (ka-lor'i-kul-tūr), *n.* *Hort.* System of gardening and horticulture practiced by the regulation of temperature, color, etc. [L. *calor*, heat, and **CULTURE**.]

CALORIE, CALORY (kal'o-ri), *n.* Unit of heat. [Fr.]

CALORIFIC (kal-o-rlf'ik), *a.* Causing heat; heating. [L. *calor*, heat, and *facio*, make.]

CALORIMETER (kal-o-rim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the specific heat of a body.

CALORIZER (kal'o-ri-zēr), *n.* Device for producing complete and smokeless combustion of low-grade fuels. [L. *calor*, heat.]

CALORY (kal'o-ri), *n.* Same as **CALORIE**.

CALOTTE (ka-lot'), *n.* Plain skull-cap or coif. [Fr.]

CALOTYPE (kal'o-típ), *n.* Primitive photographic process with iodide of silver.

CALUMET (kal'ū-met), *n.* Peace pipe of the North American Indians, a tobacco pipe with a long reed stem



Calumet.

and large bowl, usually of soapstone. [Fr.; from L. *calamus*, reed.]

CALUMNIATE (ka-lum'ni-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CALUM'NIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CALUM'NIATED**.] *I. vt.* Accuse falsely; defame; slander. *II. vi.* Utter calumnies; make false charges.

CALUMNIATION (ka-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* False accusation; slander.

CALUMNIATOR (ka-lum'ni-ā-tūr), *n.* Slanderer.

CALUMNIATORY (ka-lum'ni-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Containing calumny; slanderous.

CALUMNIOUS (ka-lum'ni-us), *a.* Of the nature of calumny; slanderous.

CALUMNIOUSLY (ka-lum'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a calumnious manner.

CALUMNY (kal'um-nl), *n.* [*pl.* **CAL'UMNIES**.] False accusation maliciously made; slander; defamation. [L. *calumnia*.]

CALVE (käv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CALV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CALVED** (kävð).] Bring forth a calf. [A. S. *cealfian*.]

CALVINISM (kal'vin-izm), *n.* System of religious doctrine taught by John Calvin (1509-1564), noted Genevan reformer.

CALVINIST (kal'vin-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

CALVINISTIC (kal'vin-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Calvin or Calvinism.

CALVOUS (kal'vus), *a.* Bald; devoid of covering.

CALX (kalks), *n.* [*pl.* **CALX'ES** or **CALCES** (kal'sēz).] 1. Chalk or lime. 2. Ashy substance of a metal or mineral which remains after being calcined. [L. *calx*, lime.]

CALYCATE (kal'i-kaṭ), *a. Bot.* Having a calyx.

CALYCLE (kal'i-ki), *n. Bot.* Accessory calyx outside the true one.

CALYCULATE (ka-lik'ū-laṭ), *a. Bot.* Having an outer calyx or bract resembling a calyx.

CALYPSO (ka-lip'sō), *n. Greek Myth.* A sea-nymph, one of the Oceanides; she entertained Ulysses on the island of Ogygia and offered him immortality if he would become her husband.

CALYX (kā'liks or kai'iks), *n.* [*pl.* CA'LYXES or CALYCES (kal'i-sēz).] *Bot.* Outer covering or cup of a flower, its separate leaves termed sepals. [L.; from Gr. *kalyx*, covering.]



Calyxes.

CAM (kam), *n.* *Mech.*

Device for changing a regular rotary motion into a reciprocating motion, various forms of which are the cam-wheel and shaft, the heart-wheel, the wiper wheel, and the eccentric. [Dut. *kam*, comb.]

CAMAGON (kā-ma-gon'), *n.* Dark, reddish-black wood in Philippine Islands.

CAMANSI (kā-mān'sē), *n.* Resinous tree in Philippine Islands producing a kind of copal varnish.

CAMBAYE (kam-bā'), *n.* Hand-loom East Indian calico.

CAMBER (kam'bēr), *n.* Convexity upon an upper surface, as of a deck amidships, a bridge, or lintel. [O. Fr. *cambre*, crooked.]

CAMBER (kam'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAMBERED (kam'bērd).] Make slightly convex above; arch slightly.

CAMBIST (kam'bist), *n.* One skilled in exchange values.

CAMBIUM (kam'bi-um), *n.* *Bot.* A layer of delicate cells between the wood and bark, which develop on one side into wood, and on the other, into bark.

CAMBODIA (kam-bō'di-a), *n.* Part of French Indo-China. Area 37,400 sq. m.

CAMBRAI, CAMBRAY (kam-brā'), *n.* Fortified town in France, on Schelde river.

CAMBREL (kam'brei), *n.* 1. Bent piece of iron or wood on which butchers hang the carcasses of animals. 2. Hock of a horse. [Probably from CAMBER.]

CAMBRIAN (kam'bri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Wales. [L. *Cambria*, Wales.]

CAMBRIC (kā'm'brīk), *n.* 1. Fine white linen fabric, used for ruffles, handkerchiefs, etc. 2. Cotton fabric made in imitation of linen cambric. [*Cambrai*, city in the French department of Nord.]

CAMBRIDGE (kā'm'brij), *n.* 1. City in England on Cam river, seat of famous university. 2. City near Boston, Mass., seat of Harvard University.

CAME (kā), *v.* Past tense of COME.

CAMEL (kam'el), *n.* 1. Large ruminant quadruped with one or two humps on its back, used in Asia and Africa as a beast of burden, the kind having only one hump being specifically called a *dromedary*. 2. Large floating machine for bearing vessels



Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).

over bars into a harbor. [L. *camelus*; from Gr. *kamēlos*.]

CAMELEER (kam-el-ēr'), *n.* One who drives or rides a camel.

CAMELLIA (kā-mel'i-a), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of tropical shrubs or trees of the tea family. 2. [c-] Plant of the genus *Camellia*, especially the *Camellia Japonica*, or Japan rose. [From *Kamel*, a Jesuit traveler.]



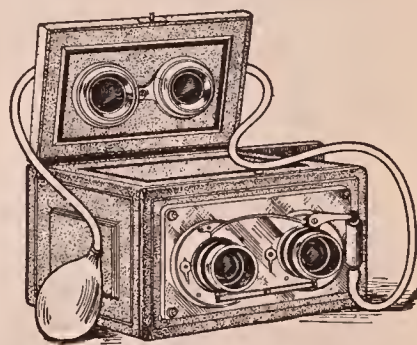
Camellia (*Camellia Japonica*).

CAMELOPARD (kā-mel'o-pārd), *n.* Giraffe. [Gr. *kamēlos*, camel, and *pardalis*, pard.]

CAMELRY (kam'ei-ri), *n.pl.* Troops mounted on camels.

CAMEO (kam'ē-ō), *n.* [*pl.* CAMEOS (kam'ē-ōz).] Engraved gem in which the figure or subject is carved in relief. [It. *cammeo*; from L. L. *cammaeus*, cameo.]

CAMERA (kam'e-ra), *n.* [*pl.* CAM'ERAS or CAM'ERÆ.] Any instrument having a dark chamber, and especially the camera-obscura and the camera-



Stereoscopic Camera.

lucida.—*Stereoscopic camera*, a double photographic camera-obscura. [L., chamber.]

CAMERA-LUCIDA (kam-e-ra-iō'si-da), *n.* Instrument by which the rays of light from an object are reflected by a specially shaped prism, forming an image on the paper underneath. [L. *camera*, and *lucida*, containing light.]

CAMERA-OBSCURA (kam'e-ra-ob-skū'ra), *n.* Instrument for projecting the image of external objects upon a plane surface placed within a dark chamber. [L. *camera*, and *obscura*, dark, obscure.]

CAMERAPHONE (kam'e-ra-fōn), *n.* Combination of biograph and phonograph; called also *photophone*.

CAMILLA (kā-mil'a), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Daughter of King Metabus of Privermun, who became the virgin warrior queen of the Voiscians.

CAMISOLE (kam'i-sōl), *n.* Sleeved jacket; a woman's loose morning gown or jacket. [Fr.]

CAMLET (kam'let), *n.* Cloth originally made of camel's hair, but now chiefly of wool and goat's hair. [Fr.]

CAMOMILE (kam'o-mil), *n.* Plant, or its dried flowers, used in medicine, affording a bitter

stomachic and tonic. [Fr. *camomille*, from Gr. *chamai-mēlon*, earth-melon.]

CAMORA (kə-mō'ra), **CAMORRA** kə-mor'a), *n.* Secret society organized to do acts of vengeance. [See **BLACK-HAND**.] [It.]

CAMP (kamp), *n.* 1. Ground on which an army pitches its tents. 2. Tents of an army. 3. Army or body of troops camping. 4. Any temporary quarters for travelers, etc.

CAMP (kamp), *v.* [pr.p. **CAMP'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CAMPED** (kampt).] I. *vt.* Furnish, as an army, with tents. II. *vt.* Pitch tents; lodge in tents.—*Camp out*, live temporarily in a tent.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMA (kām-pān'yā dē rō'mā). Large malarial plain in Italy, surrounding Rome.

CAMPAIGN (kam-pān'), *n.* 1. Large open field or plain. 2. Time during which an army keeps the field. 3. Connected scenes of military operations. 4. Army in the field. 5. Organized movement in the advocacy of a political or social cause. [Fr. *campagne*; from L. *campania*; *campus*, field.]

CAMPAIGN (kam-pān'), *vi.* [pr.p. **CAMPAIGN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CAMPAIGNED** (kam-pānd').] Serve in a campaign.

CAMPAIGNER (kam-pān'ēr), *n.* One who serves in a campaign.

CAMPANIA (kan-pā'nī-a), *n.* In ancient geography, region in S. E. Italy.

CAMPANILE (kam-pā-nē'lā), *n.* [pl. **CAMPANILI** (kam-pā-nē'lē).] Tower-like belfry. [It. *campana*, bell.]

CAMPANULA (kam-pan'ū-lā), *n.* Genus of flowers, the bellflowers or bells, usually blue or white. [It. *campana*, bell.]

CAMPECHE (kām-pā'-chā), **CAMPEACHY** (kam-pē'ehl), *n.* State in Mexico, S. W. part of the peninsula of Yucatan. Area 21,797 sq. m. Capital, Campeche, on Campeche Gulf.

CAMPEACHY-WOOD (kam-pē'ehl-wōd), *n.* Dark-red dye wood; same as **LOGWOOD**.

CAMPHINE (kam'fēn or kam-fēn'), *n.* Rectified oil of turpentine.

CAMPHOID (kam'fōid), *n.* Admixture of pyroxylene and camphor, used to replace collodion.

CAMPHOR (kam-fūr), *n.* Whitish solid semitranslucent substance, procured chiefly from the camphor laurel of India, China, and Japan, having a peculiar hot aromatic taste and pleasant smell. [Fr. *camphre*; from Malay. *kāpūr*, camphor.]

CAMPHORATE (kam'fūr-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAMP'PHORATING**; p.t. and p.p. **CAMP'PHORATED**.] Impregnate with camphor.

CAMPHORIC (kam-for'ik), *a.* Pertaining to camphor.

CAMPHYLINE (kam-fī-lēn'), *n.* Scientific name for naphthalene.



Campanula.

CAMPION (cam'pl-un), *n.* Bright-flowering plant of the pink family; wallflower. [Etym. doubtful.]

CAMP-MEETING (kamp'mēt-ing), *n.* Religious assembly in tents or booths.

CAMPUS (kam'pus), *n.* College grounds or green. [L., field.]

CAMPYLOMETER (kam-pl-lom'e-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring length of all classes of lines on plans and drawings. [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, and -**METER**.]

CAMPYLOTROPOUS (kam-pl-lot'rō-pus), *a. Bot.* Having the ovule curved upon itself, as in the plinks. [Gr. *kampylos*, curved, and *trepo*, turn.]

CAN (kan), *n.* 1. Vessel usually of tinned iron, for holding or preserving liquids, fruit, prepared meat, etc. 2. Originally, a drinking cup. [A. S. *canne*.]

CAN (kan), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAN'NING**; p.t. and p.p. **CANNED** (kand).] Put up for preservation in cans.

CAN (kan), *vi.* [p.t. **COULD** (kōd).] Know how; be able; have the power physically mentally or morally, of doing anything. [A. S. *can*, pr. indicative of *cumman*, know (how to do a thing); be able.]

CANA (kā'nā), *n.* Village of Galilee, Palestine.

CANADA (kan'a-dā), **DOMINION OF**. Confederation of British N. American provinces and territories, N. of the U.S. Area 3,653,-946 sq. m., capital, Ottawa.

CANADIAN (kā-nā'dī-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Canada. II. *n.* Native of Canada; Canuck.

CANAILE (kā-nāl'), *n.* Lowest class of people; the rabble. [Fr., from L. *canis*, dog.]

CANAL (kā-nal'), *n.* 1. Artificial water course for navigation or drainage. 2. Duct; channel. [L. *canalis*, channel.]

CANAL (kā-nal'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CANAL'LING**; p.t. and p.p.

CANALLED (kā-nald').] 1. Make (a canal) through. 2. Convert into a canal.

CANALICULATE (kan-a-llk'ū-lāt), *a. Bot.* Channeled; having a longitudinal groove.

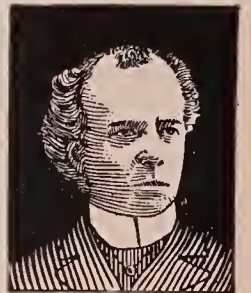
CANAPE (kā-nā-pā'), *n.* 1. Sofa; couch; canopy. 2. Fried toast used in cooking. [Fr.]

CANARD (kā-nārd'), *n.* False report; fabricated rumor or sensational story. [Fr., hoax, (literally) duck.]

CANARY (kā-nā'rl), *n.* [pl. **CANA'RIES**.] 1. Light sweet wine from the Canary Islands. 2. Bird originally from the Canary Islands. 3. Bright yellow color.

CANARY ISLANDS (kā-nā'rl i'landz). Group in N. Atlantic Ocean. Area 2,808 sq. m.

CANCAN (kan'kan), *n.* Immodest and riotous kind of dance. [Fr.]



Sir Wilfred Laurier, Canadian Prime Minister.

CANCEL (kan'sel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAN'CELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANCELED (kan'seld).] 1. Erase or blot out by crossing with lines. 2. Annul; set aside; revoke. 3. *Math.* Remove (equivalent quantities) on opposite sides of an equation. [Fr. *canceller*; from L. *cancelli*, lattice-work.]

SYN. Obliterate; efface; quash; expunge; revoke; rescind; abrogate; invalidate; nullify. **ANT.** Enforce; confirm; ratify; fix.

CANCEL (kan'sel), *n.* *Print.* Suppression of a printed page or sheet, the page so canceled, or the new one substituted.

CANCELATION (kan-sel-ā'shun), *n.* Act of canceling or state of being canceled.

CANCELLATE (kan'sel-lāt), *a.* Cross-barred; marked with cross-lines like lattice-work; reticulated. [L. *cancellatus*.]

CANCER (kan'sēr), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Constellation between Gemini and Leo, and a sign of the zodiac showing the limits of the sun's course northward in summer. 2. *Cancer.*



Cancer.

Zool. Genus of crustaceans, embracing the common edible crab. 3. [c-] *Pathol.* Malignant spreading tumor.

CANCERATE (kan'sēr-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAN'CERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAN'CERATED.] Become cancerous.

CANCERATION (kan-sēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act or state of growing into a cancer, or of becoming cancerous.

CANCERIN (kan'sēr-līn), *n.* Fertilizer made from marine crustaceans.

CANCERITE (kan'sēr-īt), *n.* Fossilized crab.

CANCEROUS (kan'sēr-us), *a.* Having the nature or qualities of a cancer.

CANCEROUSLY (kan'sēr-us-lī), *adv.* In the manner of a cancer.

CANCEROUSNESS (kan'sēr-us-nes), *n.* State of being cancerous.

CANCERIFORM (kan'krl-fārm), *a.* Canceroid.

CANCROID (kan'kroid), *a.* Resembling a cancer.

CANDELABRUM (kan-de-lā'brum), *n.* [*pl.* CANDELA'BRA.] 1. Branched and ornamented candlestick or lampstand. 2. Tall stand for lamps. [L.]

CANDID (kan'did), *a.* 1. Frank; ingenuous. 2. Free from prejudice; fair; impartial. [Fr. *candid*; from L. *candidus*, white.]

CANDIDACY (kan'di-dā-sī), *n.* [*pl.* CAN'DIDACIES.] State of being a candidate.

CANDIDATE (can'di-dāt), *n.* 1. One who offers himself for any office or honor. 2. One who is nominated, by a party convention or otherwise, for an elective office. [L. *candidatus*, white-robed.]

CANDIDATURE (kan'di-dā-tūre), *n.* State of being a candidate; candidacy.

CANDIDLY (kan'did-il), *adv.* In a candid manner; fairly; frankly.

CANDIDNESS (kan'did-nes), *n.* Quality of being candid.

CANDIED (kan'did), *a.* 1. Converted into candy. 2. Coated or covered over with candy. 3. Sweetly flattering.

CANDLE (kan'dl), *n.* 1. Cylinder of wax, tallow or other like substance, containing a wick, used for giving light. 2. *Elec.* Unit of illuminating power; one candle-power. [A. S. *candcl*.]

CANDLE (kan'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAN'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANDLED (kan'dld).] Examine by holding to candle-light, as to *candle* eggs.

CANDLE-FISH (kan'dl-fish), *n.* Small deep-sea fish of the smelt family, peculiar to the Pacific coast of North America.

CANDLE-LIGHT (kan'dl-lit), *n.* 1. Light of a candle. 2. Time when candles are lighted.

CANDLEMAS (kan'dl-mas), *n.* *Eccl.* Feast of the Purification, February 2d; so called from being formerly celebrated with processions and displays of candles.

CANDLE-POWER (kan'dl-pow-ēr), *n.* Intensity of light emitted by a luminous body estimated in standard candles—candles of definite composition, which, when burned at the rate of two grains per minute, will produce a light of a definite and fixed brightness.

CANDLER (kan'dlēr), *n.* One who examines eggs by candle-light.

CANDLESTICK (kan'dl-stlk), *n.* Utensil for holding a candle, originally a stick.

CANDOCK (kan'dok), *n.* Yellow water-lily. [CAN (cup), and DOCK (plant).]

CANDOR (kan'dūr), *n.* Freedom from prejudice or disguise; fairness; frankness. [L., whiteness.]

CANDY (kan'dl), *n.* [*pl.* CAN'DIES.] Confection made of sugar, etc. [Fr. *candi*.]

CANDY (kan'dl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CANDYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANDIED (kan'dld).] I. *vt.* 1. Coat over with crystallized sugar. 2. Convert into crystallized sugar. 3. Conserve with sugar. II. *vi.* Become candied.

CANDYTUFT (kan'di-tuft), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Iberis*. [*Candia*, the island.]

CANE (kān), *n.* 1. Stem of one of the smaller palms. 2. Calamus or rattan, or the larger grasses—bamboo, sugar-cane, etc. 3. Walking-stick. [Fr. *canne*—Gr. *kanna*, reed.]

CANE (kān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CA'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANED (kānd).] 1. Beat with a cane or thin stick. 2. Bottom or back with cane, as a chair.

CANE-BRAKE (kān'brāk), *n.* Thicket of canes.



Candytuft (*Iberis*).

CANICULA (kə-nīk'ū-lə), *n.* *Astron.* Sirius, the dog-star. [L., dim. of *canis*, dog.]

CANICULAR (kə-nīk'ū-lər), *a.* Relating to the dog-star or to the dog-days.

CANINE (kə-nīn'), *a.* Pertaining to or like the dog.—*Canine teeth*, four sharp-pointed tearing teeth in most mammals, one on each side of the upper and lower jaw, between the incisors or cutting teeth and the molars or grinders. [L. *caninus*; *canis*, dog.]

CANISTER (kan'is-tēr), *n.* 1. Box or case, usually of tin, for holding tea, etc. 2. Metal case containing bullets, which explodes after being fired from a cannon; case-shot; also called *canister-shot*. [L. *canistrum*, wicker-basket.]

CANKER (kang'kēr), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Corroding ulcer; group of small ulcers in the mouth, particularly of children. 2. Disease incident to trees, which causes the bark to rot and fall. 3. Disease in a horse's foot, consisting of a running thrush. 4. Anything that corrupts, consumes, corrodes, or destroys. [L. *cancer*, crab, gangrene.]

CANKER (kang'kēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAN'KERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANKERED (kang'kērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Eat into, corrupt, or destroy. 2. Infect or pollute. 3. Make sour and ill-conditioned. II. *vi.* Grow corrupt; become ill-conditioned; ulcerate.

CANKERED (kang'kērd), *a.* 1. Corroded. 2. Venomous; malignant. 3. Crabbed.

CANKEROUS (kang'kēr-us), *a.* Corroding like a canker.

CANKER-WORM (kang'kēr-wūrm), *n.* Worm that cankers or eats into plants.

CANKERY (kang'kēr-i), *a.* Affected with canker; cankerous.

CANNA (kan'a), *n.* 1. Genus of reed-like plants, having large leaves and beautiful red or yellow flowers. 2. [c-] Plant of this genus. [L., reed.]

CANNABIS (kan'a-bis), *n.* Genus of plants of the nettle family; hemp. [See BHANG, HEMP.] [L., hemp.]

CANNEL, CANNEL-COAL (kan'el-kōl), *n.* Bituminous coal of fine texture and little luster that burns with a bright flame. [Probably from **CANDLE**, because of the similarity in burning.]

CANNER (kan'ēr), *n.* One who cans.

CANNERY (kan'ēr-l), *n.* Place where fruits, etc., are canned.

CANNES (kän), *n.* Seaport and health resort, France, 20 m. S. W. of Nice.

CANNIBAL (kan'l-bəl), *I. n.* 1. Person who eats human flesh. 2. Animal that eats the flesh of its own kind. II. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cannibals or cannibalism. [Sp. *canibal*; from *Caribals*, Caribs, native name of the West Indian Islanders, who ate human flesh.]

CANNIBALISM (kan'l-bəl-izm), *n.* Practice of eating human flesh by mankind, or flesh of its own species by any animal.

CANNON (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* CAN'NON or CAN'NONS.] Heavy gun, or piece of artillery, used for firing large projectiles, and usually mounted on a carriage, rampart, or the deck of a war-vessel. [Fr. *canon*; from L. *canna*, reed.]

CANNON (kan'un), *n.* and *v.* *Billiards.* Term used in England for **CAROM**.

CANNONADE (kan-un-ād'), *n.* Continued attack with cannon; rapid discharge of cannon.

CANNONADE (kan-un-ād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAN'NONA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANNONA'DED.] Attack or batter with cannon.

CANNON-BALL (kan'un-bəl), *n.* Large iron ball or other projectile used in smooth-bore ordnance.

CANNON-BONE (kan'un-bōn), *n.* Long bone between the knee and the foot of a horse.

CANNONEER, CANNONIER (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* Gunner or artilleryman.

CANNON-SHOT (kan'un-shot), *n.* 1. Cannon-ball. 2. Distance to which a cannon will throw a projectile.

CANNOT (kan'not). Can not; can't.

CANNULA (kan'ū-lə), *n.* Surgical tube, especially one enclosing a trocar or perforator. [L., dim. of *canna*, reed.]

CANNULAR (kan'ū-lər), *a.* Tubular.

CANNY (kan'i), *a.* 1. Knowing; shrewd; thrifty. 2. Having supernatural power. [Sc.]

CANOE (kə-nō'), *n.* 1. Boat made of the hollow trunk of a tree, or of bark or skins. 2. Small boat propelled by paddling.

CANOE (kə-nō'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CANOE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANOED (kə-nōd').] Row or paddle a canoe. [Sp. *canoa*.]

CAÑON, CANYON (kā-nyōn' or kan'yun), *n.* Deep gorge or ravine between high and steep banks, worn by watercourses. [Sp. *cañon*; from *caña*, tube.]

CANON (kan'un), *n.* 1. General rule. 2. Law or rule in ecclesiastical matters. 3. That which is established by rule. 4. Person bound by rule. 5. Standard; criterion. 6. Clerical dignitary belonging to a cathedral, enjoying special emoluments, and obliged to reside there part of the year. 7. Book of Scriptures accepted by the Church as genuine. 8. *Music.* Species of musical composition, a kind of continual fugue. 9. *Surg.* Instrument used for sewing up wounds. 10. Size of type equal to four-line pica. [A. S.; from L.; from Gr. *kanōn*, rule.]

CANONESS (kan'un-es), *n.* Female beneficiary of a regular religious college.

CANONIC (kə-non'ik), **CANONICAL** (kə-non'ik-əl), *a.* 1. According to or included in the canon. 2. Regular. 3. Ecclesiastical.

CANONICALLY (kə-non'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a manner conformable to the canon.

CANONICALNESS (kə-non'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality of being canonical.

CANONICALS (kə-non'ik-əlz), *n.pl.* Official

- dress of the clergy, regulated by the church canons.
- CANONICATE** (kə-non'1-kāt), *n.* Office of a canon.
- CANONICITY** (kan-un-ls'1-tl), *n.* Quality of belonging to or agreeing with the canon.
- CANONIST** (kan'un-1st), *n.* One versed in the canon law.
- CANONIZATION** (kan-un-l-zā'shun), *n.* Act of canonizing.
- CANONIZE** (kan'un-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAN'ONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANONIZED (kan'un-izd).] 1. Raise to rank of a saint. 2. Recognize or sanction as canonical.
- CANONRY** (kan'un-rl), *n.* Same as CANONICATE.
- CANOPIED** (kan'o-pld), *a.* Covered or furnished with a canopy.
- CANOPUS** (kə-nō'pus), *n.* *Astron.* Bright star in the southern constellation, *Argo navis*. [L., from Gr. *Kanōbos*, city of ancient Egypt.]
- CANOPY** (kan'o-pl), *n.* [*pl.* CAN'OPIES.] 1. Covering over a throne or bed. 2. Covering of state stretched over the head. 3. Any natural arch or covering, as the sky. 4. *Arch.* Ornamental arched or roof-like projection over a doorway, niche, window, etc. 5. In Gothic architecture, an ornament covering over a tomb or altar, whether projecting from the wall or otherwise. [Fr. *canapé*; from Gr. *kōnōpeion*, mosquito curtain; *kōnōps*, mosquito.]
- CANOPY** (kan'o-pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAN'OPYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANOPIED (kan'o-pld).] Cover with a canopy.
- CANOROUS** (kə-nō'rus), *a.* Tuneful; melodious; musical. [L. *canorus*; from *cano*, sing.]
- CANT** (kant), *n.* 1. Hypocritical or affected style of speech. 2. Affected use of religious phrases or sentiments. 3. Language peculiar to a sect. 4. Odd or peculiar talk of any kind. [L. *cantus*, song.]
- CANT** (kant), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANT'ED.] 1. Talk in an affectedly solemn or hypocritical way. 2. Speak in a conventional manner.
- CANT** (kant), *a.* Of the nature of cant; affected.
- CANT** (kant), *n.* 1. Inclination from the level; sloping or tilted position. 2. *Arch.* External angle or quoin of a building. 3. Toss or jerk producing a slant or tilt. [Dut. *kant*, edge.]
- CANT** (kant), *v.* [*pr.p.* CANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Turn on the edge or corner; tilt. 2. Throw with a jerk; toss; flip. II. *vi.* Fall over; assume a tilted position.
- CAN'T** (kánt), *v.* Contraction in common use for CAN NOT.
- CANTALEVER** (kan'tə-lev-ēr), *n.* Same as CANTILEVER.
- CANTALOUPE, CANTALOUPE** (kan'tə-löp), *n.* Small ribbed variety of musk-melon. [Fr.; from It. *Cantalupo*, Italy.]

- CANTANKEROUS** (kan-tang'kēr-us), *a.* Perverse in temper; quarrelsome. (Colloq.)
- CANTATA** (kán-tā'tə), *n.* *Music.* Poem or dramatic composition set to music, with solos and choruses. [It.]
- CANTEEN** (kan-tēn'), *n.* 1. Drinking-flask used by soldiers. 2. Establishment under military control where liquors and refreshments are sold to soldiers; barrack buffet. [Fr. *cantine*; from It. *cantina*, cellar.]
- CANTER** (kan'tēr), *n.* Easy gallop. [Originally *Canterbury-gallop*, from the easy pace at which the pilgrims rode to the shrine at Canterbury.]
- CANTER** (kan'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANTERED (kan'tērd).] I. *vt.* Make to canter. II. *vi.* Move at an easy gallop.
- CANTER** (kant'ēr), *n.* One who cant; hypocritical or conventional talker.
- CANTERBURY** (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.* City in England, on Stour River.
- CANTHARIDES** (kan-thar'1-dēz), *n.pl.* *Pharm.* Spanish flies, used for blistering. [L. *cantharis*, beetle; *pl. cantharides*.]
- CANT-HOOK** (kant'hök), *n.* Lever for canting logs.
- CANTICLE** (kan'tl-kl), *n.* Non-metrical hymn, for chanting.—*The Canticles*, Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. [L. *canticulum*, dlm. of *canticum*, song.]
- CANTILEVER** (kan'tl-iē-vēr or kan'tl-lev-ēr), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Large bracket for supporting cornices, balconies, etc. 2. *Engin.* Bracket-like truss, used to support enormous weights. [CANT, external angle, and LEVER.]
- CANTILEVER-BRIDGE** (kan'tl-lev-ēr-brlj), *n.* Bridge formed by the joining of two cantilever trusses projected from opposite directions.



Cantilever Bridge over the Mississippi River at Thebes, Illinois.

- CANTLE** (kan'tl), *n.* 1. Fragment; piece. 2. Protuberant part of the back of a saddle. [O. Fr. *cantel*; dlm. of *cant*, corner.]
- CANTO** (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* CANTOS (kan'tōz).] 1. Section of an extended song or poem. 2. *Music.* Treble or leading melody. [It.; from L. *cantus*, song.]
- CANTON** (kan'tun), *n.* 1. Distinct part or division, as in the corner of a heraldic shield. 2. Division of territory, constituting in Switzerland a separate government, in France a subdivision of a department. [It. *cantone*, corner, district; from *canto*, corner.]
- CANTON** (kan'tun), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAN'TONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANTONED (kan'tund).] I. *vt.* 1. Divide into cantons. 2. Allot quarters to.

II. *vi.* Enter into quarters or cantonments.
CANTON (kan-ton'), *n.* 1. City and seaport, China. 2. City, Ohio. Burial place of McKinley.
CANTONAL (kan'tun-al), *a.* Pertaining to or divided into cantons.

CANTONMENT (kan'tun-ment), *n.* 1. Temporary quarters of troops when taking part in maneuvers or active operations. 2. In India, military town or station. [Fr. *cantonnement*.]

CANUCK (ka-nuk'), *n.* Canadian. (Colloq.)

CANVAS (kan'vas), *n.* 1. Originally, kind of coarse unbleached linen cloth, used for sifting. 2. Strong, coarse cloth made of hemp, flax, or cotton, used for sails, tents, awnings, etc. 3. *Art.* Ground of a painting, or the painting itself. 4. Fabric woven regularly in little squares, used for working tapestry with the needle. 5. Sail. [O. Fr. *canevas*; from L. *cannabis*, hemp.]

CANVAS-BACK (kan'vas-bak), *n.* North American duck, very good eating, its back ashy white, crossed by broken, zigzag, dark lines.

CANVASS (kan'vas), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAN'VASSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CANVASSED (kan'vast).] I. *vt.* 1. Examine carefully; scrutinize; scan. 2. Debate; discuss. 3. Traverse for the purpose of soliciting votes or support for candidates or party. II. *vi.* Go about to solicit votes, interest, or orders. [From CANVAS.]

SYN. Sift; examine; investigate; explore; inspect; analyze; dispute; agitate; controvert; ventilate; bespeak; solicit. **ANT.** Allow; ignore; pass.

CANVASSER (kan'vas-ēr), *n.* 1. One who scrutinizes the returns of votes at an election. 2. One who solicits votes. 3. One who solicits orders for goods, books, etc.

CANYON (kan'yun), *n.* Same as CAÑON.

CANZONE (kän-zō'nā), *n.* *Music.* Air in two or three parts. [It., song.]

CANZONET (kan-zō-net'), *n.* *Music.* Short air or song. [It. *canzonetta*, dim. of *canzone*.]

CAOUTCHOUC (kō-chok'), *n.* Highly elastic juice or gum of a plant which grows in South America and Asia; India-rubber; gum elastic. [Fr.; from Caribbean *cahuchu*.]

CAP (kap), *n.* 1. Woman's head-dress of muslin, or similar material. 2. Any kind of unbrimmed covering for the head. 3. Cap-like covering of any kind; cover; closely-fitting top. [A. S. *cæppe*; from L. L. *cappa*, cape or hood.]

CAP (kap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPPED (kapt).] 1. Put a cap on, as the official cap of a degree in some colleges. 2. Cover with a cap or tip. 3. Outdo or surpass. 4. Consume; complete.

CAPABILITY (kā-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CAPABILITIES.] Capableness; capacity.

CAPABLE (kā'pa-bl), *a.* 1. Having ability, power or skill. 2. Qualified; competent. [Fr., from L. L. *capabilis*; L. *capio*, take.]

SYN. Adapted; suited; qualified; fitted; susceptible; able; competent, skillful; efficient; gifted. **ANT.** Incapable; inefficient; incompetent.

CAPABLENESS (kā'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being capable.

CAPABLY (kā'pa-bli), *adv.* In a capable manner.

CAPACIOUS (ka-pā'shus), *a.* 1. Holding much. 2. Wide; large; extensive. 3. Comprehensive; broad; liberal. [L. *capax*; from *capio*, hold.]

CAPACIOUSLY (ka-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a capacious manner; largely; liberally.

CAPACIOUSNESS (ka-pā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being capacious; capacity; extent.

CAPACITATE (ka-pas'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAPAC'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPAC'ITATED.] Make capable; render eligible.

CAPACITY (ka-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CAPACITIES.]

1. Power or ability of receiving, holding, supporting, containing, or carrying. 2. Power of producing; capability. 3. Ability of mind to receive. 4. State or condition of fitness or preparation for any act. 5. Position or condition of being; character. 6. Legal qualification or competence. [Fr. *capacité*; from L. *capacitas*; from *capax*, capacious.]

CAPANEUS (ka-pā'nē-us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of seven heroes who fought against Thebes; struck dead by Zeus (Jupiter) for his impiety.

CAP-A-PIE (ka-pā-pē'), *adv.* From head to foot, referring to arming, as a knight. [O. Fr. *cap à pie*; from L. *caput*, head, and *pes*, foot.]

CAPARISON (ka-par'i-sun), *n.* 1. Decorative covering for a horse; showy trappings of a war-horse or charger. 2. Showy dress and ornaments generally. [O. Fr. *caparasson*; from Sp. *caparazon*, augmentative of *capa*, cape, cover; from L. L. *cappa*, cape.]

CAPARISON (ka-par'i-sun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAPARISONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPARISONED (ka-par'i-sund).] 1. Put a caparison or caparisons on, as a horse or charger. 2. Clothe with rich and showy apparel.

CAPE (kāp), *n.* 1. Covering for the shoulders attached as a tippet to a coat or cloak. 2. Kind of small cloak covering the shoulders. [O. Fr.; from L. L. *cappa*, cape.]

CAPE (kāp), *n.* Head or point of land extending into the sea; headland. [Fr. *cap*; from L. *caput*, head.]

CAPE COD (kāp kod). Peninsula on S. side of Massachusetts Bay.

CAPE COLONY (kāp kol'o-ni). British colony, S. part of S. Africa.

CAPE HATTERAS (kāp hat'ēr-as). A dangerous cape on coast of North Carolina.

CAPE HORN (kāp hārn). S. point of S. America. Also called *The Horn*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Africa, 30 m. S. of Cape Town. Altitude 1,000 feet.

CAPER (kā'pēr), *n.* *Bot.* Flower-bud of the

caper-shrub (*Capparis spinosa*) and plants of allied species. [Fr. *capre*; from Ar. *kabbār*, *caper*.]

CAPER (kā'pēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CA'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPERED (kā'pērd).] Leap or skip playfully; frisk about. [L. *caper*, goat.]

CAPER (kā'pēr), *n.* 1. Frolicsome leap, spring or jump. 2. Antle; prank.

CAPER-BERRY (kā'pēr-ber-l), *n.* Fruit of the caper-shrub (*Capparis spinosa*).

CAPERCAILZIE (kā-pēr-kāl'zī), *n.* Species of grouse, almost equal in size to a turkey, and the largest of the gallinaceous birds of Europe. [Gael. *capull coille*, large woodcock.]

CAPE TOWN (kāp town). Seaport and capital of Cape Colony, on Table Bay.

CAPE VERDE (kāp vērd). Most westerly headland of Africa.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS. Group in Atlantic, 320 m. W. of Cape Verde.

CAPIAS (kā'pl-as), *n.* Law. Writ directed against the person, and so called from the commencement of the process in the old Latin form. [L. *capias*, you may take or seize; *capio*, seize.]

CAPILLACEOUS (kap-l-lā'shus), *a.* Hair-like capillary.

CAPILLARITY (kap-i-lar'i-tī), *n.* 1. State or quality of being capillary. 2. Name given to the molecular attractions concerned in capillary phenomena.

CAPILLARY (kap'i-lār-l), *I. n.* [*pl.* CAP'ILLARIES.] 1. Minute blood vessel. 2. Tube with a hair-like bore. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to capillary vessels. 2. Resembling a hair in bore. [L. *capillaris*; from *capillus*, hair.]

CAPILLIFORM (kā-pl'i-farm), *a.* Having the form or shape of a hair.

CAPILLOSE (kap'i-lōs), *a.* Hairy.

CAPITAL (kap'i-taj), *I. a.* 1. Important in the highest degree; chief; principal. 2. Excellent; good or fine in the highest degree.—*Capital crime*, a crime punishable by death.—*Capital punishment*, penalty of death. *II. n.* 1. Chief city of a country. 2. Seat of government of a nation, state, or county. 3. *Arch.* Head or top of a column or pillar. 4. *Print.* Large or upper-case letter.—*Small capital* or *small cap.*, letter similar in form to the large or upper-case letter, but smaller, usually of the height of lower-case letters. [O. Fr. *capital*; from L. *capitalis*; *caput*, head.]

CAPITAL (kap'i-taj), *n.* 1. Money invested in business; amount of assets; stock of a bank, company, tradesman, etc. 2. Store of power or available resources.—*Capital stock*, aggregate amount invested in a stock company; total value of stock at par. [Fr., from L. *L. capitale*, property.]



Capillaries.

CAPITALISM (kap'i-taj-izm), *n.* 1. Condition of possessing capital. 2. Economic system which generates capitalists.

CAPITALIST (kap'i-taj-ist), *n.* One who has capital or wealth.

CAPITALIZATION (kap-i-taj-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of capitalizing.

CAPITALIZE (kap'i-taj-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAP'ITALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPITALIZED (kap'i-taj-izd).] 1. Convert into capital. 2. Estimate or assess the capital value of, as an income or annual payment.

CAPITALIZE (kap'i-taj-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAP'ITALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPITALIZED (kap'i-taj-izd).] 1. Begin with a capital or upper-case letter. 2. Make use of capitals in writing or printing of, as to *capitalize* the headlines of an article.

CAPITALLY (kap'i-taj-l), *adv.* 1. Excellently. 2. By capital punishment.

CAPITAN (kap-i-tan'), *n.* Captain.—*Capitan pacha*, chief admiral of the Turkish fleet. [Sp.]

CAPITATE (kap-i'tāt), *a.* Bot. Growing in or shaped like a head.

CAPITATION (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of numbering by heads. 2. Tax on every head.

CAPITOL (kap'i-tul), *n.* 1. Building at Washington, D. C., where Congress meets. 2. Building in the capital of a state for the use of the Legislature and state officials; statehouse. 3. Temple of Jupiter in ancient Rome, built on the Capitoline Hill. [L. *Capitolium*; from *caput*, head.]

CAPITOLINE (kap'i-to-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Capitol in ancient Rome.

CAPITULAR (kā-pl't-ū-lar), *n.* 1. Law passed in a chapter or ecclesiastical court. 2. Member of a chapter. [L. *capitulum*, chapter; *caput*, head.]

CAPITULARY (kā-pl't-ū-lā-rī), *a.* Relating or belonging to a chapter in a cathedral.

CAPITULATE (kā-pl't-ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAPIT'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAPIT'ULATED.] Yield or surrender on certain conditions or terms. [L. *capitulatus*, *p.p.* of *capitulum*, arrange under heads.]

CAPITULATION (kā-pl't-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of capitulating. 2. Conditions of surrender.

CAPITULUM (kā-pl't-ū-lum), *n.* 1. Bot. Close head of sessile flowers, as in *Compositæ*. 2. Anat. Head of a bone, especially of a rib. [L. *dim.* of *caput*, head.]

CAPOCH (kā-pōch'), *n.* Same as **CAPOTE**.

CAPON (kā'pn), *n.* Chicken cock castrated to improve its flesh for the table. [A. S. *capūn*.]

CAPOOR-CUTCHERY (kā-pōr-kutch'ēr-l), *n.* East Indian pungent root of the ginger species.

CAPOTE (kā-pōt'), *n.* 1. Long cloak or mantle worn by women. 2. Cloak or coat with a hood. [Fr., *dim.* of *cape*, cape.]

CAPPER (kap'ēr), *n.* 1. Decoy bidder at an auction. 2. Decoy gambler; bunco steerer. [Sc. *capper*, spider.]

CAPREOLATE (kap're-o-lāt), *a. Bot.* Winding and clasping with tendrils; cirrose. [L. *capreolus*, tendril; from *caper*, goat.]

CAPRI (kā'prē), *n.* Island and town, Italy, at the entrance to the Bay of Naples.

CAPRICE (ka-prēs'), *n.* 1. Change of humor or opinion without reason; whim; freak. 2. Changeableness; capriciousness. [Fr.]

SYN. Fit; humor; fad; fancy; crotchety; vagary.

CAPRICIOUS (ka-prish'us), *a.* Subject to or full of caprice; changeable; whimsical.

SYN. Fleckle; inconstant; changeful; uncertain; crotchety. ANT. Firm; constant; inflexible; unswerving.

CAPRICIOUSLY (ka-prish'us-li), *adv.* In a capricious manner.

CAPRICIOUSNESS (ka-prish'us-nes), *n.* Quality of being capricious.

CAPRICORN (kap'ri-kārn), *n.* "The Goat," 10th sign, and 11th constellation in the order of the zodiac. [L. *capricornus*; from *caper*, goat, and *cornu*, horn.]

CAPRIOLE (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* 1. Leap in the air made by a horse without advancing. 2. Caper in dancing. [O. Fr. *capriole*; It. *capriola*, leaping of a kid; *capriolo*, kid; from L. *caper*, *capra*, goat.]

CAPSICUM (kap'si-kum), *n.* 1. Genus of plants of the nightshade family. 2. [c-] Plant of this genus, or its hot, pungent fruit or seed from which cayenne pepper is made. [L. *capsa*, ease, pod.]

CAPSIZE (kap-siz'), *v.* [pr.p. CAPSIZING; p.t. and p.p. CAPSIZED (kap-sizd').] I. *vt.* Upset or overturn. II. *vi.* Become upset or overturned. [Etym. doubtful; Skeat suggests Sp. *cabecear*, nod or pitch.]

CAPSIZE (kap-siz'), *n.* Act of capsizing; upset.

CAPSTAN (kap'stan), *n.* Upright windlass turned by spokes so as to wind upon it a cable which draws something, generally the anchor, on board ship. [Fr. *cabestan*, *capestan*; from L. *capistrum*, halter; *capio*, hold.]

CAPSTONE (kap'stōn), *n. Arch.* Coping.

CAPSULAR (kap'sū-lar), *a.* 1. Hollow, like a capsule. 2. Pertaining to a capsule.

CAPSULARY (kap'sū-lār-i), *a.* Capsular.

CAPSULATE (kap'sū-lāt), **CAPSULATED** (kap'sū-lā-ted), *a.* Inclosed in a capsule.

CAPSULE (kap'sūl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Any dry dehiscent seed vessel, internally consisting of one or more cells. 2. *Anat.* Membranous envelope or sac, as the capsule of the crystalline lens. 3. *Chem.* Small shallow vessel. 4. *Med.* Small gelatinous case for inclosing a nauseous dose of medicine, so as to allow it to be swallowed without being tasted. 5. Metallic cap or cover for the mouth of a bottle. 6. Shell of a metallic cartridge. [Fr.; from L. *capsula*, dim. of *capsa*, case.]

CAPTAIN (kap'tin), *n.* 1. Commander of a company of infantry or troop of cavalry. 2.

Commander of a war-ship or master of any ship or vessel. 3. Leader or successful manager on a large scale, in any line of business, as *captain* of finance, etc. 4. Generally, any head or chief officer, as the overseer of a mine, leader of a team or club, etc. [O. Fr. *captaine*; from L. L. *capitanus*, chief; from L. *caput*, head.]

CAPTAINCY (kap'tin-si), *n.* [pl. CAP'TAINCIES.] Rank or commission of a captain.

CAPTAIN-GENERAL (kap-tin-jen'ēr-əl), *n.* Military commander of a Spanish province or other large territorial division.

CAPTAINSHIP (kap'tin-ship), *n.* 1. Rank or commission of a captain. 2. Skill in commanding.

CAPTION (kap'shun), *n.* 1. Heading of a chapter or other division of a book or document. 2. Act of taking or seizing. 3. *Law.* Formal title of a deposition or other legal instrument showing the authority under which it is executed. [L. *captionem*; from *captus*, p.p. of *capio*, take.]

CAPTIOUS (kap'shus), *a.* 1. Ready to catch at faults or take offense; hypercritical. 2. Proceeding from a caviling disposition. 3. Captivating. [L. *captiosus*; from *capto*, seize.]

CAPTIOUSLY (kap'shus-li), *adv.* In a captious manner.

CAPTIOUSNESS (kap'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being captious.

CAPTIVATE (kap'ti-vāt), *vt.* [pr.p. CAP'TIVATING; p.t. and p.p. CAP'TIVATED.] Charm into subjection; engage the affections of. [L. *captivatus*, p.p. of *captivo*, make captive.]

SYN. Charm; enchant; entrance; enrapture; fascinate; enamor; bewitch. ANT. Annoy; disgust; repel.

CAPTIVE (kap'tiv), *I. n.* 1. Prisoner of war. 2. One held in confinement; prisoner. 3. One who is captivated or enthralled. II. *a.* 1. Taken or kept prisoner in war. 2. Kept imprisoned or confined. 3. Charmed or subdued; captivated. [L. *captivus*; from *captus*, p.p. of *capio*, take.]

CAPTIVITY (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* State of being captive.

CAPTOR (kap'tūr), *n.* One who captures.

CAPTURE (kap'tūr), *vt.* [pr.p. CAP'TURING; p.t. and p.p. CAPTURED (kap'tūrd).] 1. Make captive; take or seize by force and hold. 2. Take as a prize. [L. *captura*; from *captus*, p.p. of *capio*, take.]

CAPTURE (kap'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of capturing. 2. Person or thing captured; prisoner; prize.

CAPUA (kap'ū-ä), *n.* City in Italy, on the Volturno, 27 m. N. of Naples.

CAPUCHIN (kap'ū-chin or kap'ū-shēn'), *n.* 1. One of a branch of Franciscan monks, so called from wearing a pointed cowl or hood attached to the ordinary Franciscan coat. 2. [c-] Hooded cloak. 3. [c-] Hooded pigeon.

4. [c-] Hooded monkey, the back part of whose head is black, the remainder of the body being grayish. [It. *cappuccino*, dlm. of *cappuccio*, cowl.]

CAPYBARA (kap-l-bär'a), *n.* Largest of rodent quadrupeds, native of South America, allied to the guinea-pig. [Brazilian.]

CAR (kär), *n.* 1. Vehicle with flanged wheels for running on a railroad or street railway, as a passenger *car*, a freight *car*, a street *car*, etc. 2. Any one of various forms of carriages, as a triumphal *car*, a chariot, a motor *car*, etc. 3. Cage of an elevator. 4. Part of a balloon or airship in which the aeronauts ride.

CARABAO (kä-rä-bä'ō), *n.* See **WATER-BUFFALO**.

CARACAS (kä-rä'käs), *n.* Capital of Venezuela.

CARACK (kar'äk), *n.* Large and slow-sailing ship of burden. [Sp. *carracca*.]

CARACOLE (kar'a-köl), *n.* 1. Act of wheeling half round, as a prancing horse. 2. Winding or spiral staircase. [Fr.; from Sp. *caracol*, snail.]

CARACOLE (kar'a-köl), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAR'ACOLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CARACOLED** (kar'a-köld).] Turn or wheel half round; prance; curvet.

CARAFE (kä-räf'), *n.* Glass water-bottle; decanter. [Fr.]

CARAMEL (kar'a-mei), *n.* 1. Burnt sugar. 2. Kind of confection, usually of sugar, butter, etc. [Fr.; from Sp. *caramelo*, sugar lozenge.]

CARAPACE (kar'a-päs), **CARAPAX** (kar'a-paks), *n.* Hard vaulted shell of the turtle, crab, lobster and other crustaceans. [Fr.; from Sp. *carapache*.]

CARAT (kar'at), *n.* 1. Unit of weight for precious stones, equal to about three and one-fifth troy grains. 2. Twenty-fourth part, used to express the fineness of gold. Thus, 24 *carats* fine, means all gold, 18 *carats* fine, three-quarters gold. [Fr.; from Ar. *girdt*.]

CARAVAN (kar'a-van), *n.* 1. Company of travelers associated together for security in crossing an Oriental desert. 2. Train of wagons carrying the outfit and company of a traveling menagerie. 3. Van; house on wheels. [Pers. *kārwan*.]

CARAVANSARY (kar-a-van'sa-ri), *n.* [pl. **CARAVAN'SARIES**.] In Oriental countries, a large unfurnished inn, with a spacious court in the middle, for the accommodation of caravans. [Pers. *kārwan-sarāi*—*kārwan*, caravan, and *sarāi*, inn.]

CARAVEL (kar'a-vel), *n.* 1. Light galley-rigged vessel, formerly used in Portugal. [Gr. *karabos*, light ship.]

CARAWAY (kar'a-wā), *n.* Plant with aromatic seeds used as a tonic and condiment. [Ar. *karwiyā*.]

CARBACIDOMETER (kär-bas-l-dom'e-tēr), *n.* In-



Caraway.

strument for ascertaining amount of carbonic acid gas in the air.

CARBIC (kär'blk), *n.* Hydraulic pressed acetylene carbide in cylindrical form.

CARBIDE (kär'bid), *n.* Compound formed by the union of carbon with an element, as calcium-carbide; carburet.

CARBINE (kär'bīn), *n.* Short rifle, chiefly used by cavalry. [O. Fr. *carabin*, little gun.]

CARBINEER (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* Soldier armed with a carbine.

CARBOAZOTINE (kär-bo-az'o-tēn), *n.* Gunpowder-like explosive to which sulphate of iron has been added.

CARBOLATE (kär'bo-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAR'BO-LATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CAR'BOLATED**.] Impregnate with carbolic acid.

CARBOLIC (kär-bol'lk), *a.* Of or pertaining to coal-tar.—*Carbolic acid*, acid produced from coal-tar, used as a disinfectant. [**CARBON**, and L. *oleum*, oil.]

CARBON (kär'bun), *n.* 1. Elementary substance, of which the diamond and graphite are forms. 2. Something made of carbon, as the carbon rod of an arc lamp. [L. *carbo*, *carbonis*, coal.]

CARBONA (kär-bō'na), *n.* Carbonate of tin.

CARBONACEOUS (kär-bo-nā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or composed of carbon.

CARBONATE (kär'bun-āt), *n.* Chem. Salt of carbonic acid.

CARBONATE (kär'bun-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAR'BON-ATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CAR'BONATED**.] Impregnate with carbonic acid.

CARBONIC (kär-bon'lk), *a.* Of or pertaining to carbon.—*Carbonic acid*, acid formed of carbon and oxygen, generally gaseous, and evolved by respiration and combustion.

CARBONIFEROUS (kär-bun-lf'ēr-us), *a.* Producing or containing carbon. [**CARBON** and -FEROUS.]

CARBONIZATION (kär-bun-l-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of carbonizing.

CARBONIZE (kär'bun-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAR'BON-IZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CARBONIZED** (kär'bun-izd).] 1. Convert into carbon. 2. Coat with carbon. 3. Carbonate.

CARBORUNDUM (kär-bo-run'dum), *n.* Carbon and silicon, compounded in the electric furnace and used for grinding and other purposes.

CARBOY (kär'boy), *n.* Large globular bottle protected by wickerwork or a box. [Pers. *quarāba*.]

CARBUNCLE (kär'bung-kl), *n.* 1. Gem of a deep red color; variety of garnet. 2. Inflamed ulcer; anthrox. [L. *carbunculus*, dlm. of *carbo*, coal.]

CARBURET (kär'bū-ret), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAR'BU-RETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CAR'BURETED**.] Impregnate with carbon; carburize.

CARBURET (kär'bū-ret), *n.* Same as **CARBIDE**.

CARBURETER (kär'bū-ret-ēr), **CARBURETOR**

(kär'bū-ret-ūr), *n.* Carburizing chamber of an automobile.

CARBURIZATION (kär-bū-ri-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of carburizing.

CARBURIZE (kär'bū-rīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAR'BURIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARBURIZED (kär'bū-rīzd).] Impregnate with carbon, as by mixing gasoline vapor with air in a carburater.

CARCANET (kär'ka-net), *n.* Collar of jewels. [Dim. of Fr. *cacan*, collar.]

CARCASS, CARCASE (kär'kas), *n.* 1. Dead body of an animal. 2. Body of a living person or animal. 3. Frame or main parts of any structure, as the ribs of a ship. 4. Kind of bombshell. [Fr. *carcasse*, skeleton.]

CARD (kärd), *n.* 1. Piece of pasteboard on which are written, printed, or painted, words, symbols, etc., as, a visiting card, playing card, picture card, etc. 2. Small oblong piece of fine cardboard for various uses. 3. Published notification, containing a brief announcement. 4. [*pl.*] Game played with playing cards.—*Drawing card*, attractive feature, as of a theater, opera, etc. [Fr. *carte*; from L. *charta*; Gr. *chartē*, paper.]

CARD (kärd), *n.* 1. Instrument for combing wool, flax, etc. 2. Kind of currying tool. [Fr. *cardc*; from L. *carduus*, thistle.]

CARD (kärd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARD'ED.] Comb with a card.

CARDAMOM (kär'da-mom), *n.* Aromatic pungent seed, produced by various plants of the ginger family. [L. *cardamomum*; from Gr. *kardamōmon*.]

CARDBOARD (kärd'bōrd), *n.* Stiff, finely finished pasteboard.

CARDEL (kär'del), *n.* Naut. Large 64-gallon cask used on whaling vessels.

CARDER (kärd'čr), *n.* One who or that which cards.

CARDIAC (kär'di-ak), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the heart. 2. Cordial; reviving; stimulating. *II. n.* Medicine which acts as a stimulant or tonic by acting on the heart through the stomach. [L. *cardiacus*; Gr. *kardiakos*; from *kardia*, heart.]

CARDIALGIA (kär'di-al'ji-a), **CARDIALGY** (kär'di-al'ji), *n.* Pathol. Uneasy sensation or burning pain at the upper orifice of the stomach, apparently at the heart; heartburn. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *algos*, pain.]

CARDIFF (kär-dif'), *n.* Seaport, Glamorgan-shire, Wales, on Severn River.

CARDIGAN (kär'di-gan), *n.* Knitted jacket, named from Earl of Cardigan (1797-1868).

CARDINAL (kär'di-nał), *I. a.* 1. Denoting that on which a thing hinges or depends; chief; principal. 2. Of a deep scarlet color, like a cardinal's cloak.—*Cardinal numbers*, numbers expressing how many, as one, two, three, etc.—*Cardinal points*, the four chief points of the compass: north, south, east, and west.

—*Cardinal virtues*, justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude. *II. n.* 1. One of the body of seventy ecclesiastical princes constituting the sacred college at Rome, to whom pertains the right of electing a new pope. 2. Deep scarlet color. 3. Red cloak formerly worn by women. [Fr.; from L. *cardinalis*; *cardo*, *cardinis*, hinge.]

CARDINALATE (kär'di-nał-āt), **CARDINALSHIP** (kär'di-nał-ship), *n.* Office or rank of a cardinal.

CARDIOGRAM (kär'di-o-gram), *n.* The tracing made by a cardlograph. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *gramma*, writing.]

CARDIOGRAPH (kär'di-o-gráf), *n.* Machine which records by tracings on paper, the movements of the heart. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *graphō*, write.]

CARDIOLOGY (kär'di-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science treating of the heart, its functions and diseases. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *-LOGY*.]

CARDIOPLEGIA (kär'di-o-plē'ji-a), *n.* Pathol. Sudden heart failure.

CARDIOTOMY (kär'di-ot'o-mi), *n.* Surg. Dissection of the heart. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and *tomē*, a cutting.]

CARDITIS (kär-dí'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the serous membranes of the heart. [Gr. *kardia*, heart, and suffix *-ITIS*.]

CARDOON (kär-dōn'), *n.* Perennial plant, the prickly artichoke of the Mediterranean region. [O. Fr.; from L. *carduus*, thistle.]

CARE (kâr), *n.* 1. Anxiety; solicitude. 2. Charge; oversight. 3. Caution; heed. 4. Regard; observant respect. 5. Object of anxiety or concern. [A. S. *caru*.]

SYN. Concern; trouble; vexation; attention; pains; vigilance; carefulness; circumspection; watchfulness; superintendence; direction; management. **ANT.** Indifference; neglect; carelessness.

CARE (kâr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARED (kârd).] 1. Be anxious. 2. Be inclined. 3. Have regard. 4. Have inclination or desire. 5. Trouble or worry one's self. 6. Mind; object.

CAREEN (ka-rēn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAREEN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAREENED (ka-rēnd').] Naut. *I. vt.* Cause to keel over, as a ship. *II. vi.* Incline to one side under press of sail. [Fr. *carène*; from L. *carina*, keel.]

CAREEN (ka-rēn'), *n.* Position of a ship turned over on one side.

CAREER (ka-rēr'), *n.* 1. Course or line of life. 2. Course or period of activity. 3. Race; rapid course; swift motion. [Fr. *carrière*, race course.]

CAREER (ka-rēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAREER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAREERED (ka-rērd').] Move or run very rapidly.

CAREFUL (kâr'fəl), *a.* 1. Watchful; circumspect. 2. Provident; exact; attentive.

CAREFULLY (kâr'fəl-i), *adv.* In a careful manner.

CAREFULNESS (kâr'fûl-nes), *n.* Quality of being careful.

CARELESS (kâr'les), *a.* 1. Without care; heedless; unconcerned. 2. Free from care; light-hearted. 3. Offhand; unstudied; easy; free.

SYN. Negligent; thoughtless; unthinking; regardless; incautious; remiss; forgetful; unmindful; inattentive; listless; inconsiderate; unguarded. **ANT.** Heedful; attentive; watchful; cautious; circumspect.

CARELESSLY (kâr'les-îl), *adv.* In a careless manner.

CARELESSNESS (kâr'les-nes), *n.* Quality of being careless.

CARESS (kâ-res'), *n.* Act or expression of endearment; fondling touch; embrace. [Fr. *caresser*; from *L. carus*, dear.]

CARESS (kâ-res'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CARESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARESSED (kâ-rest').] I. *vt.* 1. Treat with affection. 2. Fondle. 3. Embrace. II. *vi.* Join in a reciprocal caress.

CARET (kar'et), *n.* Mark [^] used in writing to show where some omitted word or words should be placed. [L. *caret*, there is wanting.]

CAREWORN (kâr'wörn), *a.* Worn out with care; anxious.

CARGO (kâr'gô), *n.* What a ship carries; ship's load or lading. [Sp., from *cargar*, load.]

CARIB (kar'ib), *n.* One of a native race inhabiting parts of Central America, now almost extinct. [Sp., cannibal.]

CARIBBEAN (kar-ib-bē'an) **SEA.** Atlantic Ocean between West Indies and South and Central America.

CARIBOU (kâr'i-bô), *n.* American reindeer. [Canadian Fr.]

CARICATURE (kar'i-kâ-tûr), *n.* 1. Representation or description of anything so exaggerated or distorted as to appear ridiculous. 2. Act of caricaturing. [Fr.; from *L. carrus*, sgar.]



Caribou (*Rangifer caribou*).

CARICATURE (kar'i-kâ-tûr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAR'ICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARICATURED (kar'l-kâ-tûrd).] Turn into ridicule by overdoing a likeness of; burlesque.

CARICATURIST (kar'l-kâ-tûr-îst), *n.* One who caricatures.

CARIED (kâr'rd), **CARIOUS** (kâr'rl-us), *a.* *Pathol.* Decayed, as a *caried* bone or tooth.

CARIES (kâr'ri-êz), *n.* *Pathol.* Rotteness or decay of a bone or of a tooth. [L.]

CARINA (kâ-rî'nâ), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Medial ridge on the mericarp of an umbelliferous fruit. 2. Keel of a papilionaceous flower. [L., keel.]

CARINATE (kar'l-nât), *a.* Keel-shaped. [L. *carinatus*; from *carina*, keel.]

CARINTHIA (kâ-rin'thl-â), *n.* Duchy, Austria. Area 3,987 sq. m.

CARIOLE (kar'l-ôl), *n.* Small open carriage or cart. [Fr.; from *L. carrus*, ear.]

CARIOUS (kâr'rl-us), *a.* Decayed, as teeth; caried.

CARKING (kârk'ing), *a.* Distressing; causing anxiety. [A. S. *ccarig*; from *caru*, *ccaru*, ear.]

CAR-LOAD (kâr'lôd), *n.* As much as a car can hold.

CARLSBAD (kârlz'bad), *n.* City, Bohemia, 68 m. W. by N. of Prague.

CARLSRUHE, KARLSRUHE (kârlz-rö'e), *n.* City, capital of Baden.

CARMAGNOLE (kâr-mâ-nyôl'), *n.* Popular song and dance of the French Revolution. [Fr.; from *Carmagnola* in Piedmont.]

CARMAN (kâr'man), *n.* [*pl.* CAR'MEN.] Man who drives a car or cart.

CARMEL (kâr'mel), *n.* Range of hills in Palestine, between Esdraelon and the sea.

CARMELITE (kâr'mel-it), *n.* Friar of order of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Syria.

CARMINATIVE (kâr-mîn'a-tiv), I. *a.* *Med.* Tending to relieve flatulence and pain in the bowels. II. *n.* Medicine to relieve flatulence, such as cardamoms, ginger, peppermint, and other stimulating aromatics. [L. *carminatus*, *p.p.* of *carmino*, charm away; *carmen*, song, charm.]

CARMINE (kâr'mln), *n.* 1. Crimson pigment from cochineal. 2. Crimson color. [Fr.]

CARNAGE (kâr'naj), *n.* 1. Great slaughter; massacre. 2. Bodies of the slain. [Fr.; from *L. caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNAL (kâr'nâl), *a.* 1. Sensual; fleshly. 2. Natural as opposed to the spiritual. [L. *carnalis*, from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CARNALIST (kâr'nâl-îst), *n.* Sensualist; worldlyling.

CARNALITY (kâr-nâl'i-tî), *n.* State or quality of being carnal.

CARNALIZE (kâr'nâl-îz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAR'NALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARNALIZED (kâr'nâl-îzd).] Render carnal; debase carnally; sensualize.

CARNALLY (kâr'nâl-i), *adv.* In a carnal manner.

CARNAL-MINDED (kâr'nâl-mînd-ed), *a.* Having one's mind engrossed by things of this world; worldly-minded.

CARNATION (kâr-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Flesh-color; light rosy pink. 2. *Bot.* General name for garden varieties of the pink, *Dianthus Caryophyllus*. [L. *carnatio*, fleshiness.]

CARNELIAN (kâr-nē'll-an), *n.* Name given to the finer varieties of chalcedony, blood-red, flesh-color, reddish-brown, reddish-white, or yellow, more rarely milk-white. [Fr. *cornaline*; from *L. cornu*, horn.]

CARNEOUS (kâr'ne-us), *a.* Consisting of or like flesh. [L. *carneus*; from *caro*, flesh.]

CARNIFY (kâr'nl-fî), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAR'NIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARNIFIED (kâr'nl-fîd).] I. *vt.* Form into flesh. II. *vi.* 1. Form flesh. 2. Change to a flesh-like consistence.

CARNIOLA (kär-ni-ō'la), *n.* Duchy, Austria (Ger. Krain). Area 3,847 sq. m.

CARNIVAL (kär'ni-val), *n.* 1. Festival of gaiety observed during the week before the beginning of Lent, especially at Nice, Naples, and Rome. 2. Any season of revelry and indulgence. [L. *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *levo*, put away.]

CARNIVORA (kär-niv'o-ra), *n. pl.* Zool. Order of flesh-eating animals. [L., neut. pl. of *carnivorus*, flesh-devouring; from *caro*, *carnis*, flesh, and *vorus*, devouring.]

CARNIVORE (kär'ni-vör), *n.* 1. Carnivorous animal; one of the *Carnivora*. 2. Insectivorous plant.

CARNIVOROUS (kär-niv'o-rus), *a.* Flesh-eating. [L. *carnivorus*. See **CARNIVORA**.]

CARNOTITE (kär'no-tit), *n.* Vanadate of uranium, potassium with other chemicals.

CAROB (kar'ob), *n.* Evergreen leguminous tree, growing wild in countries bordering the Mediterranean, or its seed-pod filled with a mealy, succulent pulp; also called *algaroba-bean*. [Fr. *caroube*; from Ar. *kharrūbah*, bean-pod.]

CAROL (kar'ul), *n.* Joyous song or singing, as of a bird. 2. Song of praise. [O. Fr. *carole*.]

CAROL (kar'ul), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAR'OLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAROLED (kar'uld).] I. *vt.* 1. Utter joyfully in song. 2. Praise or celebrate in song. II. *vi.* 1. Sing joyously; warble. 2. Sing a carol.

CAROLINE (kar'o-lin) **ISLANDS.** Group in N. Pacific, sold to Germany by Spain in 1899.

CAROM (kar'um), *n.* 1. Stroke in billiards by which the cue ball is driven against two other balls in succession. 2. The successive impact. In England called *cannon*. [Fr. *car-amboule*.]

CAROM (kar'um), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAR'OMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAROMED (kar'umd).] Make a carom.

CAROTID (ka-rot'id), I. *n.* Anat. Artery which conveys the blood from the aorta to the head, there being one on each side of the neck. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to one or both of the carotids. [Gr. *karōtides*; from *karos*, sleep.]

CAROUSAL (ka-rowz'al), *n.* Boisterous merry-making; drinking bout; carouse.

SYN. Revel; wassail; orgy; spree.

CAROUSE (ka-rowz'), *n.* 1. Noisy revel; drinking bout. 2. Bumper, or deep draft of liquor. [O. Fr. *carous*; Fr. *carrouse*; from Ger. *gar aus*, quite out! that is, empty the glass.]

CAROUSE (ka-rowz'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAROUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAROUSED (ka-rowzd').] Hold a drinking bout; drink freely and noisily.

CAROUSEL (kar'ō-zel), *n.* Merry-go-round.

CAROUSER (ka-rowz'ēr), *n.* One who carouses.

CAROUSINGLY (ka-rowz'ing-li), *adv.* In a carousing manner; like a carouser.

CARP (kärp), *n.* [*pl.* CARP.] Fresh-water fish, the *Cyprinus cyprio*, common in rivers and ponds. [O. Fr. *carpe*.]

CARP (kärp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CARP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CARPED (kärpt).] Catch at small faults or errors; cavil. [Ice. *karpa*.]

CARPAL (kär'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the wrist. [Gr. *karpos*, wrist.]

CARPATHIAN (kär-pā'thi-an) **MOUNTAINS.** Range inclosing Hungary.

CARPEL (kär'pel), *n.* Bot. Modified leaf forming the whole or part of the pistil of a flower. [Gr. *carpos*, fruit.]

CARPENTER (kär'pen-tēr), *n.* Worker in timber as used in building houses, ships, etc. [O. Fr. *carpentier*.]

CARPENTRY (kär'pen-tri), *n.* 1. Trade or work of a carpenter. 2. Work done by a carpenter; woodwork.

CARPER (kärp'ēr), *n.* One who carps or cavils.

CARPET (kär'pet), *n.* 1. Woven or felted covering of floors, stairs, etc. 2. Anything used for or serving as a carpet, as a floor mosaic. See **AXMINSTER**, **BRUSSELS**, **INGRAIN**. [L. L. *carpeta*, coarse fabric made from rags pulled to pieces; from L. *carpo*, pluck.]

CARPET (kär'pet), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAR'PETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAR'PETED.] Cover with carpet.

CARPETBAG (kär'pet-bag), *n.* Traveler's handbag or valise, so called because formerly made of carpeting.

CARPETBAGGER (kär'pet-bag-ēr), *n.* One who comes to a place for political or other ends, carrying his whole property qualification for citizenship with him in his carpetbag.

CARPET-BEETLE (kär'pet-bē-tl), *n.* Beetle (*Anthrenus scrophulariæ*), whose larvæ feed on, and are very destructive to, woolen carpets.

CARPETING (kär'pet-ing), *n.* 1. Material of which carpets are made. 2. Carpets in general.

CARPET-KNIGHT (kär'pet-nit), *n.* One whose deeds of valor are done, not on the field of battle, but in the drawing-room.

CARPOLOGY (kär-pol'o-jl), *n.* Branch of botany which treats of the structure of fruits and seeds. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit, and -LOGY.]

CARPOPHORE (kär-pō-för), *n.* Bot. 1. A slender column or prolongation of the axis, bearing the carpels, as in the geranium. 2. The stalk of a sporocarp.

CARPUS (kär'pus), *n.* [*pl.* CARPI (kär'pī).] Anat. Wrist. [L. L.]

CARRAGEEN (kar'a-gēn), *n.* Irish moss, marine alga used for making a kind of blanc-mange. [From *Carragheen*, Ireland, where it is found abundantly.]

CARRARA (kär-rä'ra), *n.* Town in Italy. White marble quarries.

CARRIAGE (kar'ij), *n.* 1. Wheeled vehicle for carrying persons. 2. Any means of conveyance. 3. Act of carrying. 4. Cost of carrying. 5. Behavior; deportment; manners. 6. Management. 7. Arch. Framework which supports the steps of a wooden staircase.

8. In England, a railway passenger-car. [O. Fr. *carriage*; from *carier*; from L. *carrus*, car.]

CARRIER (kar'i-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which carries anything. 2. One whose business is to carry goods or persons for hire; common carrier. 3. One whose business is to carry and deliver or distribute articles of any kind, as a letter-carrier, a paper-carrier, etc.

CARRIER-PIGEON (kar'i-ēr-plj-un), *n.* Pigeon used for carrying messages; homing pigeon.

CARRION (kar'i-un), *I. n.* Putrefying flesh; carcass. *II. a.* Pertaining to or feeding on carrion. [O. Fr. *caroigne*; from L. *caro*, flesh.]

CARROT (kar'ut), *n.* 1. Umbelliferous plant, having a tapering root of a reddish or yellowish color. 2. The root itself, which is edible and sweet. [Fr. *carotte*; L. *carota*.]

CAROTY (kar'ut-i), *a.* Carrot-colored, referring to the hair.

CARRY (kar'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CARRYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CARRIED** (kar'id).] *I. vt.* 1. Convey or transport. 2. Bear about. 3. Support; sustain; uphold. 4. Involve; imply. 5. Influence; move. 6. Gain or win. 7. Cause to pass; get through, as a bill in Congress. 8. Transfer. 9. Show or display; conduct or behave. 10. Keep for sale; deal in. 11. Extend credit to. *II. vi.* 1. Act as a carrier or bearer. 2. Have a propelling power. [O. Fr. *carier*; from L. *L. carrico*, convey in a cart; L. *carrus*, car.]

CARRY (kar'i), *n.* [*pl.* **CARRIES**.] Portage, or place where a boat must be carried overland. **CARRY-ALL** (kar'i-əl), *n.* Light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse. [From **CARIOLE**.]

CARSON CITY (kär'sun sit'i). Capital of the State of Nevada.

CART (kärt), *n.* 1. Heavy two-wheeled vehicle. 2. Light two-wheeled carriage. [A. S. *cræt*.]

CART (kärt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CARTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CARTED**.] *I. vt.* Carry in a cart.

II. vi. Drive a cart.

CARTAGE (kärt'aj), *n.* Act or cost of carting.

CARTAGENA (kär-tä-hä'nä), *n.* 1. Seaport city, chief naval arsenal of Spain. 2. City in Colombia, South America.

CARTE (kärt), *n.* 1. Card; bill of fare. 2. Certain position in the art of fencing. [Fr.]

CARTE-BLANCHE (kärt-blängsh'), *n.* Blank paper, duly signed, and given to a person, to be filled up at his pleasure. [Fr.]

CARTE-DE-VISITE (kärt-de-vi-zēt'), *n.* [*pl.* **CARTES-DE-VISITE** (kärt-de-vi-zēt').] 1. Visiting card. 2. Small photographic portrait pasted on a card. [Fr.]

CARTEL (kärt'el), *n.* Written agreement be-

tween belligerents, usually concerning an exchange of prisoners. [Fr.]

CARTER (kärt'ēr), *n.* One who drives a cart.

CARTHAGE (kär'thāj), *n.* Famous ancient city on North coast of Africa.

CARTHAGINIAN (kär-thaj-n'i-an), *n.* Native of Carthage, ancient country of North Africa.

CARTILAGE (kär'ti-laj), *n.* Firm, elastic animal tissue of a pearly whiteness; gristle. [Fr., from L. *cartilago*, gristle.]

CARTILAGINOUS (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of cartilage; gristly. 2. Having the internal skeleton in a state of cartilage or gristle, as some fishes.

CARTOGRAPHER (kär-tog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who makes or compiles charts or maps.

CARTOGRAPHY (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Art or business of making charts or maps. [L. *charta*, chart, and *-GRAPHY*.]

CARTOMANCY (kär'to-man-si), *n.* Fortune-telling with playing-cards. [Fr. *cartomancie*.]

CARTON (kär'tun), *n.* 1. Thin pasteboard. 2. Box made of fine thin pasteboard. 3. White disk on bull's-eye of a target. [Fr.]

CARTOON (kär-tön'), *n.* 1. Preparatory drawing on strong paper to be transferred to frescoes, tapestry, etc. 2. Any sketch or design on paper, especially a comic one, caricaturing some person or event; caricature picture. [Fr. *carton*, pasteboard; from L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTOONIST (kär-tön'ist), *n.* One who makes cartoons.

CARTOUCH, CARTOUCHE (kär-tösh'), *n.* 1. Oval figure on ancient Egyptian monuments or papyri, containing hieroglyphics. 2. Arch. Ornament resembling a scroll of paper with the ends rolled up. 3. Mil. Cartridge case; waterproof canvas bag for holding the cartridges of a field battery, one to each ammunition-box. 4. Cartridge. [Fr. *cartouche*, cartridge; from L. *charta*, paper.]

CARTRIDGE (kär'trij), *n.* Shell of metal, pasteboard, paper, etc., containing a charge for a firearm or for blasting.—*Blank cartridge*, cartridge containing no bullet or other projectile. [Corrup. of **CARTOUCH**.]

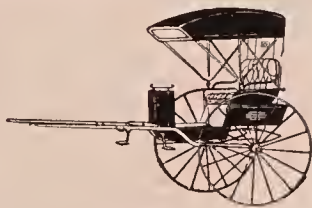
CARUNCLE (kar'ung-kl), *n.* Fleishy excrescence, either natural or morbid. [L. *caruncula*; from *caro*, flesh.]

CARUS (kā'rus), *n.* State of coma coupled with absolute insensibility.

CARVE (kärv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CARVING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CARVED** (kärvd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cut raised forms, devices, etc., upon. 2. Fashion or shape by cutting or chiselling; sculpture. 3. Cut into



Hannibal, famous Carthaginian General. Born B.C. 247—died B.C. 143.



Cart.

pieces or slices for serving, as roast meat at table. 4. Accomplish, as if by cutting or hewing a way.—*Carve out*, hew out; gain by one's exertions. II. *vi.* 1. Exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver. 2. Perform the act of carving. 3. Cut up meat for serving at table. [A. S. *ceorfan*.]

CARVEL (kär'vei), *n.* Older form of CARAVEL.

CARVENE (kär'ven), *n.* *Chem.* Tasteless and odorless distillation of the oil of caraway seeds.

CARVER (kärv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who carves. 2. Carving-knife. 3. [*pl.*] Carving set of knife, fork and sharpening steel.

CARVING (kärv'ing), *n.* 1. Act of carving. 2. Branch of sculpture performed on wood or ivory. 3. Devlce or figure carved. 4. Act or art of cutting up meat at table.

CAR-WHEEL (kär'hwēl), *n.* Specially constructed wheel of either steel or compressed paper with steel flange tire used on railways in order to keep the cars on the rails.

CARYATID (kar-i-at'id), *n.* [*pl.* CARYATIDES (kar-i-at'i-dēz).] *Arch.* Sculptured figure of a woman dressed in long robes, used instead of a column to support an entablature. [Gr.]

CARYINITE (kā-rī'in-it), *n.* *Min.* Arsenate of lead, calcium and manganese.

CASCADE (kas-kād'), *n.* 1. Waterfall; small cataract. 2. Trimming of lace, etc., in a loose, wavy fall.—*Cascade connection.* *Elec.* Series connection. [Fr.—It.—L. *cado*, fall.]

CASCADE (kas-kād') **MOUNTAINS.** Range in Washington, Oregon, and British Columbia.

CASCARA (kas'kə-rə), *n.* 1. Bark of the *Cascara amarga*, a tree native to Honduras, used as an alterative tonic in skin affections. 2. Bark of the *Cascara sagrada*, a tree of California, used as a tonic aperient. [Sp., bark.]

CASCARILLA (kas-kə-rl'l'a), *n.* Aromatic bitter bark of the West Indian shrub, *Croton Eleuteria*. [Sp., dim. of *cascara*, bark.]

CASCO (kas'kō), *n.* [*pl.* CASCOS (kas'kōz).] Boat used for coast and river commerce in the bay and river of Manila. [Sp.]

CASE (kās), *n.* 1. Box; receptacle; covering; sheath. 2. Box with its contents. 3. Set. 4. Outer coating for walls. 5. *Bookbinding.* Boards and back, separate from the book. 6. *Print.* Frame in which a compositor has his types before him while at work. 7. *Building.* Casing. [O. Fr. *casse*.]

CASE (kās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CA'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASED (kāst).] Supply with a case; put in or cover with a case; incase.

CASE (kās), *n.* 1. Contingency; event. 2. Particular state or condition. 3. Subject of question or inquiry. 4. Instance of disease. 5. Person under medical treatment. 6. Legal statement of facts. 7. Peculiar person. (Colloq.) 8. *Gram.* Form assumed by a noun or pronoun according to its relation to other words in a sentence; the relation thus indicated. [O. Fr. *cas*; from L. *casus*; from *cado*, fall.]

SYN. Occurrence; circumstance; fact; instance. **ANT.** Hypothesis; supposition; theory; fancy; conjecture.

CASEHARDEN (kās'hārd-n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CASE'HARDENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASEHARDENED (kās'hārd-nd).] 1. Harden a surface of, as iron, by carbonizing. 2. Make callous or indifferent.

CASEHARDENED (kās'hārd-nd), *a.* 1. Having outer shell of hardened steel, as in the case of knives, tools, etc. 2. Insensitive to shame and devoid of honor.

CASEIN, CASEINE (kā'se-in), *n.* Organic substance contained in milk and cheese. [L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASE-KNIFE (kās'nif), *n.* [*pl.* CASE'KNIVES.] Large table-knife; formerly knife carried in a sheath.

CASEMATE (kās'māt), *n.* Any bomb-proof vaulted chamber for the protection of troops, or bomb-proof arch within embrasures for guns. [Fr.]

CASEMENT (kās'ment), *n.* 1. Sash or frame of a window. 2. Window that opens on hinges. 3. Hollow molding. 4. Case or covering; encasement. [From CASE (box or frame).]

CASEOUS (kā'se-us), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cheese. [L. *caseus*, cheese.]

CASERN (kə-sēr'n'), *n.* Structure for the lodgement of soldiers in a town; barracks. [Fr., from Sp. *caserna*, house.]

CASE-SHOT (kās'shot), *n.* Metal case containing projectiles, which bursts after leaving the gun; canister.

CASEWORK (kās'wŭrk), *n.* Type-setting by hand from the case or font of letters.

CASE-WORM (kās'wŭrm), *n.* Caddice; caddis.

CASH (kash), *n.* 1. Ready money, including current coins, national currency, banknotes, and sometimes valuable securities capable of being readily converted into money. 2. Money paid at time of purchase, or within a time fixed by commercial usage.—*Cash down*, or *spot cash*, immediate payment. [O. Fr. *casse*, box.]

SYN. Coin; specie; gold; silver; currency; bills; notes.

CASH (kash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASHED (kasht).] Turn into or exchange for money, as a draft or check.



Cascara sagrada (*Ramnus purshiana*).

CASH (kash), *n.* [*pl.* CASH.] 1. Name given by foreigners to a Chinese brass coin having a square hole in the center, of the value of one-tenth of a cent, and called by the Chinese *tsien*. 2. Copper coin used by British East India Co. for currency in Madras.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Chinese Cash of the reign of the late Emperor, Kwang Hsi.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Ten Cash Piece of the East India Co.

CASH-BOOK (kash'bōk), *n.* Book in which an account is kept of receipts and disbursements of money.

CASH-BOY (kash'boi), *n.* [*fem.* CASH-GIRL.] Boy employed to carry money between salesmen and the cashier in a store or shop.

CASH-CARRIER (kash'kar-l-ēr), *n.* Device that takes the place of a cash-boy or cash-girl.

CASHEW (ka-shō'), *n.* *Bot.* Tropical tree (*Anacardium occidentale*), the fruit of which is an edible kidney-shaped nut. [Fr. *acayou*; Brazilian *acajoba*.]

CASHIER (kash-ēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CASHIER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASHIERED (kash-ēr'd').] 1. Dismiss or discharge in disgrace. 2. Discard or dismiss. [Dut. *casseren*; O. Fr. *casser*, discharge.]

CASHIER (kash-ēr'), *n.* One who has charge of the receiving and paying of money; cash-keeper. [Fr. *cassier*.]

CASHMERE (kash'mēr), *n.* State in India governed by the British.—*Cashmere goat*, animal noted for its fine wool used for making cashmere.

CASHMERE (kash'mēr), *n.* 1. Rich and costly fabric, made from the fine wool of the Cashmere goat. 2. Fine woolen fabric made in imitation of the real cashmere.

CASH-REGISTER (kash'rej-is-tēr), *n.* Instrument for registering amount of money paid by customer, the amount being indicated in plain view on the face of the instrument.

CASING (kās'ing), *n.* 1. Outside covering, as of boards, plaster, etc. 2. Act of inclosing in a case or covering.

CASINO (ka-sē'nō), *n.* 1. Club-house or public building provided with rooms for social meetings, dancing, billiards, etc. 2. Game of cards, sometimes spelled *cassino*. [It., dlm. of *casa*, house; L. *casa*, cottage.]

CASK (kask), *n.* 1. Barrel-shaped wooden vessel used for inclosing liquor or provisions. 2. Quantity a cask will hold. [Fr. *casque*; Sp. *casco*, skull, helmet, cask.]

CASKET (kās'ket), *n.* 1. Small case for holding jewels, etc. 2. Burial case; coffin. [Fr. *cassette*; dlm. of *casse*, case.]

CASPIAN SEA (kas'pi-an sē). Sea between Europe and Asia. Area 180,000 sq. m.

CASQUE (kask), *n.* Helmet. [Fr.]

CASSANDRA (kas-san'dra), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Priam and Heecuba; was granted by Apollo the power of seeing into futurity, but he prevented the Trojans from believing her predictions.

CASSATION (kas-sā'shun), *n.* Act of making null or void. [L. *L. cassationem*; from *casso*, quash.]

CASSAVA (kas-sā'va), *n.* 1. West Indian name of the tropical plant variously called *mandioc*, *manihoc*, *manihot*, and *manioc*. 2. Starch produced from the root of this plant; manioc; tapioca. [Haytian *kasabi*.]

CASSEL, KASSEL (käs'el), *n.* Town in Prussian province of Hesse Nassau.

CASSIA (kash'ya), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Genus of leguminous plants of many species, including the senna. 2. [c-] Coarse kind of cinnamon; cassia-bark.—*Cassia buds*, flower buds of a species of cassia (*Cinnamomum Cassia*), used in flavoring and confectionery.

CASSIMERE (kas'l-mēr), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wools. [Fr. *casimir*.]

CASSINO (kas-sē'nō), *n.* Game of cards. [See CASINO.]

CASSOCK (kas'uk), *n.* 1. Close-fitting coat worn under the gown or surplice by the clergy of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. Generally the cassock is black, but in the Roman Catholic church the bishops wear purple, the cardinals scarlet, and the pope white. 2. Formerly, a long loose gown worn over the outer garments. [Fr. *casaque*.]

CASSOWARY (kas'o-wā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* CASSOWARIES.] Ostrich-like bird of Australia, having shorter wings than the ostrich, and so poorly supplied with feathers as to give the appearance, at a little distance, of having a coat of coarse or hanging hair. It is a very swift runner. [Malay. *kasuari*.]

CAST (kást), *v.* [*pr.p.* CAST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAST.] I. *vt.* 1. Throw or fling. 2. Throw off; shed; drop. 3. Throw down, as in wrestling. 4. Throw together or reckon. 5. Scatter; spread. 6. Mold or shape. 7. Emit or send out. 8. Project, as a shadow. 9. Deposit, as a ballot. 10. Assign or allot. 11. Turn or direct, as the eye upon an object. II. *vi.* 1. Calculate; make a computation. 2. Take form or shape, as metal in a mold. 3. Consider. 4. Grow out from; warp. 5. Throw a fishing line in angling. 6. *Naut.* Fall or incline, so as to bring the ship's side to the wind. [*Ice. casta*, throw.]

CAST (kást), *n.* 1. Act of throwing. 2. That which is thrown. 3. Distance thrown. 4. Motion, turn, or squint, as of the eye. 5. Hazard; chance. 6. Mold. 7. Thing run in a mold or molded. 8. Manner, stamp, or quality. 9. Shade of color. 10. Assignment of the various parts of a play to the several actors. 11. Company of actors to whom such parts have been assigned.

CASTALIA (kas-tā'li-ə), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Fountain of Parnassus, sacred to Muses; its waters inspired all who drank of them.

CASTANETS (kas'ta-nets), *n.pl.* Pair of small spoon-shaped, concave shells of ivory or hard wood, bound together by a band fastening on the thumb, and when struck by the fingers producing a trilling sound, much used in Spain as an accompaniment to dances and guitars. [*Sp. castañeta*; from *L. castanea*, chestnut.]

CASTAWAY (kást'ə-wā), *n.* 1. Person shipwrecked and cast adrift. 2. Outcast.

CASTE (kást), *n.* 1. Among the Hindus, rank in society of an exclusive nature, due to birth. Rank of an exclusive nature generally. [*Port. casta*, breed; from *L. castus*, pure.]

CASTELLAN (kás'te-lan), *n.* Warden of a castle. [*O. Fr. castellain*.]

CASTELLATED (kás'te-iā-ted), *a.* Having turrets and battlements like a castle. [*L. castellatus*; *p.p.* of *castello*, fortify; *L. castellum*, castle; fort.]

CASTER (kást'ēr), *n.* 1. One who casts anything. 2. Cruet for condiments used at table. 3. Cruet-stand. 4. Small wheel or roller on a swivel, for use on furniture; castor.

CASTIGATE (kas'ti-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAS'TIGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAS'TIGATED.] 1. Chastise. 2. Criticise severely. [*L. castigatus*, *p.p.* of *castigo*, chasten.]

CASTIGATION (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* Act of castigating; chastisement; severe criticism.

CASTILE (kas-tēl'), *n.* Central district of Spain, divided into Old and New Castile.—*Castile soap*, hard refined soap made from olive oil and soda.

CASTILIAN (kas-til'yan), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Castile. II. *n.* 1. Native of Castile. 2. Language spoken in Castile; standard Spanish.

CASTING (kást'ing), *n.* 1. Act of throwing, as

of a stone, net, or angling line. 2. Act or process of computing. 3. Act of forming metal in a mold. 4. A throwing aside. 5. That which is east.—*Casting-line*, line used in casting for fish.—*Casting vote*, vote given by the chairman of a meeting or legislative body when the votes for or against any proposition are equal; deciding vote.

CAST-IRON (kást-i'ŭrn), I. *n.* Iron melted and cast in molds. II. *a.* 1. Made of cast-iron. 2. Like cast-iron; very strong; unyielding.

CASTLE (kàs'l), *n.* 1. Fortified building or fortress. 2. Imposing residence-building or mansion. 3. Place of security and defense against injury and violence, as "every man's house is his castle." 4. *Chess.* Piece shaped like a tower; rook.—*Castle building*, forming visionary projects.—*Castles in the air*, or in *Spain*, groundless or visionary projects. [*A. S. castel*; from *L. castellum*, dim. of *castrum*, fort.]

CASTLE (kàs'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAS'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASTLED (kàs'ld).] *Chess.* Bring the castle or rook up to the square next the king, and move the king to the square on the other side of the castle.

CAST-OFF (kást'of), *a.* Laid aside as of no further use.

CASTOR (kàs'tŭr), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Twin brother of Pollux, son of Jupiter by Leda, wife of Tyn-darus; famous for his horsemanship; killed by Idas; restored to life on earth every other day.

CASTOR (kàs'tŭr), *n.* 1. Beaver. 2. Hat made of beaver's fur. 3. Silk hat, commonly called *stovepipe hat*. [*L.* from *Gr. kastor*, beaver.]

CASTOR (kàs'tŭr), *n.* Dark-colored, odorous matter secreted by glands in the groin of the beaver. [*L. castoreum*; from *castor*, beaver.]

CASTOR (kást'ŭr), *n.* 1. Small wheel or roller on the legs of furniture. 2. Small vessel with perforated top for pepper, etc. [From **CAST**.]

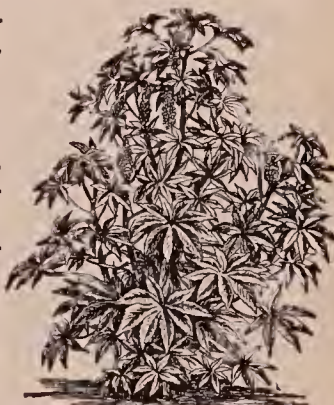
CASTOR-BEAN (kàs'tŭr-bēn), *n.* Bean or seed of the castor-oil plant, the *Ricinus communis*.

CASTOR-OIL (kàs'tŭr-oil), *n.* Oil of the castor-bean, used as a cathartic. [**CASTOR** (unctuous matter secreted by beavers), and **OIL**.]

CASTRATE (kas'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAS'TRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CASTRATED.] 1. Deprive of generating glands or power; emasculate; geld. 2. Expurgate. [*L. castratus*.]

CASUAL (kazh'ŭ-əl), *a.* Happening by chance; accidental; unforeseen. [*L. casualis*.]

CASUALTY (kazh'ŭ-əl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CAS'UAL-



Castor-oil Plant (*Ricinus communis*).

TIES.] 1. Accident resulting in death or disablement. 2. That which chances; fortuitous occurrence.

CASUIST (kazh'û-ist), *n.* One who is versed in casuistry. [Fr. *casuiste*; from L. *casus*, chancee.]

CASUISTIC (kazh'û-ist'ik), **CASUISTICAL** (kazh'û-ist'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to casuistry.

CASUISTRY (kazh'û-ist-ri), *n.* Science which professes to determine the rightfulness or wrongfulness of particular acts by rules derived from some accepted standard of right.

CAT (kat), *n.* 1. Common domestic animal, kept for killing rats and mice. 2. Member of any of the several species of the genus *Felis*, as *Felis leo*, lion, *Felis tigris*, tiger, etc., all belonging to the family *Felidae*. 3. Catfish. 4. Cat-o'-n-nine-tails. 5. Double tripod with six legs. 6. *Naut.* Strong tackle for drawing an anchor to the cathead. 7. Kind of strong-built freight-ship. 8. *Mil.* Movable pent-house used by besiegers. [A. S. *cat*, cat.]

CAT (kat), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAT'TED.] *Naut.* Raise to the cathead, said of the anchor.

CATA-, *prefix.* Down; under; against; completely. [Gr. *kata*, down.]

CATABOLIC, KATABOLIC (kat-ə-bol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to catabolism.

CATABOLISM, KATABOLISM (kat-ab'o-lizm), *n.* *Biol.* Discharging or disruptive process to which protoplasm or living matter is constantly subject; opposed to **ANABOLISM**. [Gr. *katabolē*, throwing down; *kataballō*, throw down; from *kata*, down, and *ballō*, throw.]

CATACHRESIS (kat-ə-krē'sis), *n.* *Rhet.* 1. Figure by which a word is used in a sense different from, yet analogous to, its own. 2. Far-fetched metaphor. [L.]

CATACLYSM (kat'ə-klizm), *n.* 1. Deluge; inundation. 2. *Geol.* Sudden or violent revolution of natural phenomena; catastrophe. [Gr. *kataklysmos*; from *kata*, down, and *klyzō*, wash.]

CATACLYSMAL (kat-ə-kliz'məl), **CATACLYSMIC** (kat-ə-kliz'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by a cataclysm.

CATACOMB (kat'ə-kōm), *n.* Subterranean gallery with recesses in its sides for burial of the dead. [It. *catacomba*; Gr. *kata*, down, and *kymbē*, hollow.]

CATACORNERED (kat'ə-kārn-ērd), *a.* Same as **CATERCORNERED**. (Colloq.)

CATACOUSTICS (kat-ə-kōs'tiks), *n.* *Physics.* Branch of acoustics which treats of echoes or sounds reflected. [Prefix **CATA-** and **ACOUSTICS**.]



Angora Cat (*Felis domestica*).

CATADIOPTICS (kat-ə-di-op'triks), *n.* *Physics.* Branch of optics which treats of the reflection and refraction of light. [**CATA-** and **DIOPTRICS**.]

CATAFALQUE (kat'ə-falk), *n.* 1. Ornate structure on which a dead body lies in state. 2. Funeral car. 3. Temporary tomb placed over the coffin of a distinguished person. [Fr.; from It. *catafalco*, scaffold.]

CATALECTIC (kat-ə-iek'tik), *a.* *Pros.* Wanting one syllable at the end, or terminating in an imperfect foot. [Gr. *kalalēktikos*, incomplete.]

CATALEPSY (kat'ə-lep-si), *n.* *Pathol.* State of more or less complete insensibility, with absence of the power of voluntary motion. [Gr. *katalēpsis*, sudden seizure.]

CATALEPTIC (kat-ə-lep'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of catalepsy. 2. Subject to catalepsy.

CATALOGUE, CATALOG (kat'ə-log), *n.* List or systematic enumeration of articles generally in alphabetical order. [Fr., from L. *L. catalogus*; Gr. *katalogos*; *kata*, down, and *legō*, tell.]

CATALOGUE, CATALOG (kat'ə-log), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAT'ALOGUING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CATALOGUED (kat'ə-logd).] 1. Make a catalogue of. 2. Put in a catalogue.

CATALPA (kə-tal'pə), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of trees, native to the United States and Japan, marked by a low habit, profuse blossoms, and long cigar-like pendent pods. 2. [c-] Any tree of this genus. [Am. Ind.]

CATALYSIS (kə-tai'l-sis), *n.* [*pl.* CATALYSES (kə-tal'i-sēz).] *Chem.* Decomposition of a compound and the recomposition of its elements, by the presence of a substance which does not itself suffer change, as in fermentation. [Gr. *katalysis*; from *kata*, down, and *lyō*, loosen.]

CATAMARAN (kat-ə-mə-ran'), *n.* 1. Raft, usually of three logs. 2. Old form of fire-raft, long superseded. 3. Termagant. [Tamil. "tied wood."]

CATAMENIA (kat-ə-mē'ni-ə), *n.pl.* Menses. [Gr. *katamenios*; *kata*, down, and *mēn*, *mēnos*, month.]

CATAMENIAL (kat-ə-mē'ni-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to catamenia.

CATAMOUNT (kat'ə-mownt), *n.* 1. Cougar, puma, American panther, or mountain lion. 2. Catamountain. [**CAT** and **MOUNT**.]

CATAMOUNTAIN (kat-ə-mown'tin), *n.* 1. Leopard. 2. Panther. 3. Ocelot. [For **CAT OF MOUNTAIN**.]

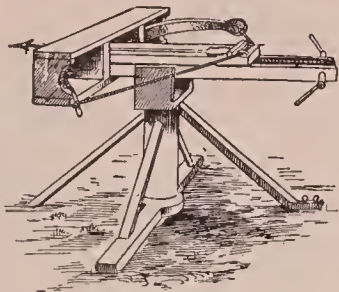
CATANIA (kə-tä'ni-ä), *n.* Capital of Catania province, Sicily.

CATAPHONIC (kat-ə-fon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to cataphonics.

CATAPHONICS (kat-ə-fon'iks), *n.* *Physics.* Science of reflected sounds; catacoustics. [**CATA-** and **PHONICS**.]

CATAPLASM (kat'a-plazm), *n.* *Med.* Poultice or plaster. [Gr. *kataplasma*, plaster.]

CATAPULT (kat'a-pult), *n.* 1. Anciently, an engine of war resembling the ballista, for throwing stones, arrows, etc. 2. Small forked stick having an elastic string fixed to the two prongs, used by boys for throwing small stones. [L. *catapulta*; from Gr. *kata-peltēs*; from *kata*, down, and *pallō*, hurl.]



Catapult.

CATARACT (kat'a-rakt), *n.* 1. Great fall of water; waterfall; falls. 2. Opaque condition of the lens of the eye, causing blindness by obstructing the passage of the light. [L. *cataracta*; from Gr. *kata*, down, and *arassō*, dash.]

CATARINITE (kat-a-rē'nit), *n.* Mineral composed of iron and nickel found in South America.

CATARRH (ka-tär'), *n.* Morbid secretion or discharge of fluid from inflammation of a mucous membrane, especially of the nose. [L. *catarrhus*; Gr. *katarrhoos*; *kata*, down, *rheō*, flow.]

CATARRHAL (ka-tär'al), *a.* Pertaining to or arising from a catarrh.

CATASTROPHE (ka-tas'tro-fe), *n.* 1. Final event. 2. Dramatic denouement. 3. Great calamity. 4. *Geol.* Cataclysm. [Gr., from *kata*, down, and *strephō*, turn.]

CATBEAM (kat'bēm), *n.* *Naut.* Longest beam of a vessel determining breadth of beam.

CATBIRD (kat'bērd), *n.* Small slate-colored American bird of the thrush family, allied to the mockingbird.



Catbird.

CATBOAT (kat'bōt), *n.*

Small boat with one sail.

CAT-CALL (kat'kai), *n.* 1. Shrill whistle or cry. 2. Squeaking instrument

formerly used at plays to express dislike.

CATCH (kach), *v.* [*pr.p.* CATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAUGHT (kæt).] I. *vt.* 1. Take hold of. 2. Seize after a pursuit. 3. Trap or ensnare. 4. Come upon suddenly or by surprise. 5. Arrive in time for. 6. Stop the progress or motion of. 7. Apprehend or understand. 8. Please; take the affections of; charm; attract. 9. Take by infection, contagion, exposure, etc.; contract; incur; take. 10. Take up by sympathy or imitation. II. *vi.* 1. Become fastened or attached suddenly. 2. Act as catcher in a game of ball. 3. Spread epidemically, as by contagion or infection. [O. Fr.

cachier; from L. L. *cacio*, chase; from L. *capto*, freq. of *capio*, take or seize.]

SYN. Seize; take; arrest; overtake; understand; comprehend; contract. **ANT.** Lose; miss; escape; misapprehend.

CATCH (kach), *n.* 1. Act of catching. 2. Anything that seizes or holds. 3. That which is caught. 4. Anything worth catching. 5. Sudden advantage taken; artifice; trick. 6. Snatch, or short intervals of action. 7. *Music.* Song, the parts of which are caught up in succession by different singers. 8. Pun.

CATCHABLE (kach'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being caught.

CATCH-BASIN (kach'bā-sin), *n.* Reservoir at the discharge of a pipe into a sewer.

CATCHER (kach'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which catches. 2. In baseball, the player behind the batter.

CATCHING (kach'ing), I. *n.* 1. Act of seizing or taking hold of. 2. *Pathol.* Nervous or spasmodic twitching. II. *a.* 1. Infectious 2. Captivating; attractive.

CATCHMENT (kach'ment), *n.* Drainage.

CATCHPENNY (kach'pen-i), *n.* [*pl.* CATCH'PENNIES.] Any worthless thing, intended merely to catch purchasers, also used adjectively.

CATCHUP (kach'up), **CATSUP** (kat'sup), **KETCHUP** (kech'up), *n.* Sauce for flavoring soups, meats, etc., made of tomatoes, mushrooms, etc. [East Ind. *kitjap*.]

CATCHWORD (kach'wūrd), *n.* 1. Word used to attract attention. 2. Among actors, the last word of the preceding speaker; cue. 3. Word at the head of the page or column in a dictionary or encyclopedia. 4. *Print.* First word of a page given at the bottom of the preceding page. 5. Watchword.

CATCHY (kach'i), *a.* 1. Attractive. 2. *Music.* Readily caught up, as a *catchy* air.

CATECHESIS (kat-e-kē'sis), *n.* Primary oral instruction in theology, as that given to catechumens. [L.—Gr. *katēchēsis*, oral instruction.]

CATECHETIC (kat-e-ke'tik), **CATECHETICAL** (kat-e-ke'tik-al), *a.* Relating to a catechism or oral instruction in the first principles, especially of theology or religion.

CATECHETICS (kat-e-ke'tiks), *n.* That part of theology which treats of catechesis.

CATECHISE (kat'e-kiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAT'ECHEISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CATECHISED (kat'e-kizd).] 1. Instruct by question and answer. 2. Question as to belief. 3. Examine systematically; question closely. [Gr. *katēchizō*; *kata*, down, and *ēchō*, sound.]

CATECHISER (kat'e-kī-zēr), *n.* One who catechises.

CATECHISM (kat'e-kizm), *n.* 1. Any compendious system of teaching drawn up in the form of questions and answers. 2. Elementary book containing a summary of principles, especially

In religion, reduced to the form of questions and answers.

CATECHIST (kat'e-kist), *n.* Catechiser.

CATECHU (kat'e-chö), *n.* Substance used in tanning and dyeing, and medicinaily as an astringent, obtained from the heart-wood of several East Indian trees, as the betel-nut, etc. [Tamil.]

CATECHUMEN (kat-e-kü'men), *n.* 1. One who is being taught the rudiments of Christianity. 2. Beginner in any art or science. [Gr. *katēchoumenos*; *kata*, down, and *ēchō*, sound.]

CATEGORICAL (kat-e-gor'ik-əl), *a.* Without exception; positive; absolute.

CATEGORICALLY (kat-e-gor'ik-əl-i), *adv.* Absolutely; without qualification; expressly.

CATEGORY (kat'e-gō-ri), *n.* [pl. **CAT'EGORIES.**] 1. What may be affirmed of a class. 2. Class or order. 3. *Logic* and *Philos.* One of the predicaments or classes to which the objects of thought or knowledge can be reduced, and by which they can be arranged according to system. [Gr. *katēgoria*, accusation, assertion; from *kata*, down, against, and *agora*, assembly.]

CATENARIAN (kat-e-nā'ri-ən), *a.* Pertaining to a catenary.

CATENARY (kat'e-nā-ri), *I. n.* Curve described by a wire, chain, etc., under its own weight, when stretched between two points of support. *II. a.* Catenarian. [L. *catenarius*, pertaining to a chain; from *catena*, chain.]

CATENATE (kat'e-nāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CAT'ENATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CAT'ENATED.**] Form into a connected series, like the links of a chain.

CATENATION (kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into a continuous series. 2. Regular or connected series.

CATER (kā'tēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **CA'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CATERED** (kā'tērd).] 1. Provide food, amusement, etc. 2. Humor one's whims or tastes. [L. *ad*, to, and *capto*, purchase.]

CATERCORNERED (kat'ēr-kār-n-ērd), *a.* From corner to corner diagonally; placed diagonally.

CATERER (kā'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who caters; provider.

CATERPILLAR (kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* Larva of a lepidopterous insect. [O. Fr. *chatepeleus*, hairy cat.]

CATERWAUL (kat'ēr-wəl), *n.* Squalling of a cat; any similar noise. [CAT and WAUL (imitative of the sound).]

CATERWAUL (kat'ēr-wəl), *vi.* [pr.p. **CAT'ERWAULING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CATERWAULED** (kat'ēr-wəld).] 1. Make the peculiar noise as of a cat squalling. 2. Make any similar noise.

CAT-FALL (kat'fəl), *n.* *Naut.* Heavy tackle on ship-board to hoist anchor to cathead.

CATFISH (kat'fish), *n.* 1. American fresh-water fish of several species; bullhead; horned pout. 2. Wolf-fish or sea-wolf.

CATGUT (kat'gut), *n.* 1. Kind of cord made

from the intestines of animals, and used as strings for violins, harps, etc. 2. Violin or other portable stringed instrument. 3. Kind of coarse corded cloth.

CATHARTIC (kə-thär'tik), *I. a.* Tending to purge; cleansing; purgative. *II. n.* Purging medicine. [Gr. *kathartikos*; from *katharos*, pure.]

CATHEAD (kat'hed), *n.* *Naut.* One of two strong beams of timber projecting from the bow of a ship, on each side of the bowsprit, through which the ropes pass by which the anchor is raised.

CATHEDRA (kath'e-dra), *n.* 1. Bishop's throne. 2. Chair or seat of any person in authority. —*Ex cathedra*, from the throne or seat of authority; officially given forth. [L., from Gr. *kathedra*, seat.]

CATHEDRAL (kə-thē'drəl), *I. n.* Principal church of a diocese, in which is the seat or throne of a bishop. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining or belonging to a cathedral. 2. Authoritative; official. [See **CATHEDRA.**]

CATHETER (kath'e-tēr), *n.* *Surg.* Tube to be introduced into narrow channels of the body. [Gr. *kathetēr*; from *kata*, down, and *hiēmī*, send.]

CATHION (kath'i-on), *n.* Same as **CATION.**

CATHODE (kath'öd), *n.* Negative pole or electrode of a galvanic battery, as opposed to **ANODE.** — *Cathode rays*, radiation, emitted from the cathode or negative electrode of a Crookes or X-ray tube. [Gr. *kathodos*, going down; *kata*, down, and *hodos*, way.]

CATHODIC (kə-thod'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cathode.

CATHODOGRAPH (kə-thod'o-gráf), *n.* Radiograph. [CATHODE and -GRAPH.]

CAT-HOLE (kat'hól), *n.* *Naut.* One of two holes in the after part of a ship, through which hawsers may pass for steadying the ship or heaving astern.

CATHOLIC (kath'o-lik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the Roman Catholic Church; Roman Catholic. 2. Pertaining to the Anglican Church; Anglo-Catholic. 3. Pertaining to the whole body of Christians. 4. [c-] Universal; general. 5. Liberal; broad; comprehensive. *II. n.* 1. Adherent of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Adherent of the Anglican Church. [Gr. *katholikos*, universal; from *kata*, completely, and *holos*, whole.]

CATHOLICISM (kə-thol'i-sizm), *n.* 1. The doctrine or faith of the Roman Catholic Church. 2. Doctrine or faith of the Anglican Church. 3. [c-] Liberality or breadth of view. 4. [c-] Universality.

CATHOLICITY (kath-o-lis'i-ti), *n.* 1. Catholicism. 2. [c-] Quality of being catholic.

CATION (kat'i-on), *n.* Electro-positive ion, atom, or radical, into which the molecule of an electrolyte is decomposed by electrolysis. [Gr. *kata*, down, and *iōn*, pr.p. of *ienai*, go.]

CATKIN (kat'kin), *n.* *Bot.* Crowded spike or tuft of small unisexual flowers with reduced scale-like bracts, as in the willow, hazel, etc. [Dim. of CAT.]

CATMINT (kat'mint), *n.* *Bot.* Same as CATNIP.

CATNIP (kat'nip), *n.* Perennial plant resembling mint, said to be so called from the fondness cats have for it.

CAT-O'MOUNTAIN (kat-o-mown'tin), *n.* Same as CATA-MOUNTAIN.

CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS (kat-o-nin'tālz), *n.* Instrument of punishment consisting of a whip with nine tails or lashes, with three or four knots on each one, formerly used in the British army and navy.

CATOPTRIC (kat-op'trik), *a.* Relating to catoptrics or vision by reflection.

CATOPTRICS (kat-op'triks), *n.* *Physics.* Branch of optics which treats of reflected light. [Gr. *katoptron*, mirror.]

CAT'S-EYE (kats'i), *n.* Beautiful variety of quartz, so called from the resemblance which the reflection of light from it bears to the light that seems to emanate from the eyes of a cat.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Group in New York; belong to the Appalachians system.

CATSPAW (kats'pā), *n.* 1. Dupe or tool of another. 2. *Naut.* Light breeze.

CATSUP (kat'sup), *n.* Same as CATCHUP and KETCHUP.

CATTAIL (kat'tāl), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Bulrush. 2. Catkin. 3. Timothy.

CATTLE (kat'l), *n.pl.* 1. Bovine animals, as cows, oxen, and bulls. 2. Loosely, also other beasts of pasture, including horses, sheep, etc. [O. Fr. *catel*, property; L. *L. captale*, originally capital, property in general, then especially animals; L. *capitalis*, chief; from *caput*, head, beasts in early time forming the chief part of property.]

CAUCASIAN (kə-kash'yan or kə-kā'zhi-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Mount Caucasus or the country around it. 2. Pertaining to the fair type of man. *II. n.* Fair type of man as opposed to the Ethiopic and the Mongolic—the black and the yellow.

CAUCASUS (kə'kə-sus), *n.* 1. Division of the Russian Empire, N. of Persia and Asiatic Turkey, E. of Black Sea, and W. of the Caspian. 2. Range of mountains in Russia, between Black and Caspian seas.

CAUCUS (kə'kus), *n.* Party conference or preliminary to agree upon candidates, party measures, etc. [Origin of term doubtful.]

CAUDAL (kə'dəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the tail. [L. *cauda*, tail.]

CAUDATE (kə'dāt), *a.* Having a tail; tailed.

CAUDEX (kə'deks), *n.* [*pl.* CAUDICES (kə'di-



Catkin.

sēz), or CAU'DEXES.] *Bot.* Stem of a tree, especially of a palm or tree-fern. [L.]

CAUDLE (kə'dl), *n.* Warm drink, sweetened and spiced, for the sick. [O. Fr. *chaudel*; from L. *calidus*, hot.]

CAUGHT (kəʔ), *v.* Past tense and past participle of CATCH.

CAUL (kəl), *n.* 1. Membrane covering the head of some infants at their birth. 2. Net for the hair, formerly worn by women. [O. Fr. *cale*, little cap.]

CAULDRON (kəl'drun), *n.* Same as CALDRON.

CAULIFLOWER (kə'li-flow-ēr), *n.* Variety of cabbage, the edible part of which is the deformed inflorescence or head. [L. *L. cauliflora*; from L. *caulis*, cabbage, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

CAULIGENOUS (kə-ilj'ē-nus), *a.* *Bot.* Stem-borne while growing.

CAULIS (kəl'is), *n.* [*pl.* CAUL'ES (kəl'ēz).] *Bot.* Stem of a plant. [L.]

CAULK (kək), **CAULKER** (kək'ēr), etc. Same as CALK, CALKER, etc.

CAUSAL (kəz'əl), *a.* Relating to a cause.

CAUSALITY (kəz-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CAUSAL'I-TIES.] 1. Agency of a cause. 2. *Phren.* Faculty of tracing effects to their causes.

CAUSATION (kəz-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of causing. 2. Causative power or agency.

CAUSATIVE (kəz'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Expressing causation. 2. Effective as a cause.

CAUSATIVELY (kəz-a-tiv-ii), *a.* In a causative manner.

CAUSE (kəz), *n.* 1. That which produces an effect. 2. That by or through which anything happens. 3. Motive; inducement. 4. Legal action between contending parties. 5. Sake; advantage. 6. That side of a question which is taken up by an individual or party. 7. Any great principle, enterprise, or movement. 8. Matter; affair in general. [L. *causa*, cause.]

SYN. Origin; source; creator; agent; producer; agency; reason; incentive; incitement; consideration; account; purpose; object; end; undertaking; enterprise; suit; action; ease; concern; business. *ANT.* Effect; result; end; issue; preventive.

CAUSE (kəz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAUSED (kəzd).] 1. Make to exist. 2. Bring about. 3. Induce or compel to.

CAUSELESS (kəz'les), *a.* Having no cause or occasion.

CAUSER (kəz'ēr), *n.* One who causes an effect to be produced.

CAUSEWAY (kəz'wā), *n.* 1. Raised way through a marsh. 2. Pathway raised and paved with stone. [From root of Fr. *chausée*, embankment.]

CAUSTIC (kəz'tik), *I. a.* 1. Burning; corrosive. 2. Sharp; bitter; cutting; sarcastic. 3. *Math.* Noting a curve to which the rays of light, reflected or refracted by another curve, are tangents. *II. n.* 1. Substance that creates a corro-

- ding or disintegrating action on the skin and flesh, as lunar *caustic*, or nitrate of silver. 2. *Math.* Caustic curve. [Gr. *kaustikos*; from *kaîō*, burn.]
- CAUSTICITY** (kās-tis'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being caustic.
- CAUTERISM** (kə'tēr-lzm), *n.* Application of cautery.
- CAUTERIZATION** (kə-tēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of cauterizing.
- CAUTERIZE** (kə'tēr-īz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAUTERIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAUTERIZED (kə'tēr-īzd).] 1. *Surg.* Sear with a caustic or a hot iron. 2. Render callous or insensible.
- CAUTERY** (kə'tēr-ī), *n.* [*pl.* CAUTERIES.] *Surg.* 1. Use or application of a caustic; cauterization. 2. Instrument for searing the flesh, either with a caustic or hot iron. [Gr. *cautērion*; from *kautēr*, hot iron.]
- CAUTION** (kə'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CAUTIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAUTIONED (kə'shund).] Warn to be careful; exhort to take heed. [L. *cautionem*; from *caveo*, beware.]
- CAUTION** (kə'shun), *n.* 1. Provision or security against danger; provident care and heedfulness. 2. Advice to be careful and provident; warning.
- SYN.** Forethought, heedfulness; watchfulness; circumspection; vigilance; prudence; care; advice; counsel; wariness; admonition. **ANT.** Inattention; neglect; indifference; carelessness; disregard; temerity; improvidence.
- CAUTIONARY** (kə'shun-ā-rl), *a.* Containing or conveying warning; admonitory.
- CAUTIOUS** (kə'shus), *a.* Possessing or using caution; watchful; prudent.
- SYN.** Careful; wary; circumspect; discreet; mindful; heedful; guarded. **ANT.** Indiscreet; daring; foolhardy.
- CAUTIOUSLY** (kə'shus-ll), *adv.* In a cautious manner.
- CAUTIOUSNESS** (kə'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being cautious.
- CAVALCADE** (kav'al-kād or kav-ai-kād'), *n.* Procession of persons on horseback. [Fr., from L. *caballus*, horse.]
- CAVALIER** (kav-a-lēr'), *L. n.* 1. Member of the royalist party in the English civil war under Charles I. 2. [c-] Knight; horseman. 3. [c-] Gallant; lady's escort. 4. [c-] *Fort.* Raised work so situated as to command the neighboring country. **II. a.** [c-] 1. Warlike; knightly; chivalrous. 2. Haughty; supercilious; free and easy. [Fr., from It. *cavaliere*, from L. *caballus*, horse.]
- CAVALIERLY** (kav-a-lēr'll), *adv.* Arrogantly; haughtily, as with a sense of superiority.
- CAVALRY** (kav'al-rl), *n.* 1. Mounted soldiery. 2. Troop of horsemen. [Fr. *cavallerie*; from It. *cavalleria*; from L. *caballarius*, horseman.]
- CAVASCOPE** (kav'a-skōp), *n.* Surgical instrument for examining dark cavities in the body.

- CAVE** (kāv), *n.* Hollow place in the earth; cavern; den; grotto. [Fr., from L. *cavus*, hollow.]
- CAVE** (kāv), *v.* [*pr.p.* CA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAVED (kāvd).] **I. vt.** Hollow out. **II. vi.** 1. Lodge in a cave. 2. Give way, as land undermined. 3. Give in; yield.
- CAVEAT** (kā'vē-at), *n.* 1. Preliminary patent-right claim. 2. *Law.* Formal notice or warning not to take any step in a particular matter until the party giving the notice has been heard in opposition. 3. Warning; caution; protest. [L., "let him take care," from *caveo*, heed.]
- CAVERN** (kav'ēr), *n.* Deep hollow place in the earth; cave. [Fr., from L. *caverna*; from *cavus*, hollow.]
- CAVERNOUS** (kav'ēr-us), *a.* 1. Hollow; full of caverns. 2. Deep-sounding, as if from a cavern.
- CAVIARE, CAVIAR** (kav-i-är'), *n.* Salted roe of the sturgeon. [Turk. *havyār*, caviare.]
- CAVIL** (kav'll), *n.* Frivolous objection. [L. *cavilla*, jeering.]
- CAVIL** (kav'll), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAV'ILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAVILED (kav'ild).] 1. Make empty, trifling objections. 2. Use false arguments.
- CAVILER** (kav'il-ēr), *n.* One who cavils.
- CAVITY** (kav'i-tī), *n.* [*pl.* CAV'ITIES.] Hollow place; opening; excavation; hollowness. [Fr. *cavité*; from L. *cavus*, hollow.]
- CAVORT** (kə-vart'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAVORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAVORT'ED.] Prance or caper. [Corrup. of CURVET.]
- CAW** (kə), *n.* Cry of a crow. [From the sound.]
- CAW** (kə), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CAWED (kəd).] Cry as a crow.
- CAWNPUR** (kən-pör'), *n.* Chief town or district of same name. N. W. Provinces, India.
- CAY** (kā), *n.* Low islet along a coast; key. [Sp. *cayo*, islet.]
- CAYENNE** (kā-en'), *n.* Very pungent red pepper, made from several species of capsicum. [*Cayenne*, an island in French Guiana.]
- CAYMAN** (kā'man), *n.* Name applied to various species of alligator, especially that of Mississippi and those found in the various parts of tropical and subtropical America. [Sp. *caiman*; probably of Carib. origin.]
- CAZIQUE** (kə-zēk'), *n.* Same as CACIQUE.
- CEARIN** (sē'a-rin), *n.* Absorbent wax.
- CEASE** (sēs), *v.* [*pr.p.* CEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CEASED (sēst).] **I. vt.** Put a stop to; end. **II. vi.** Come to an end; stop. [Fr. *cesser*; from L. *cess*, give over; *ced*, yield.]
- SYN.** Quit; stop; desist; discontinue; terminate; end. **ANT.** Persist; continue; persevere; proceed.
- CEASELESS** (sēs'les), *a.* Without ceasing; incessant.
- CEASELESSLY** (sēs'les-ll), *adv.* Unceasingly; incessantly.
- CECOGRAPH** (sē'ko-gráf), *n.* Instrument for

enabling blind persons to write. [L. *cæcus*, blind, and -GRAPH.]

CECROPS (sē'krops), *n.* Legendary founder and first king of Athens; instituted forms of civilization, marriage, religion, etc.

CEDAR (sē'dar), *I. n.* 1. Large evergreen tree remarkable for the durability and fragrance of its wood. 2. Name applied to many more or less similar trees. *II. a.* 1. Made of cedar. 2. Of, or pertaining to, cedar. [L., from Gr. *kedros*.]



Cedar.

CEDARN (sē'darn), *a.* Pertaining to or made of cedar.

CEDE (sēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* CE'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CE'DED.] *I. vt.* 1. Yield or give up; transfer. 2. Acknowledge as due; ascribe. *II. vi.* Submit. [L. *cedo*, yield.]

CEDILLA (sē-dil'ə), *n.* Mark placed under the letter c (thus ç) to indicate that it has the sound of s, as in façade. [Sp., from L. *zeta*; from Gr. *zēta*, letter z.]

CEDRINE (sē'drin), *a.* Belonging to the cedar-tree.

CEIL (sēl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CEIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CEILED (sēld).] Overlay the inner roof of; plaster; wainscot. [Fr. *ciel*; from L. *cælo*, *cælo*, heaven, arch, cover.]

CEILING (sēl'ing), *n.* 1. Overhead surface of a room. 2. Inner lining of a vessel.

CELADON (sel'a-don), *n.* Pale-green color. [Fr.]

CELANDINE (sel'an-dīn), *n.* *Bot.* Swallowwort. [O. Fr. *celidoine*; from Gr. *chelidonium*; from *chelidōn*, swallow.]

CELEBES (sel'e-bēz), *n.pl.* Islands. Malay Archipelago. Area 77,771 sq. m.

CELEBRANT (sel'e-brant), *n.* One who celebrates.

CELEBRATE (sel'e-brāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CEL'EBRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CEL'EBRATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Make famous. 2. Distinguish by solemn ceremonies. 3. Perform with proper rites and ceremonies, as mass, marriage, etc. 4. Commemorate with rejoicing. 5. Publish the praises of. *II. vi.* Engage or participate in a celebration. [L. *celebratus*, *p.p.* of *celebro*, frequent.]

CELEBRATED (sel'e-brā-ted), *a.* 1. Distinguished; famous; renowned. 2. Performed with rites and ceremonies.

CELEBRATION (sel'e-brā'shun), *n.* Act of celebrating.

CELEBRATOR (sel'e-brā-tūr), *n.* One who celebrates.

CELEBRITY (se-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CELEB'RITIES.] 1. Condition of being celebrated; fame; renown. 2. Person of distinction, fame, or renown.

CELERITY (se-ler'i-ti), *n.* Rapidity of motion; quickness. [Fr.; L. *celeritas*; from *celer*, quick.]

SYN. Velocity; fleetness; promptness; scamper; rush. **ANT.** Tardiness; languor; slowness; inactivity.

CELERY (sel'ēr-i), *n.* Species of parsley, the *Apium graveoleus*, the blanched leaf-stalk of which is used extensively for salads, etc. [Fr. *cèleri*; from L. and Gr. *selinon*, parsley.]

CELESTIAL (se-les'tyal), *I. n.* 1. Chinaman. 2. [c-] Heavenly being. *II. a.* 1. [c-] Pertaining to the Chinese dynasty or empire. 2. [e-] Pertaining to heaven. 3. [c-] Pertaining to the visible heavens. [L. *cælestis*; from *cælum*, heaven.]

SYN. Heavenly; supernal; immortal; ethereal; spiritual; angelic; seraphic; divine; godlike. **ANT.** Earthly; human; mortal; infernal.

CELIBACY (sel'i-bā-si), *n.* Unmarried state; single life. [L. *cælebs*, single.]

CELIBATE (sel'i-bāt), *n.* One who devotes himself to a single life; man or woman who remains unmarried.

CELIDOGRAPHY (sel-i-dog'ra-fi), *n.* *Astron.* Description of the spots on the sun. [Gr. *selis*, *selidos*, spot, and -GRAPHY.]

CELL (sel), *n.* 1. Small room in a prison, asylum, etc. 2. Small cavity or hollow place. 3. *Elec.* Jar of a primary or secondary battery containing a single couple and its electrolyte. 4. *Biol.* Unit mass of living matter, containing a central life-spot or nucleus, and capable of reproducing itself. [O. Fr. *celle*; from L. *cella*, small room.]

CELLAR (sel'ar), *n.* 1. Room underground where stores are kept, especially wine, etc. 2. Any underground room or vault. [Fr. *cellier*; L. *cellarium*, pantry; *cella*, cell.]

CELLARAGE (sel'ar-aj), *n.* 1. Space for cellars; cellars. 2. Charge for storing in cellars.

CELLARET (sel-ar-et'), *n.* Small case with compartments for holding bottles.

CELLO, 'CELLO (chel'ō), *n.* Violoncello. [Abbr.]

CELLULAR (sel'ū-lar), *a.* Consisting of or containing cells.

CELLULE (sel'ūl), *n.* Small cell, as on the leaf of a moss.

CELLULOID (sel'ū-loid), *n.* Substance used as a substitute for ivory, hard rubber, coral, etc., produced by mixing guncotton with camphor and coloring matter, and subjecting the mixture to hydraulic pressure. [L. *cellula*, and -OID.]

CELLULOSE (sel'ū-lōs), *n.* Substance constituting the basis of vegetable tissues. [L. *cellula*, dim. of *cella*, cell, and suffix -OSE.]

CELT (selt), **KELT** (kelt), *n.* One of an Aryan race, now represented by the Bretons, the Welsh, the Irish, and the Scottish Highlanders. [L. *celtæ*; Gr. *Keltai*.]

CELT (selt), *n.* Cutting instrument of stone or bronze found in ancient barrows. [L. *celtes*, stone-chisel.]

CELTIC (seit'ik), **KELTIC** (kelt'ik), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts. *II. n.* Language of the Celts.

CEMENT (se-ment'), *n.* 1. Adhesive substance for making bodies, especially stones, cohere. 2. Mortar-like substance, which hardens with a smooth, water-proof surface. 3. *Anat.* Tissue which invests the neck and root of a tooth. 4. *Dentistry.* Artificial bone-like substance, used in filling cavities of earless teeth. 5. Any bond of union. [O. Fr., from L. *cementum*; *cædo*, eut.]

CEMENT (se-ment'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CEMENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CEMENT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Unite with cement. 2. Join firmly; unite closely. 3. Coat or pave with cement. *II. vi.* Become united, as by cement; cohere.

CEMENTATION (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of cementing. 2. *Metal.* Process by which iron is turned into steel, done by surrounding it with a cement or powder and exposing it to heat.

CEMENTITE (se-men'tit), *n.* Carbide of iron.

CEMETERY (sem'e-ter-l), *n.* [*pl.* CEM'ETERIES.] Burying-ground; graveyard. [L. *L. cæmeterium*; from Gr. *koimētērion*.]

CENIS (se-nē'), **MONT** (mang). Tunnelled mountain between Savoy and Italy.

CENOBITE, CENOBITE (sen'o-bit), *n.* Monk living with others of a like mind with himself, in contradistinction to anchorites and hermits. [Gr. *koinobion*; from *koinos*, common, and *bios*, life.]

CENOBITIC (sen-o-bit'ik), **CENOBITICAL** (sen-o-bit'ik-al), *a.* Living in a community.

CENOTAPH (sen'o-tāf), *n.* Sepulchral monument to one who is buried elsewhere, or whose body cannot be found or obtained for burial. [L. *cenotaphium*; from Gr. *kenos*, empty, and *taphos*, tomb.]

CENSER (sen'sēr), *n.* Vessel in which incense is burned. [O. Fr. *censier*, *encensier*; from L. *L. incensum*, burnt.]

CENSOR (sen'sūr), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, an officer who kept account of the property of the citizens, imposed taxes, and watched over their morals. 2. Officer whose permission is necessary for the publication of manuscripts, newspaper articles, books, etc. 3. One who censures or blames; critic; monitor. [L., from *censeo*, judge.]

CENSORIAL (sen-sō'ri-ai), *a.* Belonging to a censor, or to his duties.

CENSORIOUS (sen-sō'ri-us), *a.* Expressing censure; fault finding.

CENSORIOUSLY (sen-sō'ri-us-il), *adv.* In a censorious manner.

CENSORIOUSNESS (sen-sō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being censorious.

CENSORSHIP (sen'sūr-ship), *n.* Office or term of a censor.—*Censorship of the press*, regulation of certain governments, by which books and newspapers must be examined by officers,

whose approval is necessary to their publication.

CENSUAL (sen'shū-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a census.

CENSURABLE (sen'shūr-ə-bi), *a.* Deserving of censure; blamable.

CENSURE (sen'shūr), *n.* Unfavorable judgment; blame; reproof. [Fr., from L. *censura*, opinion; severe judgment; from *censeo*, judge.]

CENSURE (sen'shūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CEN'SURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CENSURED (sen'shūrd).] Find fault with; blame.

SYN. Chide; rebuke; berate; reproach; reprimand. ANT. Praise; compliment; commend.

CENSUS (sen'sus), *n.* Official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with a collection of statistics relating to them. [L. *census*, register.]

CENT (sent), *n.* American minor coin, of the value of one hundredth part of a dollar.—*Per cent*, abbreviation in common use for L. *per centum*, rate per hundred, or allowance of so much for every hundred. [L. *centum*, hundred.]

CENTAL (sen'tal), *n.* British weight of 100 pounds.

CENTARE (säng-tār'), *n.* *Metr. Syst.* One hundredth part of an are. [Fr. *centiare*; from L. *centum*, hundred, and *area*, piece of ground.]

CENTAUR (sen'tar), *n.* Fabulous monster, half man and half horse. [Gr. *kentauros*.]

CENTENARIAN (sen-te-nā'ri-an), *n.* Person a hundred years old.

CENTENARY (sen'te-nā-ri), *I. n.* [*pl.* CEN'TENARIES.] 1. Hundred years. 2. Commemoration after a hundred years; hundredth anniversary. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to a hundred years. [L. *centenarius*, relating to a hundred; from *centum*, hundred.]

CENTENNIAL (sen-ten'i-al), *I. n.* Hundredth anniversary. *II. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a hundredth anniversary. 2. Happening once in a hundred years. [L. *centum*, hundred, and *annus*, year.]

CENTER, CENTRE (sen'tēr), *n.* 1. Middle point of anything, especially a circle or sphere; middle. 2. Point of concentration or convergence. 3. Point of origin or evolution. 4. Chief leader of an organization; head-center. 5. [C-] In French politics, the term *Center* is applied to the middle party, holding moderate opinions, and its members occupy the middle seats in the chamber of deputies. [Fr. *centre*; from L. *centrum*; from Gr. *kentron*, sharp point.]

CENTER, CENTRE (sen'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CEN'TERING, CEN'TRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CENTERED, CENTRED (sen'tērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Place on, or collect to, a center. 2. Determine the center of. *II. vi.* 1. Converge to a center. 2. Rest on or be in the center.

CENTER-BIT (sen'tēr-bit), *n.* Joiner's tool for

boring holes, having a stock which turns on a center.

CENTER-BOARD (sen'tēr-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.* Shifting keel, fitted to drop below and in line with the keel proper in order to increase or diminish the draft of the boat.

CENTERING (sen'tēr-ing), *n.* *Arch.* Framework upon which an arch or vault of stone, brick, or iron is supported during its construction.

CENTESIMAL (sen-tes'i-mal), *a.* Hundredth. [*L. centesimus*; from *centum*, hundred.]

CENTIGRADE (sen'ti-grād), *a.* Divided into a hundred degrees, as the *centigrade* thermometer constructed by Selsius (1701-44), in which freezing point of water is zero and boiling point 100°. [*L. centum*, hundred, and *gradus*, step, degree.]

CENTIGRAM (sen'ti-gram), *n.* *Metr. Syst.* Hundredth part of a gram. [*Fr. centigramme*; from *L. centum*, hundred, and *Fr. gramme*, gram.]

CENTILITER (sen'ti-lē-tēr), *n.* Hundredth part of a liter. [*Fr. centilitre*; from *L. centum*, hundred, and *Fr. litre*, liter.]

CENTIME (säng-tēm'), *n.* French coin, the hundredth part of a franc, about one-fifth of a cent. [*Fr.*, from *L. centum*, hundred.]

CENTIMETER (sen'ti-mē-tēr), *n.* Lineal measure, the hundredth part of a meter. [*Fr. centimetre*; from *L. centum*, hundred, and *metrum*, from *Gr. metron*, measure.]

CENTIPEDE (sen'ti-pēd), *n.* Segmented insect bearing jointed appendages, having a well-defined head furnished with feelers and jaws, and breathing by means of air tubes or tracheæ. [*L. centum*, hundred, and *pes, pedis*, foot.]



Centipede.

CENTISTERE (sen'ti-stēr), *n.* Cubic measure, the hundredth part of a stere. [*Fr. centistère*; from *L. centum*, hundred, and *Gr. stereos*, solid.]

CENTNER (sen'tnēr), *n.* Hundred weight; cental. [*Ger.*, from *L. centenarium*, relating to a hundred.]

CENTO (sen'tō), *n.* Patchwork composition; medley. [*L.*, patchwork.]

CENTRAL (sen'tral), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the center. 2. Principal; dominant. *II. n.* Any central telephone exchange or office.

CENTRALISM (sen'tral-izm), *n.* Tendency to administer by the sovereign or central government matters which would be otherwise under local management.

CENTRALITY (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* Central position.

CENTRALIZATION (sen-tral-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of centralizing. 2. Tendency toward a central authority; centralism.

CENTRALIZE (sen'tral-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p. CEN'TRALIZING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. CENTRALIZED* (sen'tral-izd).] Make central; bring to a center; place under a central authority.

CENTRALLY (sen'tral-i), *adv.* In a central manner; as regards the center.

CENTRE (sen'tēr), *n.* and *v.* Same as **CENTER**.

CENTRIC (sen'trik), **CENTRICAL** (sen'trik-al), *a.* Relating to, placed in, or containing the center.

CENTRICITY (sen-tri-kal'i-ti), *n.* State of being central.

CENTRIFUGAL (sen-trif'ū-gal), *a.* Having a tendency to, or causing to, recede from the center. [*L. centrum*, center, and *fugio*, flee.]

CENTRING (sen'tring), *n.* Same as **CENTERING**.

CENTRIPETAL (sen-trip'e-tal), *a.* Having a tendency to, or causing to, approach the center. [*L. centrum*, center, and *peto*, seek.]

CENTUMVIR (sen-tum'vēr), *n.* [*pl. CENTUMVIRS* or *CENTUMVIRI*.] One of the Roman judges chosen annually for civil suits, originally one hundred and five in number, three for each of the thirty-five tribes. [*L. centum*, hundred, and *vir*, man.]

CENTUMVIRAL (sen-tum'vi-ral), *a.* Pertaining to the centumvir.

CENTUMVIRATE (sen-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* Office or position of a centumvir.

CENTUPLE (sen'tū-pl), *a.* Hundredfold. [*L. centupler*; from *centum*, hundred, and *plico*, fold.]

CENTURIAL (sen-tū'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a century or a hundred.

CENTURION (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* In the army of ancient Rome, captain of a century, or company of one hundred foot-soldiers or infantry. [*L. centurio, -onis*; from *centum*, hundred.]

CENTURY (sen'tū-ri), *n.* [*pl. CEN'TURIES*.] 1. Period of a hundred years. 2. Among the Romans, a division of one hundred men, sixty of which formed a legion. [*L. centuria*; from *centum*, hundred.]

CENTURY-PLANT (sen'tū-ri-plant), *n.* American aloe, so called from its being formerly supposed to flower only once in a century.

CEORL (chērl), *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons an ordinary freeman not of noble birth. [*A.S.*]

CEPHALIC (se-fal'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the head. 2. Useful as a remedy for pains in the head. [*Gr. kephalikos*; *kephalē*, head.]

CEPHALOPOD (sef'a-lo-pod), *n.* One of the *Cephalopoda*.

CEPHALOPODA (sef-a-lop'o-dā), *n.pl. Zool.* Class of mollusks, characterized by a distinct head, surrounded by a circle of long arms or tentacles. It includes the octopus, cuttlefish, argonaut, etc. [*Gr. kephalē*, head, and *pous, podos*, foot.]

CEPHALOUS (sef'a-lus), *a. Bot.* Capitata; having a head.

CERAIN (sē'ra-in), *n.* Insoluble beeswax.

CERAMIC (se-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to pottery. [*Gr. keramos*, potter's earth.]

CERAMICS (se-ram'iks), *n.* 1. Plastic art; art of modeling, molding, and baking clay. 2.

[*pl.*] Objects produced by the art. [See CERAMIC.]

CERAMIST (sēr'a-mist), *n.* Maker of pottery or earthenware; potter.

CERATE (sēr'rāt), *n.* *Pharm.* Unguent of wax, etc. [*L. cera, wax.*]

CERATED (sēr'rā-ted), *a.* Covered with wax; waxed.

CERATOPS (ser'a-tops), *n.* Large animal of the dinosaur family.

CERBERITE (sēr'bēr-it), *n.* Pine-tar dynamite mixed with nitroglycerin, naphtha and charcoal.

CERBERUS (sēr'be-rus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Three-headed dog of Pluto stationed at entrance to Hades to prevent living from entering or dead from escaping.

CERE (sēr), *n.* 1. Bare wax-like patch at the base of the upper part of the beak of birds. 2. Wax. [*L. cera, wax.*]

CERE (sēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CE'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CERED (sērd).] Wax, or cover with wax.

CEREAL (sēr'i-āl), *I. n.* Grain used as food, as wheat, corn, barley, etc. *II. a.* Pertaining to edible grain. [From *Ceres*, Roman name of the Greek Demeter, goddess of tillage and grain.]

CEREALINE (sēr'i-āl-ēn), *n.* Any food cereal from which germ has been removed.

CEREBELLAR (ser-e-bel'ar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cerebellum.

CEREBELLUM (ser-e-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* CEREBEL/LA.] *Anat.* Hinder and lower part of the brain. [*L., dim. of cerebrum, brain.*]

CEREBRAL (ser'e-brāl), *a.* Pertaining to the cerebrum.

CEREBRASTHENIA (ser-e-bras-thē'ni-ā), *n.* *Med.* Mental collapse of the brain.

CEREBRATE (ser'e-brāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CER'E-BRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CER'E-BRATED.] Show brain action; have the brain acting.

CEREBRATION (ser-e-brā'shun), *n.* Action of the brain, conscious or unconscious, marked by molecular changes in the cerebrum.

CEREBRIC (ser'i-brik), *a.* Cerebral.

CEREBRO-SPINAL (ser'e-bro-spi'nāl), *a.* Relating to the brain and spinal cord together.

CEREBRUM (ser'e-brum), *n.* [*pl.* CER'EBRA.] *Anat.* Upper and anterior portion of the brain, as opposed to the cerebellum, the hinder and lower portion. [*L., brain.*]

CERECLOTH (sēr'cləth), *n.* Cloth dipped in melted wax in which to wrap a dead body.

CEREMENT (sēr'ment), *n.* 1. Winding-sheet or grave-clothes generally. 2. Cerecloth. [*L. cera, wax.*]

CEREMONIAL (ser-e-mō'ni-āl), *I. a.* 1. Relating to a ceremony. 2. Observant of ceremonies and forms; formal. *II. n.* Ceremony; formality; etiquette; ritual.

CEREMONIALISM (ser-e-mō'ni-āl-izm), *n.* Adherence to outward form.

CEREMONIALLY (ser-e-mō'ni-āl-l), *adv.* In a ceremonial manner.

CEREMONIALNESS (ser-e-mō'ni-āl-nes), *n.* Fondness for outward form and rites.

CEREMONIOUS (ser-e-mō'ni-us), *a.* 1. Full of ceremony. 2. Particular in observing forms. 3. Precise.

CEREMONIOUSLY (ser-e-mō'ni-us-l), *adv.* In a ceremonious manner.

CEREMONIOUSNESS (ser-e-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being ceremonious.

CEREMONY (ser'e-mō-ni), *n.* 1. Sacred rite. 2. Outward form, religious or otherwise. 3. Conventional formality, civility, or propriety. 4. Pomp or state. [Fr., from *L. caerimonia, sanctity.*]

SYN. Form; fashion; etiquette; observance; rite; ordinance; display; parade; pageant; pomp. **ANT.** Informality; unceremoniousness; desuetude.

CERES (sēr'rēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Sister of Jupiter and mother of Proserpine; goddess of agriculture and fruits.

CERIFEROUS (ser-if'ēr-us), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling yellow wax in color.

CERNUOUS (sēr'nū-us), *a.* *Bot.* Drooping. [*L. cernuus, stooping.*]

CEROGRAPH (sēr-ro-grāf), *n.* 1. Writing or engraving on wax. 2. Encaustic painting.

CEROGRAPHIC (sēr-ro-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to cerography.

CEROGRAPHY (sēr-rogr'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of writing or engraving on wax. 2. Art of painting by the encaustic method. [Gr. *kērographia*; from *kēros, wax*, and *grapho, write.*]

CERRO GORDO (ther-ō-gar'dō). Mountain pass in Mexico. Scene of American victory April 18th, 1847.

CERTAIN (sēr'tin), *a.* 1. Sure to happen; inevitable. 2. Fixed; settled; determined beforehand. 3. Indubitable; unquestionable; past doubt. 4. Unfailing. 5. Sure; convinced; assured. 6. Undisclosed or particular, as a *certain* person. [O. Fr., from *L. certus, sure; cerno, determine.*]

SYN. Ascertained; actual; real; true; established; positive; steadfast; determinate; indisputable; undoubted; incontrovertible; confident; regular; constant; reliable; some; specified. **ANT.** Uncertain; doubtful; dubious; questionable; vague; indefinite.

CERTAINLY (sēr'tin-il), *adv.* Without doubt; without fail.

CERTAINNESS (sēr'tin-nes), *n.* Quality of being certain.

CERTAINTY (sēr'tin-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CER'TAIN-TIES.] 1. That which is certain. 2. Assurance; confidence. 3. Certainness.

SYN. Surety; proof; demonstration; conviction; positiveness; certitude. **ANT.** Uncertainty; precariousness; misgiving; indecision; doubt; dubiousness; conjecture.

CERTES (sēr'tēz), *adv.* Certainly; in sooth. [Fr.]

CERTIFICATE (sēr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* 1. Written document certifying the truth of any matter. 2. *Law.* Attestation, voucher, or certification in wrtling properly authenticated.

CERTIFICATE (sēr-tif'i-kāt), *vt.* 1. Verify or vouch for by certificate. 2. Glve a certificate to.

CERTIFICATION (sēr-tl-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of certifying. 2. Attestation; voucher.

CERTIFIER (sēr'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who certifies or gives a certificate.

CERTIFY (sēr'ti-fi), *v.* [*p.p.* **CER'TIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CERTIFIED** (sēr'ti-fid).] I. *vt.* 1. Give certain information of; attest. 2. Assure. 3. Testify to or vouch for the truth or accuracy of. II. *vi.* Testify to or vouch for the accuracy of any document or statement. [Fr. *certifier*; from L.L. *certifico*, make certain; from L. *certus*, certain, and *facio*, make.]

CERTIORARI (sēr-shi-o-rā'ri), *n.* *Law.* Writ issuing out of a superior court directed to an inferior court, commanding the latter to certify and return to the former the record in a particular case. [L. L., to be made more certain.]

CERTITUDE (sēr'ti-tūd), *n.* 1. Certainty. 2. Assurance.

CERULEAN (se-rō'le-an), *a.* Sky-blue. [L. *cæruleus*, dark-blue.]

CERUMEN (sēr-rō'men), *n.* Wax secreted by the ear. [L. *cera*, wax.]

CERUSE (sēr'rös), *n.* White-lead. [Fr., from L. *cerussa*; from *cera*, wax.]

CERVICAL (sēr'vl-kəl), *a.* Belonging to the neck. [Fr., from L. *cervix*, *cervicis*, neck.]

CERVINE (sēr'vin), *a.* Relating to deer. [L. *cervinus*; *cervus*, deer.]

CERVIX (sēr'viks), *n.* [*pl.* **CERVICES** (sēr'vi-sēz).] Neck, or neck-like part. [L.]

CESPILOSE (ses'pi-tös), *a. Bot.* Turfy; growing in tufts. [L. *cespes*, *cespitis*, turf.]

CESSATION (ses-sā'shun), *n.* Ceasing or stopping; discontinuance. [L. *cessatio*; from *cesso*, cease.]

SYN. Rest; pause; stay; respite; interval; interruption; intermission; suspension; ending; stop; pause; remission; stoppage. **ANT.** Continuance; incessancy.

CESSION (sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of ceding, surrendering, or givng up. 2. *Law.* surrender by a debtor of all his property for the benefit of creditors. [L. *cessio*; from *cedo*, give up.]

CESSPOOL (ses'pöl), *n.* 1. Pool or hollow in which filthy water collects. 2. Receptacle for the collection of the refuse from sinks, etc. 3. Any foul receptacle. [Celt. *soss-pool*; *soss*, dirty mess, and *pool*.]

CESTUS (ses'tus), *n.* 1. Loaded boxing-glove with heavy bands to wind round the arm, used by Grecian and Roman pugilists. 2. Fabled girdle of Venus, which had power to awaken love. [L., from Gr. *kestos*, a girdle.]

CETACEA (se-tā'shi-a), **CETE** (sē'tē), *n.pl.* Order of marine mammals, embracing the toothed whales, or *Odontoceti*, and the baleen whales, or *Mystacoceti*. To the former belong the sperm whales, the buttonnose, the genus *Platanista* and its allies, and the great family of dolphins; to the latter, the right whale (*Balæna*), the humpbacks and the rorquals. [L., from Gr. *kētos*, any sea-monster, whale.]

CETACEAN (se-tā'shi-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Cetacea*. II. *n.* One of the *Cetacea*; whale; porpoise.

CETACEOUS (se-tā'shus), *a.* Cetacean.

CETE (sē'tē), *n.* Whale or similar sea-monster. [L., from Gr. *kētos*, whale.]

CETOLOGY (se-tol'o-jl), *n.* Part of zoology which treats of whales. [Gr. *kētos*, whale, and *-LOGY*.]

CEUTA (sū'tā; Sp. thā'ō-tā), *n.* Spanish seaport, Morocco, opposite Gibraltar.

CEVENNES (se-ven'), *n.* Chief mountain range of S. France.

CEYLON (sē-lon'), *n.* British island, S. of India. Area 24,702 sq. m.

CEYLONESE (sē-lon-ēz'), I. *a.* Belonging to Ceylon. II. *n.* Native of Ceylon; Singhalese.

CHACMA (chak'mā), *n.* South African baboon. [Native name.]

CHAD, TCHAD (chād), *n.* Lake, Soudan, N. Africa. Area 10,000 sq. m.

CHAFE (chāf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHA'FING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAFED** (chāft).] I. *vt.* 1. Make hot by rubbing. 2. Fret or wear by rubbing; gall. 3. Cause to fret or rage. II. *vi.* 1. Rub together. 2. Fret; become abraded. 3. Fret or fume, as over some gallng wrong or slight. [Fr. *chauffer*; from L. *calefaceo*; from *caleo*, glow, and *facio*, make.]

CHAFE (chāf), *n.* 1. Heat excited by friction. 2. Rage; fury; passion.

CHAFER (chā'fēr), *n.* One who or that which chafes.

CHAFER (chā'fēr), *n.* Cockchafer. [A. S. *cefer*.]

CHAFF (chāf), *n.* 1. General name for the husks of grain as threshed or winnowed. 2. Refuse, or worthless matter. [A. S. *ceaf*.]

CHAFF (chāf), *n.* Light banter; badinage. [Ger. *kaff*, idle words.]

CHAFF (chāf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHAFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAFED** (chāft).] I. *vt.* Banter; quiz; ridicule. II. *vi.* Employ light banter, badinage, or raillery.

CHAFER (chaf'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHAF'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAFERED** (chaf'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Buy. 2. Exchange; trade. II. *vi.* 1. Haggle about the price. 2. Bargain. 3. Talk much and idly. [A. S. *ceapian*, cheapen, buy; from *ceap*, price.]

CHAFERER (chaf'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who chaffers; bargainer; buyer.

CHAFFERING (chaf'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Bargaining or trading. 2. Wordy talk in buying and selling.

CHAFFINCH (chaf'inch), *n.* Small European song-blrd of the finch family.

[CHAFF and FINCH.]

CHAFING (chā'fing), *n.* *Pathol.* Red excoriations which occur in consequence of the friction of parts. [See CHAFE.]

CHAFING-DISH (chā'fing-dish), *n.* Metal dish with lamp attachment for heating or cooking.



Chaffinch.

CHAGREEN (sha-grēn'), *n.* Same as SHA-GREEN.

CHAGRES (chā'gres), *n.* Town on Chagres River, Colombia, on N. coast of isthmus of Panama.

CHAGRIN (sha-grin'), *n.* Mortification; vexation; annoyance. [Fr. *chagrin*, shagreen.]

CHAGRIN (sha-grin'), *vt.* [pr.p. CHAGRIN'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHAGRINED (sha-grind').] Mortify; vex; annoy.

CHAIN (chān), *n.* 1. Series of links or rings passing through one another. 2. Connected course or series, as a *chain* of events. 3. Surveyor's measure of 100 links. 4. Anything that binds. 5. [pl.] Fetters; bonds. 6. *Weav.* Warp-threads of a fabric. [Fr. *chaîne*; from *L. catena*, chain.]

CHAIN (chān), *vt.* [pr.p. CHAIN'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHAINED (chānd).] 1. Fasten or confine with a chain; fetter; restrain. 2. Measure with a surveyor's chain.

CHAIN-ARMOR (chān'ärm-ür), *n.* Chain-mall.

CHAIN-GANG (chān'gang), *n.* Number of convicts chained together, or with chain and ball attached to their ankles, to prevent their escape while at work.

CHAINLESS (chān'les), *a.* Without a chain or chains.

CHAIN-MAIL (chān'māi), *n.* Mail or armor made of iron links connected together.

CHAIN-PUMP (chān'pump), *n.* Pump consisting of buckets or plates fastened to an endless chain, and used for raising water.

CHAIN-SHOT (chān'shot), *n.* Two cannon balls or half-balls fastened together by a chain, used formerly in naval engagements to destroy rigging.

CHAIN-STITCH (chān'stich), *n.* Stitch resembling the links of a chain; loop-stitch.

CHAIN-WALE (chān'wāl), *n.* *Naut.* One of the wales or thick planks bolted to the ship's sides and serving for the attachment of the chains to which the shrouds are connected. [See CHANNEL.]

CHAIR (châr), *n.* 1. Seat for one person, usually movable, and having a back. 2. Covered vehicle for one person, as a sedan. 3. Seat or office of one in authority, as a judge, bishop, or the person presiding over any meeting. 4. Chairman, or presiding officer. 5. Iron block used upon railways to support

and secure the rails. [Fr. *chaire*; from Gr. *kathedra*, scat.]

CHAIR (châr), *vt.* [pr.p. CHAIR'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHAIRED (chârd).] 1. Place in a seat of authority. 2. Carry publicly in triumph. 3. Convey in a chair.

CHAIRMAN (châr'man), *n.* [pl. CHAIR'MEN.] 1. One who presides at an assembly or meeting; presiding officer. 2. One who carries a sedan, or propels an invalid's or perambulator's chair.

CHAIRMANSHIP (châr'man-ship), *n.* Position or office of a chairman, or presiding officer.

CHaise (shāz), *n.* Light two-wheeled carriage for two persons, drawn by one horse, and provided with a calash top. [Fr., a variant of *chaire*. See CHAIR.]

CHAKARI (chä'ka-ri), *n.* Domestic service in East India.

CHALAZA (ka-lā'za), *n.* *Bot.* The point of junction of the ovule's nucleus with the stalk or funiculus. [Gr. *chalaza*, hali, tubercle.]

CHALCEDONY (kal-sed'o-ni), *n.* *Min.* Quartz with some mixture of opal, usually translucent and of a somewhat waxy luster, and generally white or bluish-white. [Probably from *Chalcedon*, in Asia Minor.]

CHALCOGRAPH (kal'ko-gráf), *n.* Engraving on copper or brass.

CHALCOGRAPHER (kal-kog'ra-fēr), *n.* Engraver on brass or copper.

CHALCOGRAPHY (kal-kog'ra-fī), *n.* Art or process of engraving on metal, especially copper or brass. [Gr. *chalkos*, brass, copper, and *graphō*, write.]

CHALCOMENITE (kal-ko-mē'nit), *n.* Crystallized sulphate of copper.

CHALDAIC (kal-dā'ik), *a.* and *n.* Chaldean.

CHALDEAN (kal-dē'an), *I. a.* Relating to Chaldea. *II. n.* 1. Language of the Chaldeans. 2. Native of Chaldea.

CHALDEE (kal'dē), *a.* and *n.* Chaldean.

CHALDRON (chāl'drun), *n.* Old English coal-measure, holding 36 heaped bushels. [Fr. *chauldron*—*chaudère*, kettle.]

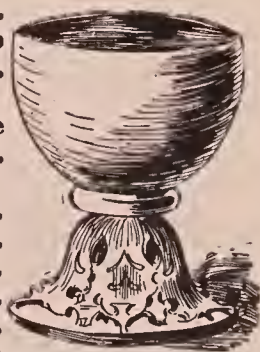
CHALET (shā-lā'), *n.* Summer hut used by Swiss herdsmen among the Alps. [Fr.]

CHALICE (chal'is), *n.* 1. Communion cup. 2. Cup or bowl. [Fr. *calice*; *L. calix*, *calicis*, cup.]

CHALK (chāk), *n.* White carbonate of lime. [A. S. *cealc*; *L. calx*, lime.]

CHALK (chāk), *v.* [pr.p. CHALK'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHALKED (chākt).] *I. vt.* 1. Rub with chalk. 2. Mark or write with chalk. *II. vi.* Run up a score with chalk.

CHALKINESS (chāk'i-nes), *n.* State of being chalky.



Chalice.

CHALKSTONE (chăk'stôn), *n.* 1. Lump of chalk. 2. Gouty concretion in the joints.

CHALKY (chăk'i), *a.* Containing or like chalk.

CHALLENGE (chal'enj), *n.* 1. Summon to a contest of any kind, but especially a duel. 2. Demand made by a sentinel for the countersign, etc. 3. Any calling in question of a person's right. 4. Exception taken to a juror. 5. Cry of hounds at first finding scent of their game. [O. Fr. *challenge*, dispute, claim; from L. *calumniā*, false accusation.]

CHALLENGE (chal'enj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHALLENGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHALLENGED** (chal'enjd).] 1. Call to answer in single combat or duel. 2. Invite or call to a contest of any kind. 3. Dispute the accuracy of. 4. Object or take exception to. 5. Demand the countersign from.

SYN. Dare; defy; brave; provoke; summon; demand; require; claim; question; dispute. **ANT.** Pass; allow; grant; concede.

CHALLENGER (chal'en-jēr), *n.* One who challenges.

CHALLIS (shal'i), *n.* Fine all-wool or silk and woolen fabric. [Fr.]

CHALONS-SUR-MARNE (shă-lăng'sür-märn'), *n.* Town in France, capital of department of Marne. (Ancient Catalaunum.)

CHALYBEATE (kă-lib'e-ăt), *I. a.* Impregnated with iron. *II. n.* Water or other liquid containing iron. [Gr. *chalyps*, *chalybos*, steel, from *Chalybes*.]

CHALYBEOUS (kă-lib'e-us), *a.* Having a metallic luster of steel-blue tint; as a *chalybeous* gun-barrel.

CHAM (kam), *n.* Mogul ruler; khan.

CHAMADE (shă-măd'), *n. Mil.* Signal inviting a parley. [Fr.]

CHAMBER (chăm'bēr), *n.* 1. Sleeping apartment. 2. Place where an assembly meets. 3. Assembly itself. 4. Judge's room. 5. Hall of justice. 6. Compartment. 7. Cavity. 8. Back end of the bore of a gun. [Fr. *chambre*; L. *camera*; from Gr. *kamara*, vault, room.]

CHAMBER (chăm'bēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHAMBERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAMBERED** (chăm'bērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Reside in or occupy as a chamber. 2. Furnish with a chamber, as a gun. *II. vi.* Reside in a chamber.

CHAMBERED (chăm'bērd), *a.* Divided into compartments, as the shell of the pearly nautilus.

CHAMBERLAIN (chăm'bēr-lin), *n.* 1. Officer appointed by a king or nobleman to perform domestic and ceremonial duties. 2. Receiver of rents and revenues. 3. Formerly, officer having charge of the private chambers of a palace; chamber attendant of a royal household. [O. Fr. *chambrelene*.]

CHAMBERMAID (chăm'bēr-măd), *n.* Female servant who has the care of bedrooms.

CHAMBERY (shong-bă-rē'), *n.* Town in France, capital of department of Savoy.

CHAMELEON (kă-mē'le-un), *n.* 1. Lizard-like reptile of Africa and Southern Asia (*Chamæleon vulgaris*), having power of changing its color. 2. Small American lizard having similar power. [Gr. *chamailēon*.]



Chameleon (*C. vulgaris*).

CHAMELEON-

IC (kă-mē-le-

on'ik), *a.* Of

the nature of

a chameleon; changeable.

CHAMFER (cham'fēr), *n.* 1. Bevel or slope. 2. Groove, channel, or furrow. [Fr. *chanfrein*.]

CHAMFER (cham'fēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHAMFERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAMFERED** (cham'fērd).] 1. Cut or grind off bevelwise. 2. Channel or make furrows upon. 3. Flute, as a column.

CHAMOIS (sham'i), *n.* 1. Goat-like antelope of the Alps and other high mountains of southern and central Europe. 2. Kind of soft leather, originally made from the skin of the chamois, commonly called *shammy*. [Fr.]

CHAMOTTE (shă-mot'), *n.* Prepared clay for retorts and crucibles.

CHAMOUNI (shă-mō-nē'), *n.* Village in Savoy, below Mont Blanc.

CHAMP (champ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAMPED** (champt).] *I. vt.* Bite or chew upon impatiently. *II. vi.* Perform the act of biting or chewing in a noisy manner; crunch. [Imitative.]

CHAMPAGNE (sham-păn'), *n.* Light sparkling wine, originally from Champagne, in France.

CHAMPAIGN (sham-păn'), *I. a.* Flat; level; open; uninclosed. *II. n.* Open, level country. [O. Fr. *champaigne*; from L. *campania*, plain.]

CHAMPION (cham'pi-un), *I. n.* 1. Originally, one who fought in single combat for himself or for another. 2. One who defends a cause. 3. Successful combatant. 4. In boxing, running, etc., one who has excelled all others. 5. Stout-hearted warrior; noble knight; hero. *II. a.* Holding the position of a champion. [Fr.; L.L. *campio*; L. *campus*, field.]

CHAMPION (cham'pi-un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHAMPIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAMPIONED** (cham'pi-und).] Act as champion of; defend; support.

CHAMPIONSHIP (cham'pi-un-ship), *n.* State or position of being champion.

CHANCE (chăns), *I. n.* 1. That which falls out or happens. 2. Unexpected event. 3. Risk; trial of luck. 4. Opportunity. 5. Possibility of something happening. 6. Probability; likelihood. 7. Fortune; luck; cause or origin of fortuitous events. *II. a.* Occurring

by chance; fortuitous; casual. [O. Fr. *cheance*; from L.L. *cadentia*; *cado*, L. fall.]

SYN. Accident; fortune; luck; casualty; contingency; fortuity; opportunity; risk; hazard. ANT. Law; rule; sequence; causation; intention; purpose; design; certainty.

CHANCE (chāns), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHAN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHANCED (chānst).] I. *vt.* Risk; take the chance of. II. *vi.* Happen; fall out.

CHANCEL (chan'-sel), *n.* Arch. Part of a church in which the altar or communion table is placed, usually railed off. [Fr., from L. *cancelli*, lattice.]

CANCELLOR (chan'sel-ūr), *n.* 1. High judicial officer who presides over a court of chancery. 2. Chief officer or titular head of a university. [Fr. *chancelier*; L.L. *cancellarius*, originally an officer that had charge of records, and stood near the *cancelli*, the cross-bars or lattice that surrounded the judgment-seat.]

CANCELLORSHIP (chan'sel-ūr-ship), *n.* Office or term of a chancellor.

CHANCE-MEDLEY (chāns'med-lī), *n.* 1. Hazardous result; chance. 2. Law. Unpremeditated killing of a person in an unprovoked affray, or in the heat of passion during a casual quarrel or brawl. [O. Fr. *chance medlée*, mingled chance.]

CHANCERY (chan'sēr-lī), *n.* 1. Court of equity. 2. In England, equity division of the High Court of Justice. [Fr. *chancellerie*; from L. L. *cancellarius*; see CANCELLOR.]

CHANCO (chang'kō), *n.* Zool. Siberian gray wolf.

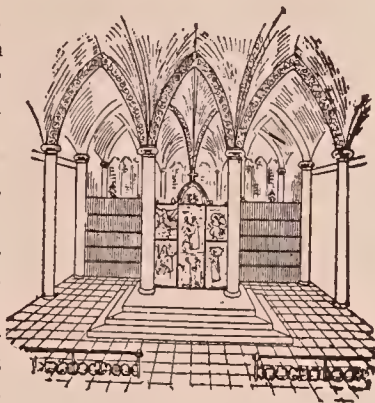
CHANDELIER (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* 1. Originally, a pendent highly ornamented frame with branches for supporting candles. 2. Similar device for lamps, gas-jets, or electric lights. [O. Fr.; from L. L. *candelarius*; from L. *candela*, candle.]

CHANDLER (chand'lēr), *n.* 1. Originally, a candle maker and dealer. 2. In composition, dealer generally; as *ship-chandler*, *tallow-chandler*, etc. [Fr. *chandelier*; from L. L. *candelarius*. See CHANDELIER.]

CHANDLERY (chand'lēr-lī), *n.* Articles sold by a Chandler.

CHANDOO, CHANDU, (chan-dō'), *n.* Prepared opium from Benares, Patna and Malwa districts in India, ready for smoking.

CHANGE (chānj), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHAN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHANGED (chānjd).] I. *vt.* 1. Alter or make different. 2. Put or give for another.



Chancel.

3. Make to pass from one state to another. 4. Give and take reciprocally; exchange. 5. Give money of equivalent value but of smaller denomination for. II. *vi.* Become altered; deviate; vary; shift; fluctuate. [Fr. *changer*; from L. L. *cambio*, exchange, barter.]

CHANGE (chānj), *n.* 1. Act of changing. 2. Alteration or variation of any kind. 3. State or quality of being altered. 4. That which is substituted for another. 5. Balance of money paid beyond the price of goods purchased. 6. Small coins. 7. Variety. 8. Exchange; bourse.

CHANGEABILITY (chānj-a-blī'l-tī), *n.* Changeableness.

CHANGEABLE (chānj'a-blī), *a.* 1. That may be changed. 2. Subject or prone to change; fickle; inconstant.

CHANGEABLENESS (chānj'a-blī-nes), *n.* Quality of being changeable.

CHANGEABLY (chānj'a-blī), *adv.* In a changeable manner.

CHANGEFUL (chānj'fōl), *a.* Full of changes; inconstant; fickle.

CHANGEFULLY (chānj'fōl-lī), *adv.* In a changeful manner.

CHANGEFULNESS (chānj'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being changeful.

CHANGELESS (chānj'les), *a.* Without change; constant.

CHANGELING (chānj'ling), *n.* 1. Child substituted for another. 2. One apt to change; fickle person.

CHANGER (chānj'ēr), *n.* One who changes anything.

CHANNEL (chan'el), *n.* 1. Bed of a stream. 2. Deeper part of a strait, bay, or harbor. 3. Strait or narrow sea. 4. Means or medium by which anything is conveyed or transmitted. 5. Groove or furrow in a pillar, etc. [O. Fr. *chanel*, *canel*; from L. *canalis*, canal.]

CHANNEL (chan'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CHAN'NELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHANNELED (chan'eld).] Cut or wear a channel in.

CHANNEL (chan'el), *n.* Naut. Flat piece of wood or iron projecting horizontally from a ship's side to spread the shrouds and keep them clear of the bulwarks, as fore, main, and mizzen channels. [Corrup. of CHAIN-WALE.]

CHANNEL ISLANDS. Group in English Channel, off French coast; belong to England.

CHANSON (chan'sun or Fr. shāng-sang'), *n.* Ballad; song. [Fr.]

CHANT (chānt), *n.* 1. Kind of sacred music, to which psalms and canticles are sung. 2. Psalm or canticle sung to such music. 3. Melody; song. [Fr. *chanter*; from L. *cantus*; from *cano*, sing.]

CHANT (chānt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHANT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Sing in chants; recite musically. 2. Celebrate in song. II. *vi.* Intone; sing.

CHANTER (chânt'ěr), *n.* 1. One who chants. 2. Precentor. 3. Tenor or treble pipe in a bagpipe.

CHANTICLEER (chânt'í-kíēr), *n.* Male of the domestic fowl; cock; rooster. [From the name of the cock in the medieval epic "Reynard the Fox." O. Fr. *chanter*, sing, and *cler*, clear.]

CHANTILLY (shong-tē-yē'), *n.* Town in department of Oise, France.

CHANTRY (chânt'ri), *n.* Endowment, or chapel, for the chanting of masses. [O. Fr. *chanterie*.]

CHANTY (chânt'í), *n.* Sailor's song, usually with a drawling refrain, sung in concert while raising the anchor.

CHAOS (kā'os), *n.* 1. State of the universe before it was reduced to order. 2. Condition of disorder and confusion. 3. Yawning chasm. [Gr., from *chainō*, gape.]

CHAOTIC (kā-ot'ík), *a.* Of or like chaos; disordered; confused.

CHAP (chap), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHAPPED (chapt).] I. *vt.* Cause to crack or roughen, as the skin by exposure to cold. II. *vi.* Crack or roughen. [Sw. *kappa*, cut.]

CHAP (chap), *n.* Crack in the skin caused by exposure to cold.

CHAP (chap), *n.* Fellow; originally, a chapman.

CHAP (chop), *n.* Jaw; usually in the plural. [Ice. *klapter*, jaw.]

CHAPARRAL (chap-a-ral'), *n.* Dense tangled brushwood; thicket. [Sp., plantation of evergreen oaks.]

CHAPARRAL-COCK (chap-a-ral'kok), *n.* [*cfm.* CHAPARRAL-HEN.] Zool. Bird common in chaparrals, a species of cuckoo, the *Geococcyx californianus*; also called *ground-cuckoo*, and *road-runner*.

CHAP-BOOK (chap'bok), *n.* Book sold by a chapman.

CHAPE (chāp), *n.* 1. Plate of metal at the point of a scabbard. 2. Catch or hook by which anything is attached. [Fr.; from L. L. *capa*, cap.]

CHAPEAU (sha-pō'), *n.* [*pl.* CHAPEAUX (sha-pōz').] 1. Hat or cap. 2. Cap of dignity or maintenance. [Fr.]

CHAPEL (chap'el), *n.* 1. Place of public worship. 2. Building or place of worship subordinate to a church. 3. Chapel service. 4. Oratory, or place of private prayer. 5. Association of printers in a printing establishment. [O. Fr. *capele*; from L. L. *cappella*, dim. of *cappa*, cape; originally from the cape or cloak of St. Martin, which was preserved in a sanctuary.]

CHAPELRY (chap'el-ri), *n.* Jurisdiction of a chapel.

CHAPERON (shap'ěr-ōn), *n.* 1. Attendant on a young unmarried woman in public, usually an elderly woman. 2. Kind of hood or cap. [Fr., large hood; from *chape*, hooded cloak; L. L. *cappa*, cape.]

CHAPERON (shap'ěr-ōn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CHAP'ERONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHAPERONED (shap'ěr-ōnd).] Act as chaperon to.

CHAPERONAGE (shap'ěr-ōn-aj), *n.* Act or practice of chaperoning.

CHAPFALLEN (chop'faln), *a.* Having the lower chap or jaw depressed; dispirited; dejected.

CHAPITER (chap'í-tēr), *n.* Head or capital of a column. [Fr. *chapitel*; L. L. *capitellum*, dim. of L. *caput*, head.]

CHAPLAIN (chap'lln), *n.* Clergyman employed to perform divine service in the army, navy, public body, or a family. [O. Fr. *chaplain*; from L. L. *cappellanus*; from *cappella*, chapel.]

CHAPLAINCY (chap'lln-sl), *n.* [*pl.* CHAP'LAINCIES.] Office of a chaplain.

CHAPLAINSHIP (chap'lln-ship), *n.* Chaplaincy.

CHAPLET (chap'let), *n.* 1. Garland or wreath for the head. 2. Circlet of gold, etc. 3. String of beads used in counting prayers, one-third of a rosary in length. 4. Arch. Molding carved into round beads, pearls, etc. 5. Tuft of feathers on a peacock's head. [Fr. *chaplet*; dim. of *chape*, head-dress.]

CHAPMAN (chap'man), *n.* [*pl.* CHAP'MEN.] Itinerant dealer; peddler. [A. S. *ceāpman*; from *ceāp*, cheap, and *man*, man.]

CHAPPED (chapt), *a.* Cracked or roughened, as the skin from exposure to cold.

CHAPTER (chap'tēr), *n.* 1. Division of a book. 2. Subject or category generally. 3. Assembly of the canons of a cathedral or collegiate church. 4. Organized branch of a society or fraternity. 5. Decretal epistle. [O. Fr. *chapitre*; from L. *capitulum*, dim. of *caput*, head.]

CHAR, CHARR, (chär), *n.* Small fish of the salmon kind, spotted red. [Gael. *ceara*, red.]

CHAR (chär), **CHARE** (châr), *n.* In England, occasional piece of work; odd job; chore; [*pl.*] household work. [A. S. *cerran*, turn.]

CHAR (chär), **CHARE** (châr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CHAR'RING or CHA'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHARRED or CHARED (chärd).] 1. Do odd jobs of work. 2. Do housecleaning.

CHAR (chär), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CHAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHARRED (chärd).] 1. Burn until reduced to charcoal. 2. Scorch. [From CHAR in CHARCOAL.]

CHARACTER (kar'ak-tēr), *n.* 1. Letter, sign, figure, stamp, or distinctive mark. 2. Mark of any kind; symbol in writing, etc. 3. Any essential feature or peculiarity. 4. Aggregate of peculiar qualities which constitute personal or national individuality. 5. Moral force or qualities. 6. Estimate of one's personal qualities; reputation. 7. Person noted for eccentricity. 8. Personality as created in a play or novel. 9. Part appropriated to any one in a play; role. 10. Certificate of qualities. [Fr. *caractère*; L. *character*; from Gr. *charaktēr*; from *charassō*, engrave.]

SYN. Sort; quality; kind; class; species;

nature; temperament; disposition; constitution; mark; sign; figure; letter; emblem; symbol; type; name; reputation; repute; record. **ANT.** Obscurity; ingloriousness; ignominy; disrepute.

CHARACTERISTIC (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik), *n.* Distinctive feature; peculiarity.

CHARACTERISTIC (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik), **CHARACTERISTICAL** (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik-al), *a.* Marking or constituting the peculiar nature of.

CHARACTERISTICALLY (kar-ak-tēr-is'tik-al-l), *adv.* In a characteristic manner.

CHARACTERIZATION (kar-ak-tēr-l-zā'shun), *n.* Act of characterizing.

CHARACTERIZE (kar-ak-tēr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHARACTERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHARACTERIZED** (kar-ak-tēr-izd)]. 1. Describe by particular qualities. 2. Distinguish or designate.

CHARADE (shā-rād' or shā-rād'), *n.* Enigma based upon a word of two or more syllables, the key to which is given by descriptions or representations of its component syllables and of the whole word. [*Fr.*]

CHARCOAL (chār'kōl), *n.* 1. Charred wood. 2. Impure variety of carbon, consisting of the carbonaceous residue of vegetable, animal, or mineral substances that have undergone smothered combustion. [First element of the word is of doubtful origin.]

CHARGE (chärj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHARGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHARGED** (chärjd)]. I. *vt.* 1. Fill with its proper complement or quantity; load. 2. Place a burden upon; load heavily. 3. Cause electricity to accumulate in (a storage-battery or accumulator). 4. Lay a task upon; enjoin; command. 5. Deliver officially an injunction to, as a judge to a jury. 6. Bring an accusation against. 7. Entrust. 8. Set down to the account of; debit. 9. Ask or exact as the price. 10. Rush down upon; fall upon; attack; rush, as in football. 11. Impose something upon, in the way of duty, obligation, or responsibility. II. *vi.* Make a charge. [*Fr. charger*; from *L.L. carrico*; from *L. carrus*, car.]

CHARGE (chärj), *n.* 1. That which is laid on; burden; load. 2. Quantity for charging, as a gun, Leyden jar, storage-battery, etc. 3. Attack or onset. 4. Cost or price. 5. Custody; care. 6. Object of care. 7. Command; exhortation. 8. Accusation. 9. Instruction given by a judge to a jury. 10. Entry on the debit side of an account. 11. [*pl.*] Expenses.

CHARGEABLE (chärj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be charged; imputable. 2. Blamable.

CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES (shār-zhā' daf-fār'), [*pl.* **CHARGES D'AFFAIRES**]. Subordinate ministerial officer, to whom the charge of an embassy is intrusted during the temporary absence of the ambassador. [*Fr.*]

CHARGER (chär'jēr), *n.* 1. War-horse. 2. Platter. 3. Instrument for charging blast-holes or firearms.

CHARGE-SHEET (chärj'shēt), *n.* Police record of daily arrests and alleged offenses.

CHARILY (chär'i-lī), *adv.* In a chary manner; warily; frugally.

CHARINESS (chär'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being chary.

CHARIOT (char'i-ut), *n.* 1. Among ancient nations, a two-wheeled carriage used in war, in public games, etc. 2. Coach with but one seat inside, usually a seat in front for the driver, and sometimes a seat behind. 3. Loosely, any carriage of an ornate or imposing character. [*Fr.*, dim. of *char*, car.]

CHARIOTEER (char-i-ut-ēr'), *n.* Driver of a chariot.

CHARITABLE (char'i-tā-bl), *a.* 1. Of or relating to charity. 2. Kind or liberal to the poor; benevolent. 3. Dictated by kindness or charity.

SYN. Kind; tender; lenient; forgiving; indulgent; liberal; generous; beneficent.

ANT. Uncharitable; unkind; illiberal; selfish; revengeful.

CHARITABLENESS (char'i-tā-bl-nes), *n.* Disposition to charity; benevolence.

CHARITABLY (char'i-tā-bli), *adv.* In a charitable manner; benevolently.

CHARITY (char'i-tī), *n.* [*pl.* **CHARITIES**]. 1. Love toward our fellow men. 2. Benevolence toward the poor. 3. Good will. 4. That which is given in benevolence to the poor; alms. 5. Institution founded for charitable purposes. 6. Any act of kindness or benevolence.

SYN. Kindness; benignity; indulgence; generosity; liberality; benevolence; beneficence; bountifulness; almsgiving. **ANT.** Unkindness; harshness; niggardliness; barbarity; malignity; ill will; illiberality.

CHARIVARI (shār-i-vār'i), *n.* Wild tumult and uproar, produced by the beating of pans, blowing of horns, etc., as a mock serenade to a newly married couple. Commonly called *shivaree*. [*Fr.*]

CHARLATAN (shār'lā-tan), *n.* Mere talking pretender; mountebank; quack. [*Fr.*]

CHARLATANIC (shār-lā-tan'ik), *a.* Belonging to a charlatan; quackish.

CHARLATANRY (shār'lā-tan-ri), *n.* Imposture; quackery.

CHARLESTON (chär'lz'tun), *n.* 1. City, port of entry, metropolis of S. Carolina. 2. Capital of W. Virginia, on Kanawha and Elk rivers.

CHARLOCK (chär'lok), *n.* Wild mustard. [*A. S. cerlic*.]

CHARLOTTE (shär'lut), *n.* Dish of apple marmalade covered with crumbs of toast.—*Charlotte russe* (rōs), eustard or whipped cream inclosed in a kind of sponge cake. [*Fr.*]

CHARM (chärm), *n.* 1. Enchantment; spell. 2. Amulet worn on the person. 3. That which can please irresistibly. 4. [*pl.*] Female beauty or other personal attractions. [*Fr. charme*; from *L. carmen*, song.]

CHARM (chärm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHARMING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **CHARMED** (chärmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Influence by a charm. 2. Subdue by secret influence. 3. Enchant. 4. Fascinate; captivate; bewitch. 5. Delight. 6. Protect by a charm. II. *vi.* Act like a charm; be charming.

CHARMER (chärm'ër), *n.* One who charms.

CHARMING (chärm'ing), *a.* Pleasing in the highest degree; delightful.

CHARMINGLY (chärm'ing-ly), *adv.* In a charming manner.

CHARMINGNESS (chärm'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being charming.

CHARNEL (chär'nel), I. *a.* Containing the bodies of dead persons. II. *n.* Charnel-house. [O. Fr. *charnel*; from L. *L. carnale*—L. *carnalis*—*caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]

CHARNEL-HOUSE (chär'nel-hows), *n.* Place for depositing the bones of the dead.

CHARON (kā'ron), *n.* 1. In Greek mythology, the ferryman who rowed the shades of the dead across the river Styx in the lower world. 2. Ferryman generally.

CHARPIE (shär'pl), *n.* Lint made from old linen. [Fr.]

CHARQUI (chär'kē), *n.* Beef cut into long strips and dried in the sun; jerked beef. [Peruv.]

CHARRY (chär'i), *a.* Pertaining to charcoal; like charcoal.

CHART (chärt), *n.* 1. Mariner's map, giving a delineation of coasts, islands, shoals, rocks, etc. 2. Outline map, or a tabular statement giving information of any kind. [O. Fr. *charte*; from L. *charta*; from Gr. *chartē*, paper.]

CHART (chärt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHART'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHART'ED**.] Lay down in a chart or map.

CHARTACEOUS (chär-tā'shus), *a.* Resembling writing paper. [L.]

CHARTER (chär'tēr), *n.* 1. Any formal writing in evidence of a grant, conferring or confirming titles, rights, or privileges. 2. *Comm.* Agreement in writing concerning the hire of a vessel and the freight. [O. Fr. *chartre*; from L. *cartula*, dim. of *charta*, paper.]

CHARTER (chär'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHART'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHARTERED** (chär'tērd).] 1. Establish by charter. 2. Let or hire by charter, as a ship.

CHARTER-PARTY (chär'tēr-pär-ti), *n.* Instrument in which the contract of letting or hiring is expressed. [Fr. *chartre-partie*, lit., a divided charter, as the practice was to divide it in two and give half to each party.]

CHARTOGRAPHY (kär-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Same as **CARTOGRAPHY**.

CHARTRES (shär'tr), *n.* City in France. Capital of department Eure-et-Loire.

CHARWOMAN (chär'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* **CHAR'WOMEN**.] In England, woman hired by the day to do odd jobs of domestic work. [See **CHAR**, **CHARE**.]

CHARY (chär'i), *a.* 1. Sparing. 2. Cautious. [A. S. *cearig*; from *cearu*, care.]

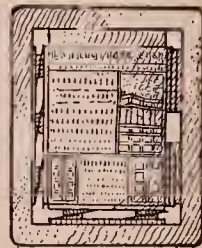
CHARYBDIS (kä-rlb'dis), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Dangerous whirlpool off Sicily, opposite another called Scylla; caused by daughter of Poseidon, hurried by a thunderbolt of Zeus into the sea; spewing the water out of her mouth she caused the whirlpool to exist.

CHASE (chäs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHASED** (chäst).] 1. Pursue with intent to catch. 2. Pursue in order to drive away. 3. Follow fast after; succeed. 4. Follow up, as a narration or subject. II. *vi.* Hunt or pursue game. [O. Fr. *chacier*; from L. *capto*, take, catch.]

CHASE (chäs), *n.* 1. Act or custom of hunting. 2. Act of pursuing after an enemy; pursuit. 3. That which is hunted or pursued. 4. Open hunting-ground or preserve for game.

CHASE (chäs), *n.* 1. *Print.* Case or frame to confine types, when set in columns or pages. 2. Groove or furrow. [Fr. *châsse*; from L. *capsa*, chest.]

CHASE (chäs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHASED** (chäst).] 1. Decorate, as metal, by engraving figures or patterns on; emboss; enchain. 2. Cut into the form of a screw. [Short for **ENCHASE**.]



Chase.

CHASED (chäst), *a.* Decorated with engraved figures or patterns.

CHASER (chä'sēr), *n.* One who or that which chases, or pursues.

CHASER (chä'sēr), *n.* 1. Engraver on metal. 2. Tool used in screw-cutting.

CHASM (kazm), *n.* Yawning or gaping hollow; gap or opening; void space. [Gr. *chasma*; from *chainō*, gape.]

CHASMY (kazm'i), *a.* Full of chasms.

CHASSE (shäs), *n.* Drink of spirits or liqueur served after coffee. [Fr.]

CHASSÉ (shäs-sā'), *n.* Kind of gliding step in dancing. [Fr.]

CHASSÉ (shäs-sā'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHASSÉ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHASSÉD** (shäs-sād').] Perform a chassé.

CHASSEPOT (shäs-pō'), *n.* *Mil.* Bolt-action breech-loading rifle adopted by the French army in 1866. [From *Chassepot*, the inventor.]

CHASSEUR (shä-sūr'), *n.* *Mil.* One of a select body of French light troops, either infantry or cavalry. [Fr.]

CHASSIS (chas'is or shä-sē'), *n.* 1. Base frame on which the body of a motor car is mounted. 2. Base frame on which a barbette is run in and out of a battery. [Fr.]

CHASTE (chäst), *a.* 1. Virtuous. 2. Modest; refined. 3. Pure in taste and style. [O. Fr. *chaste*; from L. *castus*, pure.]

CHASTELY (chäst'li), *adv.* In a chaste manner; virtuously; purely.

CHASTEN (chā'sn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHA'STENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHASTENED** (chā'snd).] 1. Free from faults by punishing; hence to punish. 2. Purify; refine. 3. Restrain or moderate.

CHASTENESS (chāst'nes), *n.* Chastity; purity.
CHASTISABLE (chas-ti'zə-bl), *a.* Capable or deserving of being chastised.

CHASTISE (chas-tiz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHASTI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHASTISED** (chas-tizd').] 1. Inflict punishment upon for the purpose of correction; punish. 2. Reduce to order or obedience. [From **CHASTEN**.]

CHASTISEMENT (chas-tiz-ment), *n.* Act of chastising; punishment.

CHASTISER (chas-ti'zēr), *n.* One who chastises.

CHASTITY (chas-ti-ti), *n.* Quality of being chaste.

CHASUBLE (chas'ū-bl), *n.* *Eccl.* Sleeveless vestment worn over the alb and stole. [Fr.; from L. L. *casubula*; from L. *casula*, mantle, dim. of *casa*, house.]

CHAT (chat), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHAT'TED**.] Talk easily and familiarly. [From **CHATTER**.]

CHAT (chat), *n.* 1. Familiar easy talk. 2. One of various birds of the genus *Icteria*.

CHATEAU (shā-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* **CHATEAUX** (shā-tōz').] 1. Castle. 2. Country-seat, especially a castle-like country mansion in France. [Fr. *château*.]

CHATELAIN (shāt'e-iān), *n.* [*fem.* **CHATELAINE**.] Keeper of a castle; castellan. [Fr. from L. L. *castellanus*; from L. *castellum*, castle.]

CHATELAINE (shāt'e-lān), *n.* Ornament attached to a woman's belt, having short chains for carrying sundry articles of domestic use. [Fr.]

CHATHAM (chat'am), *n.* Town, naval arsenal, seaport, England.

CHATI (shā-tē'), *n.* *Zool.* Spotted cougar of tropical South America.

CHATOYANT (shāt-oi'ant), *I. a.* Of changeable luster, like a cat's eye in the dark. *II. n.* *Min.* Cat's-eye, a precious stone. [Fr. *chat*, cat, and *œil*, eye.]

CHATTANOOGA (chat-a-nō'gə), *n.* City, Tennessee, on the Tennessee River.

CHATTTEL (chat'ti), *n.* Any article of movable property; any kind of property that is not freehold.—*Chattels personal*, mere personal movables, as money, plate, cattle, etc.—*Chattels real*, all interests in land less than freehold. [O. Fr. *chatel*; from L. L. *capitale*, property.]

CHATTER (chat'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHATTERED** (chat'ērd).] *I. vt.* Utter in a jabbering manner. *II. vi.* 1. Talk idly or rapidly. 2. Clatter or click the teeth rapidly, as in shivering with cold. 3. Utter sounds rapidly and indistinctly, as a magpie. [Imitative.]

CHATTER (chat'ēr), *n.* 1. Noise made by chattering. 2. Idle, thoughtless talk.

CHATTERBOX (chat'ēr-boks), *n.* One who talks or chatters incessantly; talkative child.

CHATTERER (chat'ēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who chatters. 2. *Zool.* Any one of a small family of finch-like perching birds, including the Bohemian wax-wing and the American cedar-bird.

CHATTY (chat'i), *a.* Given to light talk; talkative.

CHAUD-MEDLEY (shōd'med-il), **CHAUD-MELLE** (shōd-mā'lā), *n.* 1. Fight arising in the heat of passion. 2. Killing of a person in such a fight. [O. Fr., *chaude-mellee*, hot fight.]

CHAUFFEUR (shō-fūr'), *n.* [*fem.* **CHAUFFEUSE** (shō-fūz').] Expert manager of an automobile; one whose business is to manage or operate a motor car. [Fr., from *chauffeur*, fireman or stoker; from *chauffer*, make hot.]

CHAUTAUQUA (shā-tə'kwə), *n.* Lake and village in New York State, 726 feet above Lake Erie.

CHAUTAUQUAN (shā-tə'kwən), *a.* Pertaining to a system of systematic instruction for adults by home reading and study under advisory supervision. [From *Chautauqua*, N. Y., where the system originated.]

CHAUVINISM (shō'vin-izm), *n.* Absurdly extravagant pride in one's country, with a corresponding contempt for foreign nations; French equivalent of English Jingoism. [Fr. *chauvinisme*; from Nicolas *Chauvin*, a soldier and fuisome admirer of Napoleon Bonaparte.]

CHAUVINIST (shō'vin-ist), *n.* One affected with chauvinism.

CHEAP (chēp), *a.* [*comp.* **CHEAP'ER**; *superl.* **CHEAP'EST**.] 1. Low in price. 2. Characterized by low prices, as a *cheap* market. 3. Of small value, or reckoned as such; common; mean. [O. E. *cheap*, bargain; originally, *good cheap*, i.e. good bargain; from A. S. *ceap*, price, bargain; from *ceāpian*, buy; from L. *caupo*, huckster.]

CHEAPEN (chēp'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHEAP'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHEAPENED** (chēp'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make cheap; lower the price of. 2. Lower the reputation of. *II. vi.* Become cheaper; depreciate.

CHEAPLY (chēp'li), *adv.* At a low rate or price.

CHEAPNESS (chēp'nes), *n.* Lowness of price.

CHEAT (chēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHEAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHEAT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Deceive and defraud. 2. Impose upon; trick. *II. vi.* Act as a cheat; practice deception or fraud. [From **ESCHEAT**.]

CHEAT (chēt), *n.* 1. Act of cheating. 2. Cheater, or one who cheats.

SYN. Imposture; deception; delusion; artifice; deceit; stratagem; trick; fraud; swindle; imposition; deceiver; impostor; trickster. **ANT.** Truth; reality; verity; certainty; fact; genuineness; honesty.

CHEAT (chēt), *n.* 1. Name improperly given to

chess. 2. A species of grass resembling oats, common in wheatfields.

CHEATER (chēt'ēr), *n.* One who cheats.

CHECK (chek), *n.* 1. Sudden stop, repulse, or rebuff. 2. Anything that checks. 3. Mark put against items in a list. 4. Order on a bank or banker for money. 5. Any counter-register used as a security; counterfoil. 6. Token, serving for identification, as of baggage or of person leaving his seat at a theater with intention of returning. 7. Counter used in a game of cards. 8. Term in chess when one party obliges the other either to move or guard his king. 9. Pattern of cross-lines forming small squares, as in a chessboard. 10. Any fabric woven or printed with such a pattern. [O. Fr. *eschec*, check (in sense used in game of chess); from Pers. *shāh*, king.]

CHECK (chek), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHECK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHECKED (chekt).] I. *vt.* 1. Bring to a stand. 2. Restrain or hinder. 3. Test accuracy of by comparison with some duplicate. 4. Mark as having been examined. 5. Place in check in the game of chess. 6. Mark with a pattern of crossing lines. II. *vi.* 1. Stop; halt. 2. *Falconry.* Change the game while in pursuit, especially for an inferior kind.

CHECK-BOOK (chek'bōk), *n.* Book containing blank checks.

CHECKER (chek'ēr), *n.* 1. Piece used in the game of checkers. 2. One of the squares of a checkered pattern.

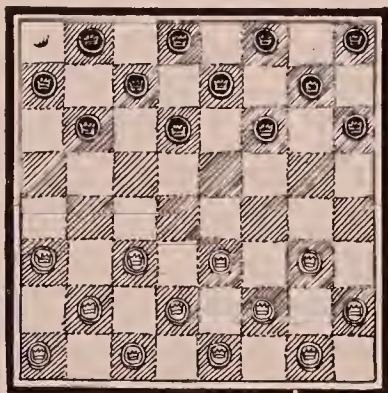
CHECKER (chek'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CHECK'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHECKERED (chek'ērd).] 1. Form into little squares. 2. Diversify.

CHECKERBERRY (chek'ēr-ber-l), *n.* Winter-green.

CHECKERBOARD (chek'ēr-bōrd), *n.* Board divided into sixty-four squares, on which the game of checkers is played.

CHECKERED (chek'ērd), *a.* 1. Marked with checks or squares. 2. Diversified; erratic; changeable.

CHECKERS (chek'ēr), *n.pl.* Game played by two persons on



Checkers.

a checkerboard; in England, called *draughts*.

CHECKMATE (chek'māt), *n.* 1. In the game of chess, check given to the adversary's king when in a position in which it can neither be protected nor moved out of check, so that the game is finished. 2. Complete check; defeat; overthrow. [O. Fr. *eschec mat*; from Pers. *shāh māt*, "the king is dead," i.e. can make no further move.]

CHECKMATE (chek'māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CHECK'-MATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHECK'MATED.] 1. In the game of chess, to place in a position of checkmate. 2. Defeat utterly; discomfit.

CHECK-REIN (chek'rān), *n.* 1. Short rein hindering the horse from lowering its head. 2. Coupling rein.

CHEE-CHEE (chē'chē), *n.* Person of mixed Hindustani and English blood.

CHEEK (chēk), *n.* 1. Side of the face below the eye. 2. Effrontery; impudence. 3. One of two sides which correspond. [A. S. *ceāce*.]

CHEEKY (chēk'ī), *a.* Forward; brazen; impudent.

CHEEP (chēp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CHEEP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHEEPED (chēpt).] Chirp as a young bird. [From the sound.]

CHEEP (chēp), *n.* Chirp; peep.

CHEER (chēr), *n.* 1. Frame of mind. 2. Joyful spirits; gaiety. 3. Entertainment; kind treatment; that which promotes cheerfulness or gaiety. 4. Shout of approval or welcome; hurrah. [O. Fr. *chere*, countenance; from L. L. *cara*, face.]

CHEER (chēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHEERED (chērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Comfort. 2. Encourage. 3. Applaud with cheers. II. *vi.* 1. Be or become glad or cheerful; be of good cheer; cheer up. 2. Utter cheers; hurrah.

CHEERER (chēr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cheers.

CHEERFUL (chēr'fōl), *a.* Of good spirits; joyful; lively.

CHEERFULLY (chēr'fōl-l), *adv.* In a cheerful manner.

CHEERFULNESS (chēr'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being cheerful.

CHEERILY (chēr'ī-l), *adv.* With good will; heartily.

CHEERINESS (chēr'ī-nes), *n.* Quality of being cheery or cheerful.

CHEERLESS (chēr'les), *a.* Without cheer; dispirited.

SYN. Gloomy; dull; melancholy; dismal; joyless; unhappy; disconsolate; comfortless; sad; forlorn; dejected. **ANT.** Cheerful; lively; gay; bright; happy; merry; joyful.

CHEERY (chēr'ī), *a.* 1. Promoting cheer. 2. Gay; cheerful.

CHEESE (chēz), *n.* 1. Article of food, made from the curd of milk coagulated, separated from the whey, and ripened by keeping. 2. Anything in the form of, or similar to, cheese, as pomace. [A. S. *cēse*; from L. *caseus*.]

CHEESE-CAKE (chēz'kāk), *n.* Pie or shortcake containing curd or cheese.

CHEESE-CLOTH (chēz'clāth), *n.* Flimsy fabric like that used for wrapping cheese.

CHEESE-HOPPER (chēz'hōp-ēr), *n.* Larva of a small fly, remarkable for its leaping power, found in cheese.

CHEESE-MITE (chēz'mīt), *n.* Minute insect which breeds in cheese, flour, and milk.

CHEESEMONGER (chēz'mung-gēr), *n.* Dealer in cheese.

CHEESE-PARING (chēz'pār-ing), *I. n.* Parling or rind of cheese. *II. a.* Mean and parsimonious.

CHEESINESS (chēz'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being cheesy.

CHEESY (chēz'ī), *a.* Having the nature of or containing cheese.

CHEETAH (chē'tā), *n.* Same as **CHETAH**.

CHEF (shēf), *n.* Male chief cook. [Fr.]

CHEF-D'ŒUVRE (shā-dū'vr), *n.* [*pl.* **CHEFS-D'ŒUVRE** (shā-dū'vr).] Masterpiece. [Fr.]

CHE-FOO (chē-fō'), *n.* Treaty port on North side of Shantung Peninsula, China.

CHEIROGRAPH (kī'ro-grāf), *n.* Same as **CHIROGRAPH**.

CHEIROMANCY (kī'ro-man-sī), *n.* Same as **CHIROMANCY**.

CHEIROPTERA (kī-rop'te-rā), *n.pl.* Same as **CHIROPTERA**.

CHELONIA (ke-lō'nī-ā), *n.* *Zool.* Order of vertebrate animals including the tortoise and turtle. [Gr. *chelōnē*, tortoise.]

CHELONIAN (ke-lō'nī-ān), *I. a.* Pertaining to the order *Chelonia*. *II. n.* One of the order *Chelonia*.

CHELSEA (chel'sī), *n.* Suburb of London, England, on N. bank of the Thames.

CHEMIC (kem'īk), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to chemistry. *II. n.* Chlorid of lime.

CHEMICAL (kem'īk-āl), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to chemistry. *II. n.* Substance having a definite chemical composition.

CHEMICALLY (kem'īk-āl-ī), *adv.* By a chemical process.

CHEMISE (she-mēz'), *n.* Shift or undergarment worn by women. [Fr.]

CHEMISSETTE (shem-i-zet'), *n.* Kind of bodice worn by women; lace or muslin which fits up the open front of a woman's dress. [Fr., dim. of *chemise*.]

CHEMISM (kem'īzm), *n.* Chemical action.

CHEMIST (kem'īst), *n.* 1. One skilled in chemistry. 2. Dealer in chemicals; druggist or apothecary. [Abbr. of **ALCHEMIST**.]

CHEMISTRY (kem'īs-trī), *n.* 1. Science which treats of the properties of substances both elementary and compound, and of the laws of their combination and action one upon another. 2. Treatise on this science. [From **CHEMIST**.]

CHEMNITZ (kem'nīts), *n.* Manufacturing town in Saxony, Germany.

CHENILLE (she-nēī'), *n.* Velvety-looking cord used in ornamental sewing, drapery, and manufactured trimmings. [Fr. *chenille*, caterpillar.]

CHEOPLASTIC (kē-o-plas'tīk), *a.* Descriptive of metal alloy used to mold artificial teeth to fit the mouth.

CHEQUE (chēk), *n.* Common spelling in Eng-

land for **CHECK**, an order upon a bank or banker for money.

CHEQUER (chēk'ēr), *n.* and *v.* Common spelling in England for **CHECKER**.

CHERBOURG (shēr-bürg'; Fr. *shâr-bör'*), *n.* Seaport and naval station, on the Channel, France.

CHERIMOYER (cher-i-mol'ēr), *n.* Same as **CHIRIMOYA**.


CHERISH (cher'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHER'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHERISHED** (cher'isht).] 1. Protect and treat with affection. 2. Nurture; nurse. 3. Entertain in the mind; indulge; foster. [Fr. *chérir*; from *cher*, dear; from L. *carus*, dear.]

SYN. Nourish; encourage; comfort; support; entertain; harbor; value. **ANT.** Stifle; abandon; discard; discourage; despise; condemn.

CHEROOT (she-rōt'), *n.* Kind of elgar having both ends cut off. Originally made only in Manila. [Fr. *cheroute*; from Tamil *shurutu*, roll.]

CHERRY (cher'ī), *I. n.* [*pl.* **CHER'RIES**.] 1. Small stone-fruit of many species of the genus *Prunus*. 2. Tree that bears this fruit. 3. Wood of this tree. *II. a.* 1. Like a cherry in color; ruddy. 2. Made of cherry or of cherry-wood. [A. S. *ciris*.]

CHERT (chērt), *n.* Hornstone; any impure flinty rock. [Fr. *ccart*, pebble.]

CHERUB (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* **CHER'UBS** or **CHER'UBIM** (cher'ū-bīm).] 1. Angelic being, frequently mentioned in Scripture, and usually represented in art by child's head with wings.  Cherub.

2. Beautiful child. [Heb. *k'rūbh*; pl. *k'rūbhīm*.]

CHERUBIC (che-rō'bīk), **CHERUBICAL** (che-rō'bīk-āl), *a.* Pertaining to cherubs; angelic.

CHERUP (cher'up), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHER'UPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHERUPED** (cher'upt).] *I. vt.* Urge on by churring; quicken; chirrup. *II. vi.* Chirp; chirrup. [Imitative.]

CHERVIL (chēr'vil), *n.* Umbelliferous plant, cultivated as a pot-herb. [A. S. *cerfille*.]

CHESAPEAKE (ches'a-pēk) **BAY.** Inlet of Atlantic, Maryland and Virginia.

CHESS (ches), *n.* *Bot.* Oat-like grass, common in wheatfields, and usually called *cheat*.

CHESS (ches), *n.* Game of skill for two persons or parties, played on a chessboard (a checkered board divided into sixty-four squares), with two sets of chessmen. [Fr. *eschec*; Pers. *shāh*, king. See **CHECK**.]

CHESSBOARD (ches'bōrd), *n.* Board on which the game of chess is played. [See **CHESS**.]

CHESSMAN (ches'mān), *n.* [*pl.* **CHESS'MEN**.] Piece used in the game of chess.

CHEST (chest), *n.* 1. Large strong box, coffer, or other receptacle. 2. *Anat.* Thorax. [A. S. *cyst*.]

CHESTED (chest'ed), *a.* Having a chest; used

only in compounds, as broad-chested, narrow-chested.

CHEST-NOTE (chest'nôt), *n.* In singing or speaking, a deep note; the lowest sound of the voice.

CHESTNUT (ches'nut), *I. n.* 1. Valuable forest tree, the *Castanea vesca*, its wood, or its edible nut, which grows in a prickly case or bur. 2. Reddish-brown color. 3. Stale joke. (Slang.) *II. a.* 1. Of the color of a chestnut; reddish-brown. 2. Made of chestnut wood. [Fr. *châtaigne*; from *Castana*, in Pontus.]

CHETAH (chē-tā), *n.* Hunting leopard of southern Asia and northern Africa. [Hind. *chitā*, speckled.]



Chetah (*Felis jubata*).

CHEVAL (she-vál'), *n.* [pl.

CHEVAUX (she-vô').] 1. Horse. 2. Support of any kind. [Fr.]

CHEVAL-DE-FRISE (she-vál'de-frēz'), *n.* [pl. **CHEVAUX-DE-FRISE** (she-vô'de-frēz').] *Fort.* Piece of timber armed with spikes, used to defend a passage or to stop cavalry. [Fr.; from *cheval*, horse, and *Friesland*.]

CHEVAL-GLASS (she-vál'glàs), *n.* Large glass or mirror supported on a frame. [See **CHEVAL**.]

CHEVALIER (shev-ā-lēr'), *n.* Cavalier; knight. [Fr.]

CHEVIOT (chev'i-ut), *n.* 1. One of a hearty breed of short-wooled sheep reared on the Cheviot Hills. 2. [c-] Cloth made from the wool of Cheviot sheep.

CHEVIOT HILLS (chev'i-ut hīlz). Range between England and Scotland.

CHEVRON (shev'run), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Distinguishing mark on the coat-sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, consisting of bands of cloth arranged in the shape of the letter V. 2. *Arch.* Zigzag molding. 3. Any zigzag pattern. [Fr.; from *chevron*, rafter; from *chevre*, goat.]

CHEW (chö), *v.* [pr.p. **CHEW'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHEWED** (chöd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cut and bruise or grind with the teeth; masticate. 2. Figuratively, meditate. *II. vi.* 1. Ruminant. 2. Use chewing-tobacco. [A. S. *ceōwan*.]

CHEW (chö), *n.* 1. That which is chewed; cud; quid. 2. Quantity for chewing at one time, as a *chew* of tobacco.

CHEWINK (che-wingk'), *n.* Name commonly given to a large American finch. [From its note.]

CHEYENNE (shī-en'), *n.* Capital of Wyoming.

CHIAROSCURO (kyār-os-kō'rō), *n.* 1. Art of representing light in shadow and shadow in light in paintings. 2. Distribution or blending of light and shade. [It., "clear-obscure."]

CHIBOUK, CHIBOUQUE (chi-bök'), *n.* Long straight-stemmed Turkish pipe for smoking. [Turk.]

CHIC (shēk), *I. n.* 1. Style; fashion; address. 2. Adroitness; knack. *II. a.* Stylish; natty; up to the mark. [Fr.]

CHICAGO (shi-kā'gō), *n.* City, Illinois, S. W. shore of Lake Michigan.

CHICANE (shi-kān'), *n.* Trick or artifice. [Fr., sharp practice at law.]

CHICANERY (shi-kā'nēr-i), *n.* Artifice or trickery; especially in legal proceedings; chicane.

CHICK (chik), *n.* 1. Young domestic fowl. 2. Young bird of any kind. 3. Young child; term of endearment. [See **CHICKEN**.]

CHICKADEE (chik'ā-dē), *n.* Black-cap titmouse. [From its note.]

CHICKAHOMINY (chik-ā-hom'i-ni), *n.* Affluent of James river in Virginia.

CHICKAMAUGA (chik-ā-mā'gā), *n.* River in Tennessee, scene of battle September 19-20, 1863.

CHICKAREE (chik'ā-rē), *n.* American red squirrel. [From its cry.]

CHICKEN (chik'en), *n.* 1. Young bird, especially young domestic fowl. 2. Loosely, domestic fowl, old or young, or its flesh. 3. Young person; child. [A. S. *cicēn*.]

CHICKEN-HEARTED (chik'en-härt-ed), *a.* Timid; cowardly.

CHICKEN-POX (chik'en-poks), *n.* *Pathol.* Mild eruptive disease, chiefly of children.

CHICK-PEA (chik'pē), *n.* Species of dwarf pea, used for food like lentils. [Fr. *chiche*.]

CHICKWEED (chik'wēd), *n.* Low creeping weed, the seeds of which are a favorite food of several small birds.

CHICLE (chik'l), *n.* Gum produced in the heart of the fruit of a tropical American tree (*Achras sapota*), from which chewing gum is extensively prepared.

CHICORY (chik'o-ri), *n.* *Bot.* Perennial plant, bearing clusters of intensely blue flowers and having a long carrot-like root, which when roasted and ground is used to adulterate coffee. Its leaves are also used as a salad. [Fr. *chicorée*; from L. *cichorium*; from Gr. *kichōrion*.]



Chicory (*Cichorium intybus*).

CHIDE (chid), *v.* [pr.p. **CHI'DING**; p.t. **CHID**; p.p. **CHID'DEN** or **CHID**.] *I. vt.* 1. Reprove by words; rebuke; scold. 2. Beat noisily against; fret. *II. vi.* 1. Find fault; scold. 2. Make a clamoring noise; bay. [A. S. *cīdan*.]

CHIEF (chēf), *I. a.* 1. Highest in authority; principal; head. 2. Most important; deserving the greatest respect or attention; first. *II. n.* 1. Head or principal person; leader. 2. Principal thing or part. 3. Prime mover or actor; principal agent. [Fr. *chef*; from L. *caput*, head.]

SYN. Principal; leading; main; first; paramount; supreme; prime; grand; vital; great; preeminent; superior; especial; highest. **ANT.** Subordinate; minor; inferior; lowest; least.

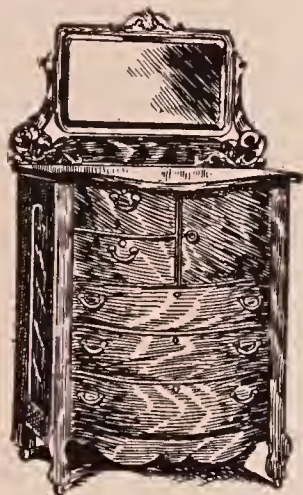
CHIEFLY (chēf'ly), *adv.* Principally.

CHIEFTAIN (chēf'tin), *n.* 1. Head of a clan or tribe. 2. Leader or commander.

CHIEFTAINCY (chēf'tin-si), **CHIEFTAINSHIP** (chēf'tin-ship), *n.* Rank or position of a chieftain.

CHIFFON (shif'un or shē-fang'), *n.* 1. Thin gauzy material. 2. Any merely ornamental part of a woman's dress. [Fr.]

CHIFFONIER (shif-on-ēr'), *n.* 1. High narrow bureau. 2. Ornamental cabinet or cupboard. 3. Rag gatherer. [Fr., from *chiffon*; *chiffe*, rag.]



Chiffonier

CHIGGER (chlg'ēr), *n.* **Zool.** Small insect of the flea kind, the *Trombidium autumnale*, which sometimes infests grass in autumn and is very troublesome. [Etym. doubtful.]

CHIGNON (shē'nyang), *n.* Woman's hair gathered and resting on the back of the neck. [Fr.]

CHIGOE (chig'ō), **CHIGRE** (chig'ēr), *n.* Very small flea of the West Indies, which buries itself beneath the human skin and produces troublesome sores. [Fr. *chique*; from Sp. *chico*, small.]



Chigoe (*Sarcophylla penetrans*).

CHIHUAHUA (chē-wā'wā), *n.* Largest state of Mexico. Area 87,802 sq. m.

CHILBLAIN (chil'blān), *n.* **Pathol.** Blain or sore on the hands, feet, etc., caused by cold or frost. [CHILL and BLAIN.]

CHILD (child), *n.* [*pl.* CHIL'DREN.] 1. Infant or very young person. 2. Descendant in the first degree; son or daughter. 3. Descendant, however remote. 4. Result, product, or effect of anything, as *child* of integrity, *child* of sin, etc. 5. One young in knowledge, experience, judgment or attainments. 6. Child. 7. Anything likened to a child. [A. S. *cild*.]

CHILDBED (child'bed), *n.* State attending childbirth; confinement.

CHILDBIRTH (child'bēth), *n.* Giving birth to a child; parturition.

CHILDE (child), *n.* Title formerly given to the son of a noble, till admission to knighthood. [Same as CHILD.]

CHILDHOOD (child'hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a

child. 2. Time of one's being a child.—*Second childhood*, childshness of old age.

CHILDISH (child'ish), *a.* 1. Like a child. 2. Trifling; puerile. 3. Senseless; silly.

SYN. Boyish; juvenile; silly; puerile; trifling; weak. **ANT.** Manly; wise; resolute; strenuous.

CHILDISHLY (child'ish-ly), *adv.* In a childish manner.

CHILDISHNESS (child'ish-nes), *n.* 1. Simplicity of manners or disposition. 2. Puerility; weakness of intellect.

CHILDLESS (child'les), *a.* Without a child.

CHILDLIKE (child'lik), *a.* Like a child; docile; innocent.

CHILDREN (chil'dren), *n.* Plural of CHILD.

CHILE (chē'lā), *n.* Republic, W. coast of S. America. Area 307,620 sq. m.

CHILEAN, CHILIAN (chē'-le-an), *n.* Native or citizen of Chile, a South American republic.

CHILE CON CARNE (chē'lā kon kār'nā). Mexican dish consisting principally of pulverized chilies, fried and then boiled with water and diced meat. [Sp., chilli, with meat.]



Senor German Riesco, ex-president of Chile.

CHILI (chē'lē), *n.* [*pl.* CHIL'LIES.] Pod or fruit of the Guinea pepper (*Capiscum annuum*). [Sp.]

CHILIAD (kil'l-ad), *n.* 1. One thousand. 2. Period of a thousand years. [Gr., from *chilioi*, one thousand.]

CHILL (chil), *I. n.* 1. Coldness. 2. **Pathol.** Sudden sensation of coolness, generally accompanied with shivering. 3. Sudden check to warmth of manner or feeling; discouragement. 4. Anything that chills or cools suddenly. *II. a.* 1. Slightly cold. 2. Shivering with cold. 3. Reserved; distant; formal. [A. S. *cele*, *cicle*. See COLD.]

CHILL (chil), *v.* [*pr.p.* CHILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CHILLED (child).] *I. vt.* 1. Make chill or cold. 2. Blast with cold. 3. Discourage. 4. Harden (steel and iron). *II. vi.* Grow cold.

CHILLED (child), *a.* 1. Made cold. 2. Hardened by chilling, as iron.

CHILLI (chil'l), *n.* Same as CHILI.

CHILLINESS (chil'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being chilly.

CHILLY (chil'l), *a.* 1. Having a sensation of coldness or of being chilled. 2. Causing a sensation of coldness or chilliness. 3. Cold in manners; distant; cool.

CHIMÆRA (kl-mē'ra), *n.* Same as CHIMERA.

CHIMB, CHIME (chim), *n.* 1. Rim formed by the ends of the staves of a cask. 2. **Naut.** Hollowed or beveled channel in the waterway of a ship's deck. [A. S. *cim*; cog. with Dut. *kim*, and Ger. *kimme*, edge.]

CHIME (chīm), *n.* 1. Harmonic or consonant sound of several instruments or bells. 2. Any sound in harmony or accord. 3. Correspondence in sound or proportion. 4. Set of bells attuned to a scale. [L. *cymbalum*, cymbal.]

CHIME (chīm), *v.* [pr.p. **CHI'MING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHIMED** (chimd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to sound in harmony. 2. Utter harmoniously. II. *vi.* 1. Sound in harmony. 2. Accord or agree.

CHIMER (chī'mēr), *n.* One who chimes.

CHIMERA, **CHIMÆRA** (ki-mē'ra), *n.* 1. Zool. Genus of fishes, often ranked along with the sharks and rays. 2. [c-] Picture of an animal having its parts made up of various animals. 3. [c-] Any wild or idle fancy. [L. *Chimæra*; from Gr. *Chimaira*, fabulous, fire-spouting monster, with a lion's head, a serpent's tail, and a goat's body; from *chimaira*, she-goat.]

CHIMERE (shi-mēr'), *n.* Upper robe worn by a bishop, to which lawn sleeves are attached. [Sp. *chamarra*, sheepskin.]

CHIMERICAL (ki-mer'lk-əl), *a.* Of the nature of a chimera; wild; fanciful; visionary.

CHIMERICALLY (ki-mer'lk-əl-l), *adv.* In a chimerical manner.

CHIMNEY (chīm'ni), *n.* 1. Flue; vent or passage for the escape of smoke from a fire. 2. Tube of glass placed over the flame of a lamp to intensify combustion. 3. Portion of flue standing above the roof. [Gr. *kaminos*, furnace.]

CHIMNEY-CORNER (chīm'ni-kārn-ēr), *n.* 1. In old style chimneys, the space between the fire and the wall forming the sides of the fireplace. 2. Fireside.

CHIMNEY-SWALLOW (chīm'ni-svol-ō), *n.* Swallow or swift which builds its nest in chimneys.

CHIMPANZEE (chīm-pan'zē), *n.* African ape; the highest of the anthropoid apes; belonging to the same genus as the gorilla. [West African.]

CHIN (ehin), *n.* Jutting part of the face below the mouth. [A.S. *cin*.]

CHINA (chī'na), *n.* Empire, E. Asia. Area 4,277,170 sq. m.

CHINA (chī'na), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, originally made in China. Chimpanzee.

CHINAMAN (chī'na-man), *n.* [pl. **CHI'NAMEN**.] A native of China; a Chinese.

CHINCAPIN (ching'ka-pin), *n.* Same as **CHINKAPIN**.

CHINCH (chinch), *n.* 1. Insect very destructive to sprouting grain. 2. Bedbug. [Sp. *chinch*; from L. *cimex*, bug.]

CHINCHILLA (chinchil'a), *n.* 1. Small rodent quadruped of South America, valued



Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*).

for its soft gray fur. 2. Fur of the chinchilla. 3. Fabric made in imitation of this fur. [Sp.]

CHINE (chīn), *n.* 1. Spine or backbone. 2. Piece of the backbone of an animal and adjoining parts for cooking. 3. Ridge; crest. [O. Fr. *eschine*, backbone.]

CHINE (chīn), *n.* Narrow, precipitous ravine. [A. S. *cinu*; *cīnan*, crack.]

CHINESE (chī-nēs'), *I. n.* [pl.

CHINESE.] 1. Native of China, or member of the branch of the Mongolian race inhabiting China. 2. Language of the people of China. II. *a.* Of or pertaining to China.

CHINK (chingk), *n.* Cleft; narrow opening. [A. S. *cinu*, cleft.]

CHINK (chingk), *v.* [pr.p. **CHINK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHINKED** (chingkt).] I. *vt.*

Cause to open in cracks or slits. II. *vi.* Fill up chinks or cracks.

CHINK (chingk), *n.* 1. Jingling or tinkling sound, as of coins thrown together. 2. Coin; cash. [From the sound made by coins when struck together.]

CHINK (chingk), *v.* [pr.p. **CHINK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHINKED** (chingkt).] I. *vt.* Cause to emit a tinkling sound, as by striking coins together. II. *vi.* Give forth a jingling sound, as of coins struck together.

CHINKAPIN (ching'ka-pin), *n.* Dwarf chestnut, *Castanea pumila*, native shrub of the United States, or its edible nut. Called also *chincapin* and *chinquapin*. [From Am. Ind. name.]

CHINKY (ching'ki), *a.* Full of chinks; fissured.

CHINQUAPIN (ching'ka-pin), *n.* Same as **CHINKAPIN**.

CHINTZ, **CHINTS** (chints), *n.* Highly glacé printed calico, with a pattern generally in several colors on a white or light-colored ground. [Originally, pl. of Hind. *chint*, spotted cotton-cloth.]

CHIP (chip), *v.* [pr.p. **CHIP'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHIPPED** (chipt).] I. *vt.* 1. Chop or cut into small pieces. 2. Break open, as the shell of the egg in hatching. 3. Pare away the crust of, as bread. II. *vi.* Break or fly off in chips. [From **CHOP**.]

CHIP (chip), *n.* 1. Small piece chopped off. 2. Small slice or piece. 3. Small disk of ivory, celluloid, etc., used in some games as a counter. 4. Anything worthless or of little value. 5. Act of chipping. 6. Naut. Triangular piece of wood at end of the log-line. 7. Cut made by chipping.—*Chip beef*, dried beef.—*Chip hat*, hat made of strips of the leaves of a Cuban palm (*Chamerops argentea*).—*Chip of the old block*, person having the characteristics of his father.



Li Hung Chang, Chinese diplomat. Born 1822—died 1901.

CHIPMUNK (chip'mungk), *n.* Squirrel-like rodent of the genus *Tamias*, commonly known as the striped squirrel. [Am. Ind.]



Chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*).

CHIPPY (chip'ī), *n.* [pl. **CHIPPIES**.] *Zool.* Small American sparrow, the *Zonotrichia socialis*. Called also *chipping-bird* and *chipping-sparrow*.

CHIPPY (chip'ī), *a.* 1. Abounding in chips. 2. Dry as a chip.

CHIRIMOYA (chir-i-moi'a), *n.* Fruit of the *Anona Cherimolia*, the custard apple of tropical America. Also called *cherimoyer*.

CHIROGRAPH (kī'ro-grāf), *n.* Any written or signed document. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *graphō*, write.]

CHIROGRAPHER (kī-rog'ra-fēr), *n.* One whose business is writing or copying.

CHIROGRAPHIC (kī-ro-graf'ik), **CHIROGRAPHICAL** (kī-ro-graf'ik-al), *a.* Relating to chirography.

CHIROGRAPHER (kī-rog'ra-flst), *n.* Chirographer.

CHIROGRAPHY (kī-rog'ra-fl), *n.* Style of handwriting; handwriting. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *graphē*, writing.]

CHIROLOGIST (kī-rol'o-jist), *n.* One who converses by signs with the hands.

CHIROLOGY (kī-rol'o-ji), *n.* 1. Art of discoursing with the hands or by signs, as the deaf and dumb do. 2. Treatise on the hand. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *logia*, discourse.]

CHIROMANCY (kī'ro-man-si), *n.* Art of telling fortunes by the lineaments of the hand; palmistry. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *manteia*, prophecy.]

CHIROMETER (kī-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Field sextant or quadrant for angle measurements.

CHIRON (kī'ron), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Centaur known as the teacher of Achilles and bosom friend of Peleus. He had been taught by Apollo and Artemis, and was famed for his learning, music, the chase, medicine, and, above all, prophecy.

CHIRONOMY (kī-ron'o-mi), *n.* Science of gesticulation and pantomime. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *nomos*, rule or regulation.]

CHIROPODIST (kī-rop'o-dist), *n.* Hand and foot doctor; one who removes corns, bunions, warts, etc. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

CHIROPODY (kī-rop'o-di), *n.* Art of treating the hands and feet for the removal of corns, callosities, etc., and other infirmities.

CHIROPTERA (kī-rop'te-ra), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Order of flying mammals; bats. [Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *pteron*, wing.]

CHIRP (chērp), *n.* Sharp, short, cheerful sound, made by certain small birds and insects. [Imitative.]

CHIRP (chērp), *vi.* [pr.p. **CHIRP'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHIRPED** (chērpt).] 1. Make a sharp, short, cheerful noise, as certain small birds and insects. 2. Talk in a cheerful and lively strain.

CHIRPER (chērp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which chirps, especially a chirping bird or insect.

CHIRRUP (chir'up), *n.* 1. Encouraging, cheery sound made with the mouth to urge on a horse. 2. Chirp. [From **CHIRP**.]

CHIRRUP (chir'up), *vi.* [pr.p. **CHIR'RUPING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHIRRUPED** (chir'upt).] 1. Make a cheery sound with the mouth, as in urging on a horse. 2. Chirp.

CHIRURGEON (kī-rūr'jun), **CHIRURGERY** (kī-rūr'jēr-l), **CHIRURGICAL** (kī-rūr'jik-al). Old forms of **SURGEON**, **SURGERY**, **SURGICAL**. [Fr. *chirurgien*; from Gr. *cheiourgōs*; *cheir*, hand, *ergon*, a work.]

CHISEL (chiz'el), *vt.* [pr.p. **CHIS'ELING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHISELED** (chiz'eld).] 1. Cut, carve or engrave with, or as with, a chisel. 2. Make by carving or cutting with a chisel. 3. Cheat; defraud; cut out. [O. Fr. *cisel*; from L. *cædo*, cut.]

CHISEL (chiz'el), *n.* Tool with a beveled edge, for mortising, carving, engraving, etc., usually having a handle, and operated by striking its upper end, or by pressure.

CHIT (chit), *n.* Lively or pert little child; baby. [From **KIT**, kitten.]

CHIT (chit), *n.* 1. Wedge-shaped chisel for separating laths after leaving the saw. 2. Term applied to informal note or letter delivered by messenger in India and China. 3. Signed slip for money due for small purchases, or as due bill in clubs and restaurants in China and India.

CHITAL (chē'tal), *n.* *Zool.* Lithe spotted deer of East India (*Axis maculata*). [See **AXIS**.]

CHITCHAT (chit'chat), *n.* Chatting or light familiar talk.

CHITTERLINGS (chit'ēr-lingz), *n.pl.* Smaller intestines of a pig or other edible animal. [Etym. doubtful.]

CHITTY (chit'ī), *n.* Native money-lender of East Indies.

CHIVALRIC (shiv'ai-rik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to chivalry. 2. Chivalrous.

CHIVALROUS (shiv'ai-rus), *a.* High-spirited; gallant; noble; knightly.

CHIVALROUSLY (shiv'ai-rus-il), *adv.* In a chivalrous manner.

CHIVALRY (shiv'ai-rl), *n.* 1. System of knight-hood in feudal times. 2. Usages and qualifications of chevaliers or knights. 3. Nobleness and gallantry of spirit; bravery; magnanimity. [Fr. *chevalerie*; from *chevalier*, knight.]

CHIVE (chiv), *n.* Herb allied to the leek and onion. [Fr. *cive*; from L. *cepa*, onion.]

CHLORAL (klô'ral), *n.* Narcotic liquid with a peculiar penetrating odor, formed when anhydrous alcohol is acted on by dry chlorine gas. [First syllables of **CHLORINE** and **ALCOHOL**.]

CHLORATE (klô'rât), *n.* Salt of chloric acid.

CHLORIC (klô'rik), *a.* Of or from chlorine.—*Chloric acid*, syrupy liquid, with faint chlorine color and acid reaction.

CHLORID (klô'rid), **CHLORIDE** (klô'rid), *n.* Compound of chlorine with some other substance, as potash, soda, etc.

CHLORIN (klô'rin), **CHLORINE** (klô'rēn), *n.* *Chem.* Yellowish-green gas with a peculiar and suffocating odor, effective in bleaching, deodorizing and disinfecting. [Gr. *chlōros*, pale-green.]

CHLORINATE (klô'ri-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHLORINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHLORINATED**.] Treat or extract by use of chlorine, as metals.

CHLORINATED (klô'ri-nā-ted), *a.* Bleached or extracted through the agency of chlorine.

CHLORITE (klô'rit), *n.* *Min.* Soft olive-green mineral. [Gr. *chlōritis*, greenstone.]

CHLORITE (klô'rit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHLORITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHLORITED**.] Convert into chlorite.

CHLORODYNE (klô'ro-dīn), *n.* Powerful antispasmodic astringent medicine having chloroform as its principal ingredient.

CHLOROFORM (klô'ro-farm), *n.* *Med.* Limpid, mobile, colorless volatile, liquid with a characteristic odor and a strong sweetish taste, used to induce insensibility. [First syllables of **CHLORINE** and **FORMYL**.]

CHLOROFORM (klô'ro-farm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHLOROFORMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHLOROFORMED** (klô'ro-farmd).] Render insensible by chloroform.

CHLOROMETER (klô-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the bleaching powers of the chlorid of lime.

CHLOROMETRY (klô-rom'e-trī), *n.* *Chem.* Process of testing the decoloring power of any compound of chlorine. [**CHLORIN** and **METER**.]

CHLOROPHYL (klô'ro-fil), *n.* Green coloring matter of vegetation; also the part of the protoplasm colored by this matter; in the indigo plant, blue. [Gr. *chlōros*, green, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

CHLOROSIS (klô-rô'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* Green-sickness, a peculiar form of anemia or bloodlessness. [Gr. *chlōros*, green.]

CHLOROUS (klô'rus), *a.* Of or pertaining to chlorine.

CHOCK (chok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHOCKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHOCKED** (chokt).] Fasten as with a block or wedge. [From **CHOKE**.]

CHOCK (chok), *n.* Block or wedge, as for keeping a cask from rolling.

CHOCK-FULL (chok'fōl), *a.* Completely full; choke-full.

CHOCOLATE (chok'o-lat), *I. n.* 1. Preparation of roasted and ground cacao-seeds, or the nuts of the cacao or chocolate-tree. 2. Beverage made by a solution of the preparation. *II. a.* 1. Chocolate-colored; dark reddish-brown. 2. Made of or flavored with chocolate. [Sp., from Mex. *chocolatl*, chocolate.]



Branch of the Chocolate Tree (*Theobroma cacao*).

CHOICE (chols), *I. a.* [*comp.* **CHOICER**; *superl.* **CHOICEST**.]

1. Worthy of being chosen; select. 2. Carefully chosen; fit; appropriate. 3. Dainty. *II. n.* 1. Act or power of choosing. 2. Thing chosen. 3. Alternative. 4. Preference. 5. Preferable or best part. [Fr. *choix*; from *choisir*, choose.]

CHOICELY (chols'il), *adv.* In a choice manner; with care in choosing.

CHOICENESS (chols'nes), *n.* Quality of being choice.

CHOIR (kwīr), *n.* 1. Chorus or band of singers, especially those belonging to a church. 2. Part of a church appropriated to the singers. 3. Part of a cathedral separated from the nave by a rail or screen. [Fr. *chœur*; from L. *chorus*, from Gr. *choros*.]

CHOIR (kwīr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHOIRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHOIRED** (kwīrd).] Sing in chorus.

CHOKE (chōk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHOCKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHOKED** (chōkt).] *I. vt.* 1. Suffocate. 2. Stop or obstruct. 3. Suppress; stifle. *II. vi.* 1. Become strangled or suffocated. 2. Become stopped up or clogged. [Imitative.]

CHOKE (chōk), *n.* 1. Act of choking. 2. Contraction in the bore of a gun.

CHOKEBERRY (chōk'ber-i), *n.* *Bot.* American shrub, the *Pyrus arbutifolia*, or its small astringent berry-like fruit.

CHOKE-CHERRY (chōk'cher-i), *n.* Species of wild cherry, the *Prunus Virginiana*, or its astringent fruit.

CHOKE-DAMP (chōk'damp), *n.* Suffocating gas or vapor generated in coal mines, old wells, etc.; carbonic acid; carbon-dioxide gas.

CHOKE-FULL (chōk'fōl), *a.* Full to repletion; choke-full.

CHOKER (chō'kēr), *n.* 1. One who chokes. 2. Old style stiffened cravat or stock. (Colloq.)

CHOKY (chō'ki), *a.* 1. Tending to choke. 2. Inclined to choke.

CHOLER (kol'ēr), *n.* 1. Irrascibility; rage; anger. 2. Formerly, bile. [Fr. *colère*, anger; from Gr. *cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERA (kol'ēr-a), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Highly infectious and deadly disease due to bacilli, char-

acterized by bilious vomiting and purging; Asiatic cholera. 2. Cholera-morbus. [Gr. *cholera*; from *cholē*, bile.]

CHOLERAIC (kol-e-rā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cholera.

CHOLERA-INFANTUM (kol-ēr-ā-in-fan'tum), *n. Pathol.* Choleraic fever, or summer complaint of infants.

CHOLERA-MORBUS (kol-ēr-ā-mar'bus), *n. Pathol.* Painful non-infectious and non-epidemic disease attended with purging and vomiting. [CHOLERA, and *L. morbus*, disease.]

CHOLERIC (kol'ēr-ik), *a.* Full of choler; irascible.

CHOLERINE (kol'ēr-in), *n. Pathol.* 1. First stage of epidemic cholera. 2. Mild form of cholera.

CHONDROID (kon'droid), *a.* Cartilaginous. [Gr. *chondros*, cartilage, and *eidōs*, form.]

CHOOSE (chōz), *v.* [pr.p. CHOOS'ING; p.t.

CHOSE (chōz); p.p. CHOSEN (chō'zn).] I. *vt.* 1. Select or take by preference; pick out; elect. 2. Desire, wish, or have a preference for. II. *vi.* 1. Will or determine. 2. Think fit. 3. Make one's choice. [A. S. *ceōsan*.]

SYN. Prefer; select; pick; cull. ANT.

Reject; refuse; decline; dismiss; repudiate.

CHOOSE (chōz'ēr), *n.* One who chooses or has the power of choosing.

CHOP (chop), *v.* [pr.p. CHOP'PING; p.t. and p.p. CHOPPED (chopt).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut with a sudden blow. 2. Cut into small pieces; mince. 3. Cause to break open or crack; chap. II. *vi.* 1. Perform the act of chopping, or cutting with quick blows. 2. Crack open; chap. [Dut. and Ger. *kappen*, cut.]

CHOP (chop), *n.* 1. Act of chopping. 2. Tool for chopping. 3. Piece chopped off. 4. Slice of meat containing a rib, as mutton *chop*. 5. Crack or cleft.

CHOP (chop), *n.* Chop or jaw; generally used in the plural.

CHOP (chop), *n.* 1. Passport. 2. Brand or quality. [Hind. *chhāp*, stamp.]

CHOP-DOLLAR (chop'doi-ar), *n.* Silver dollar of foreign coinage in China, Japan, etc., bearing a steel die stamp of each person through whose hands it passes to certify as to its being genuine.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Japanese Chop-dollar.



Obverse.

Reverse.

Chinese Chop-dollar.

CHOP-FALLEN (chop'fain), *a.* Literally, having the chop or lower jaw drooping; cast down; dejected.

CHOP-HOUSE (chop'hows), *n.* Eating-house where mutton chops, etc., are served.

CHOP-HOUSE (chop'hows), *n.* Chinese custom-house.

CHOPPER (chop'ēr), *n.* One who or that which chops.

CHOPPING (chop'ing), *a.* Suddenly and often changing about, said of waves; choppy.

CHOPPY (chop'i), *a.* 1. Rough, with short, quick waves. 2. Full of cracks; chapped.

CHOPS (chops), *n.pl.* Jaws, especially of a beast; chaps.

CHOP-STICKS (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* Two small sticks of wood, ivory, etc., used by the Chinese instead of knife and fork.

CHOP-SUEY (chop-sō'i), *n.* Preparation of finely cut pork cooked with onions, celery and other vegetables, seasoned with soy and other condiments and eaten with rice. [Chinese.]

CHORAL (kō'ral), *I. a.* Belonging to a chorus or choir. II. *n.* 1. Simple harmonized composition, with slow rhythm. 2. Tune written for a psalm or hymn. [L. *L. choralis*; from *L. chorus*, chorus.]

CHORALCELO (kō-ral-sel'ō), *n.* Stringed instrument played by electro-magnetic influence, by means of keyboard which actuates suitable contacts.

CHORALLY (kō'ral-i), *adv.* In the manner of a chorus; so as to suit a choir.

CHORD (kard), *n.* 1. String of a musical instrument. 2. Figuratively, means of touching or playing upon the emotions. 3. *Geom.* Straight line joining the extremities of an arc. 4. *Anat.* Cord; tendon. [L. *chorda*; from Gr. *chordē*, string of a musical instrument, intestine.]

CHORD (kard), *vt.* [pr.p. CHORD'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHORD'ED.] Furnish with chords.

CHORD (kard), *n.* 1. *Music.* Simultaneous and harmonious union of sounds of a different pitch. 2. Any harmonious combination, as of color. [Formed from ACCORD.]

CHORD (kard), *v.* [pr.p. CHORD'ING; p.t. and p.p. CHORD'ED.] I. *vt.* Bring into accord. II. *vi.* Be in accord; accord.

CHORE (chôr), *n.* [*pl.* **CHORES** (chôrz).] Light job or turn of work, usually in the plural; regular daily tasks required about a dwelling-house or farm. [A. S. *cerr*, turn.]

CHORE (chôr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHORED** (chôrd).] Do chores; char.

CHOREA (ko-rē'a), *n.* *Pathol.* St. Vitus's dance, a nervous disease causing irregular and involuntary movements of the limbs or face. [L.; from Gr. *chorea*, dance.]

CHORION (kô'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* **CHO'RIA**.] 1. *Embryol.* Outer fetal envelope. 2. *Bot.* External membrane of the seeds of plants. [Gr.]

CHORISIS (kô'ri-sis), *n.* The multiplication of a flower by division, and in clusters rather than by circles.

CHORISTER (kor'ist-ēr), *n.* 1. Member of a choir or chorus. 2. Leader of a choir or chorus; precentor.

CHOROGRAPHY (kô-rogr'ra-fi), *n.* Delineation of various regions or districts. [Gr. *chōros*, land, and *-GRAPHY*.]

CHOROID (kô'roid), *a.* *Anat.* Resembling the chorion.

CHOROLOGY (kô-roi'o-ji), *n.* Science that treats of the geographical and topographical distribution of organisms. [Gr. *chōros*, place, and *-LOGY*.]

CHORUS (kô'rus), *n.* 1. Body of singers who perform in concert, as in an opera or theater. 2. That part of a composite vocal performance which is executed by the whole body of singers, in contradistinction to the solo airs, and concerted pieces for selected voices. 3. Combination of voices in one simultaneous utterance. 4. In the ancient drama, company of persons introduced as beholding what passes in the acts of a piece, and who sang their sentiments between the acts. 5. Originally, a band of singers and dancers employed on festive occasions in honor of the gods, particularly Bacchus. [L.; from Gr. *choros*, dance.]

CHOSE (shôz), *n.* *Law.* Any article of personal property. [Fr.; from L. *causa*, cause.]

CHOSE (chôz), **CHOSEN** (chô'zn). See **CHOOSE**.

CHOSEN (chô'zn), *a.* Select; choice.

CHOUGH (chuf), *n.* Bird of the crow family which lives in community and nestles in cliffs. [A. S. *ceô*; from its cry.]

CHOUSE (chows), *n.* 1. Imposition; trick. 2. Originally, a cheat. [Turk. *châush*, interpreter.]

CHOUSE (chows), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHOUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHOUSED** (chowst).] Cheat; defraud; swindle.

CHOW-CHOW (chow'chow), *n.* Mixture; especially mixed pickles prepared with mustard. [Chinese.]

CHOWDER (chow'dēr), *n.* Dish of clams or fish boiled with salt pork, vegetables, etc. [Fr. *chaudière*, kettle.]

CHRISM (krizm), *n.* Consecrated oil. [Gr. *chrisma*; from *chrîô*, anoint.]

CHRISMAL (kriz'mal), *I. a.* Pertaining to

chrism. **II. n.** 1. Case for containing chrism; pyx. 2. Vell used in christening.

CHRISMATORY (kriz'ma-tô-ri), *n.* Vessel for containing chrism.

CHRISOM (kriz'um), *n.* 1. White cloth laid by the priest on a child newly anointed with chrism after its baptism. 2. The child itself. [From **CHRISM**.]

CHRIST (krîst), *n.* The Anointed; the Messiah; appellation given to Jesus as his official title. [Gr. *Christos*; from *christos*, *p.p.* of *chrîô*, anoint.]

CHRISTEN (kris'n), *vt.* 1. Baptize in the name of Christ. 2. Give a name to. [A. S. *cristnian*; from *cristen*, Christian.]

CHRISTENDOM (kris'n-dum), *n.* 1. Part of the world in which Christianity is the received religion. 2. Whole body of Christians.

CHRISTIAN (kris'chan or krist'yan), **I. a.** 1. Relating to Christ or his religion. 2. Believing in or professing the religion of Christ. 3. Manifesting the spirit of Christ or his religion. **II. n.** 1. One who believes or professes the religion of Christ. 2. One born in a Christian country.—*Christian name*, name given when christened as distinguished from the surname.—*Christian Science*, religious system founded by Mary Baker Eddy of Boston, in 1866, embracing the essential beliefs of Christianity, and differing from other Christian sects in the claim that the efficacy of its theology heals sickness as well as sin.

CHRISTIANIA (kris-ti-an'i-a), *n.* Capital of Norway, on Christiania Fjord.

CHRISTIANITY (kris-chi-an'i-ti or krist-yan'i-ti), *n.* 1. Religion of Christ. 2. Spirit of this religion.

CHRISTIANIZATION (kris-chan-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of converting to Christianity.

CHRISTIANIZE (kris'chan-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CHRIS'TIANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHRISTIANIZED** (kris'chan-izd).] Make Christian; convert to Christianity.

CHRISTIANLIKE (kris'chan-lik), *a.* Befitting a Christian.

CHRISTMAS (kris'mas), *n.* 1. Christmas day, the 25th of December, celebrated as the anniversary of the birth of Christ. 2. Originally, a mass, in memory of the birth of Christ, celebrated annually on Christmas day. [**CHRIST** and **MASS**.]

CHRISTMAS-BOX (kris'mas-boks), *n.* 1. Box for collecting Christmas presents. 2. Box containing Christmas gifts. 3. In England, present given on "boxing day," or day after Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-CARD (kris'mas-kârd), *n.* Ornamented card sent from friend to friend at Christmas time.

CHRISTMAS-EVE (kris'mas-ēv), *n.* Evening before Christmas.

CHRISTMAS-TIDE (kris'mas-tîd), *n.* Season of Christmas; Christmas time.

CHRISTMAS-TREE (kris'mas-trē), *n.* Small tree, usually fir, to be set up in a room at Christmas time, bearing candles, ornaments, and Christmas presents.

CHRISTOLOGY (kris-toi'o-jī), *n.* Branch of theology which treats of the nature and person of Christ. [CHRIST and -OLOGY.]

CHROMATE (krō'māt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of chromic acid.

CHROMATIC (krō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to color. 2. Colored. 3. *Music.* Relating to or proceeding by semitones. [Gr. *chrōmatikos*; from *chrōma*, color.]

CHROMATICS (krō-mat'iks), *n.* Branch of optics which treats of colors.

CHROME (krōm), **CHROMIUM** (krō'mi-um), *n.* *Chem.* Metal remarkable for the beautiful colors of its compounds. [Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

CHROMIC (krō'mik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from chromium.

CHROMIUM (krō'mi-um), *n.* *Chem.* Grayish-white metal. Called also *chrome*.

CHROMO (krō'mō), *n.* Chromolithograph.

CHROMOCOLLOGRAPH (krō-mō-kol'o-gráf), *n.* *Phot.* A reproduction in colors by the colodion process.

CHROMOGRAM (krō'mō-gram), *n.* 1. Photograph in colors. 2. *Photog.* Partial negative used in colored photography.

CHROMOLITHOGRAPH (krō-mō-lith'o-gráf), *n.* Lithograph printed in colors. [Gr. *chrōma*, color, and *LITHOGRAPH*.]

CHROMOLITHOGRAPHY (krō-mō-li-thog'ra-fi), *n.* Art of color-printing from a succession of stones.

CHROMOPHOTOGRAPHY (krō-mō-fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Photography in colors.

CHROMOSPHERE (krō'mō-sfēr), *n.* *Astron.* Layer of incandescent red gas surrounding the sun through which the light of the photosphere passes. [Gr. *chrōma*, color, and *SPHERE*.]

CHROMOTYPE (krō'mō-tīp), *n.* Chromolithograph. [Gr. *chrōma*, color, and *TYPE*.]

CHROMOTYPOGRAPHY (krō-mō-tī-pog'ra-fi), *n.* Typography in colors.

CHRONIC (kron'ik), *a.* 1. Lasting a long time. 2. Deep-seated or long-continued, as opposed to *ACUTE*, said of a disease. [Gr. *chronikos*; from *chronos*, time.]

CHRONICLE (kron'i-kl), *n.* Record of events in order of time. [Gr. *chronika*, annals; from *chronos*, time.]

CHRONICLE (kron'i-kl), *vt.* [pr.p. **CHRON'ICLING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHRONICLED** (kron'i-klid).] Record.

CHRONICLER (kron'i-klēr), *n.* Writer of chronicles.

CHRONO, *stem.* Expressing or meaning time. [Gr. *chronos*, time.]

CHRONOGRAM (kron'o-gram), *n.* 1. Inscription in which the date is expressed by numeral letters. 2. Record of a chronograph. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *gramma*, letter.]

CHRONOGRAPH (kron'o-gráf), *n.* 1. Instrument for taking exact measurements of time, or for recording graphically the moment or duration of an event. 2. Chronogram. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *graphō*, write.]

CHRONOLOGER (kro-nol'o-jēr), *n.* One who is versed in chronology.

CHRONOLOGICAL (kron-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to chronology. 2. In the order of time.

CHRONOLOGICALLY (kron-o-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a chronological manner.

CHRONOLOGIST (kro-nol'o-jist), *n.* Same as **CHRONOLOGER**.

CHRONOLOGIZE (kro-nol'o-jīz), *vt.* [pr.p. **CHRONOL'OGIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **CHRONOLOGIZED** (kro-nol'o-jīzd).] Arrange in chronological order or system.

CHRONOMETER (kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring time with great exactness, such as is used by mariners for determining the longitude at sea, etc. 2. Any instrument that measures time, such as a watch, clock, dial, etc. 3. *Music.* Metronome. [Gr. *chronos*, time, and *metron*, measure.]

CHRONOMETRIC (kron-o-met'rik), **CHRONOMETRICAL** (kron-o-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a chronometer, or to the measurement of time.

CHRONOMETRY (kro-nom'e-trī), *n.* 1. Art of measuring time by means of instruments. 2. Measurement of time.

CHRONOSPHERE (krō'nō-sfēr), *n.* Universal timepiece, showing the difference in time between all places. [CHRONO and *SPHERE*.]

CHRYALID (kris'a-līd), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a chrysalis.

CHRYSALIS (kris'a-lis), *n.* [pl. **CHRYSA'LISES** or **CHRYSA'LIDES** (kri-sal'i-dēz).] Pupa, or apparently torpid state, of an insect before it assumes its wings. [Gr. *chrysallis*; from *chrysos*, gold.]

CHRYSANthemum

(kris-an'the-mum), *n.*

Bot. 1. Genus of composite plants, remarkable for their large heads of showy flowers. 2. [c-] Plant or flower of this genus. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *anthemon*, flower.]

CHRYSLITE (kris'o-līt), *n.* *Min.* Green transparent or translucent mineral of a vitreous luster. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *lithos*, stone.]

CHRYSOTILE (kris'o-tīl), *n.* *Min.* Variety of commercial asbestos having a strong and silky fiber, which adapts it for such materials as asbestos fabrics, household utensils, theater curtains, etc. [Gr. *chrysos*, gold, and *tilos*, fine hair.]



Chrysanthemum.

CHUB (chub), *n.* Small fat European river fish. [Sw. *kubb*, block.]

CHUBBY (chub'ī), *a.* Short and thick; plump.

CHUCK (chuk), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **CHUCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHUCKED** (chukt).] 1. Pat or tap gently, especially under the chin. 2. Toss; pitch. [Fr. *choquer*, jolt; allied to **CHOCK**.]



Chub (*Leuciscus cephalus*).

CHUCK (chuk), *n.* 1. Gentle blow or tap, as under the chin. 2. Toss or throw. 3. Any game of pitch and toss.

CHUCK (chuk), *n.* Food; provisions; grub. — *Chuck wagon*, commissary's wagon; provision wagon. (Local, Western U. S.)

CHUCK (chuk), *n.* Part of a beef extending from shoulder-blade to neck.

CHUCK (chuk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHUCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHUCKED** (chukt).] Make a clucking noise, as a hen; cluck. [Imitative.]

CHUCK (chuk), *n.* Call of a hen; cluck.

CHUCKALUCK (chuk'a-luk), *n.* Game of chance, played with dice.

CHUCK-FULL (chuk'fɒl), *n.* Same as **CHOCK-FULL**.

CHUCKLE (chuk'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHUCK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHUCKLED** (chuk'ld).] 1. Make the noise a hen does when calling her chickens; cluck. 2. Laugh in a quiet, suppressed manner, indicating derision or enjoyment. [Imitative.]

CHUCKLE (chuk'l), *n.* 1. Cluck, as of a hen. 2. Short, convulsive or suppressed laugh, expressive of satisfaction, exultation, or derision.

CHUCKLE-HEAD (chuk'l-hed), *n.* Blockhead; numskull.

CHUG (chug), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHUG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHUGGED** (chugd).] Fish with a gaff or barbed spear through a hole in the ice.

CHUM (chum), *n.* Friend or associate, chiefly among schoolboys and students; roommate. [Etym. doubtful.]

CHUM (chum), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHUMMED** (chumd).] Live as chums; share the same chamber or apartments.

CHUMMY (chum'ī), *a.* Sociable; friendly; intimate.

CHUMP (chump), *n.* 1. Short, thick, heavy piece of wood. 2. Blockhead; dolt. — *Chump end*, thick end, usually applied to a loin of mutton. [Ice. *kumpr*, log, block.]

CHUNK (chungk), *n.* Short, thick piece of anything, as wood, cake, etc. [Allied to **CHUCK**.]

CHUNKY (chungk'ī), *a.* Short and thick-set; chubby.

CHURCH (chŭrch), *n.* 1. House set apart for Christian worship. 2. Whole body of Christians. 3. The clergy. 4. Any particular sect or denomination of Christians. 5. Ecclesias-

tical authority or influence, as distinguished from the civil power. 6. Any body of persons professing a common creed, not necessarily Christian. [A. S. *circe*; from Gr. *kyriakon*, belonging to the Lord; from *kyrios*, lord.]

CHURCHMAN (chŭrch'man), *n.* [*pl.* **CHURCH'MEN**.] 1. Member of or upholder of an established church. 2. Clergyman or ecclesiastic.

CHURCH-MEMBER (chŭrch'mem-bēr), *n.* One in communion with or belonging to a church.

CHURCHWARDEN (chŭrch'wār-den), *n.* Officer in an Anglican church who represents the interests of a parish.

CHURCHYARD (chŭrch'yārd), *n.* Burial-ground round a church, adjoining a church, or belonging to a church.

SYN. Cemetery; graveyard; God's acre; burying-ground; necropolis.

CHURL (chŭrl), *n.* 1. Ill-bred, surly fellow. 2. Peasant; rustic. [A. S. *ceorl*, man.]

CHURLISH (chŭrl'ish), *a.* Ill-bred; rude; surly.

CHURLISHLY (chŭrl'ish-lī), *adv.* In a churlish manner.

CHURLISHNESS (chŭrl'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being churlish.

CHURN (chŭrn), *n.* Vessel in which cream or milk is agitated or churned, to produce butter. [A. S. *cyrin*.]

CHURN (chŭrn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CHURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHURNED** (chŭrnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Agitate in a churn, as cream to produce butter. 2. Agitate or shake violently. II. *vi.* Perform the operation of churning. Revolving Churn.

CHURNING (chŭrn'ing), *n.*

1. Act or process of churning. 2. Quantity of butter made at one time.

CHURR (chŭr), *n.* Low sound made by certain birds. [Imitative.]

CHURR (chŭr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CHURR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CHURRED** (chŭrd).] Make the low sound peculiar to certain birds.

CHUTE (shōt), *n.* 1. Inclined trough, channel, or track down which to pass water, logs, etc. 2. [*pl.*] Kind of toboggan-slide for boats. [Fr. *chute*, fall.]

CHYLE (kil), *n.* *Phys.* Fluid of the lacteal vessels. [Gr. *chylos*; from *cheō*, pour.]

CHYLIFICATION (kī-lī-fī-kā'shun), *n.* The formation of chyle.

CHYLOUS (kī'lus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of chyle.

CHYME (kim), *n.* *Phys.* Pulp to which the food is reduced in the stomach. [Gr. *chymos*, juice.]

CHYMOUS (kī'mus), *a.* Relating to or consisting of chyme.

CHYOMETER (kī-om'e-tēr), *n.* Device for ascertaining volume of liquids.



CIBOL (sib'ul), *n.* 1. Variety of onions. 2. Shallot. [Fr. *ciboule*; from L. *cepa*, onion.]

CIBORIUM (si-bō'ri-um), *n.* [pl. CIBO'RIA.] *Eccl.* 1. Canopy supported on four pillars over the high altar. 2. Vessel nearly resembling a chalice, with an arched cover, in which the host is deposited. [L.; from Gr. *kibōrion*, cup.]

CICADA (si-kā'da), *n.* [pl. CICA'DAS or CICA'DÆ.]

Hemipterous insect remarkable for the loud sound it emits from a complicated apparatus of membranes and fibers situated under the abdomen; tree-locust. [L.]

CICATRICE (sik'a-tris), *n.* 1.

Bot. Scar in the bark of a tree. 2. *Pathol.* Cicatrix. [Fr.; from L. *cicatrix*, scar.]

CICATRICLE (sik'a-trik'l), *n.* *Embryol.* Germinating point in the yolk of an egg. [L. *cicatricula*, dim. of *cicatrix*, scar.]

CICATRIX (sik'a-triks), *n.* [pl. CICATRICES (sik'a-trisēs.)] *Pathol.* Scar over a wound after it is healed. [L.]

CICATRIZATION (sik-a-tri-zā'shun), *n.* Process of healing over.

CICATRIZE (sik'a-triz), *v.* [pr.p. CIC'ATRIZING; p.t. and p.p. CICATRIZED (sik'a-trizd).] I. *vt. Surg.* Apply preparation to, for the purpose of inducing a cicatrix or scar. II. *vi.* Become healed or skinned over; heal, as a wound, leaving a scar or cicatrix.

CICELY (sis'e-il), *n.* [pl. CICELIES (sis'e-llz).] *Bot.* Any of several species of umbelliferous plants, especially the *Myrrhis odorata*. [Gr. *seselis*.]

CICERONE (chē-chā-rō'nā), *n.* [pl. CICERONI (chē-chā-rō'nē or sis-e-rō'nē).] Guide who shows strangers the curiosities of a place; any guide. [It.; from L. *Cicero*, the Roman orator.]

CID (sld), *n.* Chief; captain; hero. [From the famous 11th century Castilian warrior against the Moors, styled "el Cid Campeador," whose real name was Roderigo, or Ruy Diaz (i.e. "son of Diego"). The name *Cid* is the Ar. *seid*, *seiyid*, lord.]

CIDER (sī'dēr), *n.* 1. Beverage consisting of the expressed juice of apples. 2. Expressed juice of any fruit, as orange *cider*, pear *cider*, etc. [Fr. *cidre*.]

CI-DEVANT (sē-de-väng'), *a.* Former. [Fr.]

CIENCHYMA (si-en'ki-mā), *n.* System of vessels secreting the peculiar juice of a plant; lactiferous tissue.

CIGAR (si-gär'), *n.* Small roll of tobacco, rounded to a point at one end, for smoking. [Sp. *cigarro*.]

CIGARETTE (slg-a-ret'), *n.* Little cigar made of finely cut tobacco rolled in thin paper. [Fr.]

CILIA (sil'i-a), *n.pl.* 1. The eyelashes. 2. *Biol.*



Cicada and Larva.

Hair-like processes of extreme delicacy of structure and minuteness of size, projecting from cells, membranes, organs, etc. [L., nom. pl. of *cilium*, eyelash.]

CILIARY (sil'i-a-ri), *a.* *Biol.* 1. Pertaining to the eyelashes. 2. Pertaining to the cilia in plants and animals.

CILIATE (sil'i-āt), **CILIATED** (sil'i-ā-ted), *a.* Furnished with cilia.

CILICIOUS (si-lish'us), *a.* Made of hair. [L. *cilicium*, halreloth.]

CILIFORM (sil'i-farm), **CILIFORM** (sil'i-i-farm), *a.* Like cilia for fineness and number.

CILIUM (sil'i-um), *n.* See CILIA.

CIMBRIAN (sim'bri-an), I. *a.* Cimbric. II. *n.* One of the ancient Cimbri.

CIMBRIC (slm'brik), *a.* Pertaining to the ancient Cimbri, a people from central and northern Europe, crushed by Marius 101 B.C. Also called *Cimbrian*.

CIMEX (sī'meks), *n.* *Entom.* Genus of hemipterous insects, including the bedbug (*Cimex lectularius*). [L., bug.]

CIMMERIAN (sim-mē'ri-an), *a.* 1. Relating to the Cimmerii, a tribe fabled to have lived in perpetual darkness. 2. Extremely or densely dark.

CINCH (sinch), *n.* 1. Saddle-girth. 2. Sure thing; sure grip or hold. 3. Game of cards similar to *pedro*. [Sp. *cincha*, girth; from L. *cingula*, girdle; from *cingo*, gird.]

CINCH (sinch), *v.* [pr.p. CINCH'ING; p.t. and p.p. CINCHED (sincht).] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten a cinch around. 2. Get a sure grip on. II. *vi.* Tighten or fasten the cinch.

CINCHONA (sin-kō'nā), *n.* *Med.* 1. Peruvian bark, from which the important alkaloids, quinine and its congeners, are obtained. 2. Tree yielding Peruvian bark. [Countess *Chinchon*, of Spain, who was cured of a fever by it in 1638.]

CINNATI (sin-sin-nat'l), *n.* Second city of Ohio, on N. bank of Ohio River.

CINCINNATUS (sin-sin-nā'tus), *n.* *Lat. Myth.* Legendary Roman emperor and general who abandoned the plow to lead the Roman army to victory, and afterwards resumed his agricultural pursuits after declining the dictatorship of Rome.

CINCTURE (slnk'chūr or slngk'tūr), *n.* 1. Girdle or belt. 2. *Arch.* Molding round a column. [L. *cinctura*; from *cinctus*, p.p. of *cingo*, gird.]

CINDER (sin'dēr), *n.* 1. Charred bit of coal, wood, etc. 2. [pl.] Dross or refuse of burned coal, wood, etc. 3. Scoria; slag. [A. S. *sinder*.]

CINEMATIC (sin-e-mat'ik), etc. Same as KINEMATIC, etc.

CINEMATOGRAPH (sin-e-mat'o-grāf), *n.* Apparatus by which a numerous series of photographs, taken at rapid intervals, and representing some moving scene, is projected onto a screen at the same rapid rate at which they

were taken, giving a moving representation of the original scene. Also *kinematograph*. [See **BIOGRAPH**, also cut under **MOTION PICTURES**.] [Gr. *kinēma*, *kinematos*, motion, and *graphō*, write.]

CINERARY (sin'e-rā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to ashes. [L. *cinerarius*; *cinis*, *cineris*, ashes.]

CINERATION (sin-e-rā'shun), *n.* Act of reducing to ashes.

CINEREA (si-nē'ri-a), *n. Anat.* Gray or cellular, as distinguished from white or fibrous, nerve tissue. [L. *cinereus*, ashy.]

CINERIAL (si-nē're-āl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of cinerea.

CINEREOUS (si-nē're-us), *a.* Ashy-gray.

CINERITIOUS (sin-e-rish'us), *a.* 1. Ashy-gray. 2. Pertaining to gray nerve tissue.

CINGALESE (sing-gā-lēs'), *I. a.* Belonging to Ceylon. *II. n.* Native of Ceylon; Singhalese.

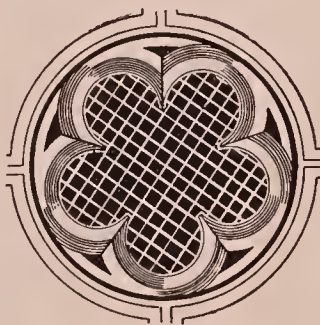
CINNABAR (sin'a-bär), *n. Min.* Red sulphide of mercury, called vermilion when used as a pigment. [Gr. *kinnabara*.]

CINNAMON (sin'a-mun), *n.* Aromatic inner bark of a species of laurel, chiefly found in Ceylon. Cassia bark, which somewhat resembles cinnamon, is sometimes substituted for it. [L. *cinnamomum*; Heb. *qinnāmōn*.]



CINQUE (singk), *n.* Branch of Cinnamon Tree (*Cinnamomum Zeylanicum*). Number of five, as on dice. [Fr. *cinq*; from L. *quinque*, five.]

CINQUEFOIL (singk'-foil), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Potentilla*; five-finger; five-bladed clover. 2. *Arch.* Ornament consisting of five cuspidated divisions, used in windows, etc. [CINQUE and FOIL.]



Cinquefoil ornament.

CIPHER (si'fēr), *n.* 1. Arithmetical character (0); naught; zero. 2. Person or thing of little value or importance. 3. Monogram. 4. Secret alphabet or writing.—*Cipher code. Teleg.* Code in which a number of words or phrases are represented by single words, or by arbitrary words or syllables. [O. Fr. *cifre*; from Ar. *sifr*, empty.]

CIPHER (si'fēr), *v.* [pr.p. CIPHERING; p.t. and p.p. CIPHERED (si'fērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Calculate or work out, as sums. 2. Characterize; depict. 3. Write in cipher. *II. vi.* Compute or work out sums.

CIRCASSIAN (sēr-kash'yan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Circassia, a district of Russia, on the north of Mount Caucasus. *II. n.* 1. Native of Circassia. 2. Kind of light cashmere of silk and mohair.



Circassian.

CIRCEAN (sēr-sē'an), *a.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Relating to the beautiful sorceress Circe, who transformed the companions of Ulysses into swine by a magic beverage. 2. Infatuating and degrading.

CIRCINATE (sēr'si-nāt), *a. Bot.* Rolled in spirally downwards, the tip occupying the center, as in ferns. [L. *circinus*, compasses.]

CIRCLE (sēr'kl), *n.* 1. Plane figure defined by a curved line called its circumference, every point in which is equally distant from a certain point within the circle, called its center. 2. Curved line defining such figure; circumference; ring. 3. Any series ending as it begins; cycle. 4. Compass; circuit; inclosure. 5. Circumlocution; indirectness of language. 6. Figure in magic, as the magic circle. 7. Company surrounding the principal person. 8. Class or division of society. 9. Territorial division. 10. Astronomical instrument for measuring angles. [A. S. *circul*; from L. *circulus*, dim. of *circus*.]

CIRCLE (sēr'kl), *v.* [pr.p. CIRCLING; p.t. and p.p. CIRCLED (sēr'kld).] *I. vt.* 1. Move or revolve round; encircle. 2. Surround; inclose; encompass as with a circle. *II. vi.* 1. Move round or in a circle. 2. Form or stand in a circle.

CIRCLET (sēr'klet), *n.* Small circle or ring.

CIRCUIT (sēr'kit), *n.* 1. Act of moving round anything. 2. Area; extent; circumference. 3. Round made in the exercise of a calling. 4. District in which such rounds are made. 5. *Pathol.* Period or course of disease. 6. *Elec.* Path in which electricity circulates or passes from a given point around or through a conducting path back again to its starting-point. [Fr.; from L. *circuitus*, p.p. of *circumeo*, go round; from *circum*, round, and *eo*, go.]

CIRCUITOUS (sēr-kū'i-tus), *a.* Round about.

SYN. Winding; tortuous; devious; serpentine. **ANT.** Direct; straight; straightforward; undeviating.

CIRCUITOUSLY (sēr-kū-i-tus-li), *adv.* In a circuitous manner.

CIRCUITY (sēr-kū'i-ti), *n.* Motion in a circle; indirect course.

CIRCULAR (sēr-kū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Of the shape of a circle; round. 2. Moving in a circle. 3. Cyclic. 4. Designed for circulation. *II. n.* Letter, announcement or notice intended for circulation among a number of persons. [L. *circularis*; from *circulus*, little circle.]

CIRCULARITY (sēr-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being circular.

CIRCULARIZE (sēr'kū-lar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCULARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCULARIZED (sēr'kū-lar-izd).] Supply with circulars by distribution.

CIRCULARLY (sēr'kū-lar-li), *adv.* In a circular manner.

CIRCULATE (sēr'kū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CIRCULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCULATED.] I. *vt.* Put into circulation; disseminate. II. *vi.* 1. Move round and return to same point. 2. Move or pass from place to place, or from person to person, or from hand to hand; be current. [L. *circulatus*, *p.p.* of *circulo*, move in a circle.]

SYN. Disseminate; diffuse; spread; publish; distribute. **ANT.** Suppress; hush; withhold.

CIRCULATION (sēr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of circulating. 2. State of being circulated. 3. Extent to which anything is circulated. 4. Currency or circulating medium.—*Circulation of the blood.* *Phys.* Natural motion of the blood in the living animal, whereby it is alternately sent by the action of the heart through the arteries to all parts of the body, and returned to the heart through the veins.

CIRCULATIVE (sēr'kū-lā-tiv), *a.* Circulating.

CIRCULATOR (sēr'kū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which circulates.

CIRCULATORY (sēr'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Circulating. 2. *Phys.* Pertaining to or affecting the circulation of the blood.

CIRCUM-, *prefix.* Around; about; on all sides. [L., from *circus*, circle.]

CIRCUMAMBIENT (sēr-kum-am'bi-ent), *a.* Extending or going round about; surrounding; encompassing. [CIRCUM- and AMBIENT.]

CIRCUMAMBULATE (sēr-kum-am'bū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMAM'BULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMAM'BULATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Walk round. 2. Go all around; search thoroughly. II. *vi.* Walk or go round about. [CIRCUM- and AMBULATE.]

CIRCUMAMBULATION (sēr-kum-am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of circumambulating.

CIRCUMAMBULATORY (sēr-kum-am'bū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Perambulating.

CIRCUMCISE (sēr'kum-sīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMCISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMCISED (sēr'kum-sīzd).] 1. Cut off the foreskin of, as in performance of the rite enjoined upon the Jews by the Mosaic law. 2. Purify by, as it were, cutting away the sins (Deut. xxx. 6). [L. *circumcīsus*, *p.p.* of *circumcīdo*; from *circum*, round, and *cæddo*, cut.]

CIRCUMCISION (sēr-kum-sīzh'un), *n.* Act of circumcising.

CIRCUMFERENCE (sēr-kum'fēr-ens), *n.* 1. Bounding line of a circle. 2. Line surrounding anything; compass. 3. Distance round. [L. *circum*, about, and *ferre*, bear.]

CIRCUMFERENTIAL (sēr-kum-fe-ren'shal), *a.* Circular; circuitous.

CIRCUMFERENTOR (sēr-kum-fe-ren'tūr), *n.* 1. Instrument used by surveyors and miners for measuring horizontal angles. 2. Device for measuring tires.

CIRCUMFLECT (sēr-kum-flekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMFLECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMFLECT'ED.] 1. Mark with a circumflex. 2. Bend round. [L. *circum*, around, and *flecto*, bend.]

CIRCUMFLEX (sēr'kum-fleks), I. *a.* 1. Marked or pronounced with a circumflex accent. 2. Bent over or around. I. *n.* 1. Accent mark (^) used over a letter to denote a rising and falling of the voice on a vowel or syllable. 2. Similar mark placed over a vowel to indicate a particular sound. 3. Tone of the voice comprising both a rise and fall on the same vowel or syllable. [L. *circumflexus*, bending round, from *circumflecto*, bend round; *circum*, around, and *flecto*, bend.]

CIRCUMFLEX (sēr'kum-fleks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMFLEXING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMFLEXED (sēr'kum-flekt).] 1. Mark or utter with a circumflex accent. 2. Bend round.

CIRCUMFLUENT (sēr-kum'flō-ent), *a.* Flowing round. [L. *circumfluo*, flow round; from *circum*, round, and *fluo*, flow.]

CIRCUMFUSE (sēr-kum-fūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMFU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMFUSED (sēr-kum-fūzd').] Pour around; spread round. [L. *circum*, around, and *fundo*, *fusum*, pour.]

CIRCUMFUSION (sēr-kum-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of circumfusing. 2. State of being circumfused.

CIRCUMJACENT (sēr-kum-jā'sent), *a.* Lying round; bordering on every side. [L. *circum*, around, and *jaceo*, lie.]

CIRCUMLOCUTION (sēr-kum-lō-kū'shun), *n.* Roundabout speaking; periphrasis. [L. *circumlocutio*; from *circum*, around, and *loqui*, *locutus*, talk.]

CIRCUMLOCUTORY (sēr-kum-lok'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Periphrastical.

CIRCUMNAVIGABLE (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-bi), *a.* Capable of being circumnavigated.

CIRCUMNAVIGATE (sēr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMNAV'IGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMNAV'IGATED.] Sail round. [CIRCUM- and NAVIGATE.]

CIRCUMNAVIGATION (sēr-kum-nav-i-gā'shun), *n.* Act of circumnavigating.

CIRCUMNAVIGATOR (sēr-kum-nav'i-gā-tūr), *n.* One who circumnavigates.

CIRCUMPOLAR (sēr-kum-pō'lār), *a.* Situated round or near the pole. [CIRCUM- and POLAR.]

CIRCUMPOSE (sēr-kum-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMPOSED (sēr-kum-pōzd').] Place round. [CIRCUM- and -POSE.]

CIRCUMPOSITION (sēr-kum-pō-zlsh'un), *n.*
Act of placing round.

CIRCUMSCRIBE (sēr-kum-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMSCRIBING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMSCRIBED (sēr-kum-skribd').] 1. Draw a line round. 2. Inclose within certain limits; limit. [L. *circum*, round, and *scribo*, write.]

CIRCUMSCRIPTION (sēr-kum-skrīp'shun), *n.*
1. Act of circumscribing. 2. State or condition of being circumscribed.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIVE (sēr-kum-skrīp'tiv), *a.*
Marking the external form or outline.

CIRCUMSPECT (sēr'kum-spekt), *a.* Watchful on all sides; wary; cautious; discreet; prudent. [L. *circum*, round, and *specio*, look.]

CIRCUMSPECTION (sēr-kum-spek'shun), *n.*
Watchfulness; caution; wariness.

CIRCUMSPECTIVE (sēr-kum-spek'tiv), *a.*
Looking around; wary.

CIRCUMSPECTLY (sēr-kum-spekt'li), *adv.* In a circumspect manner.

CIRCUMSPECTNESS (sēr-kum-spekt'nes), *n.*
Vigilance; caution; wariness.

CIRCUMSTANCE (sēr'kum-stans), *n.* 1. Adjunct of a fact; something adventitious; incident; event. 2. [*pl.*] State of affairs; one's state or condition; situation; environment. [L. *circumstantia*; from *circum*, around, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. See DETAIL.

CIRCUMSTANCE (sēr'kum-stans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMSTANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMSTANCED (sēr'kum-stanst').] Place in particular circumstances, or in a particular situation.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL (sēr-kum-stan'shal), *a.* 1. Consisting of details; particular; minute. 2. Dependent on circumstances. 3. *Law.* Inferred from circumstances; deduced indirectly, not by direct proof; as, *circumstantial* evidence.

CIRCUMSTANTIALITY (sēr-kum-stan-shl-al'itl), *a.* Extreme attention to details; minuteness.

CIRCUMSTANTIALLY (sēr-kum-stan'shal-l), *adv.* In a circumstantial manner.

CIRCUMSTANTIATE (sēr-kum-stan'shl-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMSTANTIATED.] 1. Set forth minutely. 2. Prove by circumstances, or circumstantially.

CIRCUMVALLATE (sēr-kum-val'āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMVALLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMVALLATED.] Surround with a rampart or fortifications. [L. *circumvallatus*; *p.p.* of *circumvallo*; from *circum*, round, and *vallum*, wall.]

CIRCUMVALLATION (sēr-kum-val-lā'shun), *n.*
1. Act of surrounding with a wall. 2. Wall or fortification surrounding a town or fort.

CIRCUMVENT (sēr-kum-vent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMVENTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMVENTED.] Get round or outwit; deceive or cheat. [L. *circum*, around, and *venio*, come.]

CIRCUMVENTION (sēr-kum-ven'shun), *n.* Act of deceiving, or gaining an advantage over by the use of arts and trickery.

CIRCUMVENTIVE (sēr-kum-vent'iv), *a.* Deceiving by artifices.

CIRCUMVOLUTION (sēr-kum-vō-lō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of turning or rolling round. 2. Anything winding or sinuous. [L. *circumvolutus*; from *circum*, around, and *volutio*, rolling; from *volvo*, *volutum*, roll.]

CIRCUMVOLVE (sēr-kum-volv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CIRCUMVOLVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CIRCUMVOLVED (sēr-kum-volvd').] I. *vt.* Roll round. II. *vi.* Revolve. [L. *circum*, around, and *volvo*, roll.]

CIRCUS (sēr'kus), *n.* 1. Exhibition of performing acrobats, equestrians, clowns, etc., usually given in a tent having one or more ring-shaped areas for the performers, and tiers of seats for the spectators, arranged as in an amphitheater. 2. Among the Romans, an oblong building without a roof, in which public chariot-races and exhibitions of pugilism and wrestling, etc., took place. [L. *circus*, ring, circus.]



Roman Circus.

CIRQUE (sēr'k), *n.* 1. Circular building. 2. Circle. 3. *Geol.* Encircling cliff. [Fr.]

CIRRHOSIS (sī-rō'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* Induration of the tissues of the liver.

CIRRI (sir'i), *n.pl.* See CIRRUS.

CIRRIFORM (sir'i-farm), *a.* Like a cirrus.

CIRRO-CUMULUS (sir-ō-kū'mū-lus), *n.* *Meteor.* Fleecy cloud intermediate between the cirrus and cumulus. See CLOUD. [L. *cirrus*, curl, and *cumulus*, heap.]

CIRROSE (sir'rōs), *a.* *Bot.* Terminating or coiled in a tendril.

CIRRO-STRATUS (sir-ō-strā'tus), *n.* *Meteor.* Mottled-looking cloud intermediate between the cirrus and stratus. [L. *cirrus*, curl, and *stratus*, *p.p.* of *sterno*, spread.]

CIRROUS (sir'us), *a.* 1. *Meteor.* Pertaining to a cirrus cloud. 2. *Biol.* Having cirri.

CIRRUS (sir'us), *n.* [*pl.* CIRRI (sir'i).] 1. *Meteor.* Cloud, like a curled or tufted lock of hair. 2. *Bot.* Tendril. 3. *Zool.* Any curled filament. [L. *cirrus*, curl, tendril.]

CIS-, *prefix.* On this side. [L. *cis*.]

CISALPINE (sis-al'pln), *a.* On the Roman side of the Alps. [L. *cisalpinus*; from *cis*, on this side, and *Alpinus*, Alpine.]

CISATLANTIC (sis-at-lan'tlk), *a.* On this side of the Atlantic. [CIS- and ATLANTIC.]

CISMONTANE (sis-mon'tān), *a.* On this side the mountains; opposed to ULTRAMONTANE. [CIS-, and L. *montanus*, pertaining to the mountains; from *mons*, mountain.]

CIST (sist), *n.* Tomb consisting of a stone chest covered with stone slabs. [L. *cista*; from Gr. *kistē*, box.]

CISTERCIAN (sis-tēr'shan), *n.* One of the order of monks established in 1098 in the forest of Cîteaux (Cistercium), in France.

CISTERN (sis'tĕrn), *n.* Receptacle or reservoir for holding water or other liquid. [L. *cisterna*; from *cista*, box.]

CITABLE (sī'ta-bl), *a.* Subject to being cited, summoned or quoted.

CITADEL (sit'a-dei), *n.* 1. Fortress, in a commanding position, in or near a city. 2. Armored structure for protecting the gunners on certain warships. [It. *citadella*, dim. of *città*, city.]

CITATION (sī-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of quoting. 2. Passage or name quoted. 3. *Law.* Official summons to appear and answer. 4. Reference to decide cases or books of authority to prove a point of law.

CITATORY (sī'ta-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, in the form of, or of the nature of, a citation.

CITE (sit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CIT'ED**.] 1. Adduce as proof or authority. 2. Refer to specifically; name. 3. *Law.* Summon to appear in court. [L. *cito*; *cileo*, make to go.]

CITHARA (sith'a-rā), *n.* Ancient musical instrument closely resembling the guitar. [Gr. *kithara*.]

CITHERN (sith'ĕrn), **CITTERN** (sit'ĕrn), *n.* Metal-stringed instrument, played with a plectrum. [Gr. *kithara*, cithara.]

CITIZEN (sit'i-zen), *n.* 1. Member of a nation or state, as opposed to an **ALIEN**. 2. One who resides in a city or town; townsman. 3. Civilian. 4. Freeman. [O. Fr. *citain*.]

CITIZENSHIP (sit'i-zen-ship), *n.* State or condition of being a citizen; rights of a citizen.

CITOLE (sit'ōl), *n.* Small dulcimer used in medieval times. [O. Fr.; from L. *cithara*.]

CITRATE (sit'rāt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of citric acid.

CITREOUS (sit're-us), *a.* Citrine.

CITRIC (sit'rik), *a.* Derived from the citron. [L. *citrus*, citron-tree.]

CITRINE (sit'rin), *I. a.* Dark and greenish yellow, like a citron or lemon. *II. n.* 1. Citrine color. 2. *Min.* Rock crystal of this color.

CITRON (sit'run), *n.* 1. Fruit of the citron-tree, resembling a lemon. 2. Candied rind or peel of this fruit, used for cooking and confectionery. 3. Melon-like fruit, used for making preserves. [Fr.; L. *citrus*, citron-tree.]

CITTERN (sit'ĕrn), *n.* Same as **CITHERN**.

CITY (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* **CIT'IES**.]

1. Any town incorporated and governed by a mayor and common council or board of aldermen; municipality. 2. Any large important town; in England, a town which is or has been the seat of a bishop. 3. Collective body of citizens of a city. [Fr.

citē, city; from L. *civitas*, state; from *civis*, citizen.]

CIVET (siv'et), *n.* 1.

Resinous substance having a musk-like odor, obtained from several animals of the genus *Viverra*, especially the civet, or civet-cat. 2. Civet-cat, a carnivorous animal of Africa, about the size of a fox. [Fr. *civette*; from Ar. *zabad*, civet.]



Civet-cat (*Viverra civetta*).

CIVIC (siv'ik), *a.* Relating to civil affairs or honors. [L. *civicus*; from *civis*, citizen.]

CIVICS (siv'iks), *n.* Science that treats of citizenship and the relations between citizens and the government.

CIVIL (siv'il), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a community. 2. Civic, as opposed to military. 3. Lay, secular, or temporal, as opposed to ecclesiastical. 4. *Law.* Pertaining to an action in a private suit, as distinguished from a criminal trial. 5. *Mil.* Intestine; applied to a war waged between citizens of the same country. 6. *Polit.* Connected with, or pertaining to, the internal or domestic government of a state or nation; not military or naval. 7. Polite; courteous; complaisant.—*Civil death*, loss of all civil and legal but not natural privileges, as by outlawry.—*Civil engineer*, one who plans railways, docks, etc., as opposed to a military engineer, or to a mechanical engineer, who makes machines, etc.—*Civil law*. 1. Common and statute law, excepting the criminal law. 2. Specifically, the Roman law.—*Civil service*, paid service of the nation or state, in so far as it is not military or naval.—*Civil war*, war between citizens of the same country. [L. *civilis*; from *civis*, citizen.]

CIVILIAN (siv'il-yān), *n.* 1. One who is engaged in the pursuits of civil life. 2. Professor of Roman law and general equity.

CIVILITY (siv'il-i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CIVIL'ITIES**.] 1. Politeness; courtesy. 2. Civil or polite act or speech.

CIVILIZABLE (siv'i-lī-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being civilized.

CIVILIZATION (siv-i-lī-zā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being civilized. 2. Act of civilizing.

CIVILIZE (siv'i-lī-z), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CIVILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CIVILIZED** (siv'i-līzd).] Reclaim from barbarism; bring to a condition of civilization.

CIVILIZED (siv'i-līzd), *a.* Enlightened; in or pertaining to a state of civilization.

CIVILIZER (siv'i-lī-zēr), *n.* 1. One who civilizes. 2. That which reclaims from savagery.

CIVILLY (siv'il-i), *adv.* 1. In a courteous and polite manner. 2. *Law.* By way of a civil action, not criminally. 3. In the eye of the law, as *civilly* dead.



Citron.

CIVIL-RIGHTS (siv'il-ritz), *n.* Rights accorded citizens by Articles 13 and 14 of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as well as of other state and local laws.

CIVISM (siv'izm), *n.* 1. State of being well affected towards the government; good citizenship. 2. Civil rule as opposed to military.

CIVITA VECCHIA (chē'vē-tā vek'ki-ä). Sea-port, Italy, 38 m. N. W. of Rome.

CLABBER (klab'ēr), *n.* Curdled sour milk; bonnyclabber. [Gael. *clabber*, mud.]

CLABBER (klab'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLAB'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLABBERED** (klab'ērd).] Become thick or coagulated, as soured milk.

CLACK (klak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLACKED** (clakt).] I. *vt.* Cause to emit a sudden sharp noise; clack; cluck; knock together; clap. 2. Rattle. 3. Babble. II. *vi.* 1. Make a sudden sharp noise; clack; clap; clatter; cluck. 2. Chatter; cackle. [Imitative.]

CLACK (klak), *n.* 1. Sharp sudden sound. 2. Device for producing such sound. 3. Chatter.—*Clack valve*, valve having a flap or a hinge which lifts up to let the fluid pass, but prevents it from returning by falling back over the aperture.



Clack Valve.

CLACKER (klak'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clacks; clapper; rattle. 2. Claqueur.

CLAD (klad), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **CLOTHE**.

CLAGGY (klag'ī), *a.* Sticky; slimy; muddy; adhesive; gummy.

CLAIM (klām), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLAIM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAIMED** (klāmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Demand on the ground of right; assert a claim to. 2. Assert; hold; maintain; contend. II. *vi.* Be justly entitled to something; make a claim; derive title. [O. Fr. *claimer*; from L. *clamo*, cry out.]

CLAIM (klām), *n.* 1. Demand for something supposed due. 2. Right or ground for demanding. 3. Thing claimed. 4. Assertion of a fact; contention. 5. Land located for mining or entered for settlement.

CLAIMABLE (klām'a-bl), *a.* That can be claimed. **CLAIMANT** (klām'ant), *n.* One who makes a claim.

CLAIRVOYANCE (klār-voi'ans), *n.* Power of discerning things not present to the senses; hypnotic visions; second sight. [Fr. *clair*, clear, and *voir*, see.]

CLAIRVOYANT (klār-voi'ant), I. *n.* One having the power of clairvoyance, or who professes to have such power. II. *a.* 1. Having the power of clairvoyance. 2. Pertaining to clairvoyance.

CLAM (klam), *n.* 1. Common name for several species of bivalve shell-fish, the best known being the *Mya arenarea*, or soft clam, used for food. 2. Vise or clamp. [A. S., fetter.]

CLAM (klam), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLAM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAMMED** (klamd).] 1. Smear. 2. Clog. [A. S. *clffman*, anoint.]

CLAMANT (klam'ant), *a.* Calling aloud or earnestly. [L. *clamo*, cry out.]

CLAMBAKE (klam'bāk), *n.* Open-air barbecue at the seaside at which clams baked on heated stones form the principal dish.

CLAMBER (klam'bēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLAM'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAMBERED** (klam'bērd).] 1. Climb with difficulty, grasping with the hands and feet. 2. Grow up by clinging. [Dan. *klamre*, grasp.]

CLAMMILY (klam'i-li), *adv.* In a clammy manner.

CLAMMINESS (klam'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being clammy.

CLAMMY (klam'i), *a.* 1. Cold and moist, as a clammy hand. 2. Sticky; viscous; glutinous. [A. S. *clām*, clay.]

CLAMOR (klam'ūr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLAM'ORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAMORED** (klam'ūrd).] 1. Cry aloud in demand. 2. Make a loud continuous outcry; vociferate. [L., from *clamo*, cry out.]

CLAMOR (klam'ūr), *n.* 1. Loud continuous outcry. 2. Any loud and continuous noise; uproar. 3. Continuous and emphatic expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

CLAMOROUS (klam'ūr-us), *a.* Vociferous; noisy; full of clamor.

CLAMOROUSLY (klam'ūr-us-li), *adv.* In a clamorous manner.

CLAMOROUSNESS (klam'ūr-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being clamorous.

CLAMP (klamp), *n.* 1. Piece of timber, iron, etc., used to fasten together or strengthen any framework. 2. Clasp instrument, used by joiners for holding pieces of wood together. 3. Device for gripping the lamp rod of an arc lamp. [Dut. *klamp*, cleat.]

CLAMP (klamp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAMPED** (klampt).] Bind with, or as with, a clamp or clamps.

CLAMP (klamp), *n.* Heavy tread. [From the sound.]

CLAMP (klamp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLAMPED** (klampt).] Tread heavily; tramp.

CLAN (klan), *n.* 1. Tribe or collection of families united under a chieftain, usually having the same surname, and supposed to be descended from a common ancestor. 2. Clique; sect, or body of persons closely united. [Gael. *clann*, offspring.]

CLAN (klan), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLANNED** (cland).] Bind or unite together in one body or clan.

CLANDESTINE (klan-des'tin), *a.* Concealed or

hidden; underhand; surreptitious. [L. *clandestinus*; from *clam*, in secret.]

CLANDESTINELY (klan-des'tin-li), *adv.* In a clandestine manner.

CLANDESTINENESS (kian-des'tin-nes), *n.* Quality of being clandestine.

CLANG (kiang), *n.* Sharp, clear, ringing sound. [L. *clango*, clang.]

CLANG (kiang), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLANG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLANGED (kiangd).] I. *vt.* Cause to send forth a clang, or sharp, ringing sound, as by striking together two pieces of metal. II. *vi.* Emit a sharp, ringing sound.

CLANGOR (kiang'gūr), *n.* Repeated cianging. [L., from *clango*, clang.]

CLANGOR (kiang'gūr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CLANG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLANGORED (kiang'gūrd).] Make a clangor.

CLANGOROUS (klang'gūr-us), *a.* Causing a clangor.

CLANK (klangk), *n.* Sharp, metallic sound, less prolonged than a clang, such as made by a chain. [Imitative.]

CLANK (klangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLANKED (klangkt).] I. *vt.* Cause to make a clank, or sharp ringing noise. II. *vi.* Emit a clank.

CLANNISH (kian'ish), *a.* 1. Closely united, like the members of a clan. 2. Narrow in social relations; exclusive. [See CLAN.]

CLANSHIP (kian'ship), *n.* Association of families under a chieftain.

CLANSMAN (kianz'man), *n.* [*pl.* CLANS'MEN.] Members of a clan.

CLAP (klap), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLAPPED (klapt).] I. *vt.* 1. Strike quickly and sharply together, so as to produce an explosive noise. 2. Thrust or drive together suddenly. 3. Put or place suddenly or hastily. 4. Fasten promptly. 5. Applaud by striking the hands together. II. *vi.* 1. Strike the hands together, as in applauding. 2. Fly shut with a bang. [Ice. *klappa*, pat.]

CLAP (klap), *n.* 1. Sharp, explosive noise made by the sudden striking together of two things, as the hands. 2. Burst of sound, as a *clap* of thunder. 3. Siap. 4. Sudden act or motion.

CLAPBOARD (kiab'bōrd or clap'bōrd), *n.* 1. Thin board used for covering the outside of wooden houses. 2. In England, a stave for a cask.

CLAPPER (kiap'ēr), *n.* One who or that which claps; tongue of a bell; clack valve; clacker, etc.

CLAPPER-CLAW (klap'ēr-kiā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLAP'PER-CLAWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLAPPER-CLAWED (kiap'ēr-klād).] Claw and scratch.

CLAPTRAP (kiap'trap), *n.* 1. Trick to gain applause. 2. Originally, a device used for applause or clapping in theaters.

CLIQUE (klak), *n.* Body of claqueurs. [Fr. *claqueur*, clap.]

CLIQUEUR (kiā-kūr'), *n.* One hired to applaud in a theater. [Fr.]

CLARABELLA (kiar-a-bel'a), *n.* Music. Organ-stop of a sweet flute-like tone. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *bellus*, pretty.]

CLARENCE (kiar'ens), *n.* Closed four-wheeled carriage seating four persons with single seat for driver. [Named after William IV of England when Duke of *Clarence*.]

CLARENDON (kiar'en-dun), *n.* Print. Style of type having a heavy face.

☞ This line is printed in Clarendon.

CLARE-OBSCURE (kiār-ob-skūr'), *n.* Same as **CHIAROSCURO**.

CLARET (klar'et), *n.* 1. Clear red wine. 2. Deep-red color. [L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARIFICATION (kiar'i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of clarifying.

CLARIFIER (klar'i-fi-ēr), *n.* That which clarifies.

CLARIFY (klar'i-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLARIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLARIFIED (klar'i-fid).] I. *vt.* Make clear or pure. II. *vi.* Become clear. [L. *clarus*, clear, and *facio*, make.]

CLARINET (kiar'i-net), **CLARINET** (klar'i-o-net), *n.* Wind-instrument of the reed kind, with a trumpet-formed mouth, and played by means of finger-holes and keys. [Fr. *clarinette*.]



Clarinet.

CLARION (kiar'i-un), *n.* 1. Kind of trumpet whose note is clear and shrill. 2. Sound of a trumpet, or sound resembling that of a trumpet. [Fr. *clairon*, from *clair*; from L. *clarus*, clear.]

CLARO-OBSCURO (kiā-rō-ob-skō'rō), *n.* Same as **CHIAROSCURO**.

CLARY (kiā'ri), *n.* Plant of the sage family, bearing whorls of pale-blue flowers. [Fr. *sclarrée*.]

CLASH (klash), *n.* 1. Noisy collision of two bodies. 2. Opposition or contradiction as between diverging views or different interests. [Imitative.]

CLASH (klash), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLASHED (clasht).] I. *vt.* Strike as in a collision. II. *vi.* 1. Dash noisily together. 2. Meet in opposition. 3. Act in a contrary direction. 4. Disagree.

CLASP (klāsp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLASP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLASPED (klāsp).] 1. Fasten with a clasp. 2. Enclose and hold in the hand or arms. [From the root of A. S. *clyppan*, embrace.]

CLASP (klāsp), *n.* 1. Hook for fastening. 2. Close embrace; hug; grasp.

CLASPER (klāsp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which clasps.

CLASP-KNIFE (klāsp'nif), *n.* Knife, the blade of which folds or shuts into the handle.

CLASS (klās), *n.* 1. Rank or order of persons or things. 2. High rank or social standing. 3. Number of students who are taught together. 4. Scientific division, specially that subordinate to a kingdom, and including orders under it. 5. Loosely, variety, kind or description. [L. *classis*, division of the Roman people as called together; from Gr. *kaleō*, call.]

CLASS (klās), *vt.* [pr.p. **CLASS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLASS'ED** (klāst).] 1. Form into a class or classes. 2. Arrange methodically. 3. Assign a certain standing or position to.

CLASSIBLE (klās'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being classed.

CLASSIC (klās'ik), *I. a.* 1. Of the highest rank in literature or art. 2. Of or pertaining to ancient Greek and Latin authors of the first rank. 3. Versed in the classics. *II. n.* 1. Author of the first rank. 2. Originally, Greek or Roman writer of the first class. 3. Book written by a classic, especially of Greece or Rome. 4. Any standard literary work. 5. One versed in the classics. [L. *classicus*, citizen of the first class.]

CLASSICAL (klās'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the literature of the ancient Greeks and Romans; classic. 2. According to or founded on the classic authors. 3. Of standard and acknowledged authority.

CLASSICALITY (klās-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being classical.

CLASSICALLY (klās'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a classical manner.

CLASSICALNESS (klās'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Classicality.

CLASSICISM (klās'i-sizm), *n.* Classical idiom.

CLASSICIST (klās'i-slst), *n.* One devoted to the Greek and Latin classics, or favoring their being retained in education.

CLASSIFIABLE (klās'i-fi-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being classified.

CLASSIFIC (klās-sif'ik), *a.* Denoting classes.

CLASSIFICATION (klās-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into classes. 2. Distribution into classes.

CLASSIFICATORY (klās-sif'ik-ə-tō-ri), *a.* Of or relating to classification; classifying.

CLASSIFIER (klās'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who classifies.

CLASSIFY (klās'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **CLASS'IFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLASSIFIED** (klās'i-fid).] Make or form into classes; arrange; class.

CLASSMATE (klās'māt), *n.* Member of the same class with one at school or college; fellow-student.

CLASTIC (klas'tik), *a.* 1. Breaking into fragments. 2. Fragmental. [Gr. *klastos*; from *kleō*, break.]

CLATTER (klat'ēr), *n.* 1. Repeated rattling noise. 2. Repetition of abrupt, sharp sounds. 3. Noisy talk. [Imitative.]

CLATTER (klat'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. **CLAT'TERING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLATTERED** (klat'ērd).] *I. vt.*

Strike so as to produce a clatter or rattling.

II. vi. Make a clatter.

CLAUSE (klawz), *n.* 1. *Gram.* Sentence which is joined with other sentences to make a larger sentence; so much of a complex or compound sentence as contains a subject and predicate, and can be construed together. 2. Article or paragraph; distinct part of a contract, will, agreement, charter, commission, or other writing. [L. *clausus*; from *claudo*, close.]

CLAUSTRAL (klas'tral), *a.* 1. Cloistral; secluded. 2. Pertaining to a claustrum.


CLAUSTRUM (klas'trum), *n.* [pl. **CLAUS'TRA**.] *Anat.* Thin layer of gray matter in the substance of the hemispheres of the brain. [L.]

CLAVATE (klāv'vāt), **KLAVATED** (klāv'vā-ted), *a.* Club-shaped. [L. *clava*, club.]

CLAVECIN (klav'e-sin), *n.* Harpsichord. [Fr.; from L. *clavis*, key.]

CLAVIATURE (klav'i-ā-tūr), *n.* Keyboard of any musical instrument of the piano order.

CLAVICHORD (klav'i-kārd), *n.* Obsolete musical instrument, of the same form as the harpsichord and spinet. [L. *clavis*, key, and *chorda*, string.]

CLAVICLE (klav'i-kl), *n.* 1.  Collar-bone of man. 2. Merry-thought of birds; wish-bone. [L. *clavicula*, dim. of *clavis*, key.]

CLAVICULAR (kla-vik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to a clavicle.

CLAVIER (klā'vl-ēr), *n.* 1. Keyboard of a musical instrument. 2. Keyboard instrument, especially the piano. [Fr.; from L. *clavis*, key.]

CLAVIS (klā'vis), *n.* [pl. **CLAVES** (klā'yēz).] Key; hence a clue or aid for solving problems, interpreting a cipher, etc. [L.]

CLAW (kla), *n.* 1. Hooked nail of a beast or bird. 2. Whole foot of an animal with hooked nails. 3. Pincers of a crab, lobster, etc. 4. Instrument shaped like a claw. 5. Act or effect of clawing. [A. S. *clawu*.]

CLAW (kla), *v.* [pr.p. **CLAW'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLAWED** (klađ).] *I. vt.* 1. Scratch or tear, as with the claws or nails. 2. Grasp or seize. 3. Haul over; handle.

CLAWED (klađ), *a.* Having claws.

CLAW-HAMMER (kla'ham-ēr), *n.* Hammer with one part of the head divided into two claws, with which to extract nails.

CLAY (klā), *n.* 1. Tenacious ductile earth. 2. Earth in general; hence, the human body. [A. S. *clæg*.]

CLAYEY (klā'i), *a.* 1. Made of clay. 2. Of the nature of clay. 3. Abounding with clay. 4. Covered with clay.

CLAYISH (klā'ish), *a.* Of the nature of clay.

CLAYMORE (klā'mōr), *n.* Large sword formerly used by the Scottish Highlanders. [Gael. *claid-heamh*, sword, and *mor*, great.]

CLAYSHALE (klā'shāl), *n.* Clay alternated with disintegrated rock and shale.

CLAYSTONE (klā'stōn), *n.* One of the concretionary nodules in alluvial deposits.

CLEAN (kiēn), *a.* 1. Free from dirt, stain, or whatever defiles. 2. Free from any injurious admixture; pure; undefiled. 3. Free from anything likely to contaminate. 4. Free from any moral stain or pollution; pure; guiltless. 5. Free from bungling or mismanagement. 6. Well-proportioned; shapely. 7. *Print.* Free from corrections or alterations, as a *clean* proof. 8. *Mosaic Law.* Free from any ceremonial defilement. [A. S. *clæne*, pure.]

CLEAN (kiēn), *adv.* 1. Entirely; quite. 2. Cleverly; adroitly; dexterously. 3. Cleanly.

CLEAN (kiēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLEAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLEANED** (kiēnd).] Make clean; free from dirt or impurities.

CLEAN-CUT (kiēn'kut), *a.* Well-defined; precise; exact; clear-cut.

CLEANER (kiēn'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cleans.

CLEAN-HANDED (kiēn'hand-ed), *a.* Absolved from all blame in a matter.

CLEANLY (kiēn'li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEAN-LIMBED (kiēn'limd), *a.* Having well-proportioned limbs.

CLEANLINESS (kiēn'li-nes), *n.* State or habit of being cleanly.

CLEANLY (kiēn'li), *a.* [*comp.* **CLEAN'LIER**; *superl.* **CLEAN'LIEST**.] 1. Clean in habits or person; neat; tidy. 2. Free from dirt or filth; clean. 3. Free from moral pollution; pure.

CLEANLY (kiēn'li), *adv.* In a cleanly manner.

CLEANNES (kiēn'nes), *n.* State or quality of being clean; neatness; purity.

CLEANSABLE (klenz'a-bl), *a.* That may be cleansed.

CLEANSE (klenz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLEANS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLEANS**ED (klenzd).] Make clean or pure; clean; purify; purge. [A. S. *clæsan*; from *clæne*, pure.]

CLEANSER (klenz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cleanses. 2. *Med.* Purging medicine; purgative.

CLEAR (klēr), *a.* [*comp.* **CLEAR'ER**; *superl.* **CLEAR'EST**.] 1. Free from opaqueness or cloudiness; transparent; translucent; pellucid. 2. Bright; serene; unclouded. 3. Luminous; radiant; shining. 4. Plain; distinct; easily discernible; easily and distinctly audible. 5. Manifest; apparent; evident. 6. Free from hindrance or obstruction; unimpeded. 7. Free from blemish, defect, drawback, or diminution. 8. Free from blame, guilt, or punishment. 9. Free from debt. 10. Free from uncertainty or indistinctness. [Fr. *clair*; from L. *clarus*, clear.]

SYN. Pure; bright; transparent; free; disencumbered; absolved; acquitted; plain; obvious; lucid. **ANT.** Thick; muddy; foul; encumbered; condemned; convicted; turbid; dubious; unintelligible.

CLEAR (klēr), *adv.* 1. Completely; wholly; quite. 2. Clearly; plainly.

CLEAR (klēr), *n.* *Arch.* and *Carp.* Distance between any two bodies where no object intervenes, or between their nearest surfaces.

CLEAR (klēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLEARED** (klērd).] **I. vt.** 1. Make clear, transparent, translucent, pellucid, or limpid; clarify. 2. Make bright and fair; brighten. 3. Remove, or take away from, that which encumbers, obstructs, or impedes. 4. Make plain or clear; elucidate. 5. Liberate or disengage. 6. Exonerate; acquit. 7. Pass or leap over without touching. **II. vi.** 1. Become fair, bright, fine, serene. 2. Become clarified or pellucid. 3. Become free from impurities, encumbrances, hindrances, obstructions, impediments, distress, entanglements or embarrassments.

SYN. Cleanse; elucidate; disencumber; extricate; vindicate. **ANT.** Befoul; contaminate; pollute; encumber; implicate.

CLEARANCE (klēr'ans), *n.* 1. Act of clearing away or removing anything. 2. Act of clearing a ship. 3. Certificate that a ship has been cleared, and has permission to sail. 4. Clear or net profit. 5. *Elec.* Gap space between the surface of a rotating armature and the opposed polar surface of the field magnets of a dynamo or motor.

CLEARER (klēr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which clears or brightens.

CLEAR-EYED (klēr'id), *a.* Discerning; possessed of a penetrating intelligence.

CLEAR-HEADED (klēr'hed-ed), *a.* Intelligent; sagacious; acute.

CLEARING (klēr'ing), *n.* 1. Act of making clear. 2. Tract of land cleared of woods, etc. 3. Method by which bankers exchange checks and drafts, and arrange the differences, as at a clearing-house. 4. [*pl.*] Gross amount of checks and drafts cleared. 5. *Telephony.* Operation of disconnecting subscribers who have been in connection, and restoring the lines to their normal conditions.

CLEARING-HOUSE (klēr'ing-hows), *n.* Place where each bank member of an association of banks sends all exchanges against every other member, pays all resultant debt balances, and receives all credit balances.

CLEARLY (klēr'li), *adv.* In a clear manner.

CLEARNESS (klēr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being clear.

CLEARSTARCH (klēr'stärch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLEAR'STARCHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLEAR'STARCH**ED (klēr'stärcht).] Stiffen with clear starch, as linen.

CLEARSTORY, CLERESTORY (klēr'stō-ri), *n.* *Arch.* Upper vertical divisions of the nave, choir, and transepts of a church.

CLEAT (kiēt), *n.* 1. Piece of wood nailed across anything to keep it in its place or give it an additional strength. 2. *Naut.* Piece of wood

- or iron fastened on parts of a ship, and having recesses or holes for fastening ropes. 3. Thin metallic plate. [Etym. doubtful.]
- CLEAT** (klēt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLEAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLEAT'ED.] Fasten or strengthen with a cleat.
- CLEAVABLE** (klēv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being cleft.
- CLEAVAGE** (klēv'aj), *n.* 1. Act of cleaving or state of being cleft. 2. Condition of rocks in which they split easily into thin plates.
- CLEAVE** (klēv), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLEAV'ING; *p.t.* CLEFT (kleft) or CLOVE (klōv); *p.p.* CLOVEN (klō'vn), CLEFT (kleft), or CLEAVED (klēvd).] I. *vt.* 1. Split asunder with violence; divide forcibly. 2. Part or divide naturally; open. 3. Force one's way through. II. *vi.* Part; sunder; crack open; split. [A. S. *cleōfan*.]
- CLEAVE** (klēv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLEAVED (klēvd).] 1. Stick or adhere. 2. Be attached closely in love or friendship. [A. S. *clifan*.]
- CLEAVER** (klēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who cleaves. 2. That which cleaves, specifically a butcher's chopper.
- CLEDONISM** (klē'do-nizm), *n.* Abstinence from use of improper expressions. [Gr. *kledon*, omen.]
- CLEF** (klef), *n.* *Music.* Character placed at the beginning of a staff to determine the pitch, either treble or bass. [Fr., from L. *clavis*, key.]
- CLEFT** (kleft), *v.* Past tense and past participle of CLEAVE.
- CLEFT** (kleft), *n.* 1. Opening made by cleaving or splitting. 2. Crack; fissure; chink; crevice; rift.
- CLEMATIS** (klem'a-tis), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of creeping plants of the crowfoot family. 2. [c-] Plant of this genus, or its flower. [Gr. *klēmatis*; from *klēma*, twig.]
- CLEMENCY** (klem'en-si), *n.* 1. Flower of Clematis (*Clematis Virginiana*). Mildness of temper and disposition; lenity; mercy. 2. Mildness, as of climate. [L. *clementia*; from *clemens*, mild.]
- CLEMENT** (klem'ent), *a.* Mild; gentle; forgiving; compassionate.
- CLENCH** (klench), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLENCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLENCHED (klenenht).] 1. Close or set firmly, as the fist or teeth. 2. Clench.
- CLENCH** (klench), *n.* Act of clenching.
- CLEPTOMANIA, CLEPTOMANIAC.** Same as KLEPTOMANIA, KLEPTOMANIAC.
- CLERGY** (klēr'ji), *n.* Entire body of the Christian ministry, as opposed to the laity. [Fr. *clergé*; from L.L. *clericus*, priest; Gr. *klerikos*, from *klēros*, lot, then clergy.]
- CLERGYMAN** (klēr'ji-man), *n.* [*pl.* CLER'GYMEN.] One of the clergy; regularly ordained minister.



- CLERIC** (kler'ik), I. *a.* Clerical. II. *n.* Clergyman.
- CLERICAL** (kler'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the clergy. 2. Of or pertaining to a clerk or copyist, as a clerical error.
- CLERICALISM** (kler'ik-al-izm), *n.* Clerical domination.
- CLERISY** (kler'i-sl), *n.* Class of learned men or scholars; literati.
- CLERK** (klērk), *n.* 1. Secretary or record keeper, as the clerk of the Senate, clerk of a court, etc. 2. One employed as a writer, assistant, copyist, account-keeper, or correspondent in an office. 3. Salesman or saleswoman in a shop or store. 4. One who reads the responses in the English Church service. 5. In England, a clergyman or priest. 6. formerly, scholar or man of letters. [A. S. *clerc*, priest; from L.L. *clericus*. See CLERGY.]
- CLERK** (klērk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CLERK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLERKED (klērkt).] Act as clerk, as to clerk in a store or shop.
- CLERKLY** (klērk'li), *a.* 1. Clerical. 2. Educated; scholarly.
- CLEVELAND** (klēv'land), *n.* Chief city of Ohio, on S. shore of Lake Erie.
- CLEVER** (klev'ēr), *a.* [*comp.* CLEVERER; *superl.* CLEVEREST.] 1. Dexterous; expert; skillful. 2. Showing skill and ingenuity. 3. Well-disposed; obliging; good-natured. (Colloq.) [Etym. doubtful.]
- CLEVERLY** (klev'ēr-li), *adv.* In a clever manner.
- CLEVERNESS** (klev'ēr-nes), *n.* Quality of being clever.
- CLEVIS** (klev'is), *n.* Shackle and bolt V-shaped, with pin attached to tongue of plow, harrow, etc.
- CLEW, CLUE** (klō), *n.* 1. Ball of thread. 2. Thread that guides through a labyrinth. 3. Anything that solves a mystery. 4. Corner of a sail. 5. One of the small cords by which a hammock is suspended. [A. S. *clīwen*.]
- CLEW** (klō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLEW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLEWED (klōd).] 1. Coll up in a clw or ball. 2. *Naut.* Truss or tie up, as sails to the yards.
- CLICK** (klik), *n.* 1. Sharp clack, or snapping sound. 2. Anything that makes such a sound, as a detent or pawl, latch, etc. [Imitative.]
- CLICK** (klik), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLICKED (klik).] I. *vt.* Cause to make a click, or sharp, snapping sound. II. *vi.* Make a sharp, snapping sound.
- CLICK-CLACK** (klik'klak), *n.* Continuous clicking noise.
- CLIENT** (kli'ent), *n.* 1. One who employs or retains a lawyer. 2. Among the Romans, person under the patronage of another called a patron. [L. *cliens*, for *cliens*, one who hears or listens (to advice); from *cluo*, hear.]
- CLIENTAGE** (kli'ent-āj), *n.* 1. Whole number of one's clients. 2. Client's relation to the patron.
- CLIENTELE** (kli'en-tēl'), *n.* 1. Clientage. 2.

Whole number of persons patronizing a merchant, shopkeeper, etc.; following. [Fr.]

CLIFF (klɪf), *n.* 1. High precipitous rock. 2. Perpendicular or very steep side of a mountain. [A. S. *clif*.]

CLIFFY (klɪf'i), *a.* 1. Having cliffs. 2. Like a cliff; precipitous.

CLIMACTERIC (kli-mak'tēr-ik), *I. n.* Critical period in human life.—*Grand climacteric*, sixty-third year. *II. a.* Climacterical. [Gr. *klimaktēr*; from *klimax*, ladder.]

CLIMACTERICAL (kli-mak-ter'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a climacteric, or to a critical time or period; critical.

CLIMATE (klɪ'māt), *n.* 1. Condition of a locality with regard to temperature, moisture, etc. 2. Originally, zone of the earth's surface. [Gr. *klima*, *klimatos*, slope; from *klinō*, bend.]

CLIMATIC (klɪ-mat'ik), **CLIMATICAL** (klɪ-mat'ik-əl), *a.* Relating to climate.

CLIMATIZE (klɪ'ma-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLIMATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLIMATIZED** (klɪ'ma-tizd).] Inure to a climate.

CLIMATOGRAPHY (kli-ma-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Description of climates. [**CLIMATE** and **-GRAPHY**.]

CLIMATOLOGY (kli-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* Science of climates, or an investigation of the causes of climatic phenomena. [**CLIMATE** and **-OLOGY**.]

CLIMAX (klɪ'maks), *n.* 1. Culmination; acme; zenith. 2. *Rhet.* Arrangement of terms so as to rise in force and dignity to the last. [Gr. *klimax*, ladder; from *klinō*, bend, incline, or slope.]

CLIMB (klɪm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLIMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLIMBED** (klɪmd).] *I. vt.* 1. Ascend by means of the hands and feet; clamber up. 2. *Bot.* Ascend by means of tendrils, or by twining, etc. *II. vi.* 1. Ascend or rise to a higher point, especially by use of the hands and feet; mount. 2. *Aviation.* Rise by means of the elevator or control. [A. S. *climban*.]

CLIMB (klɪm), *n.* 1. Act of climbing. 2. Place climbed.

CLIMBER (klɪm'ēr), *n.* One who or that which climbs.

CLIME (klɪm), *n.* Climate; region; country. (Chiefly poetical.) [L. *clima*, climate.]

CLINANTHIUM (kli-nan'thi-um), *n.* [*pl.* **CLINANTHIA**.] *Bot.* Receptacle in a composite plant. [Gr. *klinē*, bed, and *anthos*, flower.]

CLINCH (klɪneh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLINCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLINCHED** (klɪneht).] *I. vt.* 1. Make fast or secure, as a nail, rivet, etc., by bending the point that has been driven through anything; rivet. 2. Grasp tightly. 3. Set firmly together, as the teeth or fingers; clench. 4. Settle or confirm; make conclusive, as an argument or a bargain. *II. vi.* Grapple; take close hold of another or of one another in a struggle. [Causal form of **CLINK**; Dut. and Ger. *klinken*, rivet a bolt.]

CLINCH (klɪneh), *n.* 1. Act or process of clinching. 2. That which clinches; grip; holdfast. 3. Grapple.

CLINCHER (klinɛh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who clinches or rivets. 2. Clinch; eramp; holdfast. 3. Tool for clinching nails. 4. Decisive reply or argument.

CLING (klɪŋ), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CLING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLUNG**.] 1. Adhere or stick close by grasping, winding round, etc. 2. Adhere in interest or affection. 3. Be reluctant to let go or give up. [A. S. *clingan*, shrivel up.]

CLING (klɪŋ), *n.* Clingstone peach.

CLINGSTONE (klɪŋ'stōn), *I. a.* Having the pulp adhering firmly to the stone, as some peaches; opposed to **FREESTONE**. *II. n.* Clingstone peach. Called also *cling*.

CLINIC (klin'ik), *n.* Instruction in medicine or surgery practically at the bedside of the patient; clinical lectures. [Gr. *klinkos*; from *klinē*, bed; *klinō*, recline.]

CLINICAL (klin'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a clinic, or lecture given at the bedside or in the presence of patients.

CLINIQUE (kli-nēk'), *n.* *Med. and Surg.* Pre-lection at the bedside; clinic. [Fr.]

CLINK (klɪŋk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLINKED** (klɪŋkt).] *I. vt.* Cause to make a slight, short, sharp, ringing sound, as by lightly striking two glasses or coins together. *II. vi.* Give out such a sound. [Imitative.]

CLINK (klɪŋk), *n.* Slight, short, sharp, ringing sound, as of glasses or coins lightly struck together.

CLINKER (klɪŋk'ēr), *n.* 1. Scale of oxide formed in forging iron. 2. Vitreous cinder or slag formed in furnaces. 3. Vitrified brick or mass of bricks. 4. Scoria. 5. Kind of hard-baked brick or tile. [Dut. *klinker*; from *klinken*, clink.]

CLINKER-BUILT (klɪŋk'ēr-bɪlt), *a. Naut.* Built with planks or metal plates which overlap each other below, like slates on the roof of a house.

CLIO (klɪ'ō), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Muse of history and epic poetry. 2. *Zool.* Genus of shell-less mollusks, swarming in northern and southern seas, one species of which constitutes a principal part of the food of whales. [Gr. *kleos*, glory.]

CLIP (klɪp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLIPPED** (klɪpt).] *I. vt.* 1. Cut off or trim with shears, scissors, or clippers. 2. Cut short; curtail, as to *clip* words. 3. Debase, as coin, by cutting off the edges. *II. vi.* Move swiftly. [Ice. *klippa*, cut.]

CLIP (klɪp), *n.* 1. Act of clipping. 2. That which is clipped off; shearing. 3. Swift stroke. 4. [*pl.*] Shears.

CLIP (klɪp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CLIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLIPPED** (klɪpt).] Clasp in an embrace; hold tightly or firmly; clutch; grip. [A. S. *clyppan*, clasp.]

CLIP (klip), *n.* That which clasps, grips, or holds fast, especially a clasp for holding together letters, papers, etc.

CLIPPER (klip'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which clips. 2. Fast-sailing vessel.

CLIPPERS (klip'ērz), *n.pl.* Barber's implement for clipping the hair very short.



Clip.

CLIPPING (klip'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting off or trimming as with shears or clippers. 2. Part or piece clipped off or out, as a newspaper clipping.

CLIQUE (klēk), *n.* Number of persons in union for a purpose, usually sinister; faction; coterie; set; gang. [Fr.]

CLIQUEISH (klēk'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a clique.

CLOACINA (klō-ā-sī'nā), *n.* Greek Myth. Goddess of the sewers.

CLOAK (kiōk), *n.* 1. Loose outer garment. 2. Disguise, blind, or cover. 3. Anything used to conceal one's thoughts or plans; pretext. [L. *L. cloca*, bell, hence bell-shaped cape.]

CLOAK (kiōk), *vt.* [pr.p. **CLOAK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLOAKED** (kiōkt).] Clothe with a cloak; cover; disguise; conceal.

CLOAKING (klōk'ing), *n.* Material for cloaks.

CLOAK-ROOM (klōk'rōm), *n.* Room set apart for the temporary keeping of cloaks, hats, etc., as at theaters, railway stations, or other places of public resort.

CLOCK (klok), *n.* Timepiece differing from a watch in not being adapted to be carried on the person, the time being indicated by the position of its hands upon the dial-plate, or by the striking of a hammer on a bell. [L.L. *cloca*, bell.]

CLOCK (klok), *n.* Ornament embroidered on the side, or about the ankle, of a stocking. [Probably L. *L. cloca*, bell, from it being originally bell-shaped.]

CLOCK-BIRD (klok'bērd), *n.* Great brown kingfisher of Australia, so called from the regularity of its laugh-like cry at daybreak and nightfall; also called *settler's clock* and *laughing jackass*.

Clock-bird (*Dacelo gigas*).

CLOCKED (klokt), *a.* Ornamented with clocks, as a stocking.

CLOCKWORK (klok'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Machinery of a clock. 2. Any mechanism that is steady and regular like a clock.

CLOD (kiod), *n.* 1. Lump of earth or turf. 2. Ground or turf. 3. Body of man, as formed of earth. 4. Stupid fellow; dolt. 5. Part of neck-piece of beef nearest the shoulder. [Dan. *klode*, bail.]

CLOD (kiod), *v.* [pr.p. **CLOD'DING**; p.t. and p.p.

CLOD'DED.] I. *vt.* Pelt with clods. II. *vi.* Form into clods or lumps.

CLODDINESS (kiod'i-nes), *n.* State of being cloddy.

CLODDY (kiod'i), *a.* 1. Full of clods or lumps. 2. Earthly; gross.

CLODHOPPER (kiod'hop-ēr), *n.* 1. Awkward rustic; clown; dolt; lout. 2. Coarse, heavy boot.

CLOG (klog), *n.* 1. Obstruction or impediment. 2. Shoe with a wooden sole. [A. S. *clæg*, clay.]

CLOG (klog), *v.* [pr.p. **CLOG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLOGGED** (klogd).] I. *vt.* 1. Encumber or hamper; hinder or obstruct the motion of; impede. 2. Choke up so as to hinder free passage.

II. *vi.* 1. Be hindered or retarded. 2. Be choked up. 3. Become clotted or lumpy.

CLOG-DANCE (klog'dāns), *n.* Dance performed with clogs, the clatter keeping time to the music.

CLOGGINESS (klog'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being cloggy or elugged.

CLOGGY (kiog'i), *a.* Tending to clog; lumpy; sticky.

CLOISONNÉ (kiwā-zō-nā'), *n.* Enamel-work produced in China and Japan, in which the colored parts are separated by metallie partitions. [Fr., from *cloison*, partition.]

CLOISTER (klois'tēr), *n.* 1. Covered arcade forming part of a monastic or collegiate establishment. 2. Place of religious retirement; monastery or nunnery. [O. Fr. *cloistre*; from L. *claustrum*, enclosed place.]

CLOISTER (klois'tēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **CLOIS'TERING**; p.t. and p.p. **CLOISTERED** (klois'têrd).] 1. Confine in, or as in, a cloister. 2. Shut up in seclusion from the world.

CLOISTERER (klois'tēr-ēr), *n.* One living in a cloister; recluse.

CLOISTRAL (klois'tral), *a.* Pertaining to or living in a cloister.

CLOMB (kiōm), *v.* Old past tense of **CLIMB**.

CLONIC (kion'ik), *a.* Pathol. Alternately contracting and relaxing; convulsive. [Gr. *klonos*, agitation.]

CLOSE (kiōs), *a.* [comp. **CLO'SER**; superl. **CLO'SEST.**] 1. Shut fast, so as to have no opening. 2. Compact. 3. Well-guarded. 4. Without ventilation; stifling. 5. Narrow; confined; shut in. 6. Near in place or time. 7. Very nearly equal. 8. Having the quality of secrecy; reserved. 9. Intent; attentive. 10. Strictly adhering to the original. 11. Concise. 12. Intimate. 13. Neighboring. 14. Restricted to a few. 15. Concealed; hidden. 16. Restricted by law, as *close-season* for fishing, hunting, etc. 17. Penurious; stingy. 18. Tight; hard to get, said of money. 19. *Phonet.* Pronounced with a diminished opening of the lips, as a *close* vowel. [Fr. *clos*, shut; from L. *clausus*, p.p. of *claudio*, close.]

CLOSE (kiōs), *n.* 1. Enclosed place. 2. Small

enclosed field. 3. Narrow passage of a street. 4. Precinct of a cathedral.

CLOSE (klōs), *adv.* 1. Closely. 2. Nearly. 3. Densely. 4. Secretly. 5. Pressingly. 6. Tightly; securely.

CLOSE (klōz), *n.* 1. Termination; end; conclusion; finale. 2. Meeting. 3. Clinching.

CLOSE (klōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLOS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOSED (klōzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Shut. 2. Draw together and unite the parts of. 3. Stop up, as an opening. 4. Terminate; conclude. 5. *Elec.* Make continuous or complete, as to close a circuit. II. *vi.* 1. Come together; coalesce. 2. Come to a conclusion. 3. Come to terms. 4. Grapple; clineh.

CLOSE-FISTED (klōs'fist-ed), *a.* Penurious; stingy.

CLOSE-GRAINED (klōs'grānd), *a.* With the fibers, etc., close together; compact.

CLOSE-HAULED (klōs'hald), *a.* *Naut.* With the sails set for sailing as near as possible to the wind.

CLOSELY (klōs'li), *adv.* In a close manner.

CLOSENESS (klōs'nes), *n.* State, quality, or condition of being close or closed.

CLOSER (klō'zēr), *n.* One who or that which closes.

CLOSE-SEASON (klōs'sē-zn), *n.* Season of the year when it is against the law to kill or catch certain kinds of game or fish.

CLOSET (kloz'et), *n.* 1. Small private room. 2. Side-room or recess for storage. 3. Water-closet. [O. Fr. *closet*, dlm. of *clos*, shut.]

CLOSET (kloz'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLOS'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOS'ETED.] 1. Shut up or conceal in a closet. 2. Admit or receive into a private room for consultation.

CLOSE-TONGUED (klōs'tungd), *a.* Cautious in speaking; reticent.

CLOSURE (klō'zhər), *n.* 1. Act of closing or shutting. 2. That which closes or incloses. 3. Completion. 4. Conclusion; end; close. 5. Terminating a debate in a legislative body, as in the English House of Commons by the vote of the House. [O. Fr.; from L. *clausura*, a shutting.]

CLOT (klot), *n.* Mass of soft or fluid matter conereted, as blood. [A. S. *clott*, elod of earth.]

CLOT (klot), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make into clots; cause to coagulate. 2. Cover with clots. II. *vi.* Form into clots; coagulate.

CLOTH (klath), *n.* [*pl.* CLOTHS.] 1. Woven fabric for garments, coverings, etc. 2. Piece of such fabric. 3. Clerical profession; clergy. [A. S. *clāth*, cloth.]

CLOTHE (klōth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLO'THING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLAD or CLOTHED (klōthd).] 1. Cover with a garment. 2. Provide with clothes. 3. Invest as with a garment; cover. [A. S. *clāthian*; from *clāth*, cloth.]

CLOTHES (klōthz), *n.pl.* 1. Garments or articles of dress. 2. Coverings for a bed;

bedclothes. [A. S. *clāthes*, *pl.* of *clāth*, cloth.]

SYN. Dress; apparel; attire; array; vesture; garb; raiment; vestments; habit; costume. **ANT.** Nudity; bareness; nakedness; exposure; undress; dishabille.

CLOTHES-HORSE (klōthz'hars), *n.* Frame for hanging clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES-LINE (klōthz'lin), *n.* Rope or wire for hanging clothes on to dry.

CLOTHES-PIN (klōthz'pin), *n.* Forked piece of wood to secure clothes on a clothes-line.

CLOTHES-PRESS (klōthz'pres), *n.* Chest for holding clothes; wardrobe.

CLOTHES-WRINGER (klōthz'rīng-ēr), *n.* Device with rubber rollers for squeezing or wringing the water from clothes as they are taken from the washtub.

CLOTHIER (klōth'yēr), *n.* One who makes or sells cloth or clothing.

CLOTHING (klōth'ing), *n.* 1. Clothes; garments; apparel. 2. Covering of non-conducting material, as on a boiler, steam-pipe, etc.

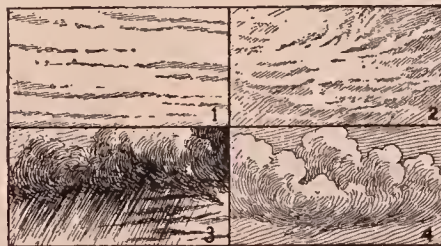
CLOTHO (klō'thō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Youngest of the Fates, supposed to preside over birth; she spins the thread of life.

CLOTTINESS (klot'l-nes), *n.* State or quality of being clotty.

CLOTTY (klot'l), *a.* Full of clots; clotted.

CLÔTURE (klō'tūr or klō-tūr'), *n.* Act or power of closing discussion in a deliberative body; closure. [Fr.]

CLOUD (klowd), *n.* 1. Mass of visible vapor, floating in the atmosphere at some altitude. 2. Volume of dust or smoke resembling a cloud. 3. Anything that obscures like a cloud. 4. Great number or multitude. 5. Anything gloomy, overhanging, or bodeful. 6. Dark spot on a lighter material. 7. Kind of light woolen wrap for the head and shoulders. 8. *Law.* Defect; something that renders a thing imperfect, as a cloud on the title to land. For descriptions of the various forms of atmospheric clouds see **CIRRO-CUMULUS**, **CIRRO-STRATUS**, **CIRRUS**, **CUMULUS**, **NIMBUS**, **STRATUS**. [A. S. *clūd*, round mass; cloud.]



Cloud Formations.

1. Stratus. 2. Cirrus. 3. Nimbus. 4. Cumulus.

CLOUD (klowd), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLOUD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOUD'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Overspread with clouds. 2. Darken; dlm; obscure. 3. Stain with dark spots or streaks. 4. Defame. II. *vi.* Become clouded or darkened.

CLOUDBERRY (klowd'ber-l), *n.* Species of raspberry, the *Rubus chamæmorus*.

CLOUDBURST (klowd'būrst), *n.* Sudden flood of rain over a small area.

CLOUDED (klowd'ed), *a.* 1. Hidden by clouds. 2. Dimmed; darkened; indistinct. 3. Variegated with spots.

CLOUDILY (klowd'i-li), *adv.* In a cloudy manner.

CLOUDLESS (klowd'les), *a.* Uncolored; clear.

CLOUDLET (klowd'let), *n.* Little cloud.

CLOUDSCAPE (klowd'skāp), *n.* Picturesque view of the clouds.

CLOUDY (klowd'i), *a.* 1. Darkened with, or consisting of, clouds. 2. Obscure; vague. 3. Gloomy. 4. Stained with dark spots. 5. Dull; wanting luster or transparency.

CLOUGH (kluf), *n.* Ravine; valley. [Ice. *clofi*, ravine.]

CLOUT (klowt), *n.* 1. Small piece of cloth or leather; patch. 2. Swaddling cloth. 3. Iron plate on an axle-tree, to keep it from wearing. 4. Rude blow with the hand; cuff. [A. S. *clut*; from Wel. *clwt*, patch.]

CLOUT (klowt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLOUT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOUT'ED.] 1. Mend with a patch. 2. Protect with an iron plate.

CLOUT (klowt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLOUT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOUT'ED.] Beat or cuff. (Colloq.)

CLOUT (klowt), **CLOUT-NAIL** (klowt'nāl), *n.* Large-headed nail used for the soles of boots or shoes.

CLOVE (klōv), *v.* Past tense of CLEAVE.

CLOVE (klōv), *n.* Unexpanded flower-bud of the clove-tree, a native of the Moluccas, used as a spice. [L. *clavus*, nail.]

CLOVEN (klō'vn), *a.* Split; parted; divided. [Past participle of CLEAVE, divide.]

CLOVER (klō'vēr), *n.* Bot. Any plant of the genus *Trifolium*; trefoil. [A. S. *clāfre*.]

CLOVER-DODDER (klō'vēr-dod-ēr), *n.* Kind of dodder that infests clover.

CLOWN (klown), *n.* 1. One with coarse or vulgar manners. 2. Professional jester; buffoon. [Etym. doubtful.]

CLOWNISH (klown'ish), *a.* Of or like a clown.

CLOY (kloi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLOY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLOYED (kloid).] 1. Fill to loathing; satiate. 2. Spike, as a cannon. [Fr. *clouer*, nail.]

CLUB (klub), *n.* 1. Heavy tapering stick, knobby or massy at one end, used to strike with; cudgel. 2. Bat used in the game of baseball. 3. Stout stick of various forms, used in games and athletic exercises. 4. Figure

like a trefoil leaf on one of the four suits of cards, the suit being known as *clubs*; card bearing such figure or figures. 5. Anything used as a menace. [Ice. *klubba*, club.]

CLUB (klub), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLUB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLUBBED (klubd).] 1. Beat with a club; cudgel. 2. Use in the manner of a club.

CLUB (klub), *n.* 1. Association or number of persons combined for the promotion of some common object, whether political, social, or otherwise. 2. Place of meeting of a club; club-house. 3. Joint charge or effort. [Ice. and Sw. *klubba*; from same root as CLUMP.]

CLUB (klub), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLUB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLUBBED (klubd).] I. *vt.* Contribute, as means for a common purpose. II. *vi.* 1. Form a club. 2. Pay an equal proportion of a common reckoning or charge.

CLUBBED (klubd), *a.* 1. Like a club. 2. Used like a club.

CLUB-FOOT (klub'fōt), *n.* 1. Short, deformed foot. 2. Person having such deformity.

CLUB-FOOTED (klub'fōt-ed), *a.* Having a club-foot.

CLUBHAUL (klub'hāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CLUB'HAULING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLUBHAULED (klub'hāid).] *Naut.* Tack by dropping the lee anchor and slipping the cable.

CLUBMAN (klub'man), *n.* [*pl.* CLUB'MEN.] Member of a club.

CLUBS (klubz), *n.pl.* One of the four suits of a pack of playing-cards, having a trefoil design printed in black.

CLUCK (kluk), *n.* 1. Call of a hen to her chicks. 2. Any similar sound. [Imitative.]

CLUCK (kluk), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLUCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLUCKED (klukt).] I. *vt.* Call with a cluck. II. *vi.* Make a sound like that of a hen when calling her chickens.

CLUE (klō), *n.* Anything that serves to solve a mystery or lead to a discovery; guide; suggestion; inkling; hint; pointer. [A. S. *clīwen*; see CLEW.]

CLUMBER (klum'bēr), *n.* Small stocky spaniel having a large broad head. [*Clumber*, in England, where first bred.]

CLUMP (klump), *n.* 1. Thick, short, unshaped piece of anything. 2. Cluster of trees or shrubs. 3. Thick outer sole of a boot or shoe. [Dan. *klump*, lump.]

CLUMP (klump), *v.* [*pr.p.* CLUMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CLUMPED (klumpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Place or plant in a clump. 2. Put a thick outer sole on. II. *vi.* Walk heavily.

CLUMSILY (klum'zi-li), *adv.* In a clumsy manner.

CLUMSINESS (klum'zi-nes), *n.* Quality of being clumsy.

CLUMSY (klum'zi), *a.* [*comp.* CLUM'SIER; *superl.* CLUM'SIEST.] 1. Without dexterity or grace; awkward. 2. Constructed without art or finish; ill-made; rough; rude; ungainly; unwieldy. [Cognate with CLUMP.]



Clover-dodder.

CLUNG (klung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **CLING**.

CLUSTER (klus'tēr), *n.* 1. Number of things of the same kind growing in a bunch. 2. Group; collection; aggregation. [A. S. *clyster*.]

CLUSTER (klus'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLUS'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLUSTERED** (klus'tērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Collect into clusters. 2. Cover with clusters. II. *vi.* Grow or gather into clusters.

CLUTCH (kluch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLUTCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLUTCHED** (klucht).] I. *vt.* Grasp and hold tightly. II. *vi.* Close the fingers into the hand as if grasping at something. [A. S. *glæccan*, catch.]

CLUTCH (kluch), *n.* 1. Act of clutching; grasp; grip; seizure. 2. That which clutches; usually in the plural, talons, claws, etc. 3. *Mach.* Projecting tooth, or other device, for connecting shafts with each other, or with wheels, so that they may be disengaged at pleasure.

CLUTCH-BAR (kluch'bär), *n.* Long steel bar with V-shaped clutch at end for extracting spikes.

CLUTTER (klut'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CLUT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CLUTTERED** (klut'ērd).] I. *vt.* Heap together in confusion; litter. II. *vi.* Make a confused noise or bustle; clatter. [Variant of **CLATTER**.]

CLUTTER (klut'ēr), *n.* 1. Confused heap. 2. Bustling noise; clatter.

CLYSTER (kliis'tēr), *n.* *Med.* Enema. [Fr.; from Gr. *klystēr*; from *klyzō*, wash out.]

CLYTEMNESTRA (klit-em-nes'trə), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Wife and murderess of Agamemnon; afterward married Egeysthus, and both were murdered by Orestes.

CO-, *prefix.* Together; with. Variants: **COL-**, **COM-**, **CON-**, **COR-**. [L. *com-*; from *cum*, with.]

CO. (kō). Abbreviation of word "company" following the designation of a partnership or corporation.

COACH (kōch), *n.* 1. Large, close, four-wheeled carriage. 2. Railway passenger-car. 3. Private tutor; professional trainer in athletics, pugilism, etc. [Fr. *coche*; from Hung. *kocsi*; from *Kocs*, a village in Hungary.]

COACH (kōch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COACHED** (kōcht).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry in a coach. 2. Tutor; instruct; train or prepare, as a student for examination or a pugilist for a prize-fight. II. *vi.* 1. Ride or drive in a coach. 2. Act as, or study with, a coach.

COACH-DOG (kōch'dog), *n.* Dalmatian dog, a spotted dog kept chiefly as an attendant on coaches.

COACHER (kōch'ēr), *n.* Instructor in sports, as baseball, football, pugilism, etc.

COACHMAN (kōch'man), *n.* [*pl.* **COACH'MEN**.] Driver of a coach.

COACT (kō-akt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COACT'ED**.] Act together. [**CO-** and **ACT**.]

COACTION (kō-ak'shun), *n.* Action in concert.

COACTIVE (kō-akt'iv), *a.* Acting together.

COACTIVELY (kō-akt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a coactive manner.

COACTIVITY (kō-ak-tiv'i-tl), *n.* Unity of action.

COADJUTANT (kō-ad'jō-tant), *a.* Mutually helping or assisting.

COADJUTOR (kō-ad-jō'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **COADJU'TRESS**.] Helper or assistant; coworker; colleague. [L. *co-*, with, and *adjutor*, helper; from *ad*, to, and *juvo*, help.]

COAGENCY (kō-ā'jen-si), *n.* Joint agency.

COAGENT (kō-ā'jent), *n.* One cooperating with another in any act or work. [**CO-** and **AGENT**.]

COAGITATE (kō-aj'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COAG'I-TATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COAG'ITATED**.] Shake or mix together.

COAGULANT (kō-ag'ū-lant), *n.* Matter or substance to produce coagulation.

COAGULATE (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COAG'U-LATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COAG'ULATED**.] I. *vt.* Change into a curd-like state. II. *vi.* Become curdled or clotted. [L. *coagulo*, curdle; from *co-*, together, and *ago*, drive.]

COAGULATION (kō-ag'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of coagulating. 2. State of being coagulated. 3. That which is coagulated.

COAGULATIVE (kō-ag'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Productive of coagulation; coagulating.

COAGULATOR (kō-ag'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* That which coagulates; coagulant.

COAGULUM (kō-ag'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* **COAG'ULA**.] Coagulated or concremented mass, as clotted blood. [L.]

COAK (kōk), *n.* Wood or metal pin or dowel used to fasten edges of planks or timbers to keep them from warping.

COAL (kōl), *n.* 1. Carbonaceous mineral substance of vegetable origin, black, opaque, dull or shiny, found in the earth, and extensively used for fuel. 2. In England, piece of coal; generally used in the plural. 3. Ember or live coal; coal of fire.—*Brown coal*, lignite.—*Haul over the coals*, reprove for some act. [A. S. *col*.]

COAL (kōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COALED** (kōld).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply with coal. 2. Burn or reduce to charcoal. II. *vi.* Take in coal.

COALESCE (kō-ā-les'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COALES'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COALESCED** (kō-ā-lest').] Grow together or unite into one body; blend; fuse; amalgamate. [L. *coalesco*; from *co-*, together, and *alo*, nourish.]

COALESCENCE (kō-ā-les'ens), *n.* Act or process of coalescing; union.

COALESCENT (kō-ā-les'ent), *a.* Uniting; coalescing.

COAL-FIELD (kōl'fēld), *n.* *Geol.* District containing coal strata.

COAL-GAS (kōl'gas), *n.* Illuminating or fuel gas obtained from coal.

COAL-HEAVER (kōl'hēv-ēr), *n.* One who shovels coal; stoker.

COALITION (kō-ā-llsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of coalescing. 2. Alliance. [L. *L. coalitio*—L. *coalesco*, coalesce.]

COAL-OIL (kōl'oll), *n.* Kerosene; petroleum.

COAL-TAR (kōl'tār), *n.* Black, pitch-like liquid which condenses in the pipes when coal or petroleum is distilled.

COALY (kōl'i), *a.* Of or like coal.

COAMINGS (kōm'lngz), *n.pl.* Naut. Raised borders or edges of the hatches. [Probably from COMB.]

COAPTATION (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* Adaptation of parts to each other. [L. *co-*, together, and *apto*, adapt.]

COARSE (kōrs), *a.* [comp. COARS'ER; superl. COARS'EST.] 1. Large in size or texture. 2. Gross; rough; unrefined. 3. Rude; inelegant; vulgar. [Etym. doubtful.]

SYN. Gritty; impure; immodest; foul; offensive. ANT. Smooth; pure; modest; refined; tidy.

COARSELY (kōrs'll), *adv.* In a coarse manner.

COARSENESS (kōrs'nes), *n.* State or quality of being coarse.

COAST (kōst), *n.* 1. Side or border of land next the sea; sea-shore. 2. Act of coasting. [O. Fr. *coste*; from L. *costa*, rib, side.]

COAST (kōst), *v.* [pr.p. COAST'ING; p.t. and p.p. COAST'ED.] I. *vt.* Sail along the coast of. II. *vi.* 1. Sail along or near a coast. 2. Sail or trade from port to port of the same country. 3. Ride on a sled, toboggan, etc., down a hill or any inclined plane, by force of gravity.

COASTER (kōst'ēr), *n.* 1. One who coasts. 2. Small vessel employed in trading from port to port in the same country. 3. Long, narrow, low sled, for coasting.

COASTING (kōst'lng), *n.* 1. Act or practice of sailing along the coast. 2. Act or practice of riding down hill on a sled, etc.—*Coasting trade*, trade carried on between the ports of the same country.

COAST-LINE (kōst'lin), *n.* Line or boundary of a coast; shore-line.

COASTWARD (kōst'wārd), *adv.* Toward the coast.

COASTWISE (kōst'wīz), *adv.* Along the coast.

COAT (kōt), *vt.* [pr.p. COAT'ING; p.t. and p.p. COAT'ED.] Cover with a coat or layer, as of paint, varnish, tar, etc.

COAT (kōt), *n.* 1. Upper outer garment, with sleeves, worn by men. 2. Natural external covering of an animal, as the hair or wool of a beast. 3. Vesture or habit. 4. Any layer or membranous covering, as a coat of paint, coats of the eye, etc.—*Coat of arms*. Her. Escutcheon or shield of arms; family insignia. —*Coat of mail*. Piece of armor for the upper part of the body, made of metal scales or rings linked one with another. [O. Fr. *cote*; from L.L. *cota*, tunic.]

COATI (kō-ā'tl or kō-ā-tl), *n.* Zool. South American plantigrade carnivorous mammal allied to the raccoons.

COATING (kōt'ing), *n.* 1. Cloth for coats. 2. Covering layer; Integument; coat.

COATSHIRT (kōt'shērt), *n.* Shirt with entire front open so as to be put on and taken off like a coat.

COAX (kōks), *v.* [pr.p. COAX'ING; p.t. and p.p. COAXED (kōkst).] I. *vt.* 1. Persuade by fondling or flattery; wheedle. 2. Humor or soothe. II. *vi.* Cajole; wheedle. [Etym. doubtful.]

COAXER (kōks'ēr), *n.* One who coaxes.

CO-AXIAL (kō-aks'l-əl), *a.* Having the same axis. [Prefix CO- and AXIAL.]

COAXINGLY (kōks'lng-ll), *adv.* In a coaxing manner.

COB (kob), *n.* 1. Spike around which the kernels of maize grow; corn-cob. 2. Lump or ball of anything. 3. Sea-mew, or sea-cob. 4. Male swan. 5. In England, a short-legged strong horse. 6. Spider. [Cognate with COP.]

COBALT (kō'bālt), *n.* Chem. 1. Brittle, reddish-gray metal, usually found combined with arsenic, nickel and other minerals. 2. Cobalt-blue, a blue pigment prepared from alumina and cobalt. [Ger. *kobalt*; from *kobold*, demon.]

COBALTIC (kō'bālt-ik), *a.* Chem. Pertaining to cobalt in its trivalent valence. [COBALT and -IC.]

COBALTOUS (kō'bālt-us), *a.* Chem. Pertaining to cobalt in its lower valence. [COBALT and -OUS.]

COBBLE (kob'l), *v.* [pr.p. COB'BLING; p.t. and p.p. COBBLED (kob'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Patch up or mend coarsely, as boots or shoes. 2. Make clumsily. II. *vi.* Work as a cobbler; mend or patch boots or shoes. [O. Fr. *cobler*; from L. *copulo*, join together.]

COBBLE (kob'l), *n.* Cobblestone.

COBBLER (kob'lēr), *n.* Cobblestone. [Dim. of COB (lump or ball).]

COBBLER (kob'lēr), *n.* One who cobbles or mends shoes.

COBBLER (kob'lēr), *n.* 1. Pie made with whole fruit pared; as, peach-cobbler. 2. Drink made of wine, ice, sugar, lemon, etc., as a sherry-cobbler.

COBBLESTONE (kob'l-stōn), *n.* 1. Stone worn round and smooth by water. 2. Rounded stone used in paving.

CO-BELLIGERENT (kō-bel-lj'ēr-ent), I. *a.* Carrying on war conjointly. II. *n.* Nation carrying on war conjointly with another. [CO- and BELLIGERENT.]

COBLE (kō'bl), *n.* Small flat-bottomed fishing boat. [Wel. *ceubal*.]

COBLENTZ (kō'blents), *n.* Capital of Rhenish Prussia, on Rhine and Moselle.

COBNUT (kob'nut), *n.* Variety of large hazelnut; also the plant bearing it.

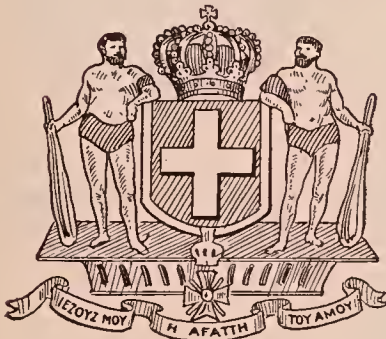
COATS OF ARMS.



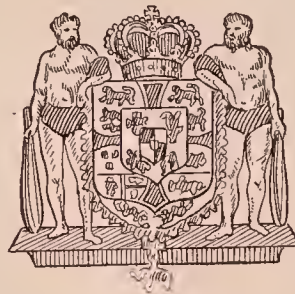
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NETHERLANDS



GREECE



DENMARK



NORWAY



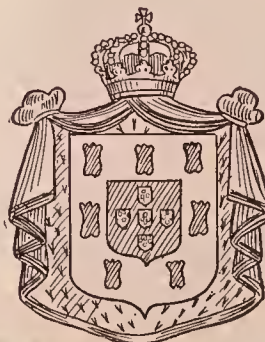
SPAIN



BELGIUM



BRAZIL



(LATE KINGDOM OF) PORTUGAL

COATS OF ARMS.



UNITED STATES



ITALY



AUSTRIA-HUNGARY



BRITAIN



GERMANY



RUSSIA



TURKISH EMPIRE



FRANCE

COBRA (kō'brā), **COBRA-DE-CAPELLO** (kō-brā-dā-kā-pel'ō), *n.* Venomous snake of the East Indies, which dilates the back and sides of the neck so as to resemble a hood. [Pg. lit. "snake of the hood."]

COBWEB (kōb'web), *n.* 1. Spider's web or net. 2. Flimsy snare to entrap the simple or unwary. 4. Weak and flimsy entanglement. [COB (spider), and WEB.]

COBWEBBED (kōb'webd), *a.* 1. Covered with or full of cobwebs. 2. Bot. Resembling a spider's web; arachnoid.

COCA (kō'kā), *n.* Dried leaf of a South American shrub, the *Erythroxylon Coca*, used as a narcotic and stimulant. [Sp.]

COCAINE (kō'kā-in), *n.* Pharm. Alkaloid obtained from coca leaves, used in medicine as a local anæsthetic. Internally administered it is a powerful nerve stimulant, producing, if its use is persisted in, brain anæmia and insanity.

COCAINISM (kō'kā-in-izm), *n.* Pathol. Morbid condition induced by over-use of cocaine.

COCCI (kōk'sī), *n.pl. Biol.* Spherical bacteria; micrococci. [See COCCUS.]

COCCIFEROUS (kōk-sīf'ēr-us), *a.* Berry-bearing. [L. *coccum*, berry, and *fero*, bear.]

COCCULUS (kōk'ū-lus), *n. Bot.* Genus of East Indian climbing plants, the dried berries of one species of which constitute the narcotic drug known as *cocculus indicus*. [L., dim. of *coccum*; Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

COCCUS (kōk'us), *n. [pl. COCCI (kōk'sī).]* Spherical bacterium; micrococcus. Cocci, when found single are termed *monococci*, when growing in pairs *diplococci*, when forming chains *streptococci*, and when appearing in clusters *staphylococci*. [L.; from Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

COCCUS (kōk'us), *n.* Genus of hemipterous insects.

COCCYGEAL (kōk-sij'e-al), *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the coccyx.

COCCYX (kōk'siks), *n. [pl. COCCYGES (kōk'si-jēs).]* Anat. Lower bone of the vertebral column. [Gr. *kokkyx*.]

COCHIN (kō'chln), *n.* Large-sized variety of domestic fowl, with feathered legs, full breast, and small tail. [*Cochin-China*.]

COCHIN-CHINA (kō'chln-chī-nā), *n.* Province French Indo-China. Area 20,000 sq. m.

COCHINEAL (kōch'i-nēl), *n.* 1. Scarlet dye-stuff, consisting of kiln-dried bodies of the female of certain insects found upon cactus plants, chiefly in Mexico and the West Indies. 2. Cochineal insect. [Sp. *cochinilla*.]

COCHLEA (kōk'le-a), *n. Anat.* Spiral cavity of the ear. [L.; from Gr. *kochlias*, snail.]

COCHLEARY (kōk'le-ā-ri), *a.* Spiral; cochleate.



Cobra.

COCHLEATE (kōk'le-āt), *a.* Spiral or twisted, like a snail-shell.

COCK (kōk), *n.* 1. Male of birds, particularly of the domestic fowl. 2. Time of cock-crowing. 3. Champion; leader. 4. Weathercock. 5. Gnomon of a dial. 6. Faucet or stop-cock. 7. Hammer of a firearm. 8. Needle of a balance. 9. Notch in an arrow for the string. 10. Act of turning up or cocking, as a hat-brim. 11. The turn given. [A. S. *coc*.]

COCK (kōk), *vt. [pr.p. COCK'ING; p.t. and p.p. COCKED (kōkt).]* 1. Turn or tilt up or to one side. 2. Draw back the hammer of, as a gun or pistol.—*Cocked hat*, hat with the brim turned up on three sides.

COCK (kōk), *n.* Small conical pile of hay, straw, etc. [Sw. *koka*, lump.]

COCK (kōk), *vt. [pr.p. COCK'ING; p.t. and p.p. COCKED (kōkt).]* Arrange in cocks or piles, as hay.

COCK (kōk), *n.* Small boat, usually called a *cockboat*. [Fr. *coque*; from L. *concha*; Gr. *konchē*, shell.]

COCKADE (kōk-ād'), *n.* Knot of ribbon or something similar worn on the hat as a badge. [Fr. *cocarde*; from *coq*, cock (from its likeness to the comb of a cock).]

COCKATOO (kōk-a-tō'), *n.* Parrot having a large head, ornamented with a folding or procumbent crest. [Malay. *kākātūa*, imitative of its cry.]

COCKATRICE (kōk'a-tris), *n.* 1. Fabulous serpent hatched from a cock's egg, whose breath or glance was fatal to any creature coming within its influence. 2. Any venomous serpent. [O. Fr. *cockatrice*, crocodile.]

COCKBOAT (kōk'bōt), *n.* Ship's small boat. [COCK (small boat).]

COCKCHAFER (kōk'chā-fēr), *n.* European beetle very destructive to vegetation; May-bug. [See CHAFER.]

COCKCROWING (kōk'krō-ing), *n.* Time at which cocks crow; early morning.

COCKED-HAT (kōkt'hat), *n.* Game at bowls with three pins placed triangularly at end of bowling alley.

COCKER (kōk'ēr), *n.* Small dog of the spaniel kind employed by hunters in shooting woodcock.

COCKEREL (kōk'ēr-el), *n.* Young cock.

COCKET (kōk'et), *n.* British custom-house seal, certificate of entry, or office of entry in the custom house.

COCKEYE (kōk'ī), *n.* 1. Squinting eye. 2. Loop at end of trace of harness made fast to the swingle-tree.

COCK-FIGHT (kōk'fit), *n.* Contest of gamecocks.

COCK-FIGHTER (kōk'fit-ēr), *n.* One who keeps gamecocks for matching, or promotes cock-fighting.

COCK-FIGHTING (kōk'fit-ing), *n.* Matching of gamecocks.

COCKLE (kok'l), *n.* Troublesome weed that grows among grain. [A. S. *coccel*.]

COCKLE (kok'l), *n.* 1. Shell-fish or mollusk having a thick, ribbed, heart-shaped, equal-valved shell. 2. Cockle-shell. 3. Fire chamber of a hot-air furnace.—*Cockles of the heart*, chambers of the heart, or the heart itself. [Fr. *coquille*.]

COCKLE (kok'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COCK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* (**COCKLED** kok'ld).] I. *vt.* Cause to pucker. II. *vi.* Pucker into wrinkles or ridges, like a cockle-shell.

COCKLE-BUR (kok'l-būr), *n.* Bot. 1. Coarse weed, the *Xanthium Strumarium*, bearing hard, prickly burs. 2. Bur of this weed.

COCKLE-SHELL (kok'l-shel), *n.* 1. Shell of the cockle or other similar mollusk. 2. Frail boat.

COCK-LOBSTER (kok'lob-stēr), *n.* Male lobster.

COCKLOFT (kok'lāft), *n.* Room in a house next the roof.

COCKNEY (kok'nl), *n.* [*pl.* **COCK'NEYS**.] Londoner; one born and living in a particular part of London. [Etym. doubtful.]

COCKNEYISM (kok'ni-izm), *n.* Dialect or manners of a cockney.

COCKPIT (kok'pit), *n.* 1. Pit or enclosed space for cock-fighting. 2. Naut. After-part of the orlop deck.

COCKROACH (kok'rōch), *n.* Orthopterous insect, of nocturnal habits, infesting kitchens, pantries, etc.

COCKSCOMB (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. Comb or crest on a cock's head. 2. Plant with a red flower resembling the comb of a cock.

COCKSPUR (kok'spūr), *n.* Bot. Virginian hawthorn.

COCKSWAIN, COXSWAIN (koks'wān; Colloq. koks'n), *n.* One who steers or has charge of a rowboat.

COCKTAIL (kok'tāl), *n.* Drink made of spirits or wine as a base, and lemon juice, lemon peel, and syrups flavoring agents.

COCO, COCOA (kō'-kō), *n.* Bot. Tropical palm-tree, producing the cocoanut. [Sp. *coco*.]

COCOA (kō'kō), *n.* 1. Powder made by pulverizing the dried seed-kernels of the cacao or chocolate-tree. 2. Beverage made from it. [Corrup. of **CACAO**.]

COCOA-BUTTER (kō'kō-but-ēr), *n.* Yellow-white fat of the consistency of tallow, obtained from the cacao or chocolate-tree seed-kernels.

COCOANUT (kō'kō-nut), *n.* Large nut of the



Cocoa-palm (*Cocos nucifera*).

cocoa-palm, having a hard shell covered with a fibrous husk and lined with a white edible meat, inclosing a milky fluid.

COCOA-PALM (kō'kō-pām), *n.* See **COCO**.

COCOON (ko-kōn'), *n.* Silken sheath spun by the larvæ of certain insects, such as the silkworm, in passing into the pupa or chrysalis state. [Fr. *cocon*; from *coque*, shell; L. *concha*, shell.]

COCOONERY (ko-kōn'ēr-l), *n.* Place for keeping silkworms when feeding and spinning cocoons.

COCTILE (kok'til), *a.* Hardened by fire, as a brick. [L. *coctilus*; from *coquo*, cook.]

COCTION (kok'shun), *n.* Act or process of boiling. [L. *coctio*; from *coctus*, *p.p.* of *coquo*, cook.]

COCYTUS (kō-si'tus), *n.* Greek Myth. River in Hades, one of the tributaries to the river Acheron.

COD, CODFISH (kod'fish), *n.* Food fish of several species, the best known being the common cod, or *Gadus morrhua*, found off the coast of Newfoundland, and elsewhere in northern temperate seas.—*Cod-liver oil*, medicinal oil extracted from the fresh liver of the common cod. [Etym. doubtful.]

COD (kod), *n.* 1. Husk, envelope, or pod in which seeds are contained. 2. Small bag of any kind. [A. S. *codd*, small bag.]

COD (kod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COD'DED**.] Impose upon the credulity of; hoax. (Colloq.)

CODA (kō'da), *n.* Music. Winding up of a composition by an extra melodic phrase. [It.; from L. *cauda*, tail.]

CODDLE (kod'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CODDLED** (kod'ld).] Pamper; fondle; spoil by indulgence. [Ice. *koddi*, pillow.]

CODDLE (kod'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CODDLED** (kod'ld).] Parboil or soften by boiling. [Allied to **CAUDLE**.]

CODE (kōd), *n.* 1. Collection or digest of laws. 2. System of rules and regulations. 3. System of words, characters or signals with arbitrary meanings to designate prearranged or predetermined words. [Fr. *code*; from L. *codex*, tablet.]

CODEx (kō'deks), *n.* [**CODICES** (kod'i-sēz).] 1. Volume or roll of manuscript. 2. Code. [L.]

CODFISH (kod'fish), *n.* 1. Same as **COD**. 2. Flesh of the cod used as food.

CODGER (kod'ēr), *n.* 1. Eccentric old man. 2. Miserly man. 3. Chap; fellow. (Colloq.)

CODICIL (kod'i-sil), *n.* Supplement to a will. [L. *codicillus*, dim. of *codex*, tablet.]

CODIFICATION (kod-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of codifying.

CODIFY (kod'i-fi or kō'di-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COD'IFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COD'IFIED**.] Form into a code or system.

CO-ED (kō-ed') *n.* Young woman who attends

- a school where young men and young women are conjointly instructed. (Colloq.)
- COEDUCATION** (kō-ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* Education of persons of different sexes or of different races, especially white and negro or white and Mongolian, in the same school.
- COEFFICIENCY** (kō-ef-flsh'en-si), *n.* Joint efficiency; effective cooperation.
- COEFFICIENT** (kō-ef-flsh'ent), *I. a.* Acting in conjunction so as to produce a certain effect; jointly efficient. *II. n.* 1. That which unites in action with something else to produce a certain result. 2. *Alg.* Number put before a quantity, into which it is supposed to be multiplied. 3. *Physics.* Quantity of any generating term which arises from the division of that term by the generated quantity.—*Coefficient of self-induction. Elec.* Ratio in any circuit of the flux induced by and linked with a current, to the strength of that current.
- COEFFICIENTLY** (kō-ef-flsh'ent-i), *adv.* In a coefficient manner; conjointly.
- CÆLENTERA** (sē-len'te-ra), **CÆLENTERATA** (sē-len-te-rā'ta), *n.pl.* Technical name for the second lowest branch of many-celled animals—radially symmetrical, without any body-cavity distinct from the alimentary tube. [Gr. *koilos*, hollow, and *enteron*, intestine.]
- CÆLENTERATE** (sē-len'te-rāt), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Cælenterata*. *II. n.* One of the *Cælenterata*.
- COEQUAL** (kō-ē'kwai), *I. a.* Equal with another person or thing, of the same rank or dignity. *II. n.* One who or that which is coequal.
- COEQUALITY** (kō-ē-kwōl'i-ti), *n.* State or condition of being coequal with others.
- COERCE** (kō-ērs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COERCED** (kō-ērst').] Restrain by force; compel; constrain. [L. *coerceo*; from *co-*, together, and *arceo*, shut in.]
- SYN.** Restrain; inhibit; impel; compel; drive; intimidate; bulldoze. **ANT.** Permit; persuade; liberate; induce; tempt.
- COERCIBLE** (kō-ēr'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being coerced.
- COERCION** (kō-ēr'shun), *n.* 1. Government by force. 2. Power of coercing or enforcing by compulsion. 3. Compulsion; duress.
- COERCIVE** (kō-ēr'siv), *a.* That has power or authority to coerce; compulsory.
- COERCIVELY** (kō-ēr'siv-i), *adv.* In a coercive manner.
- COERCIVENESS** (kō-ēr'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being coercive or compulsory.
- COESSENTIAL** (kō-es-sen'shai), *a.* Partaking of the same essence.
- COESSENTIALITY** (kō-es-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being coessential.
- COETANEOUS** (kō-ē-tā'ne-us), *a.* 1. Of the same age. 2. Contemporary. [L. *co-*, together, and *ætas*, age.]

- COETERNAL** (kō-ē-tēr'nal), *a.* Equally eternal with another.
- COEVAL** (kō-ē'val), *I. a.* Existing from the same time. *II. n.* One of the same age; contemporary. [L. *coævus*; *co-*, together, and *ævum*, age.]
- COEXIST** (kō-egz-ist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COEXIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COEXIST'ED**.] Exist at the same time.
- COEXISTENCE** (kō-egz-ist'ens), *n.* State or quality of being coexistent.
- COEXISTENT** (kō-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Coexisting; contemporaneous.
- COEXTEND** (kō-eks-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COEXTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COEXTEND'ED**.] *I. vt.* Cause to extend equally. *II. vi.* Extend equally.
- COEXTENSION** (kō-eks-ten'shun), *n.* Act of extending equally, or the state of being equally extended.
- COEXTENSIVE** (kō-eks-ten'siv), *a.* Equally extensive.
- COFFEA** (kof-fē'a), *n. Bot.* Genus of plants of many species, the best known being *Coffea Arabica*, a tropical evergreen tree bearing a berry or cherry-like fruit containing two seeds or "beans"—the coffee of commerce. [See **COFFEE**.]
- COFFEE** (kof'ē), *n.* 1. Seed or "beans" of any species of *Coffea*, especially *Coffea Arabica*, or common coffee-tree. 2. Beverage made from the roasted and ground coffee beans. See **COFFEA**. [Turk. *quahveh*; from Ar. *quahwah*.]
- COFFEE-BEAN** (kof'ē-bēn), *n.* Seed of the coffee-tree.
- COFFEE-BERRY** (kof'ē-ber-i), *n.* Fruit of the coffee-tree. [See **COFFEA**.]
- COFFEE-CUP** (kof'ē-kup), *n.* Cup for coffee, usually larger than a teacup.
- COFFEE-GROUNDS** (kof'ē-growndz), *n.pl.* Dregs of coffee.
- COFFEE-HOUSE** (kof'ē-hows), *n.* Café.
- COFFEE-MILL** (kof'ē-mil), *n.* Mill for grinding coffee.
- COFFEE-POT** (kof'ē-pot), *n.* Pot or vessel in which coffee is infused or boiled, or in which it is kept for serving.
- COFFER** (kof'ēr), *n.* 1. Chest for holding money or treasure. 2. [*pl.*] Whole wealth of a person.



Branch of the Coffee-tree.

3. Deep panel in a ceiling. 4. Canal lock; caisson. [O. Fr. *cofre*, chest; from L. *cophinus*, basket.]

COFFER (kof'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COFF'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COFFERED (kof'ērd).] 1. Place in a coffer; hoard. 2. Furnish with a coffer or coffers, as a ceiling.

COFFER-DAM (kof'ēr-dam), *n.* Water-tight structure used in engineering for excluding the water from the foundations of bridges, quay walls, etc., so as to allow of their being built dry.

COFFIN (kof'ln), *n.* 1. Case or casket in which a corpse is enclosed. 2. Hoof of a horse above the coronet, including the coffin-bone. [O. Fr. *cofin*; L. *cophinus*, basket.]

COFFIN (kof'ln), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COFF'INING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COFFINED (kof'ln-d).] Inclose or confine in, or as in, a coffin.

COFFIN-BONE (kof'ln-bōn), *n.* Spongy bone in the middle of a horse's hoof.

COFFIN-SHIP (kof'ln-ship), *n.* Ship that is unsound, and likely to prove fatal to those in it.

COFFLE (kof'l), *n.* Gang, or train of persons fettered together, especially slaves. [Ar. *qafilah*, caravan.]

COG (kog), *n.* 1. Catch or tooth which acts upon an object to move it, as in the case of a gear or cog-wheel. 2. Tenon. [Gael.]

COG (kog), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COGGED (kogd).] 1. Furnish with cogs. 2. Place a piece of wood, stone, etc., in, so as to prevent from moving, as the wheel of a carriage.

COG (kog), *n.* Small boat; cockboat. [O. Fr. *cogue*, ship.]

COG (kog), *n.* 1. Act of cheating; deception. 2. Loaded die. [Wel. *coeg*, empty.]

COG (kog), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COGGED (kogd).] 1. Cheat or deceive, as with dice. 2. Wheedle.

COGENCY (kō'jen-si), *n.* Convincing power.

COGENT (kō'jent), *a.* Powerful to convince; convincing. [L. *cogens*, *pr.p.* of *cogo*, compel.]

COGENTLY (kō'jent-li), *adv.* In a cogent manner.

COGITABLE (kof'i-tā-bl), *a.* Thinkable; conceivable.

COGITATE (kof'i-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* COG'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COG'ITATED.] I. *vt.* Devise; meditate. II. *vi.* Turn a thing over in one's mind; ponder; reflect. [L. *cogito*, think deeply.]

COGITATION (kof-i-tā'shun), *n.* Deep thought; meditation.

COGITATIVE (kof'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the power of thinking. 2. Given to cogitating.

COGNAC (kōn-yāk'), *n.* Town in department Charente, France.

COGNAC (kōn-yāk), *n.* Superior quality of French brandy. [*Cognac*, in France.]

COGNATE (kog'nāt), I. *a.* 1. Of the same family, kind, or nature. 2. Related or allied

to. II. *n.* 1. One related by blood; kinsman. 2. Person related to another through the mother, as distinguished from an AGNATE, one related through the father. [L. *cognatus*; from *co-*, together, and *natus*, *p.p.* of *nascor*, be born.]

COGNATION (kog-nā'shun), *n.* Relationship by blood; kinship.

COGNITION (kog-nish'un), *n.* 1. Act of knowing. 2. That which is comprehended. 3. Acknowledgment; recognition. [L. *cognitio*; from *cognitus*. See COGNITIVE.]

COGNITIVE (kog'ni-tiv), *a.* Capable of, or pertaining to, cognition. [L. *cognitus*, *p.p.* of *cognosco*, know.]

COGNIZABLE (kog'ni-zā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be known or understood. 2. That may be judiciously investigated.

COGNIZANCE (kog'ni-zāns or kon'i-zāns), *n.* 1. Knowledge or notice, judicial or private. 2. Observation. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. Badge or distinctive mark.

COGNIZANCE (kog'ni-zant or con'l-zant), *a.* Having cognizance or knowledge of.

COGNIZE (kog'niz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COG'NIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COGNIZED (kog'nizd).] Become conscious of; take notice of.

COGNOMEN (kog-nō'men), *n.* [*pl.* COGNO'MENS or COGNOM'INA.] 1. Surname. 2. Nickname. 3. Among the Romans, the last of the three names of an individual, indicating the house or family to which he belonged. [L., from *co-*, together, and *nomen*, name.]

COGNOMINAL (kog-nom'i-nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a cognomen. 2. Like-named.

COGNOVIT (kog-nō'vit), *n.* Law. Acknowledgment by the defendant in an action that the plaintiff's cause is just. [L. *cognovit actionem*, he has confessed the action.]

COG-RAIL (kog'rāl), *n.* Rail or track with teeth or cogs used for ascending or descending inclined places.

COG-WHEEL (kog'hwēl), *n.* Wheel having teeth or cogs which fit between similar ones on another wheel, or on a rail, etc.

COHABIT (kō-hab'it), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COHAB'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COHAB'ITED.] Dwell together as husband and wife. [L. *cohabito*; from *co-*, together, and *habito*, dwell.]

COHABITATION (kō-hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of cohabiting.

COHEIR (kō-âr'), *n.* [*fem.* COHEIR'ESS.] Joint heir.

COHENITE, (kō'en-it) *n.* White mineral compound of nickel, cobalt and ferro-carbide.

COHERE (kō-hēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COHER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COHERED (kō-hērd').] 1. Stick together; remain in contact. 2. Follow in proper connection. 3. Be consistent. [L. *cohæreo*; from *co-*, together, and *hæreo*, stick.]

COHERENCE (kō-hēr'ens), **COHERENCY** (kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* Act or condition of cohering.

COHERENT (kō-hēr'ent), *a.* 1. Sticking to-

ENGLISH & GRECIAN COINS



ROMAN COINS



gether. 2. Connected; united. 3. Consistent in thought or speech.

COHERENTLY (kō-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In a coherent manner; with logical sequence.

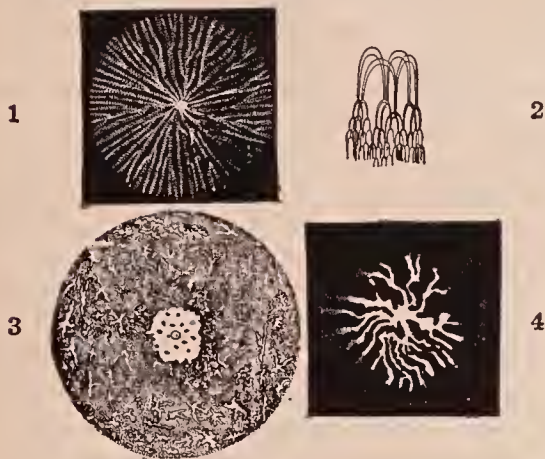
COHERER (kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* *Elec.* Detector of electro-magnetic waves consisting of a glass tube with silver end-plugs and containing conducting particles forming a semi-conducting bridge between two electrodes. Used in wireless telegraphy.



Coherer.

COHESIBLE (kō-hē'si-bl), *a.* That can be made cohesive; capable of cohesion.

COHESION (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of cohering. 2. State of being united by natural attraction. 3. Force by which the particles of bodies of the same nature are held together. 4. Connection; dependence; coherence. 5. *Bot.* Congenital union of one organ with another. [L. *cohæsus*, p.p. of *cohæreo*, cohere.]



Cohesion Figures.

1. Electric figure from a solution of cyanide of potassium. 2. Submersion figure of oil of lavender in alcohol. 3. Surface figure of oil of lavender on water. 4. Cohesion figure of oil of bitter almonds.

COHESIVE (kō-hē'slv), *a.* 1. Producing cohesion. 2. Tending to unite into a mass.

COHESIVELY (kō-hē'slv-ll), *adv.* In a cohesive manner.

COHESIVENESS (kō-hē'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being cohesive.

COHORT (kō'härt), *n.* 1. Band of armed men. 2. Among the Romans, a body of soldiers from 300 to 600 in number, forming a tenth part of a legion. [L. *cohors*, *cohortis*, court or inclosure.]

COIF (kolf), *n.* 1. Close-fitting cap; cowl; skull-cap. 2. Kind of head-dress for women. [Fr. *coiffe*; L.L. *cofia*, cap.]

COIFFEUR (kol-fūr'), *n.* Hair-dresser. [Fr.]

COIFFURE (kol-fūr), *n.* 1. Arrangement of the hair. 2. Head-dress. [Fr.]

COIGN, **COIGNE** (koin), *n.* 1. Corner or ex-

ternal angle. 2. Corner-stone; quoin. 3. Wedge.—*Coign of vantage*, position of advantage, either for seeing or acting. [COIN.]

COIL (koi), *v.* [*pr.p.* COIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COILED (koid).] I. *vt.* 1. Wind in rings, as a rope; dispose or twist in coils. II. *vi.* Assume the form of a coil. [O. Fr. *coillir*; from L. *colligo*, collect.]

COIL (koi), *n.* 1. Series of rings, or a spiral, formed by winding or colling. 2. One of the rings so formed. 3. *Elec.* Convolution of insulated wire through which an electric current may be passed.—*Induction coil*, two coils, one within the other, the electric action of each upon the other being called mutual induction.

COIL (koi), *n.* Perplexity.—*Mortal coil*, toil and trouble of human life. [Gael. *goill*, struggle.]

COIN (koin), *n.* 1. Piece of metal legally stamped and current as money. 2. Money collectively. 3. Any medium of payment or recompense. 4. Coln or quoin.—*Subsidiary coins*, fifty-cent, twenty-five-cent and ten-cent silver pieces.—*Minor coins*, five-cent piece or "nickel," and one-cent piece or "copper." [Fr. *coin*, wedge, also die to stamp money; from L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

COIN (koin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COINED (koid).] 1. Mint or stamp, as pieces of metal for money; make into coins. 2. Make or acquire as if by coining. 3. Originate or invent, as to coin a word.

COINAGE (koin'aj), *n.* 1. Act or process of coining. 2. That which is coined. 3. Aggregate amount of money coined.

COINCIDE (kō-in'sid'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COINCI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COINCI'DED.] 1. Agree in position, time, extent, etc. 2. Fall in with, or agree, in opinion; concur. [L. *co-*, together, and *incido*, fall on.]

COINCIDENCE (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* 1. Act or condition of coinciding. 2. Occurrence of an event at the same time as another event, without any apparent connection.

COINCIDENT (kō-in'si-dent), *a.* Coinciding.

COINCIDENTLY (kō-in'si-dent-li), *adv.* By way of or in manner of coincidence.

COINER (koin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who coins. 2. Maker of counterfeit coins.

COIR (koi), *n.* Strong fiber of the husk of the coconut, or cordage, cables, etc., made of it. [Malay. *kayār*, cord; from *kāyaru*, be twisted.]

COITION (kō-ish'un), *n.* Sexual intercourse; copulation. [L. *coitio*; from *co-*, together, and *itus*, p.p. of *eo*, go.]

COKE (kōk), *n.* Fuel obtained by heating coal in confined spaces, whereby its more volatile constituents are driven off.

COKE (kōk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COKED (kōkt).] Convert into coke.

COL-, *prefix.* With; together. [Form of COM-.]

COLA (kō'la), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of trees. See KOLA-NUT.

COLABORER (kô-lā'būr-ēr), *n.* Fellow-laborer; coworker; collaborator.

COLANDER (kul'an-dēr), **CULLENDER** (kul'en-dēr), *n.* Vessel with small holes in the bottom, used as a strainer. [Sp. *colador*; from L. *colum*, strainer.]

COLA-NUT (kô'la-nut), *n.* Same as **KOLA-NUT**.

COLCHICUM (kol'ki-kum), *n.* Meadow saffron, or a medleal preparation made from it. [L.]

COLCOTHAR (kol'ko-thar), *n.* Glass-polishing powder made from reslduum of superheated sulphate of iron, otherwise green copperas.

COLD (kôld), *I. a.* 1. Opposite of **HOT**; of low temperature. 2. Causing eoldness; frigid. 3. Suffering from low temperature; ehilled; ehilly. 4. Cooled, as after being heated or eooked. 5. Without passion or zeal; spiritless. 6. Unfrlendly. 7. Indifferent; reserved; not eordial. 8. Sad; unfortunate; unlucky. 9. Cool; deliberate. 10. Laeking freshness, as an old trail. *II. n.* 1. Low temperature. 2. Feeling or sensation eaised by low temperature or absenee of heat; eoldness. 3. Disorder indueed by exposure to eold; eatarrh.—*Take cold*, be affected with the disorder known as a eold. [A. S. *ceald*.]

COLD-BLOODED (kôld'blud-ed), *a.* 1. Having eold blood, said of animals whose blood approximates in temperature to the medium in which they llve, as fishes, reptil's, etc. 2. Unfeeling; hard-hearted; eruel.—*In cold blood*, wlth deliberate intent, not under the influence of passion.

COLD-CHISEL (kôld'ehíz-el), *n.* Steel ehisel tempered to such a degree of hardness as to eut eold metal.

COLD-CREAM (kôld'krēm), *n.* Cooling and healing unguent.

COLD-HEARTED (kôld'härt-ed), *a.* Wanting feeling.

COLDISH (kôld'ish), *a.* Somewhat eold.

COLDLY (kôld'li), *adv.* In a eold manner.

COLDNESS (kôld'nes), *n.* State or quality of being eold; frlgldlty; Indifferenee.

COLD-PIG (kôld'pig), *n.* Applieation of cold water to wake a person or to foree a confession or diselosure. (Colloq.)

COLD-SHORT (kôld'shört), *a.* Brittle when cold, as a metal.

COLD-SHOULDER (kôld'shöl-dēr), *n.* Intentional slght.

COLD-SLAW (kôld'slå), *n.* Same as **COLE-SLAW**.

COLD-STORAGE (kôld-stôr'aj), *n.* Storage of perishable artieles in a refrigerating ehamber.

COLD-WAVE (kôld'wäv), *n.* Sudden and deeled fall in the temperature of the weather.

COLE (kôl), *n.* 1. Variety of eabbage having an open eluster of leaves instead of a head. 2. Rape. 3. Kale. 4. Colewort. [A. S. *cawel*.]

COLEOPTER (kol-e-op'tēr), *n.* One of the *Coleoptera*; beetle.

COLEOPTERA (kol-e-op'te-ra), *n.pl.* *Entom.*

Order of insects having two pairs of wings, the outer pair being hard or horny, serving as wing-cases for the true-wings. [Gr. *koleopteros*, sheath-winged.]

COLEOPTEROUS (kol-e-op'ter-us), *a.* Pertalning to or like the *Coleoptera*; sheath-winged.

COLE-SEED (kôl'sēd), *n.* Seed of rape; rape-seed; also the plant.

COLE-SLAW (kôl'slå), *n.* Salad of eabbage cut fine; also called *cold-slaw*.

COLEWORT (kôl'würt), *n.* Young eabbage, before the leaves have elosed into a head.

COLIC (kol'ik), *n.* *Pathol.* Disorder of the bowels, eharaeterized by griping pains, unaeeompanied by any fever, and oeeurring in paroxysms of varying severity. [Gr. *kolikos*; from *kolon*, eolon.]

COLICKY (kol'ik-i), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, suffering from, or causing colie.

COLIN (kol'in), *n.* Ameriean quail or bob-white. [Etym. doubtful.]

COLISEUM (kol-i-sē'um), *n.* 1. Same as **COL-OSSEUM**. 2. [e-] Any amphitheater.

COLLABORATE (kol-lab'o-rāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COLLAB'ORATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COLLAB'ORATED**.] Work conjointly. [COL-, and L. *laboro*, labor.]

COLLABORATEUR (kol-lä'bo-rä-tūr), *n.* Same as **COLLABORATOR**. [Fr.]

COLLABORATION (kol-lab-o-rä'shun), *n.* Working together or in unison; joint labor.

COLLABORATOR (kol-lab'o-rä-tūr), *n.* One associated in the same work; fellow-worker, espeeially in literary or selentifie work.

COLLAPSE (kol-laps'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COLLAPS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COLLAPSED** (kol-lapst').] *I. vt.* 1. Fold together, as wings; shut. 2. Cause to fall in or fail. *II. vi.* 1. Fall together; eontraet. 2. Fall or break down. 3. Go to ruin. 4. Lose heart; retire disoomfited. [L. *colapsus*; from *col-*, together, *labi*, *lapsus*, slide or fall.]

COLLAPSE (kol-laps'), *n.* 1. Aet of falling or shutting together. 2. Sudden and eomplete breakdown. 3. Any utter fallure or eoming to nothing. 4. *Pathol.* General prostration.

COLLAPSIBLE (kol-laps'i-bl), *a.* Capable of eollapsing, or of being made to eollapse.

COLLAR (kol'ar), *n.* 1. Artlele of dress worn round the neek, either detaehable or forming part of some garment, as a shirt-collar, eoat-collar, dress-collar, etc. 2. Band worn round a dog's neek. 3. Any smllar band or elrelet. 4. That part of a horse's harness worn round the neek to which the traces are attached. 5. Ring, band, or round flange upon or against an objeet, as on an axle to limlt the motion lnward of the hub. [O. Fr. *coler*; from L. *collum*, neek.]

COLLAR (kol'ar), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COL'LARING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COLLARED** (kol'ard).] 1. Put a eollar on. 2. Seize by the eollar; apprehend; arrest.

COLLAR-BONE (kol'ar-bôn), *n.* In man and most mammals the only bone directly connecting the upper extremity with the skeleton of the trunk; clavicle.

COLLATE (kol-lât'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COLLA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLLA'TED.] 1. Bring together for comparison. 2. Examine and compare, as books, and especially old manuscripts. 3. Place in order, as the sheets of a book for binding. 4. Place in a benefice or confer a benefice upon; appoint to a benefice. [L. *collatus*; from *col-*, together, and *latus*, borne.]

COLLATERAL (kol-lat'êr-al), *I. a.* 1. Running parallel. 2. Not direct or immediate; indirect; subordinate. 3. Auxiliary; additional; concurrent. 4. Descending from a common ancestor, but in a different line or branch; opposed to LINEAL. *II. n.* 1. Collateral kinsman or kinswoman. 2. Collateral security, or property hypothecated in addition to the principal obligation. 3. Subordinate fact or proposition. [L. *col-*, with, and *latus*, lateris, side.]

COLLATERALLY (kol-lat'êr-al-i), *adv.* In a collateral manner; indirectly; subordinately.

COLLATION (kol-lâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of collating. 2. Result of collating various readings of a book or manuscript. 3. Repast between meals. 4. *Teleg.* Repetition of a message by an operator at a telegraph station who has received it over the line, to the transmitting operator at the sending station.

COLLEAGUE (kol'lêg), *n.* Associate in office or in an official body; fellow-member, as in a legislature. [Fr. *collègue*; from L. *collega*; from *col-*, with, and *lego*, depute.]

COLLECT (kol-lekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* COLLECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLLECT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Assemble or bring together. 2. Procure or obtain payment of, as a debt. 3. Gain from observation or information. *II. vi.* Accumulate; assemble. [L. *collectus*, *p.p.* of *colligo*, collect; from *col-*, together, and *lego*, gather.]

COLLECT (kol'ekt), *n.* Short form of prayer, consisting of a single sentence and conveying one main petition.

COLLECTED (kol-lekt'ed), *a.* 1. Gathered together. 2. Composed; cool; dispassionate; self-possessed.

COLLECTEDLY (kol-lekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a collected manner.

COLLECTEDNESS (kol-lekt'ed-nes), *n.* Self-possession.

COLLECTIBLE (kol-lekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being collected.

COLLECTION (kol-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of collecting. 2. Money collected, as at a religious or public meeting. 3. Assemblage.

COLLECTIVE (kol-lekt'iv), *I. a.* 1. Considered as forming one mass or sum. 2. Congregated. 3. Deducing or inferring from premises. 4. *Gram.* Expressing a number or multitude. *II. n. Gram.* Noun signifying a collection of

persons or things, looked upon by the mind as one; as committee, group, team.—*Collective note*, in diplomacy, note signed by all the powers represented.

COLLECTIVELY (kol-lekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a collective manner.

COLLECTIVENESS (kol-lekt'iv-nes), *n.* State of being collective.

COLLECTIVISM (kol-lekt'iv-izm), *n.* Doctrine that all the means of production should be under state or national control; socialism.

COLLECTOR (kol-lekt'ür), *n.* 1. One who collects, or gathers together, works of art, antiquities, etc. 2. One who collects money from debtors. 3. One who collects tickets from passengers. 4. Official employed to collect customs, duties, taxes, etc. 5. Electric brush. [See BRUSH.]

COLLECTORATE (kol-lekt'ür-ât), *n.* 1. District over which the duties of a collector extend. 2. Collectorship.

COLLECTOR-RING (kol-lekt'ür-ring), *n. Elec.* Metal ring or armature to transform alternating current into a continuous one; sometimes called *collecting-ring*.

COLLECTORSHIP (kol-lekt'ür-ship), *n.* Office or position of a collector.

COLLEGE (kol'ej), *n.* 1. Association or body of persons possessing exclusive privileges, as the college of cardinals at Rome. 2. Incorporated school for advanced instruction. 3. Edifice appropriated to a college.—*Electoral college*, whole body of presidential electors who are chosen by the voters of the several States to elect a president and vice-president of the United States. [Fr. *collège*; from L. *collegium*; from *col-*, together, and *lego*, collect.]

COLLEGIAL (kol-lê'ji-al), *a.* Pertaining to a college.

COLLEGIAN (kol-lê'ji-an), *n.* Member of a college.

COLLEGIATE (kol-lê'ji-ât), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a college. *II. n.* Collegian.

COLLET (kol'et), *n.* 1. Part of a ring in which the gem is set. 2. Neck-band. 3. *Bot.* Neck or line of junction between the root and stem of a plant. [Fr.; from L. *collum*, neck.]

COLLIDE (kol-lid'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COLLI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLLI'DED.] 1. Dash or strike violently together. 2. Come into antagonism; clash. [L. *collido*; from *col-*, together, and *lædo*, strike.]

COLLIE, COLLY (kol'i), *n.* Dog of several varieties, commonly kept in Scotland by shepherds, and said to be the most sagacious of all dogs. [Etym. doubtful.]

COLLIER (kol'yêr), *n.* 1. One who works in a coal-mine. 2. Ship engaged in carrying coal. 3. Sailor in such a ship. [From COAL.]

COLLIERY (kol'yêr-i), *n.* [*pl.* COL'LIERIES.] Coal-mining establishment, including the mines, buildings, and machinery.

COLLIGATE (kol'i-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COL'LIGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COL'LIGATED.] Bind together; bring together by colligation. [L. *colligatus*, *p.p.* of *colligo*, bind together.]

COLLIGATION (kol-i-gā'shun), *n.* Act of binding, fastening, or bringing together.

COLLIMATE (kol'i-māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COL'LIMATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COL'LIMATED.] Adjust the line of sight of; bring into focus. [L. *collimo*; for *collinco*, aim; *col-*, together, and *linea*, line.]

COLLIMATION (kol-i-mā'shun), *n.* Adjustment of the line of sight of a telescope.

COLLIMATOR (kol'i-mā-tūr), *n.* Subsidiary telescope used to detect errors in collimation, when adjusting for transit observations.

COLLIQUANT (kol'i-kwānt), *a.* Susceptible of being melted or liquefied.

COLLISION (kol-lizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of colliding. 2. State of being dashed together. 3. Conflict; combat; antagonism. [L. *collisio*; from *collisus*, *p.p.* of *collido*, clash together.]

COLLISION-BULKHEAD (kol-lizh'un-bulkhed), *n.* *Naut.* Water-tight extra bulkhead near bows of a vessel as safeguard in event of a collision.

COLLISION-MAT (kol-lizh'un-mat), *n.* *Naut.* Mat or sail of waterproof material used to cover rents in the hull of a vessel to stop leakage.

COLLOCATE (kol'o-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COL'LOCATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COL'LOCATED.] 1. Place together. 2. Place; station; arrange. [L. *collocatus*, *p.p.* of *colloco*, place together.]

COLLOCATION (kol-o-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of placing. 2. Arrangement.

COLLODION (kol-lō'di-on), *n.* Gluey solution of guncotton in alcohol and ether, used in surgery and photography. [Gr. *kollōdēs*; from *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form.]

COLLOID (kol'oid), *I. a.* 1. Like glue. 2. Non-crystalline. *II. n.* Any soluble substance, which, when exposed to dialysis, does not pass through the porous membrane, as cellulose, gum, starch, albumin, etc. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *eidos*, form.]

COLLOIDAL (kol-lōid'al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or partaking of, the nature of colloids.

COLLOP (kol'up), *n.* 1. Small slice of meat. 2. Piece, fragment, or portion of anything. [Etym. doubtful, probably allied to *CHAP*, *CHOP*, and *CHIP*.]

COLLOQUIAL (kol-lō'kwi-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or used in common conversation; conversational as opposed to literary.

COLLOQUIALISM (kol-lō'kwi-əl-izm), *n.* Form of expression used only or chiefly in familiar talk or conversation.

COLLOQUIALLY (kol-lō'kwi-əl-i), *adv.* In a colloquial manner.

COLLOQUY (kol'o-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* COLLOQUIES (kol'o-kwiz).] Speaking together; mutual discourse; conversation; dialogue; informal

conference. [L. *colloquium*; from *col-*, together, and *loqui*, speak.]

COLLOTYPE (kol'o-tip), *n.* Photographic print made from a celluloid or gelatin film. [Gr. *kolla*, glue, and *-TYPE*.]

COLLUDE (kol-lōd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COLLU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLLU'DED.] Act in concert, especially in fraud; connive.

COLLUSION (kol-lō'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of colluding. 2. Secret engagement to deceive.

SYN. Connivance; conspiracy; combine.

COLLUSIVE (kol-lō'siv), *a.* Fraudulently concerted; deceitful.

COLLUSIVELY (kol-lō'siv-ly), *adv.* In a collusive manner.

COLLUSIVENESS (kol-lō'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being collusive.

COLLYRITE (kol'i-rit), *n.* *Mining.* Aluminous clay resembling bauxite. [Gr. *kollyrion*.]

COLOCYNTH (kol'o-sinth), *n.* *Med.* Dried and powdered pulp of a kind of cucumber, used as a purgative. [L.; from Gr. *kolokyntthis*.]

COLOGNE (kō-lōn'), *n.* City, Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine.

COLOGNE (kō-lōn'), *n.* Perfumed spirits, first made at Cologne, Germany.

COLOMBIA (kō-lōm'bi-a), *n.* Republic of South America, on Caribbean Sea.

COLOMBIAN (kō-lōm'bi-an), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Colombia, republic in South America.

COLOMBIN (kō-lōm'bin), *n.* *Elec.* Insulating material made of kaolin and the sulphates of calcium and barium used between the split carbons of the Jablochkoff electric candle.

COLOMBO (kō-lōm'bō), *n.* Seaport, capital of Ceylon.

COLON (kō'lon), *n.* *Gram.*

Mark (:) used to indicate a distinct member or clause of a sentence. [Gr. *kōlon*, member.]

COLON (kō'lon), *n.* *Anat.* That portion of the large intestine which extends from the cæcum to the rectum. [L.; from Gr. *kolon*, large intestine.]

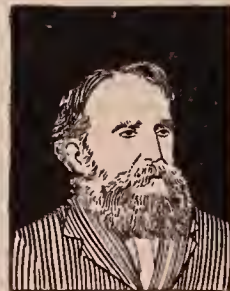
COLON (kō'lon), *n.* City on the Atlantic coast at the entrance to the Panama Canal.

COLONEL (kūr'nel), *n.* Commanding officer of a regiment. [Fr. and Sp. *colonel*; a corrupt. of It. *colonnello*, leader of a *colonna* or column; from L. *columna*.]

COLONELCY (kūr'nel-si), *n.* Office or rank of a colonel.

COLONELSHIP (kūr'nel-ship), *n.* Same as **COLONELCY**.

COLONIAL (kō-lō'ni-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a colony. 2. Relating to the States when they were British colonies. 3. *Zool.* Existing in, or forming colonies.



Rafael Nuñez, Colombian statesman. Born 1825—died 1894.

COLONIALISM (ko-iô'nî-ai-izm), *n.* Trait of colonial life or speech.

COLONIST (kol'o-nîst), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a colony. 2. * *Zool.* Colonial animal; zoophile.

COLONIZATION (kol-o-nî-zâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of colonizing. 2. State of being colonized.

COLONIZE (kol'o-nîz), *v.* [*pr.p.* COL'ONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLONIZED (kol'ô-nîzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Plant or establish a colony in. 2. Establish as colonists. 3. Give a temporary residence to for the purpose of fraudulent voting. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* Settle in a country and found a colony.

COLONNADE (kol-o-nâd'), *n.* Range of columns placed at regular intervals. [Fr.; from L. *columna*.]

COLONY (kol'o-nî), *n.* [*pl.* COL'ONIES.] 1. Body of persons who form a fixed settlement in a foreign country, and remain subject to the jurisdiction of the parent state. 2. Settlement so formed. 3. Place of settlement. 4. Community of persons having common interests. 5. Persons, collectively of the same race or nationality, residing in a particular locality, as the American colony in Paris. 6. Among the Romans, a military settlement planted in subject territory. 7. Among the Greeks, a band of emigrants impelled to seek a new home, and connected with their mother city by no stronger tie than that of sentiment. 8. Aggregation of colonial animals. [L. *colonia*; from *colonus*, farmer; from *colo*, till.]

COLOPHONE, COLOPHON (kol'ô-fôn), **COLOPHONY** (kol'ô-fôn-i), *n.* 1. Scroll or device adopted by printers at the end of a book. 2. Residue after distillation of crude turpentine; rosin. [L.]

COLOR (kul'ûr), *n.* 1. Property of objects that is distinguished only by the sense of sight. 2. Hue or tint which an object presents to the eye; any of the seven hues of the rainbow, or into which light is decomposed by a prism; any hue or tint formed by blending any of these. 3. Loosely, not only any hue, or blending of hues, of the rainbow, but black or white as well. 4. Appearance of blood in the face; ruddiness. 5. Paint or pigment. 6. False show; semblance. 7. Plausibility. 8. Character or kind. 9. [*pl.*] Flag; ensign; standard; badge. 10. *Law.* Appearance or *prima facie* right, furnishing a reasonable ground for action.—*Color of office*, plausible pretext for an act unjustly done through the countenance of an office.—*Complementary color*, one of two colors, which, when blended, produce white.—*Primary colors*. 1. Red, yellow, and blue, from which the others, called secondary colors, can be obtained. 2. The red, green, and violet light of the spectrum.—*Prismatic colors*, those into which pure light is resolved when transmitted through a triangular glass prism; colors of the rainbow. [L. *color*.]

COLOR (kul'ûr), *v.* [*pr.p.* COL'ORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COLORED (kul'ûrd).] I. *vt.* Impart a color to; give a new color, hue, or tint to; paint; dye; stain; tinge. II. *vi.* 1. Become colored; assume a new color. 2. Blush.

COLORABLE (kul'ûr-a-bl), *a.* Specious; plausible; apparent and not real.

COLORADO (kol-ô-râ'dô), *n.* State of U. S., capital, Denver. Area 103,969 sq. m.

COLORADO-BEETLE (kol-ô-râ'dô-hê-tî), *n.* Potato-bug (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*).

COLORADO (kol-ô-râ'dô) **RIVER.** Rises in Wyoming, falls into Gulf of California.

COLORATION (kul'ûr-â'shun), *n.* 1. State of being colored. 2. Characteristic coloring.

COLOR-BEARER (kul'ûr-bâr-êr), *n.* One who carries flag of regiment, battalion or army.

COLOR-BLIND (kul'ûr-blind), *a.* Affected with color-blindness.

COLOR-BLINDNESS (kul'ûr-blind-nes), *n.* Peculiar defect of sight in which those who are affected are incapable of distinguishing different colors. See **DEUTERANOPIA**, **PROTANOPIA**.

COLORED (kul'ûrd), *a.* 1. Having a color. 2. Having any color except white or black. 3. Presented under fair colors or appearance; embellished; exaggerated. 4. Of negro race or descent.

COLORIFIC (kul'ûr-if'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or producing colors.

COLORIMETER (kul'ûr-im'e-têr), *n.* Device for measuring density of color.

COLORING (kul'ûr-ing), *n.* 1. Any substance used to give color. 2. Act of giving color to, or changing the color of, anything. 3. Color applied. 4. Specious appearance. 5. *Painting.* Art of applying colors properly.

COLORIST (kul'ûr-ist), *n.* Artist who excels in coloring.

COLOR-GUARD (kul'ûr-gârd), *n.* *Mil.* Detachment of soldiers assigned to the duty of guarding the colors.

COLORLESS (kul'ûr-les), *a.* 1. Without color. 2. Neutral.

COLOR-LINE (kul'ûr-lîn), *n.* Line of social distinction drawn between the white people and negroes in the United States.

COLOR-SERGEANT (kul'ûr-sâr-jent), *n.* *Mil.* Sergeant who has charge of the colors of a regiment.

COLOR-WHEEL (kul'ûr-hwêl), *n.* Wheel with different colored disks for illustrating the effect of combined colors.

COLOSSAL (ko-ios'al), *a.* Gigantic; huge; stupendous.

COLOSSALLY (ko-ios'al-i), *adv.* In the manner of a Colossus.

COLOSSEUM (kol-o-sê'um), *n.* Amphitheater in Rome, begun by Vespasian in A.D. 75 and finished by Titus in A.D. 80. It was an ellipse 620 feet in length by 513 in breadth. [L., from Gr. *kolossaios*, colossal; from *kolossos*, colossus.]

COLOSSUS (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* **COLOSSI** (ko-los'i).] 1. Gigantic statue, particularly that of Apollo, which stood at the entrance of the harbor of Rhodes. 2. Any gigantic body. [L.—Gr. *kolossos*.]



Colossus.

COLOSTRATION (kol-os-trā'shun), *n.* Affliction in newly-born children due to atresia of the mammary glands of the mother. [L. *colostratio*.]

COLOUR, (kul'ūr), **COLOURABLE** (kul'ūr-ə-bl), etc. Common spelling in England for **COLOR**, **COLORABLE**, etc.

COLPORTAGE (kol'pōr-tāj), *n.* Distribution of books by colporteurs.

COLPORTEUR, **COLPORTER** (kol'pōr-tūr), *n.* Vender or distributor of religious books, tracts, etc. [Fr. *colporteur*; from L. *collum*, neck, and *porto*, carry.]

COLT (kōlt), *n.* [*fem.* **FIL'LY**.] Young horse. [A. S.]

COLTER, **COULTER** (kōl'tēr), *n.* Blade or disk on the beam of a plow for cutting the sward. [A. S. *culter*; from L. *culter*, knife.]

COLTISH (kōlt'ish), *a.* Like a colt; frisky; wanton.

COLTSFOOT (kōlts'fōt), *n.* Composite plant with large soft leaves, once used for asthma and colds. [From the shape of the leaf.]

COLTSFOOT-ROCK (kōlts'fōt-rok), *n.* Cough-candy containing extract of coltsfoot leaves.

COLUBRINE (kol'ū-brīn), *a.* Relating to snakes; like a snake; cunning. [L. *coluber*, snake.]

COLUMBARY (kol'um-bā-rl), *n.* 1. Dovecote or pigeon-house. 2. *Arch.* Hole left in a wall for the insertion of the end of a timber. [L. *columbarium*.]

COLUMBATE (ko-lum'bāt), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of columbic acid.

COLUMBIA (ko-lum'bi-ə), *n.* The United States of America. [From *Columbus*.]

COLUMBIA (ko-lum'bi-ə), **DISTRICT OF**. Territory of U. S. containing the federal capital. (Abbr. D. C.)

COLUMBIA (ko-lum'bi-ə), *n.* City, capital of S. Carolina.

COLUMBIAD (ko-lum'bi-ad), *n.* Large smooth-bore cannon, used by the Americans in the war of 1812. [From *Columbia*.]

COLUMBIAN (ko-lum'bi-ən), *a.* Pertaining to Columbia.

COLUMBIC (ko-lum'blk), *a.* Produced from columbum or nloblum.

COLUMBINE (kol'um-bīn), *n.* 1. In pantomimes, the sweetheart of Harlequin. 2. [*c-*] *Bot.* Plant of the genus *Aquilegia*, having five colored sepals, which soon fall off, and five petals, each terminating below in a horn-shaped spur or nectary. [L. *columba*, dove.]

COLUMBINE (kol'um-bīn), *a.* Of or like a dove;

dove-colored. [L. *columbinus*; from *columba*, dove.]

COLUMBIUM (ko-lum'bi-um), *n.* Steel-gray colored metal. Same as **NIوبيUM**.

COLUMBUS (ko-lum'bus), *n.* City, capital of the State of Ohio.

CUMEL (kol'ū-mel), *n.* Same as **CUMELLA**.

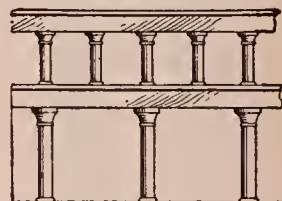
CUMELLA (kol'ū-mel'ə), *n.* [*pl.* **CUMEL'Æ**.] Small central column, pillar, or axis. [L., dim. of *columen*, column.]

COLUMN (kol'um), *n.* 1. In architecture, a pillar, usually cylindrical, and consisting of a base, a shaft, and a capital, used to support or adorn an entablature, balcony, etc. 2. Anything analogous to a column, as a commemorative shaft, vertical tube of mercury in a thermometer, etc. 3. Perpendicular section of a page in printing, or perpendicular line of figures in arithmetic. 4. *Bot.* Stamen of a plant, when the filaments are united into a tube around the styles. 5. *Mil.* Body of troops drawn up in deep files. 6. *Naut.* Fleet of ships arranged in sailing line of succession. [L. *columen*, *columna*, column.]

COLUMNAR (ko-lum'nār), *a.* 1. Having the form of a column. 2. Formed in columns.

COLUMNED (kol'umd), *a.* 1. Having columns. 2. Arranged in columns.

COLUMNATION (kol-um-nl-ā'shun), *n.* Employment or arrangement of columns in a design.



Super Columniation.

COLURE (ko-lör'), *n.* *Astron.* and *Geol.* One of two great circles passing through the equinoxes and solstices respectively and intersecting each other at right angles at the poles. [Gr. *kolouros*, dock-tailed.]

COLZA (kol'zə), *n.* Species of cabbage, from the seeds of which an oil for burning in lamps is obtained. [O. Fr. *colzat*.]

COM-, *prefix*. Together; with. [L. *cum*, with.]

COMA (kō'mə), *n.* Morbid deep sleep; stupor; lethargy. [Gr. *kōma*, slumber.]

COMA (kō'mə), *n.* [*pl.* **COM'Æ**.] 1. *Bot.* Downy or hairy tuft. 2. *Astron.* Nebulous envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet. [L.; from Gr. *komē*, hair.]

COMATE (kō'māt), *a.* Hairy; like hair.

COMATOSE (kō'mə-tōs), *a.* Affected with coma; abnormally drowsy.

COMATOUS (kō'mə-tus), *a.* Same as **COMATOSE**.

COMB (kōm), *n.* 1. Toothed instrument for separating, arranging, or dressing the hair. 2. Anything of the nature of a comb, as a *currycomb*, card for dressing wool or flax, etc. 3. Crest of a domestic fowl. 4. Top or crest of a wave or of a hill. 5. Aggregation of cells for honey; honeycomb. 6. *Elec.* Grid of a storage battery. [A. S. *camb*.]

COMB (kôm), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMBED (kômd).] I. *vt.* 1. Separate, arrange, or clean by means of a comb. 2. Dress with a comb. II. *vi.* Break into foam, as the waves in the surf.

COMBAT (kom'bat or kum'bat), *n.* Fight; struggle; warfare; contest.

COMBAT (kom'bat or kum'bat), *v.* [*pr.p.* COM'BATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COM'BATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Beat against. 2. Engage or fight with. 3. Oppose; contend against. II. *vi.* Contend or struggle. [L. *com-*, with, and *batuo*, fight.]

COMBATANT (kom'bat-ant), I. *a.* Disposed or inclined to combat. II. *n.* One who fights or combats.

COMBATIVE (kom'bat-iv), *a.* Inclined to quarrel or fight.

COMBATIVENESS (kom'bat-iv-nes), *n.* Disposition or propensity to be pugnacious or disputatious.

COMBER (kôm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which combs. 2. Long curling wave; breaker.

COMBINABLE (kom-bī'nā-bl), *a.* Capable of combining or of being combined.

COMBINATION (kom-bi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of combining. 2. State or condition of being combined. 3. Union of individual things. 4. Number of persons united for a purpose; combine. 5. Union or grouping of certain, numbers, quantities or factors in any particular manner.

COMBINE (kom-bīn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMBI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMBINED (kom-bīnd').] I. *vt.* Cause to unite; blend; compound. II. *vi.* 1. Enter into close union. 2. Cooperate. 3. *Chem.* Unite and form a new compound. [L. *combino*; from *com-*, together, and *bini*, two and two.]

COMBINE (kom-bīn'), *n.* Combination of persons or corporations for the purpose of advancing their interests; syndicate; trust; ring.

COMBINER (kom-bī'nēr), *n.* One who or that which combines.

COMBING (kôm'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of dressing or cleaning with a comb. 2. [*pl.*] What is separated by a comb.

COMBUSTIBILITY (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Same as COMBUSTIBLENESS.

COMBUSTIBLE (kom-bus'ti-bl), I. *a.* That may be set on fire and burned; inflammable. II. *n.* Anything that will take fire and burn; inflammable substance. [L. *combustus*, *p.p.* of *comburo*, consume or burn up.]

COMBUSTIBLENESS (kom-bus'ti-bl-nes), *n.* Aptness or readiness to take fire; inflammability.

COMBUSTION (kom-bus'chun), *n.* 1. Act of burning; action of fire on combustible substances. 2. Scientific term for all kinds of consumption through the influence of heat. 3. Confusion; turmoil. [L. *combustionem*; from *combustum*, supine of *comburo*, burn up.]

COME (kum), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COM'ING; *p.t.* CAME (kām); *p.p.* COME.] 1. Move or proceed

hitherto—used always in respect to the place or person toward which the motion or procession is intended, and not in respect to that left; opposed to GO. 2. Arrive; reach; be present. 3. Happen; fall out; occur. 4. Draw near in time. 5. Move into view; appear. 6. Arrive at a state or condition.—*Come*, in the imperative, is used by way of exhortation, to excite attention, or to invite to motion or joint action. [A. S. *cuman*.]

COMEDIAN (ko-mē'di-an), *n.* Actor of comedy. [Fr. *comédien*.]

COMEDIENNE (ko-mā-di-en'), *n.* Comedy actress. [Fr.]

COMEDOWN (kum'down), *n.* Downfall.

COMEDY (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* COM'EDIES.] Dramatic piece of a pleasant or humorous character, originally accompanied with dancing and singing. [Fr. *comédie*; from L. *comedia*; from Gr. *kōmōdia*; *kōmos*, revel, and *ōdē*, song.]

COMELILY (kum'li-li), *adv.* In a comely, becoming, or agreeable manner.

COMELINESS (kum'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being comely.

COMELY (kum'li), I. *a.* [*comp.* COME'LIER; *superl.* COME'LIEST.] 1. Handsome; graceful; pleasing. 2. Becoming; decorous; suitable. II. *adv.* Comelily. [A. S. *cymlic*.]

COMESTIBLE (ko-mes'ti-bl), *n.* [Generally used in plural, COMESTIBLES.] Edible food; anything capable of being eaten.

COMET (kom'et) *n.*

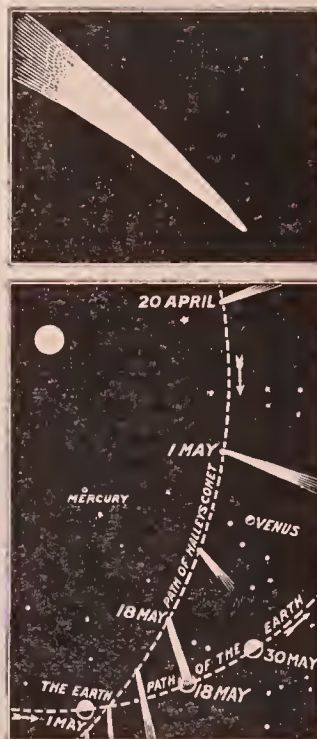
Astron. Luminous celestial body, presenting a nucleus or head enveloped in a coma, with a nebulous train or projection, and moving under the sun's attraction on a path forming an elongated ellipse around the sun, or sometimes a parabola or even a hyperbola. [Gr. *komētēs*, long-haired; from *komē*, hair.]

COMETARY (kom'et-a-ri), **COMETIC** (kom-et'ik), *a.* 1. Relating or pertaining to a comet. 2. Of the nature of a comet.

COMFIT (kum'fit),

n. Desiccated sweetmeat; confection; candy.

COMFORT (kum'fūrt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COM'FORT-



Comets: 1. Comet A 1910. 2. Halley's Comet, showing course through the Earth's orbit in 1910.

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COM'FORTED.] 1. Console; solace; cheer. 2. *Law.* Afford aid or countenance to; abet. [O. Fr. *comforter*; from L. *conforto*, make strong; from L. *con-*, with, and *fortis*, strong.]

SYN. Solace; console; encourage; cheer; enliven; invigorate; inspirit; gladden; refresh; strengthen; confirm. ANT. Desert; forsake.

COMFORT (kum'fûrt), *n.* 1. Relief afforded in time of trouble. 2. Consolation; encouragement; solace. 3. Quiet enjoyment; ease. 4. Whatever gives ease, enjoyment, etc. 5. Subject of satisfaction. 6. *Law.* Support or countenance. 7. Wadded bedquilt or comforter.

COMFORTABLE (kum'fûrt-ə-bl), *I. a.* Imparting or enjoying comfort. *II. n.* Wadded bedquilt or comforter.

COMFORTABLY (kum'fûrt-ə-bli), *adv.* In a comfortable manner.

COMFORTER (kum'fûrt-ēr), *n.* 1. One who administers comfort. 2. Wadded bedquilt. 3. Long, narrow woolen scarf or tippet.

COMFORTLESS (kum'fûrt-less), *a.* Without comfort; disconsolate.

COMFREY (kum'fri), *n.* *Bot.* Coarse perennial herb, formerly much prized as a vulnerary. [O. Fr. *cumfrie*.]

COMIC (kom'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to comedy. 2. Raising mirth; droll; ludicrous. [Gr. *kōmikos*, belonging to comedy.]

COMICAL (kom'ik-əl), *a.* Funny; queer; ludicrous.

COMICALITY (kom-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being comical. 2. That which is comical.

COMICALLY (kom'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a comical manner.

COMICALNESS (kom'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality of being comical.

COMIQUE (ko-mēk'), *n.* Comic actor or singer. [Fr.]

COMITY (kom'i-ti), *n.* Courteousness; civility. —*Comity of nations*, international courtesy by which effect is given to the laws of one state within the territory of another state. [L. *comitas*; from *comis*, courteous.]

COMMA (kom'ə), *n.* 1. Punctuation-mark (,) denoting the smallest division of a sentence. 2. *Music.* Enharmonic interval.—*Comma bacillus*, comma-shaped microbe of Asiatic cholera. [L.; from Gr. *komma*; from *koptō*, cut off.]

COMMAND (kom-mānd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMMAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMAND'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Order with authority; bid; enjoin. 2. Exercise supreme authority over. 3. Have within sight, influence or control. 4. Exact; demand; call for. *II. vi.* Have chief authority; govern; rule. [Fr. *commander*; from L. *com-mendo*, give in charge, command.]

COMMAND (kom-mānd'), *n.* 1. Right to command; control; leadership. 2. Order given

with authority; mandate. 3. Power; authority. 4. Act or power of keeping in restraint or control. 5. Ability to overlook or dominate. 6. That which is commanded, or is under the control of a commander, as a body of troops or a military district.

SYN. Order; control; sway; power; authority; government; management; ascendancy; supremacy; charge; mandate; injunction; direction; behest; precept; decree. ANT. Obedience; submission.

COMMANDANT (kom-mānd-ānt'), *n.* Officer who has the command of a place or of a body of troops.

COMMANDEER (kom-ān-dēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COMMANDEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMANDEERED, (kom-an-dērd').] Force temporarily or otherwise into the military service. [S. Afr. E.]

COMMANDER (kom-mānd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who commands. 2. Naval officer next below a captain, and ranking with a lieutenant-colonel of the army.

COMMANDERY (kom-mānd'ēr-l), *n.* District under a commander, especially in secret societies.

COMMANDING (kom-mānd'ing), *a.* Fitted to command, impress, or control.

COMMANDINGLY (kom-mānd'ing-ly), *adv.* In a commanding manner.

COMMANDMENT (kom-mānd'ment), *n.* 1. Command; edict; order; mandate. 2. Precept. 3. Law, especially one of the "Ten Commandments" or decalogue.

COMMANDRY (kom-mānd'ri), *n.* Same as COMMANDERY.

COMMEASURABLE (kom-mezh'ūr-ə-bl), *a.* Same as COMMENSURABLE.

COMMEMORABLE (kom-mem'o-rə-bl), *a.* Memorable.

COMMEMORATE (kom-mem'o-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COMMEM'ORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMEM'ORATED.] Call to remembrance by a solemn or public act; celebrate; preserve the memory of. [L. *commemoratus*, *p.p.* of *commemoro*, call in mind; from *com-*, together, and *memor*, mindful.]

COMMEMORATION (kom-mem-o-rā'shun), *n.* Act of commemorating; public celebration.

COMMEMORATIVE (kom-mem'o-rə-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to commemorate.

COMMEMORATOR (kom-mem'o-rā-tūr), *n.* One who commemorates.

COMMEMORATORY (kom-mem'o-rə-tō-ri), *a.* Commemorative.

COMMENCE (kom-mens'), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMMEN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMENCED (kom-menst').] *I. vt.* Give a beginning or origin to; start or originate; enter upon. *II. vi.* 1. Begin; take rise. 2. In England, take a university degree. [Fr. *commencer*; from L. *com-*, together, and *initio*, begin.]

SYN. Begin; initiate; start; open; orig-

inate; undertake. **ANT.** End; complete; finish; terminate.

COMMENCEMENT (kom-mens'ment), *n.* 1. Beginning. 2. At certain English universities act of taking the degrees. 3. Graduating exercises or celebration incident to the closing of a school term.

COMMEND (kom-mend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMMEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMEND'ED**.] 1. Commit to one's charge; intrust. 2. Represent as deserving of notice, regard, or favor. 3. Praise; approve. [*L. commendo*; from *com-*, with, and *mando*, trust.]

COMMENDABLE (kom-mend'a-bi), *a.* Worthy of being commended or praised.

COMMENDABLENESS (kom-mend'a-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being commendable.

COMMENDABLY (kom-mend'a-bli), *adv.* In a commendable manner.

COMMENDATION (kom-men-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of commending; praise. 2. Declaration of esteem. 3. Ground or reason for praise or approval.

COMMENDATORY (kom-mend'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Containing praise or commendation. 2. Presenting to favorable notice or reception.

COMMENSAL (kom-men'sal), *I. a.* Pertaining to, or living as, a commensal. *II. n. Biol.* Plant or animal living off another without being parasitical, as an actinia which fixes itself on the back of a crab. [*L. com-*, together, and *mensa*, table.]

COMMENSURABLE (kom-men'sū-rā-bl), *a.* Having a common measure. [*L. com-*, with, and *mensura*, measure.]

COMMENSURATE (kom-men'sū-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMMEN'SURATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMEN'SURATED**.] 1. Reduce to a common measure. 2. Proportionate. [*L. com-*, with, and *mensura*, measure.]

COMMENSURATE (kom-men'sū-rāt), *a.* Commensurable.

COMMENSURATELY (kom-men'sū-rāt-li), *adv.* In a commensurate manner.

COMMENSURATENESS (kom-men'sū-rāt-nes), *n.* Quality of being commensurate.

COMMENSURATION (kom-men-sū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of commensurating. 2. State of being commensurated.

COMMENT (kom'ent), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COM'MENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COM'MENTED**.] 1. Make explanatory or critical notes. 2. Make remarks or observations upon any subject. [*L. commentor*, reflect upon.]

COMMENT (kom'ent), *n.* 1. Note conveying an illustration, explanation, or criticism. 2. Remark or observation in explanation or criticism.

COMMENTARY (kom'en-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **COM'MENTARIES**.] 1. Book consisting of a regular series of comments or notes on another book. 2. Comment.

COMMENTATION (kom-en-tā'shun), *n.* Annotation.

COMMENTATOR (kom'en-tā-tūr), *n.* Writer of comments; annotator.

COMMENTER (kom'en-tēr), **COMMENTOR** (kom'en-tūr), *n.* One who makes comments or remarks.

COMMERCE (kom'ērs), *n.* 1. Interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; extended trade or traffic. 2. Intercourse. 3. Name of a game of cards. — *Chamber of commerce*, association of merchants for the encouragement of trade. [*Fr.*; from *L. commercium*; from *com-*, with, and *merx*, mercis, merchandise.]

COMMERCIAL (kom-mēr'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to commerce. 2. Engaged in traffic. 3. Used in or for commerce.

COMMERCIALISM (kom-mēr'shal-izm), *n.* 1. Trading spirit. 2. Domination of this spirit in the social life.

COMMINATION (kom-i-nā'shun), *n.* Denunciation; threatening. [*L. comminatio*; *com-*, with, and *minor*, threaten.]

COMMINATORY (kom-min'a-tō-ri), *a.* Denunciatory.

COMMINGLE (kom-ming'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMMIN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMINGLED** (kom-ming'gid).] *I. vt.* Mingle or mix together; blend. *II. vi.* Become mingled or blended; coalesce. [*COM-* and *MINGLE*.]

COMMINUTE (kom'i-nūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COM'MINUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COM'MINUTED**.] Reduce to minute particles; pulverize. [*L. com-*, together, and *minuo*, make smaller.]

COMMINUTION (kom-i-nū'shun), *n.* 1. Pulverization. 2. *Surg.* Compound fracture.

COMMISERATE (kom-miz'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMMIS'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMIS'ERATED**.] Feel or manifest pity for; condole with; compassionate. [*L. com-*, with, and *miseror*, pity; from *miser*, wretched.]

COMMISERATION (kom-miz'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Concern for the suffering of others; pity.

COMMISERATIVE (kom-miz'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Feeling or expressing sympathetic sorrow.

COMMISERATOR (kom-miz'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who commiserates.

COMMISSARIAL (kom-l-sā'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a commissary.

COMMISSARIAT (kom-i-sā'ri-at), *n.* 1. Department charged with the furnishing of provisions, as for an army. 2. Supply of provisions. 3. Office of a commissary.

COMMISSARY (kom'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **COM'MISSARIES**.] 1. One to whom a charge is committed. 2. One of the many officers charged with furnishing provisions, etc., to an army. [*L. commissum*, *p.p.* of *committo*, commit.]

COMMISSARY-GENERAL (kom'l-sa-ri-jen-ēr-āl), *n.* Head of the subsistence department of the army, having charge of the commissaries.

COMMISSION (kom-mi'shun), *n.* 1. Act of

committing. 2. That which is committed; charge; trust. 3. Writing conferring certain powers or authority. 4. Body of persons appointed to perform certain duties. 5. Document appointing one to hold a designated military or civil office. 6. Percentage paid in a transaction to an active agent.—*Put a ship into commission*, man and equip it for active service. [From COMMIT.]

COMMISSION (kom-mish'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COM-MIS'SIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMISSIONED** (kom-mish'und).] 1. Give a commission to. 2. Put into commission.

COMMISSIONAIRE (kom-mish-un-âr'), *n.* Same as **COMMISSIONNAIRE**.

COMMISSIONER (kom-mish'un-ēr), *n.* 1. Person who has a commission to perform some office or business. 2. Head of a government bureau, as *commissioner* of pensions, *commissioner* of internal-revenue, etc.

COMMISSIONNAIRE (kom-mish-un-âr'), *n.* Messenger, or light porter; one employed about public places and hotels to undertake light commissions. [Fr.]

COMMISSURE (kom'i-sūr), *n.* Joint; seam; suture; point of junction, as of the corners of the lips, eyelids, etc. [L. *commissura*.]

COMMIT (kom-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMIT'TED**.] 1. Give in charge or trust; consign. 2. Do; perform; perpetrate. 3. Compromise; involve; pledge; endanger. 4. Refer, as a bill to a committee. 5. Send to prison.—*Commit to memory*, learn off by heart; memorize. [L. *committo*; from *com-*, together, and *mitto*, send.]

SYN. Intrust; confide; consign; deposit; pledge; give; deliver; execute; perpetrate; enact; perform; imprison; engage; implicate; compromise; endanger.

COMMITMENT (kom-mit'ment), *n.* 1. Act of committing. 2. Order for sending to prison. 3. Imprisonment.

COMMITTAL (kom-mit'al), *n.* 1. Commitment. 2. Pledge, actual or implied.

COMMITTEE (kom-mit'ē), *n.* Person or persons appointed to examine, consider, and report on any matter or business.

COMMIX (kom-miks'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMMIX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMIXED** (kom-mikst').] I. *vt.* Mix together. II. *vi.* Mix or coalesce. [**COM-** and **MIX**.]

COMMIXTURE (kom-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing together. 2. State of being mixed. 3. Compound formed by mixing.

COMMODE (kom-mōd'), *n.* 1. Washstand with drawers and closet. 2. Night-stool.

COMMODIOUS (kom-mō'di-us), *a.* 1. Suitable or convenient. 2. Roomy; spacious. [L. *commodus*; from *com-*, with, and *modus*, measure.]

COMMODIOUSLY (kom-mō'di-us-ī), *adv.* In a commodious manner.

COMMODIOUSNESS (kom-mō'di-us-nes), *n.* State of being commodious.

COMMODITY (kom-mod'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **COM-MOD'ITIES**.] 1. Article of traffic or merchandise. 2. Formerly, any convenience or advantage or that which afforded it. [Fr. *commodité*; from L. *commoditas*; from *commodus*, suitable or convenient.]

COMMODORE (kom'o-dōr), *n.* 1. In the U. S. navy, rank next above a captain and below a rear-admiral, now abolished. 2. In the English navy, rank intermediate between an admiral and a captain. 3. Leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen. 4. President of a yacht-club; also his vessel at a regatta. [Sp. *comendador*; from L. *comendo*, command.]

COMMON (kom'un), *a.* [*comp.* **COM'MONER**; *superl.* **COM'MONEST**.] 1. Belonging equally to more than one; public; general. 2. Usual; frequent. 3. Easy to be had; ordinary; of little value. 4. Vulgar; low.—*Common law*, accepted customary law of the land, as opposed to statute law.—*The common people*, the populace; the masses. [Fr. *commun*; L. *communis*; *com-*, with, and *munis*, serving.]

COMMON (kom'un), *n.* 1. Tract of open land, used in common by the inhabitants of a town, etc. 2. What is usual or common. 3. *Law*. Conjoint possession.—*Above the common*, superior to the generality.—*In common*, to be enjoyed or participated in equally with another or others.

COMMONAGE (kom'un-aj), *n.* 1. Right of pasturing on a common. 2. Right of using anything in common. 3. Common.

COMMONALTY (kom'un-ai-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **COM-MONALTIES**.] General body of the people without any distinction of rank or authority.

COMMON CHORD (kom'un kard). *Music*. Chord consisting of a fundamental, third and fifth.

COMMONER (kom'un-ēr), *n.* 1. One of the commonalty. 2. Member of the British House of Commons. 3. One who has a joint right in common ground. 4. Student of the second rank in the university of Oxford.

COMMONLY (kom'un-li), *adv.* 1. Generally; frequently; usually; freely; widely. 2. Poorly; meanly.

COMMONNESS (kom'un-nes), *n.* State or quality of being common; frequency; triteness.

COMMONPLACE (kom'un-plās), I. *a.* Common; ordinary; hackneyed; trite. II. *n.* 1. Common topic or subject; platitude. 2. Memorandum or note.

COMMONPLACE (kom'un-plās), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COM-MONPLACING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMMON-PLACED** (kom'un-plāst).] I. *vt.* Reduce to or arrange under general heads. II. *vi.* Make notes or memoranda in a commonplace-book.

COMMONPLACE-BOOK (kom'un-plās-bōk), *n.* Book in which things to be remembered are arranged under general heads.

COMMONS (kom'unz), *n.pl.* 1. Commonalty. 2. Members of the House of Commons, or

lower house of Parliament in Great Britain or Canada. 3. Food provided at a common table, as in certain colleges. 4. Food in general; rations.—*Short commons*, small allowance of food; scant fare; short rations.

COMMON SENSE (kom'un sens), *n.* Good sense or practical sagacity; average understanding.

COMMONWEAL (kom'un-wēl), *n.* Common-wealth.—*The common weal*, the common good; public welfare.

COMMONWEALTH (kom'un-welth), *n.* 1. Body politic or government of a free state or nation. 2. The state or nation itself. 3. Whole body of people of such a state or nation.

COMMOTION (kom-mō'shun), *n.* Excited or tumultuous action, physical or mental; tumult. [L. *com-*, together, and *moveo*, *motum*, move.]

COMMUNAL (kom'ū-nəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a commune.

COMMUNE (kom'ūn), *n.* 1. Smallest territorial division in France, governed by a mayor and a council. 2. Body of extreme socialists. [Fr.; from *commune*, commonalty.]

COMMUNE (kom-mūn'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COMMU'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMUNED (kom-mūnd').] 1. Converse or talk together. 2. Partake of the eucharist. [O. Fr. *comuner*, share; from *comun*, common.]

COMMUNE (kom'ūn), *n.* Communion.

COMMUNICABILITY (kom-mū-ni-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being imparted or communicated.

COMMUNICABLE (kom-mū-ni-kā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being communicated. 2. Communicative; affable.

COMMUNICABLY (kom-mū-ni-kā-bli), *adv.* By way of communication.

COMMUNICANT (kom-mū-ni-kānt), *n.* 1. One who partakes of the eucharist. 2. One who communicates.

COMMUNICATE (kom-mū-ni-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMMU'NICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMU'NICATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Impart knowledge of; make aware of. 2. Transmit; impart. 3. Administer the communion to. II. *vi.* 1. Have communion. 2. Have means of communication; be connected. 3. Partake of the eucharist. [L. *communico*; from *communis*, common.]

SYN. Tell; inform; unfold; report; reveal; announce; declare; mention; divulge; disclose; acquaint; publish; promulgate. **ANT.** Suppress; conceal; secrete.

COMMUNICATION (kom-mū-ni-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of communicating. 2. Means of communication. 3. That which is communicated. 4. Celebration of the eucharist.

COMMUNICATIVE (kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Inclined to communicate; unreserved. 2. Adapted for communication.

COMMUNICATIVELY (kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv-i), *adv.* In a communicative manner.

COMMUNICATIVENESS (kom-mū-ni-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being communicative.

COMMUNICATOR (kom-mū-ni-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who communicates. 2. Means of communication.

COMMUNICATORY (kom-mū-ni-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Imparting or conveying knowledge or information.

COMMUNION (kom-mūn'yun), *n.* 1. Act of communing; mutual intercourse. 2. Union in religious service, or body or denomination of people who so unite. 3. Celebration of the eucharist.

COMMUNISM (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* 1. Equality of distribution of the physical means of life and enjoyment. 2. Socialistic reconstruction of government by the abolition of private property and the transfer of all individual resources to the control of the community. [Fr. *communisme*.]

COMMUNIST (kom'ū-nist), *n.* One who believes in communism.

COMMUNISTIC (kom-ū-nis'tik), *a.* Relating to the tenets of communism or communists.

COMMUNITY (kom-mū-ni-ti), *n.* 1. Common possession or enjoyment. 2. Agreement; communion. 3. Body of persons having common interests. 4. Public in general. 5. Body of persons in the same locality. 6. Monastic body. [L. *communitas*; from *communis*, common.]

COMMUTABILITY (kom-mū-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability to be commuted.

COMMUTABLE (kom-mū-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being commuted.

COMMUTATION (kom-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of commuting. 2. Change or exchange of one thing for another. 3. Change of a penalty or rate from a greater to a less.—*Commutation ticket*, ticket of admission to a series of entertainments, or for a number of fares on a railroad, etc., issued at reduced rates.

COMMUTATIVE (kom-mū-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to exchange. 2. Interchangeable.

COMMUTATIVELY (kom-mū-tā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of exchange.

COMMUTATOR (kom'ū-tā-tūr), *n. Elec.* 1. Device for reversing an electric current. 2. Device for changing alternating into continuous currents, or *vice versa*.

COMMUTE (kom-mūt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* COMMU'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMMU'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Change from a greater to a less, as to *commute* a convict's sentence. 2. Accept a reduction of, as to *commute* the rate of fare on the purchase of a round-trip ticket. 3. *Elec.* Cause to take one and the same direction, as to *commute* a number of electric currents. II. *vi.* Effect a commutation; obtain a commutation ticket. [L. *commuto*; from *com-*, with, and *muto*, change.]

COMMUTER (kom-mūt'tēr), *n.* 1. One who commutes. 2. *Elec.* Commutator.

COMO (kō'mō), *n.* City, Lombardy, N. Italy, on S. W. extremity of Lake of Como.

COMPACT (kom-pakt'), *a.* 1. Packed together; firm; dense; solid; close. 2. Brief; condensed; concise; terse. 3. Made up; greatly addicted. [L. *compactus*; from *compingo*, join together.]

SYN. Condensed; close; concentrated; solid; firm; dense; hard. **ANT.** Loose; diffuse; soft.

COMPACT (kom-pakt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPACT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Press closely together; consolidate. 2. Join firmly and fitly as in a system. 3. Make up; compose. II. *vi.* Become compacted.

COMPACT (kom'pakt), *n.* 1. Bargain or agreement. 2. League; treaty; union. [L. *compactum*; from *com-*, with, and *pacisci*, make a bargain.]

COMPACT (kom-pakt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COMPACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPACT'ED**.] Enter into a league or agreement.

COMPACTLY (kom-pakt'li), *adv.* In a compact manner.

COMPACTNESS (kom-pakt'nes), *n.* State or quality of being compact.

COMPANION (kom-pan'yun), *n.* 1. One who keeps company or frequently associates with another; associate. 2. Higher rank of servant, who, though receiving pay, stands rather in the relation of a friend. 3. Fellow, in a bad sense. [L.L. *companium*, mess; from L. *com-*, with, and *panis*, bread.]

COMPANION (kom-pan'yun), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Skylight or window-frame through which light passes to a lower deck or cabin. 2. Companion-ladder. [O Sp. *compaña*, outhouse.]

COMPANIONABLE (kom-pan'yun-a-bl), *a.* Endowed with the qualities of a good companion; agreeable; sociable.

COMPANIONABLENESS (kom-pan'yun-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being companionable.

COMPANION-LADDER (kom-pan'yun-lad-ēr), *n.* *Naut.* Ladder by which officers ascend to and descend from the quarter-deck.

COMPANIONSHIP (kom-pan'yun-ship), *n.* Company; association; fellowship.

COMPANIONWAY (kom-pan'yun-wā), *n.* *Naut.* Stairway from the deck to a cabin.

COMPANY (kum'pa-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **COM'PANIES**.]

1. Any assembly of persons. 2. Number of persons associated together for trade, etc. 3. Guest or guests. 4. Attendant; companion; associate. 5. State of being a companion; fellowship. 6. Society. 7. Partners whose names do not appear in the title or style of the firm. 8. Subdivision of a regiment under command of a captain. 9. Crew of a ship. 10. Troupe of performers.—*Keep company with.* 1. Associate with. 2. Court or woo. [Fr. *compagnie*; from L. *com-*, with, and *panis*, bread.]

SYN. Assembly; congregation; assemblage; audience; society; group; circle;

coterie; crowd; troop; crew; corporation; association; partnership; firm; concourse; gathering; meeting. **ANT.** Dispersion; privacy; seclusion; retirement; loneliness.

COMPARABLE (kom'pa-ra-bl), *a.* That may be compared; worthy of comparison.

COMPARABLY (kom'pa-ra-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree worthy of comparison.

COMPARATIVE (kom-par'a-tlv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to comparison. 2. Estimated by comparing with something else; relative. 3. *Gram.* Pertaining to the second of the three degrees of comparison, expressing more or less, or a higher or lower degree; distinguished from **POSITIVE** and **SUPERLATIVE**.

COMPARATIVE (kom-par'a-tlv), *n.* *Gram.* Comparative degree, or word or form denoting it.

COMPARATIVELY (kom-par'a-tlv-ll), *adv.* Relatively, in a comparative degree.

COMPARE (kom-pâr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPARED** (kom-pârd').] I. *vt.*

1. Set together, to ascertain agreement or disagreement. 2. Liken. 3. *Gram.* Inflect according to the degrees of quality or quantity. II. *vi.* Hold comparison. [L. *comparo*, match; from *com-*, together, and *paro*, make equal.]

SYN. Parallel; assimilate; collate; estimate relatively; resemble; **ANT.** Contrast; oppose; disassociate; distinguish; fit.

COMPARE (kom-pâr'), *n.* Fitness to enter into comparison; comparison.—*Beyond compare*, without any rival or equal.

COMPARISON (kom-par'l-sun), *n.* 1. Act of comparing. 2. Capacity of being compared. 3. Comparative estimate. 4. *Rhet.* Simile or figure by which two things are compared. 5. *Gram.* Inflection of adjectives or adverbs denoting differences of degree. [L. *comparatio*; from *comparo*, make equal.]

COMPARTMENT (kom-pärt'ment), *n.* Separate part or division of any inclosed space. [Fr. *compartiment*; from L. L. *compartimentum*; from *compartio*, divide; *com-*, together, and *pars*, part.]

COMPASS (kum'pas), *n.* 1. Circuit; circumference; circle. 2. Range; scope; reach. 3. Due limits or bounds; moderation. 4. *Music.* Range or power of the voice or of any musical instrument. 5. Instrument for determining direction by means of a poised magnetic needle.—*Mariner's compass*, instrument for determining and guiding the course of a ship, consisting of a poised magnetic needle attached to a circular card (called the compass-card), on which the thirty-two points of direction are marked.—*Box the compass*, see **BOX**, *vt.* [Fr. *compas*, circle; from L. *com-*, together, and *passus*, step.]

COMPASS (kum'pas), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COM'PASSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPASSED** (kum'past).] 1. Bring about or obtain. 2. Plot; revolve in the mind. 3. Surround; attend closely on; accompany. 4. Bend into a curve.

COMPASSABLE (kum'pas-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compassed.

COMPASS-CARD (kum'-pas-kärd), *n.* Circular card of a mariner's compass. See **COMPASS**.

COMPASSES (kum'pas-ez), *n.pl.* Instrument consisting of two or more movable legs, for describing circles, etc.

COMPASS-FLOWER (kum'-pas-flow-ēr), *n.* Same as **COMPASS-PLANT**.

COMPASSION (kom-pash'un), *n.* Fellow-feeling, or sorrow for the sufferings of another; pity. [L. *compassio*, sympathy.]

SYN. Pity; sympathy; commiseration; pardon. **ANT.** Condemnation; cruelty; hardness; harshness.

COMPASSIONATE (kom-pash'un-at), *a.* Feeling compassion or pity; merciful.

COMPASSIONATE (kom-pash'un-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPASSIONATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPASSIONATED**.] Have compassion for; have pity or mercy upon.

COMPASSIONATELY (kom-pash'un-at-li), *adv.* In a compassionate manner.

COMPASS-PLANE (kum'pas-plān), *n.* Plane, convex on the under side, for smoothing curved timber.

COMPASS-PLANT (kum'pas-plant), *n.* Plant of the aster family, the *Silphium laciniatum*, or "rosin-weed," the "fixed light position" of whose leaves is vertical and directed north and south. As a consequence, the leaves stand edgewise and twist into the meridian plane.

COMPASS-SAW (kum'pas-sā), *n.* Saw that cuts in a circular manner.

COMPATIBILITY (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being compatible.

COMPATIBLE (kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* Consistent with; in harmony with; congruous. [L. *com-*, with, and *patior*, *passus*, suffer or endure.]

COMPATIBLY (kom-pat'i-bl), *adv.* In a compatible manner.

COMPATRIOT (kom-pā'tri-ut), *n.* One of the same country; fellow countryman. [**COM-** and **PATRIOT**.]

COMPEER (kom-pēr'), *n.* 1. One who is equal to another. 2. Companion; associate. [L. *compar*; *com-*, with, and *par*, equal.]

COMPEL (kom-pel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPEL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPELLED** (kom-peld').] 1. Drive or urge forcibly. 2. Obtain by hard labor; force; exact. [L. *compello*; from *com-*, together, and *pello*, drive.]

SYN. Oblige; force; coerce; impel; insist. **ANT.** Release; relax; desist; dispel; withdraw.

COMPELLABLE (kom-pel'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being compelled.

COMPELLATION (kom-pel-iā'shun), *n.* 1. Style



Compass-card.

of address; appellation. 2. Act of addressing. [L. *compellatio*; *compello*, address.]

COMPELLATIVE (kom-pel'a-tlv), *n.* Word used in addressing; appellative; appellation.

COMPELLER (kom-pel'ēr), *n.* One who compels.

COMPEND (kom'pend), *n.* Compendium.

COMPENDIOUS (kom-pen'di-us), *a.* Summarized; succinct; in brief compass.

SYN. Condensed; abridged; concentrated; compact; terse; laconic. **ANT.** Diffuse; prolix; copious; verbose.

COMPENDIOUSLY (kom-pen'di-us-li), *adv.* In a compendious manner.

COMPENDIOUSNESS (kom-pen'di-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being compendious.

COMPENDIUM (kom-pen'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* **COMPENDIUMS** or **COMPENDIA**.] Abridgment; epitome; summary; abstract. [L., what is weighed together.]

SYN. See **ABRIDGMENT**.

COMPENSATE (kom'pen-sāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPENSATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPENSATED**.]

I. vt. 1. Reward suitably. 2. Make amends for; counterbalance. **II. vi.** Make amends; supply an equivalent. [L. *com-*, together, and *penso*, freq. of *pendo*, weigh.]

COMPENSATION (kom-pen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of compensating. 2. Reward for service. 3. Amends for loss sustained. 4. *Physics*. Neutralization of opposing forces.

SYN. Remuneration; pay; recompense; reward; damages. **ANT.** Deprivation; injury; retribution.

COMPENSATIVE (kom-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* Giving compensation.

COMPENSATOR (kom-pen'sā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which compensates.

COMPENSATORY (kom-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* Compensative.

COMPETE (kom-pēt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COMPETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPETED**.] Seek or strive with others for something; contend for a prize. [L. *competo*; from *com-*, together, and *peto*, seek.]

COMPETENCE (kom'pe-tens), **COMPETENCY** (kom'pe-ten-si), *n.* 1. Capacity; fitness; sufficiency. 2. Competent circumstances; adequate pecuniary support. 3. Legal power or capacity; qualification.

COMPETENT (kom'pe-tent), *a.* 1. Qualified for any purpose or office. 2. *Law*. Admissible, as *competent* evidence.

COMPETITION (kom-pe-tish'un), *n.* Act of competing; rivalry.

COMPETITIVE (kom-pet'i-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by competition.

COMPETITOR (kom-pet'i-tūr), *n.* One who competes; rival or opponent.

COMPETITORY (kom-pet'i-tō-ri), *a.* Engaged in or involving competition.

COMPILATION (kom-pl-iā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of compiling. 2. That which is compiled.

COMPILE (kom-pil'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COMPI'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMPILED (kom-pild').] Compose by collecting the material from other books. [Fr. *compiler*; from L. *compilo*, pillage.]

COMPILER (kom-pi'lēr), *n.* One who compiles.

COMPLACENCE (kom-plā'sens), **COMPLACENCY** (kom-plā'sen-si), *n.* 1. Tranquil satisfaction of mind or heart. 2. Civility; courtesy.

COMPLACENT (kom-plā'sent), *a.* 1. Showing satisfaction; pleased. 2. Inclined to please. [L. *com-*, together, and *placeo*, please.]

COMPLACENTLY (kom-plā'sent-li), *adv.* In a complacent manner.

COMPLAIN (kom-plān'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COMPLAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMPLAINED (kom-plānd').] 1. Express grief, pain, or censure. 2. Murmur or express a sense of injury. 3. Accuse. 4. Make a mournful sound. 5. Be ill, as *complain* of a sore throat. [Fr. *complandre*; from L. *com-*, together, and *plango*, strike.]

COMPLAINANT (kom-plān'ant), *n.* 1. One who complains. 2. *Law.* One who brings suit; plaintiff.

COMPLAINER (kom-plān'ēr), *n.* Murmurer; one who complains.

COMPLAINT (kom-plānt'), *n.* 1. Expression of grief. 2. Representation of pains or injuries. 3. Remonstrance or finding fault. 4. Cause or ground of complaining. 5. Disease or ailment. 6. *Law.* Formal allegation or charge.

COMPLAISANCE (kom'plā-zans), *n.* Disposition to please; obliging civility; courtesy. [Fr.]

COMPLAISANT (kom'plā-zant), *a.* Showing desire to please; obliging; polite; courteous. See **COMPLACENT**. [Fr.]

COMPLAISANTLY (kom'plā-zant-li), *adv.* In a complaisant manner.

COMPLEMENT (kom'ple-ment), *n.* 1. That which completes or fills up. 2. Full number or quantity. 3. State of being complete. 4. Accessory. 5. *Geom.* Any magnitude which, with another one, makes up a given magnitude. [L. *complementum*; from *compleo*, fill full.]

COMPLEMENTAL (kom-ple-ment'al), *a.* Complementary.

COMPLEMENTARY (kom-ple-ment'a-ri), *a.* Serving to complete; completing.

COMPLETE (kom-plēt'), *a.* 1. Finished; entire. 2. Free from deficiency; perfect. [L. *completus*, *p.p.* of *compleo*; *com-*, together, and *pleo*, fill.]

COMPLETE (kom-plēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COMPLETE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMPLETE'D.] 1. Finish; accomplish. 2. Make perfect or entire.

COMPLETELY (kom-plēt'li), *adv.* Fully; perfectly; to completion.

COMPLETENESS (kom-plēt'nes), *n.* State of being complete; perfection.

COMPLETION (kom-plē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of completing. 2. State of being complete. 3. Fulfillment.

COMPLETIVE (kom-plē'tiv), *a.* Fulfilling; completing.

COMPLEX (kom'pleks), *a.* 1. Composed of various parts; not simple. 2. Complicated; intricate. [L. *complexus*, *p.p.* of *complecto*, fold together.]

SYN. Intricate; involved; abstruse. **ANT.** Plain; obvious; simple; homogeneous.

COMPLEX (kom'pleks), *n.* Complex whole; aggregation.

COMPLEXION (kom-plek'shun), *n.* 1. Color or look of the skin, especially of the face. 2. General appearance, temperament, or texture. [L. *complexio*; *complecto*, fold together.]

COMPLEXION (kom-plek'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COMPLEX'IONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COMPLEX'IONED (kom-plek'shund).] Give a color to; tinge.

COMPLEXIONAL (kom-plek'shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to the complexion.

COMPLEXIONED (kom-plek'shund), *a.* Having a certain complexion, or temperament.

COMPLEXIONLESS (kom-plek'shun-les), *a.* Colorless; pale.

COMPLEXITY (kom-pleks'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* COMPLEX'ITIES.] State of being complex; complication; intricacy.

COMPLEXLY (kom-pleks'li), *a.* In a complex or involved manner.

COMPLEXNESS (kom-pleks'nes), *n.* Complexity.

COMPLEXUS (kom-pleks'us), *n.* 1. Complicated system. 2. *Anat.* Large muscle of the back, passing from the spine to the head.

COMPLIABLE (kom-pli'a-bl), *a.* Disposed to comply.

COMPLIANCE (kom-pli'ans), **COMPLIANCY** (kom-pli'an-si), *n.* 1. Act of complying. 2. Complaisance.

COMPLIANT (kom-pli'ant), *a.* Yielding; pliant.

COMPLIANTLY (kom-pli'ant-li), *adv.* In a compliant manner.

COMPLICACY (kom'pli-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* COM'PLICACIES.] Quality or state of being complicated.

COMPLICATE (kom'pli-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COM'PLICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COM'PLICATED.] 1. Render complex; make intricate or involved. 2. Twist together or entangle. [L. *com-*, together, and *plico*, *plicatum*, fold.]

COMPLICATE (kom'pli-kat), *a.* Complicated.

COMPLICATED (kom'pli-kā-ted), *a.* Intricate; involved; confused.

COMPLICATION (kom-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rendering involved, entangled or intricate. 2. State of being complicated. 3. Entanglement; involvement; complexity.

COMPLICATIVE (kom'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to complicate.

COMPLICITY (kom-plis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* COM-

PLIC'ITIES.] 1. State or conditlon of being an accomplice. 2. Complexity. [Fr. *complexité*.]

COMPLIER (kom-pli'ēr), *n.* One who complies.

COMPLIMENT (kom'pli-ment), *n.* 1. Expression of regard or praise. 2. Expression of formal respect or civility. [Fr.]

SYN. Homage; courtesy; flattery. **ANT.** Insult; discourtesy; contempt.

COMPLIMENT (kom'pli-ment), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPLIMENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPLIMENTED**.] I. *vt.* Pay a compliment to. II. *vi.* Make or exchange compliments.

COMPLIMENTAL (kom-pli-ment'al), *a.* Expressing or implying compliment.

COMPLIMENTARY (kom-pli-ment'a-ri), *a.* Conveying, or expressive of, regard or praise; using compliments; by way of compliment.

COMPLIN, COMPLINE (kom'plln), *n.* *Eccl.* Last of the canonical hours in the breviary. [Fr. *complies*; from L. *completus*, finished.]

COMLOT (kom'plot), *n.* Conspiracy; plot. [Fr.]

COMLOT (kom-plot'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMLOT'TING** *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMLOT'TED**.] I. *vt.* Contrive; plan; plot. II. *vi.* Combine in a plot; conspire.

COMPLY (kom-pli'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COMPLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPLIED** (kom-plid').] Yield to the wishes of another; agree; consent. [It. *compiire*; from L. *compleo*, fulfill.]

COMPONENT (kom-pō'nent), I. *a.* Making up; forming one of the elements of a compound; constituent. II. *n.* Constituent part. [L. *componens*, *pr.p.* of *compono*, compose.]

COMPORT (kom-pōrt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPORT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Conduct or behave. II. *vi.* Agree or correspond; suit. [L. *comporto*; from *com-*, together, and *porto*, carry.]

COMPORTMENT (kom-pōrt'ment), *n.* Behavior; bearing; deportment.

COMPOSE (kom-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPOSED** (kom-pōzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Form by putting two or more parts or things together. 2. Place in proper order; arrange; dispose. 3. Calm; soothe; tranquillize. 4. Originate or write as author. 5. Constitute. 6. Settle, as a dispute. II. *vi.* Work as a composer, or as compositor. [Fr. *composer*; from L. *com-*, with, and *pausa*, pause.]

COMPOSED (kom-pōzd'), *a.* Settled; quiet; calm.

COMPOSEDLY (kom-pō'zed-li), *adv.* In a composed manner; quietly; calmly.

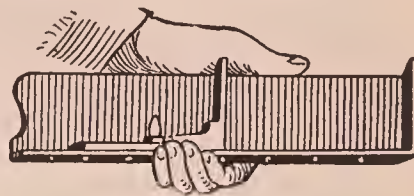
COMPOSEDNESS (kom-pō'zed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being composed.

COMPOSER (kom-pō'zēr), *n.* Author, especially of a piece of music.

COMPOSING (kom-pō'zlng), *a.* 1. Forming; making; framing. 2. Soothing; quieting. —*Composing frame*, printer's elevated working frame, on which the cases of type rest

obliquely. — *Composing machine*, machine for setting and arranging types, worked by keys like a piano. —

Composing stick, instrument in which compositors arrange the types and adjust them to



Composing Stick.

the length of the lines.

COMPOSITÆ (kom-poz'l-tē), *n. pl.* *Bot.* Largest natural order of plants with compound flowers. [L.]

COMPOSITE (kom-poz'lt), *a.* 1. Made up of two or more distinct parts. 2. *Bot.* Belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*. — *Composite number*. *Arith.* One which can be measured exactly by a number exceeding unity, as 6 by 2 or 3. — *Composite order*. *Arch.* Last of the five orders, so called because its capital is composed of the Ionic order grafted upon the Corinthian. — *Composite photograph*, one formed by combining several. [L. *compositus*, *p.p.* of *compono*, compose.]

COMPOSITION (kom-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of composing. 2. That which is composed, as a work in literature, music, or painting. 3. Mental constitution. 4. Artistic manner; style in writing or painting. 5. Arrangement; agreement; compromise. 6. *Mech.* Compounding of two velocities or forces into a single velocity or force which shall be their equivalent. 7. Compound, as of drugs, etc. 8. *Print.* Setting up of type.

COMPOSITIVE (kom-poz'l-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the power of compounding. 2. Compounded; composite.

COMPOSITOR (kom-poz'l-tūr), *n.* *Print.* Person who sets types.

COMPOS MENTIS (kom'pos men'tis). Composed in mind; sane; of sound mind. [L.]

COMPOST (kom'pōst), *n.* 1. Compound or mixture for fertilizing land. 2. Mixture for plastering; concrete used by plasterers. [O. Fr.]

COMPOST (kom'pōst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPOSTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPOSTED**.] 1. Fertilize with compost. 2. Plaster; stucco.

COMPOSURE (kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* Calmness; self-possession; tranquillity.

COMPOTE (kom'pōt), *n.* Fruit preserved in syrup. [Fr.]

COMPOUND (kom-pownd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPOUND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Mix or combine. 2. Settle or adjust by agreement. II. *vi.* 1. Agree or come to terms. 2. Bargain in the lump. — *Compound a felony*, forbear prosecution for a consideration. [O. Fr.; from L. *compono*, from *com-*, together, and *pono*, place.]

COMPOUND (kom'pownd), *a.* Composed of a number of parts, ingredients, or elements; composite. — *Compound flower*. *Bot.* Com-

posite flower.—*Compound fracture*. *Surg.* Broken bone, communicating with a co-existing skin wound.—*Compound interest*, interest on both the principal sum and the accrued interest.

COMPOUND (kom'pound), *n.* Anything composed of two or more parts, ingredients, or elements; compound substance.

COMPOUNDER (kom-pownd'ēr), *n.* One who compounds.

COMPRADORE (kom-prā-dōr'), *n.* General storekeeper or steward, majordomo or household factotum in China. [Sp. *comprar*, buy.]

COMPREHEND (kom-pre-hend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPREHEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPREHEND'ED**.] 1. Seize or take up with the mind; understand. 2. Comprise or include. [L. *comprehendo*, seize.]

COMPREHENSIBILITY (kom-pre-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being comprehensible.

COMPREHENSIBLE (kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being understood.

COMPREHENSIBLY (kom-pre-hen'si-bil), *adv.* In a comprehensible manner; so as to be understood.

COMPREHENSION (kom-pre-hen'shun), *n.* 1. Power of the mind to understand. 2. Act of comprehending. 3. *Logic*. Intension of a term or the sum of the qualities implied in the term. 4. Inclusion.

COMPREHENSIVE (kom-pre-hen'siv), *a.* 1. Extensive; wide; compendious. 2. Sharp of intellect; acute.

COMPREHENSIVELY (kom-pre-hen'siv-li), *adv.* In a comprehensive manner.

COMPREHENSIVENESS (kom-pre-hen'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being comprehensive.

COMPRESS (kom-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPRESSED** (kom-prest').] Condense or concentrate. [L. *com-*, together, and *pressum*, *p.p.* of *premo*, press.]

COMPRESS (kom'pres), *n.* 1. Pad of folded soft linen, used with a bandage to preserve a due pressure on a wound. 2. Hydraulic or screw-press for baling cotton.

COMPRESSIBILITY (kom-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being compressible.

COMPRESSIBLE (kom-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being compressed.

COMPRESSION (kom-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of compressing. 2. State of being compressed.

COMPRESSIVE (kom-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Able to compress. 2. Forced; compulsory.

COMPRESSOR (kom-pres'ūr), *n.* One who or that which compresses.

COMPRESSURE (kom-presh'ūr), *n.* Act of compressing; pressure.

COMPRISAL (kom-pri'zəl), *n.* Act of comprising.

COMPRISE (kom-priz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPRI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPRISED** (kom-prizd').] Con-

tain; include; comprehend. [Fr. *compris*, *p.p.* of *comprendre*, comprehend.]

SYN. Embrace; include; inclose; contain; involve; imply; embody. **ANT.** Exclude; except.

COMPROMISE (kom'pro-miz), *n.* 1. Settlement of differences by mutual concession. 2. Result of such settlement. 3. Concession of one's theories or principles. 4. Spirit of mutual concession. [Fr. *compromis*; *p.p.* of *compromettre*, mutually agree; from L. *com-*, together, *promitto*, promise.]

COMPROMISE (kom'pro-miz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COM-PROMISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPROMISED** (kom'pro-mizd').] I. *vt.* 1. Settle by mutual agreement and concession. 2. Involve or bring into question; expose to risk, danger, or disparagement. II. *vi.* Accord; agree; come to a settlement through mutual concessions.

SYN. Arbitrate; compose; adjust; settle; endanger; implicate; involve. **ANT.** Aggravate; excite; foster; extricate; exonerate.

COMPROMISED (kom'pro-mizd), *a.* Exposed to danger or discredited.

COMPROMISER (kom'pro-mi-zēr), *n.* One who compromises or enters into a compromise.

COMPROMIT (kom-pro-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COMPROMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPROMIT'TED**.] Compromise.

COMPTOGRAPH (komp'to-gráf), *n.* Machine which prints the results of additions made by it.

COMPTOME-

TER (komp-

tom'e-tēr),

n. Machine

used for ar-

ithmetical

calculations.

COMPTROL-

LER (kon-

tról'ēr), *n.*

An officer

whose duty

it is to ex-

amine and

certify pub-

lic accounts;

controller. [Fr. *contrôleur*;

from *contrôle*. See **CONTROL**.]

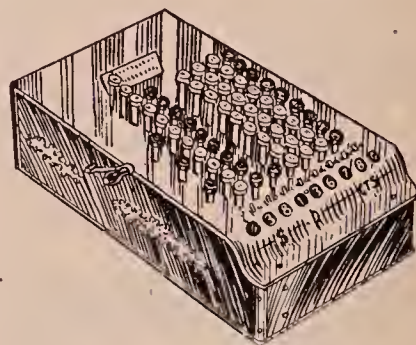
COMPULSION (kom-pul'shun), *n.* 1. Act of compelling. 2. State or condition of being compelled; coercion. [L. *compulsio*; from *compulsus*, *p.p.* of *compello*, compel.]

COMPULSIVE (kom-pul'siv), *a.* With power to compel; coercive.

COMPULSORILY (kom-pul'so-ri-li), *adv.* In a compulsory or forcible manner.

COMPULSORY (kom-pul'so-ri), *a.* 1. Obligatory; compelling; coercive. 2. Compelled; enforced; necessitated.

COMPUNCTION (kom-pungk'shun), *n.* Uneasiness of conscience; regret; remorse. [L. *compunctus*, *p.p.* of *compungo*, sting.]



Comptometer.

SYN. Remorse; regret; sorrow; contrition.

ANT. Satisfaction; self-complacency; assurance.

COMPUNCTIOUS (kom-pungk'shus), *a.* Feeling or causing compunction; repentant; remorseful.

COMPUTABLE (kom-pū'tā-bl), *a.* Calculable.

COMPUTATION (kom-pū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of computing. 2. Amount computed.

COMPUTE (kom-pūt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COMPUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COMPUTED**.] I. *vt.* Calculate; estimate; reckon. II. *vi.* Make calculations; reckon. [L. *computo*, from *com-*, together, and *puto*, reckon.]

COMPUTER (kom-pū'tēr), *n.* One who or that which computes; calculator; calculating machine.

COMRADE (kom'rad), *n.* Close companion; intimate associate. [Sp. *camarada*; L. *camera*, chamber.]

COMRADESHIP (kom'rad-ship), *n.* State of being comrades; fellowship.

COMPTISM (kompt'izm or kōngt'izm), *n.* Philosophical system of August Comte the founder of positivism (1798-1857).

COMUS (kō'mus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. God of mirth or revelry. 2. [c-] Revel. [L.; from Gr. *kōmos*, revel.]

CON (kon), I. *adv.* Contraction of L. *contra*, against as in **PRO AND CON**, for and against.

II. *n.* Opposing side, argument, vote, etc.

CON-, *prefix.* With; together; form which the Latin preposition *cum* assumes in composition before all consonants, except the labials *b*, *p*, and *m*, and sometimes *f*.

CON (kon), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CON'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONNED** (kond).] 1. Study carefully. 2.

Commit to memory. 3. *Naut.* Direct the steering of, as to *con* a ship.—*Conning tower*, pilot-house of a war-ship. [A. S. *cunnian*, try to know; from *cunnan*, know.]

CONCATENATE (kon-kat'e-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONCAT'ENATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCAT'ENATED**.] Chain or link together; connect in a series. [L. *con-*, together, and *catena*, chain.]

CONCATENATION (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Series of things depending on each other. 2. Act of linking.

CONCAVE (kon'kāv), *a.* Curved, vaulted, or arched, applied to the inner side of any curved line or rounded body, and opposed to **CONVEX**, which is applied to the outside. [L. *concauus*; from *con-*, together, and *cavus*, hollow.]



Concave.



Concavo-concave.

CONCAVITY (kon-kav'i-tl), *n.* 1. Quality of being concave. 2. Inner surface of a concave body.

CONCAVO-CONCAVE (kon-kā'vō-kon-kāv), *a.* Concave on both sides.

CONCAVO-CONVEX (kon-kā'vō-kon-veks), *a.* Concave on one side and convex on the other.

CONCEAL (kon-sēl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONCEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCEALED** (kon-sēld').] Hide or cover from sight or observation; keep secret; disguise; keep from telling. [O. Fr. *conceler*; from L. *concello*; *con-*, together, and *celo*, hide.]

SYN. Hide; secrete; disguise; dissemble; screen; suppress. **ANT.** Reveal; manifest; exhibit; disclose; divulge; confess; publish; promulgate.

CONCEALABLE (kon-sēl'a-bl), *a.* That may be concealed.

CONCEALER (kon-sēl'ēr), *n.* One who conceals.

CONCEALMENT (kon-sēl'ment), *n.* 1. Act of concealing; secrecy; disguise. 2. Hiding-place.

CONCEDE (kon-sēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONCE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCE'DED**.] 1. Cede or give up; yield; surrender. 2. Admit or grant. [L. *concedo*; from *con-*, together, and *cedo*, yield.]

CONCEIT (kon-sēt'), *n.* 1. Overestimate of one's self. 2. Pleasant, fantastical, or affected notion. [L. *conceptus*, *p.p.* of *concipio*, conceive.]

CONCEITED (kon-sēt'ed), *a.* Having a high opinion of one's self; egotistical.

CONCEIVABLE (kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* That may be conceived; imaginable.

CONCEIVE (kon-sēv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONCEIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCEIVED** (kon-sēvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Receive into and form in the womb. 2. Form in the mind; think; imagine; understand. II. *vi.* 1. Become pregnant. 2. Imagine; understand. [O. Fr. *concever*; from L. *concipio*; from *con-*, together, and *capio*, take.]

SYN. Imagine; apprehend; believe; design; suppose. **ANT.** Produce; express; propound; declare; execute; misconceive.

CONCEIVER (kon-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who conceives.

CONCENTER, CONCENTRE (kon-sen'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONCEN'TERING, CONCEN'TRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCEN'TERED, CONCEN'TRED** (kon-sen'tērd).] I. *vt.* Bring or direct to a common center or point; focus. II. *vi.* Tend to or meet in a common center; be concentric. [Fr. *concentrer*; from L. *con-*, with, and *centrum*, center.]

CONCENTRATE (kon-sen'trāt or kon'sen-trāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONCEN'TRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCEN'TRATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Bring towards a common center. 2. Bring into a closer union. 3. Render more intense the properties of; condense. II. *vi.* 1. Meet at or be conveyed toward a point. 2. Be concentrated or directed. [L. *con-*, together, and *centrum*, center.]

CONCENTRATION (kon-sen-trā'shun), *n.* 1.

Act of concentrating. 2. State of being concentrated.

CONCENTRATIVE (kon-sen'trā-tiv), *a.* Tending to concentrate; concentrating.

CONCENTRIC (kon-sen'trik), *a.* Having a common center.

CONCENTRICALLY (kon-sen'trik-al-l), *adv.* So as to possess the same center.

CONCENTRICITY (kon-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being concentric.

CONCEPT (kon'sept), *n.* Representation in the mind answering to a general name; mental representation. [L. *conceptus*, p.p. of *concipio*, conceive.]

CONCEPTACLE (kon-sep'ta-cl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Pericarp of one valve; follicle. 2. *Biol.* Cavity inclosing the reproductive cells in certain plants and animals. [L. *con-*, together, and *capio*, take.]

CONCEPTION (kon-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conceiving. 2. That which is conceived; fancy; plan; concept. 3. Cognition of classes, as distinguished from individuals; power to think the many into the one.

CONCEPTIVE (kon-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of conceiving mentally.

CONCEPTUAL (kon-sep'tū-əl), *a.* Pertaining to conception.

CONCERN (kon-sēr'n'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONCERN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCERNED** (kon-sērnd').] 1. Relate or belong to. 2. Affect or interest. 3. Make uneasy; trouble. 4. Have to do with. [L. *con-*, together, and *cerno*, discern.]

CONCERN (kon-sēr'n'), *n.* 1. That which concerns or is of interest or importance to one. 2. Affair; business; matter. 3. Importance; moment; weight. 4. Anxiety; solicitude. 5. Business establishment; firm.

SYN. Transaction; care; carefulness; uneasiness; interest; moment; consequence; establishment. **ANT.** Indifference; disregard; carelessness.

CONCERNED (kon-sērnd'), *a.* 1. Having connection with; interested. 2. Anxious or solicitous.

CONCERNING (kon-sēr'n'ing), *prep.* Regarding; pertaining to.

CONCERNMENT (kon-sēr'n'ment), *n.* 1. Thing in which one is concerned. 2. Affair. 3. Importance. 4. Interest. 5. Interference. 6. Anxiety; solicitude; care.

CONCERT (kon-sért'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONCERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCERT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Frame or devise together. 2. Arrange; adjust. II. *vi.* Act in accord. [Fr. *concerter*; from L. *consertus*, p.p. of *consero*, join together—*con-*, together, and *sero*, join.]

CONCERT (kon'sért), *n.* 1. Union or agreement in any undertaking. 2. Musical harmony. 3. Musical entertainment.

CONCERTED (kon-sert'ed), *a.* 1. Mutually planned or devised. 2. *Music.* Arranged in parts for several voices or instruments.

CONCERTINA (kon-sēr-tē'nə), *n.* Musical instrument similar to an accordion.

CONCERTO (kon-sēr'tō), *n.* Musical composition for a solo instrument, with orchestral accompaniments. [It.]

CONCESSION (kon-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of conceding. 2. Thing conceded; grant or privilege.

CONCESSIONAIRE (kəŋ-sesh-un-ār'), *n.* One who has been granted a concession. [Fr.]

CONCESSIONARY (kon-sesh'un-ār-i), *a.* Granted as a concession; conceded.

CONCESSIONER (kon-sesh'un-ēr), *n.* Concessionaire.

CONCESSIONIST (kon-sesh'un-ist), *n.* One who concedes or favors concession.

CONCESSIVE (kon-ses'iv), I. *a.* Implying concession. II. *n.* *Gram.* Concessive word or clause.

CONCETTO (kon-chet'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **CONCETTI** (kon-chet'ē).] Ingenious turn of expression; verbal conceit; affected phrase. [It.]

CONCH (kongk), *n.* 1. Marine shell, especially one of spiral form. 2. *Arch.* Semi-dome of an apse, or the apse itself. [L. *concha*; from Gr. *konchē*, shell.]

CONCHA (kong'ka), *n.* [*pl.* **CONCHÆ** (kong'kē).] 1. *Anat.* Central cavity of the outer ear; outer ear. 2. *Arch.* Conch. [L.]

CONCHOID (kong'koid), *n.* *Geom.* Plane curve invented to solve the problem of trisecting a plane angle, doubling the cube, etc. [Gr. *konchē*, shell, and *eidos*, form.]

CONCHOIDAL (kong-kol'dal), *a.* *Min.* Fracturing with shell-like surfaces.

CONCHOLOGICAL (kong-ko-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to conchology.

CONCHOLOGIST (kong-kol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in conchology.

CONCHOLOGY (kong-kol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of zoology which treats of the shells of mollusks. [Gr. *konchē*, shell, and *-ology*.]

CONCHOSCOPE (kong'ko-skōp), *n.* Device for making internal examination of the nasal cavities. [Gr. *konchē*, shell, and *skopos*, watcher.]

CONCIERGE (kəŋ-syārzh'), *n.* In France, doorkeeper of a palace, hotel, prison, etc. [Fr.]

CONCILIATE (kon-sil'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONCILIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONCILIATED**.] 1. Gain or win over. 2. Pacify. [L. *conciliatus*, p.p. of *concilio*, reconcile.]

SYN. Reconcile; appease; propitiate.

ANT. Irritate; displease; alienate; estrange.

CONCILIATION (kon-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* Act of conciliating.

CONCILIATIVE (kon-sil'i-ā-tiv), *a.* Conciliatory.

CONCILIATOR (kon-sil'i-ā-tūr), *n.* One who conciliates.



Concertina.

CONCILIATORY (kon-sil'ī-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to conciliate.

CONCISE (kon-sis'), *a.* Condensed and comprehensive; succinct; terse. [L. *concisus*, p.p. of *concido*, cut short.]

SYN. Brief; summary; compendious; comprehensive; pithy. **ANT.** Diffuse; prolix; verbose.

CONCISELY (kon-sis'li), *adv.* In a concise manner or style.

CONCISENESS (kon-sis'nes), *n.* Quality of being concise; brevity; succinctness; terseness.

CONCLAVE (kon'klāv), *n.* 1. Secret assembly or council. 2. Body of cardinals. 3. Room in which cardinals meet to elect a pope. [L.; from *con-*, with, and *clavis*, key.]

CONCLUDE (kon-klōd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONCLU'DING *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONCLU'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Determine; arrange; settle. 2. End; finish; close; terminate. 3. Deduce; infer; opine. 4. *Law.* Prevent from. II. *vi.* Come to a conclusion. [L. *concludo*; from *con-*, together, and *claudo*, shut.]

CONCLUSION (kon-klō'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of concluding. 2. End; close, or last part. 3. Judgment or opinion. 4. Consequence or inference. 5. *Law.* Binding act. [Fr. *conclusion*, from L. *conclusio*, p.p. of *concludo*, shut up together.]

CONCLUSIVE (kon-klō'siv), *a.* 1. Decisive; final. 2. Convincing; unanswerable.—*Conclusive presumption.* *Law.* Presumption or influence which no proof, however strong, can be admitted to contradict or invalidate.

CONCLUSIVELY (kon-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In a conclusive manner.

CONCLUSIVENESS (kon-klō'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being conclusive.

CONCOCT (kon-kokt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONCOCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONCOCT'ED.] 1. Prepare or mature. 2. Plot or devise; invent; fabricate. [L. *concoctus*, p.p. of *concoquo*, boil together; *con-*, together, *coquo*, boil or cook.]

CONCOCTER (kon-kokt'ēr), *n.* One who concocts.

CONCOCTION (kon-kok'shun), *n.* 1. Act of concocting. 2. Preparation of a medical prescription, etc.; mixture. 3. Made-up story; fabrication.

CONCOCTIVE (kon-kokt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to concoction.

CONCOMITANCE (kon-kom'i-tans), **CONCOMITANCY** (kon-kom'i-tan-si), *n.* State of being concomitant.

CONCOMITANT (kon-kom'i-tant), I. *a.* Accompanying or going along with; attendant; conjoined with. II. *n.* He who or that which accompanies. [L. *con-*, with, and *comitans*, p.p. of *comito*, attend; from *comes*, companion.]

CONCOMITANTLY (kon-kom'i-tant-li), *adv.* In a concomitant way; concurrently.

CONCORD (kong'kard or kon'kard), *n.* 1. State of being of the same heart or mind; agree-

ment; accord. 2. *Music.* Harmony. 3. *Gram.* Agreement of one word with another, as of a verb with its subject in person and number, or of an adjective with its noun in number and case. [L. *concordia*; from *con-*, together, and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.]

CONCORD (kon'kard), *n.* City, capital of State of New Hampshire, on the Merrimac.

CONCORD, *n.* Town in Massachusetts, 23 miles N. W. of Boston. Battle April 19, 1775.

CONCORDANCE (kon-kard'ans), *n.* 1. Agreement; concord. 2. Index of the leading words or passages of a book, especially of the Bible.

CONCORDANT (kon-kard'ant), *a.* Harmonious; united; consonant.

CONCORDANTLY (kon-kard'ant-li), *adv.* In a concordant manner.

CONCORDAT (kon-kard'at), *n.* 1. Agreement made between the pope and a secular government. 2. Any international compact or agreement. [Fr.]

CONCOURSE (kong'kōrs or kon'kōrs), *n.* 1. Assembly of persons. 2. Confluence. 3. Point of intersection or junction. [Fr. *concoure*; from L. *concursum*; *con-*, together, and *curro*, run.]

CONCREATE (kon-krē-āt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONCREA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONCREA'TED.] Create with or at the same time. [CON- and CREATE.]

CONCREATED (kon-krē-ā'ted), *a.* Created at the same time, or in union with.

CONCREMATION (kon-krē-mā'shun), *n.* Act of burning different things together. [CON- and CREMATION.]

CONCRETE (kon'krēt), I. *a.* 1. Formed by the union of many particles into one mass. 2. Denoting a particular thing; opposed to **ABSTRACT**. 3. Pertaining to or made of concrete. II. *n.* 1. Mass formed by parts growing or sticking together. 2. Mixture of crushed rock, hydraulic cement, etc., for constructing pavements, building blocks, abutments, floors, sewer-pipes, lawn vases, columns, walls, and buildings. 3. *Logic.* Concrete object or idea.—*In the concrete.* *Logic.* As existing in an object; said of certain qualities, which when conceived of separately from the object are said to be regarded in the abstract; for example "a just man" is a concrete conception, but "justice" is an abstract idea. [L. *concretus*, p.p. of *concreresco*, grow together.]

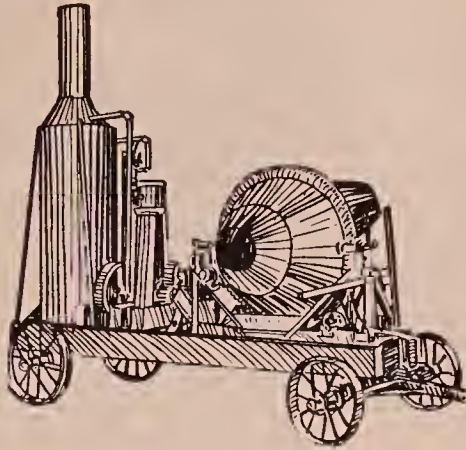
CONCRETE (kon-krēt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONCRE'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONCRE'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Form into a mass by concretion. 2. Pave or construct with concrete. II. *vi.* Coalesce into one mass; congeal.

CONCRETED (kon'krē'ted), *a.* Covered with or made of concrete.

CONCRETELY (kon-krēt'li), *adv.* In a concrete manner.

CONCRETE-MASONRY (kon'krēt-mā-sn-ri), *n.* Mason work formed of concrete in lieu of stone.

CONCRETE-MIXER (kon'krēt-miks-ēr), *n.* Apparatus used to amalgamate the cement, broken-stone sand and water so as to form concrete.



Concrete-mixer.

CONCRETENESS (kon-krēt'nes), *n.* Quality of being concrete.

CONCRETION (kon-krē'shun), *n.* 1. Mass concreted. 2. *Pathol.* Growth formed within the body, as a calculus. 3. *Geol.* Aggregation of calcareous or other matter in the form of nodules occurring in argillaceous or other strata.

CONCRETIONARY (kon-krē'shun-ā-ri), *a.* Characterized by or containing concretions.

CONCRETIVE (kon-krē'tiv), *a.* Having power to concrete.

CONCRETOR (kon-krē'tūr), *n.* Sugar-bolling apparatus used in sugar refineries.

CONCUBINAGE (kon-kū'bi-nāj), *n.* Cohabitation as man and wife without marriage; state of a concubine.

CONCUBINAL (kon-kū'bi-nal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of concubinage.

CONCUBINE (kon-kū-bin), *n.* Woman living in concubinage. [*Fr. concubine*; from *L. concubina*; *con-*, with, and *cubo*, lie.]

CONCUPISCENCE (kon-kū'pis-ens), *n.* Inordinate desire; lust. [*L. con-*, with, and *cupio*, desire.]

CONCUPISCENT (kon-kū'pls-ent), *a.* Lustful.

CONCUR (kon-kūr'), *vi.* [*pr.p. CONCUR'RING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. CONCURRED* (kon'kūrd').] 1. Act together; unite; cooperate. 2. Agree; assent; coincide. [*L. concurro*; from *con-*, together, and *curro*, run.]

CONCURRENCE (kon-kur'ens), *n.* 1. Joint action. 2. Agreement; assent. 3. A happening together; coincidence.

CONCURRENT (kon-kur'ent), *I. a.* Coming, acting, or existing together. *II. n.* 1. One who or that which concurs. 2. Competitor or rival.

CONCURRENTLY (kon-kur'ent-li), *adv.* In concurrence with.

CONCUSSION (kon-kush'un), *n.* 1. Act of violently shaking or agitating. 2. State of

being so shaken or agitated; shock. [*L. concussio*; from *concutio*, agitate; *con-*, together, and *quatio*, shake.]

CONCUSSIVE (kon-kus'iv), *a.* Having the power or tendency of producing concussion.

CONDEMN (kon-dem'), *vt.* [*pr.p. CONDEMNING* (kon-dem'ing or kon-dem'ning); *p.t.* and *p.p. CONDEMNED* (kon-demd').] 1. Pronounce guilty. 2. Censure or blame. 3. Sentence to punishment. 4. Give up to some fate. 5. Pronounce unfit for use. 6. Order to be taken for public use or purposes. [*L. condemno*; from *con-*, together, and *damno*, damn.]

CONDEMNABLE (kon-dem'nā-bl), *a.* Blamable; culpable; that may be condemned.

CONDEMNATION (kon-dem'nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of condemning. 2. State of being condemned.

CONDEMNATORY (kon-dem'nā-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing or implying condemnation.

CONDEMNED (kon-demd'), *a.* 1. Pronounced guilty or criminal. 2. Used for persons condemned or sentenced to death. 3. Pronounced unfit for use. 4. Ordered to be taken for public use.

CONDEMNĒR (kon-dem'ēr or kon-dem'nēr), *n.* One who condemns.

CONDENSABILITY (kon-dens-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being condensable.

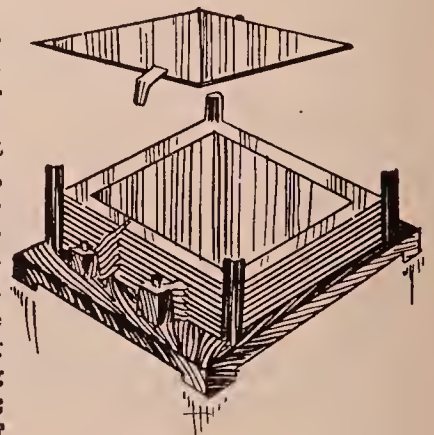
CONDENSABLE (kon-dens'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being condensed or compressed.

CONDENSATION (kon-den-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of condensing. 2. State of being condensed. 3. Product of condensing.

CONDENSE (kon-dens'), *v.* [*pr.p. CONDENS'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. CONDENSED* (kon-densd').] *I. vt.* 1. Compress or reduce by pressure into smaller compass. 2. Reduce to a denser form, as vapor to liquid. *II. vi.* Become more compact or more dense, as to pass from a gaseous into a liquid or from a liquid into a more or less solid state. [*L. condenso*; from *con-*, together, and *densus*, dense.]

CONDENSED (kon-densd'), *a.* Reduced in bulk by condensation.

CONDENSER (kon-dens'ēr), *n.* 1. Apparatus for reducing vapors to a liquid form. 2. Appliance for collecting or condensing electricity; any form of electrostatic accumulator.



Electric Condenser.

CONDESCEND (kon-de-send'), *vi.* [*pr.p. CONDESCENDING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. CONDESCENDED*]

ED.] Lower one's self to terms of equality with an inferior; be affable to inferiors; deign. [L. *con-*, with, and *descendo*, descend.]

CONDESCENDING (kon-de-send'ing), *a.* 1. Affable to inferiors. 2. Courteous; obliging; patronizing.

CONDESCENDINGLY (kon-de-send'ing-ly), *adv.* In a condescending manner.

CONDESCENSION (kon-de-sen'shun), *n.* 1. Affability to inferiors. 2. Courtesy; graciousness.

CONDIGN (kon-din'), *a.* Well-merited; deserved and adequate. [L. *condignus*; from *con-*, with and *dignus*, worthy.]

CONDIGNLY (kon-din'ly), *adv.* In a condign manner; according to desert.

CONDIGNNESS (kdn-din'nes), *n.* Quality of being according to merits.

CONDIMENT (kon'di-ment), *n.* Seasoning or sauce; relish. [L. *condimentum*; from *condo*, pickle.]

CONDITION (kon-dish'un), *n.* 1. State in which things exist. 2. Particular manner of being. 3. State, position, rank, or circumstances in life. 4. State of preservation, health, or existence; plight; quality. 5. That on which anything depends. 6. Term of a contract. 7. *Logic.* That which must precede the operation of a cause. [L. *condicio*; from *con-*, together, and *dico*, say.]

SYN. Circumstances; station; ease; state; situation; plight; predicament; stipulation; article; proviso; terms; provision; arrangement. **ANT.** Consequence; effect; issue; fruit; result.

CONDITION (kon-dish'un), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONDIT'IONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONDITIONED** (kon-dish'und).] **I. vt.** 1. Agree upon. 2. Restrict; limit. 3. Determine. **II. vi.** Make terms.

CONDITIONAL (kon-dish'un-al), *a.* Depending on conditions.

CONDITIONALITY (kon-dish-un-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being conditional.

CONDITIONALLY (kon-dish'un-al-ly), *adv.* By way of, or subject to, certain conditions.

CONDITIONED (kon-dish'und), **I. a.** 1. Having a certain condition, state, or quality. 2. Circumstanced. 3. Depending; relative—the opposite of **ABSOLUTE**. **II. n.** *Metaphys.* That which is dependent or has conditions.

CONDOLE (kon-doi'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CONDO'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONDOLED** (kon-doid').] Grieve with another; sympathize in sorrow. [L. *con-*, with, and *doleo*, grieve.]

CONDOLEMENT (kon-doi'ment), *n.* Act of condoling; condolence.

CONDOLENCE (kon-doi'ens), *n.* Expression of grief for another's sorrow.

CONDONATION (kon-dō-nā'shun), *n.* Act of condoning.

CONDONE (kon-dōn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONDO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONDONED** (kon-dōnd').] 1.

Forgive; pardon. 2. *Law.* Overlook (a breach of marital duty) in such a way as to constitute a presumption of forgiveness by the party injured. [L. *condono*; from *con-*, together, and *dono*, give.]

CONDOR (kon'dar), *n.* Large vulture which floats with outstretched and motionless wings in airy circles over the higher parts of the Andes. [Sp., from Peruv. *cuntur*, condor.]



Condor (*Sarcorhamphus gryphus*).

CONDUCE (kon-dūs'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CONDU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONDUCTED** (kon-dūst').] Contribute to or promote a result; tend to some end. [L. *con-*, together, and *duco*, lead.]

CONDUCTIBILITY (kon-dū-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being conducive.

CONDUCTIBLE (kon-dū'si-bi), *a.* Having the power or quality of conducting; conducive.

CONDUCTIBLY (kon-dū'si-bi-ly), *adv.* In a manner tending to conduce, further, or promote.

CONDUCTIVE (kon-dū'siv), *a.* Having the power or quality of conducting; leading or lending.

CONDUCTIVENESS (kon-dū'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being conducive.

CONDUCT (kon'dukt), *n.* 1. Act or method of leading or managing. 2. Guidance; escort. 3. Behavior; deportment. [L. *conductus*, *p.p.* of *conduco*, conduct; from *con-*, with, and *duco*, lead.]

SYN. See **BEHAVIOR**.

CONDUCT (kon'dukt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONDUCT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONDUCT'ED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Lead or guide. 2. Convey or transmit. 3. Direct or manage. 4. Behave. **II. vi.** Act as a conductor.

CONDUCTIBLE (kon'dukt'i-bi), *a.* Capable of being conducted or transmitted.

CONDUCTION (kon-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act or property of conducting or transmitting. 2. Transmission by a conductor, as heat, electricity, etc.

CONDUCTIVE (kon-duk'tiv), *a.* Having the quality or power of conducting or transmitting.

CONDUCTIVITY (kon-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Power that bodies have of transmitting heat, electricity, etc.

CONDUCTOR (kon-duk'tūr), *n.* 1. Guide; escort; leader. 2. Director or manager, as the conductor of an orchestra. 3. One in charge of a railway-train, street-car, or other public conveyance. 4. Body possessing conductivity.

CONDUCTRESS (kon-duk'tres), *n.* Woman who conducts; female guide; directress.

CONDUIT (kon'dit), *n.* 1. Channel or pipe to convey water or other liquid; aqueduct. 2. Narrow passage between the apartments of a building. 3. Underground space or subway for the reception of electric wires, cables, etc. [Fr.; from L. *conductus*; from *conduco*, conduct.]

CONE (kōn), *n.* 1. Solid body or figure tapering to a point from a circular base. 2. *Bot.* Fruit or strobile shaped like a cone, as that of the pine, fir, etc. 3. Anything shaped like a cone. [Fr. *cone*; from L. *conus*; from Gr. *kōnos*, cone.]

CONEY (kō'ni), *n.* Same as CONY.

CONFAB (kon'fab), *n.* Familiar talk or conversation. [Contr. of CONFABULATION.]

CONFABULATE (kon-fab'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CONFAB'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONFAB'ULATED.] Talk familiarly together; chat. [L. *confabulatus*, *p.p.* of *confabulor*, talk together.]

CONFABULATION (kon-fab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of talking together familiarly; chat.

CONFECT (kon'fekt), *n.* Sweetmeat; comfit; confection.

CONFECTION (kon-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Sweetmeat. 2. *Med.* Electuary. [L. *confectio*, preparation.]

CONFECTIONER (kon-fek'shun-ēr), *n.* One who makes confections or deals in confectionery.

CONFECTIONERY (kon-fek'shun-er-i), *n.* [*pl.* CONFEC'TIONERIES.] 1. Sweetmeats in general; candies; confections, etc. 2. Confectioner's shop. 3. Business of a confectioner.

CONFEDERACY (kon-fed'ēr-ā-si), *n.* [*pl.* CONFED'ERACIES.] 1. League or mutual engagement. 2. Persons or states united in a league. 3. *Law.* Combination or conspiracy to do an illegal act.

SYN. Alliance; treaty; league; union.

ANT. Disruption; disunion; secession.

CONFEDERATE (kon-fed'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONFED'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONFED'ERATED.] I. *vt.* Unite by treaty or compact. II. *vi.* Join in a league or confederacy. [L. *con-*, together, and *fædus*, league.]

CONFEDERATE (kon-fed'ēr-āt), *n.* 1. One united with others in a league; ally; accomplice. 2. [C-] Adherent of the Confederate States of America.

CONFEDERATE (kon-fed'ēr-āt), *a.* 1. Leagued together; allied. 2. [C-] Pertaining to the Confederate States of America.

CONFEDERATION (kon-fed'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of confederating; league; compact; alliance. 2. Confederacy. 3. Union, or united body.

CONFEDERATIVE (kon-fed'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Of or belonging to a confederation.

CONFER (kon-fēr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONFER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONFERRED (kon-fērd').] I. *vt.* 1. Grant or bestow. 2. Compare; discuss; examine. II. *vi.* Talk or consult together. [L. *confero*, bring together; *con-*, together, and *fero*, bear.]

SYN. Compare; collate; deliberate; consult; converse; advise; counsel; give; grant; present.

CONFEREE (kon-fēr-ē'), *n.* 1. One conferred

with. 2. One on whom something is conferred.

CONFERENCE (kon'fēr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of conferring. 2. Appointed meeting for instruction or discussion. 3. *Ecccl.* Organization of ministers and laymen who meet annually to deliberate upon denominational affairs.

CONFERRABLE (kon-fēr'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being conferred.

CONFERRER (kon-fēr'ēr), *n.* One who confers.

CONFERVA (kon-fēr'və), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of lower fresh-water algæ, forming slimy masses or tufts in ponds and stagnant pools, easily recognized by their unbranched filaments. [L. *conferva*, kind of water-plant.]

CONFERVA (kon-fēr'və), *n.* [*pl.* CONFER'VÆ.] Plant of the genus *Conferva*.

CONFESS (kon-fes'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONFESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONFESSED (kon-fest').] I. *vt.*

1. Acknowledge; admit; avow; as, *confess* a crime, fault, or debt. 2. Own up to; not to deny. 3. Make known or disclose; make confession, as to a priest. 4. Hear the confession of, as of a penitent by a priest. II. *vi.* 1. Make an admission. 2. Make confession. —*Confess and avoid.* *Law.* Admit one has done what is alleged against him, but show that there was nothing illegal in his action. [L. *confessus*, *p.p.* of *confiteor*, confess.]

SYN. Accept; grant; allow; certify; assent; concede; disclose; own; recognize; declare; attest; prove. **ANT.** Deny; disavow; disown; dissemble; cover; secrete; conceal.

CONFESSEDLY (kon-fes'ed-li), *adv.* In an acknowledged manner; avowedly.

CONFESSOR (kon-fes'ēr), *n.* One who confesses a fault, crime, or debt.

CONFESSION (kon-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Acknowledgment of a crime, fault, or debt. 2. Formulary of articles of faith. 3. Acknowledgment of sin to a priest, technically termed *auricular* or *sacramental confession*.

CONFESSIONAL (kon-fesh'un-əl), I. *a.* Pertaining to confession. II. *n.* Seat or inclosed recess where a priest hears confessions.

CONFESSOR (kon-fes'ūr), *n.* 1. One who professes the Christian faith. 2. Priest who hears confessions.

CONFIDANT (kon-fi-dānt'), *n.* [*fem.* CONFIDANTE (kon-fi-dānt').] One confided in or entrusted with secrets; bosom-friend. [Fr.]

CONFIDE (kon-fid'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONFID'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONFID'ED.] I. *vt.* Intrust; commit to the charge of. II. *vi.* Have confidence; trust; believe. [L. *confido*; from *con-*, with, and *fido*, trust.]

CONFIDENCE (kon'fi-dens), *n.* 1. Firm trust or belief; faith. 2. Self-reliance. 3. That which is confided; secret.

CONFIDENT (kon'fi-dent), *a.* 1. Having full confidence or trust. 2. Bold; presumptuous; conceited.

CONFIDENTIAL (kon-fi-den'shal), *a.* 1. Admitted to confidence; trusted. 2. Imparted in confidence; private; secret. 3. Carried on in confidence.

CONFIDENTIALLY (kon-fi-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a confidential manner.

CONFIDENTLY (kon-fi-dent-li), *adv.* In a confident or assured manner.

CONFIDER (kon-fi'dēr), *n.* One who confides.

CONFIDING (kon-fi'ding), *a.* 1. Trusting. 2. Giving or committing in trust. 3. Over-trustful; credulous; unsuspicious.

CONFIDINGLY (kon-fi'ding-li), *adv.* In a confiding manner.

CONFIDINGNESS (kon-fi'ding-nes), *n.* Quality of being confiding.

CONFIGURATION (kon-flig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. External figure or shape; outline. 2. *Astron.* Relative position or aspect, as of planets. [L. *configuratio*; from *con-*, together, and *figuro*, form.]

CONFINABLE (kon-fi'nā-bi), *a.* Capable of being confined.

CONFINE (kon-fin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONFINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFINED** (kon-find').] I. *vt.* 1. Shut up; imprison. 2. Restrict or limit. II. *vi.* Have a common boundary. [L. *con-*, together, and *finis*, limit.]

SYN. Bound; limit; circumscribe; restrict; restrain; imprison; incarcerate; immure. ANT. Widen; expand; extend; liberate; free.

CONFINE (kon-fin), *n.* Border; boundary; limit. Usually in the plural.

CONFINED (kon-find'), *a.* 1. Limited. 2. Narrow. 3. Imprisoned. 4. Brought to childbed.

CONFINELESS (kon-fin'les), *a.* Without limit or boundary.

CONFINEMENT (kon-fin'ment), *n.* State of being confined.

CONFINER (kon-fi'nēr), *n.* One who or that which confines.

CONFIRM (kon-fērm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFIRMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFIRMED** (kon-fērmd').] 1. Ratify; establish; settle. 2. Render valid by formal assent. 3. Render certain by fresh evidence; verify. 4. Admit to full communion. [L. *confirmo*; from *con-*, together, and *firmus*, firm.]

CONFIRMABLE (kon-fērm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being confirmed.

CONFIRMATION (kon-fēr-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of confirming. 2. Convincing proof.

CONFIRMATIVE (kon-fērm'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to confirm.

CONFIRMATIVELY (kon-fērm'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In a confirming manner.

CONFIRMATORY (kon-fērm'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Confirming. 2. Pertaining to the rite of confirmation.

CONFIRMED (kon-fērmd'), *a.* 1. Settled; established. 2. Beyond hope of recovery, as a confirmed invalid.

CONFIRMER (kon-fērm'ēr), *n.* One who or that which confirms.

CONFISCABLE (kon-fis'kə-bl), *a.* Liable to confiscation.

CONFISCATE (kon'fis-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFISCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFISCATED**.] Take possession of as forfeited to the public treasury or use. [L. *confiscatus*, *p.p.* of *confisco*, put in a coffer; from *con-*, together, and *fiscus*, basket.]

CONFISCATE (kon'fis-kāt), *a.* Forfeited to the public treasury or use; confiscated.

CONFISCATION (kon-fis-kā'shun), *n.* Act of confiscating.

CONFISCATOR (kon'fis-kā-tūr), *n.* One who confiscates.

CONFISCATORY (kon-fis'kə-tō-ri), *a.* Of the nature of confiscation.

CONFLAGRATION (kon-flā-grā'shun), *n.* Great fire, as of many buildings. [L. *conflagratio*; from *conflagro*, burn together.]

CONFLICT (kon-flikt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CONFLICTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFLICTED**.] 1. Be in opposition; clash; show a discrepancy. 2. Contend. [L. *conflicto*; from *con-*, together, and *fligo*, strike.]

CONFLICT (kon'flikt), *n.* 1. Struggle or contest; battle. 2. Mental struggle. 3. Antagonism; as a conflict of jurisdiction.

SYN. Contest; collision; combat; struggle; strife; contention; battle; fight; encounter; engagement. ANT. Peace; armistice; truce; concord.

CONFLICTING (kon-flikt'ing), *a.* Clashing; contradictory.

CONFLICTIVE (kon-flikt'iv), *a.* Tending to conflict; conflicting.

CONFLUENCE (kon'flō-ens), *n.* 1. Joining of two or more streams into one. 2. Place of juncture. 3. Concourse; union.

CONFLUENT (kon'flō-ent), I. *a.* Flowing together; uniting in a single channel. II. *n.* Affluent or tributary stream. [L. *confluens*, *pr.p.* of *confluo*, flow together.]

CONFLUX (kon'fluks), *n.* Confluence; concourse. [L. *confluo*; from *con-*, together, and *fluo*, flow.]

CONFORM (kon-fārm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONFORMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFORMED** (kon-fārm'd').] I. *vt.* Make like or of the same form. II. *vi.* Be of the same form; act in harmony; comply with a usage or form. [L. *conformo*; from *con-*, together, and *forma*, form.]

CONFORMABILITY (kon-fārm'a-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being conformable.

CONFORMABLE (kon-fārm'a-bl), *a.* 1. Corresponding in form. 2. Suitable. 3. Compliant.

CONFORMABLY (kon-fārm'a-bli), *adv.* In a conformable manner.

CONFORMATION (kon-fārm-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Particular form, shape, or structure. 2. Adaptation.

CONFORMER (kon-fārm'ēr), *n.* Compiler; conformist.

CONFORMIST (kon-fərm'ist), *n.* 1. One who conforms. 2. Adherent of the Established Church of England.

CONFORMITY (kon-fərm'i-ti), *n.* 1. Likeness. 2. Compliance. 3. Consistency.—*In conformity with*, in accordance with.

CONFOUND (kon-fəund'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFOUND'ED**.] 1. Mix or mingle so as to cause confusion. 2. Erroneously mistake; confuse with something else. 3. Throw into confusion or perplexity; abash; bewilder. [*L. confundo*; *con-*, together, and *fundo*, pour.]

SYN. Confuse; disorder; trouble; astound; dismay; abash. **ANT.** Arrange; classify; order; allocate; elucidate; enlighten; rally.

CONFOUNDED (kon-fəund'ed), *a.* 1. Confused; astonished. 2. Consummate; egregious—used as a strong term of disapprobation.

CONFOUNDER (kon-fəund'ēr), *n.* One who confounds.

CONFRATERNITY (kon-frā-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CONFRATER'NITIES**.] 1. Society of men associated for a certain purpose; brotherhood. 2. Brotherly friendship. [*L. con-*, together, and *fraternitas*, brotherhood; *frater*, brother.]

CONFRÈRE (kəng-frā'r'), *n.* Fellow-member; colleague. [*Fr.*]

CONFRONT (kon-frunt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFRONT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFRONT'ED**.] 1. Place (one's self) front to front with; face. 2. Bring face to face. [*Fr. confronter*; from *L. con-*, together, and *frons*, front.]

CONFRONTATION (kon-frunt-tā'shun), *n.* Act of bringing together face to face.

CONFRONTMENT (kon-frunt'ment), *n.* 1. State of being placed face to face. 2. Confrontation.

CONFUCIAN (kon-fū'shyān), *a.* Of or belonging to Confucius, the Chinese philosopher (551–479 B. C.).

CONFUCIANISM (kon-fū'shyān-lzm), *n.* System of belief and practice taught by Confucius.

CONFUSE (kon-fūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFUSED** (kon-fūzd').] 1. Throw into disorder; perplex; abash; bewilder; disconcert. 2. Mix so as to render undistinguishable; confound. [*L. confusus*, *p.p.* of *confundo*, confound.]

CONFUSEDLY (kon-fū'zed-ly), *adv.* In a confused manner.

CONFUSEDNESS (kon-fū'zed-nes), *n.* State of being confused; disorder.

CONFUSION (kon-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. State of being confused or mixed up together. 2. Disorder; tumult. 3. Perplexity; astonishment. 4. Obscurity; indistinctness of style or meaning.

CONFUTABLE (kon-fū'tā-bi), *a.* Capable of being confuted.

CONFUTATION (kon-fū-tā'shun), *n.* Act or process of confuting; disproof.

CONFUTE (kon-fūt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONFUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONFUT'ED**.] Prove to be false; refute. [*L. confuto*; from *con-*, together, and *futo*, pour.]

SYN. Disprove; overthrow; refute; op-pugn; confound.

CONFUTER (kon-fūt'tēr), *n.* One who confutes. **CONGÉ** (kəng-zhā'), *n.* 1. Leave; departure; farewell. 2. Parting ceremony; courtesy. 3. Dismissal. [*Fr.*; from *L. con-*, together, and *meo*, go.]

CONGEAL (kon-jēl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONGEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGEALED** (kon-jēld').] I. *vt.* 1. Change from fluid to solid by cold; freeze. 2. Chill; curdle. II. *vi.* 1. Pass from liquid to solid, as by cold. 2. Coagulate. [*L. congelo*; from *con-*, together, and *gelo*, freeze.]

CONGEALABLE (kon-jēl'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being congealed.

CONGEALMENT (kon-jēl'ment), *n.* Congelation.

CONGEE (kon'jē; *Fr.* kəng-zhā'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CON'GEEING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGEED** (kon-jēd').] 1. Take leave. 2. Bow; courtesy. [*Fr. congé*.]

CONGEE (kon'jē; *Fr.* kəng-zhā'), *n.* Congé; leave-taking.

CONGEE (kon-jē) *n.* Same as **CONJEE**.

CONGELATION (kon-je-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of congealing. 2. Anything congealed.

CONGENER (kon'je-nēr), *n.* *Biol.* Animal or plant of the same genus, kind or nature. [*L.*; from *con-*, and *genus*, *generis*, kind.]

CONGENERIC (kon-je-ner'ik), *a.* Of the same genus, origin, or nature.

CONGENEROUS (kon-jen'ēr-us), *a.* Of the same nature or kind.

CONGENETIC (kon-je-net'ik), *a.* Alike in origin.

CONGENIAL (kon-jē-ni-əl), *a.* 1. Partaking of the same natural characteristics; kindred; sympathetic. 2. Naturally adapted or suited. 3. Agreeable; pleasant. [**CON-** and **GENIAL**.]

CONGENIALITY (kon-jē-ni-əl'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being congenial.

CONGENIALLY (kon-jē-ni-əl-l), *adv.* In a congenial manner.

CONGENIALNESS (kon-jē-ni-əl-nes), *n.* Congeniality.

CONGENITAL (kon-jen'i-tal), *a.* Born with one; existing from birth; constitutional; natural; innate. [*L. congenitus*; from *con-*, with, and *genitus*, born; from *gigno*, bear.]

CONGENITALLY (kon-jen'i-tal-l), *adv.* In a congenital manner.

CONGER (kong'gēr), **CONGER-EEL** (kong'gēr-ēl), *n.* Large sea-eel, three to six feet long. [*L.*; from *Gr. gongros*.]

CONGERIES (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing. and pl.* Collection of particles or small bodies in one mass. [*L.*; from *con-*, together, and *gero*, carry.]

CONGEST (kon-jest'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONGEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGEST'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to accumulate, as blood in the capillary vessels.

II. vi. Become congested. [*L. congestus*, p.p. of *congero*, heap together.]

CONGESTED (kon-jest'ed), *a.* 1. *Pathol.* Affected with an unnatural accumulation of blood. 2. Crowded very closely.

CONGESTION (kon-jes'chun), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Abnormal accumulation of blood in the capillary vessels. 2. Condition of being overcrowded or congested.

CONGESTIVE (kon-jest'iv), *a.* Indicating or tending to congestion.

CONGLOBATE (kon-glō'bät), *a.* Formed into a globe or ball. [*L. con-*, together, and *globus*, ball.]

CONGLOBATE (kon-glō'bät), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONGLO'BATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGLO'BATED**.] I. *vt.* Form into a globe or round mass. II. *vi.* Become formed into a solid globe or ball.

CONGLOBATION (kon-glō-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into a ball or globe. 2. Round body or mass.

CONGLOBE (kon-glōb'), *vt.* and *vi.* Conglobate.

CONGLOBULATE (kon-glob'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CONGLOB'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGLOB'ULATED**.] Gather into a globule or small globe. [*CON-* and *GLOBULE*.]

CONGLOMERATE (kon-glom'ēr-ät), I. *a.* Gathered into a ball-like mass. II. *n.* Rock composed of pebbles bound together by a natural cement. [*L. conglomeratus*, p.p. of *conglomerare*, roll together.]

CONGLOMERATE (kon-glom'ēr-ät), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONGLOMERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGLOMERATED**.] I. *vt.* Gather into a ball. II. *vi.* Be gathered into a ball-like mass.

CONGLOMERATION (kon-glom-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conglomerating. 2. Conglomerated mass; intermixture; miscellaneous accumulation.

CONGLUTINANT (kon-glō'ti-nant), I. *a. Med.* Causing to stick together and heal. II. *n.* Application for closing and healing wounds.

CONGLUTINATE (kon-glō'ti-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONGLUTINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGLUTINATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Glue together. 2. Heal by uniting. II. *vi.* Unite or grow together. [*L. con-*, together, and *gluten*, glue.]

CONGLUTINATE (kon-glō'ti-nāt), *a.* 1. Glued or cemented together. 2. *Bot.* Glued together instead of being united originally.

CONGLUTINATION (kon-glō'ti-nā'shun), *n.* Act of gluing together.

CONGLUTINATIVE (kon-glō'ti-nā-tiv), *a.* Gluing together.

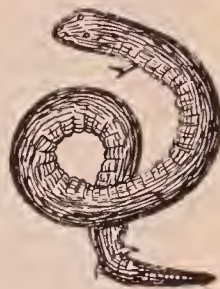
CONGLUTINATOR (kon-glō'ti-nā-tūr), *n.* That which conglutinates.

CONGO, KONGO (kong'gō), *n.* [*pl.* **CONGOS, KONGOS** (kong'gōz).] Member of a negro race inhabiting Congo, a country of western Africa.



Congo.

CONGO-SNAKE (kong'gō-snāk), *n.* Snake-like amphibian, found in the muddy streams of the southeastern United States.



Congo-snake (*Amphiuma means*).

CONGRATULATE (kon-grat'-ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONGRAT'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONGRAT'ULATED**.] 1. Wish joy to on any fortunate event; felicitate. 2. Consider fortunate in some matter. [*L. congratulatus*, p.p. of *congratulari*; *con-*, together, and *gratulari*, wish joy.]

SYN. Felicitate; compliment. **ANT.** Com-miserate; console.

CONGRATULATION (kon-grat'-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of congratulating. 2. Expression of joy or pleasure at one's success or good fortune.

CONGRATULATOR (kon-grat'-ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who congratulates.

CONGRATULATORY (kon-grat'-ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing congratulation.

CONGREGATE (kong'gre-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CON'GREGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'GREGATED**.]

I. *vt.* Collect or bring together in one place; assemble. II. *vi.* Meet or assemble; gather. [*L. congregatus*, p.p. of *congregare*, flock together.]

CONGREGATE (kong'gre-gāt), *a.* Gathered together; assembled; congregated.

CONGREGATION (kong'gre-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of congregating. 2. Assemblage of persons or things. 3. Body of people united to worship in a particular church.

CONGREGATIONAL (kong'gre-gā'shun-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Congregationalism. 2. [c-] Pertaining to a congregation.

CONGREGATIONALISM (kong'gre-gā'shun-al-izm), *n.* 1. Policy of the Congregationalists; or Congregational Church, representing chiefly two principles—self-government by the local church, and fellowship among churches. 2. [c-] Form of church government in which each congregation is independent in the management of its own affairs.

CONGREGATIONALIST (kong'gre-gā'shun-al-ist), *n.* Adherent of Congregationalism; member of the Congregational Church.

CONGRESS (kong'gres), *n.* 1. National legislature of the United States. 2. [c-] A meeting together or assembly, as of ambassadors, etc., for political purposes. 3. [c-] Friendly meeting for discussions; conference. 4. [c-] Legislature of any republic. [*L. congressus*; from *con-*, together, and *gradī, gressus*, go; from *gradus*, step.]

CONGRESSIONAL (kon-gresh'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Congress. 2. [c-] Pertaining to a congress.

CONGRESSIVE (kon-gres'iv), *a.* Meeting; coming together; encountering.

CONGRESSMAN (kong'gres-man), *n.* [*pl.* **CON'**

GRESSMEN.] Member of the United States Congress.

CONGRUENCE (kong'grö-ens), **CONGRUENCY** (kong'grö-en-si), *a.* 1. Agreement; suitableness; consistency.

CONGRUENT (kong'grö-ent), *a.* Agreeing; suitable; congruous. [Fr. *congruent*; from L. *congruens*, pr.p. of *congruo*, agree together.]

CONGRUITY (kon-grö'l-ti), *n.* [pl. **CONGRUITIES.**] Agreement; consistency; fitness; correspondence.

CONGRUOUS (kong'grö-us), *a.* Suitable; fit; consistent. [L. *congruus*, agreeing.]

CONGRUOUSLY (kong'grö-us-li), *adv.* In a congruous manner.

CONGRUOUSNESS (kong'grö-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being congruous; congruity.

CONIC (kon'ik), *a.* Relating to or having the form of a cone.—*Conic sections.* *Geom.* Three curves, the parabola, the hyperbola, and the ellipse—so called because they are formed by the intersection of the surface of a cone with planes that cut the cone in various directions. [Gr. *kōnikos*; from *kōnos*, cone.]

CONICAL (kon'ik-al), *a.* Same as **CONIC**.

CONICS (kon'iks), *n.* Branch of geometry which relates to conic sections.

CONIFER (kon'l-fēr), *n.* Tree or shrub of the order *Coniferae*.

CONIFERÆ (ko-nlf'ēr-ē), *n.pl. Bot.* Order of exogenous plants, including pines, firs, etc., which bear cones, in which the seed is contained. [L. *conus*, cone, and *fero*, bear.]

CONIFEROUS (ko-nlf'ēr-us), *a.* Cone-bearing, as the fir, pine, etc.

CONIFORM (kō'ni-farm), *a.* Conical.

CONINE (kō'nin), *n. Chem.* Alkaloid forming the poisonous principle of hemlock. [Gr. *kōnelon*, hemlock.]

CONIUM (kō'ni-um), *n. Bot.* Genus of umbelliferous plants, including the poison-hemlock, *Conium maculatum*, used in medicine to relieve pain, relax spasm, and compose general nervous irritation. [L.; from Gr. *kōnelon*, hemlock.]

CONJECTURABLE (kon-jek'tūr-a-bl), *a.* That may be conjectured.

CONJECTURAL (kon-jek'tūr-al), *a.* 1. Involving conjecture. 2. Given to conjecture.

CONJECTURE (kon-jek'tūr), *n.* 1. Forecast. 2. Opinion formed on slight or defective evidence; surmise; guess. [L. *conjectura*, guess.]

CONJECTURE (kon-jek'tūr), *v.* [pr.p. **CONJECTURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONJECTURED** (kon-jek'tūrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make conjectures regarding. 2. Infer on slight evidence. II. *vi.* Guess.

CONJECTURER (kon-jek'tūr-ēr), *n.* One who forms conjectures.

CONJEE, CONGEE (kon'jē), *n.* Water in which rice has been boiled, used for invalids. [Anglo-Indian; from Tamil *kañji*.]

CONJOIN (kon-join'), *v.* [pr.p. **CONJOIN'ING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **CONJOINED** (kon-joind').] I. *vt.* 1. Join together; combine. 2. Associate; unite, as in matrimony. II. *vt.* Unite. [Fr. *conjoindre*; from L. *con-*, together, and *jungo*, join.]

CONJOINT (kon-joint'), *a.* Joined together; united.

CONJOINTLY (kon-joint'li), *adv.* In a conjoint manner; together.

CONJUGAL (kon'jō-gal), *a.* Of or pertaining to matrimony or married life; connubial. [L. *conjugalis*; from *conjux*, one united to another; from *con-*, together, and *jugum*, yoke.]

CONJUGALLY (kon'jō-gal-l), *adv.* In a conjugal manner.

CONJUGATE (kon'jō-gāt), I. *a.* 1. Joined or connected in pairs; yoked; paired. 2. *Math.* So related as to be interchangeable. II. *n. Gram.* Word agreeing in derivation with another word. [L. *conjugatus*, p.p. of *conjugo*, join together.]

CONJUGATE (kon'jō-gāt), *v.* [pr.p. **CONJUGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONJUGATED.**] I. *vt. Gram.* Give in order the various inflections of—said of verbs. II. *vi. Biol.* Unite in conjugation, as cells in certain rhizopods.

CONJUGATION (kon-jō-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of joining or state of being joined; union. 2. *Gram.* (1) Inflection of a verb. (2) Act of conjugating or inflecting a verb. (3) Number or class of verbs conjugated alike.—*Conjugation of cells.* *Biol.* Mode of reproduction in which two apparently similar cells unite, as in amoeba, diatoms, etc.

CONJUNCT (kon-jungkt'), *a.* Conjoined. [L. *conjunctus*, p.p. of *conjungo*, join together.]

CONJUNCTION (kon-jungkt'shun), *n.* 1. Connection; union. 2. *Gram.* Word that connects sentences, clauses, and words; as "he went *and* I came," "she played *while* they danced," *and* and *while* being conjunctions. 3. *Astron.* One of the aspects of the planets, when two heavenly bodies have the same longitude—i. e., when the same perpendicular to the ecliptic passes through both.

CONJUNCTIONAL (kon-jungkt'shun-al), *a.* Relating to a conjunction.

CONJUNCTIVA (kon-jungkt-ti'va), *n.* [pl. **CONJUNCTIVÆ.**] *Anat.* Mucous membrane lining the inner surface of the eyelids, and covering the anterior part of the eyeball. [L. *conjunctivus*, connecting.]

CONJUNCTIVE (kon-jungkt'tiv), I. *a.* 1. Serving to unite; connective. 2. Closely united. II. *n. Gram.* Subjunctive mood.

CONJUNCTIVELY (kon-jungkt'tiv-ll), *adv.* In a conjunctive manner.

CONJUNCTLY (kon-jungkt'li) *adv.* Conjointly; in union.

CONJUNCTURE (kon-jungkt'tūr), *n.* 1. Combination of circumstances. 2. Important occasion; juncture; crisis. 3. Act of joining, or mode of union or connection.

CONJURATION (kon-jə-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of summoning by a sacred name or solemnly. 2. Enchantment; spell.

CONJURE (kon-jör'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONJUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONJURED (kon-jörd').] I. *vt.* 1. Call on or summon in a solemn manner; adjure. 2. Implore earnestly. II. *vi.* Make a solemn appeal or adjuration. [L. *conjuro*; from *con-*, together, and *juro*, swear.]

CONJURE (kun'jür), *v.* [*pr.p.* CON'JURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONJURED (kun'jürd).] I. *vt.* 1. Raise up or produce by magic arts. 2. Enchant; charm; exorcise. II. *vi.* Practice magical arts.

CONJURER (kun'jür-ēr), *n.* One who practices magic.

CONJURER (kon-jör'ēr), *n.* One who adjures or appeals solemnly.

CONJURING (kun'jür-ing), *n.* Use of magic; enchantment.

CONJURY (kun'jür-i), *n.* Magic.

CONNARITE (kon'a-rit), *n.* *Min.* Green crystallized silicate of nickel.

CONNATE (kon'āt or kon-nāt'), *a.* 1. Born with another; cognate. 2. Of the same origin with. 3. *Bot.* Having parts originally distinctly united together. [L. *con-*, with, and *nasci*, natus, be born.]

CONNATION (kon-nā'shun), *n.* State of being united or connected by birth.

CONNATURAL (kon-nat'ū-rəl), *a.* 1. Of the same nature with another. 2. Connected or united by birth; congenital.

CONNECT (kon-nekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONNECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONNECT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Tie or fasten together. 2. Establish a relation between; associate. 3. *Elec.* Place or bring into electric contact. II. *vi.* Have a close relation or association. [L. *con-*, together, and *necto*, tie.]

CONNECTICUT (ko-net'i-kut), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 5,612 sq. m. Capital, Hartford.

CONNECTEDLY (kon-nekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a connected manner.

CONNECTEDNESS (kon-nekt'ed-nes), *n.* Quality of being connected or following in due order.

CONNECTIBLE (kon-nekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being connected.

CONNECTILE (kon-nekt'il), *n.* *Bot.* Part connecting the lobes of the anther and the filament.

CONNECTION (kon-nek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of connecting. 2. State of being connected. 3. That which connects. 4. Junction. 5. Relationship. 6. Context. 7. Relative. 8. Intimacy. 9. Body or society held together by a bond.

CONNECTIVE (kon-nekt'iv), I. *a.* Binding together; serving to connect. II. *n.* 1. That which connects. 2. *Gram.* Conjunction or preposition.

CONNECTIVELY (kon-nekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a connective manner.

CONNECTOR (kon-nekt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who connects. 2. *Elec.* Device for readily connecting or joining the ends of two or more conductors.

CONNER (kon'ēr), *n.* One who cons or studies carefully.

CONNER (kon'ēr), *n.* One who directs the steering of a ship.

CONNEXION (kon-nek'shun), *n.* Same as CONNECTION.

CONNIVANCE (kon-ni'vans), *n.* Act of conniving; tacit consent; passive cooperation or encouragement.

CONNIVE (kon-niv'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CONNI'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONNIVED (kon-nivd').] 1. Wink at, or intentionally overlook, a wrong or crime. 2. Passively cooperate or collude, as with a criminal. [L. *conniveo*, wink.]

CONNIVENT (kon-ni'vent), *a.* *Biol.* Conveying. [L. *connivens*, *pr.p.* of *conniveo*, wink.]

CONNIVER (kon-ni'ver), *n.* Person who connives.

CONNOISSEUR (kon-i-sūr'), *n.* One who knows a subject well; critical judge in art, music, etc. [Fr.; from O. Fr. *connoisseur*; from *connoistre*, know; from L. *cognosco*.]

CONNOTATE (kon'ō-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CON'NOTATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CON'NOTATED.] Same as CONNOTE.

CONNOTATION (kon-ō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of connotating or connoting. 2. *Logic.* That which is connoted by a term.

CONNOTE (kon-nōt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONNO'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONNO'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Indicate or mention indirectly. 2. Mean; signify. II. *vi.* Have a meaning in connection with another word. [L. *con-*, together, and *noto*, mark.]

CONNUBIAL (kon-nū'bi-al), *a.* Pertaining to marriage or to the married state; married; nuptial. [L. *con-*, together, and *nubo*, marry.]

CONOID (kō'noid), I. *a.* Resembling a cone; conical. II. *n.* Anything like a cone in form. [Gr. *kōnos*, cone, and *eidos*, form.]

CONOIDAL (kō-noid'al), *a.* Resembling a cone; approaching the conical in form.

CONOIDIC (kō-noid'ik), *a.* Conoidal.

CONOLPHUS (kō-nol'fus), *n.* *Zool.* Edible iguana of South American tropics. [Gr. *kōnos*, cone; *lophon*, crest.]

CONQUER (kong'kēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CON'QUERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONQUERED (kong'kērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Gain by force or with an effort. 2. Overcome or vanquish. II. *vi.* Be victorious; gain the victory. [L. *conquiro*; from *con-*, together, and *quero*, seek.]

SYN. Overcome; overpower; overthrow; defeat; subdue; vanquish; rout; discomfit; reduce; humble; surmount; crush; master; subjugate. ANT. Fail; fall; retreat; succumb; fly; submit; surrender.

CONQUERABLE (kong'kēr-a-bl), *a.* That may be conquered.

CONQUEROR (kong'kēr-ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **CONQUER'ESS.**] One who conquers; victor.

CONQUEST (kong'kwest), *n.* 1. Act of conquering. 2. That which is conquered or acquired by physical or moral force. 3. Act of gaining the affections of another. [O. Fr.]

CONSANGUINEOUS (kon-san-gwin'c-us), *a.* Related by blood; of the same family or descent. [L. *consanguineus*; from *con-*, with, and *sanguis*, blood.]

CONSANGUINITY (kon-san-gwin'l-ti), *n.* Relationship by blood—opposed to affinity or relationship by marriage.

CONSCIENCE (kon'shens), *n.* 1. Knowledge of our own acts and feelings as right or wrong. 2. Sense of duty; scrupulousness. 3. Faculty or principle by which we distinguish right from wrong. [Fr.; from L. *conscientia*, knowledge.]

CONSCIENCELESS (kon'shens-les), *a.* Without conscience.

CONSCIENCE-MONEY (kon'shens-mun-i), *n.* Money restored to relieve conscience of wrongdoing.

CONSCIENTIOUS (kon-shl-en'shus), *a.* Regulated by a regard to conscience; scrupulous.

CONSCIENTIOUSLY (kon-shl-en'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscientious manner.

CONSCIENTIOUSNESS (kon-shl-en'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being conscientious.

CONSCIONABLE (kon'shun-ā-bl), *a.* Governed or regulated by conscience; just.

CONSCIONABLY (kon'shun-ā-bl), *adv.* In a conscionable manner.

CONSCIOUS (kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware of one's own existence. 2. Having the faculty of consciousness. 3. Having the feeling or internal knowledge of something; aware. 4. Self-conscious. [L. *consciūs*; from *con-*, with, and *scio*, know.]

CONSCIOUSLY (kon'shus-li), *adv.* In a conscious manner.

CONSCIOUSNESS (kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. Waking state of the mind. 2. Knowledge which the mind has of its own acts and feelings. 3. Self-consciousness.

CONSCRIPT (kon'skript), *I. a.* Enrolled; registered. *II. n.* One enrolled and liable to serve as a soldier or marine. [L. *conscriptus*, p.p. of *conscribo*, write together.]

CONSCRIPT (kon-skript'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONSCRIPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSCRIPT'ED.**] Compel to serve as a soldier or marine; draft into the army or navy.

CONSCRIPTION (kon-skrip'shun), *n.* Compulsory enrollment of men for military or naval service.

CONSECRATE (kon'se-krāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CON'SECRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'SECRATED.**] 1. Set apart for a holy use. 2. Render holy; hallow. 3. Devote to a sacred or high purpose. 4. Canonize. [L. *consecratus*, p.p. of *consecro*, make wholly sacred; from *con-*,

together, and *sacro*, set apart as sacred; *sacer*, sacred.]

SYN. Sanctify; hallow; ordain; dedicate; devote. **ANT.** Desecrate; profane.

CONSECRATION (kon-se-krā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of consecrating. 2. State of being consecrated.

CONSECRATOR (kon'se-krā-tūr), *n.* One who consecrates.

CONSECRATORY (kon'se-krā-tō-rl), *a.* Used in consecration.

CONSECUTIVE (kon-sek'ū-tiv), *a.* 1. Following in regular order. 2. Succeeding or resulting. [L. *consecutus*, p.p. of *consequor*, follow after; from *con-*, together, and *sequor*, follow.]

CONSECUTIVELY (kon-sek'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a consecutive manner.

CONSENSUAL (kon-sen'shō-āl), *a.* 1. *Law.* Existing by consent. 2. *Phys.* Excited; caused by, or dependent upon sensation; sympathetic.

CONSENSUS (kon-sen'sus), *n.* General agreement or concurrence. [L.; from *con-*, together, and *sentio*, feel.]

CONSENT (kon-sent'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CONSENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSENT'ED.**] Give assent; agree; comply; yield. [L. *consentio*, agree; from *con-*, together, and *sentio*, feel, think.]

SYN. Accede; concede; allow; permit; concur; acquiesce. **ANT.** Resist; disagree; dissent; decline; refuse.

CONSENT (kon-sent'), *n.* 1. Voluntary compliance or agreement; acquiescence. 2. Agreement or sympathy in feeling or thought; concord.

SYN. Accord; assent; agreement; acquiescence; compliance; concurrence; authority; permit; leave; permission; sanction.

CONSENTANEOUS (kon-sen-tā'ne-us), *a.* Agreeable or accordant; consistent with.

CONSENTANEOUSLY (kon-sen-tā'ne-us-li), *adv.* In a consentaneous manner.

CONSENTANEOUSNESS (kon-sen-tā'ne-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being consentaneous.

CONSENTER (kon-sent'ēr), *n.* One who consents.

CONSENTIENT (kon-sen'shent), *a.* Agreeing in mind or opinion.

CONSENTINGLY (kon-sent'ing-li), *adv.* With consent or concurrence.

CONSEQUENCE (kon'se-kwens), *n.* 1. That which follows or comes after as a result; effect. 2. Importance; moment; consideration. 3. *Logic.* Deduction; inference drawn from preceding propositions. [L. *consequentia*; from *consequens*, p.p. of *consequor*, follow with.]

SYN. Effect; result; issue; inference; importance; weight; value; significance.

ANT. Cause; insignificance.

CONSEQUENT (kon'se-kwent), *I. a.* 1. Fol-

lowing as a natural effect or deduction. 2. Logical. II. *n.* 1. That which follows. 2. Natural effect of a cause.

CONSEQUENTIAL (kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* 1. Following as a result. 2. Having a logical connection. 3. Self-important; conceited; pompous; proud.

CONSEQUENTIALLY (kon-se-kwen'shal-l), *adv.* In a consequential manner.

CONSEQUENTLY (kon'se-quent-li), *adv.* In consequence; as a consequence; therefore; necessarily.

CONSERVABLE (kon-sěrv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being conserved.

CONSERVANCY (kon-sěrv'an-si), *n.* 1. Conservation; preservation. 2. In England, commission or court having jurisdiction over rivers, to regulate the fisheries, navigation, etc.

CONSERVANT (kon-sěrv'ant), *a.* Conserving.

CONSERVATION (kon-sěrv-vā'shun), *n.* Act of conserving. — *Conservation of energy*, natural law that the total amount of energy in a material system cannot be varied, provided the system neither parts with energy to other bodies nor receives it from them.

CONSERVATISM (kon-sěrv'a-tizm), *n.* Opposition to radical innovations or measures.

CONSERVATIVE (kon-sěrv'a-tiv), I. *a.* 1. Tending or having power to conserve. 2. Disposed to uphold established institutions. II. *n.* One who desires to preserve the institutions of his country against innovation and change.

CONSERVATOR (kon'sěrv-vā-tūr), *n.* [*fem.* CONSERVATRIX.] 1. Guardian; custodian; protector. 2. *Law.* Any person appointed to conserve, preserve, or watch over anything.

CONSERVATORY (kon-sěrv'a-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* CONSERVATORIES.] 1. Greenhouse or place in which exotic plants are kept. 2. School of music, or of art, science, etc.

CONSERVATRIX (kon'sěrv-va-triks), *n.* Female conservator.

CONSERVE (kon-sěrv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONSERV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONSERVED (kon-sěrvd').] Preserve or protect from injury or loss. [*L. conservo*; from *con-*, together, and *servo*, keep.]

CONSERVE (kon'sěrv), *n.* 1. Sweetmeat. 2. *Pharm.* Electuary.

CONSERVER (kon-sěrv'ēr), *n.* One who makes conserves.

CONSIDER (kon-sid'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONSID'ER-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONSIDERED (kon-sid'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Look at closely or carefully. 2. Think or deliberate on. 3. Take into account. 4. Look upon as of importance. 5. Estimate; regard; view. 6. Remunerate. II. *vi.* Think seriously or carefully; deliberate. [*L. considero*; from *con-*, with, and *sidus*, sideris, star.]

SYN. Ponder; weigh; study; reflect; meditate; contemplate; examine; regard;

consult; deliberate; cogitate; ruminate.

ANT. Disregard; overlook; neglect; slight; ignore.

CONSIDERABLE (kon-sid'ēr-a-bi), *a.* 1. Of some size, amount, or quality. 2. Worthy of being considered. 3. Important.

CONSIDERABLY (kon-sid'ēr-a-bi-l), *adv.* In a degree deserving consideration.

CONSIDERATE (kon-sid'ēr-āt), *a.* Thoughtful for the feelings of others.

CONSIDERATELY (kon-sid'ēr-āt-li), *adv.* In a considerate manner.

CONSIDERATENESS (kon-sid'ēr-āt-nes), *n.* Thoughtfulness for others.

CONSIDERATION (kon-sid'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Deliberation. 2. Importance. 3. Motive or reason. 4. Compensation; reward. 5. Basis of a contract. 6. Thought; regard; attention, or respect for the feelings or opinions of others.

CONSIDERER (kon-sid'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who considers.

CONSIDERING (kon-sid'ēr-ing), *prep.* In view of; seeing that.

CONSIGN (kon-sin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONSIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONSIGNED (kon-sind').] 1. Hand over or deliver. 2. Intrust; commit. 3. Transmit for sale or custody. [*L. consigno*, attest.]

SYN. Commit; deliver; resign; intrust.

CONSIGNABLE (kon-sin'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being consigned.

CONSIGNEE (kon-sin-ē'), *n.* One to whom anything is consigned.

CONSIGNER (kon-sin'ēr), *n.* Same as CONSIGNOR.

CONSIGNMENT (kon-sin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of consigning. 2. That which is consigned; shipment of merchandise.

CONSIGNOR (kon-sin-ār' or kon-sin'ūr), *n.* One who consigns or makes a consignment.

CONSIST (kon-sist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CONSIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONSIST'ED.] 1. Be composed or made up; be comprised. 2. Continue to exist; subsist. 3. Be compatible; harmonize; agree. [*L. consisto*; from *con-*, together, and *sisto*, stand.]

CONSISTENCE (kon-sist'ens), *n.* Same as CONSISTENCY.

CONSISTENCY (kon-sist'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* CONSIST'ENCIES.] 1. Degree of density. 2. Agreement; accord; harmony. 3. Substance; form; firmness of nature or character. 4. Persistence; durability. 5. Combined or united body.

CONSISTENT (kon-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Not contradictory; congruous; harmonious. 2. Acting up to one's profession. 3. Holding together; firm; solid; not fluid.

SYN. Accordant; congruous; uniform; coherent; compatible; consonant. **ANT.** Contradictory; antagonistic; discordant; incompatible; inconsistent.

CONSISTENTLY (kon-sist'ent-il), *adv.* In a consistent manner.

CONSISTORIAL (kon-sis-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a consistory.

CONSISTORY (kon-sis'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **CONSIStORIES.**] 1. Assembly or council. 2. Deliberative and judicial assembly of ministers of any church. 3. Court of a bishop, held in the cathedral church for the trial of ecclesiastical causes. 4. College of cardinals at Rome. 5. Particular place where the privy council of the Roman emperor met, or the council itself. 6. Scottish rite body of Free-Masons empowered to confer the higher degrees of that order. [*L. consistorium*, place of assembly.]

CONSOCIATE (kon-sō'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONSO'CIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSO'CIATED.**] I. *vt.* Unite or join together. II. *vi.* Meet in a consociation. [*L. consociatus*, *p.p.* of *consocio*; from *con-*, together, and *socio*, join.]

CONSOCIATION (kon-sō'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Alliance; union; association. 2. Union or fellowship of churches, by means of the pastors and delegates.

CONSOLABLE (kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* Capable of being consoled.

CONSOLATION (kon-so-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Alleviation of misery. 2. Comforting circumstance; source or cause of comfort. 3. State of being consoled.

SYN. Solace; alleviation; support; relief; encouragement. **ANT.** Discouragement.

CONSOLATORY (kon-sol'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Consoiling; comforting.

CONSOLE (kon-sōl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONSO'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSOLED** (kon-sōld').] Give solace or comfort to; cheer in distress. [*L. consolor*; from *con-*, together, and *solor*, comfort.]

CONSOLE (kon'sōi), *n.* *Arch.* Bracket; corbel.—*Console table*, table having one of its sides supported against a wall by consoles or brackets. [*Fr.*]

CONSOLE (kon-sō'fēr), *n.* One who consoles.

CONSOLIDANT (kon-soi'i-dant), *I.* *a.* Having the power of uniting wounds. II. *n.* Medicine that unites or closes up wounds.

CONSOLIDATE (kon-soi i-dāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONSOL'IDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSOL'IDATED.**] I. *vt.* 1. Make solid; solidify. 2. Bring into close union; combine into one. II. *vi.* 1. Grow solid or firm. 2. Become united. [*L. consolido*; *con-*, together, and *solidus*, solid.]

CONSOLIDATION (kon-soi-i-dā'shun), *n.* Act of making or becoming solid.

CONSOLS (kon'solz), *n.pl.* Abbreviation for "consolidated annuities," that part of the British national debt which consists of several stocks consolidated into one fund.



Console.

CONSUMMÉ (kong-so-mā'), *n.* Clear soup made from meat by slow boiling. [*Fr.*; from *L. consummo*, consummate.]

CONSONANCE (kon'so-nans), *n.* 1. State of agreement. 2. Agreement or unison of sounds. 3. *Music.* Concord. [*L. consonantia*; from *consonans*, *pr.p.* of *consono*, sound together.]

CONSONANCY (kon'so-nan-si), *n.* Harmony; consonance.

CONSONANT (kon'so-nant), *I. a.* 1. Consistent. 2. Suitable. 3. Harmonious. 4. Consonantal. II. *n.* 1. Articulation which can be sounded easily only with a vowel. 2. Letter of the alphabet other than a vowel. [*L. consonans*. See **CONSONANCE**.]

CONSONANTAL (kon-so-nan'tal), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a consonant. 2. Pertaining to or connected with consonants.

CONSONANTLY (kon'so-nant-li), *adv.* In a consistent manner.

CONSONOUS (kon'so-nus), *a.* Harmonious.

CONSORT (kon'sart), *n.* 1. Companion; wife or husband. 2. *Naut.* Vessel keeping company with another. 3. Companionship; association; company. [*L. consors*; from *con-*, together, and *sors*, *sortis*, lot.]

CONSORT (kon-sart'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONSORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSORT'ED.**] I. *vt.* Unite or join in harmony. II. *vi.* Associate or keep company.

CONSPECTUS (kon-spek'tus), *n.* 1. Comprehensive survey; general view. 2. Abstract; synopsis; prospectus. [*L.*; from *con-*, together, and *specio*, see.]

CONSPICUOUS (kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* 1. Plainly visible; prominent. 2. Notable; eminent. 3. Attracting attention; striking. [*L. conspicuus*; from *conspicio*, see clearly.]

CONSPICUOUSLY (kon-spik'ū-us-il), *adv.* In a conspicuous manner.

CONSPICUOUSNESS (kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being conspicuous.

CONSPIRACY (kon-spir'ā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **CONSPIR'ACIES.**] 1. Combination of two or more persons for a criminal or wrongful purpose; plot. 2. Concurrence or general tendency of things to one end or event. 3. *Law.* Combination of two or more persons to commit any unlawful act that may injure any third person or persons.

SYN. Intrigue; cabal; plot; combination; connivance; collusion; confederacy.

CONSPIRATOR (kon-spir'ā-tūr), *n.* One who conspires.

CONSPIRE (kon-spir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONSPIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONSPIRED** (kon-spird').] I. *vt.* Plot or plan; contrive. II. *vi.* 1. Engage in a conspiracy; plot or scheme together. 2. Concur to one end or event. [*L. conspiro*; from *con-*, together, and *spiro*, breathe.]

SYN. Combine; cooperate; confederate; plot; league; intrigue; scheme.

CONSPIRER (kun'spir'ēr), *n.* Conspirator.

CONSTABLE (kun'stā-bl), *n.* 1. Officer who serves writs for a minor court. 2. In the middle ages, a state-officer of the highest rank. [O. Fr. *conestable*; from L. *comes stabuli*, count of the stable.]

CONSTABLESHIP (kun'stā-bl-ship), *n.* Office or position of a constable.

CONSTABULARY (kon-stab'ū-lā-ri), *I. n.* [pl. **CONSTABULARIES**.] Body of constables. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to constables.

CONSTANCY (kon'stān-si), *n.* 1. Fixedness of purpose; resolution; perseverance. 2. Faithful attachment; fidelity. 3. Endurance of affection. 4. Devotion to principle; steadfastness.

SYN. Fixedness; firmness; stability; steadiness; permanence; resolution; steadfastness; decision; uniformity; regularity.

ANT. Inconstancy; fickleness.

CONSTANT (kon'stānt), *I. a.* 1. Unchanging; continuous; unceasing. 2. Frequent; continual. 3. Firm and steadfast in affection. *II. n.* 1. *Physics.* That which remains unchanged, as the laws of gravity or the revolutions of the earth. 2. *Math.* Quantity which remains the same throughout a problem. [Fr. *constant*; from L. *constans*, *pr.p.* of *consto*, stand firm; *con-*, together, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Stable; fixed; permanent; unalterable; immutable; perpetual; continual; steadfast; uniform; faithful; true; trustworthy; regular; stated; certain; invariable.

ANT. Fickle; inconstant; changeable; capricious; crotchety; vacillating; variable; wavering; whimsical.

CONSTANTINOPLE (kon-stan-ti-nō'pl), *n.* Capital of Ottoman Empire, Turkey.

CONSTANTLY (kon'stānt-li), *adv.* In a constant manner.

CONSTELLATION (kon-stei-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Group of stars within the limits of an imaginary figure, or part of the heavens containing such group. 2. Assemblage of excellences or of eminent persons. [L. *constellus*, studded with stars; from *con-*, with, together, and *stella*, star.]

CONSTERNATION (kon-stēr-nā'shun), *n.* Terror which throws into confusion; dismay. [L. *consternatio*; from *con-*, together, and *sterno*, strew.]

CONSTIPATE (kon'sti-pāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CON'STIPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'STIPATED**.] Stop up; make costive. [L. *constipo*; from *con-*, together, and *stipo*, crowd.]

CONSTIPATION (kon-sti-pā'shun), *n.* Costiveness; an irregular and insufficient action of the bowels.

CONSTITUENCY (kon-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [pl. **CONSTITUENCIES**.] Body of voters for electing a member of a legislative body; body of supporters.

CONSTITUENT (kon-stit'ū-ent), *I. a.* 1. Constituting or forming; component. 2. Having the right or power of constituting, electing or appointing. *II. n.* 1. Essential or elemental part. 2. One of those who elect a representative. 3. He who or that which constitutes anything. [L. *constituens*; from *con-*, together, and *statuo*, cause to stand.]

CONSTITUTE (kon'sti-tūt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CON'STITUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'STITUTED**.] 1. Set up; establish. 2. Form or compose. 3. Appoint; dispute. 4. Enact. [L. *constitutus*, *p.p.* of *constituo*, cause to stand.]

CONSTITUTION (kon-sti-tū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of constituting. 2. Natural condition of body or mind; temperament; disposition. 3. System of organic laws for the government of a state, association, etc. 4. Natural qualities of any compound material body.

CONSTITUTIONAL (kon-sti-tū'shun-əl), *I. a.* 1. Inherent in the natural frame of body or mind; natural. 2. Agreeable to the constitution or frame of government. 3. Existing or governing under the provisions of a constitution. *II. n.* Walk for the sake of one's health.

CONSTITUTIONALISM (kon-sti-tū'shun-əl-izm), *n.* Adherence to the principles of constitutional government.

CONSTITUTIONALITY (kon-sti-tū'shun-əl'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being constitutional.

CONSTITUTIONALLY (kon-sti-tū'shun-əl-i), *adv.* In accordance with the constitution.

CONSTITUTIVE (kon'sti-tū-tiv), *a.* 1. That constitutes or establishes. 2. Having power to enact, constitute, or establish. 3. Essential; determinative.

CONSTRAIN (kon-strān'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CON'STRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'STRAINED** (kon-strānd').] 1. Urge with irresistible power; force; compel. 2. Confine or restrain by force; bind; clasp; hold fast. [O. Fr. *constraindre*; from L. *constringo*, bind together.]

SYN. Coerce; impel; intimidate. **ANT.** Persuade; induce.

CONSTRAINABLE (kon-strān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being restrained.

CONSTRAINED (kon-strānd'), *a.* 1. Forced; compelled. 2. Embarrassed.

CONSTRAINEDLY (kon-strān'ed-li), *adv.* By compulsion or restraint.

CONSTRAINER (kon-strān'ēr), *n.* One who constrains.

CONSTRAINT (kon-strānt'), *n.* 1. Act of restraining; compulsion; confinement; repression. 2. Reserve; reticence.

CONSTRIC (kon-strikt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CON'STRICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'STRICT'ED**.] Contract; cramp; bind. [L. *constrictus*, *p.p.* of *constringo*, bind together.]

CONSTRICTED (kon-strikt'ed), *a.* 1. Narrowed; cramped. 2. *Bot.* Contracted or tightened, so as to be smaller in some parts than in others.

CONSTRICION (kon-strlk'shun), *n.* Compres-
sion; contraction; astringency.

CONSTRUCTIVE (kon-strlkt'lv), *a.* Bldng;
contracting; astringent.

CONSTRUCTOR (kon-strlkt'ür), *n.* 1. That
whlch constricts or draws together. 2. *Zool.*
Large serpent that crushes its prey in its folds,
as the boa-constructor.

CONSTRINGENT (kon-strln'jent), *a.* Having
the quality of blndng or contracting; astrln-
gent. [L. *constringens*, pr.p. of *constringo*,
blnd tghtly.]

CONSTRUCT (kon-strukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CON-
STRUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONSTRUCT'ED.]
1. Put together the component parts of a
materlal structure; build; frame. 2. Form or
fabrlcate by the mind; make up. [L. *con-*
structus, p.p. of *construo*, put together; from
con-, together, and *struo*, build.]

SYN. Compose; bulld; fabrlcate; form;
erect; invent; orlginate. ANT. Demolish;
raze; overthrow; destroy.

CONSTRUCTOR (kon-strukt'ër), *n.* One who
constructs; bullder.

CONSTRUCTION (kon-struk'shun), *n.* 1. Act
of constructing. 2. That whlch is constructed;
building; ed fice. 3. Interpretation; meanng.
4. *Gram.* Arrangement of words in a sentence.

CONSTRUCTIONAL (kon-struk'shun-əl), *a.*
Pertalng to construction.

CONSTRUCTIVE (kon-strukt'lv), *a.* 1. Ca-
pable of constructing. 2. Not dlrect or ex-
pressed, but lnferred.

CONSTRUCTIVELY (kon-strukt'lv-ll), *adv.* In
a constructive manner.

CONSTRUCTIVENESS (kon-strukt'lv-nes), *n.*
1. Tendency to form or construct. 2. Con-
structive abllty.

CONSTRUCTOR (kon-strukt'ür), *n.* Same as
CONSTRUCTOR.

CONSTRUE (kon'strö), *v.* [*pr.p.* CON'STRUING;
p.t. and *p.p.* CONSTRUED (kon'ströd).] I. *vt.*
1. Translate. 2. Interpret; explaln. II. *vi.*
Explaln grammatically. [L. *construo*; from
con-, together, and *struo*, heap.]

CONSUBSTANTIAL (kon-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Of
the same substance, nature, or essence.

CONSUBSTANTIALLY (kon-sub-stan'shal-i),
adv. With sameness of substance.

CONSUBSTANTIATE (kon-sub-stan'shl-ät), *v.*
[*pr.p.* CONSUBSTAN'TIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*
CONSUBSTAN'TIATED.] I. *vt.* Unlte in one
common substance or nature. II. *vi.* Hold
the doctrine of consubstantlatlon.

CONSUBSTANTIATION (kon-sub-stan'shl-ä'-
shun), *n.* Doctrine that after consecration the
eucharistic elements, though exlstng in their
original form, are substantially conjoined with
the body and blood of Christ. [L. *con-*, to-
gether, and *substantia*, substance.]

CONSUL (kon'sul), *n.* 1. One commssloned to
reslde in a foreign country as an agent for, or
representative of, the commerclal interests of

a government. 2. One of two chlef magis-
trates in the Roman republic. [L.; from
consulo, conslder.]

CONSULAR (kon'sü-lar), *a.* Pertalng to a con-
sul.

CONSULAR-CLERK (kon'sü-lar-klërk), *n.*
Commssloned consular official, add to con-
sul and empowered to act as consul when
that official is absent from his post.

CONSULAR-COURT (kon'sü-lar-kört), *n.* Court
organlzed whereln consuls exercise judlclal
functons in countrles where extra-terrlto-
rality is recognized.

CONSULATE (kon'sü-lät), *n.* 1. Office or term
of a consul. 2. Resldence or jurisdletlon of
a consul.

CONSUL-GENERAL (kon'sul-jen-ër-əl), *n.* Con-
sul bearing thls title with consular jurisdletlon
over all other consuls in same distrct.

CONSULSHIP (kon'sul-shlp), *n.* Office, or term
of office, of a consul.

CONSULT (kon-sult'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONSULT'ING;
p.t. and *p.p.* CONSULT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Ask
advlce of. 2. Decide or act in favor of. 3.
Look up to for lnformation or advice. 4. Dis-
cuss; conslder. 5. Take measures for the
advantage of. II. *vi.* 1. Conslder in com-
pany. 2. Take counsel. [L. *consulto*, freq.
of *consulo*, consult.]

CONSULTATION (kon-sul-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Act
of consulting. 2. Meeting, as of physlcians
or lawyers, for dellberation or conference.

CONSULTATIVE (kon-sult'a-tiv), *a.* Of or per-
talng to consultation, especially of bodles
taking part in a consultation wlthout voting
on the declslon.

CONSULTER (kon-sult'ër), *n.* One who con-
sults.

CONSULTING (kon-sult'lng), *a.* Impartng, or
capable of impartng, advice, as a *consultng*
physlcian.

CONSUMABLE (kon-sü'mə-bl), *a.* That may
be consumed.

CONSUME (kon-süm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONSU'MING;
p.t. and *p.p.* CONSUMED (kon-sümd').] I. *vt.*
1. Destroy by wastng, fire, evaporation, etc.
2. Use up. 3. Devour. 4. Waste or spend;
exhaust. 5. Wear away mentally. II. *vi.*
Waste away; be exhausted. [L. *consumo*.]

SYN. See EAT.

CONSUMER (kon-sü'mër), *n.* One who con-
sumes, as opposed to PRODUCER.

CONSUMMATE (kon'sum-ät or con-sum'ät), *vt.*
[*pr.p.* CON'SUMMATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CON'-
SUMMATED.] Complete; perfect; fnlsh. [L.
consummatus, p.p. of *consummo*, fnlsh.]

CONSUMMATE (kon-sum'at), *a.* Of the highest
degree or quality; perfect; complete.

CONSUMMATELY (kon-sum'at-ll), *adv.* Per-
fectly; completely.

CONSUMMATION (kon-sum-mä'shun), *n.* 1.
Act of consummatng. 2. End or completlon.

CONSUMPTION (kon-sump'shun), *n.* 1. Act of

consuming—the converse of **PRODUCTION**.
2. State or process of gradual waste and decay.
3. *Pathol.* Phthisis; tuberculosis. [L. *consumptio*, a consuming, from *consumptus*, p.p. of *consumo*, consume.]

CONSUMPTIVE (kon-sump'tiv), *I. a.* 1. Wasting away. 2. Inclined to the disease, consumption. *II. n.* Person affected with consumption or phthisis.

CONSUMPTIVELY (kon-sump'tiv-li), *adv.* In a manner tending toward consumption.

CONSUMPTIVENESS (kon-sump'tiv-nes), *n.* Tendency to consumption.

CONTACT (kon'takt), *n.* 1. Touching or close union; meeting. 2. *Math.* Coincidence, as of two curves in two or more successive points. [L. *contactus*, p.p. of *contingo*; *con-*, together, and *tango*, touch.]

SYN. Touch; juxtaposition; junction; contiguity. *ANT.* Interval; separation; isolation; interruption; disconnection.

CONTACTOR (kon'takt-ūr), *n. Elec.* Electric or magnetic device for uniting electric currents.

CONTAGION (kon-tā'jun), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Transmission of a disease from the sick to the healthy, either by direct contact of a part affected with the disease, or through the medium of the excretions or exhalations of the body. 2. Pestilential matter of any kind. 3. Communication of anything deleterious to the mind or heart. [L. *contagio*, a touching, contact.]

SYN. Infection.

CONTAGIOUS (kon-tā'jus), *a.* 1. Communicating one to another or to others; catching. 2. Transmissible by contact. 3. Transmitting contagion.

CONTAGIOUSLY (kon-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a contagious manner.

CONTAGIOUSNESS (kon-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Quality of being contagious.

CONTAIN (kon-tān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTAINED** (kon-tānd').] *I. vt.* 1. Hold. 2. Comprise; include. 3. Keep within bounds; restrain. 4. Have capacity for. *II. vi.* Live in continence. [L. *contineo*; from *con-*, together, and *teneo*, hold.]

CONTAINABLE (kon-tān'a-bl), *a.* That may be contained.

CONTAINER (kon-tān'ēr), *n.* One who or that which contains.

CONTAMINABLE (kon-tam'i-nā-bl), *a.* That may be contaminated.

CONTAMINATE (kon-tam'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTAM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTAM'INATED**.] Defile by touching or mixing with; pollute; corrupt; infect; taint. [L. *contaminatus*, p.p. of *contamino*, defile; from *contamen*, contagion.]

SYN. Pollute; defile; sully; taint; tarnish; stain; corrupt; deprave; infect. *ANT.* Purify; rectify; reform.

CONTAMINATION (kon-tam-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contaminating or state of being contaminated. 2. That which contaminates.

CONTAMINATIVE (kon-tam'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to contaminate.

CONTEMN (kon-tem'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTEM'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTEMNED** (kon-temd').] View with contempt; despise; disdain; scorn. [L. *contemno*, despise.]

SYN. Spurn; slight; detest. *ANT.* Cherish; esteem; value.

CONTEMNER (kon-tem'nēr), *n.* One who contemns.

CONTEMPLATE (kon'tem-plāt or kon-tem'piāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CON'TEMPLATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CON'TEMPLATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Consider or look at attentively. 2. Meditate on or study. 3. Intend. *II. vi.* Think seriously; meditate. [L. *contemplatus*, p.p. of *contemplor*, observe.]

SYN. Behold; observe; study; ponder; muse; intend; design. *ANT.* Ignore; overlook; waive; abandon.

CONTEMPLATION (kon-tem-plā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of contemplating. 2. Faculty of study.

CONTEMPLATIVE (kon-tem'piā-tiv), *a.* Given to contemplation.

CONTEMPLATIVELY (kon-tem'piā-t'v-il), *adv.* In a contemplative manner.

CONTEMPLATIVENESS (kon-tem'piā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being contemplative.

CONTEMPLATOR (kon'tem-piā-tūr), *n.* One given to contemplation.

CONTEMPORANEOUS (kon-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *a.* Living, being, or happening at the same time. [L. *con-*, together, and *temporaneus*; from *tempus*, *temporis*, time.]

CONTEMPORANEOUSLY (kon-tem-pō-rā'ne-us-il), *adv.* Simultaneously.

CONTEMPORANEOUSNESS (kon-tem-pō-rā'ne-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contemporaneous.

CONTEMPORARY (kon-tem'pō-rā-ri), *I. a.* Contemporaneous. *II. n.* [*pl.* **CONTEMPORARIES**.] 1. One who lives at the same time with another. 2. Rival newspaper or magazine.

CONTEMPT (kon-tempt'), *n.* 1. Act of contemning; scorn; disdain. 2. State or condition of being despised or scorned. 3. *Law.* Offense against the dignity of a court. [L. *contemptus*; from *contemno*, despise.]

SYN. Derision; mockery; neglect; disregard. *ANT.* Consideration; praise; applause; honor.

CONTEMPTIBLE (kon-tempt'i-bl), *a.* Despicable; mean; low; vile.

CONTEMPTIBLENESS (kon-tempt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contemptible.

CONTEMPTIBLY (kon-tempt'i-bl), *adv.* In a contemptible manner; meanly; basely.

CONTEMPTUOUS (kon-tempt'ū-us), *a.* Ex-

pressing contempt or disdain; scornful; disdainful.

CONTEMPTUOUSLY (kon-tempt'û-us-il), *adv.*
In a manner expressive of contempt.

CONTEND (kon-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* Dispute; contest. II. *vi.* 1. Struggle in emulation or in opposition; strive. 2. Dispute or debate. 3. Urge one's course. [L. *contendo*; from *con-*, together, and *tendo*, stretch.]

SYN. Vie; cope; compete; dispute; contest. **ANT.** Resign; concede; allow; relinquish; forego; surrender; waive.

CONTENDER (kon-tend'ēr), *n.* One who contends.

CONTENT (kon'tent), *n.* That which is contained in anything, usually in the plural—as the *contents* of a book, vessel, etc. [L. *contentus*, *p.p.* of *contineo*, contain.]

CONTENT (kon-tent'), I. *a.* Having the desires limited by present enjoyment; satisfied. II. *n.* Satisfaction. [L. *contentus*, contained, hence satisfied.]

CONTENT (kon-tent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTENT'ED**.] Meet the wishes of; satisfy; appease; gratify; make content.

SYN. Suffice; please; humor. **ANT.** Dissatisfy; displease.

CONTENTED (kon-tent'ed), *a.* 1. Satisfied; content. 2. Willing; agreed; resigned.

CONTENTEDLY (kon-tent'ed-li), *adv.* In a contented manner.

CONTENTEDNESS (kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contented.

CONTENTION (kon-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Violent straining after any object; strife; debate; altercation. 2. Point argued or contended for. 3. Argument supporting point contended for.

SYN. Struggle; competition; emulation; litigation; quarrel; conflict; feud; dissension; variance; disagreement; discord; dispute; debate; controversy. **ANT.** Concord; agreement; harmony; unanimity.

CONTENTIOUS (kon-ten'shus), *a.* Given or disposed to contention; quarrelsome.

CONTENTIOUSLY (kon-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a contentious manner.

CONTENTIOUSNESS (kon-ten'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being contentious.

CONTENTMENT (kon-tent'ment), *n.* State or condition of being contented.

CONTERMINAL (kon-tēr'mi-nai), *a.* Conterminous.

CONTERMINOUS (kon-tēr'mi-nus), *a.* 1. Having a common boundary. 2. Coextensive with in time, substance, etc. [L. *conterminus*; from *con-*, together, and *terminus*, boundary.]

CONTEST (kon-test'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTEST'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Call in question or make the subject of dispute. 2. Strive for. 3. *Law.* Resist or dispute. II. *vi.* Engage in strife or contention. [L. *con-*

testor, call to witness; from *con-*, together, and *testor*, bear witness; *testis*, witness.]

SYN. Controvert; contend; dispute; debate; oppose; argue; litigate. **ANT.** Acquiesce; accept.

CONTEST (kon'test), *n.* Act of contesting; struggle for superiority; strife; debate.

CONTESTABLE (kon-test'ā-bl), *a.* That may be contested; disputable.

CONTESTANT (kon-test'ant), *n.* One who contests.

CONTESTATION (kon-tes-tā'shun), *n.* Act of contesting; contest.

CONTESTED (kon-test'ed), *a.* 1. Disputed. 2. Decided by contest.

CONTEXT (kon'tekst), *n.* Portions of a discourse or treatise which precede and follow a special passage and fix its true meaning. [L. *contextus*, connection; from *con-*, together, and *texo*, weave.]

CONTEXTURAL (kon-teks'tū-ral), *a.* Producing contexture; weaving.

TEXTURE (kon-teks'tūr), *n.* 1. Interwoven fabric. 2. Structure or system of anything; texture.

CONTIGUITY (kon-tig-gū'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being in contact, or very near, or continuous. 2. *Psych.* Proximity either in place or in time.

CONTIGUOUS (kon-tig'û-us), *a.* Touching; adjoining; near; adjacent. [L. *contiguus*; from *contingo*, touch on all sides; *con-*, wholly, and *tango*, touch.]

CONTIGUOUSLY (kon-tig'û-us-li), *adv.* In a contiguous manner.

CONTIGUOUSNESS (kon-tig'û-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contiguous.

CONTINENCE (kon'ti-nens), **CONTINENCY** (kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* Self-restraint in the indulgence of sensual enjoyment; chastity. [L. *continentia*; from *contineo*, restrain.]

CONTINENT (kon'ti-nent), *a.* Moderate in the indulgence of lawful sensual pleasure; abstemious; chaste.

CONTINENT (kon'ti-nent), *n.* One of the six great divisions of the land surface of the globe—Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North America, South America.—*The Continent*, mainland of Europe, as distinguished from the British islands. [L. *continentum*; from *contineo*, hold together; *con-*, together, and *teneo*, hold.]

CONTINENTAL (kon-ti-nen'tai), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the continent of Europe. 2. Pertaining to the American colonies confederated during the Revolutionary war, as the *Continental Congress*. 3. [c-] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a continent.

CONTINENTAL (kon-ti-nen'tai), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of the continent of Europe. 2. Soldier of the American Revolution. 3. Currency note issued under authority of the Continental Congress. 3. [c-] Resident of a continent.

CONTINENTLY (kon'ti-nent-lī), *adv.* In a continent manner; chastely.

CONTINGENCE (kon-tin'jens), *n.* Same as **CONTINGENCY**.

CONTINGENCY (kon-tin'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **CONTIN'GENCIES**.] 1. State of being contingent. 2. Possibility of coming to pass. 3. Fortuitous event. [*L. contingens*, *pr.p.* of *contingo*, touch.]

SYN. Fortuity; uncertainty; possibility; casualty; accident; chance; occurrence; event. **ANT.** Provision; certainty; fate; appointment.

CONTINGENT (kon-tin'jent), *I. a.* 1. Dependent on something else. 2. Liable but not certain to happen. 3. Accidental. *II. n.* 1. Event which is liable but not certain to occur. 2. Quota or proportion, especially of troops.

CONTINGENTLY (kon-tin'jent-lī), *adv.* Accidentally; fortuitously.

CONTINUABLE (kon-tin'ū-ā-blī), *a.* Capable of being continued.

CONTINUAL (kon-tin'ū-āl), *a.* 1. Without interruption; unceasing. 2. Constantly repeated.

CONTINUALLY (kon-tin'ū-āl-lī), *adv.* 1. Without ceasing; incessantly. 2. Quite often; constantly.

CONTINUANCE (kon-tin'ū-āns), *n.* 1. Duration. 2. Uninterrupted succession. 3. Abode; stay. 4. *Law.* Postponement of the trial or hearing of a suit or criminal case to another day or term.

CONTINUATION (kon-tin'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of continuing or carrying on without interruption or cessation. 2. Extension or prolongation.

CONTINUATOR (kon-tin'ū-ā-tūr), *n.* One who continues or keeps up a series or succession.

CONTINUE (kon-tin'ū), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTIN'U-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTINUED** (kon-tin'ūd).] *I. vt.* 1. Draw out or prolong. 2. Extend or increase in any way. 3. Unite without break. 4. Persist in. 5. *Law.* Postpone the trial or hearing of. *II. vi.* 1. Remain. 2. Last; endure. 3. Persist; persevere. [*L. continuo*, continue, last; from *continuus*, holding together; from *con-*, together, and *teneo*, hold.]

SYN. Abide; persevere; proceed. **ANT.** Fail; stop; pause; break; discontinue.

CONTINUED (kon-tin'ūd), *a.* 1. Uninterrupted. 2. Unceasing. 3. Protracted. 4. Extended. 5. Serial, as a *continued* story.

CONTINUER (kon-tin'ū-ēr), *n.* One who continues, or has the power of persevering.

CONTINUITY (kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* State of being continuous.

CONTINUOUS (kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* Joined together without interruption.

SYN. Connected; prolonged; extended; unbroken; uninterrupted; continual; incessant; constant; unceasing; ceaseless. **ANT.** Interrupted; broken; disconnected.

CONTINUOUSLY (kon-tin'ū-us-lī), *adv.* Without break or interruption.

CONTO (kon'tō), *n.* *Pg.* and *Braz.* Sum of money equivalent to one million reis.

CONTORT (kon-tart'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTORT'ED**.] Twist or turn violently; bend out of shape. [*L. contortus*, *p.p.* of *contorqueo*, writhe or twist together.]

CONTORTED (kon-tart'ed), *a.* *Bot.* Convoluted, as the arrangement of floral envelopes in buds.

CONTORTION (kon-tart'shun), *n.* 1. Act of twisting or writhing. 2. Any unnatural twisting or wryness; flexure.

CONTORTIONIST (kon-tart'shun-ist), *n.* 1. Gymnast who practices contorted postures. 2. One who twists words or phrases.

CONTORTIVE (kon-tart'iv), *a.* Expressive of contortion.

CONTOUR (kon-tör'), *n.* Line that bounds the figure of any object; outline.—*Contour lines*, lines drawn on a map through points all at the same height above sea-level. [*Fr.*]

CONTRA-, *prefix.* Against; opposite; contrary. [*L. contra*, against.]

CONTRABAND (kon'tra-band), *I. a.* Forbidden by proclamation or law; prohibited. *II. n.* 1. Prohibited or illegal traffic. 2. Contraband goods.—*Contraband of war*, article that a belligerent has, by the law of nations, the right of preventing a neutral from furnishing to his enemy. [*Sp. contrabanda*; from *L. contra*, against, and *L.L. bandum*, ban.]

CONTRABASS (kon'tra-bās), *n.* Double-bass viol, giving the lower octave to the bass in the orchestra. [*It.*]

CONTRABASSO (kon'tra-bās'ō), *n.* Same as **CONTRABASS**.

CONTRACT (kon-trakt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRACT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Draw together; lessen; shorten. 2. Become affected with; acquire; catch; incur. 3. Establish by contract or agreement. 4. *Gram.* Shorten, as a word, by omitting a medial letter or letters. *II. vi.* 1. Shrink. 2. Enter into a contract. 3. Bind one's self by betrothal. [*L. contractus*, *p.p.* of *contraho*, draw together; from *con-*, together, and *traho*, draw.]

SYN. Abridge; abbreviate; retrench; curtail; form; agree. **ANT.** Expand; amplify; dilate; elongate; cancel; abrogate; annul.

CONTRACT (kon'trakt), *n.* 1. Agreement between competent persons, on sufficient consideration, to do, or abstain from doing, some certain act or acts within some certain time, express or implied. 2. Writing setting forth such agreement, signed by the parties. 3. Act of affiancing or betrothing.

SYN. Covenant; agreement; bond.

CONTRACTED (kon-trakt'ed), *a.* 1. Shrunken; knitted. 2. Mean; narrow; selfish.

CONTRACTEDLY (kon-trakt'ed-il), *adv.* In a contracted manner.

CONTRACTEDNESS (kon-trakt'ed-nes), *n.* State of being contracted.

CONTRACTIBLE (kon-trakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being contracted.

CONTRACTILE (kon-trakt'il), *a.* Tending or having power to contract.

CONTRACTILITY (kon-trak-til'i-tl), *n.* Capability of contracting or shrinking.

CONTRACTION (kon-trak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contracting. 2. State of being contracted. 3. That which is contracted.

CONTRACTIVE (kon-trakt'iv), *a.* Tending to contract.

CONTRACTOR (kon-trakt'ūr), *n.* 1. One of the parties to a contract. 2. One who engages to execute work or furnish supplies at a fixed rate. 3. Contracting muscle.

CONTRACTURE (kon-trak'tūr), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Permanent muscular rigidity. 2. In electrotherapeutics, a muscular spasm due to the passage of a current of electricity.

CONTRADANCE (kon'trā-dāns), *n.* Dance in which an indefinite number of couples can take part, the gentlemen being arranged at the commencement on one side, and the ladies on the other. [Fr. *contredanse*.]

CONTRADICT (kon-trā-dikt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRADICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRADICT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Oppose in words; assert the contrary of; deny. 2. Be contrary to in character; be inconsistent with. II. *vi.* Declare anything to be untrue. [L. *contradictus*, *p.p.* of *contradico*, speak against; from *contra*, against, and *dico*, speak.]

CONTRADICTER (kon-trā-dikt'ēr), *n.* One who contradicts.

CONTRADICTION (kon-trā-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contradicting. 2. Inconsistency, incongruity, or disagreement with itself. 3. Contrary statement; denial. 4. That which is self-contradictory, as a statement one part of which contradicts the other.

CONTRADICTOR (kon-trā-dikt'ūr), *n.* Contradictor.

CONTRADICTORILY (kon-trā-dikt'o-ri-li), *adv.* In a contradictory manner.

CONTRADICTORINESS (kon-trā-dikt'o-ri-nes), *n.* Quality of being contradictory.

CONTRADICTORY (kon-trā-dikt'o-ri), I. *a.* 1. Affirming the contrary. 2. Inconsistent. II. *n.* [*pl.* **CONTRADICT'ORIES**.] *Logic.* Proposition which denies or opposes another in all its terms; inconsistency; contrariety.

CONTRADISTINCT (kon-trā-dis-tingkt'), *a.* Having opposite qualities. [CONTRA- and DISTINCT.]

CONTRADISTINCTION (kon-trā-dis-tingk'-shun), *n.* Distinction by contrast.

CONTRADISTINCTIVE (kon-trā-dis-tingkt'-iv), *a.* Distinguishing by opposite qualities.

CONTRADISTINGUISH (kon-trā-dis-tingk'-

gwish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRADISTIN'GUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRADISTIN'GUISHED** (kon-trā-dis-ting'gwisht).] Distinguish by a quality not merely differential but opposite.

CONTRAINDICANT (kon-trā-in'di-kānt), *n.* *Pathol.* Symptom that forbids the usual treatment.

CONTRAINDICATE (kon-trā-in'di-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRAIN'DICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRAIN'DICATED**.] *Pathol.* Indicate a different or contrary (treatment).

CONTRAINDICATION (kon-trā-in-di-kā'shun), *n.* *Pathol.* Contraindicant.

CONTRALTO (kon-trai'tō), *n.* *Music.* 1. Deepest kind of female voice, or that part in the score whose range of tones lies between tenor and soprano. 2. Contralto singer. [It.; from L. *contra*, against, and *altus*, high.]

CONTRAPLEX (kon'trā-pleks), *a.* Transmitting two messages simultaneously from opposite ends of the line, as *contraplex* telegraphy. [L. *contra*, against, and *plico*, fold.]

CONTRAPTION (kon-trap'shun), *n.* Device or contrivance. (Colloq.)

CONTRARIES (kon'trā-riz), *n.pl.* *Logic.* Propositions which are contradictory to and destroy each other; as, "Every A is B," and "no A is B." The falseness of either of the propositions does not establish the truth of the other. [See **CONTRARY**, *n.*]

CONTRARIETY (kon-trā-ri'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CONTRARI'ETIES**.] 1. State of being contrary or opposed. 2. Inconsistency.

CONTRARILY (kon'trā-ri-li), *adv.* In a contrary manner.

CONTRARINESS (kon'trā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contrary.

CONTRARIWISE (kon'trā-ri-wiz), *adv.* 1. On the contrary; on the other hand. 2. Conversely.

CONTRARY (kon'trā-ri), *a.* 1. Antagonistic; opposing; repugnant. 2. Perverse; capricious. 3. Opposite in direction. 4. *Logic.* Opposed in quality; destructively antagonistic. [L. *contrarius*; from *contra*, against.]

SYN. Contradictory; incompatible; opposite; incongruous; different. **ANT.** Agreeing; accordant; compatible; consonant.

CONTRARY (kon'trā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **CON'TRARIES**.] 1. Thing of opposite qualities. 2. Contrary proposition—usually in the plural; see **CONTRARIES**.—*The contrary*, the opposite.

CONTRARY (kon-trā'ri), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRA'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRARIED** (kon-trā'rid).] Act or do the opposite to the wishes of.

CONTRAST (kon-trāst'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRAST'ED**.] I. *vt.* Set in opposition so as to show unlikeness or the superior excellence of one to the other. II. *vi.* Stand in contrast. [Fr. *contraster*; from L. *contra*, against, and *sto*, stand.]

CONTRAST (kon'trāst), *n.* 1. Opposition or

unlikeness in things compared. 2. Exhibition of differences. 3. Thing contrasted.

CONTRATENOR (kon'tra-ten-ūr), *n.* Same as **COUNTER-TENOR**.

CONTRA VENE (kon-tra-vēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRA VENE'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRA VENED** (kon-tra-vēnd').] Come in opposition or conflict with; oppose; obstruct; hinder. [L. *contravenio*; from *contra*, against, and *venio*, come.]

SYN. Counteract; countervail; thwart.

ANT. Abet; subserve; encourage; aid; sustain; uphold.

CONTRAVENTION (kon-tra-ven'shun), *n.* Act of contravening.

CONTRE-, *prefix.* Against; counter; in opposition. [Fr.; from L. *contra*, against.]

CONTRETEMPS (kang-tr-täng'), *n.* Something happening inopportunistically or at the wrong time; embarrassing situation. [Fr. *contre*, against, and *temps*, time or occasion.]

CONTRIBUTE (kon-trib'ūt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRIBUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRIBUTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Give along with others. 2. Give for a common purpose or to promote some interest or cause. 3. Furnish for publication in a newspaper or periodical. II. *vi.* Give or bear a part; assist or bear a share in any design. [L. *con-*, together, and *tribuo*, give.]

SYN. Supply; subscribe; bestow; conduce; minister; donate. **ANT.** Withhold; refuse.

CONTRIBUTION (kon-trib'ū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contributing. 2. That which is contributed.

CONTRIBUTIVE (kon-trib'ū-tiv), *a.* Contributory.

CONTRIBUTOR (kon-trib'ū-tūr), *n.* One who contributes.

CONTRIBUTORY (kon-trib'ū-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Subject to contribution. 2. Contributing.

CONTRITE (kon'trit), *a.* Deeply sorry for sin; thoroughly penitent. [L. *contritus*, bruised; from *contero*, bruise.]

CONTRITELY (kon'trit-ly), *adv.* In a contrite manner.

CONTRITENESS (kon'trit-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being contrite.

CONTRITION (kon-trish'un), *n.* Deep sorrow for sin; penitence.

SYN. Sorrow; repentance; penitence; compunction; remorse. **ANT.** Impenitence; callousness; obduracy; relentlessness.

CONTRIVABLE (kon-tri'və-bl), *a.* Possible to be contrived.

CONTRIVANCE (kon-tri'vəns), *n.* 1. Act of contriving. 2. Thing contrived; invention; design; device; artifice.

SYN. Arrangement; agency; device; invention; mechanism; tool; machine; means; instrument; plan; scheme.

CONTRIVE (kon-triv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRIVING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRIVED** (kon-trivd').] I.

vt. 1. Plan; devise; invent; design. 2. Bring about or effect; manage. II. *vi.* Form designs; plot; scheme. [O. Fr. *controver*; from *con-*, with, and *trover*, find.]

CONTRIVER (kon-tri'vēr), *n.* One who contrives; schemer; manager.

CONTROL (kon-trōl'), *n.* 1. Check; restraint. 2. Authority; command. 3. *Aviation.* Small flat plane surface extending forward or back of an aeroplane, used to prevent the rise or fall of the machine; elevator. [Fr. *controle*; from *contre-rolle*, duplicate register.]

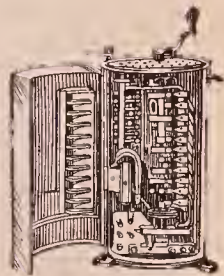
SYN. Direction; superintendence, guidance; management; oversight.

CONTROL (kon-trōl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTROL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTROLLED** (kon-trōld').] Exercise control over; restrain; govern; direct.

SYN. Rule; check; curb; overpower; counteract; command; superintend; manage; regulate; coerce. **ANT.** Submit; comply; yield.

CONTROLLABLE (kon-trōl'a-bl), *a.* Capable of, or subject to, control.

CONTROLLER (kon-trōl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which controls. 2. Officer who checks the accounts of others by a counter-roll or register. 3. *Elec.* Switching mechanism for controlling the speed of a motor or motors.



Controller.

CONTROLLERSHIP (kon-trōl'ēr-ship), *n.* Office or position of a controller.

CONTROLMENT (kon-trōl'ment), *n.* 1. Act or power of controlling. 2. State of being controlled.

CONTROVERSIAL (kon-tro-vēr'shal), *a.* Relating to controversy.

CONTROVERSIALIST (kon-tro-vēr'shal-ist), *n.* One given to controversy.

CONTROVERSIALLY (kon-tro-vēr'shal-ly), *adv.* In a controversial manner.

CONTRVERSION (kon-tro-vēr'shun), *n.* Act of turning in opposite or contrary direction.

CONTRVERSION (kon'tro-vēr'sl), *n.* [*pl.* **CONTRVERSIONS**.] Dispute; debate; disputation; altercation. [L. *controversia*; from *contra*, against, and *versus*, *p.p.* of *verto*, turn.]

CONTRVERT (kon-tro-vērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONTRVERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONTRVERTED**.] Oppose in reasoning; call in question or deny; argue against; dispute and endeavor to refute. [L. *contra*, against, and *verto*, turn.]

SYN. Invalidate; overturn.

CONTRVERTER (kon-tro-vērt'ēr), *n.* One who controverts.

CONTRVERTIBLE (kon-tro-vērt'i-bl), *a.* Admitting of question or dispute; disputable.

CONTRVERTIBLY (kon-tro-vērt'i-bl), *adv.* In a contrvertible manner.

CONTUMACIOUS (kon-tū-mā'shus), *a.* Opposing lawful authority with contempt; obsti-

nate; stubborn. [L. *contumax*; from *con-*, together, and *tumeo*, swell.]

CONTUMACY (kon'tū-mā-sī), *n.* [*pl.* CON'TUMACIES.] 1. Stubborn opposition to lawful authority; unyielding obstinacy. 2. Law. Willful contempt of court. [L. *contumacia*; from *contumax*, contumacious, stubborn.]

CONTUMELIOUS (kon-tū-mē'li-us), *a.* Offensively haughty; insolent.

CONTUMELY (kon'tū-mē-il), *n.* [*pl.* CONTUMELIES.] Insolence; insult; contemptuous language or treatment. [L. *contumelia*, insult.]

SYN. Indignity; affront; abuse; opprobrium; scorn; disdain; disrespect; obloquy.

ANT. Flattery; adulation; regard; respect.

CONTUSE (kon-tūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONTU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONTUSED (con-tūzd').] 1. Bruise by beating or pounding. 2. Bruise without breaking the skin. [L. *contusus*, *p.p.* of *contundo*, beat together.]

CONTUSION (kon-tū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of bruising. 2. State of being bruised. 3. Bruise.

CONUNDRUM (ko-nun'drum), *n.* 1. Sort of riddle containing some odd or fanciful resemblance between things quite unlike. 2. Any puzzling question. [Etym. doubtful, probably from L. *conandum*, thing to be attempted, from *conor*, attempt.]

CONVALESCE (kon-vā-les'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CONVALES'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONVALESCED (kon-vā-les't').] Regain health; become convalescent. [L. *convalesco*, grow strong.]

CONVALESCENCE (kon-vā-les'ens), *n.* Gradual recovery of health and strength.

CONVALESCENCY (kon-vā-les'en-sī), *n.* Convalescence.

CONVALESCENT (kon-vā-les'ent), *I. a.* Gradually recovering health. *II. n.* One recovering health.

CONVALLARIA (kon-vā-lā'ri-ā), *n.* Genus of liliaceous plants, its only species the lily-of-the-valley (*C. majalis*). [L. *convallis*, sheltered valley.]

CONVECTION (kon-vek'shun), *n.* Act of conveying, especially of heat, through liquids or gases, by motion of the parts, as distinguished from CONDUCTION. [L.; from *con-*, with, and *veho*, carry.]

CONVECTIVE (kon-vek'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or caused by, convection.

CONVENABLE (kon-vē'nā-bl), *a.* Capable of being convened.

CONVENE (kon-vēn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONVE'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONVENEED (kon-vēnd').] *I. vt.* 1. Call together; convoke. 2. Summon to appear. *II. vi.* Come together; assemble. [L. *convenio*, come together; from *con-*, together, and *venio*, come.]

CONVENER (kon-vē'nēr), *n.* One who convenes.

CONVENIENCE (kon-vē'nyens), *n.* 1. State or quality of being convenient. 2. Any partic-

ular domestic accommodation. 3. Fitness of time or place.

CONVENIENCY (kon-vē'nyen-sī), *n.* [*pl.* CONVE'NIENCIES.] Same as CONVENIENCE.

CONVENIENT (kon-vē'nyent), *a.* 1. Affording convenience or accommodation. 2. Handy; easy to make use of. 3. Opportune. [L. *conveniens*, *pr.p.* of *convenio*, come together.]

CONVENIENTLY (kon-vē'nyent-il), *adv.* In a convenient manner.

CONVENT (kon'vent), *n.* 1. Association of persons secluded from the world and devoted to a religious life. 2. House in which they live; monastery or nunnery. [L. *conventus*, assembly; from *convenio*, come together.]

CONVENTICLE (kon-ven'ti-kl), *n.* 1. Assembly or meeting. 2. Formerly, a meeting of English non-conformists. [L. *conventiculum*, small assemblage; *dim.* of *conventus*, assembly.]

CONVENTION (kon-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Assembly, especially of representatives or delegates for some common object. 2. Any extraordinary assembly called upon any special occasion. 3. Any temporary treaty. 4. Established usage; fashion. [L. *conventio*; from *conventus*, *p.p.* of *convenio*, convene.]

CONVENTIONAL (kon-ven'shun-əl), *a.* 1. Formed by convention; stipulated. 2. Growing out of tacit agreement or custom; customary; formal. 3. Agreeable to accepted standards. 4. Agreeable to contract.

CONVENTIONALISM (kon-ven'shun-əl-izm), *n.* 1. Conventional phrases, form, or custom. 2. Adherence to conventional rules and precedents; conventionality.

CONVENTIONALITY (kon-ven'shun-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CONVENTIONAL'ITIES.] 1. State of being conventional. 2. That which is established by use or custom.

CONVENTIONALIZE (kon-ven'shun-əl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CONVEN'TIONALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONVENTIONALIZED (kon-ven'shun-əl-izd).] Render conventional.

CONVENTIONALLY (kon-ven'shun-əl-il), *adv.* In a conventional manner.

CONVENTUAL (kon-ven'tū-əl), *I. a.* Pertaining to a convent. *II. n.* Member of a convent; monk or nun.

CONVERGE (kon-vērj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* CONVER'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CONVERGED (kon-vērjd').] *I. vt.* Cause to tend to one point. *II. vi.* Tend to one point—opposed to DIVERGE. [L. *con-*, together, and *vergo*, incline.]

CONVERGENCE (kon-vēr'jens), *n.* Act, state, or quality of converging.

CONVERGENCY (kon-vēr'jen-sī), *n.* Convergent.

CONVERGENT (kon-vēr'jent), *a.* Tending to one point.

CONVERSABLE (kon-vērs'ā-bl), *a.* Qualified for conversation; disposed to converse; sociable.

CONVERSABLENESS (kon-věrs'ā-bi-nes), *n.*
Quality of being conversable.

CONVERSABLY (kon-věrs'ā-bii), *adv.* In a conversable manner.

CONVERSANCE (kon'vēr-sans), *n.* State of being conversant; familiarity.

CONVERSANT (kon'vēr-sant), *a.* 1. Well acquainted with through study or use; versed; proficient. 2. Having relation or converse with. 3. Concerned or occupied.

CONVERSATION (kon-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Familiar discourse; colloquy. 2. Subject on which persons converse. 3. Intercourse. [Fr.; from L. *conversatio*, intercourse; from *conversor*, live with.]

SYN. Discourse; dialogue; talk; chat; conference; confabulation. ANT. Soliloquy; monologue; silence.

CONVERSATIONAL (kon-vēr-sā'shun-ai), *a.* Pertaining to conversation.

CONVERSATIONALIST (kon-vēr-sā'shun-ai-ist), *n.* One who excels in conversation.

CONVERSATIONALLY (kon-vēr-sā'shun-ai-i), *adv.* In a conversational way; colloquially.

CONVERSAZIONE (kon-vēr-sāt-si-ō'nā), *n.* [pl. **CONVERSAZIONI** (kon-vēr-sāt-si-ō'nē).]

Meeting for conversation, particularly on literary subjects. [It.]

CONVERSE (kon-věrs'), *vi.* [pr.p. **CONVERSING**; p.t. and p.p. **CONVERSED** (kon-věrst').]

1. Talk together familiarly; engage in conversation. 2. Have intercourse. [L. *conversor*, live with.]

CONVERSE (kon'věrs), *n.* 1. Conversation. 2. Familiar intercourse.

CONVERSE (kon'věrs), *I. a.* Reversed in order or relation. *II. n.* 1. That which is the opposite of another. 2. *Logic.* Proposition converted or turned about—i. e., one in which the subject and predicate have changed places. 3. *Math.* Inverted proposition. [L. *conversus*, p.p. of *converto*, turn about.]

CONVERSELY (kon'věrs-i), *adv.* In reverse order.

CONVERSION (kon-vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of converting. 2. State or condition of being converted.

CONVERT (kon-věrt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CONVERTING**; p.t. and p.p. **CONVERTED**.] 1. Change or turn from one thing, condition, or religion to another. 2. Change from an irreligious to a holy life. 3. Alter, as one thing into another. 4. Exchange for some equivalent. 5. Apply to a particular purpose. 6. Divert from the proper or legitimate use; appropriate. [L. *convertio*; from *con-*, with, and *verto*, turn.]

SYN. Change; alter; turn; transmute; transform; apply.

CONVERT (kon'vērt), *n.* Person who has been converted.

CONVERTER (kon-věrt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who converts. 2. Vessel in which materials are changed from one condition to another, used

in the manufacture of steel. 3. *Elec.* Transformer.

CONVERTIBILITY (kon-věrt-i-bii'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being convertible.

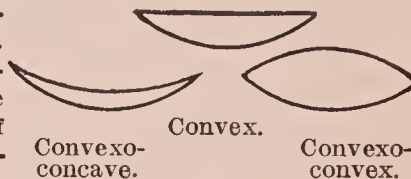
CONVERTIBLE (kon-věrt'i-bi), *a.* 1. Capable of being converted. 2. Interchangeable.

CONVERTIBLENESS (kon-věrt'i-bi-nes), *n.* Convertibility.

CONVERTIBLY (kon-věrt'i-bii), *adv.* By conversion or interchange.

CONVEX (kon'-veks), *I. a.*

Curved outwardly, like the surface of a sphere—opposed to **CONCAVE**.



II. n. 1. Body rounding outwardly into a curve. 2. Convex surface; convexity. [L. *convexus*, rounded off; from *conveho*, carry together; from *con-*, together, and *veho*, carry.]

CONVEXED (kon'vekst), *a.* Made convex.

CONVEXEDLY (kon-veks'ed-i), *adv.* In a convex form.

CONVEXITY (kon-veks'i-ti), *n.* 1. State or quality of being convex. 2. Convex surface.

CONVEXLY (kon'veks-i), *adv.* Convexedly.

CONVEXNESS (kon'veks-nes), *n.* Convexity.

CONVEXO-CONCAVE (kon-veks'ō-kon'kāv), *a.* Convex on one side, and concave on the other.

CONVEXO-CONVEX (kon-veks'ō-kon'veks), *a.* Convex on both sides.

CONVEXO-PLANE (kon-veks'ō-piān), *a.* Convex on one side and plane on the other; piano-convex.

CONVEY (kon-vā'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CONVEYING**; p.t. and p.p. **CONVEYED** (kon-vād').] 1. Transport from one place to another; carry; transmit. 2. Impart; communicate, as ideas. 3. *Law.* Transfer or pass the title to by deed, assignment, or otherwise. [O. Fr. *conveier*; from L. *con-*, and *via*, way.]

CONVEYABLE (kon-vā'ā-bi), *a.* Capable of being conveyed.

CONVEYANCE (kon-vā'āns), *n.* 1. Act of conveying. 2. Means of conveying. 3. Vehicle of any kind. 4. *Law.* Act of transferring title to property by deed, assignment, etc. 5. Writing which transfers the title; deed; assignment, etc.

CONVEYANCER (kon-vā'ān-sēr), *n.* One whose business is drawing deeds and other writings for the conveyance of property.

CONVEYANCING (kon-vā'ān-sing), *n.* Business of a conveyancer.

CONVEYER (kon-vā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who carries or transmits anything from one person or place to another. 2. Any medium or channel for the conveyance or transmission of anything.

CONVICT (kon-vikt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CONVICTING**; p.t. and p.p. **CONVICTED**.] 1. Prove guilty;

pronounce guilty after a trial in court. 2. Prove or show clearly by proof or evidence. 3. Convince of sin. [L. *convictus*, p.p. of *convinco*, overcome by proof.]

CONVICT (kon'vikt), *n.* One convicted or found guilty of a crime, especially one who has been condemned to penal servitude.

CONVICTION (kon-vik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of convicting or finding guilty. 2. Act of convincing. 3. Strong belief or persuasion. 4. *Theol.* State or condition of being consciously convicted of sin. 5. *Law.* State of being found guilty by a legal tribunal.

CONVINCE (kon-vins'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONVIN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONVINCED** (kon-vinst').] Satisfy by evidence or proof; persuade to conviction or belief. [L. *convinco*; from *con-*, with, and *vinco*, conquer.]

SYN. Convict; persuade. **ANT.** Puzzle; perplex.

CONVINCER (kon-vin'sēr), *n.* One who convinces.

CONVINCIBLE (kon-vin'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being convinced.

CONVINCING (kon-vin'sing), *a.* Producing conviction; satisfying; conclusive.

CONVINCINGLY (kon-vin'sing-li), *adv.* In a convincing manner.

CONVIVIAL (kon-viv'i-əl), *a.* Relating to a feast; festive; social. [L. *convivialis*; from *convivium*, feast; from *con-*, together, and *vivo*, live.]

CONVIVIALITY (kon-viv-i-əl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CONVIVIALITIES**.] 1. Disposition to convivial habits. 2. Festivity.

CONVIVIALLY (kon-viv'i-əl-i), *adv.* In a convivial manner.

CONVOCATION (kon-vo-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of convoking. 2. Ecclesiastical assembly, especially in the Church of England.

CONVOKE (kon-vōk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONVO'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONVOKED** (kon-vōkt').] Call together by authoritative summons. [L. *convoco*; from *con-*, together, and *voco*, call.]

SYN. Call; convene; assemble; summon; collect. **ANT.** Prorogue; adjourn; dissolve; disperse; dismiss.

CONVOLUTE (kon'vo-lōt), **CONVOLUTED** (kon'vo-lōt-ed), *a.* Rolled together, or one part on the other. [L. *convolutus*, p.p. of *convolvo*, roll together.]

CONVOLUTION (kon-vo-iō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of convolving. 2. State of being convolved. 3. Fold or winding. 4. *Anat.* One of the numerous smooth and tortuous foldings of the brain.

CONVOLVE (kon-voiv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CONVOLV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONVOLVED** (kon-voivd').] I. *vt.* Roll together, or one part on another. II. *vi.* Fold or wind upon itself. [L. *convolvo*; from *con-*, together, and *volvo*, roll.]

CONVOLVED (kon-volvd'), *a.* Rolled or folded together, or one part on another.

CONVOLVULUS (kon-vol'vū-lus), *n.* *Bot.*

1. Genus of twining plants of the bindweed family, having large trumpet-shaped flowers. 2. [c-] Plant of this genus; bindweed. [L.; from *convolvo*, roll together.]



Convolvulus.

CONVOY (kon-voi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONVOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONVOYED** (kon-void').] Accompany for protection; act as convoy to. [Fr. *convoyer*.]

CONVOY (kon'voy), *n.* 1. Act of conveying. 2. Protecting force, ship, etc., accompanying goods or ships from place to place, either by sea or land. 3. Ship or property convoyed.

CONVULSE (kon-vuls'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CONVULS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CONVULSED** (kon-vulst').] Affect with convulsions or irregular spasms; agitate greatly. [L. *convulsus*, p.p. of *convello*, pluck.]

CONVULSION (kon-vul'shun), *n.* 1. Violent and involuntary spasmodic contraction of the muscular parts of an animal body. 2. Any violent and irregular motion, commotion, or agitation.

CONVULSIVE (kon-vuls'iv), *a.* Attended with convulsions; spasmodic.

CONVULSIVELY (kon-vuls'iv-i), *adv.* In a convulsive manner.

CONY (kō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* **CO'NIES**.] 1. Rabbit. 2. Rock-badger. 3. Burbot, a fish that lurks in holes like a rabbit. [O. Fr. *conin*; from L. *cuniculus*, rabbit.]

COO (kō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOED** (kōd).] I. *vi.* 1. Make the sound as of a dove. 2. Act in a loving way; usually in phrase, to "bill and coo." II. *vt.* Utter in a soothing manner; as, *coo* a lullaby. [From the sound.]

COO (kō), *n.* [*pl.* **COOS** (kōz).] Characteristic noise made by doves; any similar sound.

COOER (kō'ēr), *n.* One who or that which coos.

COOK (køk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COOK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOKED** (køkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Prepare, as food, by boiling, roasting, etc. 2. Concoct or prepare so as to present a false or fraudulent appearance or result. II. *vi.* Engage in the business, or do the work, of a cook. [L. *coquo*, cook.]

COOK (køk), *n.* One whose business is to cook.

COOK-BOOK (køk'høk), *n.* Book of recipes for cooking; cookery book.

COOKER (køk'ēr), *n.* Combined stove and kettle, or some similar device, for cooking food.

COOKERY (køk'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **COOK'ERIES**.] 1. Art or practice of cooking. 2. Place for cooking.

COOKY (køk'ī), *n.* [*pl.* **COOK'IES**.] Small sweet cake. [Dut. *koekje*, dim. of *koek*, cake.]

COOL (köl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COOL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOLED** (köld).] **I. vt.** 1. Reduce the temperature of. 2. Allay or moderate, as heat excitement, passion, or zeal. **II. vi.** Grow cool. [A. S. *cōlian*, become cool; from *cōl*, cool.]

COOL (köl), *n.* Moderate temperature; coolness.

COOL (köl), *a.* 1. Moderately cold. 2. Free from excitement. 3. Indifferent. 4. Impudent. 5. chilling. [A. S. *col*.]

SYN. Coldish; lukewarm; calm; dispassionate; self-possessed; composed; indifferent; unconcerned; apathetic; chilling; frigid; impudent. **ANT.** Hot; warm; ardent; eager; hearty; excited; deferential.

COOLER (köl'ēr), *n.* 1. Anything that cools. 2. Vessel which in something is cooled or kept cool. 3. Jail or lockup. (Colloq.)

COOL-HEADED (köl'hed-ed), *a.* Not easily excited; self-possessed.

COOLIE, COOLY (köl'l), *n.* [*pl.* **COO'LIES**.] East Indian, Chinese, or other Asiatic laborer. [Hind. *kuli*, laborer.]

COOLISH (köl'ish), *a.* Somewhat cool.

COOLLY (köl'i), *adv.* In a cool manner.

COOLNESS (köl'nes), *n.* 1. Moderate degree of cold. 2. State of being cool.

COON (kōn), *n.* 1. Short for **RACCOON**. 2. Negro. (Colloq.)

COOP (kōp), *n.* Box or cage for fowls, usually with slats, bars, or wire netting on one side. [A. S. *cypa*, basket.]

COOP (kōp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOPED** (kōpt).] 1. Place in a coop. 2. Confine or shut up in a narrow compass.

COOPER (kōp'ēr), *n.* One who makes tubs, casks, etc. [L. *cupa*, tub.]

COOPER (kōp'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COOP'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOPERED** (kōp'ērd).] **I. vt.** Operate as a cooper upon. **II. vi.** Do the work of a cooper; make and repair casks, barrels, etc.

COOPERAGE (kōp'ēr-aj), *n.* 1. Work or workshop of a cooper. 2. Sum paid for a cooper's work.

COOPERATE (kō-op'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COOP'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COOPERATED**.] 1. Work together for a common object. 2. Unite in producing the same effect. [CO- and OPERATE.]

COOPERATION (kō-op-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Joint action. 2. Profit-sharing.

COOPERATIVE (kō-op'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Working conjointly for a common end, or the promotion of the general advantage.

COOPERATOR (kō-op'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who cooperates.

COOPERING (kōp'ēr-ing), *n.* Occupation of a cooper.

COORDINATE (kō-ār'di-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COORDINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COORDINATED**.] **I. vt.** Arrange in due relation or harmoniously; adjust or harmonize. **II. vi.** Be

adjusted; harmonize. [CO-, and L. *ordinatus*, *p.p.* of *ordino*, arrange in order; from *ordo*, order.]

COORDINATE (kō-ār'di-nāt), *a.* 1. Holding the same order or rank; of equal rank or authority. 2. *Math.* Of or pertaining to coordinates.

COORDINATE (kō-ār'di-nāt), *n.* 1. Person or thing of the same rank, authority, or importance. 2. *Math.* Each of a system of two or more magnitudes used to define the position of a point, line, or plane, by reference to a fixed system of lines, points, etc.

COORDINATELY (kō-ār'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In a coordinate manner.

COORDINATION (kō-ār'di-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of coordinating. 2. State or quality of being coordinate.

COORDINATIVE (kō-ār'di-nā-tiv), *a.* Indicating coordination.

COOT (kōt), *n.* Short-tailed water-fowl, with characteristic white spot—an extension of the bill—on the forehead; hence called bald, as in the phrase, "bald as a coot." [Dut. *koet*.]



Coot (*Fulica Americana*).

COP (kop), *n.* 1. Top or summit of anything. 2. Conical ball of thread on the spindle of a spinning machine. [A. S.]

COP (kop), **COPPER** (kop'ēr), *n.* Policeman. (Slang.)

COPAIBA (ko-pā'ba), *n.* *Med.* Balsam obtained from a South American tree, the *Copaifera multijuga*. [Sp.; from Braz. *cupauba*.]

COPAL (kō'pal), *n.* Resinous substance used in varnishes. [Sp.; from Mex. *copalli*, resins generally.]

COPARCENARY (kō-pär'sen-ā-ri), *n.* Partnership in heirship.

COPARCENER (kō-pär'sen-ēr), *n.* Coheir to an estate. [CO- and PARCENER.]

COPARCENY (kō-pär'sen-i), *n.* Equal share as of copartners; coparcenary.

COPART (kō'pärt), *n.* Corresponding equal part.

COPARTNER (kō-pärt'nēr), *n.* Joint partner; partner or associate in any business or transaction.

COPARTNERSHIP (kō-pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* Partnership.

COPARTNERY (kō-pärt'nēr-l), *n.* State of being a copartner.

COPE (kōp), *n.* 1. Anything arching overhead; canopy of heaven. 2. Arch over a doorway. 3. Coping. 4. Ecclesiastical vestment resembling a cloak. 5. *Founding.* Top part of a mold. [From root of CAP.]

COPE (kōp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COPEd** (kōpt).] **I. vt.** 1. Dress in or cover

with a cope. 2. Furnish with a cope or coping. II. *vi.* Form an arch.

COPE (kōp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CO'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COPED (kōpt).] Vie with, especially on equal terms or successfully; enter into a hostile contest; match. [Fr. *couper*; from L. *colaphus*, blow with the fist.]

COPECK, KOPECK (kō'pek), *n.* Russian copper coin, worth from a half to three-fourths of a cent. [Russ.]

COPENHAGEN (kō-pen-hā'gen), *n.* Clty, capital of Denmark, on island of Zealand.

COPERNICAN (kō-pēr'ni-kān), *a.* Pertaining to Copernicus, the famous Prussian astronomer (1473-1543), or to his system making the sun the center of the solar system.

COPE-STONE (kōp'stōn), *n.* Arch. Head or top stone.

COPHOSIS (kō-fō'sis), *n.* Pathol. Total deafness. [Gr.; from *kōphos*, deaf.]

COPIER (kop'l-ēr), *n.* 1. One who copies or transcribes; copyist. 2. One who imitates another.

COPING (kō'ping), *n.* Course of masonry topping a wall.

COPIOUS (kō'pl-us), *a.* 1. Plentiful; abundant; overflowing. 2. Extensive; wide; comprehensive. 3. Fluent; varied; rich in thoughts or language. [L. *copiosus*; from *copia*, plenty.]

SYN. Ample; plentiful; rich; full; exuberant; profuse. ANT. Scant; deficient; sparing.

COPIOUSLY (kō'pi-us-li), *adv.* In a copious manner.

COPIOUSNESS (kō'pi-us-nes), *n.* State or quality of being copious.

COPPER (kop'ēr), *n.* 1. Moderately hard, sonorous, ductile and malleable metal, of a characteristic reddish-brown color. 2. Vessel made of copper. 3. Coin made of copper; cent. 4. Copperplate. 5. Policeman. (Slang.) [L. *cuprum*, a contraction of *Cuprium æs*, "Cyprian brass," because found in Cyprus.]

COPPER (kop'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COP'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COPPERED (kop'ērd).] 1. Cover with copper. 2. Play Contrarily; bet against (Colloq.).

COPPERAS (kop'ēr-ās), *n.* Chem. Sulphate of iron, used in dyeing black, or making ink. [O. Fr. *coperoze*; probably from *cupri rosa*, rose of copper.]

COPPER-FACED (kop'ēr-fāsd), *a.* Coated or covered with copper.

COPPERHEAD (kop'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. Venomous species of the American moccasin snake. 2. Op-



Copperhead (*Trigonocophalus contortrix*).

probrious name for northern sympathizer with the South in the American civil war.

COPPERISH (kop'ēr-lsh), *a.* Coppery.

COPPERPLATE (kop'ēr-plāt), *n.* 1. Plate of polished copper on which something has been engraved for printing. 2. Impression taken from the plate.

COPPERSMITH (kop'ēr-smth), *n.* Smith who works in copper.

COPPERWORM (kop'ēr-wūrm), *n.* Shipworm.

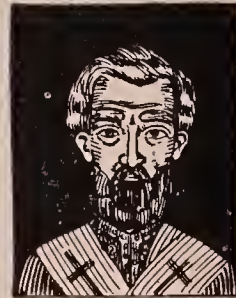
COPPERY (kop'ēr-l), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, made of, or resembling copper.

COPPICE (kop'is), **COPSE** (kops), *n.* Thicket of brushwood. [O. Fr. *copeiz*, wood newly cut.]

COPRA (kop'ra), *n.* Dried kernel of the cocoanut. [Pg; from Malay.]

COPSE (kops), *n.* Clump or cluster of thicket or brushwood.

COPT (kopt), *n.* One of the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians. The Copts in Egypt number about 150,000.



Copt.

COPTIC (kop'tik), *n.* Language of Copts, the Christian descendants of the ancient Egyptians.

COPULA (kop'ū-lā), *n.* 1. That which joins together; bond; bond or tie. 2. Gram. Word that joins or couples together two words in the relation of a subject and a predicate; specifically the verb BE in all its forms. [L., band or link.]

COPULAR (kop'ū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a copula.

COPULATE (kop'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* COP'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COP'ULATED.] I. *vt.* Couple together. II. *vi.* Have sexual intercourse; couple; pair. [L. *copulatus*, *p.p.* of *copulo* join; from *copula*, band or link.]

COPULATION (kop'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of copulating.

COPULATIVE (kop'ū-lā-tiv), I. *a.* Uniting. II. *n.* Gram. Conjunction that unites ideas as well as words.

COPULATORY (kop'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Copulative; uniting. 2. Pertaining to copulation.

COPY (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* COPIES.] 1. Transcript or impression from an original. 2. Pattern or model given for imitation. 3. Anything made in imitation of another. 4. One of a number of books, papers, etc., exactly the same. 5. Manuscript or printed matter ready for or given to a compositor to be set up in type. [Fr. *copie*; from L. *copia*, plenty; in L. L., a transcript.]

COPY (kop'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* COP'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COPIED (kop'id).] I. *vt.* Write, paint, etc., after an original; imitate; reproduce; transcribe. II. *vi.* 1. Make a copy. 2. Admit of being copied or reproduced.

SYN. Counterfeit; forge; plagiarize;

- model; personate; feign; simulate. **ANT.**
Alter; distort; pervert.
- COPY-BOOK** (kop'i-bøk), *n.* Book in which copies are written or printed for imitation.
- COPYER** (kop'i-ēr), *n.* Same as **COPIER**.
- COPYGRAPH** (kop'i-grāf), *n.* Any device for manifolding or multiplying a writing or drawing.
- COPYINGPRESS** (kop'i-ing-pres), *n.* Machine for copying letters and other writings under pressure.
- COPYIST** (kop'i-ist), *n.* One whose business is to copy documents; copier.
- COPYRIGHT** (kop'i-rit), *n.* Exclusive right secured by law to authors, artists and owners, of publishing and selling for a limited time their literary and artistic productions.
- COPYRIGHT** (kop'i-rit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COP'Y-RIGHTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COP'YRIGHTED**.] Obtain a copyright on, as to *copyright* a book.
- COQUET** (kō-ket'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COQUET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COQUET'TED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Trifle with in love; flirt with. 2. Daily with. *II. vi.* Act the coquette; flirt. [*Fr. coqueter, strut.*]
- COQUETRY** (kō-ket-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **CO'QUETRIES**.] 1. Quality of being coquettish. 2. Act of coquetting.
- COQUETTE** (kō-ket'), *n.* Woman who seeks admiration from mere vanity; flirt. [*Fr.; from coqueter, coquet.*]
- COQUETTISH** (kō-ket'ish), *a.* 1. Practicing coquetry. 2. Befitting a coquette.
- COQUETTISHLY** (kō-ket'ish-il), *adv.* In a coquettish manner.
- COQUIMBO** (kō-kim'bō), *n.* Burrowing owl of South America. [*Coquimbo, department of Chile.*]
- COQUINA** (kō-kē'nə), *n.* Shell-limestone. [*Sp., shell-fish.*]
- COR-**, *prefix.* With; together; form of **COM-** before *r.* [*L. cum, with.*]
- CORACLE** (kor'a-ki), *n.* Small oval rowboat, made of skins or oiled cloth stretched on wickerwork. [*Wei. corwgl; from corwg, anything round.*]
- CORACOID** (kor'a-koid), *a.* Shaped like a crow's beak, as the *coracoid* process of the scapula. [*Gr. korax, korakos, crow, and eidos, form.*]
- CORAL** (kor'al), *I. n.* 1. Calcareous secretion of several kinds of marine zoophytes, forming coral reefs and islands in many parts of the ocean. 2. Coral-secreting zoophyte. *II. a.* 1. Made of coral. 2. Of the color of coral; red or pink. [*O. Fr.; from L. corallum; from Gr. Coral, showing the polypes (Corallium rubrum).*]
- CORALLACEOUS** (kor-al-ā'-shus), *a.* Like, or having the qualities of coral. [*L. corallum, coral, and suffix -ACEOUS.*]



Coral, showing the polypes (*Corallium rubrum*).

- CORALLINE** (kor'al-in), *I. a.* Of, like, or containing coral. *II. n.* 1. Limy seaweed of a delicate pinkish or purplish color. 2. Coral-producing polyp. 3. Coral-like substance.
- CORALLOID** (kor'al-oid), *a.* In the form of, or resembling, coral. [*Gr. korallion, coral, and eidos, form.*]
- CORAZON** (kō-ra-zon'), *n.* Species of love or custard apple grown in South American tropics. [*Sp. corazon, heart.*]
- CORB** (kərb), *n.* Iron basket used for raising coal in collieries. [*L. corbis, basket.*]
- CORBAN** (kə'ban), *n.* Anything devoted to God in fulfillment of a vow. [*Heb. gorbān, offering.*]
- CORBEIL** (kə'bei), *n.* *Fort.* Basket filled with earth, and set up as a protection from the fire of the enemy; gabion. [*Fr. corbeille; from L. corbis, basket.*]
- CORBEL** (kə'bei), *n.* *Arch.* 1. Projection of stone or wood from the face of a wall, supporting pillars or other superincumbent weights. 2. Niche or hollow left in walls for images, figures, or statues. 3. Representation of a basket, sometimes set on the heads of caryatides. 4. Vase or tambour of the Corinthian column, so called from its resemblance to a basket.—*Corbel steps*, series of steps crowning a gable wall. [*O. Fr.; from L. corbis, basket.*]
- CORD** (kərd), *n.* 1. String or thin rope, composed of several strands twisted together. 2. Something resembling a cord, as the spinal cord. 3. Anything that binds or restrains. 4. Measure of wood = 128 cubic feet, originally determined by the use of a cord or string. [*Fr. corde; from L. chorda; from Gr. chordē, intestine.*]
- CORD** (kərd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CORD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CORD'ED**.] 1. Supply with a cord. 2. Bind with a cord. 3. Pile up for measurement or sale by the cord, as fire-wood.
- CORDAGE** (kərd'āj), *n.* Ropes or cords collectively.
- CORDATE** (kərd'āt), *a.* *Bot.* Heart-shaped, as certain leaves. [*L. cor, cordis, heart.*]
- CORDED** (kərd'ed), *a.* 1. Fastened with cords. 2. Furrowed, as with cords. 3. Piled up for measure or sale by the cord, as fire-wood.
- CORDIAL** (kərd'jal or kərd'i-aj), *I. a.* 1. With warmth of heart; sincere; hearty. 2. Reviving the heart or spirits. *II. n.* 1. Anything that cheers, comforts, revives, or exhilarates. 2. Stimulating drink, usually made with essential oils dissolved in alcohol, spiced and sweetened. 3. Medicine that increases the force of the heart, or strengthens the circulation. [*L. cor, cordis, heart.*]



Cordate leaf.

CORDIALITY (kər-jal'i-tl or kər-di-al'i-tl), *n.* Warmth of kindly feeling; heartiness.

CORDIALLY (kər-jal-i or kər-di-al-i), *adv.* In a cordial manner.

CORDILLERA (kər-dli-yā'ra), *n.* Mountain chain or ridge. [Sp.; from O. Sp. *cordilla*; from L. *chorda*, cord.]

CORDON (kər'dun), *n.* 1. Cord or ribbon bestowed as a badge of honor. 2. *Fort.* Row of stones along the line of rampart. 3. *Arch.* Projecting molding or coping. 4. In military and naval operations, a line of soldiers, forts, ships, etc., acting as sentries to prevent the passage of unauthorized persons or ships. [Fr., from *corde*, cord.]

CORDOVA (kər'do-və), *n.* City, in Spain, on the Guadalquivir.

CORDUROY (kər'dū-roi), *n.* 1. Thick cotton stuff with corded or ribbed surface. 2. [*pl.*] Trousers made of corduroy.—*Corduroy road*, road made of poles or logs laid transversely and in contact, usually over a swamp or mry place. [Etym. doubtful; probably from Fr. *corde du roy*, king's cord.]

CORDWAIN (kər'dwān), *n.* Spanish leather, originally of goat-skin, but now frequently of split horsehides. [O. Fr. *cordowan*; from *Cordova* (a city in Spain).]

CORDWAINER (kər'dwān-ēr), *n.* Worker in leather goods; shoemaker.

CORE (kôr), *n.* 1. Heart or inner part of anything, especially of fruit. 2. Gist or essential part of a matter. 3. *Founding.* Internal mold, which forms a hollow in the casting of metals. [L. *cor*, heart.]

CORE (kôr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CORED** (kôrd).] 1. Take out the core of. 2. *Founding.* Cast by means of a core.

COREA. See **KOREA.**

CORECTOME (kor-ek'tôm), *n.* *Surg.* Instrument used to perform the operation of corectomy.

CORECTOMY (kor-ek'to-mi), *n.* Operation for removal of part of iris; iridectomy.

CORER (kôr'ēr), *n.* Instrument for removing the core.

CORRESPONDENT (kô-re-spond'ent), *n.* *Law.* 1. Joint respondent. 2. Person charged in a divorce suit with being implicated with the respondent.

CORIACEOUS (kô-ri-ā'shus), *a.* Of or like leather; leathery. [L. *corium*, leather.]

CORIANDER (kô-ri-an'dēr), *n.* Annual plant, the seeds of which when fresh have an offensive smell, used as a medicine, spice, etc. [L. *coriandrum*.]

CORINTH (kor'inth), *n.* Town, Mississippi, scene of battle October 3-4, 1862.

CORINTH (kor'inth), *n.* Ancient city of Greece, on isthmus of Corinth.

CORINTHIAN (kor-inth'i-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Corinth, a city of ancient Greece. 2. Pertaining to an ornate order of architecture, the most delicate and elaborate of all the or-

ders. 3. Luxurious; licentious; profligate.—*Corinthian brass.* 1. Alloy made in Corinth, much valued in ancient times. 2. Assurance or effrontery.

CORIUM (kô'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **CO'RIA.**] *Anat.* Innermost layer of the skin. [L., leather.]

CORK (kərk), *n.* 1. Outer bark of the cork-tree, an oak found in southern Europe and northern Africa, from which floats, stoppers for bottles and casks, etc., are made. 2. Stopper or float made of cork. 3. Anything of a similar nature. [Sp. *corcho*; from L. *cortex*, bark.]



CORK (kərk), *n.* Cork-tree (*Quercus suber*). City, Ireland.

CORK (kərk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CORK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CORKED** (kərkt).] 1. Stop with a cork. 2. Blacken with a burnt cork.

CORKAGE (kərk'əj), *n.* Charge made by hotel-keepers for guests using wines and liquors not purchased on the premises.

CORK-BOARD (kərk'bôrd), *n.* Light, elastic cardboard made from ground cork mixed with paper-pulp.

CORK-CUTTER (kərk'kut-ēr), *n.* Tool used for cutting out corks from sheet-cork, consisting of a brass tube hardened and sharpened at the cutting end.

CORKED (kərkt), *a.* 1. Stopped with a cork. 2. Blackened with a burnt cork.

CORKER (kərk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which corks. 2. Successful examination at college. (Colloq.) 3. Conclusive argument; clincher. (Slang.)

CORKINESS (kərk'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being corky.

CORKMETAL (kərk'met-əl), *n.* Composite metal of lighter specific gravity than aluminum, principally used in the construction of aeroplanes. Composed of 99 per cent of magnesium with traces of iron, zinc, sodium and aluminum used as binders.

CORK-PRESSER (kərk'pres-ēr), *n.* Machine for compressing corks, so as to make them enter the necks of bottles easily.

CORKSCREW (kərk'skrö), *I. n.* Instrument for drawing corks from bottles. *II. a.* Like a corkscrew in shape.

CORKY (kərk'i), *a.* Of or resembling a cork.

CORM (kərm), *n.* *Bot.* Short, bulb-like subterranean stem of many plants, sometimes called a *solid bulb*. [Gr. *kornos*, tree-trunk.]

CORMOPHYLY (kərmof'i-li), *n.* Chronology of ancient tribes and races.

CORMORANT (kər'mo-rənt), *n.* 1. Large, web-footed sea-bird, of great voracity. 2. Hence, a glutton. [Fr. *cormoran*; from L. *corvus marinus*, sea-crow.]



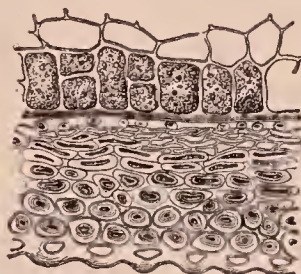
Common Cormorant
(*Phalacrocorax carbo*).

CORN (kərn), *n.* Small hard growth chiefly on the toe or foot, resulting from an increase of thickness of the cuticle, caused by excessive pressure or friction on the part. [O. Fr., from L. *cornu*, horn.]



Ear of Corn.

CORN (kərn), *n.* 1. Seeds of cereal plants, as wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, used for food. 2. Plants that produce corn. 3. Single seed or grain of a cereal plant. 4. In America, maize or Indian corn only. [A. S. *corn*.]



Cellular structure of grain of corn.

CORN (kərn), *vt.* [pr.p. **CORN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CORNED** (kərnd).] 1. Preserve or pickle in brine. 2. Form into grains; granulate.

CORN-BEEF (kərn'bēf), *n.* Corned beef, i.e. beef pickled or preserved in brine.

CORN-BELT (kərn'belt), *n.* Limits to territory in U. S. in which corn is principally grown.

CORN-BREAD (kərn'bred), *n.* Bread made of corn-meal.

CORN-CAKE (kərn'kāk), *n.* Griddle cake made with corn-meal.

CORN-COB (kərn'kob), *n.* Spike around which the kernels of maize grow.

CORNEA (kərne-a), *n.* Anat. Transparent horny membrane which forms the front covering of the eye. [L. *corneus*, horny; from *cornu*, horn.]

CORNEAL (kərne-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the cornea.

CORNED (kərnd), *a.* 1. Pickled or preserved in salt or in brine. 2. Intoxicated. (Slang.)

CORNEL (kərn'nel), *n.* Cornelian cherry or dogwood, a small tree native to Southern Europe. [L. *cornus*.]

CORNELIAN (kərn-nē'li-ən), *n.* Same as **CARNELIAN**.

CORNEOUS (kərne-us), *a.* Of a substance resembling or having the qualities of horn; horny. [L. *corneus*; from *cornu*, horn.]

CORNER (kərn'ēr), *n.* 1. Point where two converging lines or surfaces meet; angle. 2. Space between the lines near the meeting point. 3. Any remote, out-of-the-way, or secret place. 4. Embarrassing position. 5. Operation by which the whole of a stock or commodity is bought up, so that speculative sellers are compelled to buy, to meet their engagements, at the cornering buyer's own price. [O. Fr. *corniere*; from L. *cornu*, horn.]

CORNER (kərn'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **CORN'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **CORNERED** (kərn'ērd).] 1. Supply with corners. 2. Drive into a corner or angle. 3. Force into a position of embarrassment or difficulty. 4. Create a scarcity of by securing the control of the supply.

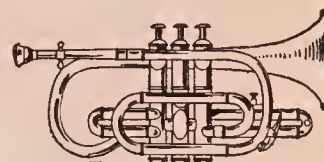
CORNERED (kərn'ērd), *a.* 1. Having corners. 2. Forced into a corner.

CORNER-STONE (kərn'ēr-stōn), *n.* 1. Stone that unites the two walls of a building at a corner; principal stone, especially the corner of the foundation of a building. 2. Hence, something of primary importance.

CORNERWISE (kərn'ēr-wīz), *adv.* With the corner in front; diagonally.

CORNET (kərn'et), *n.*

Music. 1. Brass treble wind-instrument, with a cup mouthpiece; called also *cornet-à-piston*. 2. Low organ stop like a cornet in tone.



Cornet-à-Piston.

[Fr. *cornet*, dim. of *corne*, horn.]

CORNET (kərn'et'), *n.* Mil. 1. Formerly the lowest grade of commissioned officer in the British cavalry—the office was abolished in 1871, sub-lieutenant being substituted. 2. Formerly the ensign or colors of a British troop of cavalry. [Fr. *cornette*, standard.]

CORNFIELD (kərn'fēld), *n.* Field of Indian corn or maize.

CORNFLOWER (kərn'flow-ēr), *n.* Flowering plant that grows amongst grain, especially the wild poppy and bluebottle (*Centaurea Cyanus*).

CORNICE (kərn'is), *n.* 1. Arch. Molding that projects from the top of a wall, column, or entablature. 2. Plaster moldings round the ceiling of rooms at its junction with the walls. [Fr.; from Gr. *koronis*, curved line.]

CORNICULATE (kərn-nik'ū-lāt), *a.* 1. Horned. 2. Shaped like a horn.

CORN-MEAL (kərn'mēl), *n.* Meal made from Indian corn or maize.

CORN-PITH (kərn'pith), *n.* Fluffy, cellular substance occupying the center of the stalks of Indian corn, from which cellulose is prepared.

CORN-POPPER (kərn'pop-ēr), *n.* Device usually of wide-mesh wire in which a special kind of Indian corn is popped over a brisk fire.

CORN-SHELLER (kərn'shel-ēr), *n.* Machine

- for separating grains of Indian eorn from the cob.
- CORN-SHOCK** (kərn'shok), *n.* Shock of eut stalks of Indian eorn.
- CORN-SHUCK** (kərn'shuk), *n.* Husk eovering ears of Indlan eorn.
- CORN-SNAKE** (kərn'snāk), *n.* Non-venomous snake, the *Coluber guttatus*, eommon in the southern part of the United States.
- CORN-STALK** (kərn-stāk), *n.* Stalk of Indian eorn.
- CORN-STARCH** (kərn'stāreh), *n.* 1. Laundry starch made from Indian eorn. 2. Starch-like fleur made from Indian eorn, used for puddings, etc.
- CORNU** (kərn'ny), *n.* [*pl.* CORNUA (kərn'nū-ə).] Horn; anything shaped like or resembling a horn.
- CORNUCOPIA** (kərn-nū-kō'pī-ə), *n.* 1. Horn of plenty; horn wreathed with flowers and filled to overflowing with fruit, grain, etc., the symbol of peace and plenty. 2. Horn-shaped receptacle. [L. *cornu*, horn, and *copia*, plenty.]
- CORNUS** (kərn'nyus), *n.* Bot. Quatrefoil plant of dogwood species.
- CORNUTE** (kərn-nūt'), **CORNUTED** (kərn-nūt-ed), *a.* 1. Having horns. 2. Shaped like a horn. [L. *cornutus*, horned; from *cornu*, horn.]
- CORNWALL** (kərn'wəl), *n.* Maritime county, forming S. W. extremity of England.
- COROL** (kor'ol), *n.* Corolla.
- COROLLA** (ko-rol'ə), *n.* Bot. Inner circle or whorl of the floral envelope. [L.; dim. of *corona*, erown.]
- COROLLARY** (kor'o-lā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* COR'OLLA-RIES.] 1. Inference or deduction from recognized facts. 2. Consequence or result. [L. *corollarium*, garland; from *corolla*.]
- CORONA** (ko-rō'nə), *n.* [*pl.* CORO'NAS or CORO'NÆ.] 1. Rom. Archeol. Garland or crown given as the reward of bravery. 2. Arch. Large, flat, projecting member of a cornice which erowns the entablature. 3. Bot. Crown-like appendage at the top of compound flowers. 4. Astron. Luminous circle or halo which surrounds the sun during a total eclipse. 5. Anat. Anything erown-shaped. [L. *corona*, erown.]
- CORONADITE** (kō-ro-nā'dīt), *n.* Min. Black manganate of lead.
- CORONAL** (kor'o-nəl), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a corona, in any sense of the term. *II. n.* 1. Crown or garland. 2. Anat. Frontal bone of the skull.
- CORONARY** (kor'o-nā-ri), *I. a.* Pertaining to a crown or to the top of the head. *II. n.* [*pl.* COR'ONARIES.] Small pastern-bone of horse's foot.
- CORONATION** (kor-o-nā'shun), *n.* Act of erowning a sovereign.
- CORONER** (kor'o-nēr), *n.* Officer whose duty is

- to hold inquest into the causes of accidental or suspicious deaths. [L. L. *coronator*; from L. *corona*, erown.]
- CORONET** (kor'o-net), *n.* 1. Inferior crown worn by princes and noblemen. 2. Ornamental head-dress or chaplet. [O. Fr.; dim. of *corone*, erown.]
- CORPORAL** (kəp'o-rəl), *n.* Mil. Lowest non-commissioned officer in a military company. [Fr. *caporal*; from L. *caput*, head.]
- CORPORAL** (kəp'o-rəl), *a.* 1. Belonging or relating to the body, as *corporal* punishment. 2. Formerly, the same as **CORPOREAL**. [L. *corporalis*; from *corpus*, *corporis*, body.]
- CORPORAL** (kəp'o-rəl), **CORPORALE** (kəp'o-rā'lē), *n.* Eccl. Cloth used for eovering the elements of the eucharist.
- CORPORALITY** (kəp'o-rəl'i-ti), *n.* State of being corporal—opposed to **SPIRITUALITY**.
- CORPORALLY** (kəp'o-rəl-i), *adv.* In a material manner; not spiritually.
- CORPORATE** (kəp'o-rət), *a.* 1. Legally united into a body so as to act as an individual; incorporated. 2. Belonging to a corporation. 3. United; collective. [L. *corporatus*, p.p. of *corpo*, form into a body; from *corpus*, body.]
- CORPORATELY** (kəp'o-rət-ll), *adv.* In a corporate capacity.
- CORPORATION** (kəp'o-rā'shun), *n.* Body vested with certain rights or privileges by law, with a view to their preservation in perpetual succession. It may consist of one person, when it is called sole, or of a number of persons, when it is called aggregate.
- CORPORATOR** (kəp'o-rā-tūr), *n.* Member of a corporation.
- CORPOREAL** (kəp'pō're-əl), *a.* Having a body or substance; material; substantial—opposed to **SPIRITUAL**. [L. *corporeus*; from *corpus*, *corporis*, body.]
- CORPOREALLY** (kəp'pō're-əl-i), *adv.* In a corporeal manner; bodily.
- CORPOREITY** (kəp'o-rē'i-ti), *n.* State of having a material body; materiality of being.
- CORPOSANT** (kəp'o-zant), *n.* St. Elmo's fire, a ball of fire sometimes seen about a ship during a storm. [Pg. *corpo santo*; from L. *corpus sanctum*, holy body.]
- CORPS** (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* CORPS (kōrz; Fr. kōr).] Body of persons more or less intimately associated in work or action.—*Corps d'armée*, or *army corps*, section of army in active service, composed of two or more divisions. [Fr.; from L. *corpus*, body.]
- CORPSE** (kəps), *n.* Dead body of a human being. [Fr. *corps*; from L. *corpus*, body.]
- CORPULENCE** (kəp'pū-lens), *n.* Excessive fatness of body; fleshiness; obesity. [Fr.; from L. *corpulentia*; from *corpus*, body.]
- CORPULENCY** (kəp'pū-len-si), *n.* Corpulency.
- CORPULENT** (kəp'pū-lent), *a.* Very fleshy or fat.
- SYN.** Portly; obese; stout; large; burly.

ANT. Lean; thin; attenuated; slight; emaciated; scrawny.

CORPULENTLY (kəp'pū-lent-li), *adv.* In a corpulent manner.

CORPUS (kəp'pus), *n.* [*pl.* COR'PORA.] 1. Body. 2. *Anat.* Any special structure or function in the body. 3. *Bot.* Mass of anything. 4. Whole body of literature on any subject. [*L. corpus*, body.]

CORPUSCLE (kəp'pus-l), *n.* 1. One of the microscopic globules or cells contained in the blood. 2. *Physics.* One of the ultimate particles into which an elementary atom may be divided; electron. [*L. corpusculum*; dim. of *corpus*, body.]

CORPUSCULAR (kəp-pus'kū-lar), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of corpuscles.

CORRADIATE (kor-rā'dl-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CORRA'DIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CORRA'DIATED.] Converge to a focus. [*COR-* and *RADIATE*.]

CORRADIATION (kor-rā-dl-ā'shun), *n.* Act of converging to a focus.

CORRAL (kor-ral'), *n.* Inclosure for cattle, horses, etc. [*Sp.*; from *corro*, circle.]



Corral at Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone.

CORRAL (kor-ral'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CORRAL'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CORRALLED (kor-rald').] 1. Drive into or inclose in a corral. 2. Surround; corner; pen up.

CORRECT (kor-rekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CORRECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CORRECT'ED.] 1. Make right. 2. Remove faults. 3. Punish. 4. Set right. 5. Obviate or counterbalance. [*L. corrigo*, *correctum*, set straight or right; *cor-* (*con-*), together, and *rego*, rule.]

CORRECT (kor-rekt'), *a.* 1. According to a fixed standard or rule. 2. True; exact; in accordance with facts. 3. Free from faults. 4. According to propriety.

SYN. Accurate; right; precise; regular; faultless; just; upright; equitable; proper.

ANT. Incorrect; faulty; wrong; improper.

CORRECTABLE (kor-rekt'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected.

CORRECTION (kor-rek'shun), *a.* 1. Act of

correcting. 2. Amendment; matter as corrected. 3. Punishment; chastisement.

CORRECTIONAL (kor-rek'shun-əl), *a.* Tending or having the power, to correct.

CORRECTIVE (kor-rekt'iv), *I. a.* Correctional. *II. n.* That which corrects.

CORRECTLY (kor-rekt'll), *adv.* In a correct manner.

CORRECTNESS (kor-rekt'nes), *n.* Quality of being correct.

CORRECTOR (kor-rekt'ūr), *n.* He who or that which corrects.

CORREGIDOR (kor-rej'i-dar or kor-rā-hē-thar'), *n.* Chief magistrate of a Spanish town. [*Sp.*; from *corregir*, correct.]

CORRELATE (kor're-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* COR'RELATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COR'RELATED.] *I. vt.* Bring into mutual relation. *II. vi.* Be mutually related, as father and son. [*COR-* and *RELATE*.]

CORRELATION (kor-re-lā'shun), *n.* Mutual or reciprocal relation.

CORRELATIVE (kor-rel'ā-tiv), *I. a.* Mutually or reciprocally related. *II. n.* Person or thing correspondingly related to another person or thing.

CORRELATIVELY (kor-rel'ā-tiv-il), *adv.* In a correlative manner.

CORRESPOND (kor-re-pond'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CORRESPOND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CORRESPOND'ED.] 1. Be congruous; be adapted to; fit; agree; coincide; match; accord. 2. Be equal or alike. 3. Hold communication by sending and receiving letters. [*L. cor-*, together, and *respondeo*, respond.]

CORRESPONDENCE (kor-re-pond'ens), *n.* 1. Relation of agreement; congruity. 2. Friendly intercourse. 3. Communication by means of letters. 4. Letters which are sent and received by correspondents.

CORRESPONDENT (kor-re-pond'ent), *I. a.* Agreeing with; suitable. *II. n.* 1. One with whom intercourse is kept up by letters. 2. One who is engaged to transmit news to a newspaper or other periodical.

CORRESPONDING (kor-re-pond'ing), *a.* 1. Correspondent; answering; suiting. 2. Carrying on correspondence.

CORRESPONDINGLY (kor-re-pond'ing-il), *adv.* Conformably.

CORRIDOR (kəp'i-dar or kor'i-dōr), *n.* Passage-way or open gallery communicating with separate apartments.

CORRIGIBLE (kor'ri-ji-bl), *a.* Capable of being corrected or reformed. [*L. corrigo*, set straight or right.]

CORROBORANT (kor-rob'o-rant), *I. a.* Strengthening; corroborating. *II. n.* Anything that corroborates or strengthens; tonic.

CORROBORATE (kor-rob'o-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CORROB'ORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CORROB'ORATED.] Make more certain or sure; con-

firm. [L. *corroboratus*, p.p. of *corroboro*, strengthen.]

CORROBORATION (kor-rob-o-rā'shun), *n.* Confirmation.

CORROBORATIVE (kor-rob'o-ṛa-tiv), *a.* Tending to confirm or strengthen.

CORRODE (kor-rôd'), *v.* [pr.p. **CORRO'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **CORRO'DED**.] I. *vt.* Eat away by degrees; rust; destroy by corrosion. II. *vi.* Be eaten away; become corroded. [L. *corrodo*; from *cor-*, together, and *rodo*, gnaw.]

CORRODENT (kor-rô'dent), I. *a.* Having the power of corroding. II. *n.* That which corrodes; corrosive.

CORRODIBLE (kor-rô'di-bi), *adv.* Capable of being corroded.

CORROSION (kor-rô'zhun), *n.* 1. Action or process of eating or wearing away by slow degrees. 2. State of being corroded. [L.L. *corrosio*; from L. *corrosus*, p.p. of *corrodo*, corrode.]

CORROSIVE (kor-rô'siv), I. *a.* Having the Quality of eating away or corroding. II. *n.* That which has the power of corroding.—*Corrosive sublimate*, bichloride of mercury, a virulent poison.

CORROSIVELY (kor-rô'siv-li), *adv.* In a corrosive manner.

CORROSIVENESS (kor-rô'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being corrosive.

CORRUGANT (kor'rô-gant), *a.* Having the power of corrugating.

CORRUGATE (kor'rô-gât), *v.* [pr.p. **COR'RUGATING**; p.t. and p.p. **COR'RUGATED**.] I. *vt.* Wrinkle or draw into folds or ridges. II. *vi.* Become wrinkled or contracted into folds. [L. *corrugatus*, p.p. of *corrugo*, wrinkle.]

CORRUGATE (kor'rô-gât), *a.* Corrugated.

CORRUGATED (kor'rô-gâ-ted), *a.* Wrinkled or contracted into folds.

CORRUGATION (kor-rô-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of wrinkling or being wrinkled. 2. Wrinkle.

CORRUGATOR (kor'rô-gā-tūr), *n.* Anat. One of the two muscles that wrinkle the brow.

CORRUPT (kor-rupt'), *a.* 1. Decomposed; tainted; putrid; spoiled. 2. Depraved; perverted. 3. Devoid of integrity; dishonest; given to grafting or bribery. 4. Infected or vitiated with errors; incorrect; not genuine. [L. *corruptus*, p.p. of *corrumpo*, corrupt; from *cor-*, together, and *rumpo*, break.]

CORRUPT (kor-rupt'), *v.* [pr.p. **CORRUPT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CORRUPT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Make putrid. 2. Deprave; pollute; defile. 3. Pervert by promises or bribes. 4. Render impure or incorrect; falsify. II. *vi.* 1. Become corrupt or putrid. 2. Lose purity.

CORRUPTER (kor-rupt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which corrupts.

CORRUPTIBILITY (kor-rupt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being corruptible.

CORRUPTIBLE (kor-rupt'i-bi), *a.* Susceptible of corruption.

CORRUPTIBLENESS (kor-rupt'i-bl-nes), *n.* Corruptibility.

CORRUPTIBLY (kor-rupt'i-bi), *adv.* In a corruptible manner.

CORRUPTION (kor-rup'shun), *n.* 1. Act of corrupting. 2. State of being corrupted. 3. Anything corrupting or infectious. 4. Deterioration; impurity. 5. Bribery; perversion from the path of integrity. 6. Corrupt or debased reading or version; debased language or style.

SYN. Putrescence; putrefaction; rottenness; vitiation; contamination; infection; pollution; debasement; perversion; adulteration; depravity; impurity; bribery. ANT. Vitality; purity; purification.

CORRUPTIVE (kor-rupt'iv), *a.* Having the quality of corrupting.

CORRUPTLESS (kor-rupt'les), *a.* Incorruptible; undecaying.

CORRUPTLY (kor-rupt'li), *adv.* In a corrupt manner.

CORRUPTNESS (kor-rupt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being corrupt.

CORSAGE (kər'sāj), *n.* Bodice or waist of a woman's dress. [Fr.; from O. Fr. *cors*, body; from L. *corpus*.]

CORSAIR (kər'sâr), *n.* 1. Pirate. 2. Pirate vessel. [Fr. *corsaire*; from L. *cursus*, course.]

CORSE (kərs), *n.* Poetic form of **CORPSE**. [O. Fr. *cors*, body.]

CORSELET (kərs'let), *n.* *Antiq.* 1. Armor worn to protect the body. 2. Cuirass or breastplate. [Fr.]

CORSET (kər'set), *n.* Closely-fitting inner bodice, stiffened with strips of whalebone, steel, etc., and laced up; stays. [Dim. of O. Fr. *cors*, body.]

CORSICA (kər'si-kə), *n.* Island in the Mediterranean, department of France.

CORTÈGE (kər-tāzh'), *n.* Train of attendants; procession, especially a funeral procession. [Fr.; from It. *corteggio*, train; from *corte*, court retinue.]

CORTES (kər'tes), *n.* National legislature or parliament of Spain or of Portugal. [Sp. pl. of *corte*, court.]

CORTEX (kər'teks), *n.* [pl. **CORTICES** (kər'ti-sēz).] 1. *Bot.* Bark or skin of a tree or plant. 2. *Anat.* Outer layer on any tissue or structure of the body. [L., bark.]

CORTICAL (kər'ti-kəl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a cortex or external layer; as, the *cortical* part of the brain. 2. Consisting of or resembling bark. [L. *cortex*, bark]

CORTICATE (kər'ti-kāt), **CORTICATED** (kər'ti-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Furnished with a cortex. 2. Resembling the bark of a tree.

CORTICINE (kər'ti-sin), *n.* Composition of gutta-percha mixed with cork used as a floor-covering. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, cork.]

CORTICOLOUS (kər'tik'o-lus), *a.* Growing on bark. [L. *cortex*, *corticis*, bark, and *colo*, inhabit.]

CORTICOSE (kərt'i-kōs), **CORTICOUS** (kərt'i-kus), *a. Bot.* Of the nature of bark; barky.

CORUNDOPHILITE (kō-run-dof'i-līt), *n.* chiorited corundum.

CORUNDUM (ko-run'dum), *n. Min.* Mineral of extreme hardness, an oxide of aluminum, the granular variety of which is commonly known as *emery*. Other varieties include the sapphire, Oriental ruby, topaz, and emerald. [Hind. *kuraud*, corundum.]

CORUSCATE (kor'us-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COR'USCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COR'USCATED**.] Throw off sparkles of light; sparkle. [L. *coruscatus*, *p.p.* of *corusco*, flash.]

CORUSCATION (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* Sudden gleam or burst of light; brilliant display.

CORVETTE, CORVET (kərvet'), *n.* Flush-decked vessel of war, rigged, and having only one tier of guns, either on the upper or the main deck. [Fr.; from L. *corbis*, basket.]

CORVINE (kərv'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to a crow; crow-like. [L. *corvinus*; from *corvus*, crow.]

CORYBANTES (kor-i-ban'tēz), *n. pl. Greek Myth.* Priests and devotees of the goddess Rhea in Phrygia. Their mode of worship was characterized by bacchanalian and other wild orgies.

CORYMB (kor'imb), *n. Bot.* Convex flower-cluster of indefinite inflorescence. [L. *corymbus*, cluster; from Gr. *korymbos*, head or top.]

CORYMBOSE (kor-im'bōs), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to, or having the structure of, a corymb.

CORYPHÉE (kō-rē-fā'), *n.* 1. Principal dancer in the ballet. 2. Ballet dancer; chorus girl. [Fr.; from L. *coryphæus*, leader; from Gr. *koryphaios*, leader of the chorus in the Attic drama; from *koryphē*, head.]

CORYPHENE (kor'i-fēn), *n.* Swift-darting marine fish, having beautiful metallic tints, looking golden while in the water. [Gr. *korus*, helmet, and *phainō*, show.]

COSEISMAL (kō-sis'mal), *a.* Experiencing an earthquake shock simultaneously at all points. [CO- and SEISMAL.]

COSEISMIC (kō-sis'mik), *a.* Cosismatic.

COSENTIENT (kō-sen'shl-ent), *a.* Perceiving together. [CO- and SENTIENT.]

COSEY (kō'zi), *a.* Same as COZY.

COSHER (kosh'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COSH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COSHERED** (kosh'ērd).] I. *vt.* Pamper; coddle. II. *vi.* Be friendly; chat in a friendly way. [Sc. *cosh*, snug.]

COSHER (kosh'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COSH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COSHERED** (kosh'ērd).] *Old Irish Feudal Law.* Live on dependents. [Ir. *coisir*, feast.]

COSHERY (kosh'ēr-i), *n.* Ancient right of an Irish chief to quarter himself and his retainers on his tenantry.

COSINAGE (kuz'n-āj), *n. Law.* Collateral relationship; kindred by blood. [O. Fr.; from *cosin*, cousin.]

COSINE (kō'sin), *n. Trig.* Sine of the complement of a given angle.

COSMESIS (koz-mē'sis), *n.* Art of beautifying by the use of cosmetics.

COSMETIC (koz-met'ik), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the art of improving the beauty of the complexion. 2. Improving the beauty of the skin; beautifying. II. *n.* Preparation for beautifying the skin. [Gr. *kosmētikos*, skilled in decoration; from *kosmeo*, decorate; from *kosmos*, order.]

COSMIC (koz'mik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the universe, or to its system of laws and order. 2. Orderly; opposed to CHAOTIC. 3. Vast in space or time. 4. Speedy like the planets. 5. *Astron.* Rising or setting with the sun; opposed to ACRONYCHAL. [Gr. *kosmikos*; from *kosmos*, universe.]

COSMICAL (koz'mik-əl), *a.* Cosmic.

COSMISM (koz'mizm), *n.* Notion of the cosmos as a self-existing whole; doctrine of evolution.

COSMOGONIC (koz-mo-gon'ik), *a.* Relating to cosmogony.

COSMOGONY (koz-mog'o-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **COSMOGONIES**.] Theory of the origin of the universe and its inhabitants. [Gr. *kosmos*, and -GONY.]

COSMOGRAPHER (koz-mog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHIC (koz-mo-graf'ik), **COSMOGRAPHICAL** (koz-mo-graf'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to cosmography.

COSMOGRAPHY (koz-mog'ra-fl), *n.* Description of the world; science of the constitution of the universe. [Gr. *kosmographia*; from *kosmos*, world, and *graphō*, write.]

COSMOLATRY (koz-moi'a-tri), *n.* Worship of a universal kind.

COSMOLOGICAL (koz-mo-iol'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to cosmology.

COSMOLOGIST (koz-mol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in cosmology.

COSMOLOGY (koz-moi'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* **COSMOLOGIES**.] 1. Science of the universe as a whole. 2. Treatise on the structure and parts of the system of creation. [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and -LOGY.]

COSMOPLASTIC (koz-mo-pias'tik), *a.* World-forming. [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and PLASTIC.]

COSMOPOLITAN (koz-mo-pol'i-tan), I. *a.* 1. Common to all parts of the world. 2. Feeling at home in any part of the world; free from national prejudices. II. *n.* Cosmopolite.

COSMOPOLITE (koz-mop'o-līt), I. *a.* Cosmopolitan. II. *n.* Citizen of the world; one free from local or national prejudices. [Gr. *kosmopolitēs*; from *kosmos*, world, and *polītēs*, citizen; from *polis*, city.]

COSMORAMA (koz-mō-rā-ma), *n.* Exhibition of a series of views of different parts of the world, so arranged as to produce the effects of actual vision. [Gr. *kosmos*, world, and *horama*, view.]

COSMOS (koz'mos), *n.* World or universe as an orderly or systematic whole—opposed to CHAOS. [Gr., world, order.]

COSSACK (kos'ak) *n.* One of a race inhabiting the south-eastern parts of Russia, forming an important element in the Russian army, being used as light cavalry on account of their skill in horsemanship. [Russ. *Kozakū*, *Cossack*.]

COSSAS (kos'as), *n. pl.* Unbleached hand-loom Indian lawns and muslins. [Hind.]

COSSET (kos'et), *n.* 1. Lamb reared in the house by hand. 2. Pet of any kind. [Etym. doubtful.]

COSSET (kos'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COS'SETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COS'SETED.] Pamper; fondle; pet.

COST (kəst or kost), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COST.] 1. Require to be paid, expended, or laid out as a price in exchange for. 2. Be the cause of; give rise to. [O. Fr. *coster*; from L. *consto*, stand together, cost.]

COST (kəst or kost), *n.* 1. That which is paid, laid out or suffered to obtain anything. 2. [*pl.*] Expenses of a lawsuit. 3. Loss; detriment; injury; pain, or trouble.—*Cost price*, price which the merchant pays.—*Prime cost*, price of production without regard to profit.

COSTAL (kos'tal), *a.* Relating to the ribs or to the side of the body. [L. *costa*, rib.]

COSTA RICA (kos'ta rē'ka).
Most southern republic of
Central America.

COSTA RICAN (kos'ta rē'-kan). Nati e or citizen of Costa Rica, a Central American republic.

COSTERMONGER (kos'tēr-mung-gēr), *n.* Itinerant seller of fruit, vegetables, etc.; huckster. [Etym. doubtful.]

COSTIVE (kos'tiv), *a.* Constipated. [O. Fr. *costevē*; from L. *constipatus*, constipated.]

COSTIVELY (kos'tiv-li), *adv.* In a costive manner.

COSTIVENESS (kos'tiv-nes), *n.* Constipation.

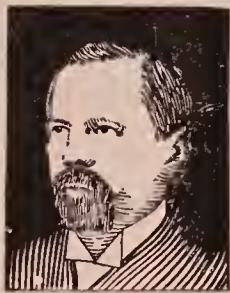
COSTLINESS (kəst'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being costly.

COSTLY (kəst'li), *I. a.* Of a high price or value; dear; expensive; sumptuous. *II. adv.* In a costly or expensive manner.

COSTMARY (kost'mā-ri), *n.* Perennial composite plant, cultivated in gardens for the fragrance of the leaves. [L. *costnos*; from Gr. *kostos*, an Oriental aromatic plant, and *Maria*, the Virgin Mary.]

COSTUME (kos'tūm), *n.* 1. Manner of dressing prevalent at any particular period or place. 2. Dress or apparel, especially of a woman. [Fr. from L. *costuma*; from L. *consuetudo*, custom.]

COSTUME (kos'tūm), *v.* [*pr.p.* COS'TUMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COSTUMED (kos'tūmd).] *I. vt.* Dress; furnish with a costume or apparel. *II. vi.* Put on or wear a costume.



Ascension Esquivel,
ex-president of
Costa Rica.

COSTUMER (kos-tū'mēr), *n.* 1. One who makes or supplies costumes. 2. One who arranges the costumes at a theater, etc.

COSURETY (kō-shōr'ti), *n.* One who is surety along with others.

COT (kot), *n.* Small dwelling; cottage. [A. S.]

COT (kot), *n.* 1. Light bed, as of canvas on a folding frame. 2. Child's crib. 3. Swinging bed of canvas, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers. 4. Finger shield or stall of leather or other material. [Anglo-Ind.; from Hind. *khāt*, small bed.]

COTANGENT (kō-tan'jent), *n.* *Geom.* Tangent of the complement of an angle.

COTE (kōt), *n.* Place of shelter for beasts or birds; as, dove-cote, or dove-cot, sheep-cote. [A. S. *cote*, *cot*, little house.]

COTEMPORANEOUS (kō-tem-pō-rā'ne-us), *a.* Same as CONTEMPORANEOUS.

COTEMPORARY (kō-tem-pō-rā-ri), *a.* and *n.* See CONTEMPORARY.

COTERIE (kō-te-rē'), *n.* Number of persons meeting familiarly for social, literary, or other purposes; exclusive set; clique. [Fr.; from *cottier*, cottager, a *coterie* being originally a club of cottagers.]

COTERMINOUS (kō-tēr'mi-nus), *a.* Conterminous.

COTHURN (kō'thūrn), **COTHURNUS** (kō'thūrn-us), *n.* Buskin or high boot laced in front, worn in tragic performances. [L. *cothurnus*; from Gr. *kothornos*, buskin.]

COTIDAL (kō-ti'dal), *a.* Noting an equality in the tides, applied to lines on a chart or map passing through places that have high tides at the same time.

COTILLION, **COTILLON** (ko-til'yun), *n.* 1. Brisk dance by four couples. 2. Music for such a dance. [Fr. *cotillon*, dim. of *cotte*, coat, frock.]

COTQUEAN (kot'kwēn), *n.* Man who busies himself with women's affairs. [A. S. *coc*, male bird, and *quean*, woman.]

COTSWOLD (kots'wōld), *n.* Wold where there are sheepcotes. [COTE and WOLD.]

COTSWOLD (kots'wōld), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Cotswold Hills, a tract of hilly ground in England dividing the basins of the Thames and Severn, famous for the sheep bred there. *II. n.* One of a breed of sheep remarkable for the length of their wool, and originally bred on the Cotswold Hills.

COTTAGE (kot'āj), *n.* 1. Small dwelling-house. 2. Country residence. [From COT (small house).]

COTTAGER (kot'ā-jēr), *n.* One who dwells in a cottage.

COTTER (kot'ēr), *n.* Peasant occupying a cottage for which he pays rent in service or labor. [Sc.]

COTTER (kot'ēr), *n.* *Mech.* Pin or wedge for fastening and tightening. [Origin obscure.]

COTTOLENE (kot'o-lēn), *n.* Substitute for lard made from cotton-seed oil.

COTTON (kot'n), *n.* 1. Soft substance like fine wool, obtained from the pods of the cotton-plant. 2. Cloth made of cotton. — *Cotton flannel*, cotton fabric having a long plush nap, usually on one side only. [Fr. *coton*; from Ar. *qūṭun*, cotton.]



COTTON-GIN Cotton Shrub (*Gossypium herbaceum*). (kot'n-jin), *n.*

Machine for separating the seeds from the fiber of cotton.

COTTON-PLANT (kot'n-plant), *n.* Plant yielding the textile substance, cotton.

COTTON-SEED (kot'n-sēd), *n.* Seed of the cotton-plant, yielding a valuable oil.

COTTONTAIL (kot'n-tāl), *n.* Familiar name for a rabbit.

COTTON-TREE (kot'n-trē), *n.* 1. American cottonwood. 2. East Indian tree producing silk-like cotton (*Bombax Malabaricum*).

COTTON-WEED (kot'n-wēd), *n.* Cudweed or everlasting.

COTTONWOOD (kot'n-wōd), *n.* Any one of several species of American poplar.

COTTON-WOOL (kot'n-wōl), *n.* Cotton in its raw or woolly state.

COTTON-WORM (kot'n-wūrm), *n.* Entom. Larva of an owlet moth, the *Noctua xyliana*, exceedingly destructive to cotton.

COTTONY (kot'n-l), *a.* Like cotton; soft; downy.

COTYLEDON (kot-i-iē'dun), *n.* Bot. Seed-leaf. [L.; from Gr. *kotylēdōn*; from *kotylē*, cup.]

COTYLEDONOUS (kot-i-lēd'un-us), *a.* Pertaining to or having cotyledons.

COTYLOID (kot'i-loid), *a.* Cup-shaped.

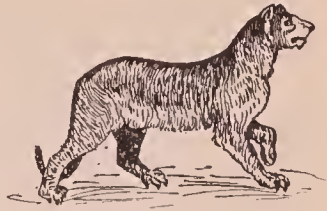
COUCH (kowch), *v.* [pr.p. **COUCH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **COUCHED** (kowcht).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to recline, as on a bed or couch. 2. Lay or deposit, as in a bed or layer; bed. 3. Lower or level, as a knight his spear in making an onset. 4. Express or phrase. 5. *Surg.* Remove, as a cataract, by pushing down the lens of the eye. II. *vi.* 1. Lie down for rest; recline; repose. 2. Lie in concealment. [Fr. *coucher*, lie down; from L. *colloco*, place.]

COUCH (kowch), *n.* 1. Lounge or other contrivance on which it is customary to recline or repose dressed. 2. Bed; any place for repose or sleep. 3. Layer or coat.

COUCHANT (kowch'ant), *a.* 1. Couching or

lying down. 2. *Her.* Lying down, with the head up.

COUGAR (kō'gar), *n.* American panther, puma, or mountain lion. [South-American *cuguacuara*.]



Cougar (*Felis concolor*).

COUGH (kaʃ), *n.* Spasmodic expulsion of the breath, accompanied with a harsh sound. [From the sound.]

COUGH (kaʃ), *v.* [pr.p. **COUGH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **COUGHED** (kaʃt).] I. *vt.* Expel from the throat or air passage of the lungs by a cough. II. *vi.* Be affected with a cough.

COULD (kɒd), *v.* Past tense of CAN. [A. S. *cūthe*, p.t. of *cunnan*, can.]

COULD N'T (kɒd'nt). Colloquial contraction for **COULD NOT**.

COULOMB (kō-lom'), *n.* Unit of quantity in measuring electricity; quantity furnished by a current of one ampere in one second. [From the French physicist, C. A. de *Coulomb* (1736-1806).]

COULTER (kōl'tēr), *n.* Same as **COLTER**.

COUMARIN (kō'ma-rin), *n.* Crystallized extract of the Tonka bean.

COUNCIL (kown'sil), *n.* 1. Assembly called together for deliberation or advice. 2. Body of men directing the affairs of a city. 3. Meeting of ecclesiastics to regulate doctrine or discipline. [Fr. *concile*; from L. *concilium*, meeting.]

SYN. Meeting; assembly; congress; convention; convocation; conclave; cabinet.

COUNCILMAN (kown'sil-man), *n.* [pl. **COUNCILMEN**.] Member of a council, especially of a municipal council.

COUNCILOR (kown'sil-ūr), *n.* Member of a council.

COUNSEL (kown'sel), *n.* 1. Consultation. 2. Deliberation. 3. Advice; direction. 4. Purpose; plan. 5. Examination of consequences; prudence. 6. Lawyer, or whole number of lawyers, engaged on one side of a cause. [Fr. *conseil*; from L. *consilium*; from *consulo*, consult.]

SYN. Advice; suggestion; recommendation; admonition; information; consideration; consultation; deliberation; forethought; counselor; lawyer; barrister; advocate; solicitor; attorney.

COUNSEL (kown'sel), *v.* [pr.p. **COUNSELING**; p.t. and p.p. **COUNSELED** (kown'seld).] I. *vt.* 1. Give advice or counsel to. 2. Advise in favor of. II. *vi.* Deliberate; take counsel.

COUNSELOR (kown'sel-ūr), *n.* One who counsels or gives advice; lawyer.

COUNT (kownt), *v.* [pr.p. **COUNT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **COUNT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Sum up; number; enumerate. 2. Esteem; account, or reckon; consider. 3. Ascribe or impute. II. *vi.* 1.

Reckon or calculate in numbers. 2. Possess a certain value; carry weight. 3. Depend or rely (followed by on or upon). [Fr. *conter*; from L. *computo*, reckon.]

SYN. Calculate; compute; estimate; rate.

ANT. Conjecture; guess; iump.

COUNT (kownt), *n.* 1. Act of numbering or counting. 2. Number counted. 3. State of being regarded of weight or value. 4. *Law*. Particular charge in an indictment, or narration in pleading, setting forth a cause of complaint.

COUNT (kownt), *n.* [*fem.* COUNT'ESS.] In France, Italy, Spain, etc., a title of nobility equivalent to an English earl, but often merely honorary. [O. Fr. *conte*—L. *comes*, *comitis*, companion; from *com*, with, and *eo*, go.]

COUNTABLE (kownt'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being counted.

COUNTENANCE (kown'te-nans), *n.* 1. Face; feature or expression of the face. 2. Appearance or show. 3. Patronage; support; favor. [Fr. *contenance*; from L. *continentia*, restraint, demeanor.]

COUNTENANCE (kown'te-nans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUN'TENANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUNTERANCED (kown'te-nanst).] Favor or approve; give encouragement to.

COUNTER (kownt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which counts. 2. Piece of metal, ivory, etc., used in counting. 3. Long narrow table on which goods are displayed, weighed, or measured. [O. Fr. *countour*; from L. *computator*, reckoner.]

COUNTER (kown'tēr), *I. adv.* Against; in opposition. *II. a.* Contrary; opposite. *III. n.* 1. That which is counter or opposite. 2. *Music*. Voice-part set in immediate contrast with the air. 3. *Fencing*. Parry in which one foil follows the other in a small circle. 4. Part of a horse's breast between the shoulders and the neck. 5. *Naut.* Part of a ship between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern. [Fr. *contre*; from L. *contra*, against.]

COUNTER (kown'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* COUN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUNTERED (kown'tērd).] *I. vt.* Oppose; encounter; meet. *II. vi.* Return blow for blow; give a blow while receiving one.

COUNTER-, *prefix.* Expressing opposition; contrary; opposite. [L. *contra*-, against.]

COUNTERACT (kown-tēr-akt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUNTERACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUNTERACT'ED.] 1. Act counter or in opposition to. 2. Hinder or defeat.

COUNTERACTION (kown-tēr-ak'shun), *n.* Action in opposition; counteracting influence.

COUNTERACTIVE (kown-tēr-akt'iv), *I. a.* Tending to counteract. *II. n.* Anything having a counteracting tendency.

COUNTERACTIVELY (kown-tēr-akt'iv-il), *adv.* In a counteracting manner.

COUNTERAGENT (kown-tēr-ā'jent), *n.* Anything which counteracts.

COUNTER-ATTRACTION (kown'tēr-at-trak-shun), *n.* Attraction in an opposite direction.

COUNTERBALANCE

(kown'tēr-bal'ans),

n. 1. Equal weight, power, or agency working in opposition. 2. *Mech.* Device to oppose momentum of a reciprocating member.

COUNTERBALANCE

(kown-tēr-bal'ans),

vt. [*pr.p.* COUNTERBAL'ANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUNTER-

BALANCED (kown-tēr-bal'anst).]

1. Balance by weight on the opposite side. 2. Act against with equal weight, power, or influence.

COUNTERBRACE (kown'tēr-brās), *n.* *Naut.* Lee brace of the foretopsail-yard.

COUNTERBRACE (kown-tēr-brās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUNTERBRA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUN-

TERBRACED (kown-tēr-brāst').] Brace or fasten in opposite ways, as the head-yards and after-yards of a ship.

COUNTERCHARGE (kown'tēr-chärj), *n.* Charge brought forward in opposition to another charge.

COUNTERCHARM (kown'tēr-chärm), *n.* That which destroys the effect of another charm.

COUNTERCHARM (kown-tēr-chärm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUNTERCHARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUN-

TERCHARMED (kown-tēr-chärmd').] Destroy or dissolve the effects of another charm.

COUNTERCHECK (kown'tēr-chek), *n.* Check in opposition to another check.

COUNTERCHECK (kown-tēr-chek'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUNTERCHECK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUN-

TERCHECKED (kown-tēr-cheht').] Check by an opposing power.

COUNTERCLAIM (kown'tēr-klām), *n.* Claim opposed to another claim.

COUNTERCURRENT (kown'tēr-kur-ent), *n.* Current opposed to another current.

COUNTERDRAW (kown-tēr-drā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUNTERDRAW'ING; *p.t.* COUNTERDREW';

p.p. COUNTERDRAWN'.] Trace on transparent material.

COUNTERFEIT (kown'tēr-fit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COUN'-TERFEITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COUN'TERFEIT-

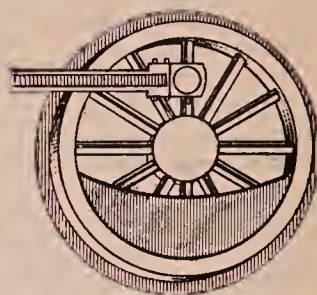
ED.] 1. Imitate; feign; mimic. 2. Unlawfully make in imitation of (that which is au-

thorized), as to *counterfeit* the national currency notes or coin. [O. Fr. *contrefaire*, imitate; from L. *contra*, against, and *facio*, make.]

COUNTERFEIT (kown'tēr-fit), *I. a.* 1. Pretended; hypocritical. 2. Spurious; fictitious; not genuine. 3. Unlawfully made in imitation of that which is authorized, as currency

notes or coin. *II. n.* 1. Imitation, copy, or likeness of anything. 2. Spurious, false, or

deceitful imitation or semblance of anything.



Counterbalance on locomotive wheel.

3. That which is unlawfully made in imitation of something genuine or authorized, as the national currency notes or coin.

COUNTERFEITER (kown'tēr-fīt-ēr), *n.* One who counterfeits, especially money.

COUNTERFOIL (kown'tēr-foil), *n.* Corresponding part of a document given, retained by the giver; as, the stub of a bank check.

COUNTERFORT (kown'tēr-fōrt), *n.* 1. Pier or buttress. 2. Spur or projecting part of a mountain.

COUNTERGAGE, COUNTERGAUGE (kown'tēr-gāj), *n.* *Carp.* Adjustable double-pointed gage for marking the measurements of a mortise on a piece to be tenoned.

COUNTERGUARD (kown'tēr-gärd), *n.* *Fort.* Outwork consisting of two lines of rampart running parallel to the faces of the bastion, to guard the bastion from being breached.

COUNTER-IRRITANT (kown'tēr-ir-i-tant), *n.* *Med.* Irritant applied to the external parts of the body to counteract and relieve internal irritation or inflammation.

COUNTERLIGHT (kown'tēr-līt), *n.* *Paint.* Light opposite to any object, disturbing the effect of its light.

COUNTERMAND (kown-tēr-mānd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERMAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERMAND'ED**.] 1. Give an order in opposition to one already given; recall; revoke. 2. Contradict; oppose. [O. Fr. *contremander*; from L. *contra*, against, and *mando*, order.]

COUNTERMAND (kown'tēr-mānd), *n.* Revocation of an order previously given.

COUNTERMANDABLE (kown-tēr-mānd'a-bl), *a.* Subject to revocation; revokable.

COUNTERMARCH (kown-tēr-māreh'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERMARCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERMARCHED** (kown-tēr-māreht').] I. *vt.* Cause to march back or in a direction contrary to a former one. II. *vi.* March back.

COUNTERMARCH (kown'tēr-māreh), *n.* 1. March or movement in a direction opposite to that of a former one; reverse march. 2. *Mil.* Evolution by which a body of men change front, and still retain the same men in the front rank. 3. Change of measures or of conduct.

COUNTERMINE (kown-tēr-mīn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERMI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERMINED** (kown-tēr-mīnd').] I. *vt.* 1. *Mil.* Make a mine in opposition to; oppose by means of a countermine. 2. Frustrate by secret working. II. *vi.* *Mil.* Make a mine in opposition to one made by the enemy.

COUNTERMINE (kown'tēr-mīn), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Mine or chamber excavated by the besieged to counteract or destroy the mines made by the besiegers. 2. Any means of counteraction.

COUNTERMOVE (kown-tēr-möv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERMOV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERMOVED** (kown-tēr-mövd').] Move in a contrary manner.

COUNTERMOVE (kown'tēr-möv), **COUNTERMOVEMENT** (kown'tēr-möv-ment), *n.* Move or movement in opposition to another move or movement.

COUNTERPANE (kown'tēr-pān), *n.* Coverlet or quilt. [O. Fr. *countrepoinete*, quilt.]

COUNTERPART (kown'tēr-pärt), *n.* 1. Duplicate; copy; facsimile. 2. One of two persons or things having the qualities or parts which the other lacks, as a seal and impression; complement; opposite.

COUNTERPLEA (kown'tēr-plē), *n.* *Law.* Replication to a plea.

COUNTERPLOT (kown-tēr-plot'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERPLOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERPLOT'TED**.] Plot against in order to frustrate another plot.

COUNTERPLOT (kown'tēr-plot), *n.* Plot opposed to another plot.

COUNTERPOINT (kown'tēr-point), *n.* *Music.* 1. Art of combining melodies. 2. Properly, the setting of a harmony of one or more parts to a melody, originally by point opposite point. [Fr. *contrepoint*; from *contre*, against, and *point*, point.]

COUNTERPOISE (kown-tēr-poiz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERPOIS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERPOISED** (kown-tēr-poizd').] 1. Poise or weigh against or on the opposite side. 2. Act in opposition to with equal effect. [O. Fr. *contrepois*; from L. *contra*, against, and *pen-sum*, weight; from *pendo*, weigh.]

COUNTERSCARP (kown'tēr-skärp), *n.* *Fort.* Side of the ditch nearest to the besiegers and opposite to the scarp.

COUNTERSHAFT (kown'tēr-shäft), *n.* *Mach.* Intermediate shaft.

COUNTERSIGN (kown'tēr-sīn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERSIGNING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERSIGNED** (kown'tēr-sīnd).] Attest the authenticity of by an additional signature.

COUNTERSIGN (kown'tēr-sīn), *n.* 1. Military private sign or word, which must be given in order to pass a sentry. 2. Counter-signature.

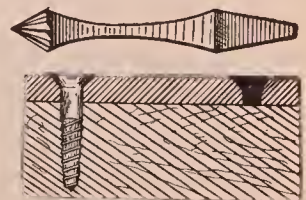
COUNTERSIGNAL (kown'tēr-sig-nəl), *n.* Signal used as an answer to another.

COUNTER-SIGNATURE (kown'tēr-sig-nə-tūr), *n.* Authenticating signature; name countersigned to a writing.

COUNTERSINK (kown-tēr-sīngk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERSINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERSUNK'**.] Make a beveled or conical depression in, as for the head of a screw.

COUNTERSINK (kown'tēr-sīngk), *n.* 1. Tool for countersinking. 2. Depression made by countersinking.

COUNTER-TENOR (kown'tēr-ten-ūr), *n.* *Music.* Alto when sung by a male voice in contrast to **TENOR**.



Countersink Bit and Countersink for a Screw.

COUNTERVAIL (kown-tēr-vāi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERVAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERVAILED** (kown-tēr-vāid').] Be of avail against; act against with equal effect; counterbalance; counteract; compensate. [**COUNTER-** and **AVAIL.**]

COUNTERVIEW (kown'tēr-vū), *n.* 1. Opposing view. 2. Posture in which two persons face each other. 3. Opposition; contrast.

COUNTERWORK (kown-tēr-würk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUNTERWORK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTERWORKED** (kown-tēr-würkt').] Work in opposition to.

COUNTERWORKS (kown'tēr-würks), *n.pl.* *Fort.* Works undertaken for the purpose of destroying or rendering useless those of the enemy.

COUNTESS (kownt'es), *n.* In England, the wife of an earl, or a lady possessing an earldom in her own right; on the continent, the wife, and in some countries the daughter, of a count.

COUNTING-HOUSE (kownt'ing-hows), *n.* Office in which a merchant or manufacturer keeps his books, accounts, etc. and transacts business.

COUNTING-ROOM (kownt'ing-röm), *n.* Counting-house.

COUNTLESS (kownt'les), *a.* Incapable of being counted; innumerable.

COUNTRIFIED (kun'tri-fid), *a.* Rustic; rural. [See **COUNTRIFY.**]

COUNTRIFY (kun'tri-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COUN'TRI-FYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUNTRIFIED** (kun'tri-fid).] 1. Make to have a rural or countrified appearance. 2. Make to have the habits or manners of the country. [**COUNTRY** and **-FY.**]

COUNTRY (kun'tri), *I. n.* [*pl.* **COUN'TRIES.**] 1. Rural region or district as distinct from a city or town. 2. Tract of land. 3. One's native land. 4. Particular nation, its institutions, or people. 5. *Law.* Jury, as in the phrase, be tried by one's country. *II. a.* Rustic; rural. [*Fr. contrée*; from *L.L. contrata*, country, region; from *L. contra*, against.]

COUNTRY-DANCE (kun'tri-dâns), *n.* Rustic dance in which partners are ranged in opposite lines, as in the Virginia reel.

COUNTRY-HOUSE (kun'tri-hows), *n.* Same as **COUNTRY-SEAT.**

COUNTRYMAN (kun'tri-mān), *n.* [*pl.* **COUN'TRYMEN.**] 1. Man who lives in the country or rural district; farmer. 2. Man born in the same country as another. 3. Native or inhabitant of any particular country.

COUNTRY-SEAT (kun'tri-sēt), *n.* Dwelling or place of residence in the country; rural residence of a townsman.

COUNTRY-SIDE (kun'tri-sid), *n.* Particular district or part of the country.

COUNTRYWOMAN (kun'tri-wōm-ān), *n.* [*pl.* **COUNTRYWOMEN** (kun'tri-wim-en).] 1. Wo-

man who dwells in the country. 2. Woman born in the same country.

COUNTSHIP (kownt'ship), *n.* Rank or domain of a count.

COUNTY (kown'ti), *n.* [*pl.* **COUN'TIES.**] Subdivision of a state for purposes of administration, in some states called a *parish*, in others a *shire*. [*O. Fr. counte*; from *L.L. comitatus*, district ruled by a count; from *comes*, *comitis*, count, companion.]

COUNTY-SEAT (kown'ti-sēt), *n.* Town where the courts of a county are held; county town, or capital of a county.

COUP (kö), *n.* Successful hit; blow; stroke; stratagem.—*Coup de grâce* (kö de grās'), finishing blow by which a tortured man is put out of pain; any finishing or decisive stroke.—*Coup de main* (kö de mang'), sudden and overpowering attack.—*Coup d' état* (kö dā tä'), sudden or violent stroke of state policy. [*Fr.*]

COUPÉ (kö-pā'), *n.* 1. Front part of a French stage-coach or diligence. 2. Four-wheeled carriage seated for two inside, with an outside seat for the driver. 3. Front compartment of an English railway carriage. [*Fr.*]

COUPEE (kö-pē'), *n.* *Dancing.* Salute to a partner made by resting on one foot and swinging the other backward and forward. [*Fr.*]

COUPLE (kup'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COUP'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COUPLED** (kup'id).] *I. vt.* 1. Join together; unite. 2. Connect or associate. 3. Attach together with a coupling or brace. 4. Unite in marriage. *II. vi.* Pair; marry; mate. [*O. Fr. copler*; from *L. copulo*, join together; from *copula*, band.]

SYN. Link; connect; unite; conjoin; buckle; clasp; marry; wed; yoke; pair. **ANT.** Loose; part; separate; detach; uncouple; unclasp; untie; divorce.

COUPLE (kup'i), *n.* 1. Two of a kind considered together; brace; pair. 2. Pair or partners at a dance. 3. Married pair. 4. *Dynam.* Pair of equal forces acting on the same body in opposite and parallel directions, and tending to produce rotation.

COUPLER (kup'lēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which couples or unites. 2. Coupling.

COUPLET (kup'let), *n.* Two lines of verse that rhyme.

COUPLING (kup'ling), *n.* That which connects or couples, as a car-coupling.

COUPON (kö'pon), *n.* Detachable portion of a bond, ticket, etc., showing the holder entitled to something, as interest or a reserved seat at a theater. [*Fr.*; from *couper*, cut off.]

COURAGE (kur'āj), *I. n.* Quality that enables persons to meet dangers without fear; bravery; spirit. *II. interj.* Take courage! [*Fr. courage*; from *O. Fr. corage*; from *L. cor*, heart.]

SYN. Valor; bravery; boldness; daring; heroism; intrepidity; firmness; hardihood; resolution; fortitude; pluck; grit; metal;

spirit. **ANT.** Timidity; cowardice; pusillanimity; poitroonery; fear; fright.

COURAGEOUS (ku-rā'jus), *a.* Endowed with courage; brave.

COURANT (kö-ränt'), *n.* Old dance with a kind of gliding step. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *courir*, run.]

COURIER (kö'ri-ēr), *n.* 1. Messenger sent in great haste. 2. Traveling attendant.

C O U R L A N

(kör'lan), *n.*

South American bird com-

monly called

the *crying-*

bird, about

two feet long,

with long,

slender legs,

long neck,

and bill twice the length of its head. [South Am.]



Courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

and bill twice the length of its head. [South Am.]

COURSE (kōrs), *n.* 1. Act of running. 2. Way passed over in running. 3. Career. 4. Direction pursued. 5. Race. 6. Regular progress from point to point. 7. Habitual method of procedure. 8. Prescribed series, as of lectures, etc. 9. Each of the successive divisions of a meal. 10. Conduct; behavior. 11. *Arch.* Range of bricks or stones on the same level. 12. *Naut.* One of the sails bent to a ship's lower yards. 13. [*pl.*] Menses. [Fr. *cours*; from *L. cursus*; from *curro*, run.]

COURSE (kōrs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COURS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COURSED** (kōrst).] I. *vt.* 1. Run through or over; traverse. 2. Run, chase, or hunt after. 3. Cause to run; put to speed. II. *vi.* 1. Move with speed. 2. Practice coursing.

COURSER (kōrs'ēr), *n.* 1. Runner. 2. Swift horse. 3. One who courses or hunts with greyhounds.

COURSING (kōrs'ing), *n.* Hunting with greyhounds.

COURT (kōrt), *n.* 1. Space inclosed by houses. 2. Space laid out for out-door games. 3. Narrow street in a town. 4. Palace of a sovereign. 5. Sovereign's retinue, suite or council. 6. Flattering attention or civility, as "to pay court." 7. Hall of justice. 8. Judges who preside there. 9. Sitting of the judges to hear causes. 10. Any body of persons assembled to decide causes, whether civil, military, or ecclesiastical. [O. Fr. *cort*; from *L. L. cortis*, courtyard, palace; from *L. cors*, inclosed space.]

COURT (kōrt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COURT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COURT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Pay attentions to as a lover; woo. 2. Seek the favor of; pay court to. 3. Invite; seek after. II. *vi.* Act the lover; woo.

COURT-CARD (kōrt'kärd), *n.* King, queen, or knave, in suit of playing-cards. [Corrup. of **COAT-CARD**.]

COURT-DRESS (kōrt'dres), *n.* Special regula-

tion costume worn at the court of a sovereign on state or ceremonious occasions.

COURTEOUS (kūr'te-us), *a.* Showing courtesy or politeness; polite; respectful; obliging; affable. [Fr. *courtois*, courtly.]

COURTEOUSLY (kūr'te-us-li), *adv.* In a courteous manner.

COURTEOUSNESS (kūr'te-us-nes), *n.* Civility; politeness.

COURTESAN (kūr'te-zan), *n.* Same as **COURTEZAN**.

COURTESY (kūr'te-si), *n.* [*pl.* **COURTESIES**.]

1. Courtliness; elegance of manner; politeness. 2. Act of civility or respect. 3. Indulgence or favor, as opposed to **RIGHT**. [O. Fr. *courtoisie*.]

COURTESY (kūrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* **COURTESIES** (kūrt'sis).] Act of salutation or respect on the part of a woman by slightly bending the body and the knees; curtsy.

COURTESY (kūrt'si), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **COURTESYING** (kūrt'si-ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COURTESIED** (kūrt'sid).] Make a courtesy; curtsy.

COURTEZAN, COURTESAN (kūr'te-zan), *n.* 1. Immoral woman. 2. Formerly, a courtier. [Fr. *courtesan*, courtier.]

COURT-HOUSE (kōrt'how), *n.* 1. Building in which the law courts are held. 2. In some of the States, a county-seat.

COURTIER (kōrt'yēr), *n.* 1. One in attendance at the court of a prince or sovereign. 2. One who courts or flatters.

COURTLINESS (kōrt'li-nes), *n.* Courtly or courteous behavior.

COURTLY (kōrt'li), *adv.* 1. Of or pertaining to a court. 2. Polished; polite; well-bred.

COURT-MARTIAL (kōrt'mär-shal), *n.* [*pl.* **COURTS'MARTIAL**.] Court consisting of military or naval officers convened for the trial of particular offenses committed against the laws or regulations of the army or navy.

COURT-MARTIAL (kōrt-mär'shal), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COURT-MAR'TIALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COURT-MARTIALED** (kōrt-mär'shal).] Try by court-martial.

COURT-PLASTER (kōrt'pläs-tēr), *n.* Sticking-plaster, usually of silk surfaced with some healing gum.

COURTSHIP (kōrt'ship), *n.* Act of courting; wooing.

COURTYARD (kōrt'yärd), *n.* 1. Court or open area around or attached to a house. 2. Yard surrounded by buildings.

COUSIN (kuz'n), *n.* 1. Son or daughter of an uncle or aunt. 2. Term used by a sovereign in addressing another sovereign or one of his own noblemen. 3. Formerly, a kinsman generally.—*First cousins*, children of brothers and sisters.—*Second cousins*, children of first cousins.—*Cousin german*, (1) first cousin; (2) something closely related. [Fr., from *L. consobrinus*; from *con-*, with, and *sobrinus*, cousins on the mother's side.]

COUSINHOOD (kuz'n-hôd), *n.* Relationship of cousins.

COUSINLY (kuz'n-li), *adv.* Like or befitting cousins; friendly.

COUSINRY (kuz'n-rî), *n.* Cousins collectively.

COUSINSHIP (kuz'n-ship), *n.* Same as **COUSINHOOD**.

COVE (kôv), *n.* 1. Small inlet of the sea. 2. Cavern or rocky recess. 3. *Arch.* Concave arch or vault. [A. S. *cofa*, room or chamber.]

COVE (kôv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CO'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COVED** (kôvd).] Overarch.

COVE (kôv), *n.* Fellow; chap. (Slang.)

COVENANT (kuv'e-nant), *n.* 1. Agreement or compact on certain terms. 2. Stipulation; condition. 3. *Theol.* Engagement entered into between Jehovah and some other being or person.—*Old covenant*, the Jewish dispensation.—*New covenant*, the Christian dispensation. [O. Fr.; from L. *convenio*, convene.]

COVENANT (kuv'e-nant), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COV'E-NANTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COV'ENANTED**.] I. *vt.* Grant or agree to by covenant. II. *vi.* Bind one's self by a covenant.

COVENANTEE (kuv-e-nant-ē'), *n.* Party to whom a covenant is made—opposed to **COVENANTOR**.

COVENANTER (kuv'e-nant-ēr), *n.* One who covenants; covenantor.—*The Covenanters*, signers or adherents of the Scottish National Covenant of 1638.

COVENANTOR (kuv'e-nant-ūr), *n.* That party to a covenant who subjects himself to the penalty of its breach—opposed to **COVENANTEE**.

COVER (kuv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COVERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COVERED** (kuv'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Over-spread or overlay with anything. 2. Clothe; envelop; invest; infold; wrap. 3. Conceal from sight by intervening. 4. Put the usual covering on, as to *cover* the head with a cap or the face with a veil. 5. Hide from notice; disguise; cloak; veil. 6. Shelter; protect; shield; defend. 7. Bring within range; aim at, as to *cover* with a gun. 8. Comprehend; embrace; include; balance; compensate; comprise. 9. Suffice for. 10. Pass over. 11. Incubate; brood on. II. *vi.* Put or wear a hat or other covering on the head. [Fr. *couvrir*; from L. *coopero*; from *con-*, wholly, and *operio*, hide, cover.]

COVER (kuv'ēr), *n.* 1. That which covers, in any sense. 2. Undergrowth, thicket, etc., sheltering game. 3. Articles necessary for one person at table—plate, knife, fork, napkin, etc. 4. Screen; cloak; disguise. 5. Concealment; hiding. 6. Swindler's confederate.

COVERER (kuv'ēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who covers. 2. Cover or covering.

COVERING (kuv'ēr-ing), *n.* Anything which serves as a cover.

COVERLET (kuv'ēr-let), *n.* Upper covering of a bed; quilt.

COVERT (kuv'ért), I. *a.* 1. Covered; sheltered. 2. Secret; concealed; private. 3. *Law.* Under protection. II. *n.* 1. Something that covers or affords protection; shelter. 2. Something that conceals.—*Femme covert*, married woman. [Fr. *couvert*, *p.p.* of *couvrir*, cover.]

COVERTLY (kuv'ért-li), *adv.* In a covert manner; not openly.

COVERTURE (kuv'ēr-tūr), *n.* 1. Covering; protection; shelter. 2. *Law.* Condition of a married woman as legally under the protection of her husband.

COVET (kuv'et), *v.* [*pr.p.* **COV'ETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COV'ETED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Desire or wish for eagerly. 2. Desire inordinately; have a desire to unlawfully possess. II. *vi.* Indulge inordinate desire. [O. Fr. *covetter*; from L. *cupio*, desire.]

COVETABLE (kuv'et-a-bl), *a.* To be wished for or coveted.

COVETOUS (kuv'et-us), *a.* Inordinately desirous; avaricious.

COVETOUSLY (kuv'et-us-li), *adv.* In a covetous manner.

COVETOUSNESS (kuv'et-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being covetous.

COVEY (kuv'î), *n.* Flock,—formerly applied to birds of any kind, but now only to qualls and partridges. [O. Fr. *couvée*, brood.]

COVING (kô'ving), *n.* *Arch.* 1. Projection of upper stories over lower. 2. Vertical sides of a fireplace. [**COVE**.]

COW (kow), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **COW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **COWED** (kowd).] Overawe; intimidate; keep under. [Etym. doubtful, probably from Ice. *kuga*, subdue.]

COW (kow), *n.* [*pl.* **COWS** (kowz); older plurals, **KINE** and **KYE**, the latter now only Scotch.] 1. Female of the bovine animals. 2. Female of some other larger animals, as the whale, seal, etc. [A. S. *cu*.]

COWARD (kow'ard), I. *n.* Person without courage; craven; dastard; poltroon. II. *a.* Cowardly. [Fr. *couard*; from L. *cauda*, tail.]

COWARDICE (kow'ard-is), *n.* Want of courage; timidity.

COWARDLINESS (kow'ard-li-nes), *n.* Quality of being cowardly.

COWARDLY (kow'ard-li), I. *a.* Afraid of danger; timid; faint-hearted. II. *adv.* In a cowardly manner.

COWBIRD (kow'-bêrd), *n.* Small American black-bird so called from its fondness for barn-yards and cattle.



COWBOY (kow'-bol), *n.* 1. Boy Cowbird (*Molothrus pecoris*). who has the care of cows. 2. Mounted cattle-

- herder, employed to look after the cattle on a ranch.
- COWCATCHER** (kow'kach-ēr), *n.* Inclined triangular frame on the front of a locomotive to throw obstacles from the track; locomotive pilot.
- COWER** (kow'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* COW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COWERED (kow'ērd).] Crouch, for protection or in fear; quail. [Ice. *kūra*, lie quiet.]
- COWES** (kowz), *n.* Seaport, north corner of the Isle of Wight.
- COWHAGE** (kow'āj), *n.* Tropical climbing plant of the bean family, the hairs of the pods of which are used as a mechanical vermifuge. [Hind. *kawānch*.]
- COWHERD** (kow'hērd), *n.* One who herds cows.
- COWHIDE** (kow'hīd), *n.* 1. Skin of a cow. 2. Leather made from a cow's skin. 3. Whip made of cowhide, or of leather of any kind.
- COWHIDE** (kow'hīd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* COW'HIDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COW'HIDED.] Whip with a cowhide.
- COWL** (kowl), *n.* 1. Monk's hood. 2. Badge of monkhood. 3. Monk. 4. Cap for a chimney, smoke-stack, or ventilating pipe. [A. S. *cufle*.]
- COWLICK** (kow'llk), *n.* Tuft of turned-up hair on the forehead.
- COWPLANT** (cow'plant), *n.* Perennial plant of Ceylon, having a milky juice used for food.
- COWPOX** (kow'poks), *n.* Contagious disease of cows, characterized by pimples on the udder, the source of vaccine.
- COWRY** (kow'ri), *n.* [*pl.* COW'RIES.] Small marine shell, used as money in Africa and the East Indies by uncivilized natives. [Hind. *kauri*.]
- COWSLIP** (kow'slip), *n.* 1. Beautiful and fragrant species of primrose, common in English pastures. 2. American marsh-marigold. [A. S. *cuslyppe*.]
- COW-TREE** (kow'trē), *n.* South American tree that produces a nourishing fluid resembling milk.
- COXA** (koks'ā), *n.* [*pl.* COX'Æ (koks'ē).] Hip or thigh. [L.]
- COXCOMB** (koks'kōm), *n.* 1. Comb or crest resembling that of a cock, which jesters formerly wore in their cap. 2. Fop; dandy; dude. 3. *Bot.* Same as COCKSCOMB. [Corrup. of COCKSCOMB.]
- COXCOMBRY** (koks'kōm-ri), *n.* Manners of a coxcomb.
- COXWAIN** (koks'wān or koks'n), *n.* Same as COCKSWAIN.
- COY** (kol), *a.* 1. Modest; bashful; shy; diffident. 2. Arch; coquettish; rogulsh. [Fr. *coi*; from L. *quietus*, quiet.]
- COYISH** (kol'ish), *a.* Somewhat coy.
- COYLY** (kol'il), *adv.* In a coy manner.
- COYNESS** (kol'nes), *n.* Quality of being coy.
- COYOTE** (ko-yō'te or kī'ōt), *n.* Prairie wolf,

abundant in Mexico and Texas. [Sp.; from Mex. *coyotl*.]

COYPU (kol'pō), *n.* Large beaver-like rodent of South America, living in burrows near water, and feeding on aquatic plants. [Native name.]

COZ (kuz), *n.* Cousin. [Abbr. of COZEN (for COUSIN).]

COZEN (kuz'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* COZ'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* COZENED (kuz'nd).] I. *vt.* Deceive; cheat. II. *vi.* Practice deceit or trickery. [Fr. *cousiner*, claim kindred for one's own advantage; from *cousin*, cousin.]

COZENAGE (kuz'n-āj), *n.* Act of cozening; cheating; defrauding.

COZENER (kuz'n-ēr), *n.* One who cozens.

COZILY (kō'zīlī), *adv.* Snugly; comfortably.

COZY (kō'zī), I. *a.* [*comp.* CO'ZIER; *superl.* CO'ZIEST.] 1. Snug; comfortable. 2. Social; chatty. II. *n.* Padded cover for a teapot, to keep the tea warm. [Gael. *cosach*, snug; from *cos*, cave.]

CRAB (krab), I. *n.* 1.

Small wild apple, commonly called *crab-apple*. 2. Cultivated variety of the crab-apple. II. *a.* Sour; astringent. [Sw. *krabbapple*, crab-apple.]



Crab. (*Neptunus hastatus*).

CRAB (krab), *n.* 1.

Astron. Zodiacal constellation Cancer. 2. [c-] *Zool.* Any of the short-tailed division of decapod crustaceans. 3. [c-] *Mech.* Any device of the windlass type. 4. Crab-like vermin that at times infest the human body. [A. S. *crabba*.]

CRAB-APPLE (krab'ap-l), *n.* Small tart variety of wild apple.

CRABBED (krab'ed), *a.* 1. Peevish; morose; sour-tempered. 2. Perplexing; obscure. 3. Disagreeable; harsh. [From root of **CRAB** (crab-apple).]

CRABBEDLY (krab'ed-lī), *adv.* In a crabbed manner.

CRABBEDNESS (krab'ed-nes), *n.* Quality of being crabbed.

CRAB-TREE (krab'trē), *n.* Tree that bears crab-apples.

CRACK (krak), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRACKED (krakt).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to give out a sharp, sudden sound; as, to crack a whip. 2. Break into chunks; split. 3. Break open. 4. Cause to become partly severed. 5. Break with grief. 6. Utter or perform smoothly and smartly. 7. Open and drink. 8. Dement; craze. 9. Weaken or impair. II. *vi.* 1. Make a sharp sudden noise. 2. Open in chunks. 3. Fall to ruin.—*Crack up*, extol highly; puff. [A. S. *cracian*, crack—(imitative).]

CRACK (krak), *n.* 1. Sudden, sharp noise. 2.

Opening made by disruption; chink. 3. Sharp blow. 4. One who is first rate in any pursuit or pastime. 5. Peculiarity of voice, as when changing. 6. Crack-brained person.

CRACK (krak), *a.* Excellent; superior; first-rate. (Colloq.)

CRACK-BRAINED (krak'bränd), *a.* Of weak intellect; queer.

CRACKED (krakt), *a.* 1. Rent; split; having a crack or cracks. 2. Burst open or broken up. 3. Crack-brained.

CRACKER (krak'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which cracks. 2. Firecracker. 3. Small firework, exploding when pulled asunder. 4. Poor white person. (Colloq.)

CRACKER-JACK (krak'ēr-jak), *n.* 1. Superior article or specimen. 2. Kind of confection, consisting chiefly of taffy-coated popcorn and peanut kernels. (Colloq.)

CRACKLE (krak'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRACK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRACKLED** (krak'id).] I. *vt.* Give the appearance of a network of small cracks in the glaze of, as china or glass. II. *vi.* Give out short, sharp and frequent cracks; crepitate.

CRACKLE (krak'l), *n.* 1. Crackling noise. 2. Appearance of a network of small cracks in the glaze of china, glass, etc.

CRACKLIN (krak'lin), *n.* Crackled chinaware.

CRACKLING (krak'ling), *n.* 1. Decrepitation. 2. Rind of roast pork. 3. [*pl.*] Skinny parts of suet without tallow.

CRACKNEL (krak'nel), *n.* 1. Light, brittle biscuit. 2. [*pl.*] Pieces of fat pork fried crisp. [From **CRACK**.]

CRACKSMAN (kraks'man), *n.* [*pl.* **CRACKS'-MEN**.] Burglar. (Slang or Colloq.)

CRACOW (krā'kō), *n.* City, in Galicia, Austria.

CRADLE (krā'dl), *n.* 1. Bed or crib in which infants are rocked. 2. Infancy. 3. Place where one is born and brought up. 4. Frame in which anything is embedded. 5. *Surg.* Case for a broken limb. 6. Frame under a ship for launching it. 7. *Agric.* Frame of wood with long bending teeth fastened to a scythe, for cutting and laying grain. 8. *Mining.* Gold-washing machine. 9. Receptacle in which a corpse is incinerated. [A. S. *cradol*.]

CRADLE (krā'dl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRA'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRADLED** (krā'dld).] I. *vt.* 1. Lay or rock in a cradle. 2. Nurture. 3. Compose or quiet. 4. Cut and lay with a cradle, as grain. 5. Wash, as gold-bearing soil, in a miner's cradle. 6. Move in a cradle, as a ship. II. *vi.* Lie or lodge as in a cradle.

CRADLING (krā'dling), *n.* *Arch.* Framework in arched or covered ceilings to which the laths are nailed.

CRAFT (kräft), *n.* 1. Art; dexterity; skill. 2. Artifice; cunning. 3. Manual occupation; employment; trade. 4. Members of a particular trade. 5. Ship or vessel, large or

small; vessels collectively.—*The craft*, brotherhood of freemasons. [A. S. *cræft*.]

CRAFTILY (kräft'i-li), *adv.* With craft; artfully; skillfully; cunningly.

CRAFTINESS (kräft'i-nes), *n.* Cunning; art; skillfulness.

CRAFTSMAN (kräfts'man), *n.* [*pl.* **CRAFTS'-MEN**.] Man skilled in any particular craft.

CRAFTY (kräft'i), *a.* 1. Cunning; wily; deceitful. 2. Originally, skilled in a craft. [A. S. *cræftig*, skillful.]

SYN. Artful; sly; subtle; shrewd; insidious; guileful; tricky; fraudulent. **ANT.** Open; fair; candid; frank; honest; sincere; artless; ingenuous; straightforward.

CRAG (krag), *n.* Rough, steep rock; rugged, broken cliff. [Wel. *craig*, rock.]

CRAGGED (krag'ed), *a.* Having many crags; craggy.

CRAGGINESS (krag'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being craggy.

CRAGGY (krag'i), *a.* Full of crags or broken rocks.

CRAGSMAN (krags'man), *n.* [*pl.* **CRAGS'-MEN**.] One skilled in climbing crags.

CRAKE (krāk), *n.*

Bird of the rail family, in England called *cornerake*, living in fields and meadows, running with great rapidity, and having a harsh disagreeable cry. [Ice. *krāka*, crow.]



Crake (*Porzana porzana*).

CRAM (kram), *v.*

[*pr.p.* **CRAM'-MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRAMMED** (kramd).] I. *vt.* 1.

Press close; pack tightly. 2. Fill to satiety; stuff. 3. Coach for special examination. 4. Make believe false or exaggerated tales. II. *vi.* 1. Eat greedily. 2. Crowd knowledge into the mind by hurried study; undergo cramming for an examination. [A. S. *crammian*, stuff.]

CRAM (kram), *n.* 1. Act of cramming. 2. System of cramming. 3. Information that has been crammed. 4. Crammer.

CRAMBO (kram'bō), *n.* 1. Game in which one gives a word to which others endeavor to find a rhyme. 2. Word rhyming with one suggested. [Etym. doubtful.]

CRAMMER (kram'ēr), *n.* One who crams.

CRAMP (kramp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRAMPED** (kramp).] 1. Bind, fasten or confine with a cramp. 2. Narrow down; confine. 3. Hinder or restrain the growth, progress or action of. [From the root of **CRUMPLE**.]

CRAMP (kramp), *n.* 1. Mechanical device for binding two parts firmly together, as a piece

of metal bent at each end. 2. Restraining hindrance; shackle.

CRAMP (kramp), *n.* *Pathol.* Spasmodic muscular contraction, attended with pain, caused usually by sudden chill, as from damp sheets or wet feet.—*Bather's cramp*, paralysis attacking a person while bathing.—*Writer's cramp*, disease affecting constant writers, the muscles refusing to obey only on attempting to write.

CRAMP (kramp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRAMPED** (kramp't).] Affect with cramps.

CRAMPFISH (kramp'fish), *n.* Electric ray or torpedo.

CRAMP-IRON (kramp'ī-ūr'n), *n.* Piece of metal bent at both ends for binding things together; cramp.

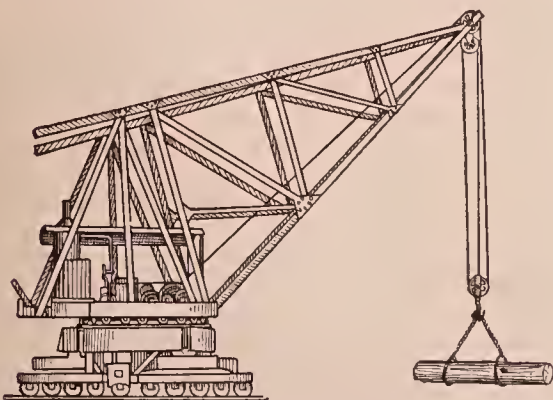
CRAMPON (kram'pon), **CRAMPOON** (kram'pōn), *n.* 1. Grappling iron. 2. Pointed plate for the foot in hill climbing, etc. 3. *Bot.* Adventitious root, serving as a fulcrum or support.

CRAMPY (kramp'l), *a.* 1. Affected with cramps. 2. Causing or producing cramps.

CRANBERRY (kran'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **CRAN'BERRIES**.] Red acid berry that grows on marshy land, used for sauce. [Etym. doubtful.]

CRANCH (krānch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRANCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRANCHED** (krāncht).] Same as **CRUNCH**.

CRANE (krān), *n.* 1. Large wading bird, with long legs, neck, and bill. 2. Machine for raising and lowering heavy objects. 3. Siphon or bent pipe for drawing liquor out of a cask. 4. Iron arm or beam fixed to the back of a fireplace, and used for suspending kettles, etc. [A. S. *cran*, *cranc* (the bird).]



Crane.

CRANE (krān), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRA'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRANED** (krānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Stretch out, as to *crane* the neck. 2. Hoist with, or as if with, a crane. II. *vi.* 1. Stretch out the neck, as a crane does. 2. In horsemanship, to pull up before a jump.

CRANI-, **CRANIO-**, *stem.* Skull. [L. L. *cranium*, *skuli*.]

CRANIAL (krā'nl-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the cranium.

CRANIOGNOMY (krā-ni-og'no-mi), *n.* Science which interprets the phenomena of the skull. [Stem **CRANIO-**, and Gr. *gnōmē*, opinion.]

CRANIOGRAPHY (krā-ni-og'ra-fl), *n.* Description of the skull. [Stem **CRANIO-** and **-GRAPHY**.]

CRANIOLOGICAL (krā-nl-o-loj'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to craniology.

CRANIOLOGIST (krā-nl-ol'o-jlst), *n.* One skilled in craniology.

CRANIOLOGY (krā-ni-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science that treats of the characteristics of skulls; phrenology. [**CRANI-** and **-OLOGY**.]

CRANIOMETER (krā-ni-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the skull. [**CRANIO-** and **-METER**.]

CRANIOMETRY (krā-ni-om'e-tri), *n.* Measurement of the cranium. [**CRANIO-** and **-METRY**.]

CRANIOSCOPY (krā-ni-os'ko-pl), *n.* Craniology. [**CRANIO-** and **-SCOPY**.]

CRANIUM (krā'ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* **CRA'NIA**.] Skull; bony or cartilaginous case that incloses the brain. [L. L., from Gr. *kranion*, skull.]

CRANK (krangk), *n.* 1. Lever or arm on a shaft, driven by hand or by a connecting rod, its object being to convert reciprocating motion into rotary motion. 2. Crook or bend. 3. Conceit in speech. 4. Whim. 5. Person of abnormal, distempered, or unbalanced mind. 6. One governed by a hobby. [Dut. *kronkel*, rumple.]

CRANK (krangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRANKED** (krangk't).] I. *vt.* 1. Shape like a crank. 2. Provide with a crank. II. *vi.* Move in a zigzag manner.

CRANK (krangk), *a.* 1. *Naut.* Liable to be upset, as a top-heavy ship. 2. Shaky; rickety; tottering. [A. S. *cranc*, weak.]

CRANK (krangk), *a.* Brisk; merry. [Origin unknown.]

CRANKINESS (krangk'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being cranky.

CRANKNESS (krangk'nes), *n.* Quality of being crank.

CRANKPIN (krangk'pln), *n.* Handle or pin used to transmit power to a crankshaft.

CRANKSHAFT (krangk'shāft), *n.* Shaft using crank as auxiliary to motive power.

CRANKY (krangk'i), *a.* 1. Crooked. 2. Infirm; shaky; rickety. 3. Full of whims; crotchety.

CRANNIED (kran'ld), *a.* Having crannies, rents, or fissures.

CRANNY (kran'i), *n.* [*pl.* **CRAN'NIES**.] Small narrow opening or fissure; crevice; chink. [Fr. *cran*, notch.]

CRANNY (kran'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CRAN'NYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRANNIED** (kran'id).] 1. Become full of crannies. 2. Haunt or frequent crannies. 3. Pass through crannies.

CRAPE (krāp), *n.* Kind of gauze made of silk,

often dyed black, and used in mourning. [Fr. *crepe*; from L. *crispus*, crisp.]

CRAPPIE (krap'i), *n.* Bright-hued kind of sunfish known as the *Pomoxys annularis* of the Mississippi river and tributary lakes and rivers of the middle Western States. Greatly sought for as a delicious food fish. Also found in some of the Southern States.

CRAPS (kraps), *n.* Game of chance played with two dice.

CRAPULENCE (krap'û-lens), *n.* Indisposition caused by overeating or drinking; surfeit. [L. *crapula*, drunken sickness.]

CRAPY (krä'pl), *a.* Of the nature of, or resembling, crape.

CRASH (krash), *n.* 1. Noise as of things breaking or being crushed by falling. 2. Shock of two bodies meeting. 3. Failure of a commercial undertaking. [Imitative.]

CRASH (krash), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRASHED (krasht).] I. *vt.* Dash in pieces. II. *vi.* 1. Fall to pieces with a loud noise. 2. Make a crash.

CRASH (krash), *n.* Coarse, strong linen. [L. *crassus*, coarse.]

CRASS (kras), *a.* 1. Gross; thick; coarse. 2. Dull; stupid. [L. *crassus*, thick.]

CRATE (krät), *n.* Wickerwork case, or case made of slats, rods, etc., for packing crockery in, or for carrying fruit, etc. [L. *cratis*, hurdle.]

CRATE (krät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CRA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRA'TED.] Put or pack in a crate.

CRATER (krä'tēr), *n.* 1. Bowl-shaped mouth of a volcano. 2. Any large bowl-shaped cavity. [Gr. *kratēr*, large bowl for mixing wine; from *kerannymi*, mix.]

CRATERELLE (krat-ēr-el'), *n.* Species of truffle grown through grafting with the mushroom.

CRAUNCH (kränch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CRAUNCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRAUNCHED (kräncht).] Same as CRUNCH.

CRAVAT (kra-vat'), *n.* Kind of neckcloth. [Fr. *cravate*, a corruption of *Croat*.]

CRAVE (kräv), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRAVED (krävd).] I. *vt.* 1. Beg earnestly. 2. Demand or require. 3. Long for. II. *vi.* Feel an insatiable longing for anything. [A. S. *cræfan*, crave.]

SYN. Beg; beseech; entreat; supplicate; implore; desire. ANT. Abhor; abominate; loathe.

CRAVEN (krä'vn), I. *a.* Cowardly. II. *n.* Coward. [O. Fr. *craventē*; from L. *crepo*, break.]

CRAVENETTE (kra-ven-et'), *n.* Waterproof cloth, used for overcoats; garment made of this material.

CRAVING (krä'ving), *n.* 1. Vehement desire; longing; yearning. 2. Act of begging or beseeching.

CRAW (krə), *n.* 1. Crop or first stomach of fowls. 2. Stomach of animals generally. [Dan. *kro*.]

CRAWFISH (krə'fish), **CRAYFISH** (krä'fish), *n.* Crustacean of the genus *Astacus* or the genus *Cambarus*, resembling, but smaller than, a lobster, found in fresh-water streams. [Fr. *cérevisse*, crab.]



Crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

CRAWFISH (krə'fish), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CRAW'FISHING; *pt.* and *p.p.* CRAWFISHED (krə'fisht).] Retract some hasty or ill-advised assertion or action; back out; back down. (Colloq.)

CRAWL (krəl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CRAWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRAWLED (krəld).] 1. Move slowly along the ground, as a worm. 2. Creep. 3. Move feebly, stealthily, or sneakingly. 4. Have a sensation as of insects creeping over the flesh. [Ice. *krafla*.]

CRAWL (krəl), *n.* Act of crawling; creeping motion or sensation.

CRAWL (krəl), *n.* Pen or inclosure in the water for containing fish; kraal.

CRAWLER (krəl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which crawls.

CRAWLY (krəl'i), *a.* Creepy, as a *crawly* sensation.

CRAYFISH (krä'fish), *n.* Same as CRAWFISH. **CRAYON** (krä'on), *n.* 1. Pencil made of chalk, pipe clay, etc., used for drawing. 2. Drawing or design done with crayons. 3. Composition formed with a pencil, and used for drawing upon lithographic stones. 4. *Elect.* Arclight carbon-point. [Fr. *crayon*; from *crata*, chalk; from L. *creta*, chalk.]

CRAZE (krāz), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRA'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRAZED (krāzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make crazy or deranged. 2. Make minute cracks in, as the glaze of pottery. II. *vi.* 1. Become crazy or demented. 2. Become cracked, as the glaze of pottery. [Sw. *krasa*, crack.]

CRAZE (krāz), *n.* 1. Mental derangement. 2. Mad fancy; freak of fashion; caprice; fad. 3. Minute crack in the glaze of pottery.

CRAZED (krāzd), *a.* 1. Deranged. 2. Cracked.

CRAZILY (krä'zli), *adv.* In a crazy manner.

CRAZINESS (krä'zli-nes), *n.* Quality of being crazy.

CRAZY (krä'zli), *a.* [*comp.* CRA'ZIER; *superl.* CRA'ZIEST.] 1. Insane; demented. 2. Broken down; dilapidated; rickety. 3. Inordinately eager. (Colloq.)

CRAZY-BONE (krä'zi-bōn), *n.* *Anat.* Extremity of the radial ligament in the elbow, a blow on which irritates the nerve and causes a painful tingling; funny-bone.

CRAZY-QUILT (krä'zli-kwilt), *n.* Patchwork counterpane or bedquilt.

CREAK (krēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* CREAK'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. CREAKED (krēkt).] I. *vt.* Cause to make a sharp grating noise. II. *vi.* Make a sharp grating noise, as of a hinge. [From the sound.]

CREAK (krēk), *n.* Harsh, grating sound.

CREAKY (krēk'ī), *a.* 1. Inclined to creak. 2. Creaking.

CREAM (krēm), *n.* 1. Oily substance that forms on milk, yielding butter when churned. 2. Best part of anything. 3. Any cream-like preparation, as cold *cream* for the skin, etc., or any dish largely made of cream, or like cream, as *ice-cream*, etc.—*Cream of tartar.* *Chem.* Bitartrate of potash. [Fr. *crème*.]

CREAM (krēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* CREAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CREAMED (krēmd).] I. *vt.* Skim off the cream from. II. *vi.* Gather or form cream.

CREAM-COLORED (krēm'kul-ūrd), *a.* Of the color of cream.

CREAMERY (krēm'ēr-l), *n.* 1. Establishment where butter and cheese are made from the milk supplied by a number of producers. 2. Place where cream, milk, butter, etc., are sold. 3. Dairy-farm.

CREAMINESS (krēm'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being creamy.

CREAM-LAID (krēm'lād), *a.* Of a cream-color and laid, or bearing linear water-lines as if laid, said of paper.

CREAM-NUT (krēm'nūt), *n.* Brazil nut.

CREAM-WOVE (krēm'wōv), *a.* Of a cream-color and woven, said of paper.

CREAMY (krēm'ī), *a.* 1. Full of or like cream. 2. Gathering like cream.

CREASE (krēs), *n.* 1. Mark made by folding or doubling anything. 2. In cricket, a line indicating the boundaries of a particular space, as the position of a batter and bowler. [Bret. *kriz*, crease.]

CREASE (krēs), *v.* [*pr.p.* CREAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CREASED (krēst).] I. *vt.* Make a crease or creases in. II. *vi.* Become creased, as from being folded.

CREASE (krēs), *n.* Same as CREESE

CREASER (krēs'ēr), *n.* One who or that which creases.

CREASOTE (krē'a-sōt), *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

CREASY (krēs'ī), *a.* Full of or marked with creases.

CREATABLE (krē-ā'ta-bl), *a.* Possible to be created.

CREATE (krē-āt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CREA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CREA'TED.] 1. Bring into being or form out of nothing. 2. Cause; produce; be the occasion or author of. 3. Appoint; constitute; invest with a new character. [L. *creo* (p.p. *creatus*), create.]

CREATIN (krē'a-tin), *n.* Crystallizable substance found in the muscular tissue of animals. [Gr. *kreas*, flesh.]

CREATION (krē-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of creating, especially the universe. 2. That which is created; the world; the universe.

CREATIONISM (krē-ā'shun-izm), *n.* 1. Theory of special creation—opposed to EVOLUTIONISM. 2. Theory that God immediately creates a soul for every human being born—opposed to TRADUCIANISM.

CREATIONIST (krē-ā'shun-ist), *n.* 1. Believer in the theory of special creation. 2. Believer in the doctrine of the immediate creation of souls.

CREATIVE (krē-ā'tiv), *a.* 1. Having power to create. 2. That creates.

CREATOR (krē-ā'tūr), *n.* 1. Supreme Being; Maker of the universe; God. 2. [c-] One who or that which creates; maker; producer.

CREATURE (krē'tūr or krē'chōr), *n.* 1. Whatever has been created, animate or inanimate, especially every animate being, regarded as created. 2. Dependent; tool; puppet; henchman.

CRÉCHE (krāsh), *n.* Public day-nursery, for children whose parents are obliged to go from home to their daily work. [Fr.]

CREDENCE (krē'dens), *n.* 1. Belief; confidence; credit; trust. 2. That which gives a claim to belief, credit, confidence, or trust. 3. *Eccl.* Small table beside the altar on which the bread and wine are placed before being consecrated. [Fr., from L. *L. credentia*; from L. *credens*, p.p. of *credo*, believe.]

SYN. Faith; reliance; dependence; conviction. **ANT.** Disbelief; distrust; suspicion.

CREDENDUM (krē-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* CREDEN'DA.] *Theol.* Thing to be believed; article of faith, as distinguished from AGENDUM, or practical duty. [L.]

CREDENTIAL (krē-den'shal), *n.* 1. That which entitles to credit or confidence. 2. [*pl.*] Letters by which one claims confidence or authority, as the official warrant, commission, etc., given to an envoy as his claim to credit at a foreign court or capital. [CREDENCE.]

CREDIBILITY (kred-i-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being credible.

CREDIBLE (kred'ī-bl), *a.* 1. Deserving of or entitled to credit or belief. 2. Capable of being believed. [L. *credibilis*; from *credo*, believe.]

CREDIBLY (kred'ī-bil), *adv.* In a credible manner.

CREDIT (kred'it), *n.* 1. Belief. 2. Reputation or character of confidence or trust. 3. Reputation for solvency. 4. Sale on trust. 5. Time allowed for payment. 6. Side of an account on which payments received are entered. 7. Sum placed at a person's disposal in a bank on which he may draw to its amount. [Fr. *crédit*; from L. *creditus*, p.p. of *credo*, believe.]

CREDIT (kred'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CRED'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRED'ITED.] 1. Believe or accept as true. 2. Trust or confide in. 3. Sell on credit or trust to. 4. Enter on the credit side of an account. 5. Set or place to the credit of.

CREDITABLE (kred'it-ə-bl), *a.* Bringing credit or honor; praiseworthy.

CREDITABLENESS (kred'it-ə-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being creditable.

CREDITABLY (kred'it-ə-bil), *adv.* In a creditable manner.

CREDITOR (kred'it-ūr), *n.* One to whom a debt is owing; correlative to **DEBTOR**.

CREDNERITE (kred'nēr-it), *n.* *Met.* Gray manganate of copper.

CREDO (krē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **CREDOS** (krē'dōz).] 1. Creed. 2. Musical setting of creed for church service. [*L.*]

CREDULITY (kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* Disposition to believe on insufficient evidence; credulousness.

CREDULOUS (kred'ū-lus), *a.* Apt to believe without sufficient evidence. [*L. credulus*; from *credo*, believe.]

CREDULOUSLY (kred'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a credulous manner.

CREDULOUSNESS (kred'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Quality of being credulous; credulity.

CREED (krēd), *n.* 1. Summary of articles of religious belief. 2. Any system of belief. [*A. S. crēda*; from *L. credo*, believe.]

CREEK (krēk), *n.* 1. Small inlet or bay of the sea. 2. Tidal estuary of a river. 3. Small river; brook. 4. Any turn or winding. [*A. S. crecca*.]

CREEKY (krēk'i), *a.* Full of, or abounding in, creeks.

CREEL (krēl), *n.* 1. Fisherman's basket. 2. Spinning-machine frame. [*O. Fr. criol*, chest.]

CREEP (krēp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CREEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CREPT** (krept).] 1. Move with the body on, or close to, the ground, as a snake or a caterpillar. 2. Crawl on hands and knees, as a babe. 3. Move slowly. 4. Grow along the ground or on supports, as a vine. 5. Fawn or cringe. 6. Have the sensation of something creeping over or under the skin. 7. Shudder from fear or repugnance. [*A. S. creōpan*.]

CREEPER (krēp'ēr),

n. 1. One who or that which creeps. 2. *Bot.* Creeping plant. 3. *Zool.*

One of any species of small climbing birds. 4. Instrument of iron with hooks or



claws for drawing up things from the bottom of wells, rivers, or harbors.

CREEPHOLE (krēp'hōi), *n.* 1. Hole into which to creep. 2. Subterfuge.

CREEPINESS (krēp'i-nes), *n.* State of being creepy.

CREEPLINGLY (krēp'ing-li), *adv.* In a creeping manner.

CREEPY (krēp'i), *a.* Having a sensation as of something creeping over the flesh.

CREESE (krēs), *n.* Malay dagger with a wavy blade. [*Malay. kris*, dagger.]

CREHUELA (krā-wā'ia), *n.* Spanish linen cretonne lining. [*Sp.*, dim of *crea*, linen.]

CREMATE (krē'māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRE'MATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRE'MATED**.] Dispose of by burning, as a corpse; reduce to ashes; incinerate. [*L. cremo* (p.p. *crematus*), burn.]

CREMATION (kre-mā'shun), *n.* Act of cremating.

CREMATIONIST (kre-mā'shun-ist), *n.* One who advocates cremation, or burning of the dead.

CREMATOR (kre-mā'tūr), *n.* 1. One who cremates. 2. Crematory.

CREMATORIAL (krē-mā-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a crematory or to cremation.

CREMATORY (krē-mā-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **CRE'MATORIES**.] Place where corpses are cremated.

CRENATE (krē'nāt), **CRENATED** (krē'nā-ted), *a. Bot.* Having the edge notched.

CREOLE (krē'ōl), *n.* 1. Native of Spanish South America or West Indies of European parentage. 2. Native of Louisiana of French or Spanish stock. 3. In the English West Indies, a native born negro. [*Sp. criollo*.]

CREOLE (krē'ōl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a creole or creoles.

CREOSOTE (krē'o-sōt), *n.* Oily, colorless liquid obtained from the tar produced by the destructive distillation of wood. [*Gr. kreas*, flesh, and *sōtēr*, savior; from *sōzō*, save.]

CREPITACULUM (krep-i-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* **CREPITACULI** (krep-i-tak'ū-li).] Vibratory sound-producing organ found in certain animals, such as the locust, rattlesnake, katydid, cricket, etc. [*L.*, a rattle.]

CREPITANT (krep'i-tānt), *a.* Crackling; snapping.

CREPITATE (krep'i-tāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CREP'ITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CREP'ITATED**.] Crackle; snap; give out a kind of rattling sound, as the lungs in pneumonia. [*L. crepito* (p.p. *crepitatus*), freq. of *crepo*, crack, rattle.]

CREPITATION (krep-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of crepitating. 2. Crackling or rattling sound detected in the lungs by auscultation in cases of pneumonia.

CREPON (krep'on), *n.* Kind of thin fabric resembling crape, made of wool, silk, etc. [*Fr.*]

CREPT (krept), *v.* Past tense of **CREEP**.

CREPUSCULAR (kre-pus'kū-lar), **CREPUSCULOUS** (kre-pus'kū-lus), *a.* Of or pertaining to twilight. [*L. crepusculum*; from *creper*, dark.]

CRESCENDO (kres-sen'dō;

It. kre-shen'dō), *I. adv.*

Music. With slowly increasing volume of sound.

II. n. Music. 1. Gradual increase in force or

Crescendo.

loudness. 2. Passage marked by the sign < or the abbreviation *cres.* [It.]

CRESCENT (kres'ent),

I. a. 1. Increasing or growing. 2. Shaped like a crescent or new moon. *II. n.* 1. Moon as it increases towards the first quarter, popularly called "new" moon. 2. Something shaped like a crescent moon, as the figure on the Turkish standard, range of buildings in curved form, etc. [L. *crecens*, *pr.p.* of *creco*, increase, grow.]



Crescent Moon.

CRESCENTIC (kres-sent'ik), *a.* Crescent-shaped; like a crescent.

CRESS (kres), *n.* One of several species of plants which grow in moist places and have pungent leaves, used as salads and medicinally. [A. S. *crasse*.]

CRSSET (kres'et), *n.* 1. Iron basket, jar, or open lamp filled with combustible material, placed on a beacon, lighthouse, wharf, etc. 2. Torch generally. [O. Fr. *cresset*, *cras-*
set.]

CREST (krest), *n.* 1. Tuft, comb, or other projecting natural growth on the head of a bird or other animal. 2. Plume, tuft, ridge, or other ornament on the top of a helmet. 3. *Her.* Figure placed over a coat of arms. 4. Summit of anything, as a hill, wave, roof-ridge. 5. *Anat.* Ridge along the surface of a bone. 6. *Bot.* Fleshy appendage of a plant or seed in the form of a crest. 7. Figuratively, pride; spirit; courage. [O. Fr. *creste*; from L. *crista*, tuft.]

CREST (krest), *v.* [*pr.p.* CREST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CREST'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Furnish with a crest. 2. Serve as a crest for; crown. *II. vi.* Assume the form of a crest.

CRESTED (krest'ed), *a.* Having a crest.

CRESTFALLEN (krest'fain), *a.* Dejected; dispirited; abashed.

CRETACEOUS (krē-tā'shus), *a.* Composed of, or like, chalk. [L. *cretaceus*; from *creta*, chalk.]

CRETE (krēt), *n.* Turkish island in Mediterranean. Area 3,326 sq. m.

CRETIFICATION (krē-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Conversion or calcination of matter into a chalk-like substance.

CRETIN (krē'tin), *n.* *Pathol.* Person affected with cretinism. [Fr. *crétin*.]

CRETINISM (krē'tin-izm), *n.* *Pathol.* State of defective mental development, associated with bodily deformity or arrested growth, occurring especially in connection with enlargement of

the thyroid gland; it is common in the lower Alpine valleys.

CRETONNE (krē-ton'), *n.* Strong printed cotton fabric, used for curtains or for covering furniture. [Fr.]

CREVASSE (kre-vās'), *n.* 1. Cleft in a glacier. 2. Breach in a dam or levee. [Fr.]

CREVICE (krev'is), *n.* Crack or rent; narrow opening; fissure. [O. Fr. *crevace*; from L. *crepo*, crack.]

CREW (krö), *n.* 1. Company, squad, or gang, often in a bad or contemptuous sense. 2. *Naut.* Company of seamen who man a boat, vessel, or ship. [O. Fr. and O. Eng. *accrue*, accrument.]

CREW (krö), *v.* Past tense of **CROW**.

CREWEL (krö'el), *n.* Fine worsted yarn used for embroidery and tapestry. [Etym. doubtful.]

CRIB (krib), *n.* 1. Rack or manger of a stable. 2. Stall for oxen. 3. Child's bed. 4. Cabin or cottage. 5. Corn bin; rack. 6. Framework, as the *crib* over the intake of an aqueduct. 7. Small raft of timber. 8. That which is stolen; plagiarism. 9. Translation or key used by schoolboys. 10. Made-up hand in card game of cribbage. [A. S. *crib*.]

CRIB (krib), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRIB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRIBBED (kribd).] *I. vt.* 1. Put away in a crib; confine. 2. Pilfer; plagiarize. *II. vi.* 1. Be confined or cooped up. 2. Be addicted to crib-biting.

CRIBBAGE (krib'aj), *n.* Game of cards, in which the dealer makes up a third hand, called the "crib," for himself, partly from the hand of his opponent.

CRIBBAGE-BOARD (krib'aj-börd), *n.* Board with small holes in which pegs are inserted to keep the score in the game of cribbage.

CRIBBER (krib'ēr), *n.* One who or that which cribs.

CRIB-BITER (krib'bi-tēr), *n.* Horse given to crib-biting.

CRIB-BITING (krib'bi-ting), *n.* Vicious habit of horses, consisting in biting the manger and at the same time drawing in the breath with a peculiar noise.

CRIBBLE (krib'l), *n.* 1. Coarse screen or sieve. 2. Coarse flour or meal. [L. *cribellum*, dim. of *cribrum*, sieve.]

CRIBBLE (krib'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CRIB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRIBBLED (krib'id).] Sift or riddle.

CRIBLE (krē-biā'), *a.* Punctured like a sieve; dotted. [Fr.]

CRIC (krik), *n.* Lip of a lamp burner used to condense flame.

CRICK (krik), *n.* Spasm or cramp of the muscles, especially of the neck. [Allied to **CROOK**.]

CRICKET (krik'-et), *n.* Saltatorial, orthopterous insect, allied to grass-



Cricket.

hoppers and locusts. [O. Fr. *criquet*; from *criquer*, creak.]

CRICKET (krik'et), *n.* Outdoor game played with bats, a ball, and wickets, between two sides of eleven each. [Fr. *criquet*; further etym. doubtful.]

CRICKETER (krik'et-ēr), *n.* One who plays cricket.

CRICOID (kri'koid), *a.* Anat. Ring-shaped. [Gr. *krikos*, ring, and *oidos*, form.]

CRIED (krid), *v.* Past tense of **CRY**.

CRIER (kri'ēr), *n.* One who cries or proclaims, especially an officer whose duty is to make public proclamations.

CRIME (krim), *n.* 1. *Law.* Act committed or omitted in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it and providing a penalty for the commission or omission. 2. Any act or omission that subjects one to punishment. [Fr., from L. *crimen*, accusation.]

SYN. Offense; misdeed; misdemeanor; felony; iniquity.

CRIMEA (kri-mē'a), *n.* Peninsula, S. Russia, on Black Sea.

CRIMINAL (krim'i-nal), *I. a.* 1. Relating to crime. 2. Of the nature of a crime. 3. Guilty of crime. *II. n.* One guilty of crime; malefactor; culprit; convict.

CRIMINALIST (krim'i-nal-ist), *n.* One versed in criminal law.

CRIMINALITY (krim-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* Guiltiness; guilt.

CRIMINALLY (krim'i-nal-i), *adv.* In a criminal manner.

CRIMINATE (krim'i-nāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **CRIM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRIM'INATED**.] 1. Accuse of a crime. 2. Involve in a crime.

CRIMINATION (krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act of criminating.

CRIMINATIVE (krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Accusing, or involving accusation.

CRIMINATORY (krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Same as **CRIMINATIVE**.

CRIMINOLOGIST (krim-i-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in criminology.

CRIMINOLOGY (krim-i-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science that treats of crime and criminals. [L. *crimen*, crime, and *-ology*.]

CRIMP (krimp), *vt.* [pr.p. **CRIMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRIMPED** (krimpt).] 1. Crimble; flute. 2. Make crisp. 3. Pinch and hold tightly. 4. Seize or decoy, as for impressment. [Dut. *crimpen*, shrink.]

CRIMP (krimp), *I. a.* [comp. **CRIMP'ER**; superl. **CRIMP'EST**.] 1. Friable; brittle. 2. Not consistent; weak. *II. n.* 1. That which is crimped. 2. Crimper. 3. One who decoys another in any way. 4. [pl.] Crimped hair.

CRIMPAGE (krimp'aj), *n.* Act of crimping.

CRIMPER (krimp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who crimps. 2. Tool or machine for crimping.

CRIMPLE (krimp'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **CRIMP'LING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **CRIMPLED** (krimp'id).] Contract or draw together; corrugate; cause to curl up or together. [Dim. of **CRIMP**.]

CRIMPY (krimp'i), *a.* Crinkly; frizzled.

CRIMSON (krim'zn), *I. n.* Deep red color tinged with blue; red in general. *II. a.* Deep red. [O. Fr. *cramoisin*; from Ar. *qemazi*, cochineal insect.]

CRIMSON (krim'zn), *v.* [pr.p. **CRIM'SONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRIMSONED** (krim'znd).] *I. vt.* Render crimson. *II. vi.* Become crimson; redden; blush.

CRINGE (krinj), *vi.* [pr.p. **CRIN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRINGED** (krinj'd).] 1. Bend or crouch with servility. 2. Submit; fawn. [A. S. *cringan*, shrink.]

CRINGE (krinj), *n.* Servile obsequence.

CRINGELING (krinj'ling), *n.* Cringer; fawner.

CRINGER (krinj'jēr), *n.* One who cringes.

CRINGLE (kring'gl), *n.* Naut. Small piece of rope worked into the bolt-rope of a sail, and containing a metal ring or thimble. [Ice. *kringla*, circle.]

CRINITE (kri'nit), *a.* Bot. Resembling a tuft of hair. [L. *crinitus*, hairy; from *crinis*, hair.]

CRINKLE (kring'kl), *v.* [pr.p. **CRIN'KLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRINKLED** (kring'kld).] *I. vt.* Twist; wrinkle; crimp. *II. vi.* Wrinkle up; curl. [Dut. *krinkelen*, curl.]

CRINKLE (kring'kl), *n.* Wrinkle; twist; short bend or turn.

CRINKLY (kringk'li), *a.* Having the appearance of being crinkled.

CRINOID (kri'noid), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Crinoidea*. *II. n.* One of the *Crinoidea*.

CRINOIDEA (kri-nol'dē-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Class of echinoderms, sometimes called *feather-stars* or *sea-lilies*, and well-known in fossil forms as *encrinites* or *stone-lilies*. [Gr. *krinon*, lily, and *eidos*, form.]

CRINOLINE (krin'o-lin), *n.* 1. Stiff fabric, originally of horsehair, employed to extend woman's attire. 2. Hooped skirt. 3. Netting round ships as a guard against torpedoes. [Fr., from L. *crinis*, hair, and *linum*, flax.]

CRIPPLE (krip'l), *n.* 1. Lame person. 2. Person or animal lacking the natural use of any bodily member or members. [A. S. *crypel*; from *creōpan*, creep.]

CRIPPLE (krip'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **CRIP'PLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRIPPLED** (krip'ld).] 1. Make lame; lame. 2. Disable; impair the efficiency of.

CRISIS (kri'sis), *n.* [pl. **CRISES** (kri'sēz).] 1. Decisive moment or turning point. 2. Med. Point when a disease is at its height; turning-point of a disease. [Gr. *krisis*; from *krinō*, decide.]

CRISP (krisp), *a.* [comp. **CRISP'ER**; superl. **CRISP'EST**.] 1. Curling closely. 2. Having a wavy surface. 3. So dry as to be crumbled easily. 4. Brittle, or short, as "*crisp* cakes," etc. 5. Fresh and bracing, as "*crisp* air." 6. Firm, the opposite of **LIMP** or **FLABBY**,

as a "*crisp* style" in writing. [A. S., from L. *crispus*, curled.]

CRISP (krisp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRISP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRISPED** (krispt).] I. *vt.* 1. Curl or twist. 2. Make crisp or wavy. 3. Make brittle. II. *vi.* 1. Crinkle. 2. Crackle.

CRISPATE (kris'pāt), *a.* Having a crisped or wavy appearance.

CRISPER (krisp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which crisps.

CRISPIN (kris'pin), *n.* Shoemaker. [From *Crispin* of Soissons, patron saint of the craft, martyred Oct. 25th, 287.]

CRISPLY (krisp'li), *adv.* In a crisp manner.

CRISPNESS (krisp'nes), *n.* Quality of being crisp.

CRISPY (krisp'i), *a.* 1. Curled. 2. Brittle. 3. Refreshing; bracing.

CRISSCROSS (kris'krās), I. *n.* 1. Mark formed by the lines in the form of a cross, as that of a person unable to write his name. 2. Child's game played on a slate, the lines being drawn in the form of a cross. II. *a.* Crossing one another, as lines, in opposite directions. III. *adv.* Crosswise. [Said to be for Christ's **CROSS**.]

CRISSCROSS (kris'krās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRISS'-CROSSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRISSCROSSED** (kris'krāst).] 1. Sign with a crisscross. 2. Cover with intersecting lines.

CRITERION (kri-tē'ri-un), *n.* [*pl.* **CRIT'ERIA**.] Means or standard of judging; test; rule; canon. [Gr., from *kritēs*, judge.]

CRITH (krith), *n.* Chemical unit of mass for gases; mass of one liter of hydrogen. [Gr. *krithē*, barley.]

CRITIC (krit'ik), *n.* 1. One skilled in estimating the quality of literary or artistic work. 2. Professional reviewer. 3. One skilled in textual or Biblical criticism, literature, the fine arts, etc. 4. Fault-finder. [Gr. *kritikos*; from *krinō*, judge.]

CRITICAL (krit'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Relating to criticism. 2. Discriminating. 3. Captious. 4. Decisive. 5. Scrupulous; fastidious. 6. Perilous; hazardous.

CRITICALLY (krit'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a critical manner.

CRITICALNESS (krit'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality of being critical.

CRITICISE (krit'i-sīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRIT'ICISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRITICISED** (krit'i-sīzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Pass judgment on. 2. Censure. II. *vi.* Express critical judgment or censure.

CRITICISM (krit'i-sizm), *n.* 1. Act or art of judging, especially in literature or the fine arts. 2. Critical judgment or observation. 3. Act of finding fault; censure.—*Higher or historical criticism*, inquiry into the composition, date, and authenticity of the books of Scripture, from historical and literary considerations.

CRITIQUE (kri-tēk'), *n.* Critical examination of any production; review. [Fr.]

CROAK (krōk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROAK'ING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **CROAKED** (krōkt).] 1. Utter a low hoarse sound, as a frog or raven. 2. Grumble. 3. Forebode evil. 4. Utter croakingly. 5. Die. (Slang.) [From the sound.]

CROAK (krōk), *n.* Low hoarse sound, as of a frog or raven.

CROAKER (krōk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which croaks. 2. Fresh-water fish (*Microgogon undulatus*).

CROAT (krō'at), *n.* Member of the Slavonic race inhabiting Croatia, especially one serving as a soldier in the Austrian army.

CROCHET (krō-shā'), *n.* Kind of handiwork in fancy worsted, cotton, or silk—an extensive system of looping, by means of a small hook. [Fr.]

CROCHET (krō-shā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CROCHETING** (krō-shā'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROCHETED** (krō-shād').] I. *vt.* Knit or make in the style of crochet. II. *vi.* Do crochet handiwork.

CROCK (krok), *n.* Earthen pot or jar. [A. S. *croc*.]

CROCK (krok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROCKED** (krokt).] Pack in a crock.

CROCK (krok), *n.* 1. Black or soot of a pot or kettle. 2. Coloring matter rubbed off from dyed fabric. [Probably from **CROCK** (pot or kettle).]

CROCK (krok), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CROCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROCKED** (krokt).] Give off coloring matter, as the dye from cloth.

CROCKERY (krok'ēr-i), *n.* Earthenware; vessels formed of baked clay.

CROCKET (krok'et), *n.* Arch. Ornament on the angles of spires, canopies, etc., like curled leaves or flowers. [Fr. *crochet*, little hook.]

CROCODILE

(krok'o-dil),

n. Large lizard-like reptile, found in the Nile and other rivers of Africa, also in Asia and America.

It was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians.—*Crocodile tears*, affected tears; hypocritical grief—from the old story that crocodiles (which have large lachrymal glands) shed tears over the hard necessity of killing their prey. [Gr. *krokodellos*, lizard.]

CROCODILIA (krok-o-dil'i-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Highest order of existing reptiles, embracing the crocodiles, alligators, etc. [L.L.—L. *crocodilus*, crocodile.]

CROCODILIAN (krok-o-dil'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to or like the crocodile or the *Crocodilia*.



Croat.



Crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*).

CROCUS (krō'kus), *n. Bot.* 1. Genus of bulbous plants of the iris family, with brilliant yellow or purple flowers. 2. [e-] Plant of this genus. 3. *Chem.* Any metal calcined to a red or deep yellow color. [Gr. *krokos*.]

CROFT (krāft), *n.* Piece of inclosed ground adjoining a house; close. [A. S.]

CROFTER (krāft'ēr), *n.* One who cultivates a croft.

CROMA (krō'ma), *n. Music.* An eighth note, or quaver. [It.]

CROMLECH (krom'lek), *n. Archcol.* 1. Circle of standing stones. 2. Formerly a dolmen, with which it is still sometimes confounded in England. [Wel., from *crom*, circular, and *llech*, stone.]

CROMORNA (krō-mār'na), *n. Music.* Clarinet-like reed-stop in an organ. [Fr.; from Ger. *krummhorn*.]

CRONE (krōn), *n.* Old woman, usually in contempt—sometimes an old man. [O. Fr. *carogne*, crabbed woman.]

CRONOS (krō'nos), *n. Greek Myth.* Son of Uranus and Ge, identified with Saturn of Roman mythology.

CRONSTADT (krōn'stāt), *n.* Seaport, Russia, on Kotlin Island, Gulf of Finland.

CRONY (krō'nī), *n.* [pl. **CRONIES**.] Intimate companion. [Etym. unknown.]

CROOK (krōk), *n.* 1. Bend; curve; turn; anything bent. 2. *Music.* Curved tube used to lower the pitch of a cornet, etc. 3. Staff bent at the end, as a shepherd's *crook*, bishop's *crook*, etc. 4. Pothook. 5. Artifice or trick. 6. Pickpocket; habitual criminal. [Icc. *krokr*, hook.]

CROOK (krōk), *v.* [pr.p. **CROOK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CROOKED** (krōkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Bend or form into a hook. 2. Turn from the straight line or from what is right. II. *vi.* Bend; become crooked.

CROOK-BACK (krōk'bak), *n.* One who has a crooked back; hunchback.

CROOKED (krōk'ed), *a.* [comp. **CROOK'EDER**; superl. **CROOK'EDEST**.] 1. Bent like a crook; not straight. 2. Deviating from rectitude. 3. Untrustworthy; tricky; dishonest.

CROOKEDLY (krōk'ed-li), *adv.* In a crooked manner.

CROOKEDNESS (krōk'ed-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being crooked. 2. Rascallity; trickery.

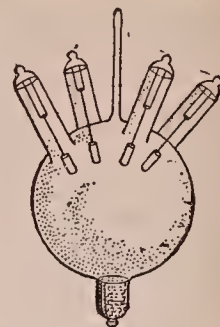
CROOKESITE (krōks'it), *n. Min.* Rare metallic mineral, consisting of copper, thallium, and silver, occurring in lead-like metallic masses. [See **CROOKES TUBE**.]



Crocus (*Crocus sativus*).

CROOKES TUBE (krōks tūb). *Physics.* High vacuum tube for showing any of the phenomena of the ultra-gaseous state of matter. [From William Crookes, English physicist.]

CROON (krōn), *v.* [pr.p. **CROON'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CROONED** (krōnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Utter in low monotonous tones. 2. Sing or hum in an undertone. II. *vi.* Sing or hum a low monotonous tune. [Imitative.]



Crookes Tube.

CROON (krōn), **CROONING** (krōn'ing), *n.* Low murmuring sound.

CROP (krop), *n.* 1. Yield of any particular product, as the apple *crop*, corn *crop*, etc., considered as growing or as gathered in harvest. 2. Anything cut off or cropped, or the act of cutting it off. 3. Hair or beard cut close or short. 4. *Mining.* Best ore. 5. Claw of a bird. 6. *Arch.* Finial. [A. S. *crop*, top shoot of a plant; crop of a bird.]

CROP (krop), *v.* [pr.p. **CROP'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **CROPPED** (kropt).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut off the top or tip of; lop. 2. Mow or reap, as the harvest. 3. Pluck off; pull off or gather. 4. Eat off; graze; browse. 5. Cut off closely; clip. II. *vi.* Browse; graze.—*Crop out.* 1. Appear or come to light incidentally. 2. Appear above the surface.

CROQUET (krō-kā'), *n.* 1. Lawn game in which two or more players try to drive wooden balls, by means of mallets, through a series of arches set in the ground. 2. Act of croquet-ing. [Fr. *crochet*; from *croc*, hook.]

CROQUET (krō-kā'), *vt.* [pr.p. **CROQUETING** (krō-kā'ing); p.t. and p.p. **CROQUETED** (krō-kād').] In the game of croquet, to send off (an adversary's ball) by striking one's own in contact with it.

CROQUETTE (krō-ket'), *n.* Ball of minced meat, chicken, etc., seasoned and fried. [Fr. *croquer*, erunch.]

CROQUIS (krō-kē'), *n.* Outline design for work of art. [Fr.]

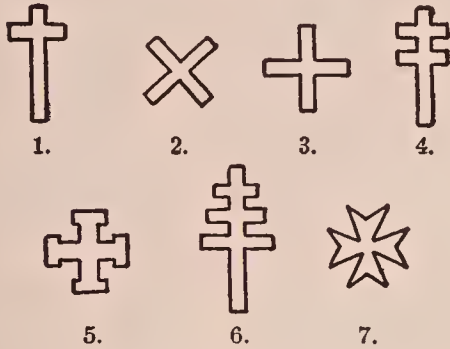
CROSIER, **CROZIER** (krō'zhēr), *n.* Cross mounted on a staff, borne before archbishops and patriarchs—often confounded with pastoral staff. [O. Fr. *crocier*; from L. *crux*, cross.]

CROSS (krās), *n.* 1. Christianity—from Christ's death on the cross. 2. [e-] Ancient gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber, one placed crosswise on the other. 3. [e-] Representation of a cross. 4. [e-] Chosen symbol of Christianity, as the instrument on which Christ was crucified. 5. [e-] Mark in the



Crosier.

shape of a cross; crisscross. 6. [c-] Trial, trouble, or affliction, regarded as a test of patience or virtue. 7. [c-] Mixing of breeds. 8. [c-] Hybrid. 9. [c-] Something intermediate in character between two other things. 10. [c-] Anything that crosses or thwarts. 11. [c-] Contact between two telephone circuits. [O. Fr. *crois*; from L. *crux*, cross.]



Crosses.

1. Latin. 2. St. Andrew's. 3. Greek. 4. Patriarchal. 5. Jerusalem. 6. Papal. 7. Maltese.

CROSS (krəs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CROSS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROSSED** (krəst).] I. *vt.* 1. Lay one body or draw one line across (another). 2. Cancel by drawing cross-lines. 3. Pass from side to side. 4. Make the sign of the cross upon. 5. Breed from different varieties of. 6. Obstruct; thwart. 7. Come or move across the pathway of. 8. Intersect. II. *vi.* 1. Lie or be athwart. 2. Pass from side to side directly or obliquely. 3. Interbreed.

CROSS (krəs), *adv.* 1. Across; athwart. 2. In opposition; adversely.

CROSS (krəs), *a.* [*comp.* **CROSS'ER**; *superl.* **CROSS'EST**.] 1. Peevish; ill-humored; out of temper. 2. Transverse; oblique. 3. Counter, as a *cross-action*, *crossbill*, etc.

SYN. Fretful; fractious; peevish; snappish; touchy; grouchy. **ANT.** Kind; patient; uncomplaining.

CROSS-BAR (krəs'bär), *n.* Transverse bar.

CROSS-BARRED (krəs'bärd), *a.* 1. Secured by transverse bars. 2. Marked with crossing bars or lines.

CROSSBILL (krəs'bīl), *n.* Bird resembling the bullfinch, with the mandibles of the bill crossing each other near the points.

CROSS-BONES (krəs'bōnz), *n.pl.* Figure of two thigh-bones laid across each other—together with the skull forming a conventional emblem of death.

CROSSBOW (krəs'bō), *n.* Weapon for shooting arrows, formed of a bow placed crosswise on a stock.

CROSS-BRED (krəs'bred), *a.* Produced by a crossing of breeds; hybrid; mongrel.

CROSS-BREED (krəs'brēd), *n.* Breed or animal produced by crossing of different breeds, strains, or varieties; hybrid.

CROSS-BUN (krəs'bun), *n.* Bun marked with the form of a cross, eaten on Good-Friday.

CROSS-COUNTRY (krəs'kun-tri), *a.* Pertaining to a route across the country, regardless of the traveled ways.

CROSSCUT (krəs'kut), *n.* 1. Short traverse. 2. *Mining.* Drift from a shaft to intersect a vein of ore.

CROSSCUT (krəs'kut), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROSS'CUTTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROSS'CUT**.] Cut crosswise, or across.

CROSSCUT-SAW (krəs'kut-sə), *n.* Saw for cutting timber across the grain.

CROSSED (krəst), *a.* 1. Marked with a cross. 2. Obliterated or canceled by having a line drawn through, usually expressed *crossed out*.

CROSSED-WIRE (krəs'wir), *n.* [*pl.* **CROSSED-WIRES** (krəs'wīrz).] *Elec.* Wire that interferes with or interrupts an electric current by crossing or otherwise coming in contact with another wire through which the current is being transmitted.

CROSS-EXAMINATION (krəs-eks-am-i-nā'shun), *n.* *Law.* Examination of a witness by opposing counsel upon matters regarding which he has been examined in chief.

CROSS-EXAMINE (krəs-eks-am'in), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROSS-EXAM'INING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROSS-EXAMINED** (krəs-eks-am'ind).] *Law.* Conduct a cross-examination of, as a witness who has been examined in chief.

CROSS-EXAMINER (krəs-eks-am'i-nēr), *n.* One who cross-examines.

CROSS-EYE (krəs'i), *n.* Strabismus.

CROSS-EYED (krəs'id), *a.* Affected with strabismus; having the eyes turned inward toward the nose.

CROSS-FIRE (krəs'fir), *n.* *Mil.* Crossing of lines of fire from two or more points.

CROSS-GRAINED (krəs'grānd), *a.* 1. Having the grain or fibers crossed or intertwined. 2. Perverse; contrary; intractable.

CROSS-GUARD (krəs'gärd), *n.* Bar, at right angles to the blade, forming the hilt-guard of a sword, sometimes called *cross-hilt*.

CROSS-HATCHING (krəs'hach-ing), *n.* Act of shading by parallel intersecting lines.

CROSS-HILT (krəs'hilt), *n.* Same as **CROSS-GUARD**.

CROSSING (krəs'ing), *n.* 1. Act of going across. 2. Place where a roadway, etc., may be crossed. 3. Intersection, as of railways, etc. 4. Act of thwarting or interfering with. 5. Hybridizing.

CROSS-LEGGED (krəs'legd), *a.* Having the legs crossed.

CROSSLY (krəs'il), *adv.* In a cross manner; peevishly.

CROSSNESS (krəs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being cross; ill-humor.

CROSSPATCH (krəs'pach), *n.* Ill-natured person.

CROSS-PURPOSE (krəs'pūr-pus), *n.* 1. Con-

trary purpose. 2. Contradictory conduct or system.

CROSS-QUESTION (krās'kwes-chun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROSS-QUESTIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROSS-QUESTIONED** (krās'kwes-chund).] 1. Question minutely. 2. Cross-examine.

CROSS-REFERENCE (krās'ref-ēr-ens), *n.* Reference in a book to another title or passage.

CROSS-ROAD (krās'rōd), *n.* 1. Road crossing a principal road. 2. By-road. 3. [*pl.*] Place where roads intersect.

CROSS-SEA (krās'sē), *n.* *Naut.* Sea that sets at an angle to the direction of the wind.

CROSS-TALK (krās'tak), *n.* Conversation over one telephone circuit that is heard in a neighboring circuit.

CROSS-TIE (krās'tī), *n.* 1. Railway sleeper. 2. *Arch.* Connecting band in building.

CROSSTREE (krās'trē), *n.* *Naut.* One of the pieces of timber across the upper ends of the lower and top-masts.

CROSSWAY (krās'wā), *n.* Way that crosses another; cross-road.

CROSS-WIRE (krās'wir), *n.* 1. *Elec.* Live wire detached at one end and interfering with the transmission of another live wire properly connected. 2. Wire placed transversely or across another.

CROSSWISE (krās'wiz), *adv.* 1. Across. 2. In the form of a cross.

CROTALIN (krot'a-ilin), *n.* *Chem.* Toxic proteid found in the venom glands of snakes.

CROTCH (eroch), *n.* 1. Fork, as of a tree. 2. *Naut.* Forked post for supporting a boom or horizontal spar. [Allied to **CROTCHET**.]

CROTCHED (kroecht), *a.* 1. Forked. 2. Crotchety; peevish.

CROTCHET (kroech'et), *n.* 1. Small hook. 2. *Music.* Quarter note. 3. Perverse fancy; whim. [Fr. *crochet*, small hook.]

CROTCHETY (kroech'et-i), *a.* Whimsical; fanciful.

CROTON (krō'-tun), *n.* 1. Genus of tropical plants, including the species *Croton Tiglium*, which yields croton-oil. 2. [e-] Plant of this genus. [Gr. *krotōn*, tick or mite, which the seed of the plant resembles.]

CROTON-BUG (krō'tun-bug), *n.* Long-winged species of cockroach; water-bug.

CROTON-OIL (krō'tun-oil), *n.* Medicinal oil



Croton (*Croton tiglium*).

expressed from the seeds of the *Croton Tiglium*. See **CROTON**. It is a speedy and powerful purgative.

CROUCH (kroweh), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CROUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROUCHED** (kroweht).] 1. Squat or lie close to the ground, as an animal ready to spring. 2. Cringe; fawn. [Allied to **CROOK**.]

CROUP (kröp), *n.* 1. Rump of a horse. 2. Place behind the saddle. [Fr. *croupe*.]

CROUP (kröp), *n.* *Pathol.* Spasm of the glottis, a common complaint among young children, characterized by difficult breathing accompanied with a stridulous crowing inspiration. [From the sound made.]

CROUPIER (krö'pi-ēr; Fr. *krö-pyā'*), *n.* 1. One who watches the cards and collects the money at a gaming table. 2. Assistant chairman at a public dinner. [Fr.]

CROUPOUS (kröp'us), *a.* Showing symptoms of croup.

CROUPY (kröp'i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like croup; croupous.

CROUT (krowt), *n.* Same as **KRAUT** in **SAUER-KRAUT**.

CROUTON (krö-tang'), *n.* Bread cut in shape of small cubes and fried to a crisp brown to be used in cookery. [Fr.]

CROW (krō), *n.* 1. American bird about ten or twelve inches in length, the *Corvus americanus*, of glossy black plumage, noted for its harsh cry. 2. In England the rook, *Corvus frugilegus*. 3. Any bird of the genus *Corvus*, which includes the carrion crow, hooded crow, magpies, jays, etc. 4. Cry of a cock, or any similar sound. 5. Crowbar. [A. S. *craue*; from *crawan*, cry like a cock; imitative.]



American Crow (*Corvus brachyrynchus*).

CROW (krō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **CROW'ING**; *p.t.* **CREW** (krō) or **CROWED** (krōd); *p.p.* **CROWED**.] 1. Utter the peculiar cry or call of a cock. 2. Exult; boast; brag; swagger. [A. S. *crawan*.]

CROWBAR (krō'bär), *n.* Iron bar used as a lever.

CROWD (krowd), *n.* 1. Large gathering or collection of persons or things; multitude; throng; jam. 2. Mass of the people; populace. 3. Gang; coterie; clique; set. [A. S. *croda*; from *creōdan*, crowd, press.]

CROWD (krowd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CROWD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROWD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Fill to excess, as to crowd a hall with people. 2. Pack closely together. 3. Push; shove; urge along. II. *vi.* 1. Collect in crowds; swarm. 2. Press on; push; shove. [A. S. *creōdan*.]

CROWD (krowd), *n.* Ancient musical instrument, like a violin, with six strings, four of which were played with a bow, and the two

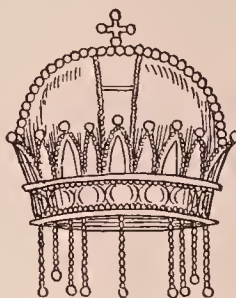
CROWNS & CORONETS.



CHAPLETS



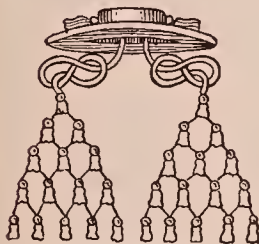
CROWN OF THE EMPEROR



CROWN OF HUNGARY, ANCIENT



TRIUMPHAL CROWN



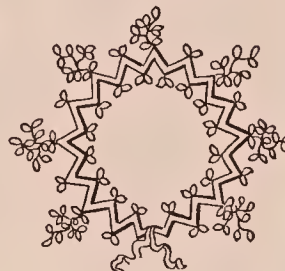
CAP, CARDINAL'S



CORONET OF AN ARCH-DUKE



CORONET OF THE SIX ANCIENT
DUKES AND PRINCES OF FRANCE



OBSIDIONAL CROWN



CORONET OF THE
DAUPHIN OF FRANCE



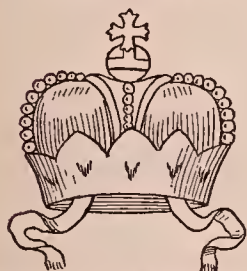
CROWN OF THE
DOGE OF VENICE



CROWN TRIPLE, OR
TIARA OF THE POPE



CROWN OF FRANCE



CROWN OF THE ELECTOR OF
THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIR



CROWN OF HUNGARY, MODERN



CROWN OF SPAIN



CROWN OF CHARLEMAGNE



CORONET OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LUCCA



CORONET OF A COUNT OF
FRANCE, ANCIENT



CORONET OF A
COUNT OF FRANCE



CROWN OF A
GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY



CORONET OF THE PRINCES AND DUKES
OF THE BLOOD ROYAL IN FRANCE



CROWN OF SCOTLAND



CROWN OF
THE GRAND SEIGNIOR



CORONET OF A
VISCOUNT OF FRANCE



CORONET OF A
MARQUIS OF FRANCE



CORONET OF A JUDGE OF A BISHOP'S
TEMPORAL JURISDICTION IN FRANCE



HAT WORN OVER THE
ARMS OF THE STATES GENERAL

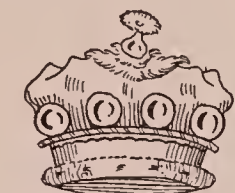


CORONET OF THE
REPUBLIC OF RAGUSA

CROWNS & CORONETS.



MITER OF THE BISHOP
OF DURHAM ERRONEOUSLY
ASSIGNED TO ARCHBISHOPS



CORONET OF A BARON



VISCOUNT



MITER OF A BISHOP



CORONET OF A DUKE



OLIVE-CROWN



CHAPLET OF OAK
OR CIVIC CROWN



MARQUIS



CORONET OF THE
PRINCE OF WALES



CROWN OF
KING OF ARMS



DITTO DUKE OF GLOUCESTER
AND PRINCESS SOPHIA MATILDA



CROWN OF ENGLAND



DITTO PRINCE OF PRINCESSES



CORONET OF
A DUKE OF FRANCE



NAVAL CORONET OR CROWN



EARL



CELESTIAL CORONET OR CROWN



CORONET OR
CROWN VALLAIRE



MURAL CORONET OR CROWN



CROWN OF
ENGLAND OF EDWARD I



EASTERN, OR
ANTIQUE CORONET



WREATH



STATE CAP OF
LORD MAYOR OF LONDON



CORONET PALLISADO.



CORONET OF A
BARON OF FRANCE



CHAPEAU OR
CAP OF MAINTENANCE



MORTIER A CAP OF STATE



MORTIER A CAP OF STATE

others plucked with the thumb. [Wel. *crwth*, violin.]

CROWDER (krowd'ēr), *n.* One who crowds.

CROWFOOT (krō'fōt), *n.* [*pl.* **CROW'FOOTS.**]

1. *Bot.* Any plant of the buttercup family; buttercup. 2. *Naut.* Complication of small cords spreading out from a long block.

CROWN (krown), *n.* 1. Diadem or state-cap of royalty; wreath of anything to be worn on the head. 2. Regal power. 3. Sovereign. 4. Honor; reward, as the "martyr's crown." 5. Top of anything, especially of the head. 6. Completion; accomplishment. 7. English coin stamped with a crown, especially the silver five-shilling piece. 8. Part of tooth beyond the gum. 9. Size of paper, because originally water-marked with a crown. 10. *Arch.* Species of spire or lantern formed by converging flying-buttresses. 11. *Jewelry.* Part of a cut gem above the girdle.—*Crown land*, land belonging to the crown or sovereign.—*Crown prince*, prince who succeeds to the crown. [O. Fr. *corone*; from L. *corona*, crown.]

CROWN (krown), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CROWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CROWNED** (krownd).] 1. Cover or invest with a crown. 2. Invest with royal dignity. 3. Adorn with a wreath, garland, etc. 4. Dignify or reward. 5. Perfect; complete; consummate. 6. *Dent.* Place an artificial crown on; cap; as to *crown* a tooth.

CROWNER (krown'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which crowns. 2. Coroner. (Provincial Eng.)

CROWNLESS (krown'les), *a.* Having no crown.

CROWNLET (krown'let), *n.* Small crown.

CROWN-OFFICE (krown'of-ls), *n.* *Eng. Law.* Section of the court of King's Bench which takes cognizance of all criminal cases.

CROWNWORK (krown'wŭrk), *n.* 1. *Fort.* Outwork composed of a bastion between two curtains, with demi-bastions at the extremes. 2. *Dent.* Placing of porcelain or metal crowns on decayed teeth; or the crowns so placed.

CROW'S-BILL (krōz'bil), *n.* *Surg.* Kind of forceps for extracting bullets, etc., from wounds.

CROW'S-FOOT (krōz'fōt), *n.* [*pl.* **CROW'S'-FEET.**] One of the wrinkles produced by age, spreading out from the corners of the eyes.

CROW'S-NEST (krōz'nest), *n.* *Naut.* Lookout box on the main topmostmast crossrees of a whaler.

CROZIER (krō'zhēr), *n.* Same as **CROSIER**.

CRUCIAL (krō'shi-al), *a.* 1. Transverse; intersecting. 2. In the form of a cross. 3. Severe; testing, as a *crucial* experiment. [Fr. *crucial*; from L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross.]

CRUCIATE (krō'shi-āt), *a.* *Bot.* Arranged in the form of a cross, as leaves or petals.

CRUCIBLE (krō'sl-bl), *n.* Vessel made of clay or other refractory substance, for melting ores, metals, etc. [L.L. *crucibulum*, melting-pot.]

CRUCIFER (krō'sl-fēr), *n.* 1. *Ecccl.* Cross-

bearer in a procession. 2. *Bot.* Plant of the order *Cruciferae*.

CRUCIFERÆ (krō-sif'ēr-ē), *n.pl.* *Bot.* Natural order of exogenous plants (many of them edible), having a corolla of four petals arranged in the form of a cross. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross, and *fero*, bear.]

CRUCIFIER (krō'si-fi-ēr), *n.* One who crucifies.

CRUCIFIX (krō'si-fiks), *n.* Figure or picture of Christ fixed to the cross. [Fr., from L. *crucifixus*, *p.p.* of *crucifigo*, crucify.]

CRUCIFIXION (krō-si-fik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of crucifying. 2. Death on the cross, especially that of Christ.

CRUCIFORM (krō'sl-farm), *a.* Of the form of a cross. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross, and *forma*, form.]

CRUCIFY (krō'sl-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CRU'CIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRUCIFIED** (krō'sl-fid).] 1. Put to death by fixing the hands and feet to a cross. 2. Subdue completely. 3. Mortify; torture; torment. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross, and *figo*, fix.]

CRUCIGEROUS (krō-sij'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing a cross. [L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross, and *gero*, carry.]

CRUDE (kröd), *a.* [*comp.* **CRU'DER**; *superl.* **CRU'DEST.**] 1. Raw, unprepared. 2. Not reduced to order or form. 3. Unfinished; superficial; unskilled. 4. Immature; unripe. [L. *crudus*, raw.]

CRUDELY (kröd'li), *adv.* In a crude manner.

CRUDENESS (kröd'nes), *n.* Quality of being crude.

CRUDITY (kröd'ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CRU'DITIES.**] 1. Rawness; unripeness; immaturity. 2. That which is crude.

CRUEL (krö'el), *a.* [*comp.* **CRU'ELER**; *superl.* **CRU'ELEST.**] 1. Disposed to inflict pain, or pleased at suffering. 2. Void of pity; merciless; savage; severe. [Fr., from L. *crudelis*, cruel.]

CRUELLY (krö'el-i), *adv.* In a cruel manner.

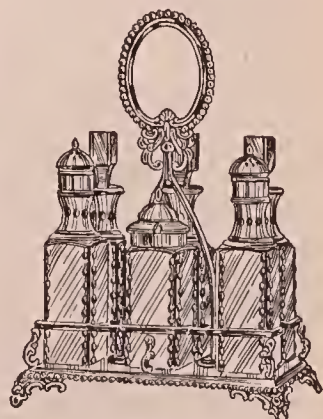
CRUELTY (krö'el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **CRU'ELTIES.**]

1. Cruel disposition or temper. 2. Cruel or inhuman act.

CRUET (krö'et), *n.* Small glass bottle for holding vinegar, oil, etc.; ester. [Dut. *kruik*, jar.]

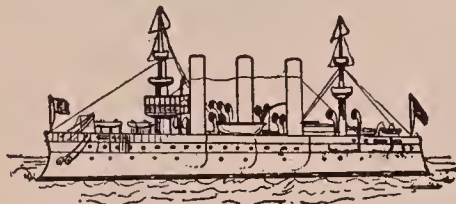
CRUISE (kröz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRUIS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRUISED** (krözd).] I. *vt.* Sail over or upon. II. *vi.* Sail to and fro; rove on the sea. [Dut. *kruisen*; from *kruis*, cross.]

CRUISE (kröz), *n.* Voyage in various directions, as by a cruiser in search of an enemy, or for the protection of vessels; sea-voyage.



Cruet Stand.

CRUISER (kröz'ër), *n.* 1. Person or vessel that cruises. 2. War-vessel rating just below the battleship.



Cruiser Brooklyn, U. S. Navy.

CRULLER (krul'ër), *n.* Curled or crisped cake, cooked in boiling fat. [Dut. *krullen*, curl.]

CRUMB (krum), *n.* 1. Small bit of bread, cake, etc.; morsel. 2. Soft part of a loaf of bread. [A. S. *cruma*.]

CRUMB (krum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CRUMBING (krum'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUMBED (krumd).] 1. Break into crumbs; crumble. 2. Fill or dress with crumbs, as in cooking.

CRUMB-BRUSH (krum'brush), *n.* Brush for sweeping crumbs off the table.

CRUMB-CLOTH (krum'klath), *n.* Cloth laid under a table to keep falling crumbs from the carpet.

CRUMBLE (krum'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUMBLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUMBLED (krum'bld).] I. *vt.* 1. Break into crumbs. 2. Scatter in crumbs. II. *vi.* 1. Fall into small pieces. 2. Fall into pieces; decay. [Originally dlm. of CRUMB.]

CRUMBLY (krum'bli), *a.* Apt to crumble; easily crumbled.

CRUMBY (krum'i), *a.* 1. Full of crumbs. 2. Soft, like the crumbs of bread.

CRUMPET (krum'pet), *n.* Kind of crumbly soft cake or muffin.

CRUMPLE (krum'pl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUMPLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUMPLED (krum'pld).] I. *vt.* Mark with, or draw into, folds or wrinkles; crease. II. *vi.* Become wrinkled. [Freq. from CRAMP.]

CRUMPY (krum'pi), *a.* Brittle; crisp; easily broken.

CRUNCH (krunch), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUNCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUNCHED (kruncht).] I. *vt.* 1. Crush with the teeth. 2. Chew or grind hard, and so make a noise. II. *vi.* 1. Make a noise in chewing or grinding. 2. Force a way through some brittle substance with violence and noise.

CRUNCH (krunch), *n.* Act of crunching.

CRUPPER (krup'ër), *n.* 1. Leather strap which passes under a horse's tail to keep the harness in place. 2. Haunch of a horse. [Fr. *croupière*.]

CRURAL (krö'ral), *a.* Anat. Belonging to, or shaped like, a leg. [L. *cruralis*; from *crus*, *cruris*, leg.]

CRUS (krus), *n.* [*pl.* CRURA (krö'ra).] Anat. 1. Part of leg between knee and ankle. 2. Any part resembling a leg. [L., leg.]

CRUSADE (krö-sād'), *n.* 1. Military expedition under the banner of the cross to recover the Holy Land from the Turks. 2. Any darling or romantic undertaking. [Fr. *croisade*; from L. *crux*, *crucis*, cross.]

CRUSADE (krö-sād'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CRUSA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUSA'DED.] Engage in a crusade.

CRUSADER (krö-sā'dër), *n.* One engaged in a crusade.

CRUSE (krös), *n.* Small bottle or cruet. [Ice. *krus*, pot.]

CRUSET (krö'set), *n.* Goldsmith's crucible. [Fr. *creuset*.]

CRUSH (krush), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUSH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUSHED (krusht).] I. *vt.* 1. Break or bruise. 2. Squeeze together. 3. Beat down or overwhelm; subdue. 4. Crowd; jam. II. *vi.* Become broken under pressure. [O. Fr. *croissir*.]

CRUSH (krush), *n.* 1. Violent squeezing. 2. Vast crowd of persons or things.

CRUSHER (krush'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which crushes. 2. Mill or machine for crushing ore.

CRUSH-HAT (krush'hat), *n.* Hat so constructed as to collapse and become flat.

CRUST (krust), *n.* 1. Hard rind or outside coating of anything. 2. Outer part of bread. 3. Covering of a pie, etc. 4. *Geol.* Solid exterior of the earth. [L. *crusta*, rind.]

CRUST (krust), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CRUST'ED.] I. *vt.* Cover with a crust. II. *vi.* Gather into a crust.

CRUSTACEA (krus-tā'shl-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Large class of anthropod animals, almost all aquatic, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc. [L. *crusta*, crust.]

CRUSTACEAN (krus-tā'shl-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Crustacea*. II. *n.* One of the *Crustacea*.

CRUSTACEOLOGY (krus-tā'shl-ol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of zoology that treats of the *Crustacea*. [CRUSTACEA and -OLOGY.]

CRUSTACEOUS (krus-tā'shl-us), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Crustacea*. 2. Having a shell-like covering.

CRUSTATED (krus'tā-ted), *a.* Covered with a crust.

CRUSTATION (krus-tā'shun), *n.* Adherent crust.

CRUSTILY (krust'i-il), *adv.* In a crusty, peevish, or ill-tempered manner.

CRUSTINESS (krust'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being crusty.

CRUSTY (krust'i), *a.* 1. Like, or of the nature of, a crust. 2. Peevish; morose; surly; ill-tempered.

CRUTCH (kruch), *n.* 1. Staff with a cross-piece at the head to place under the arm of a lame person. 2. Any support like a crutch. [From root of CROOK.]

CRUTCH (kruch), *v.* [*pr.p.* CRUTCH'ING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **CRUTCHED** (krucht).] *I. vt.* Support, as a cripple, on crutches. *II. vi.* Go on crutches. **CRUX** (kruks), *n.* 1. Cross. 2. Figuratively, something that occasions difficulty. [L. *crux*, cross.]

CRY (kri), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRIED** (krid).] *I. vt.* 1. Utter loudly; call out. 2. Proclaim or make public. *II. vi.* 1. Utter a shrill loud sound, especially one expressive of pain or grief. 2. Lament; weep. 3. Bawl. [Fr. *crier*.]

SYN. Call; exclaim; clamor; vociferate; shout; yell; squall; scream; bellow; sob; blubber.

CRY (kri), *n.* [*pl.* **CRIS** (kri:z).] 1. Any loud utterance, especially of grief or pain. 2. Fit of weeping. 3. Pack of hounds; hence, a posse; squad. 4. Proclamation. 5. Watchword. 6. Lamentation. 7. Importunate prayer.

CRYING (kri'ing), *a.* 1. Calling loudly. 2. Claiming notice. 3. Notorious; outrageous.

CRYOCONITE (kri-ok'o-nit), *n.* Dust-like sand found on the ice in the arctic regions. [Gr. *kryos*, frost, and *konis*, dust.]

CRYPT (kript), *n.*

Underground cell or chapel, especially one used for burial. [L. *crypta*; from Gr. *kryptē*; from *kryptō*, hide.]

CRYPTIC (krip'-tik), *a.* Hidden; secret; unseen.

CRYPTOGAM (krip'to-gam), *n.*

Crypt of York Cathedral.

CRYPTOGAMIA (krip-to-gā'ml-a), *n. Bot.* Class of flowerless plants, or plants that propagate by spores. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and *gamos*, marriage.]

CRYPTOGAMIC (krip-to-gam'ik), **CRYPTOGAMOUS** (krip-tog'a-mus), *a.* Pertaining to the class *Cryptogamia*.

CRYPTOGRAM (krip'to-gram), *n.* Cipher writing. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and *gramma*, writing.]

CRYPTOGRAPH (krip'to-gráf), *n.* Writing in cipher.

CRYPTOGRAPHIC (krip-to-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Written in cipher. 2. Used for cipher writing.

CRYPTOGRAPHY (krip-tog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of secret writing. 2. Character or cipher so used. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and -GRAPHY.]

CRYPTOLOGY (krip-tol'o-ji), *n.* Enigmatical language. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and -LOGY.]

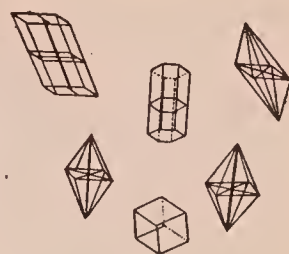
CRYPTON (krip'ton), *n.* Element of the atmosphere, discovered in 1898. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.]

CRYPTONYM (krip'to-nim), *n.* Name one bears in a secret society; hidden name. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, and *onyma*, name.]



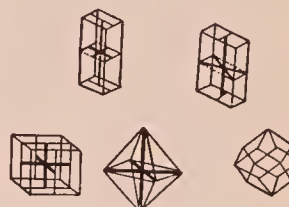
CRYSTAL (krls'tal), *n.* 1. Superior kind of quartz, clear like ice.

2. *Chem.* Piece of matter which has assumed a definite geometrical form, with plane faces. [L. *crystallum*; from Gr. *krysallos*, ice.]



CRYSTAL (krls'tal), **CRYSTALLINE** (krls'tal-in), *a.* Of or like crystal; clear; transparent.—*Crystalline lens.* *Anat.* Trans-

parent body placed behind the iris of the eye, but very near it.



CRYSTALLIZABLE (krls'tal-i-zā-bl), *a.*

Capable of being crystallized or formed into crystals.

Crystals.

CRYSTALLIZATION (krls'tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of crystallizing.

CRYSTALLIZE (krls'tal-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CRYSTALLIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CRYSTALLIZED** (krls'tal-izd).] *I. vt.* 1. Reduce to the form of a crystal. 2. Give form or fixed shape to. *II. vi.* 1. Assume a crystalline form. 2. Become fixed in form or shape.

CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (krls'tal-og'ra-fi), *n.* Science of crystallization. [Gr. *krysallos*, crystal, and -GRAPHY.]

CRYSTALLOID (krls'tal-old), *I. a.* Having the form of a crystal. *II. n.* 1. *Chem.* Substance which when in solution passes easily through membranes; opposed to **COLLOID**. 2. *Bot.* Protein-crystal. [Gr. *krysallos*, crystal, and -OID.]

CRYSTALLOLOGY (krls'tal-ol'o-ji), *n.* Same as **CRYSTALLOGRAPHY**.

CTENOID (tē'noid), *a. Zool.* Comb-shaped, applied by Agassiz to the scales and fins of certain fishes, as the perch, etc. [Gr. *kteis*, *ktenos*, comb, and -OID.]

CUB (kub), *n.* 1. Young of certain animals, as the bear, fox, wolf, etc.; whelp. 2. Rough and ready youth. [Irish *cuib*, whelp; from *cu*, dog.]

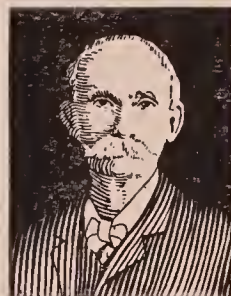
CUBA (kū'ba), *n.* Largest of W. Indian Islands. Area 45,881 sq. m.

CUBAN (kū'ban), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Cuba. *II. n.* Native of Cuba.

CUBARITHM (kū'ba-rithm), *n.* Calculating die or cube used by the blind. [CUBE, and Gr. *arithmos*, number.]

CUBATURE (kū'ba-tūr), *n.* 1. Act or process of

finding the solid or cubic contents of a



Maximus Gomez, Cuban general and patriot. Born in 1836—died 1905.

body. 2. Result thus found. [L. *cubus*, cube.]

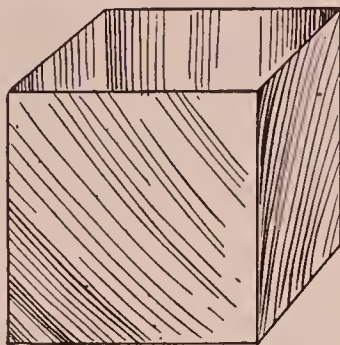
CUBBY (kub'1), *n.* Narrow, close or confined place. Also called *cubby-hole*.

CUBE (kūb), *n.* 1.

Solid body having six equal square faces; solid square.

2. *Math.* Third power of a number, as $2 \times 2 \times 2 = 8$.

—*Cube root*, number or quantity that produces a given cube by being raised to the third power—thus 2 is the cube root of 8. [Fr.; from L. *cubus*; from Gr. *kybos*, cube.]



Cube.

CUBEB (kū'beb), *n.* Dried berry of *Piper cubeba*, a climbing shrub, useful as a stomachic and carminative. [Fr. *cubèbe*; from Ar. *kabābah*.]

CUBIC (kū'bik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or shaped like a cube. 2. *Math.* Of the third power or degree.—*Cubic foot*, solid of the form of a cube, measuring a foot each way, or the equivalent in solid contents of such a body.

CUBICAL (kū'bl-kal), *a.* Same as **CUBIC**.

CUBICALLY (kū'bl-kal-l), *adv.* So as to raise a number to a cube.

CUBICALNESS (kū'bik-al-nes), *n.* State or quality of being cubical.

CUBIFORM (kū'bl-farm), *a.* Resembling a cube in shape.

CUBIT (kū'bit), *n.* Measure employed by the ancients, equal to the length of the arm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger—from 18 to 22 inches. [L. *cubitus*, elbow.]

CUBITAL (kū'bit-al), *a.* Of the length of a cubit.

CUBOID (kū'boïd), *a.* Resembling a cube in shape. [**CUBE** and **-OID**.]

CUBOIDAL (kū-boïd'al), *a.* Cuboid; cubiform.

CUCKOO (kək'ō), *n.* Bird that cries "cuckoo," of which there are many species, some of them noted for laying their eggs in the nests of other birds. [From its cry.]

CUCKOO-CLOCK (kək'ō-klok), *n.* Clock in which the hours are told by a cuckoo-call.

CUCULLATE (kū-kul'at or kū-kul-āt), *a.* 1. Hooded. 2. Shaped like a hood. [L. *cucullatus*; from *cucullus*, hood.]

CUCUMBER (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* 1. Creeping plant, with heart-shaped leaves, rough with bristly hairs, and large oblong fruit used as a salad and pickle. 2. Fruit of this plant. [L. *cucumis*, *cucumeris*.]

CUCURBIT (kū-kūr'bit), *n.* Chemical vessel used in distillation, originally shaped like a gourd. [Fr. *cucurbite*; from L. *cucurbita*, gourd.]

CUD (kud), *n.* 1. Food brought from the first

stomach of a ruminant back into the mouth to be chewed again. 2. Quid of tobacco. (Colloq.) [A. S. *cudu*.]

CUDDLE (kud'1), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CUDDLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CUDDLED** (kud'ld).] I. *vt.* Hug; embrace; fondle. II. *vi.* Lie close and snug. [Etym. doubtful.]

CUDDY (kud'1), *n.* [*pl.* **CUDDIES**.] *Naut.* 1. Small cabin or cookroom, in the fore part of a boat or lighter. 2. In large vessels, the officers' cabin under the poopdeck. [Origin uncertain.]

CUDGEL (kuj'el), *n.* Heavy staff; club. [A. S. *cygel*.]

CUDGEL (kuj'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CUDG'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CUDGELED** (kuj'eld).] Beat with a cudgel.

CUDGELER (kuj'el-ēr), *n.* One who beats another with a cudgel.

CUDWEED (kud'wēd), *n.* Popular name for many species of plants of the aster family, especially the everlasting. [Corrup. from **COTTONWEED**.]

CUE (kū), *n.* 1. Tail or end of anything, especially of a wig; queue. 2. Last words of an actor's speech which a player, who is to follow, catches and regards as an intimation to begin. 3. Part one is to take up. 4. Hint; intimation. 5. Turn or temper of mind. 6. Straight tapering rod used in playing billiards. [Fr. *queue*, tail.]

CUFF (kuf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CUFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CUFFED** (kufft).] I. *vt.* Strike with the open hand. II. *vi.* Scuffle; box. [Sw. *kuffa*, knock.]

CUFF (kuf), *n.* Stroke with the open hand; box.

CUFF (kuf), *n.* 1. End of the sleeve near the wrist. 2. Linen band worn over the wrist-band of a shirt. 3. Handcuff. [Allied to **COIF**.]

CUIRASS (kwē-rās'), *n.* Defensive covering for the breast and back, of leather or iron fastened with straps and buckles. [Fr. *cuirasse*; from *cuier*, leather.]

CUIRASSIER (kwē-rā-sēr'), *n.* Knight or mounted soldier wearing a cuirass.

CUISH (kwish), *n.* Armor for the thighs. [Fr. *cuisse*, thigh.]

CUISINE (kwē-zēn'), *n.* 1. Kitchen or cooking department. 2. Style of cooking; cookery. [Fr., from L. *coquina*; from *coquo*, cook.]

CUL-DE-SAC (kül-de-sak'), *n.* [*pl.* **CULS-DE-SAC** (külz-de-sak').] 1. Street or passage closed at one end; blind alley. 2. *Mil.* Situation with no retreat in flank or rear. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Natural cavity, bag, or vessel open only at one end. [Fr., from *cul*, bottom, and *sac*, sack.]

CULEX (kū'leks), *n.* *Entom.* 1. Typical genus of *Culicidæ* or gnats. 2. [c-] Insect of this genus. [L. *culex*, gnat.]

CULINARY (kū'li-nā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the kitchen or to cookery; used in the kitchen. [L. *culinarius*; from *culina*, kitchen.]

CULL (kul), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CULLED (kuld).] Select; pick out. [Fr. *cueillir*, gather.]

CULLENDER (kul'en-dēr), *n.* Same as **COLANDER**.

CULLER (kul'ēr), *n.* One who culls, picks or chooses.

CULLING (kul'ing), *n.* 1. Act of picking or choosing. 2. That which is picked or selected. 3. [*pl.*] Refuse or rejected portion.

CULLIS (kul'is), *n.* 1. Gutter in a roof. 2. Groove, as for a side-scene in a theater. [Fr. *coulisse*.]

CULLY (kul'i), *n.* [*pl.* CUL'LIES.] 1. Fellow. 2. Mean dupe. [O. Fr. *couillon*, dupe.]

CULLY (kul'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CUL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CUL'LIED.] Deceive meanly.

CULM (kulm), *n.* *Bot.* Stalk or stem of grain or of grasses. [L. *culmus*, stalk.]

CULM (kulm), *n.* *Mining.* 1. Anthracite coal-dust. 2. Inferior grade of anthracite coal. [Wel. *cwlwm*, knot.]

CULMEN (kul'men), *n.* 1. Highest point. 2. *Zool.* Median lengthwise ridge of a bird's upper mandible. [L., summit.]

CULMINATE (kul'mi-nāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* CUL'MINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CUL'MINATED.] 1. Reach the highest point or degree. 2. *Astron.* Be vertical or at the highest point of altitude. 3. Eventuate; result. [L.L. *culminatus*, *p.p.* of *culmino*, culminate; from L. *culmen*, summit.]

CULMINATION (kul-mi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of culminating. 2. Highest point or degree. 3. *Astron.* Transit of a body across the meridian or highest point for the day.

CULPABILITY (kul-pa-bil'i-ti), *n.* Liability to blame; culpableness.

CULPABLE (kul'pa-bl), *a.* Deserving of censure or blame; faulty; criminal. [O. Fr. *coupable*; from L. *culpabilis*; from *culpa*, fault.]

CULPABLENESS (kul'pa-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being culpable.

CULPABLY (kul'pa-bl), *adv.* In a culpable manner.

CULPRIT (kul'prit), *n.* 1. One in fault; criminal. 2. *Eng. Law.* Prisoner accused but not yet tried. [L. L. *culpatus*, the accused; from L. *culpo*, accuse.]

SYN. Offender; delinquent; malefactor; convict. **ANT.** Example; pattern; model; hero; saint.

CULT (kult), *n.* 1. System of religious belief. 2. Homage; worship. [L. *cultus*, worship.]

CULTIVABLE (kul'ti-vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being cultivated.

CULTIVATE (kul'ti-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CUL'TI-VATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CUL'TIVATED.] 1. Till or produce by tillage. 2. Prepare for crops. 3. Develop or improve by attention and study. 4. Devote attention to. 5. Cherish; foster; endeavor to get the good will of. [L. L. *cultivatus*, *p.p.* of *cultivo*, till.]

CULTIVATION (kul-ti-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of cultivating. 2. State or condition of being cultivated; refinement; culture.

CULTIVATOR (kul'ti-vā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who cultivates, in any sense. 2. Agricultural implement for cultivating standing crops; improved form of harrow.

CULTRATE (kul'trāt), *a.* Shaped like a pruning knife. [L. *cultratus*; from *culter*, knife.]

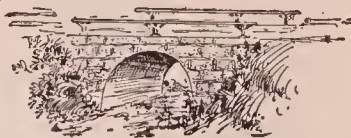
CULTURAL (kul'tū-rā), *a.* Of or pertaining to culture.

CULTURE (kul'tūr), *n.* 1. Act or process of cultivation or tillage; husbandry; farming. 2. Cultivation or improvement of the mental or physical powers. 3. Result of cultivation; refinement; enlightenment. 4. *Biol.* Process of, medium used in, or product arising from, the development and multiplication of bacteria. [L. *cultura*; from *cultus*, *p.p.* of *colo*, cultivate.]

CULTURE (kul'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CUL'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CULTURED (kul'tūrd).] Cultivate; improve; educate; refine.

CULVERIN (kul'vēr-in), *n.* Cannon of the 16th century, from 9 to 12 feet long, and carrying 18-pound round shot. [Fr. *coulevrine*; from *couleuvre*, serpent.]

CULVERT (kul'vērt), *n.* Arched channel of masonry for carrying water beneath a road, railway, etc.



Culvert

[O. Fr. *coulouëre*, channel.]

CUMBER (kum'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CUM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CUMBERED (kum'bērd).] Burden or hinder with something useless; retard; trouble. [O. Fr. *combrer*, hinder; from L. L. *cumbrus*, heap; from L. *cumulus*, heap.]

CUMBER (kum'bēr), *n.* Encumbrance; trouble; vexation.

CUMBERLAND (kum'bēr-land) **RIVER.** In Kentucky and Tennessee, tributary of the Ohio.

CUMBERSOME (kum'bēr-sum), *a.* Unwieldy; heavy; burdensome.

CUMBOUS (kum'brus), *a.* Hindering; obstructing; heavy.

CUMIN, CUMMIN (kum'in), *n.* *Bot.* Umbelliferous plant, the *Cuminum Cyminum*, valuable as a carminative. [L. *cuminum*; from Gr. *kymīnon*, cogn. with Heb. *kammōn*.]

CUMSHAW (kum'shə), *n.* Gratuity, present or tip in China. [Anglo-Chinese.]

CUMULATE (kū'mū-iāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CU'MULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CU'MULATED.] Heap together; accumulate. [L. *cumulatus*, *p.p.* of *cumulo*, heap up; from *cumulus*, heap.]

CUMULATION (kū-mū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of heaping up or together. 2. Accumulation or heap.

CUMULATIVE (kū'mū-lā-tiv), *a.* 1. Consisting of parts heaped up. 2. Increasing by successive additions; augmenting the same point, as cumulative evidence.

CUMULOSE (kū'mū-lōs), *a.* Full of heaps.
CUMULO-STRATUS (kū'mū-lō-strā-tus), *n.* Cloud looking like a combination of the cumulus and stratus. [L. *cumulus*, heap, and **STRATUS**.]
CUMULUS (kū'mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* **CUMULI** (kū'mū-lī).] Kind of cloud common in summer, consisting of rounded heaps with a darker horizontal base. [L., heap.]
CUNEAL (kū'ne-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a wedge. [L. *cuneus*, wedge.]
CUNEATE (kū'ne-āt), *a.* Wedge-shaped.
CUNEIFORM (kū-nē'i-farm), **CUNIFORM** (kū'ni-farm), *a.* Wedge-shaped—specially applied to the old Babylonian and Assyrian writing, of which the characters have a wedge-shape. [L. *cuneus*, wedge.]
CUNNER (kun'ēr), *n.* Small fish, commonly called *blue perch*, of the north Atlantic coast of the U. S. [Etym. unknown.]
CUNNING (kun'ing), *a.* 1. Formerly, skillful; dexterous; knowing. 2. Artful; crafty; sly; shrewd; designing. 3. Made or wrought with skill or art. 4. Amusing; interesting; precocious; roguish. [A. S. *cunnan*, know.]
SYN. See **CRAFTY**.
CUNNING (kun'ing), *n.* 1. Craft; artifice; shrewdness. 2. Skill.
CUNNINGLY (kun'ing-li), *adv.* In a cunning manner.
CUNNINGNESS (kun'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being cunning.
CUP (kup), *n.* 1. Small vessel used to drink from. 2. Contents of a cup; cupful. 3. Cup-like vessel offered as a prize. 4. Anything shaped like a cup, as *cup* of a flower, *cup* of an acorn, etc. 5. Portion or lot which one has to endure or enjoy. 6. Cupping-glass. 7. [*pl.*] Indulgence in intoxicating drinks; drinking, as "in one's *cups*." [A. S. *cuppe*; from L. *cupa*, *cuppa*, tub.]
CUP (kup), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CUPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CUPPED** (kupt).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply with cups of liquor. 2. Make concave, like a cup. 3. Bleed by means of a cupping-glass. II. *vi.* 1. Become cup-shaped. 2. Practice cupping, or bleeding with a cupping-glass.
CUP-BEARER (kup'bār-ēr), *n.* One who attends at a feast to pour out and hand the wine.
CUPBOARD (kup'ūrd), *n.* Cabinet or closet for keeping dishes, eatables, etc. [CUP and **BOARD**.]
CUPEL (kū'pel), *n.* Small vessel used by goldsmiths in assaying precious metals. [L. *cupella*, dim. of *cupa*, cup.]
CUPELLATION (kū-pel-lā'shun), *n.* Process of assaying precious metals.
CUPFUL (kup'fəl), *n.* [*pl.* **CUPFULS**.] Quantity which a cup will hold.
CUPID (kū'pid), *n.* *Roman Myth.* God of love, son of Mars and Venus. [L. *Cupido*; from *cupido*, passion; from *cupio*, desire.]
CUPIDITY (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* Covetousness;

avarice. [L. *cupiditas*; from *cupio*, desire, long for.]

CUPOLA (kū'po-lā), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Dome. 2. Internal part of a dome. 3. Any structure rising above the roof of a building, as a tower or lantern. 4. Shot-proof turret on a warship. 5. Shaft-furnace of a foundry. [It.; from L. *cupa*, tub.]

CUPPING (kup'ing), *n.* Application of a cupping-glass to the skin with the view of attracting blood to the part, and, if necessary, abstracting it.

CUPPING-GLASS (kup'ing-glās), *n.* Cup-like vessel from which the air is partially expelled, applied to the skin in cupping.

CUPREOUS (kū'pre-us), *a.* Of or containing copper. [L. *cupreus*; from *cuprum*, copper.]

CUPRIC (kū'prik), *a.* Cupreous.

CUPRIFEROUS (kū-prif'ēr-us), *a.* Producing copper. [L. *cuprum*, copper, and *fero*, bear.]

CUPRITE (kū'prīt), *n.* *Chem.* Red oxide of copper; red copper ore. [L. *cuprum*, copper, and -ITE.]

CUPROUS (kū'prus), *a.* Having a considerable quantity of copper in its composition.

CUPRUM (kū'prum), *n.* *Chem.* Copper. [L.]

CUPULE (kū'pūl), *n.* 1. Cup-like body of any kind. 2. *Bot.* Kind of inflorescence consisting of a cup formed by bracts cohering by their bases. [L. *cupula*, dim. of *cupa*, tub.]

CUR (kūr), *n.* 1. Worthless dog, of low breed. 2. Churlish fellow. [Sw. dial. *kurre*, dog.]

CURABILITY (kūr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being curable.

CURABLE (kūr'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being cured.

CURABLENESS (kūr'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Curability.

CURABLY (kūr'ā-bli), *adv.* In a curable manner.

CURAÇAO (kō-rā-sā'ō), *n.* Island, Dutch W. Indies, 75 miles from Venezuela.

CURAÇAO (kō-rā-sā'ō), *n.* Cordial made of distilled spirits, flavored with orange-peel and spices. [From the island of *Curaçao*, West Indies.]

CURAÇOA (kō-rā-sow'), *n.* Common but erroneous spelling for **CURAÇAO**.

CURACY (kū'rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **CU'RACIES**.] Office, employment, or benefice of a curate.

CURARI (kō-rā'rē), *n.* Resin from a South American tree, used by the natives as an arrowpoison. [Native name.]

CURASSOW (kō-rās'ō), *n.* Large-crested gallinaceous bird of tropical South America. [Native name.]



Curassow.

CURATE (kū'rāt), *n.* Inferior clergyman in the

Church of England, assisting a rector or vicar. [L.L. *curatus*; from L. *cura*, care.]

CURATIVE (kūr'a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Relating to the curing or healing of diseases. 2. Tending to cure. *II. n.* Remedy; cure.

CURATOR (kū-rā'tūr), *n.* 1. Person who has the charge of anything, as of a public library, museum, etc. 2. *Sc. Law.* Guardian. [L. *curator*, overseer; from *curo*, care for.]

CURB (kūrb), *vt.* [*pr. p.* CURB'ING; *pt.* and *p.p.* CURBED (kūrbd).] 1. Bend to one's will. 2. Restrain or check. 3. Control or guide with a curb. 4. Furnish with or protect by a curb. [O. Fr. *curber*; from L. *curveo*, bend.]

CURB (kūrb), *n.* 1. That which curbs; check or hindrance. 2. Chain or strap attached to the bit of a bridle for restraining the horse; the bit itself. 3. Curbstone. 4. Framework or casing around the top of a well; any similar framework or casing.

CURBABLE (kūrb'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being curbed or restrained.

CURB-BIT (kūrb'bit), *n.* Stiff bit for controlling a fractious horse.

CURBING (kūrb'ing), *n.* Edge stones of a roadway.

CURB-ROOF (kūrb'rōf), *n.* Roof whose upper rafters have a less inclination than the lower ones.

CURBSTONE (kūrb'stōn), *n.* Stone laid along the edge of a roadway as a protection to the material of the road.

CURCULIO (kūr-kū'il-ō), *n.* *Entom.* Fruit-weevil. [L.]

CURCUMIN (kūr'kū-mīn), *n.* Yellow dye obtained from tumeric-root. [Hind.]

CURD (kūrd), *n.* Milk thickened or coagulated; cheese part of milk, as distinguished from the whey. [Ir. *cruth*.]

CURDINESS (kūrd'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being curdy or curdled.

CURDLE (kūrd'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* CURD'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURDLED (kūrd'ld).] *I. vt.* Cause to congeal or thicken into curd. *II. vi.* Congeal; become curdled. [Freq. of CURD.]

CURDLY (kūrd'li), **CURDY** (kūrd'l), *a.* Like or full of curd.

CURE (kūr), *n.* 1. Act of healing. 2. That which cures; remedy. 3. Course of remedial treatment. 4. State of being cured, healed, or restored to health. 5. Care of souls or spiritual charge; curacy. [O. Fr. *cure*; from L. *cura*, recovery as a result of care.]

CURÉ (kūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* CUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURED (kūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Restore to health; heal. 2. Remedy; correct. 3. Preserve, as by drying, salting, etc. *II. vi.* Become cured. [L. *curo*, care for, cure.]

CURE (kū-rā'), *n.* Parish priest in France. [Fr., *curate*.]

CURFEW (kūr'fū), *n.* 1. *Feudal Law.* Bell rung every evening as a signal to the people to extinguish all fires and retire to rest. 2. Bell

rung in observance of any similar custom. [O. Fr. *couvrefeu*; from *couvrir*, cover, and *feu*, fire.]

CURIA (kū'ri-a), *n.* [*pl.* CU'RIÆ.] 1. One of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe. 2. Building in which the Roman senate met. 3. Court of the papal see. [L.]

CURIO (kū'ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* CURIOS (kū'ri-ōz).] Any article of virtu or bric-a-brac, or anything considered rare and curious. [Abbr. of CURIOSITY.]

CURIOSITY (kū-ri-os'ī-ti), *n.* [*pl.* CURIOS'ITIES.] 1. State or quality of being curious. 2. That which is curious; any rare or unusual object. [Fr. *curiosité*; from L. *curiositas*, from *curiosus*, curious.]

SYN. Inquisitiveness; interest; rarity; novelty; oddity; marvel; monstrosity. **ANT.** Indifference; disregard.

CURIOUS (kū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Anxious to learn; inquisitive; prying. 2. Extraordinary; remarkable; strange. 3. Formerly, made or done with care and skill. [L. *curiosus*; from *cura*, care.]

SYN. Inquiring; peering; rare; queer; unusual; unique; odd. **ANT.** Indifferent; incurious; trite; common.

CURIOUSLY (kū'ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a curious or strange manner.

CURIOSNESS (kū'ri-us-nes), *n.* Curiosity.

CURL (kūrl), *n.* 1. Ringlet of hair, or something of a similar form. 2. Undulation; wave; twist. 3. Disease of plants, in which the leaves look curled and shrunk up. [Dut. *kruel*.]

CURL (kūrl), *v.* [*pr.p.* CURL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURLED (kūrl'd).] *I. vt.* 1. Twist into curls or ringlets. 2. Coil; twine; twist. 3. Bend or curve. 4. Cause to rise in undulations or ripples. 5. Adorn with ringlets or curls. *II. vi.* 1. Become curled. 2. Play at the game of curling.

CURLER (kūrl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which curls.

CURLEW (kūr'lū), *n.* Wading bird having very long slender bill and legs, and a short tail. [O. Fr. *corlieu*.]



Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).

CURLICUE (kūrl'ī-kū), *n.* Fantastic curl; ornamental flourish.

CURLINESS (kūrl'ī-nes), *n.* State or quality of being curly.

CURLING (kūrl'ing), *n.* Game common in Scotland, consisting in hurling heavy smooth stones along a sheet of ice.

CURLY (kūrl'i), *a.* 1. Having curls. 2. Inclined to curl.

CURMUDGEON (kūr-muj'un), *n.* Avaricious, ill-natured fellow; miser. [Etym. doubtful.]

CURRANT (kur'ant), *n.* 1. Fruit of various

species of the genus *Ribes*, the *Ribes rubrum* being the well-known garden berry commonly called *red currant*; also the shrubby bush producing the fruit. 2. Kind of small raisin or dried grape. [From *Corinth*.]

CURRENCY (kur'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* **CUR'RENCIES**.]

1. Circulation. 2. That which circulates, as the money of a country. 3. General estimation. [See **CURRENT**.]

CURRENT (kur'ent), *a.* 1. Running or flowing. 2. Passing from person to person. 3. Generally received. 4. Now passing; present. [L. *currens*, *pr.p.* of *curro*, run.]

CURRENT (kur'ent), *n.* 1. Stream. 2. Portion of water, air, etc., moving in a certain direction. 3. Course, movement, or progression. 4. General or main course, direction, or inclination.

CURRENTLY (kur'ent-li), *adv.* Commonly; popularly; generally.

CURRENTNESS (kur'ent-nes), *n.* State or quality of being current.

CURRICLE (kur'i-kl), *n.* Two-wheeled open chaise, drawn by two horses abreast; chariot. [L. *curriculum*, race; from *curro*, run.]

CURRICULUM (kur-rik'ū-lum), *n.* Course, especially a prescribed course of studies. [L. *curriculum*, race-course.]

CURRIER (kur'i-ēr), *n.* One who curries tanned leather.

CURRISH (kūr'ish), *a.* Having the qualities or characteristics of a cur; churlish.

CURRISHLY (kūr'ish-li), *adv.* In a currish manner.

CURRISHNESS (kūr'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being currish.

CURRY (kur'i), *n.* [*pl.* **CUR'RIES**.] 1. Kind of sauce or seasoning, compounded of saffron, turmeric, pepper, ginger, and other spices. 2. Dish prepared with curry. [Tamil *kari*, sauce.]

CURRY (kur'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CUR'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CURRIED** (kur'id).] 1. Dress (leather). 2. Rub down and dress with a curry-comb, as a horse.—*Curry favor*, seek favor by flattery. [Fr. *courroyer*, dress cloth.]

CURRY-COMB (kur'i-kōm), *n.* Iron comb for currying horses.

CURSAL (kūr'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a regimen or course. [L. *L. cursalis*—L. *cursus*, course.]

CURSE (kūrs), *n.* 1. Imprecation of evil; malediction. 2. Profane oath. 3. Sentence of divine vengeance. 4. Source of evil or calamity. [A. S. *curs*, curse.]

SYN. Malediction; denunciation; execration; anathema; plague; scourge; torment; affliction; blight; **ANT.** Blessing; benediction.

CURSE (kūrs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **CURS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CURSED** (kūrst) or **CURST**.] I. *vt.* 1. Imprecate or wish evil to. 2. Bring a curse upon; blast. 3. Be the source of evil to; cause great sorrow to. 4. Use profanity towards; swear at. II. *vi.*

1. Utter imprecations. 2. Use profane language; swear.

CURSED (kūrs'ed), *a.* 1. Under, or blasted by, a curse. 2. Deserving of a curse; damnable; accursed. 3. Vexatious; troublesome.

CURSEDLY (kūrs'ed-li), *adv.* In a cursed manner.

CURSEDNESS (kūrs'ed-nes), *n.* 1. State of being under a curse. 2. Wickedness; sinfulness.

CURSER (kūrs'ēr), *n.* 1. One who curses or execrates. 2. Blasphemer.

CURSIVE (kūr'siv), I. *a.* Running; flowing; written in a running hand. II. *n.* Cursive writing. [L.L. *curvus*; from L. *curro*, run.]

CURSOR (kūr'sūr), *n.* Part of a mathematical instrument which slides on the main portion. [L., runner.]

CURSORES (kūr-sō'rēz), *n.pl.* Zool. Order of birds characterized by wings ill-suited for flight, on the other hand, by feet admirably adapted for running. [L., *pl.* of *cursor*, runner.]

CURSorial (kūr-sō'ri-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the order *Cursores*. 2. Adapted for running.

CURSOrILY (kūr'so-ri-li), *adv.* In a cursory manner; hastily.

CURSOrINESS (kūr'so-ri-nes), *n.* Quality of being cursory.

CURSOrY (kūr'so-ri), *a.* Hasty; careless; superficial. [L.L. *cursorius*; from L. *cursor*, runner.]

CURST (kūrst), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **CURSE**.

CURT (kūrt), *a.* 1. Short; concise. 2. Discourteously brief; as a *curt* reply. [L. *curtus*, shortened.]

CURTAIL (kūr'tāl), **CURTAILED** (kūr-tāld'), *a.* Having the tail docked, as a *curtail* dog or horse.

CURTAIL (kūr-tāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CURTAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CURTAILED** (kūr-tāld').] 1. Cut short. 2. Cut off a part of; abbreviate; abridge. 3. Reduce; cut down. [O. Fr. *courtault*, curtail; from L. *curtus*, docked.]

CURTAILMENT (kūr-tāl'ment), *n.* Act of curtailing or state of being curtailed.

CURTAIN (kūr'tin), *n.* 1. Drapery or hanging screen, for a bed, window, stage of a theater, etc. 2. Screen or protection. 3. *Fort.* Part of a rampart between two bastions.—*Curtain lecture*, lectures or reproof given in bed by a wife to her husband.—*Behind the curtain*, away from public view. [O. Fr. *curtine*; from L.L. *cortina*, inclosure.]

CURTAIN (kūr'tin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **CUR'TAINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **CURTAINED** (kūr'tind').] 1. Furnish with curtains. 2. Inclose or conceal with curtains, or as with curtains.

CURTLY (kūrt'li), *adv.* In a curt manner.

CURTNESS (kūrt'nes), *n.* Quality of being curt.

CURTSY (kūrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* **CURT'SIES**.] Gesture of salutation on the part of a woman, made by slightly bending the body and the knees. [Originally the same word as **COURTESY**.]

CURTSY (kûrt'si), *v.* [*pr.p.* CURT'SYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURTSIED (kûrt'sid).] *I. vt.* Salute by making a curtsy. *II. vi.* Make a curtsy. [See COURTESY.]

CURULE (kû'rôli), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a chariot. 2. Applied to a chair in which only the higher Roman magistrates had a right to sit. It was made of ivory, and in form was somewhat like a modern camp-stool. [L. *curulis*; from *currus*, chariot.]

CURVATE (kûrv'ât), **CURVATED** (kûrv'â-ted), *a.* Curved or bent in a regular form. [L. *curvatus*, *p.p.* of *curvo*, bend.]

CURVATION (kûr-vâ'shun), *n.* Act of curving or state of being curved.

CURVATURE (kûrv'â-tûr), *n.* 1. Act of curving or bending. 2. State of being curved or bent. 3. Curve; bend; sweep. [L. *curvus*, bent.]

CURVE (kûrv), *I. a.* Bent or crooked in a regular manner and without angles. *II. n.* 1. A bending without angles. 2. Bend in a railway, canal, etc. 3. Arch; arc; bow. 4. Any regular deviation or turn from a direct course without forming an angle. 5. *Geom.* Line which, running on continually and gradually in all directions, may be cut by a right line in more points than one. [L. *curvus*, bent.]

CURVE (kûrv), *v.* [*pr.p.* CURVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURVED (kûrvd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to take the form of a curve. 2. Cause to move in a curved course. *II. vi.* 1. Take the form of a curve. 2. Move in a curved course. [L. *curvo*; from *curvus*, bent.]

CURVET (kûr'vet), *n.* Light leap of a horse in which he raises his fore legs together, next the hind legs with a spring before the fore legs touch the ground. [It. *corvetta*.]

CURVET (kûr'vet), *v.* [*pr.p.* CURVETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CURVETED.] *I. vt.* Cause to perform a curvet or curvets. *II. vi.* 1. Perform a curvet; leap in curvets. 2. Cavort; frolic; frisk; prance.

CURVIFORM (kûrv'i-farm), *a.* Having a curved or bent form.

CURVILINEAR (kûrv-i-lîn'e-ar), **CURVILINEAL** (kûrv-i-lîn'e-âl), *a.* Formed or bounded by curved lines. [L. *curvus*, curved, and *linearis*, linear.]

CURVIROSTRAL (kûrv-i-ros'trai), *a.* *Zool.* Having the bill curved downward. [L. *curvus*, bent, and *rostrum*, beak.]

CURVITY (kûrv'i-ti), *n.* State of being curved.

CUSHAT (kôsh'at), *n.* Ringdove, *Columba palumbus*. See RINGDOVE. [A. S. *cūscote*.]

CUSHION (kôsh'un), *n.* 1. Flexible case filled with soft, elastic stuff, used for sitting or reclining on. 2. Engraver's pad. 3. Rubber of an electric machine. 4. Elastic lining of the inner sides of a billiard table. 5. Body of steam remaining in the cylinder of a steam engine, acting as a buffer to the piston. [O. Fr. *coissin*; from L. *culcita*, pillow.]

CUSHION (kôsh'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* CUSH'IONING;

p.t. and *p.p.* CUSHIONED (kôsh'und).] 1. Furnish or fit with a cushion or cushions. 2. Seat or place on a cushion. 3. *Billiards*. Place or leave (a ball) close up to the cushion.

CUSHIONY (kôsh'un-i), *a.* Like a cushion; soft.

CUSK (kusk), *n.* Cod-like marine fish; burbot.

CUSP (kusp), *n.* 1.

Prominence or point, as of a canine tooth. 2.

Astron. Horn of the crescent moon.

3. *Arch.* Small projecting ornament common in Gothic tracery. 4. *Math.*

Point in a curve at which its two branches have a common tangent. [L. *cuspis*, point.]

CUSPID (kus'pid), *n.* *Anat.* Canine tooth.

CUSPIDATE (kus'pi-dât), **CUSPIDATED** (kus'pi-dâ-ted), *a.* Having a cusp, or sharp point, as a canine tooth.

CUSPIDOR (kus'pi-dôr or kus'pi-dâr), *n.* Splittoon. [Pg.; from *cuspir*, spit.]

CUSSEDNESS (kus'ed-nes), *n.* Contrariness; meanness. (Colloq.)

CUSTARD (kus'tard), *n.* Composition of milk, eggs, etc., sweetened and flavored, and either baked or boiled. [O. Fr. *croustade*, pie with crust.]

CUSTARD-APPLE (kus'tard-ap-i), *n.* Fruit of a West Indian plant, the *Anona reticulata*, having a soft custard-like pulp.

CUSTODIAL (kustô'di-âl), *a.* Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

CUSTODIAN (kustô'di-an), *n.* One

having care or custody of any person or thing, especially of some public building; curator; keeper; guardian. [See CUSTODY.]

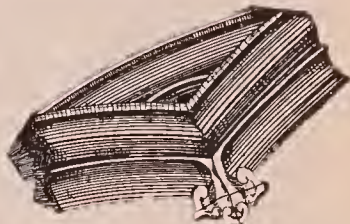
CUSTODY (kus'to-di), *n.* 1. Charge; care; keeping; guardianship. 2. State of being kept in restraint; imprisonment. [L. *custodia*, guard; from *custos*, *custodis*, keeper.]

CUSTOM (kus'tum), *n.* 1. Established mode; common usage. 2. Familiarity; habit. 3. Steady trade; business patronage. 4. [*pl.*] Duties imposed on imports and exports. [O. Fr. *custume*.]

SYN. Usage; practice; fashion; mode; habit; manner; way; form; observance; formality; business; support; patronage.

ANT. Disuse; desuetude; non-observance.

CUSTOMABLE (kus'tum-a-bi), *a.* Subject or liable to the payment of customs; dutiable.



Cusp.



Custard Apple.

CUSTOMARILY (kus'tum-ā-ri-li), *adv.* In the customary manner.

CUSTOMARY (kus'tum-ā-ri), *a.* According to use and wont.

CUSTOMER (kus'tum-ēr), *n.* 1. Regular purchaser. 2. Buyer; purchaser. 3. Fellow one has to deal with; as, an ugly customer. (Colloq.)

CUSTOM-HOUSE (kus'tum-hows), *n.* Place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected.

CUT (kut), *v.* [*pr.p.* CUTTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* CUT.] I. *vt.* 1. Make an incision in. 2. Cleave or pass through; divide. 3. Carve, hew, or fashion by cutting. 4. Mow or reap. 5. Form by excavating; excavate. 6. Pierce or wound deeply. 7. Shorten. 8. Grind in facets. 9. Castrate. 10. Renounce; give up. 11. Pass intentionally without saluting or recognizing. 12. Intersect. 13. Lower or cheapen. II. *vi.* 1. Make an incision. 2. Go quickly; pass. 3. Run away; be off. (Colloq.) 4. Be adapted for cutting. 5. Admit of being cut. 6. Divide a pack of cards.—*Cut a dash*, make a conspicuous appearance.—*Cut teeth*, have teeth grow through the gums, as infants.—*Cut up*. 1. Carve. 2. Eradicate; eliminate. 3. Criticize severely. 4. Misbehave. 5. Be playful and jolly. [Gael. *cutaich*, shorten; from *cutach*, short, docked.]

CUT (kut), I. *a.* 1. Gashed or hacked. 2. Severed, as *cut* flowers. 3. Reduced, as *cut* prices, *cut* rates, etc. 4. Having facets cut or ground smooth, as *cut* glass. 5. Produced or formed by cutting, as *cut* wood, *cut* stone, etc. II. *n.* 1. Opening, cleft, gash, or wound, made by an edged instrument. 2. Stroke or blow, as with a whelp. 3. Channel made by cutting or digging. 4. Piece cut off. 5. Near passage by which an angle is cut off. 6. Picture cut or carved on wood or metal. 7. Stamp on which a picture is carved, and by which it is impressed. 8. The impression. 9. Act of dividing a pack of cards. 10. Shape in which a thing is cut. 11. Act of ignoring or slighting an acquaintance. 12. Figure or style.—*Cut and dried*, arranged beforehand.

CUTANEOUS (kū-tā'ne-us), *a.* Pertaining to the skin. [L. *cutis*, skin.]

CUTAWAY (kut'a-wā), *n.* Coat with the skirts rounded off.

CUTCH (kuch), *n.* Gold-beater's skin. [East Indian.]

CUT-COIN (kut'koin),

CUT-MONEY (kut'mun-l), *n.* Section or cut portion of a "Carolus" or Spanish dollar or peso, formerly used in Mexico, Central and South America for small change.



Cut-coins.

CUTE (kūt), *a.* 1. Sharp; clever; cunning; winning. 2. Attractive. [Short for ACUTE.]

CUTELY (kūt'li), *adv.* In a cute manner.

CUTENESS (kūt'nes), *n.* Quality of being cute.

CUTGRASS (kut'grās), *n.* Grass, the *Leersia orizoides*, whose leaves are so rough as to cut the hands.

CUTICLE (kū'ti-kl), *n.* 1. *Anat.* Outermost or thin skin; epidermis. 2. *Bot.* Thin external covering of the bark of a plant. 3. Any similar skin. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, skin.]

CUTICULAR (kū'tik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to the cuticle.

CUTIS (kū'tis), *n.* *Anat.* True skin as distinguished from the cuticle. [L.]

CUTLAS, CUTLASS (kut'lās), *n.* Short, broad, sword, with one cutting edge, slightly curved. [Fr. *couteLAS*; from L. *cultellus*, dim. of *cultus*, knife.]

CUTLER (kut'lēr), *n.* One who makes or sells knives. [Fr. *couteLier*; from L. *cultus*, knife.]

CUTLERY (kut'lēr-i), *n.* 1. Business of a cutler. 2. Edged or cutting instruments in general.

CUTLET (kut'let), *n.* Slice of meat cut off for cooking, especially of veal or mutton. [Fr. *cotelette*, dim. of *cote*; from L. *costa*, rib.]

CUT-OFF (kut'af), *n.* 1. Shorter way of passage. 2. Any device for cutting off flow, as a valve or gate.

CUT-OUT (kut'owt), *n.* *Elec.* 1. Any device for cutting an electric source from a circuit, or from part of a circuit. 2. Safety fuse.

CUTPURSE (kut'pürs), *n.* Highway robber; pickpocket.

CUTTER (kut'ēr), *n.*

1. Person or thing that cuts.

2. In a tailor's shop, the one who measures and cuts out the cloth.

3. *Naut.*

(1) Small vessel with one mast, a mainsail, a fore-staysail, and a jib set to bowsprit-end. (2) Any sloop of narrow beam

and deep draft. (3) Small boat used by ships of war. (4) Small steam vessel used in the customs revenue service.

4. Light sleigh.

CUTTHROAT (kut'thrōt), *n.* Murderous ruffian; assassin.

CUTTING (kut'ing), I. *a.* 1. Sharp-edged; serving to cut. 2. Sarcastic; biting. 3. Underselling. II. *n.* 1. Act of dividing or lopping off. 2. Incision. 3. Piece cut off or out, as a twig, newspaper clipping, etc.

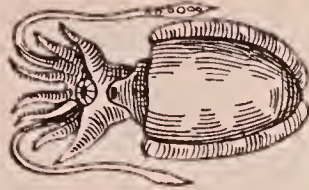
CUTTLE (kut'l), *n.* 1. Cuttlefish. 2. Cuttlebone. [A. S. *cudele*, cuttlefish.]

CUTTLEBONE (kut'l-bōn), *n.* Internal shell or bone of the cuttlefish.



Cutter.

CUTTLEFISH (kut'l-fish), *n.* Marine mollusk, remarkable for its power of ejecting a black inky liquid, or sepia. It has an oblong body, with long lateral fins, and ten arms, each with four rows of suckers.



Cuttlefish.

CUTWATER (kut'wā-tēr), *n.* 1. Naut. Forepart of a ship's prow. 2. Edge on the upstream side of a bridge pier.

CUTWORM (kut'wūrm), *n.* Small white grub that destroys young plants by cutting through the stem near the root.

CYANATE (sī'ā-nāt), *n.* Chem. Salt of cyanic acid.

CYANIC (sī-an'ik), *a.* Chem. 1. Of or pertaining to cyanogen. 2. Of or pertaining to blue. 3. Bot. Of a series of colors, including all shades of blue.—*Cyanic acid*, acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

CYANIDE (sī'ā-nid), *n.* Direct compound of cyanogen with a metal.

CYANINE (sī'ā-nin), *n.* Blue coloring matter of violets, etc.

CYANITE (sī'ā-nit), *n.* Min. Mineral composed of alumina and silica, generally sky-blue.

CYANOGEN (sī-an'o-jen), *n.* Chem. Compound of carbon, obtained by decomposing the cyanide of mercury by heat, so called from being an essential ingredient in the formation of Prussian blue. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and -GEN.]

CYANOMETER (sī-ā-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the degrees of blueness of the sky or ocean. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue, and -METER.]

CYANOSIS (sī-ā-nō'sis), *n.* Pathol. Blueness of the skin; blue jaundice. [Gr. *kyanos*, blue.]

CYATHIFORM (sī-ath'i-farm), *a.* Bot. Cup-shaped. [L. *cyathus*, cup, and *forma*, shape.]

CYBELE (sib'e-lē), *n.* Greek Myth. Daughter of Heaven and Earth, also known as *Rhea*, wife of Cronos or Saturn. She was commonly called the "Great Mother of the Gods."

CYCLE (sī'kl), *n.* 1. Round or course of years. 2. Imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. 3. Collection of legendary or traditional matter round some mythical or heroic character or event. 4. Bicycle, tricycle, motor-cycle, etc. 5. Bot. Complete turn of a spiral. 6. Math. Loop, or closed path in a diagram. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle.]

CYCLE (sī'kl), *vi.* [pr.p. CYCLING; p.t. and p.p. CYCLED (sī'kid).] 1. Move in cycles. 2. Ride or take exercise on a bicycle, tricycle, etc.

CYCLER (sī'kiēr), *n.* Same as CYCLIST.

CYCLIC (sik'lik), **CYCLICAL** (sik'lik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing a cycle.

CYCLING (sī'kling), *n.* Sport or exercise of riding a cycle; wheeling.

CYCLIST (sī'klist), *n.* One who rides a bicycle, tricycle, motor-cycle, etc.

CYCLO-, *stem.* Of a circle or wheel; circular. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle.]

CYCLOGRAPH (sī'klo-grāf), *n.* Instrument for describing the arcs of circles that have too large a curvature for compasses. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *graphō*, write.]

CYCLOID (sī'kloid), *n.* 1. Figure like a circle. 2. Geom. Curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *eidōs*, form.]

CYCLOIDAL (sī-kloi'dəl), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a cycloid.

CYCLOMETER (sī-kiom'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring circular arcs. 2. Device attached to the wheel of a cycle for registering the distance traversed. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *metron*, measure.]

CYCLOMETRY (sī-kiom'e-tri), *n.* Art or process of measuring circles.

CYCLONE (sī'klōn), *n.* Violent circular or rotatory storm. [Gr. *kyklōn*, pr.p. of *kykloō*, whirl round; from *kyklos*, circle.]

CYCLONIC (sī-kion'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

CYCLOPEAN (sī-klo-pē'an), *a.* 1. Relating to or like the Cyclops, a fabled race of giants who lived chiefly in Sicily, having but one eye, which was in the middle of the forehead. 2. Gigantic; vast; immense. 3. [c-] Having but one eye.

CYCLOPEDIA, CYCLOPÆDIA (sī-klo-pē'di-ā), *n.* 1. Circle of human knowledge. 2. Encyclopedia; book of universal information. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *paideia*, learning.]

CYCLOPEDIC, CYCLOPÆDIC (sī-klo-pē'dik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclopedia.

CYCLOPS (sī'klops), *n.* [pl. CYCLOPES (sī'klō-pēz).] One of the gigantic one-eyed workmen of Vulcan, who made Jove's thunderbolts, and lived in a cave under Mt. Ætna.

CYCLORAMA (sī-klo-rä'mā), *n.* Circular panorama painted on the inside of a cylindrical surface appearing in natural perspective. [Gr. *kyklos*, circle, and *horama*, view.]

CYCLOSCOPE (sī'klo-skōp), *n.* Device for measuring velocity of revolving wheels or axles. [CYCLO- and -SCOPE.]

CYCLOSIS (sī-klō'sis), *n.* Bot. Circulation of fluids in plants. [L. L.—Gr. *kyklosis*, circulation.]

CYGNET (sig'net), *n.* Young swan. [Fr. *cygne*, swan.]

CYLINDER (sil'in-dēr), *n.* 1. Solid or hollow roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. 2. Chamber of a steam-engine, gas-engine, etc., in which the force of steam, gas, etc., is utilized upon the piston. 3. Mech. Hollow cylindrical part of a machine, as the cylindrical portion of a printing press. [Gr. *kylindros*; from *kylindō*, roll.]

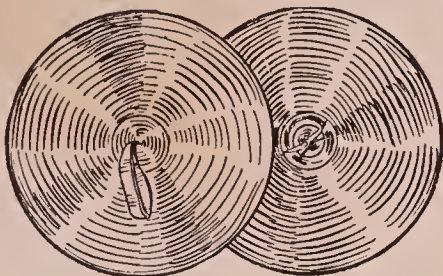
CYLINDRIC (si-lin'drik), **CYLINDRICAL** (si-

lin'drik-al), *a.* Having the form or properties of a cylinder.

CYLINDROID (sil'in-droid), *n.* Body like a cylinder, but having its base elliptical. [Gr. *kylindros*, cylinder, and *eidos*, form.]

CYMA (si'ma), *n.* [*pl.* CY'MÆ.] 1. *Arch.* Molding of the cornice; ogee. 2. *Bot.* Cyme. [Gr. *kyma*, billow.]

CYMBAL (sim'bal), *n.* Hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, pairs of which are beaten together. [L. *cymbalum*; from Gr. *kymbalon*; from *kym-bos*; hollow of a vessel.]



Cymbals.

CYMBIFORM (silm'bl-farm), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a boat.

CYME (sim), *n.* *Bot.* Any form of inflorescence which is definite or centrifugal. [L. *cyma*; from Gr. *kyma*, sprout.]

CYMOID (si'moid), *a.* Having the form of a cyme.

CYMOMETER (si-mom'e-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* Instrument for measuring electrical oscillations in wireless telegraphy. [Gr. *kyma*, wave, and -METER.]

CYMOSCOPE (si'mo-skōp), *n.* *Elec.* Sensitive galvanometric resistance coil arranged to immediately detect the pressure of electric waves or currents in wireless telegraphy.

CYMOSE (si'mōs), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing, pertaining to, or like, a cyme.

CYMRIC, KYMRIC (klm'rik), *a.* Welsh. [Wel. *Cymru*, Wales.]

CYMRY, KYMRY (kim'ri), *n.pl.* The Welsh.

CYNIC (sin'ik), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Cynics. 2. [c-] Of or like a dog; surly; snarling. 3. [c-] Austere; misanthropic. *II. n.* 1. [C-] One of a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthenes of Athens (born 444 B. C.), characterized by an ostentatious contempt for riches, arts, etc.—so called from their morose manner. 2. [c-] Sneering, sarcastic, or surly person; misanthrope. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like; from *kyōn*, *kynos*, dog.]

CYNICISM (sin'i-sizm), *n.* Contempt for human nature; misanthropy.

CYNOSURE (sin'o-shör or si'no-shör), *n.* Object of general interest; anything that strongly attracts attention or admiration. [L. *Cynosura*, the Little Bear (the constellation containing the north star); from Gr. *Kynosoura*; from *kyon*, *kynos*, dog, and *oura*, tail.]

CYNTHIA (sin'thi-a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the many names given to Diana, goddess of the moon.

CYNTHUS (sin'thus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A famed mountain in Delos supposed to be the abode of Apollo and Artemis.

CYPARISSUS (sip-a-ris'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Telephus who was metamorphosed into a stag by Apollo.

CYPRESS (si'pres), *n.* 1. Evergreen tree whose branches were formerly carried at funerals. 2. Hence, a symbol of death. [O. Fr. *cyprès*; from Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYPRIAN (sip'ri-an), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the island of Cyprus, where Venus was worshiped. 2. Hence, abandoned; unchaste. *II. n.* 1. Native of Cyprus. 2. Abandoned woman.

CYPRINE (sip'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the cypress.

CYPRUS (si'prus), *n.* Island in E. Mediterranean, belonging to England.

CYST (sist), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Sac in animal bodies containing morbid matter. 2. *Bot.* Receptacle for oil in the rind of the orange, etc. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder.]

CYSTED (sist'ed), *a.* Contained or inclosed in a cyst; cystic.

CYSTIC (sist'ik), *a.* Having the form of, or contained in, a cyst.

CYSTITIS (sis-ti'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the bladder. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and -ITIS.]

CYSTOCELE (sis'to-sēi), *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia formed by the protrusion of the bladder. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and *kēlē*, tumor.]

CYSTOSCOPE (sis'to-skōp), *n.* *Surg.* Instrument for viewing the interior of the bladder by electric illumination. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and *skopeō*, view.]

CYSTOTOMY (sis-tot'o-mi), *n.* *Surg.* Operation of cutting into the bladder to remove extraneous matter. [Gr. *kystis*, bladder, and *temnō*, cut.]

CYTE (sit), *n.* Cell; usually in composition; as, leucocyte. [Gr. *kytos*, cavity—*kyō*, contain.]

CYTOBLAST (si'to-blast), *n.* *Biol.* Nucleus or germinal spot of a cellule, from which the organic cell is developed. [Gr. *kytos*, vessel, and *blastos*, sprout.]

CYTOGENESIS (si-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Cell formation. [Gr. *kytos*, vessel, and *genesis*, origin.]

CYTOLYSIS (si-tol'i-sis), *n.* Cell disintegration. [Gr. *kytos*, vessel, and *lysis*, loosening.]

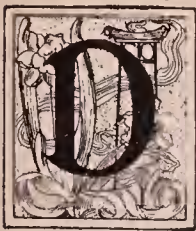
CZAR (zär), *n.* [*fem.* CZARINA (zä-rē'na).] 1. Emperor of Russia. 2. [c-] Absolute monarch. [Russ. *tsare*, king; conn. with Ger. *kaiser*; ult. from L. *Cæsar*, king or emperor.]

CZAREVITCH (zär'e-vich), **CZAROWITCH** (zär'o-wich), *n.* Eldest son of the Czar.

CZAREVNA (zä-rev'na), *n.* Wife of the Czar-evitch. [Russ. *tsarevna*, princess.]

CZARINA (zä-rē'na), *n.* Empress of Russia.

CZECH (chek), *n.* 1. Member of the most westerly branch of the Slavic family of races, the term including the Bohemians, or Czechs proper, the Moravians, and the Slovaks. 2. Language of the Czechs. [Bohem.]

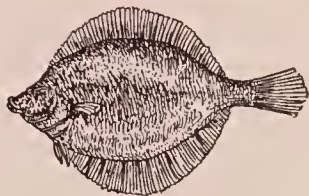


d (dē), *n.* [*pl.* **D's** (dēz).] Fourth letter in the English alphabet. Its sound approaches that of *t*, but is vocalized, as in *day*, *deed*. The termination *-ed*, assumed by the past tense and past participle, after a non-vocal or surd consonant, takes the sound of *t*, as in

pressed, *fixed*—pronounced *prest*, *fixt*.

DAB (dab), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DABBED** (dabd).] *I. vt.* 1. Strike gently with something soft or moist; smear. 2. Strike lightly with a pointed instrument; jab. *II. vi.* 1. Use a dabber. 2. Peek, as birds. [Doublet of **TAP**.]

DAB (dab), *n.* 1. Gentle blow; tap. 2. Peek or stroke from a bird's beak. 3. Small lump of anything moist or soft. 4. Species of flounder of light-brown color, with small dark spots and rough close-set scales.



Dab.

DAB (dab), *n.* Skillful person; adept; expert. [Corrup. of **ADEPT**.]

DABBER (dab'ēr), *n.* Sort of pad for dabbing ink on engraved wood blocks or plates.

DABBLE (dab'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DABBLED** (dab'id).] *I. vt.* Spatter with moisture. *II. vi.* 1. Play in water with hands and feet. 2. Do anything in a trifling way; take up any pursuit superficially or slightly; trifle.

DABBLER (dab'lēr), *n.* One who dabbles.

DABCHICK (dab'ehik), *n.* Small grebe-like water-fowl, named from its quick diving habits. [Literally, "dip-ehiek."]

DABOIA, **DABOYA** (dā-boi'ā), *n.* Leopard viper, a poisonous serpent of East India.

DABSTER (dab'stēr), *n.* Expert or adept person; dab.

DA CAPO (dä kă'pō). *Music.* From the beginning; term in music, frequently placed at the end of a movement, indicating that the performer must return to the beginning of the music—usually written **D. C.** [It.]

DACE (dās), *n.* Small river fish of the carp family, and of the same genus as the roach, chub, etc. [O. Fr. *dars*; from L. *L. dardus*, dart.]

DACELO (dā-sē'lō), *n.* *Zool.* Genus of birds of the kingfisher family. See **COCK-BIRD** and **LAUGHING-JACKASS** (*Dacelo-gigas*).

DACHSHUND (däks'hönt), *n.* Long-bodied and short-legged dog, sometimes called *badger-dog*. [Ger., badger-hound.]

DACTYL (dak'tii), *n.* 1. In Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger. 2. In English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as *mer'ri-ly*, *mo'tor-ing*. [L. *dactylus*; from Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

DACTYLIC (dak-tii'ik), *a.* Relating to or consisting chiefly of daetyls.

DACTYLOGLYPH (dak-tii'i-o-gliif), **DACTYLOGLYPHIST** (dak-tii-i-og'li-fist), *n.* One skilled in the cutting of and engraving on precious stones for seal and signet rings.

DACTYLOLOGY (dak-tii-oi'o-ji), *n.* Art of talking with the fingers; chiromancy. [Gr. *daktylos*, finger, and suffix *-LOGY*.]

DACTYLONOMY (dak-tii-on'o-mi), *n.* Science of computing with the fingers.

DACTYLOPTERUS

(dak-tii-op'tēr-us), *n.* Genus of fishes in which the head is flattened, large and long; the body is covered with large scales, and the pectoral fins are very large. *Dactylopterus volitans* is the flying gurnard.



Dactylopterus (flying gurnard).

DAD (dad), **DADDA** (dad'ā), **DADDY** (dad'i), *n.* Father; used chiefly by children. [Wel. *tad*, father; cogn. with O. L. *tata*, father.]

DADDLE (dad'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DAD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DADDLED** (dad'id).] Totter. [Etym. doubtful.]

DADDY-LONGLEGS (dad-i-läng'legz), *n.* Familiar dipterous insect with long body, legs, and antennæ.

DADO (dā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **DA'DOES**.] 1. In classical architecture, the cubic block forming the body of a pedestal. 2. Skirting of wood along the lower part of the walls of a room, often represented merely by wall-paper, painting, etc. [It.; from L. *datum*, something thrown (*talus*, a die, being understood).]

DÆDALUS (dæd'ā-lus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A great architect and sculptor; invented the wedge, the axe, the level, and the gimlet and was the first to use sails; he constructed the famous labyrinth of Crete; was confined there with his son, Icarus, but escaped with wings which he built.

DÆMON (dē'mon), *n.* Spirit holding a middle place between gods and men, like the dæmon or good spirit of Socrates. [L. *dæmon*; from Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, a genius, and later a devil. See **DEMON**.]

DÆMONIC (dē-mon'ik), *a.* Supernatural; of power or intelligence more than human.

DAFFODIL (daf'o-dil), **DAFFODOWNDILLY** (daf'o-down-dii-i), **DAF-**



Daffodil (*Narcissus poeticus*).

FODILLY (daf'o-dil-i), *n.* Yellow flower of the lily tribe. [Gr. *asphodelos*, asphodel.]

DAFT (dǎft), *a.* 1. Silly; weak-minded. 2. Unreasonably merry. [Ice. *dauf*, foolish.]

DAGGER (dag'ěr), *n.* 1. Short two-edged and pointed weapon, for stabbing at close quarters. 2. *Print.* Mark of reference [†], the double dagger [‡] being another. [Wel. *dagr*, dagger.]

DAGGLE (dag'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAGGLED (dag'id).] I. *vt.* Drag or trail through mud or wet. II. *vi.* Become be-draggled. [Freq. of Sw. *dagga*, bedew.]

DAGO (dǎ'gō), *n.* [*pl.* DAGOS (dǎ'gōz).] *n.* Opprobrious name applied to the lower class of the Latin race in the United States. [Corrup. of Sp. *Diego*.]

DAGODA (dag'o-ba), *n.* In Ceylon, a dome-like structure of solid masonry, containing relics of a Buddhist saint. [Cingalese.]

DAGUERRETYPE (da-ger'o-tip), *n.* 1. Method of taking, by means of a camera, photographic pictures on silver-coated metal plates, sensitized by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. 2. Picture produced by this method. [*Daguerre*, the inventor, and *TYPE*.]

DAHABEAH (dǎ-hǎ-bē'ya), *n.* Light draft one- or two-masted house-boat used on the River Nile. [Ar. *dhahabiyah*.]

DAHLIA (dǎl'ya), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of composite plants, with beautiful large flowers of many varieties of hue. 2. [d-] Plant of this genus, or its flower. [*Dahl*, Swedish botanist.]

DAHOMEY (dǎ-hō'mā), *n.* French protectorate in W. Africa.

DAILY (dǎ'li), *I. a.* Happening or appearing every day. II. *adv.* Day after day; every day. III. *n.* [*pl.* DAILIES (dǎ'liz).] Newspaper published every day, or every week-day.

DAINTILY (dǎn'ti-li), *adv.* In a dainty manner.

DAINTINESS (dǎn'ti-nes), *n.* Quality of being dainty.

DAINTY (dǎn'ti), *I. a.* 1. Pleasing to the taste; delicious. 2. Delicate in form or manner; refined. 3. Fastidious; nice; hard to please. II. *n.* [*pl.* DAINTRIES (dǎn'tiz).] Anything very nice to the taste; delicacy. [O. Fr. *daintie*, worthiness.]

DAIRE (dī're), *n.* Turkish tambourine.

DAIRI (dī'ri), *n.* Mikado's palace in Japan.

DAIRY (dǎ'ri), *n.* [*pl.* DAIRIES (dǎ'riz).] 1. Place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made. 2. Establishment for the sale of dairy produce.

DAIRYMAID (dǎ'ri-mād), *n.* Maid or woman who works in a dairy.

DAIRYMAN (dǎ'ri-man), *n.* [*pl.* DAI'RYMEN.] Man who keeps a dairy.

DAIS (dǎ'is), *n.* 1. Raised floor or platform in any hall or room, on which the chief personages sit at any meeting. 2. Raised floor with a seat and canopy. 3. Canopy over an altar, etc. 4. Formerly, the chief seat at the principal table in a baronial hall. [O. Fr. *dais*; from L. *L. discus*, table; from L. *discus*, quoit; from Gr. *diskos*, disk, plate.]

DAISY (dǎ'zi), *n.* [*pl.* DAISIES (dǎ'ziz).] 1. Small wild flower of the genus *Bellis*, with a white rim of petals arranged like a star, and a yellow center. 2. Name given to various other plants, as the oxeye *daisy*, which is a *chrysanthemum*. 3. Something particularly nice. (Slang.) [A. S. *dæges*, *eāge*, day's eye, the sun.]



Daisies.

DALE (dāl), *n.* Low ground between hills; dell; glen. [A. S. *dæl*.]

DALI (dǎ'il), *n.* South American wax-tree.

DALLES (dalz), *n.pl.* Rapids flowing through a narrow gorge of basaltic rock. [Fr. *dalle*, flagstone.]

DALLIANCE (dal'i-āns), *n.* 1. Dallying; toying; trifling. 2. Interchange of caresses. 3. Delay; procrastination.

DALLIER (dal'i-ēr), *n.* One who dallies; fondler; trifler; loiterer.

DALLY (dal'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DAL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DALLIED (dal'id).] 1. Lose time by trifling; delay; loiter. 2. Exchange caresses. [Ice. *dvala*, delay.]

DALMATIA (dal-mā'shya), *n.* Province of Austria, on the Adriatic. Area 4,940 sq. m.

DALMATIAN (dal-mā'shun), *a.* Belonging to Dalmatia.—*Dalmatian dog*, spotted coach-dog, resembling the pointer in shape.

DALMATIC (dal-mat'ik), *n.* Loose-fitting, wide-sleeved ecclesiastical vestment worn by deacons at mass or communion. [L. *L. dalmatica*; from L. *Dalmatia*, Dalmatia.]

DALTONISM (dal'tun-izm), *n.* Color-blindness. [From John Dalton, an English chemist (1766-1844), who had this infirmity.]

DAM (dam), *n.* 1. Embankment to restrain water. 2. Water thus confined. [Of A. S. origin.]

DAM (dam), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMMED (damd).] Stop the flow of by a dam, or as by a dam.

DAM (dam), *n.* Female parent, applied to quadrupeds. [Form of DAME.]

DAMA (dǎ'ma), *n.* African gazelle (*Gazella dama*).

DAMAGE (dam'aj), *n.* 1. Any hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment done to any person or thing. 2. Any harm or loss incurred. 3. Value or cost of hurt or injury done. 4. [*pl.*] Pecuniary reparation due for loss or injury sustained by one person through the fault or negligence of another. [O. Fr.; from L. *damnum*, loss.]

DAMAGE (dam'aj), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAM'AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMAGED (dam'ajd).] I. *vt.* Cause harm, loss, or injury to. II. *vi.* Receive injury; become damaged.

DAMARALAND (da-mā'ra-land), *n.* Country of S. W. Africa, on the coast.

DAMASCENE (dam'as-sēn), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Damascus. *II. n.* 1. Native of Damascus. 2. [d-] Etching on blades of swords of Damascus steel.

DAMASCENE (dam-as-sēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAMASCE'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMASCENED (dam-as-sēnd').] Same as DAMASK, DAMASKEEN.

DAMASCUS (dā-mas'kus), *n.* Celebrated city of Syria.—*Damascus blade*, sword made at Damascus, celebrated for its superior quality of steel. Its surface was marked by wavy and variegating lines.

DAMASK (dam'ask), *I. n.* Figured stuff, originally of silk, now of linen, cotton, wool, etc., the figure being woven, not printed. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to Damascus.—*Damask rose*, species of fragrant pink rose (*Rosa damascena*). [*Damascus*.]

DAMASK (dam'ask), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAM'ASKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMASKED (dam'askt).] Flower or variegate, as cloth. [*Damascus*.]

DAMASKEEN (dam-as-kēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAMASKEEN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMASKEENED (dam-as-kēnd').] 1. Decorate, as metal (especially steel), by inlaying or encrusting on it patterns like damask, in other metals. 2. Ornament with flowery patterns; damask.

DAMASSIN (dam'as-sin), *n.* Damask with flowered patterns in gold or silver thread.

DAMBONITE (dam'bo-nit), *n.* *Chem.* Crystallized caoutchouc. [Etym. doubtful.]

DAME (dām), *n.* 1. Mistress of a house; matron. 2. Noble lady. [Fr. *dame*; from L. *domina*, mistress, fem. of *dominus*, master.]

DAMMAR (dam'ar), *n.* Resin used for making varnish, obtained from a genus of East Indian conifers.

DAMN (dam), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAMNING (dam'ing or dam'ning); *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMNED (damd).] *I. vt.* 1. Sentence to eternal punishment; doom. 2. Censure or condemn. Swear at; curse. *II. vi.* Curse or swear profanely. [L. *damno*, condemn; from *damnum*, loss.]

DAMNABLE (dam'na-bl), *a.* 1. Deserving or tending to damnation; damning. 2. Hatful.

DAMNABLY (dam'na-bli), *adv.* In a damnable manner; execrably.

DAMNATION (dam-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Condemnation to eternal punishment. 2. Eternal punishment. 3. Ruinous adverse criticism.

DAMNATORY (dam'na-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Tending to convict. 2. Consigning to damnation.

DAMNED (damd or dam'ned), *a.* 1. Sentenced to everlasting punishment. 2. Hatful; vile; execrable. 3. Condemned by emphatic disapprobation.

DAMNIFY (dam'ni-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAM'NIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMNIFIED (dam'ni-fid).] Cause loss, detriment, or damage to.

DAMNING (dam'ning), *a.* Exposing to condemnation; erminating.

DAMON (dā'mon), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Pythago-

rean condemned to death by Dionysius I., of Syracuse, for whom Pythias, his friend, acted as a voluntary hostage.

DAMP (damp), *I. a.* 1. Containing moisture; humid; moist. 2. Clammy. *II. n.* 1. Vapor; mist; moist air. 2. Fire-damp. 3. Choke-damp. [Dut. *damp*, vapor.]

DAMP (damp), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMPED (damp't).] *I. vt.* 1. Make damp or moist; dampen. 2. Discourage; dispirit; chill. *II. vi.* Become damp.

DAMPEN (damp'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAMP'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DAMPENED (damp'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make damp or moist. 2. Put a damper on. 3. Depress or deject; chill. *II. vi.* Grow or become damp.

DAMPENER (damp'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which dampens.

DAMPER (damp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which makes damp or moist. 2. Anything that damps, depresses, or chills. 3. Device to check the draft of a stove, furnace, etc. 4. *Music.* Padded finger in a piano action by which the sound is deadened.

DAMPNESS (damp'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being damp.

DAMSEL (dam'zel), *n.* Young unmarried woman; maiden; girl. [O. Fr. *damoisele*; from L. L. *domicella*, maid; from L. *domina*, dame.]

DAMSON (dam'-zn), *n.* Species of small purple plum, esteemed for preserving. [Shortened from DAMASCENE.]

DANAE (dan'a-ē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos; mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her while imprisoned in a brazen tower by her father, in the form of a golden shower.



Damson (*Prunus domestica damascena*).

DANCE (dāns), *v.* [*pr.p.* DAN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DANCED (dānst).] *I. vt.* Make to dance or jump. *II. vi.* Move with measured steps to music.—*Dance attendance*, wait upon constantly and obsequiously. [O. Fr. *danser*; from O. High Ger. *danson*, draw along.]

DANCE (dāns), *n.* 1. Movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. 2. Tune to which dancing is performed. 3. Dancing party; ball.

DANCER (dān'sēr), *n.* One who practices dancing.—*Merry dancers*, northern lights; aurora borealis.

DANCING (dăn'sing), *n.* Act or art of moving in the dance.

DANDELION (dan'de-li-un), *n.* Common plant with a yellow flower, its leaves having jagged tooth-like edges. [Fr. *dent de lion*, lion's tooth.]

DANDER (dan'dēr), *n.* 1. Dandruff. 2. Anger; temper. (Slang.) [Corrup. of **DANDRUFF**.]

DANDIFIED (dan'di-fid), *a.* Having the appearance and manners of a dandy; dudish.

DANDLE (dan'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DAN'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DANDLED** (dan'dld).] Move up or down, or toss playfully, as a babe on the knee. [Ger. *tandeln*, toy.]

DANDLER (dan'dlēr), *n.* One who dandles.

DANDRUFF (dan'druf), **DANDRIFF** (dan'drif), *n.* Scaly scurf which forms on the surface of the skin under the hair of the head and beard. [Wel. *ton*, skin, and *drwg*, bad.]

DANDY (dan'di), *I. n.* [*pl.* **DAN'DIES**.] 1. Man extravagantly fond of dress; coxcomb; fop; dude. 2. Anything particularly fine. *II. a.* 1. Like a dandy; dandified. 2. Specially fine; exquisite. [It. *dandola*, doll.]

DANDYISM (dan'di-lzm), *n.* Foppishness.

DANE (dān), *n.* Native of Denmark, a country of N. W. Europe.—*Great Dane*, large Danish dog.

DANGER (dān'jēr), *n.* State of exposure to injury or loss of any kind; peril; hazard; risk. [Fr. *danger*, risk, harm; from O. Fr. *dongier*, power (of a feudal lord); from L. *dominium*, feudal authority; from L. *dominus*, lord.]

SYN. Jeopardy; insecurity. **ANT.** Security safety; defense; protection.

DANGEROUS (dān'jēr-us), *a.* Full of danger; unsafe; insecure.

DANGEROUSLY (dān'jēr-us-ll), *adv.* In a dangerous manner.

DANGEROUSNESS (dān'jēr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dangerous.

DANGLE (dang'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DANGLED** (dang'gld).] *I. vt.* Cause to hang loosely. *II. vi.* 1. Hang loosely, swinging or waving about. 2. Follow any one about. [Dan.]

DANGLER (dang'glēr), *n.* One who dangles, or follows others about.

DANISH (dān'ish), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Denmark. *II. n.* Language of the Danes.



Dandelion (*Taraxacum taraxacum*).



Christian IX. King of Denmark. Born 1818—died 1906.

DANITE (dan'it), *n.* One of a secret society amongst the early Mormons. [In allusion to Gen. xlix. 16, 17.]

DANK (dangk), *a.* Exhaling cold, damp vapors; damp; moist. [Sw. *dagg*, dew.]

DANKISH (dangk'ish), *a.* Somewhat dank or damp.

DANSEUSE (däng-süz'), *n.* Professional female dancer; ballet dancer. [Fr.]

DANUBE (dan'üb), *n.* River, rises in Black Forest, Baden, enters Black Sea.

DANZIG (dänt'sik), *n.* Seaport on the Vistula, W. Prussia.

DAPHNE (daf'nē), *n.* 1. *Myth.* One of the nymphs of Diana, who was changed into a laurel-tree. 2. *Bot.* Genus of shrubs, mostly evergreen. [Gr. *daphne*, laurel or bay-tree.]

DAPICO (dap'i-kō), *n.* Gum obtained from the milk-rubber plant in South America.

DAPPER (dap'ēr), *a.* 1. Little and active. 2. Neat; spruce; trim. [Dut. *dapper*, brave, active, bold.]

DAPPLE (dap'l), *I. a.* Marked with spots of different colors or shades. *II. n.* 1. Spot, as on a dapple horse. 2. Dappled or spotted horse. [Ice. *depill*, spot.]

DAPPLE (dap'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DAP'PLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAPPLED** (dap'ld).] Variegated with spots.

DAPPLED (dap'ld), *a.* Variegated with spots; dapple.

DARDANELLES (där-də-nelz'), *n.* Strait between Europe and Asia.

DARDANUS (där'də-nus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Founder of Troy; son of Jupiter and Electra.

DARE (dâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAR'ING**; *p.t.* **DURST** (dûrst) or **DARED** (dârd); *p.p.* **DARED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Venture on; attempt; risk. 2. Challenge; defy. *II. vi.* Be bold or adventurous enough; venture. [A. S. *durran*, dare; 1st pers. pres. ind. *dearr*.]

DARE (dâr), *n.* Challenge; defiance.

DARE-DEVIL (dâr/dev-l), *I. a.* Rash; reckless. *II. n.* Rash, venturesome fellow.

DARIEN (dâ'ri-en), *n.* Seaport in Georgia, U. S.

DARIEN (dâ-ri-en'; Sp. *dâ-ri-en'*), **ISTHMUS OF.** Narrow portion of Isthmus of Panama, between the Gulf of Darien and the Gulf of San Miguel.

DARING (dâr'ing), *I. a.* Bold; courageous; fearless; venturesome. *II. n.* Boldness; bravery; courage.

DARINGLY (dâr'ing-li), *adv.* In a daring manner.

DARINGNESS (dâr'ing-nes), *n.* Quality of being daring.

DARK (därk), *I. a.* 1. Without light. 2. Black, or approaching black; opposed to **FAIR**. 3. Gloomy; cheerless. 4. Unenlightened. 5. Difficult to understand; obscure. 6. Secret; hidden; concealed; occult. 7. Morally black; wicked; atrocious. *II. n.* 1. Absence of light. 2. Obscurity. 3. State

of ignorance.—*Dark ages*, the middle ages.—*Dark horse*, unannounced possible competitor. [A. S. *deorc*.]

DARKEN (därk'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* DARK'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DARKENED (därk'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make dark. 2. Render ignorant. 3. Obscure. 4. Make gloomy. *II. vi.* Grow dark.

DARKISH (därk'ish), *a.* Inclining to be dark.

DARKLE (där'kl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DAR'KLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DARKLED (där'kld).] Grow dark.

DARKLING (där'kling), *I. a.* Dark; gloomy. *II. adv.* In the dark.

DARKLY (därk'li), *adv.* 1. Without light. 2. Obscurely; vaguely. 3. Frowningly.

DARKNESS (därk'nes), *n.* State or quality of being dark.

SYN. Dimness; gloom; obscurity; blackness; blindness; ignorance. **ANT.** Light; glow; illumination; daylight.

DARKSOME (därk'sum), *a.* 1. Dark. 2. Gloomy. (Poet.)

DARKY (därk'l), *n.* Negro. (Colloq.)

DARLING (där'ling), *I. a.* Dearly beloved; favorite. *II. n.* One dearly beloved; favorite. [A. S. *deorling*, little dear.]

DARMSTADT (därm'stät), *n.* Capital of grand-duchy of Hesse, Germany.

DARN (därn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DARNED (därnd).] Mend a hole in with needle and thread or yarn, etc. [Wel., piece, patch.]

DARN (därn), *n.* Place mended by darning.

DARNEL (där'nei), *n.* Bot. Annual of the ryegrass genus, supposed to be the tares of Scripture. [O. Fr. *darne*, stupid (from its supposed narcotic properties).]

DARNER (därn'ēr), *n.* One who darns or mends by darning.

DART (därt), *n.* 1. Pointed weapon for throwing with the hand. 2. Anything that pierces or wounds like a dart. [O. Fr.—O. High Ger. *tart*.]

DART (därt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DART'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DART'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Hurl suddenly. 2. Send or shoot forth. *II. vi.* 1. Start or shoot forth rapidly. 2. Shoot darts.

DARTER (därt'ēr), *n.*

1. One who throws darts. 2. One who starts and moves suddenly and quickly. 3. Brazilian bird of the pelican family that darts with its long snake-like neck into the water after its prey. 4. Small quick-moving fish.



Darter (*Plotus anhinga*).

DARWINIAN (där-win'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Charles Darwin, or to Darwinism. *II. n.* Adherent of Darwinism.

DARWINISM (där'win-izm), *n.* Theory advanced by Charles Darwin, English naturalist, in 1859, that all forms of organic life are de-

rived from a small number of primitive types, by a process of survival of the individuals best adapted to the surrounding conditions of nature, and hereditary transmission of their superior structure.

DASH (dash), *v.* [*pr.p.* DASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DASHED (dasht).] *I. vt.* 1. Throw violently; hurl. 2. Break by throwing together or against some thing. 3. Splash; bespatter. 4. Destroy; frustrate. 5. Mix or adulterate. 6. Compose or sketch in haste. 7. Confound or abash. *II. vi.* Rush violently or excitedly. [Dan. *deska*, slap.]

DASH (dash), *n.* 1. Sudden spirited movement; rush; onset. 2. Violent collision; sound as of things being dashed. 3. Admixture or infusion. 4. Small quantity of any substance mixed with another. 5. Spirit; daring; activity; promptness. 6. Flourish; show-off; bluster. 7. Sudden check or blow; frustration; disappointment. 8. *Print.* (a) Short horizontal line or mark [—] at a break in a sentence. (b) Line, either single or double, [====, =====, —+—], used to segregate different sections of printed matter. 9. *Music.* Mark ['] denoting that the note over which it is placed is to be performed in a short distinct manner.

DASHBOARD (dash'börd), *n.* Leather-covered frame on the front of a carriage, to keep off splashes of mud.

DASHER (dash'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dashes. 2. Dashboard. 3. Board perforated with holes, used in a churn to convert cream into butter.

DASHER-BLOCK (dash'ēr-blok), *n.* *Naut.* Small block at the extremity of the spanker-gaff, for reeving the ensign-halyards.

DASHING (dash'ing), *a.* Spirited; gallant; gay.

DASHINGLY (dash'ing-ly), *adv.* In a dashing manner.

DASHPOT (dash'pot), *n.* *Mech.* 1. Metal cylinder containing air, oil or other fluid used to serve as a spring bumper to facilitate gradual descent of elevators. 2. *Elec.* Device attached to an arc light to regulate the gradual approach of the carbons as they are being consumed.

DASH-RULE (dash'röl), *n.* *Print.* Rule of metal, usually a little shorter than the width of the printed matter or column, used to separate different subjects.

DASSY (das'l), *n.* [*pl.* DAS'SIES.] South African coney-rabbit (*Procapra capensis*).

DASTARD (das'tard), *I. a.* Shrinking from danger; cowardly. *II. n.* Cowardly fellow; poltroon. [Scand. *dast*, dazed, and -ARD.]

DASTARDIZE (das'tard-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DAS'TARDIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DASTARDIZED (das'tard-izd).] Make dastard; cow.

DASTARDLINESS (das'tard-il-nes), *n.* Base timidity; cowardliness.

DASTARDLY (das'tard-ly), *a.* Characterized by gross cowardice; cowardly; base.

DASYURE (das'i-ūr), *n.* *Zool.* Small carnivorous quadruped found in Australia and Tasmania (formerly Van Dieman's Land). [*Gr. dasys*, hairy; and *oura*, tail.]



DATA (dā'ta or dā'ta), *n. pl.*

[*sing.* **DA'TUM.**] *Dasyure* (*Dasyurus maculatus*). Facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced. [*L.*, from *datus*, *p.p.* of *do*, give.]

DATE (dāt), *n.* 1. Part of a letter, inscription, coin, etc., denoting the time, etc., when such letter, inscription, or coin was written, inscribed, or coined. 2. Time of any event. 3. Stipulated time. 4. Age; period of time. [*L. datum*, given, as in *datum Romæ*, given or written at Rome.]

DATE (dāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DA'TED.**] I. *vt.* Affix the date to. II. *vi.* 1. Bear a date. 2. Have an origin; begin.

DATE (dāt), *n.* Fruit of the date-palm, or the tree itself. [*Fr. datte*; from *L. dactylus*; from *Gr. daktylos*, finger.]

DATELESS (dāt'les), *a.* 1. Without date. 2. Without fixed limit.

DATE-PALM (dāt'pām), **DATE-TREE** (dāt'trē), *n.* Tree on which dates grow, a native of the northern half of Africa and the southwest of Asia.

DATER (dā'tēr), *n.* Stamp or appliance for affixing dates.

DATIVE (dā'tiv), *Gram.* I. *a.* Denoting that case of a noun or pronoun which expresses the relation usually signified by *to* or *for*, as the possessive expresses that signified by *of*. II. *n.* The dative case. [*L. dativus*, giving; from *do*, give.]

DATTOCK (dat'uk), *n.* *Bot.* African mahogany-tree.

DATUM (dā'tum or dā'tum), *n.* See **DATA**.

DATUM-LINE (dā'tum-lin), *n.* *Civil Engineering.* Line along a fixed plane from which are reckoned all the heights along a section.

DAUB (dab), *v.* [*pt.p.* **DAUB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAUBED** (dabd).] I. *vt.* 1. Smear over; plaster or cover with mud or other soft sticky substance. 2. Paint coarsely. 3. Cover or disguise with something specious. II. *vi.* Paint coarsely. [*O. Fr. dauber*; from *L. dealbo*, whiten or whitewash.]

DAUB (dab), *n.* 1. Act of daubing. 2. State of being daubed. 3. Coarse inartistic painting.

DAUBER (dab'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which daubs. 2. Brush for daubing blacking on shoes. 3. Dabber.

DAUBERY (dab'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DAUB'ERIES.**] 1. Crudely artful device. 2. Daubing.

DAUBING (dab'ing), *n.* 1. Act of smearing

over. 2. That which is smeared over anything. 3. Act of painting coarsely.

DAUBREITE (dā'bre-it), *n.* *Min.* Yellow chlorid of bismuth. [*G. A. Daubrée*, French mineralogist.]

DAUGHTER (dā'tēr), *n.* 1. Female child, in relation to father or mother. 2. Female descendant as, "the daughters of Israci." [*A. S. dohtor.*]

DAUGHTER-IN-LAW (dā'tēr-in-lā), *n.* Wife of one's son.

DAUGHTERLY (dā'tēr-li), *adv.* Like or becoming a daughter.

DAUNT (dänt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DAUNT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAUNT'ED.**] Frighten; discourage; subdue; cow; dishearten; intimidate. [*O. Fr. danter*; from *L. domito*, subdue.]

DAUNTLESS (dänt'les), *a.* Fearless; bold; intrepid; not to be daunted.

DAUNTLESSLY (dänt'les-li), *adv.* In a dauntless manner.

DAUNTLESSNESS (dänt'les-nes), *n.* Quality of being dauntless.

DAUPHIN (dā'fin), *n.* Name given to the eldest son of the king of France, from 1349 down to 1830. [So called from the principality of *Dauphiné* having been the appanage of the heir-apparent to the crown.]

DAUPHINESS (dā'fin-es), **DAUPHINE** (dā'fēn), *n.* Wife of the dauphin.

DAUW (dā), *n.*

Zool. African zebra found near Sahara desert.

DAVENPORT

(dav'n-pōrt), *n.* 1. Small ornamental writing-desk. 2. Convertible bed settee. [Name of the maker.]

DAVIT (dav'it), *Dauw* (*Equus burchelli*). *n.* *Naut.* One

of a pair of pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

DAW (dā), *n.* Same as **JACK-DAW**.

DAWDLE (dāw'dl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAW'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAWDLED** (dā'did).] I. *vt.* Spend idly; waste. II. *vi.* 1. Waste time by trifling. 2. Act or move slowly. [*Sc. daidle*, toddle.]

DAWDLER (dā'diēr), *n.* One who dawdles.

DAWN (dān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DAWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAWNED** (dānd).] 1. Become day; begin to grow light. 2. Begin to appear. [*A. S. dagian*; from *dæg*, day.]

DAWN (dān), *n.* 1. Daybreak. 2. Beginning.

DAWNING (dān'ing), I. *a.* 1. Breaking, as the dawning day. 2. First appearing. II. *n.* 1. Dawn or break of day. 2. First opening or



appearance; first promise of future eminence or excellence.

DAY (dā), *n.* 1. Time of light, from sunrise to sunset. 2. The twenty-four hours which the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis, reckoned from midnight to midnight—this being the solar or natural day as distinguished from the sidereal day, between two transits of the same star. 3. Number of hours fixed for a day's labor. 4. Man's period of existence or influence. 5. Time or period. 6. Contest of a day. 7. Time of commemorating an event. [A. S. *dæg*, day.]

DAY-BLINDNESS (dā'blīnd-nes), *n.* Defect of vision, in which objects are best seen by a dim light.

DAY-BOOK (dā'bōk), *n.* Book in which merchants enter the transactions of the day in their order of occurrence.

DAYBREAK (dā'brāk), *n.* First appearance of day; dawn.

DAY-DREAM (dā'drēm), *n.* Indulgence of fancies while awake; reverie; castle in the air.

DAY-FLY (dā'flū), *n.* [*pl.* **DAY-FLIES** (dā'flīz).] Ephemera, a fly which lives in its perfect form only for a day; May-fly.

DAY-LABOR (dā'lā-būr), *n.* Labor by the day.

DAY-LABORER (dā'lā-būr-ēr), *n.* One who labors by the day.

DAYLIGHT (dā'līt), *n.* 1. Light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, a candle, etc. 2. Daytime. 3. Open or public view; not secrecy or privacy.

DAY-LILY (dā'līl-l), *n.* [*pl.*

DAY-LILIES.] Lily that blooms only for a day; plant of the genus *Hemerocallis* or genus *Funkia*, resembling true lilies, but having the rootstalks tuberous.

DAY-MAN (dā'man), *n.* [*pl.* **DAY-MEN** (dā'men).] Laborer or other operative whose hours of duty are in the daytime.

DAY-SCHOOL (dā'sköl), *n.* School held during the day as opposed both to a **NIGHT-SCHOOL** and a **BOARDING-SCHOOL**.

DAYS MAN (dāz'man), *n.* 1. One who appoints a day to hear a cause. 2. Umpire.

DAYS PRING (dā'spring), *n.* Dawn. (Poet.)

DAY-STAR (dā'stär), *n.* 1. Morning star. 2. The sun.

DAY'S WORK (dāz wŭrk). *Naut.* Navigation record for twenty-four hours from noon till the following noon.

DAYTIME (dā'tīm), *n.* Day as opposed to **NIGHT**; time during which there is daylight.

DAZE (dāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DAZED** (dāzd).] Stupefy or bewilder. [Ice. *dasask*, become exhausted.]

DAZE (dāz), *n.* State of being dazed.

DAZZLE (daz'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DAZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. **DAZZLED** (daz'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Daze or overpower with any strong light. 2. Amaze or charm by brilliancy, beauty, or cleverness. *II. vi.* 1. Be so bright as to overpower the sight. 2. Excite admiration by brilliancy or splendor. [Freq. of **DAZE**.]

DAZZLE (daz'l), *n.* That which dazzles.

DAZZLEMENT (daz'l-ment), *n.* Act of dazzling.

DE-, *prefix.* From; down; out; away. In some words it represents the Latin *dis-*, apart, through the O. Fr. *des-*; Fr. *dé-*, sometimes its force being intensive, as in *declare*, *deprave*, and sometimes negative, as in *deface*, *defame*, etc. [L. *de*, from. See **DIS-**.]

DEACON (dē'kn), *n.* 1. *Eccl.* 1. Order of clergy subordinate to the priests. 2. Principal lay official. [A. S. *deācon*; from Gr. *diakonos*, servant.]

DEACONESS (dē'kn-es), *n.* Woman appointed to look after the needy and perform other offices of utility in the church.

DEACONRY (dē'kn-ri), **DEACONSHIP** (dē'kn-shīp), *n.* Office, rank, duty and term of service of a deacon.

DEAD (ded), *a.* 1. Without life; having died; lifeless. 2. Destitute of life; inanimate. 3. Death-like. 4. Still; motionless; perfectly calm. 5. Flat; stale; tasteless; vapid. 6. Wanting in animation or spirit; dull; frigid. 7. Certain or unerring as death, as a *dead* shot. 8. Deep; still; undisturbed, as the "dead darkness of the night." 9. Not acting; not to be counted, as a *dead* ball. 10. Not glossy; dull. 11. *Painting.* Not gay or bright. 12. Blank; flat; unvaried, as a *dead* wall. 13. No longer in use; disused, as a *dead* wire on an electric circuit. 14. Non-resonant. 15. *Law.* Cut off from all rights of citizenship; civilly dead.—*Dead beat*, shiftless person; beat; sponge.—*Dead heat*. 1. Race in which two or more of the contestants reach the winning-post so closely together that the judge cannot say which has won. 2. State or position of exact equality.—*Dead horse*. 1. Work paid for before it is executed. 2. Something purchased and used before it is paid for.—*Dead language*, language no longer spoken.—*Dead letter*. 1. Letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office. 2. Law or ordinance which is not enforced.—*Dead level*. 1. Perfect level. 2. Sameness.—*Dead lift*, lift made without help, leverage, etc.; hence, an effort under discouraging conditions. [A. S. *deād*.]

SYN. Deceased; defunct; inanimate; lifeless; unconscious; extinct; departed; breathless; cold; frigid; dull; torpid; inert; lukewarm; indifferent; insensible; spiritless; tasteless; vapid; flat; unemployed; useless; unprofitable; entire; total. **ANT.** Living; animate; alive; susceptible.

DEAD (ded), *n.* 1. Time of greatest stillness, as the *dead* of night. 2. Those who have died; the departed; the deceased.



Day-lily.

DEAD (ded), *adv.* 1. Thoroughly; completely; quite, as *dead broke*, *dead tired*, etc. 2. Directly, as *dead ahead*.

DEAD-BEAT (ded'bēt), *I. a.* Beating with no recoil, as the *dead-beat* escapement of a watch. *II. n.* Bum; beat. (Colloq.)

DEADEN (ded'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEAD'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEADENED** (ded'nd).] 1. Abate or lessen the force, power, intensity, velocity, or brightness of; blunt; dull; retard. 2. Deprive of freshness; make dead or stale.

DEADENER (ded'n-ēr), *n.* That which deadens.

DEADENING (ded'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of depriving of force, life, or vigor. 2. Packing in a floor, ceiling or wall, to prevent conduction of sound.

DEADEYE (ded'i), *n.* *Naut.* Round, flattish wooden block with a rope or iron band passing round it, and pierced with three holes for a lanyard by which the shrouds are set up.

DEADFALL (ded'fai), *n.* Trap operated by a weight that, when its support is removed, falls upon and kills or holds the game.

DEADHEAD (ded'hed), *n.* 1. One who is allowed, without payment, to ride in a public conveyance, sit in a theater, etc., or hold a privilege having a money value. 2. *Naut.* Block of wood used as an anchor-buoy.

DEADHEAD (ded'hed), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEAD'HEAD-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEAD'HEADED**.] *I. vt.* Carry or pass free. *II. vi.* Travel on a public conveyance or be admitted to a theater, etc., on a free pass.

DEAD-LIGHT (ded'lit), *n.* *Naut.* Storm-shutter for a cabin window or port-hole.

DEAD-LINE (ded'lin), *n.* In military prisons, a line or limit the passing of which subjects a prisoner to be fired upon by a guard.

DEADLINESS (ded'li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being deadly.

DEAD-LOCK (ded'lok), *n.* 1. Lock operated on one side by a key and on the other by a knob or handle. 2. Case where matters have come to a standstill, as where there is a complete obstruction to legislative proceedings.

DEADLY (ded'li), *I. a.* 1. Causing death; fatal. 2. Implacable. *II. adv.* 1. Mortally; fatally. 2. Like death.

DEAD-MARCH (ded'märch), *n.* Piece of solemn music played at a funeral, especially at that of a soldier.

DEADNESS (ded'nes), *n.* 1. State or quality of being dead. 2. Languor; dullness. 3. Flatness; want of clearness or sharpness.

DEAD-RECKONING (ded'rek-un-ing), *n.* *Naut.* Estimation of a ship's place simply by the log-book, or calculating the distances traveled over given courses and without aid of observations taken of the sun, moon or stars.

DEAD SEA (ded sē). Salt lake, Palestine, 1,312 feet below sea level.

DEAD-WATER (ded'wā-tēr), *n.* Water that eddies about the stern of a ship as she sails.

DEAD-WEIGHT (ded'wāt), *n.* Heavy or oppressive burden.

DEAD-WIND (ded'wind), *n.* *Naut.* Wind coming directly ahead or opposed to a ship's course.

DEAD-WOOD (ded'wōd), *n.* *Naut.* 1. Pieces of timber laid on the upper side of the keel at either end. 2. Buffer. 3. Useless material.

DEAF (def), *a.* 1. Lacking the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part. 2. Deafened temporarily. 3. Unwilling to hear; disregarding; inattentive. [A. S. *deaf*.]

DEAFEN (def'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEAF'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEAFENED** (def'nd).] 1. Make deaf; partly or altogether. 2. Render impervious to sound.

DEAF-MUTE (def'müt), *n.* One who is both deaf and dumb.

DEAFNESS (def'nes), *n.* State or quality of being deaf.

DEAL (dēl), *n.* 1. Portion. 2. Indefinite quantity. 3. Large quantity. 4. Distribution of cards in a game. 5. Business transaction. 6. Secret understanding.—*Square deal*, fair treatment. [A. S. *dælan*; from *dæl*, part.]

DEAL (dēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEALT** (deit).] *I. vt.* 1. Distribute, as to *deal* the cards. 2. Deliver, as to *deal* a blow. *II. vi.* 1. Distribute the cards in a game. 2. Transact business; trade. 3. Act or behave.

DEAL (dēl), *n.* Board or plank. [Dut. *deel*.]

DEALER (dēl'ēr), *n.* One who deals, in any sense of the word.

DEALING (dēl'ing), *n.* 1. Manner of acting towards others. 2. Intercourse of trade. 3. Transaction of any kind.

DEALKALIZATION (dē-al-ka-li-zā'shun), *n.* *Chem.* Removal of all alkaline elements from any substance.

DEALT (deit), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DEAL**.

DEAN (dēn), *n.* 1. Officer in cathedral and collegiate church who presides over the other clergy. 2. Head of a faculty in a college or university. 3. Secretary or registrar of a faculty or department. 4. Senior or eldest member of any constituted body, as *dean* of the diplomatic corps. [O. Fr. *deien*; from L.L. *decanus*, chief of ten; from L. *decem*, ten.]

DEANERY (dēn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DEAN'ERIES**.] Office or jurisdiction of a dean.

DEAR (dēr), *I. a.* 1. High in price; costly. 2. Highly valued. 3. Beloved; precious. *II. n.* One who is dear or beloved. [A. S. *deōre*.]

DEAR (dēr), *adv.* 1. Dearly; with great affection. 2. At a high price.

DEARIE (dēr'i), *n.* Same as **DEARY**.

DEARLY (dēr'li), *adv.* 1. With great fondness or affection. 2. At a high price; expensively.

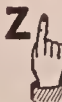
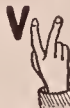
DEARNESS (dēr'nes), *n.* State or quality of being dear.

DEARTH (dērth), *n.* 1. Scarcity; lack; want. 2. Famine; barrenness.

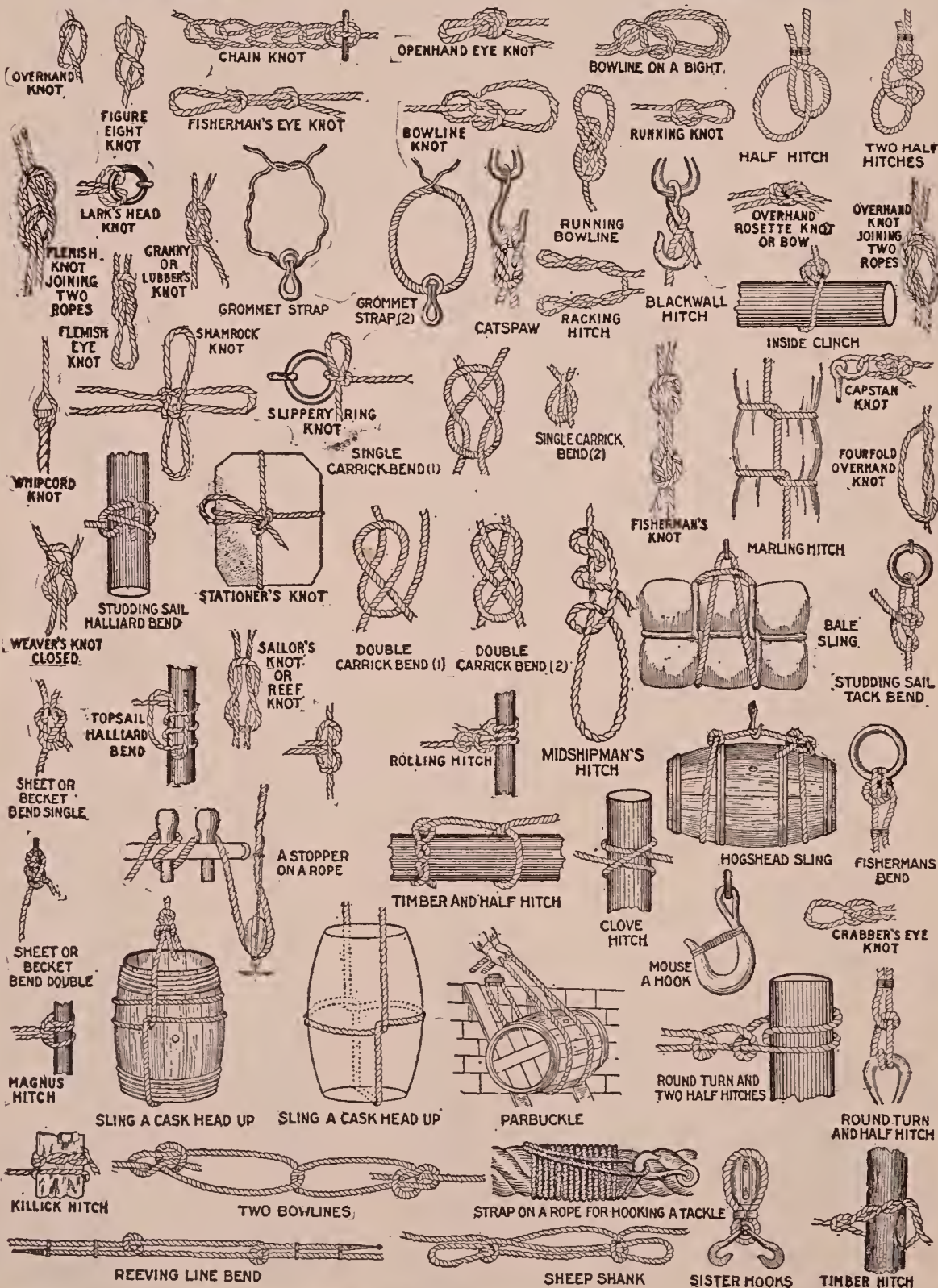
DEAF & DUMB ALPHABET

ONE HAND

TWO HAND



KNOTS BENDS & HITCHES



DEARY (dēr'i), *n.* One who is dear or beloved; pet; favorite; darling.

DEATH (deth), *n.* 1. State of being dead. 2. Extinction or cessation of life. 3. Manner of dying. 4. Mortality. 5. Deadly plague. 6. Cause of death. 7. Spiritual lifelessness. 8. The killing of the animal in hunting. [A. S. *deāth*.]

SYN. Decease; demise; departure; exit; extinction; mortality. **ANT.** Life; animation; vitality; birth.

DEATH-ADDER (deth'ad-ēr), *n.* Viperine snake, the *Acanthophis tortor*, found in Australia.

DEATH-AGONY (deth'ag-o-nī), *n.* [*pl.* **DEATH-AGONIES**.] Struggle often preceding death.

DEATH-BED (deth'bed), *n.* 1. Bed on which one dies. 2. Last illness.

DEATH-CUP (deth'kup), *n.* *Bot.* Yellow poisonous toadstool.

DEATH-DAMP (deth'damp), *n.* Cold, clammy sweat preceding death.

DEATH-DUTIES (deth'dū-tiz), *n. pl.* Duties paid to government on the inheritance of property, real or personal, after the death of the former owner.

DEATH-KNELL (deth'nel), *n.* Signal of death.

DEATHLESS (deth'les), *a.* Never dying; everlasting.

DEATHLY (deth'li), *I. a.* Deadly; fatal; mortal. *II. adv.* Like death.

DEATH-MASK (deth'mask), *n.* Plaster cast taken from the face after death.

DEATH-PENALTY (deth'pen-al-ti), *n.* Sentence to death.

DEATH-RATE (deth'rāt), *n.* Proportion of deaths to the population.

DEATH-RATTLE (deth'rat-l), *n.* Rattling in the throat which sometimes accompanies the last uneasy breathings of a dying person.

DEATH'S-HEAD (æths'hed), *n.* Skull of a human skeleton, or a representation of it.—*Death's head moth*, a species of moth (*Acherontia atropos*), having pale markings on the back of the thorax somewhat like a skull.



Death's-head moth.

DEATH-TRAP (deth'trap), *n.* Unsafe building, vessel, or place that shuts up its occupants to almost certain death.

DEATH-WARRANT (deth'wor-ant), *n.* Order from the authorities for the execution of a criminal.

DEATH-WATCH (deth'woch), *n.* 1. Last vigil or watch over a dying person. 2. Guard placed over a prisoner condemned to death. 3. Name for several insects that make a ticking noise, superstitiously regarded as presaging death.

DEBACLE (de-bak'i), *n.* 1. Breaking up of ice

on a river. 2. *Geol.* Sudden flood of water leaving its path strewn with debris. [Fr.]

DEBAR (de-bār'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEBAR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBARRED** (de-bārd').] 1. Bar or shut out. 2. Prevent enjoyment of. [DE- and BAR.]

DEBARK (de-bārk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEBARK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBARKED** (de-bārk't').] *I. vt.* Land or put ashore. *II. vi.* Land from a ship or boat; disembark. [Fr. *débarquer*.]

DEBARKATION (dē-bār-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of debarking.

DEBARMENT (de-bār'ment), *n.* Act of precluding or excluding from participation.

DEBASE (de-bās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEBA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBASED** (de-bāst').] Lower or degrade; make of less value. [DE- and BASE.]

SYN. Reduce; abase; degrade; lower; humble; disgrace; dishonor; deprave; deteriorate. **ANT.** Raise; enhance; exalt; honor; improve.

DEBASEMENT (de-bās'ment), *n.* Degradation.

DEBASER (de-bā'sēr), *n.* One who or that which debases.

DEBATABLE (de-bā'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being, or liable to be, disputed.

DEBATE (de-bāt'), *n.* Contention in words or argument. [O. Fr. *debate*; from L. *de*, down, and *batuo*, beat.]

DEBATE (de-bāt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEBA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBA'TED**.] *I. vt.* Contend for in argument. *II. vi.* 1. Join in debate. 2. Deliberate; consider.

SYN. Discuss; argue; dispute; canvass; contest; contend; wrangle. **ANT.** Yield; concede; allow; admit.

DEBATOR (de-bā'tūr), *n.* One who debates; arguer; disputant.

DEBAUCH (de-bach'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEBAUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBAUCHED** (de-bacht').] *I. vt.* 1. Lead away from duty or allegiance. 2. Corrupt with lewdness; seduce. 3. Pervert. *II. vi.* Indulge in intemperance or revelry. [O. Fr. *desbaucher*, corrupt.]

DEBAUCH (de-bach'), *n.* Act of debauchery.

DEBAUCHEE (deb-ō-shē'), *n.* Libertine. [Fr. *débauché*, *p.p.* of *débaucher*, debauch.]

DEBAUCHER (de-bach'ēr), *n.* One who debauches.

DEBAUCHERY (de-bach'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **DEBAUCH'ERIES**.] Excessive indulgence of the appetites; intemperance; profligacy.

DEBAUCHMENT (de-bach'ment), *n.* Act of debauching.

DEBENTURE (de-ben'tūr), *n.* 1. Written acknowledgment of a debt. 2. Deed of mortgage given for borrowed money. 3. Certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a repayment of the duty on their importation. [L. *debentur*, there are due.]

DEBENTURED (de-ben'tūrd), *a.* Entitled to drawback or debenture.

DEBILITATE (de-bil'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEBIL'**

ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBIL'ITATED**.] Make weak; impair the strength of. [L. *debilitatus*, *p.p.* of *debilito*, weaken; from *debilis*, weak.]

DEBILITATION (dē-bil-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act or process of debilitating.

DEBILITY (de-bil'i-ti), *n.* Weak action of the animal functions; weakness and languor; feebleness.

SYN. Weakness; feebleness; faintness; frailty; lassitude; languor; infirmity; imbecility. **ANT.** Strength; vigor; energy; robustness; tone; nerve.

DEBIT (deb'it), *n.* 1. Debt or something due. 2. Entry on the debtor side of an account. [L. *debitum*; from *debeo*, owe.]

DEBIT (deb'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEB'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEB'ITED**.] 1. Charge with a debt. 2. Enter on the debit side of an account.

DEBIT-NOTE (deb'it-nōt), *n.* Item of debit sent by purchaser to seller for goods returned.

DEBIT-TICKET (deb'it-tik-et), *n.* Bank slip for money not drawn by check placed in a depositor's account.

DEBONAIR (deb-o-nâr'), *a.* Of good appearance and manners; elegant; courteous; affable. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, and *air*, manner, appearance.]

DEBOUCH (de-bōsh'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DEBOUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEBOUCHED** (de-bōsht').] March or issue from a narrow place into a more open ground. [Fr. *déboucher*; from *dé*, from, and *bouche*, mouth.]

DEBOUCHMENT (de-bōsh'ment), *n.* Act of debouching.

DEBOUCHURE (dā-bō-shūr'), *n.* Mouth of a river or strait. [Fr.]

DÉBRIS (dā-brē'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. Rubbish; ruins. 2. *Geol.* Mass of rocky fragments. [Fr.]

DEBT (det), *n.* 1. What one owes to another. 2. What one becomes liable to do or suffer. 3. State of obligation or indebtedness. [L. *debitum*; from *debeo*, owe.]

DEBTOR (det'ūr), *n.* One who owes a debt.

DEBUSCOPE (deb'ū-skōp), *n.* Double-mirrored kaleidoscope.

DÉBUT (dā-bū'), *n.* 1. Beginning or first attempt. 2. First appearance in society or on the stage. [Fr.]

DÉBUTANT (dā-bū-tāng'), *n.* [*fem.* **DÉBUTANTE** (dā-bū-tāngt').] One who makes his first appearance before the public. [Fr.]

DECACHORD (dek'a-kård), *n.* Ancient musical instrument with ten strings. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *chordē*, string.]

DECADE (dek'ād), **DECAD** (dek'ad), *n.* 1. Period of ten years. 2. Group of ten. [Gr. *dekas*; from *deka*, ten.]

DECADENCE (de-kā'dens), **DECADENCY** (de-kā'den-si), *n.* State or process of decay or deterioration. [L. *de*, down, and *cado*, fall.]

DECADENT (de-kā'dent), *a.* Falling into decay.

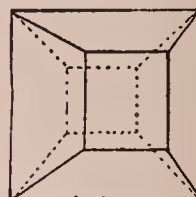
DECAGON (dek'a-gon), *n. Geom.* Figure having ten angles and ten sides. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *gōnia*, angle.]

DECAGONAL (de-kag'o-nai), *a.* Of the nature of a decagon.

DECAGRAM (dek'a-gram), *n.* In the metric system, weight of ten grams, equal to 0.353 oz. [Fr. *décagramme*; from Gr. *deka*, ten, and Fr. *gramme*, weight.]

DECAHEDRAL (dek-a-hē'drai), *a.* Of or pertaining to a decahedron; having ten sides.

DECAHEDRON (dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure having ten faces. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *hedra*, seat.]



Decahedron.

DECALCOMANIA (dē-kai-kō-mā'ni-a), *n.* Process of transferring pictures to marble, glass, wood, etc. [Fr.]

DECALITER, DECALITRE (dek'-a-lē-tēr), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of capacity, containing ten liters, or nearly 2½ gallons. [Fr.]

DECALOGUE (dek'a-log), *n.* Moral law, or ten commandments. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *logos*, discourse.]

DECALVANT (de-kai'vant), *a.* Same as **DEPILATORY**. [DE-, and L. *calvus*, bald.]

DECAMETER, DECAMETRE (dek'a-mē-tēr), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of length of ten meters, or 32.8 feet. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *metron*, measure.]

DECAMP (de-kamp'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DECAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECAMPED** (de-kampt').] 1. March away from a camp. 2. Leave suddenly, especially with an implied idea of secrecy. [Fr. *décamper*.]

DECAMPMENT (de-kamp'ment), *n.* Act of decamping.

DECANAL (dek'a-nai), *a.* Pertaining to a dean or deanery.

DECANDER (de-kan'dēr), *n. Bot.* Plant with ten stamens in a single flower. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

DECANT (de-kant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECANT'ED**.] Pour off, leaving sediment; pour from one vessel into another. [Fr. *décanter*.]

DECANTER (de-kant'ēr), *n.* Ornamental bottle for holding decanted liquor.

DECAPITATE (de-kap'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECAP'ITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECAP'ITATED**.] Behead. [L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, head.]

DECAPITATION (dē-kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of cutting off the head.

DECAPOD (dek'a-pod), *n.* One of the shell-fish which have ten feet or claws, as the crab. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

DECAPODAL (dek-ap'o-dal), **DECAPODOUS** (dek-ap'o-dus), *a.* Having ten feet.

DECARBONATE (dē-kār'bun-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECAR'BONATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECAR'BONATED**.] Deprive of carbon.

DECARBONIZE (dē-kār'bun-iz), **DECARBU- RIZE** (dē-kār'bū-riz), *vt.* Same as **DECAR- BONATE**.

DECARE (dek'âr), *n.* *Metric system.* Ten ares or a thousand square meters, land measure.

DECASTERE (dek'a-stēr), *n.* In the metric system, ten steres; ten cubic meters. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and **STERE**.]

DECAY (de-kā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECAYED** (de-kād').] I. *vt.* Cause to waste away. II. *vi.* Fall away from a state of health or excellence; waste away; rot. [O. Fr. *decair*; from L. *de*, from, and *cado*, fail.]

SYN. Decline; fail; wither; wane; dwindle; degenerate; deteriorate; decrease; perish; rot; putrefy; spoil. **ANT.** Rise; grow; increase; thrive.

DECAY (de-kā'), *n.* Act or state of declining gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect.

SYN. Deterioration; degeneracy; decadence; putrefaction; rottenness; ruin; collapse. **ANT.** Preservation; conservation; recovery; regeneration.

DECEASE (de-sēs'), *n.* Departure from this life; death. [O. Fr. *deces*; from L. *decessus*; from *de*, away, and *cedo*, go.]

SYN. See **DEATH**.

DECEASE (de-sēs'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DECEAS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECEASED** (de-sēst').] Die.

DECEASED (de-sēst'), I. *a.* Dead. II. *n.* Person who has died.

DECEDENT (de-sē'dent), *n.* Person who is dead.

DECEIT (de-sēt'), *n.* 1. Act of deceiving. 2. Anything intended to mislead another; artifice; trick; deception; fraud. [O. Fr. *deceitie*; from L. *decepio*; from *de*, away, and *capio*, take.]

SYN. See **DECEPTION**.

DECEITFUL (de-sēt'fəl), *a.* Disposed or tending to deceive.

SYN. Fraudulent; guileful; treacherous; knavish; crafty; designing; deceptive; fallacious. **ANT.** Fair; open; sincere.

DECEITFULLY (de-sēt'fəl-i), *adv.* In a deceitful manner.

DECEITFULNESS (de-sēt'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being deceitful.

DECEIVABLE (de-sēv'a-bəl), *a.* Capable of being deceived.

DECEIVE (de-sēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECEIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECEIVED** (de-sēvd').] 1. Mislead or cause to err. 2. Cheat. 3. Disappoint. [O. Fr. *deceveir*; from L. *decepio*; from *de*, away, and *capio*, take.]

SYN. Deceive; beguile; ensnare; mislead; cheat; trick; gull; dupe; overreach. **ANT.** Enlighten; advise; illumine; disabuse; undeceive; deliver.

DECEIVER (de-sēv'ēr), *n.* One who deceives.

SYN. Impostor; charlatan; pretender; cheat.

DECEMBER (de-sem'bēr), *n.* Last month of

the year; among the Romans the tenth month, with us the twelfth. [L. *decem*, ten.]

DECEMVIR (de-sem'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* **DECEMVIRS** or L. **DECEMVIRI** (de-sem'vi-ri).] One of ten magistrates who at one time had absolute power in ancient Rome. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, man.]

DECEMVIRAL (de-sem'vi-rəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

DECEMVIRATE (de-sem'vi-rāt), *n.* 1. Body of ten men in office. 2. Term of office of decemvirs.

DECENCY (dē'sen-si), *n.* Becomingness; modesty; propriety. [See **DECENT**.]

DECENNARY (de-sen'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DECEN- NARIES**.] Period of ten years; decade. [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, year.]

DECENNIAL (de-sen'l-al), *a.* 1. Lasting or continuing for a period of ten years. 2. Occurring every ten years. [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, year.]

DECENT (dē'sent), *a.* 1. Becoming; seemly; decorous. 2. Free from obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry. 3. Moderate; tolerable. 4. Graceful; comely; shapely. [L. *decens*, *pr.p.* of *deceet*, it is becoming.]

DECENTLY (dē'sent-li), *adv.* In a decent manner.

DECENTRALIZATION (dē-sen-trəl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of decentralizing.

DECENTRALIZE (dē-sen'trəl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECEN'TRALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECEN- TRALIZED** (dē-sen'trəl-izd).] 1. Withdraw from the center. 2. Transfer functions from the central government to local centers of. [DE- and **CENTRALIZE**.]

DECEPTION (de-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deceiving. 2. Means by which it is sought to deceive. [L. *deceptio*; from L. *deceptus*, *p.p.* of *decepio*, deceive.]

SYN. Deceit; fraud; snare; artifice; cheat; guile; imposture; imposition; fallacy. **ANT.** Enlightenment; openness; reality; verity.

DECEPTIVE (de-sep'tiv), *a.* Tending to deceive; misleading.

DECEPTIVELY (de-sep'tiv-li), *adv.* In a deceptive manner.

DECEPTIVENESS (de-sep'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being deceptive.

DECIARE (des-i-âr'), *n.* In the metric system, one tenth of an arc, or ten square meters. [Fr.]

DECIDABLE (de-si'də-bəl), *a.* Capable of being decided.

DECIDE (de-sid'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECID'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECID'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Determine; settle; adjudge. 2. Arbitrate; resolve. II. *vi.* 1. Give a decision. 2. Come to a decision. [L. *decido*; from *de*, away, and *cedo*, cut.]

DECIDED (de-si'ded), *a.* 1. Determined. 2. Clear; unmistakable. 3. Resolute.

SYN. Firm; unshaken; fixed; resolute;

determined; unwavering; positive; distinct; express; definite; categorical; certain; undisputed; undeniable. **ANT.** Undecided; unsettled; irresolute; vacillating.

DECIDEDLY (de-sī'ded-il), *adv.* In a decided manner.

DECIDER (de-sī'dēr), *n.* One who or that which decides.

DECIDUOUS (de-sid'ū-us), *a.* 1. *Biol.* Falling off after a time or season, as certain kinds of hair, horns, and teeth of some animals, and leaves of most trees. 2. *Bot.* Shedding leaves annually.

DECIGRAM (des'ī-gram), *n.* In the metric system, weight of one tenth of a gram, 1.5432 grains Troy. [Fr. *décigramme*.]

DECILITER (des'ī-lē-tēr), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of capacity equal to one-tenth of a liter, or 3.38 fluid ounces. [Fr. *décilitre*.]

DECILLION (de-sil'yun), *n.* 1. In the French and American notation, a thousand raised to the eleventh power, or 1 followed by thirty-three ciphers. 2. In the English notation, a million raised to the tenth power, or 1 followed by sixty ciphers. [L. *decem*, ten, and **MILLION**.]

DECILLIONTH (de-sil'yunth), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a decillion. *II. n.* One of a decillion equal parts.

DECIMAL (des'ī-mal), *I. a.* Numbered or proceeding by tens. *II. n.* Fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.—*Decimal system*, system whose units are tens and powers of tens, especially in the French metric system of weights and measures. [Fr. *décimal*; from L. *decimatus*; from L. *decimus*, tenth.]

DECIMALLY (des'ī-mal-l), *adv.* By means of decimals.

DECIMATE (des'ī-māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECIMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECIMATED**.] 1. Take the tenth part of. 2. Kill every tenth man of. 3. Destroy a considerable portion of. [L. *decimatus*, *p.p.* of *decimo*; from *decimus*, tenth; from *decem*, ten.]

DECIMATION (des-ī-mā'shun), *n.* Act of decimating or state of being decimated.

DECIMATOR (des'ī-mā-tūr), *n.* One who decimates.

DECIME (de-sēm'), *n.* French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

DECIMETER (des'ī-mē-tēr), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of length equal to one-tenth of a meter. [Fr. *décimètre*.]

DECIPHER (de-sī'fēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECIPHERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECIPHERED** (de-sī'fērd).] 1. Make out or read, as secret characters or writing. 2. Read or explain, as bad or indistinct writing. [**DE-** and **CIPHER**.]

DECIPHERABLE (de-sī'fēr-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being deciphered.

DECIPHERER (de-sī'fēr-ēr), *n.* One who decipheres.

DECISION (de-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of deciding. 2. Settlement, judgment, or determination of an event. 3. Quality of being decided; resolution; firmness. 4. *Law.* Judgment given in a court of justice; judicial precedent. [L. *decisio*; from *decido*, decide.]

SYN. Judgment; settlement; determination; conclusion; adjudication; resolution; firmness. **ANT.** Indecision; hesitancy; doubt; hesitation; vacillation.

DECISIVE (de-sī'siv), *a.* 1. Having the power of deciding. 2. Showing decision. 3. Final; positive.

DECISIVELY (de-sī'siv-ly), *adv.* In a decisive manner.

DECISIVENESS (de-sī'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being decisive.

DECISTERE (des-ī-stār'), *n.* In the metric system, a cubic measure equal to the tenth of a stere, or 3.532 cubic feet. [Fr.]

DECK (dek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECKED** (dekt).] 1. Cover; clothe; adorn. 2. Furnish with a deck, as a vessel. [Dut. *dekken*, cover.]

DECK (dek), *n.* 1. Covering or shelter. 2. *Naut.* Horizontal platform extending from one side of a vessel to the other, thereby joining them together, and forming both a floor and a covering. 3. Pack of playing cards. [Dut. *dek*.]

DECKER (dek'ēr), *n.* *Naut.* Vessel that has a deck or decks; used only in composition, as a double-decker, a ship with two decks.

DECK-HAND (dek'hand), *n.* Sailor without any rating as officer on shipboard.

DECKLE (dek'l), *n.* Gage on a paper-making machine.—*Deckle edge*, raw or ragged edge of hand-made paper.—*Deckle-edged*, having a rough uncut edge. [Ger.]

DECLAIM (de-klām'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECLAIM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECLAIMED** (de-klāmd').] *I. vt.* Recite. *II. vi.* 1. Make a set or rhetorical speech; harangue. 2. Recite in public. [L. *declamo*, cry out.]

DECLAIMER (de-klām'ēr), *n.* One who declaims.

DECLAMATION (dek-lā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of declaiming. 2. Set speech in public. 3. Display in speaking. 4. *Music.* Proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

DECLAMATORY (de-klam'ā-tō-rl), *a.* 1. Of the nature of declamation. 2. Appealing to the passions. 3. Noisy and rhetorical merely.

DECLARATION (dek-lā-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of declaring. 2. That which is declared. 3. Written affirmation. 4. *Law.* Pleading in which the plaintiff in an action at law sets forth his case against the defendant.

DECLARATORY (de-klār'ā-tō-rl), **DECLARATIVE** (de-klār'ā-tiv), *a.* 1. Making declaration; assertive. 2. Explanatory.

DECLARE (de-klār'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECLAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECLARED** (de-klārd').] *I. vt.*

1. Make known. 2. Assert; affirm; avow. 3. Make a full statement of, as of goods at a custom house. II. *vi.* Make a declaration or avowal.—*Declare one's self*, throw off reserve or disguise, and state openly one's opinion, or the side one will take. [L. *declaro*; from *de*, wholly, and *clarus*, clear.]
- DECLARED** (de-kiârd'), *a.* Avowed; professed.
- DECLAREDLY** (de-kiâr'ed-li), *adv.* Openly; avowedly; explicitly.
- DECLASS** (de-klâs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECLASS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECLASSED** (de-klâst).] Withdraw from a class or classification.
- DECLENSION** (de-klen'shun), *n.* 1. Failing off; deterioration; impairment; decay. 2. Act of declining. 3. Slope or incline. 4. *Gram.* (1) Inflection of nouns, adjectives and pronouns, or change of endings, to indicate gender, person, number, and case. (2) Act of declining a noun, etc., or giving the different forms it assumes. (3) Class of nouns declined after the same pattern. [L. *declinatio*, turning or leaning away.]
- DECLINABLE** (de-klî'nâ-bl), *a.* Capable of being declined or inflected.
- DECLINAL** (de-klî'nâl), **DECLINATE** (de-klî'nât), *a.* Bending downward.
- DECLINATION** (dek-li-nâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of declining. 2. Inclination; descent; slope. 3. Deterioration; decay. 4. Deviation. 5. Non-acceptance; refusal. 6. *Astron.* Distance from the celestial equator. [L. *declinatio*; from *declino*, decline.]
- DECLINATOR** (dek'li-nâ-tûr), *n.* Instrument used in determining declination.
- DECLINATORY** (de-klî'nâ-tô-ri), *a.* Containing a declination or refusal.
- DECLINATURE** (de-klî'nâ-tûr), *n.* Act of declining or refusing.
- DECLINE** (de-klîn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECLI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECLINED** (de-klînd').] I. *vt.* 1. Bend down. 2. Turn away from. 3. Refuse; reject. 4. *Gram.* Inflect, or give the case forms of. II. *vi.* 1. Bend, hang, tend, or slope downward. 2. Deviate. 3. Fall or decay. 4. Stoop or condescend. 5. Refuse. 6. Approach the close or end. [L. *declino*; from *de*, away from, down, and *clino*, bend, lean.]
- DECLINE** (de-klîn'), *n.* Diminution; deterioration; decay; gradual impairment of the bodily or mental faculties.
- SYN.** Abatement; deficiency; falling; diminution; deterioration; decay; consumption; phthisis. **ANT.** Increase; rise; growth.
- DECLINER** (de-klî'nēr), *n.* One who declines.
- DECLINOGRAPH** (de-klî'nō-gráf), *n.* Automatic recorder on instrument used for measuring declinations.
- DECLINOMETER** (dek-li-nom'e-tēr), *n.* *Astron.* Instrument used to measure declination of the heavenly bodies.

- DECLIVITOUS** (de-kliv'i-tus), **DECLIVOUS** (dek'li-vus), *a.* Gradually sloping or descending.
- DECLIVITY** (de-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DECLIV'ITIES**.]
1. Place that declines or slopes downward; opposed to **ACCLIVITY**. 2. Inclination downward; gradual descent. [L. *declivitas*; from *de*, downward, and *clivus*, sloping.]
- DECLUTCH** (de-kluch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECLUTCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECLUTCHED** (de-klucht').] Release grip or clutch of, as in automobilism.
- DECOCT** (de-kokt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECOCT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOCT'ED**.] 1. Prepare by boiling. 2. Extract the substance of by boiling. [L. *decoctus*, *p.p.* of *decoquo*, boil down; from *de*, down, and *coquo*, cook.]
- DECOCTION** (de-kok'shun), *n.* 1. Extract of anything obtained by boiling. 2. Act or process of decocting.
- DECOHERE** (dē-kō-hēr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECOHER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOHERED** (dē-kō-hērd').] I. *vt.* Restore to normal condition; said of a coherer. II. *vi.* Return a coherer to normal condition.
- DECOHERER** (dē-kō-hēr'ēr), *n.* *Wireless Tel.* Apparatus to normalize a coherer.
- DECOLLATE** (de-kol'āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECOL'ATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOL'ATED**.] Behead; decapitate. [L. *decollatus*, *p.p.* of *decollo*, behead; from *de*, away, and *collum*, neck.]
- DECOLLATED** (de-kol'ā-ted), *a.* 1. Beheaded. 2. Rounded off, as the apex of a spiral shell.
- DECOLLATION** (dek-oi-lā'shun), *n.* Act of beheading; decapitation.
- DÉCOLLETÉ** (dā-kol-e-tā'), *a.* Cut low in the neck, as in a low-necked dress. [Fr. *décolleter*, bare the neck and shoulders.]
- DÉCOLLETÉE** (dā-koi-e-tā'), *a.* (*fem.*) Having the neck and shoulders bare.
- DECOLOR** (dē-kul'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECOL'ORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOLORED** (dē-kul'ūrd).] Deprive of color. [**DE-** and **COLOR**.]
- DECOLORIZER** (dē-kul'ūr-i-zēr), *n.* *Chem.* Bleaching agent used to remove color.
- DECOMPOSABLE** (dē-kom-pō'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being decomposed.
- DECOMPOSE** (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DECOMPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOMPOSED** (dē-kom-pōzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Separate into the parts composing. 2. Resolve into original elements. II. *vi.* Decay; rot; putrefy. [**DE-** and **COMPOSE**.]
- DECOMPOSITE** (dē-kom-poz'it), *a.* Decomposed.
- DECOMPOSITION** (de-kom-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of decomposing. 2. Decay or dissolution.
- DECOMPOUND** (dē-kom-pownd'), *a.* 1. Compounded a second time. 2. *Bot.* Twice or thrice pinnate, said of leaves. [**DE-** and **COMPOUND**.]
- DECOMPOUND** (dē-kom-pownd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DECOMPOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECOM-**

POUND'ED.] 1. Compound again. 2. Divide into constituent parts.

DECOMPRESSION (dē-kom-presh'un), *n.* *Mech.* Withdrawal of compressed air in caissons and other submerged appliances; more especially as to naval submarine boats.

DECORATE (dek'o-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEC'ORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEC'ORATED.] 1. Ornament or beautify. 2. Honor with a badge or medal. [L. *decoratus*, *p.p.* of *decoro*, adorn.]

SYN. See ADORN.

DECORATION (dek-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of decorating. 2. Ornament, or anything used for decorating. 3. Badge of an order, or one conferred as a mark of honor.—*Decoration day*, May 30th, when the memory of the soldiers who fell in the American Civil War of 1861-65 is honored by the decoration of their graves with flowers; now more properly termed *Memorial day*.

DECORATIVE (dek'o-rā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, used, or fit for, embellishment; ornamental.

DECORATOR (dek'o-rā-tūr), *n.* One who decorates.

DECOROUS (de-kō'rus), *a.* Becoming; suitable; proper; decent. [L. *decorus*, becoming.]

DECOROUSLY (de-kō'rus-li), *adv.* In a decorous manner.

DECOROUSNESS (de-kō'rus-nes), *n.* Decent or becoming behavior; decorum.

DECORTICATE (de-kār'ti-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DECOR'TICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECOR'TICATED.] Deprive of the bark, husk, or peel. [L. *decorticus*, *p.p.* of *decortico*, strip the bark from.]

DECORTICATION (de-kār-ti-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of stripping the bark, peel or husk off.

DECORTICATOR (de-kār'ti-kā-tūr), *n.* Process or machine for removing the hull from grain.

DECORUM (de-kō'rum), *n.* That which is becoming in outward appearance; propriety of conduct. [L., from *decorus*, becoming.]

DECOY (de-koi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DECOY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECOYED (de-koid').] Lure or entice, as into a trap or snare. [L. *de*, down, and O. Fr. *coi*, quiet.]

SYN. Lure; entice; deceive; entrap; allure; inveigle; tempt; seduce. **ANT.** Guide; instruct; warn; conduct; disabuse; extricate.

DECOY (de-koi'), *I. n.* 1. Anything intended to lure into a trap or snare; lure. 2. Apparatus of hoops and net work for trapping wild-ducks. *II. a.* Serving as a decoy or lure, as a *decoy* duck, a wild-duck tamed to entice others into a trap.

DECOY-DUCK (de-koi'duk), *n.* Artificial floating duck or tamed wild duck used by sportsmen in duck-shooting.

DECREASE (de-krēs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DECREASE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECREASED (de-krēst').] *I. vt.* 1. Make less. 2. Lessen gradually. *II.*

vi. 1. Become less. 2. Be diminished by degrees in size or power. [L. *decreasco*; from *de*, from, and *creasco*, grow.]

SYN. Lessen; diminish; reduce; curtail; abate; wane; decline; lower; subside. **ANT.** Increase; grow; amplify; expand; augment; extend; enlarge.

DECREASE (de-krēs'), *n.* 1. Act, process or state of becoming less; diminution; wane. 2. Amount, quantity, or extent by which anything becomes less.

DECREASINGLY (de-krēs'ing-li), *adv.* In a decreasing or diminishing manner.

DECREE (de-krē'), *n.* 1. Formal order by one in authority. 2. Edict or law. 3. Judicial decision. 4. Predetermined purpose. [L. *decretum*; from *decerno*, decide.]

SYN. Decision; determination; mandate; edict; manifesto; rule; verdict; ordinance; canon; law; ukase. **ANT.** Cue; hint; suggestion; intimation; request.

DECREE (de-krē'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DECREE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECREED (de-krēd').] *I. vt.* Appoint, decide, or determine by a decree. *II. vi.* Make a decree.

DECREMENT (dek're-ment), *n.* 1. Act or state of decreasing. 2. Quantity lost by decrease. [L. *decrementum*.]

DECREPIT (de-krep'it), *a.* Broken down, worn out, or enfeebled, as by the infirmities of old age. [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless.]

DECREPITATE (de-krep'i-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DECREP'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECREP'ITATED.] *I. vt.* Roast so as to cause a continual crackling; calcine. *II. vi.* Crackle, as salt when heated. [DE- and CREPITATE.]

DECREPITATION (de-krep-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of decrepitating; crackling noise.

DECREPITUDE (de-krep'i-tūd), *n.* State of being decrepit.

DECRESCENT (de-kres'ent), *a.* Becoming gradually less; decreasing; waning. [L.]

DECRETAL (de-krē'tal), *I. a.* Pertaining to a decree. *II. n.* 1. Decree, especially of the pope. 2. Book containing decrees. 3. [*pl.*] Second part of the canon law, the decrees of various popes determining points of ecclesiastical law. [L. *decretalis*, containing a decree; from *decretum*, decree.]

DECRETIVE (de-krē'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or having the force of a decree.

DECRETORY (dek'rē-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Judicial; deciding; definitive. 2. Critical; determining.

DECRIAL (de-krī'al), *n.* Clamorous outcry against; hasty or noisy censure or condemnation.

DECRIER (de-krī'ēr), *n.* One who cries, or cries down anything.

DECry (de-krī'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DECry'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DECRIED (de-krid').] Cry down; condemn; censure as worthless. [Fr. *décrier*; from *dē*, down, and *crier*, cry.]

SYN. Depreciate; traduce; disparage;

denounce; defame; vilify. **ANT.** Extol; laud; praise; eulogize; panegyrlze.

DECUMBENCE (de-kum'bens), **DECUMBENCY** (de-kum'ben-si), *n.* Act or posture of lying down.

DECUMBENT (de-kum'bent), *a.* Lying down; prostrate. [*L. decumbens*; from *de*, down, and *cubo*, lie.]

DECUMBITURE (de-kum'bi-tūr), *n.* Time a patient takes to or keeps his bed.

DECUPLE (dek'ū-pl), **I.** *a.* Tenfold. **II.** *n.* Number ten times repeated. [*L. decuplus*; from *decem*, ten, and *plico*, fold.]

DECURION (de-kūr'lon), *n.* 1. Roman officer having command of ten soldiers. 2. Any overseer or commander of ten. [*L. decurio*; from *decem*, ten.]

DECURRENT (de-kūr'ent), *a.* Running or extending downward. [*L. decurrens*; from *de*, down, and *curro*, run.]

DECURSION (de-kūr'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or state of running or flowing down. 2. Military maneuver or parade. [*L. decursio*; from *decurro*, run down.]

DECUSSATE (de-kus'āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DECUS'SATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DECUS'SATED**.] 1. Cross in the form of an X. 2. Intersect; interlace. [*L. decussatus*, *p.p.* of *decusso*, mark with a cross; from *decussis*, a copper coin of the value of ten asses (*decem asses*), marked with an X, symbol of ten.]

DECUSSATE (de-kus'āt), *a.* 1. Crossed; intersected. 2. *Bot.* Arranged in pairs which cross each other, as some leaves.

DECUSSATELY (de-kus'āt-ly), *adv.* In a decussate or intersecting manner.

DECUSSATION (dek-us-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or point of crossing. 2. Figure like an X.

DEDICATE (ded'l-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DED'ICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DED'ICATED**.] 1. Set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose. 2. Devote wholly or chiefly. 3. Inscribe, as to a friend or patron. [*L. dedicatus*, *p.p.* of *dedico*, devote.]

SYN. Devote; consecrate; inscribe. **ANT.** Alienate; misapply; desecrate.

DEDICATE (ded'l-kāt), *a.* Dedicated; devoted.

DEDICATION (ded'l-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of dedicating. 2. Inscription to a patron, friend, or person esteemed, prefixed to a book, etc.

DEDICATOR (ded'l-kā-tūr), *n.* One who dedicates.

DEDICATORY (ded'l-kā-tō-ry), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dedication.

DEDIMUS (ded'l-mus), *n.* *Law.* Writ empowering any person to do some act for or in place of a judge—from its first word. [*L. dedimus*, we have given; from *do*, give.]

DEDOLATION (ded-o-lā'shun), *n.* *Med.* Skin removal by slicing obliquely.

DEDUCE (de-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEDU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEDUCED** (de-dūst').] 1. Draw or derive as a conclusion; gather by reasoning;

infer; conclude. 2. Trace the origin of; derive. [*L. deduco*; from, *de*, form and *duco*, lead.]

DEDUCIBLE (de-dū'si-bi), *a.* Capable of being deduced.

DEDUCIVE (de-dū'siv), *a.* Performing deduction; deducting; inferential.

DEDUCT (de-duk't'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEDUCT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEDUCT'ED**.] Take away; subtract. [*L. deductus*, *p.p.* of *deduco*.]

DEDUCTION (de-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deducing, or drawing of a particular truth from a general one; specialization. Opposed to **INDUCTION**. 2. That which is deduced; conclusion. 3. Act of deducting. 4. That which is deducted; abatement; subtraction.

DEDUCTIVE (de-duk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or based on, deduction; deductible.

DEDUCTIVELY (de-duk'tiv-ly), *adv.* By way of necessary inference.

DEDUPLICATION (dē-dū-pli-kā'shun), *n.* *Biol.* Division of an organ into a pair or cluster. [**DE-** and **DUPLICATION**.]

DEED (dēd), *n.* 1. Action or thing done or effected. 2. Exploit; achievement. 3. Fact; reality. 4. *Law.* Instrument in writing or in print, or partly in each, conveying real estate to a purchaser or donee. [*A. S. dæd*; from *dōn*, do.]

DEED (dēd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEED'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEED'ED**.] Transfer or convey by deed.

DEEM (dēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEEM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEEMED** (dēmd).] **I.** *vt.* Consider; think; regard; suppose; believe; esteem; judge. **II.** *vi.* Be of opinion; suppose. [*A.S. dēman*, form a judgment; from *dōm*, doom.]

DEEMSTER (dēm'stēr), *n.* Either of the two highest judicial officers on the Isle of Man. [*Variant* of **DOOMSTER**.]

DEEP (dēp), **I.** *a.* 1. Extending far down or far from the outside. 2. Difficult to understand; abstruse. 3. Wise and penetrating; sagacious. 4. Intense; heart-felt. 5. Artful in scheming; insidious. 6. Dark-colored. 7. Low in tone; grave. 8. Enumbered with mud, sand, or ruts, as a road. **II.** *n.* 1. Anything particularly deep, especially the sea. 2. Anything profound or incomprehensible. **III.** *adv.* In a deep manner; deeply. [*A. S. dēop*.]

SYN. Buried; profound; submerged; bottomless; sunk; underground; unfathomable; penetrating. **ANT.** Shallow; shoaly; superficial; skin-deep; vacant; wanting.

DEEPEN (dēp'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEEP'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEEPENED** (dēp'nd).] **I.** *vt.* Make deeper. **II.** *vi.* Become deeper.

DEEPLY (dēp'ly), *adv.* 1. To or at a great depth. 2. Profoundly; thoroughly; feelingly. 3. With great skill; artfully. 4. Intensely; very (of colors). 5. With deep or low tone; gravely.

DEEPNESS (dēp'nes), *n.* Quality of being deep, generally in a figurative sense.

DEER (dēr), *n.* [*pl.* **DEER.**] *Zool.* Ruminant of several genera and many species, all of the family *Cervidæ*, distinguished by their solid, deciduous horns or antlers, which, with the single exception of the reindeer, are borne by the males only. [A. S. *deor*, wild animal.]



Deer.

DEERHOUND (dēr'hownd), *n.* Dog used in hunting deer; staghound.

DEER-LICK (dēr'lik), *n.* Saline bog or other place where deer resort to lick the earth for salt.

DEERMOUSE (dēr'mows), *n.* [*pl.* **DEER'MICE.**]

Common name for several species of American mice (genus *Calomys*) with short fore legs and very long hind legs and tail.

Deermouse (*Zapus hudsonius*).

DEER-STALKING (dēr'stak-ing), *n.* The hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

DEFACE (de-fās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEFA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFACED** (de-fāst').] Mar or destroy the face or external appearance of; spoil the looks of; obliterate; efface. [O. Fr. *desfacier*; from L. *dis*, away, and *facies*, face.]

DEFACEMENT (de-fās'ment), *n.* 1. Act of defacing. 2. Injury to form or appearance. 3. That which defaces.

DEFACER (de-fā'sēr), *n.* One who or that which defaces.

DEFALCATE (de-fal'kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEFAL'CATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFAL'CATED**.] I. *vt.* Cut off a part of; reduce; curtail. II. *vi.* Embezzle money held in trust. [From L. *L. defalcatus*, *p.p.* of *defalco*, cut off.]

DEFALCATION (def-al-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Misappropriation of funds entrusted to one; embezzlement. 2. Amount in which default is made; deficit. 3. A diminution or abatement.

DEFALCATOR (def'al-kā-tūr), *n.* Defaulter.

DEFAMATION (def-a-mā'shun), *n.* Act of defaming; calumny; slander.

DEFAMATORY (de-fam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Calumnious; slanderous.

DEFAME (de-fām'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEFA'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFAMED** (de-fāmd').] I. *vt.* Take away or destroy the good fame or reputation of. 2. Speak evil of. II. *vi.* Give vent to defamatory words; ascribe defamatory acts; be guilty of defamation. [O. Fr. *defamer*; from L. *diffamo*; from *dis*, away, and *fama*, report.]

SYN. Slander; calumniate; asperse; traduce; libel; dishonor. See **DECRY**.

DEFAMER (de-fā'mēr), *n.* One who defames.

DEFAULT (de-falt'), *n.* 1. Omission or failure to do any act. 2. A defalcation in accounts. 3. Deficiency; lack. 4. *Law.* Failure to ap-

pear in court on the day assigned. [O. Fr. *defaute*; *de* (from L. *dis*), apart, and *faute*, fault.]

DEFAULT (de-falt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEFAULT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFAULT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Fail in the performance of; neglect. 2. *Law.* Declare in default. II. *vi.* 1. Fail through neglect of duty. 2. *Law.* Make default in appearing in court, or in putting in an answer or plea in the time limited.

DEFAULTER (de-falt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who fails to account for money entrusted to his care, or to settle a debt of honor. 2. *Law.* One who fails to appear in court, or neglects to put in a plea, within the time required.

DEFEASANCE (de-fēz'ans), *n.* Act of annulling or abrogating; undoing; defeat. [O. Fr. *defaisance*; from *defaire*, undo.]

DEFEASIBLE (de-fēz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being annulled or abrogated.

DEFEAT (de-fēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEFEAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFEAT'ED**.] 1. Overthrow; vanquish. 2. Frustrate; thwart; baffle; foil. 3. Render null and void. [O. Fr. *defait*, *p.p.* of *defaire*, undo.]

SYN. Conquer; vanquish; overthrow; overpower; overcome; rout; subdue; beat; repulse; foil; disconcert; discomfit; baffle; disappoint; frustrate. **ANT.** Aid; secure; promote; insure; speed; advance; establish.

DEFEAT (de-fēt'), *n.* 1. Overthrow, as of an army in battle. 2. State of being overthrown or vanquished. 3. A frustration; a rendering null and void.

DEFECATE (def'e-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEF'ECA-TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEF'ECATED**.] I. *vt.* Clear from dregs or impurities; purify. II. *vi.* 1. Become free from dregs or impurities. 2. Void excrement. [L. *defæcatus*, *p.p.* of *defæco*, purify from dregs.]

DEFECATE (def'e-kāt), **DEFECATED** (def'e-kā-ted), *a.* Clarified; purified; refined.

DEFECATION (def-e-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of purifying. 2. Evacuation of the bowels.

DEFECT (de-fekt'), *n.* 1. Absence of something necessary; deficiency. 2. Imperfection; blemish; fault. [L. *defectus*; from *deficio*, be wanting, fail.]

DEFECTION (de-fek'shun), *n.* Abandonment of allegiance or duty; revolt.

DEFECTIVE (de-fekt'iv), *a.* 1. Wanting in some necessary quality; imperfect; faulty. 2. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as a *defective* noun or verb.

DEFECTIVELY (de-fekt'iv-li), *adv.* In a defective manner.

DEFECTIVENESS (de-fekt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being defective.

DEFENCE (de-fens'), *n.* Same as **DEFENSE**.

DEFEND (de-fend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEFEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEFEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Keep off

anything hurtful from; maintain against attack; guard or protect. 2. *Law*. Appear in court and make a defense of; resist, as a claim; contest. II. *vi*. Make defense. [*L. defendo*, ward off.]

DEFENDABLE (de-fend'a-bl), *a*. Capable of being defended.

DEFENDANT (de-fend'ant), *I. a*. Defending; contesting. II. *n*. 1. Defender. 2. *Law*. Person accused or sued.

DEFENDER (de-fend'er), *n*. One who defends, supports, maintains, or upholds; protector; champion.

DEFENSE, DEFENCE (de-fens'), *n*. 1. Act of defending. 2. That which defends; protection. 3. Vindication; excuse; justification. 4. *Law*. Defendant's plea. 5. Party defending. [*L. defensus*, p.p. of *defendo*, defend.]

DEFENSELESS (de-fens'ies), *a*. Without means of defense; unprotected.

DEFENSELESSNESS (de-fens'les-nes), *n*. Quality or state of being defenseless.

DEFENSIBILITY (de-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *n*. Quality or state of being defensible.

DEFENSIBLE (de-fen'si-bi), *a*. Capable of being defended.

DEFENSIVE (de-fen'siv), *a*. 1. Serving to defend. 2. In a state or posture of defense. 3. Carried on in self-defense; not offensive.—*Be on the defensive*, be in the position to defend one's self.

DEFENSIVELY (de-fen'siv-li), *adv*. In a defensive manner.

DEFENSORY (de-fen'so-ri), *a*. Defensive. [*L. defensorius*.]

DEFER (de-fēr'), *v*. [*pr.p.* DEFER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFERRED (de-fērd').] I. *vt*. Submit to or lay before. II. *vi*. Yield to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority. [*L. defero*; from *de*, down, and *fero*, bear.]

DEFER (de-fēr'), *v*. [*pr.p.* DEFER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFERRED (de-fērd').] I. *vt*. Put off to another time; delay; postpone. II. *vi*. Procrastinate; wait. [*L. differo*, bear asunder.]

DEFERENCE (def'ēr-ens), *n*. A deferring or yielding in judgment or opinion; regard; respect.

SYN. Respect; regard; honor; reverence; veneration; homage; obeisance; complaisance; condescension. **ANT.** Disrespect; contumely; contumacy; impudence.

DEFERENTIAL (def-ēr-en'shai), *a*. Showing deference or respect.

DEFERENTIALLY (def-ēr-en'shai-i), *adv*. In a deferential manner.

DEFERMENT (de-fēr'ment), *n*. A putting off; delay; adjournment; postponement.

DEFERRER (de-fēr'ēr), *n*. Procrastinator; delayer.

DEFIANCE (de-fi'ans), *n*. 1. Act of defying. 2. Challenge to combat. 3. Aggressiveness. 4. Contempt of opposition.

DEFIANT (de-fi'ant), *a*. Characterized by de-

fiance; showing or bidding defiance; insolently bold.

DEFIANTLY (de-fi'ant-li), *adv*. In a defiant manner.

DEFICIENCE (de-fish'ens), *n*. Deficiency.

DEFICIENCY (de-fish'en-si), *n*. [*pl.* DEFICIENCIES (de-fish'en-siz):] 1. A failing short; insufficiency; lack. 2. Amount or quantity lacking; deficit.

DEFICIENT (de-fish'ent), *a*. 1. Not complete; wanting; lacking; defective; imperfect. 2. Not fully supplied, prepared, or endowed. [*L. deficiens*, p.p. of *deficio*, fail.]

DEFICIENTLY (de-fish'ent-i), *adv*. In a deficient manner.

DEFICIT (def'i-sit), *n*. Deficiency, especially of revenue, as compared with expenditure. [*L.* it is wanting; from *deficio*, fail, be wanting.]

DEFIER (de-fi'ēr), *n*. One who defies.

DEFILADE (def-i-lād'), *vt*. [*pr.p.* DEFILA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFILA'DED.] Construct (a fortification) so as to protect it from enfilading fire. [*Fr.*]

DEFILE (de-fil'), *vt*. [*pr.p.* DEFIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFILED (de-fiild').] 1. Pollute or corrupt. 2. Violate. 3. *Mosaic Law*. Make ceremonially unclean. [*DE-*, and *A. S. fylan*, made foul.]

DEFILE (de-fil'), *vi*. [*pr.p.* DEFIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFILED (de-fiild').] *Mil.* March off in file or line, or file by file. [*Fr. défilér*; from *L. dis*, away, and *filum*, thread.]

DEFILE (de-fil'), *n*. 1. Narrow pass or passage, as between hills. 2. *Mil.* Act of defiling or marching off in a line, or file by file. 3. *Fort.* Act of defiling.

DEFILEMENT (de-fil'ment), *n*. Act of defiling or state of being defiled; fouiness; pollution.

DEFILER (de-fi'ier), *n*. One who defiles; corrupter; violator.

DEFINABLE (de-fi'na-bi), *a*. Capable of being defined.

DEFINE (de-fin'), *v*. [*pr.p.* DEFIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFINED (de-find').] I. *vt*. 1. Fix the bounds or limits of. 2. Determine with precision. 3. Describe accurately. 4. Fix the meaning of; give a definition of. II. *vi*. Give a definition; explain things by their qualities and circumstances. [*L. definio*; from *de*, down, and *finis*, limit.]

DEFINER (de-fi'nēr), *n*. 1. One who defines. 2. Book giving definitions.

DEFINITE (def'i-nit), *a*. 1. Having distinct limits; fixed; defined. 2. Certain in meaning; exact; clear; precise.—*Definite article*. *Gram.* The article or demonstrative adjective *the*, so called because it defines or limits the noun to which it belongs.

DEFINITELY (def'i-nit-li), *adv*. In a definite manner.

DEFINITENESS (def'i-nit-nes), *n*. Quality or state of being definite.

DEFINITION (def-i-nish'un), *n*. 1. Act or proc-

ness of defining or describing anything by its properties. 2. An explanation of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase. 3. Act of determining the outlines or limits of anything; defining or limiting. 4. *Logic*. Description which explains any term so as to separate or distinguish it from everything else. 5. *Optics*. State of being clearly outlined or determined, or the power of clearly outlining and determining.

SYN. Explanation; exposition; description; comment; commentary.

DEFINITIVE (de-fin'i-tiv), *I. a.* Defining or limiting; positive; explicit. *II. n. Gram.*

Word used to limit the signification of a noun. Such are the definite article *the* and the demonstrative pronouns *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.

DEFINITIVELY (de-fin'i-tiv-i), *adv.* 1. Determinately; expressly; positively. 2. Finally; conclusively; definitely.

DEFINITIVENESS (de-fin'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being definitive.

DEFLAGRABILITY (de-fla-grā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Combustibility.

DEFLAGRABLE (de-fla-grā-bl), *a.* Combustible.

DEFLAGRATE (de-fla-grāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DEF'LAGRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEF'LAGRATED.]

I. vt. Set fire to and consume rapidly and completely by deflagration. *II. vi.* Be consumed by deflagration. [*L. deflagratus*, *p.p.* of *deflagro*, consume by fire.]

DEFLAGRATION (de-fla-grā'shun), *n.* Sudden rapid combustion, accompanied with flame or sparkling. [*L. deflagratio*; from *deflagro*, consume by fire.]

DEFLAGRATOR (de-fla-grā-tūr), *n.* Galvanic apparatus for producing rapid combustion.

DEFLECT (de-flekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DEFLECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFLECT'ED.] *I. vt.* Bend or cause to turn to one side, or from a straight line. *II. vi.* Turn or move to one side; become deflected; deviate. [*L. deflecto*; from *de*, from, and *flecto*, bend.]

DEFLECTED (de-flekt'ed), *a. Bot.* Bent abruptly downward.

DEFLECTION (de-flek'shun), *n.* Deviation.

DEFLECTIVE (de-flekt'iv), *a.* Causing deflection.

DEFLECTOR (de-flekt'ūr), *n.* Anything that deflects or causes deflection.

DEFLEX (de-fleks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFLEX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFLEXED (de-flekt').] *Biol.* Bend down. [*L. de*, down, and *flecto*, *flexum*, bend.]

DEFLEXURE (de-fleks'ūr), *n.* Deviation; deflection.

DEFLORATE (de-flō'rāt), *a. Bot.* Past the flowering state, as an anther after it has shed its pollen. [*L. L. defloratus*; from *L. defloro*, lose its blossoms.]

DEFLORATION (de-flō-rā'shun), *n.* Act of deflowering.

DEFLOWER, DEFLOUR (de-flowr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFLOW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFLOW'ERED (de-flowrd').] 1. Deprive of flowers. 2. Deprive of grace and beauty. 3. Despoil of virginity; ravish. [*L. L. defloro*; from *L. de*, away, and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

DEFLOWERER (de-flowr'ēr), *n.* One who deflowers, in any sense.

DEFLUENT (def'lō-ent), *a.* Running down; decurrent. [*L. de*, down, and *fluo*, flow.]

DEFLUXION (de-fluk'shun), *n. Pathol.* Discharge or flowing off of fluid matter, as a *defluxion* from the nose in catarrh. [*L. L. defluxio*; from *defluo*, flow.]

DEFOLIATE (de-fō'li-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFO'LIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFO'LIATED.] Deprive of leaves. [*L. de*, from, and *folium*, leaf.]

DEFOLIATE (de-fō'li-āt), **DEFOLIATED** (de-fō'li-ā-ted), *a. Bot.* Deprived of or having lost its leaves.

DEFOLIATION (de-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* 1. The falling off of leaves. 2. The time of shedding leaves.

DEFORCE (de-fōrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFOR'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFORCED (de-fōrst').] *Law.* Keep out of possession by force. [*O. Fr. deforcer*.]

DEFORCEMENT (de-fōrs'ment), *n.* The withholding of an estate from its rightful owner.

DEFOREST (de-for'est), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFOR'ESTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFOR'ESTED.] Deprive of forests.

DEFORM (de-farm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFORMED (de-farmd').] 1. Mar or injure the form of; disfigure. 2. Alter the form of. [*L. deformato*; from *de*, from, and *forma*, beauty.]

DEFORMATION (de-far-mā'shun), *n.* A de-facing or disfiguring.

DEFORMED (de-farmd'), *a.* Misshapen; disfigured.

DEFORMITY (de-farm'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* DEFORM'ITIES.] 1. State of being deformed. 2. Misshapen part; disfigurement. 3. Ugly feature or characteristic. [*L. deformitas*; from *deformis*, deformed; *de*, from, and *forma*, beauty.]

DEFRAUD (de-frād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFRAUD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFRAUD'ED.] Deprive of or withhold by fraud; cheat; swindle. [*L. defraudo*; from *de*, from, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.]

DEFRAUDER (de-frād'ēr), *n.* One who defrauds; cheat; swindler; embezzler.

DEFRAY (de-frā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEFRAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEFRAVED (de-frād').] Pay or settle, as expenses or charges. [*O. Fr. defrayer*; from *de*, away, and *frats*, expense.]

DEFRAYAL (de-frā'al), *n.* Act of defraying; defrayment.

DEFRAIER (de-frā'ēr), *n.* One who defrays.

DEFRAIMENT (de-frā'ment), *n.* The defraying or paying of expenses; payment.

DEFT (deft), *a.* Dexterous; apt; handy; clever. [A. S. *dæft*, in *gedæfte*, gentle.]

DEFTLY (deft'li), *adv.* In a deft manner.

DEFTNESS (deft'nes), *n.* Quality of being deft.

DEFUNCT (de-funkt'), *I. a.* 1. Having ceased to live; dead; deceased. 2. Having ceased to exist or be in operation; extinct. *II. n.* Dead person. [L. *defunctus*, p.p. of *defungor*, finish; *de*, fully, and *fungor*, fulfill.]

DEFY (de-fi'), *vt.* [pr.p. **DEFY'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEFIED** (de-fid').] 1. Invite to a contest; challenge; dare. 2. Set at defiance; disregard; brave. [Fr. *défier*; from L. *dis*, apart, and *fides*, faith.]

DÉGAGÉ (dā-gā-zhā'), *a.* Unembarrassed; unconstrained. [Fr. p.p. of *dégager*, disentangle.]

DEGENERACY (de-jen'ēr-ā-si), *n.* 1. Act or process of becoming degenerate. 2. State of being degenerate.

DEGENERATE (de-jen'ēr-āt), *vi.* [pr.p. **DEGENERATING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEGENERATED**.] 1. Fall from a better to a worse state; become degenerate. 2. Fall or decline from the normal condition or type. [L. *degeneratus* p.p. of *degenero*, degenerate; from *degener*, base; from *de*, down, and *genus*, *generis*, kind.]

DEGENERATE (de-jen'ēr-āt), *I. a.* 1. Having fallen off or declined from a better to a worse state or type. 2. Characterized by degeneracy. *II. n.* Person or animal of a degenerate type, especially a person who has become morally degraded through morbid deviation and heredity.

DEGENERATELY (de-jen'ēr-āt-li), *adv.* In a degenerate manner.

DEGENERATENESS (de-jen'ēr-āt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being degenerate.

DEGENERATION (de-jen'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of becoming degenerate. 2. State of being degenerate; degeneracy; deterioration.

DEGENERATIVE (de-jen'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Causing or tending to degeneracy.

DEGLUTITION (deg-lō-tish'un), *n.* Act, power, or process of swallowing. [L. *de*, down, and *glutio*, swallow.]

DEGRADATION (deg-ṛa-dā'shun), *n.* Act of degrading or state of being degraded.

DEGRADE (de-grād'), *v.* [pr.p. **DEGRA'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEGRA'DED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Lower in grade or rank. 2. Deprive of office or dignity. 3. Lower in character, value, or position. 4. *Geol.* Wear away or down, as by the action of water. 5. *Paint.* Tone down. 6. *Biol.* Cause to degenerate. *II. vi.* 1. Become degraded. 2. Degenerate. [Fr. *dégrader*; from L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, step.]

DEGRADED (de-grā'ded), *a.* 1. Reduced in rank, position, value, or estimation. 2. Debased; low; mean; base. 3. *Biol.* Degenerated in type.

DEGRADING (de-grā'ding), *a.* Debasing.

DEGRADINGLY (de-grā'ding-li), *adv.* In a degrading manner.

DEGREE (de-grē'), *n.* 1. Grade or step. 2. One of a series of advances. 3. Relative position. 4. Rank or station. 5. Measure of quality or condition; proportion; certain amount. 6. Measure of increase or decrease; extent. 7. Mark of distinction conferred by universities, colleges, etc. 8. The 360th part of a circle. 9. Sixty geographical miles. 10. Nearness of relationship; one remove in the line of descent. 11. *Gram.* One of the three stages, positive, comparative, superlative, in the comparison of an adjective or an adverb. 12. *Alg.* Term applied to equations to denote the highest power of the unknown quantity. 13. *Music.* Line or space of the staff.—*By degrees*, by little and little; gradually.—*To a degree*, to an extreme point; exceedingly. [Fr. *degré*; from L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, step.]

DEHISCE (de-his'), *vi.* [pr.p. **DEHIS'CING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEHISCED** (de-hist').] Open, as the capsules of a plant; gape. [L. *dehisco*; from *de*, intens., and *hisco*, gape.]

DEHISCENCE (de-his'ens), *n.*

1. A gaping, or opening. 2.

Bot. The opening of capsules and of the cells of anthers, as for the discharge of seeds, etc.

DEHISCENT (de-his'ent), *a.* Opening, as the capsules of a plant, the cells of anthers, etc.



DEHORN (de-hārn'), *vt.* [pr.p. **DEHORN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEHORNED** (de-hārnd').] Deprive of horns.

DEHYDRATE (de-hi'drāt), *v.* [pr.p. **DEHY'DRATING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEHY'DRATED**.] *Chem. I. vt.* Deprive of water. *II. vi.* Suffer loss of water. [DE-, and Gr. *hydōr*, water.]

DEICIDE (dē'i-sid), *n.* 1. The killing of a god. 2. One who kills a god. [L. *deus*, god, and *cædo*, kill.]

DEICTIC (dik'tik), *a.* *Logic.* Proving directly; direct. [Gr. *deiktikos*, showing.]

DEIFIC (dē-if'ik), **DEIFICAL** (dē-if'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Making god-like or divine. 2. God-like; divine.

DEIFICATION (dē-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deifying. 2. Deified embodiment.

DEIFIER (dē'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who deifies; idolater.

DEIFORM (dē'l-farm), *a.* God-like in form or character.

DEIFY (dē'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **DE'IFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEIFIED** (dē'i-fid).] 1. Exalt to the rank of a god. 2. Worship as a deity. 3. Make god-like. [Fr. *deifier*; from L. *deus*, god, and *facio*, make.]

DEIGN (dān), *vt.* [pr.p. **DEIGN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DEIGNED** (dānd).] Condescend; vouchsafe.

[O. Fr. *deigner*; from L. *dignor*, think worthy; from *dignus*, worthy.]

DEIANIRA (dē-i-ā-nī'ra), **DEJANIRA** (dej-ā-nī'ra), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Wife of Hereules; innocently killed her husband by sending him a poisoned shirt given her by Nessus; she hung herself for grief.

DEISM (dē'izm), *n.* Creed of a deist.

DEIST (dē'ist), *n.* One who believes in the existence of God, but not in revealed religion. [Fr. *déiste*; from L. *deus*, god.]

DEISTIC (dē-ist'ik), **DEISTICAL** (dē-ist'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to deism or the deists. 2. Containing the doctrine of deism.

DEISTICALLY (dē-ist'ik-əl-i), *adv.* After the manner of the deists.

DEITY (dē'i-ti), *n.* 1. God, the Supreme Being. 2. Godhead; divinity. 3. [d-] [*pl.* DEITIES.] Fabulous god or goddess; heathen object of worship. [Fr. *déité*; from L. *deus*, god.]

DEJECT (de-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEJECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEJECT'ED.] Cast down the countenance or spirits of. [L. *dejectus*, *p.p.* of *dejecio*, cast down; from *de*, down, and *jacio*, cast, throw.]

DEJECTED (de-jekt'ed), *a.* Cast down; dispirited; disheartened.

DEJECTEDLY (de-jekt'ed-li), *adv.* In a dejected manner.

DEJECTEDNESS (de-jekt'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dejected.

DEJECTION (de-jek'shun), *n.* Lowness of spirits; depression of mind; dejectedness.

DEJEUNER (dā-zhū-nā'), *n.* Morning meal; breakfast. [Fr.]

DEKA-, *prefix.* Ten. [See DECA-.]

DELAGOÁ BAY (del-ā-gō'ā bā). Inlet of Indian Ocean, S. E. Africa.

DELAINE (de-lān'), *n.* Untwilled light dress-material, originally of wool. [L. *de*, of, and *lana*, wool.]

DELAWARE (del'ā-wār), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 2,050 sq. m. Capital, Dover.

DELAWARE RIVER. Rises in Catskill Mountains, and enters Delaware Bay.

DELAY (de-lā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DELAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DELAYED (de-lād').] I. *vt.* 1. Put off to another time; defer; postpone. 2. Hinder or retard. II. *vi.* Put off action for a time; move slowly; linger. [O. Fr. *delaier*; from L. *dilato*, put off.]

DELAY (de-lā'), *n.* 1. A putting off or deferring; postponement. 2. A lingering. 3. A hindering; stoppage or stay.

DElayer (de-lā'ēr), *n.* One who delays in any sense.

DELE (dē'lē), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DELE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DELED (dē'lēd).] Erase, blot out, or omit. In proofreading, a direction to remove superfluous letters or words, usually marked thus *S^m C* [L., imperative of *deleo*, erase.]

DELEBLE (del'e-bl), *a.* Capable of being erased,

blotted out, or effaced. [L. *delebilis*; from *deleo*, erase.]

DELECTABLE (de-lek'tā-bi), *a.* Delightful; pleasing; charming. [L. *delectabilis*; from *delecto*, delight.]

DELECTABLENESS (de-iek'tā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being delectable.

DELECTABLY (de-lek'tā-bi), *adv.* In a delectable manner.

DELECTION (dē-lek-tā'shun), *n.* Delight; pleasure.

DELEGATE (del'e-gāt), I. *a.* Delegated; deputed. II. *n.* 1. Person appointed or deputed by another or others with authority to transact business as his or their representative; representative; deputy. 2. Person elected to represent a Territory in Congress, as distinguished from the Representatives of the States. [L. *delegatus*, *p.p.* of *delego*, send as a representative; from *de*, from, and *lego*, send.]

DELEGATE (del'e-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEL'EGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEL'EGATED.] 1. Send as a representative; depute. 2. Intrust or commit to.

DELEGATION (del-e-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of delegating. 2. State of being delegated. 3. Person or body of persons delegated.

DELETE (de-lēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DELE'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DELE'TED.] Blot out; erase; expunge; dele. [L. *deletus*, *p.p.* of *deleo*, erase.]

DELETERIOUS (del-e-tē'ri-us), *a.* Injurious to life; hurtful; pernicious; destructive. [Gr. *dēlēterios*, hurtful; from *dēleomai*, hurt.]

DELETERIOUSLY (del-e-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a deleterious manner.

DELETERIOUSNESS (del-e-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being deleterious.

DELETION (de-lē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deleting. 2. Word or passage deleted.

DELETIVE (de-lē'tiv), *a.* Fitted or intended to be deleted.

DELFT (deift), **DELF** (delf), *n.* Kind of earthenware originally made at Delft, Holland; hence, crockery generally.

DELHI (del'ē), *n.* City, Punjab, India, on the Jumna.

DELIBERATE (de-lib'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DELIB'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DELIB'ERATED.] I. *vt.* Weigh well in one's mind; consider; ponder. II. *vi.* 1. Consider the reasons for and against anything; ponder. 2. Hesitate. [L. *deliberatus*, *p.p.* of *delibero*, consult.]

DELIBERATE (de-lib'ēr-āt), *a.* 1. Well considered. 2. Weighing matters in the mind carefully; cool; circumspect. 3. Slow; gradual. 4. Intentional.

DELIBERATELY (de-lib'ēr-āt-li), *adv.* In a deliberate manner.

DELIBERATENESS (de-lib'ēr-āt-nes), *n.* Quality of being deliberate.

DELIBERATER (de-lib'ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* Same as **DELIBERATOR**.

DELIBERATION (de-lib'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act

of deliberating. 2. Mature reflection. 3. Calmness; coolness. 4. Premeditation.

DELIBERATIVE (de-lib'ēr-a-tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or given to deliberation. 2. Proceeding or acting by deliberation or debate.

DELIBERATIVELY (de-lib'ēr-a-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of deliberation or mutual discussion.

DELIBERATOR (de-lib'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who deliberates.

DELIBLE (del'i-bi), *a.* Same as **DELEBLE**.

DELICACY (del'i-ka-si), *n.* [*pl.* **DEL'ICACIES.**]

1. State or quality of being delicate; nicety; daintiness; delicousness; exquisiteness; sensitiveness; refinement. 2. That which is dainty, delicious, or agreeable to the senses, and more especially to the taste; a dainty.

SYN. Pleasantness; agreeableness; savoriness; relish; dainty; tidbit; nicety; elegance; tenderness; slenderness; weakness; frailty; carefulness; fastidiousness; sensibility; sensitiveness; refinement; purity. **ANT.** Coarseness; indelicacy.

DELICATE (del'i-kat), *a.* 1. Pleasing to the senses, especially the taste; dainty. 2. Nicely discriminating or perceptive. 3. Of a fine, slight texture or constitution. 4. Frail; not robust. 5. Requiring nice handling. 6. Refined in manners. 7. Gentle; polite; considerate. 8. Hard to please; fastidious. 9. Nice or minutely accurate in the perception of what is agreeable. 10. Easily affected, as a *delicate* balance. 11. Chaste. 12. Sensitive. 13. Dexterous; skillful. 14. Softly and harmoniously shaded, as a *delicate* color. [*L. delicatus*, luxurious, pleasing; from *delicto*, allure; from *de*, away, from, and *lacio*, entice.]

DELICATELY (del'i-kat-li), *adv.* In a delicate manner.

DELICATENESS (del'i-kat-nes), *n.* Quality of being delicate.

DELICATESSEN (del-i-ka-tes'en), *n.pl.* Table dainties; prepared food delicacies. [*Ger.*]

DELICIOUS (de-lish'us), *a.* Highly pleasing to the senses, especially the taste; affording exquisite pleasure. [*L. deliciosus*, pleasant; from *deliciae*, pleasure, delights.]

SYN. Delightful; grateful; pleasing; charming; pleasant; luscious; dainty; toothsome; choice; savory. **ANT.** Nauseous; unsavory.

DELICIOUSLY (de-lish'us-li), *adv.* In a manner highly pleasing to the senses.

DELICIOUSNESS (de-lish'us-nes), *n.* Quality of being delicious.

DELICT (de-lik't), *n.* Transgression; misdemeanor. [*L. delictum*, offense; from *de*, away, and *linquo*, leave.]

DELIGATE (del'i-gāt), *n. Med.* Taking up with ligatures, veins, arteries, etc., in surgical operations.

DELIGHT (de-lit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DELIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELIGHT'ED.**] I. *vt.* Please highly; charm. II. *vi.* 1. Have or take great pleasure.

2. Be greatly pleased. [*O. Fr. deliter*; from *L. delecto*, delight.]

DELIGHT (de-lit'), *n.* 1. High degree of pleasure; extreme satisfaction. 2. That which gives great pleasure.

DELIGHTED (de-lit'ed), *a.* Greatly pleased; overjoyed; charmed.

DELIGHTEDLY (de-lit'ed-li), *adv.* In a delighted manner.

DELIGHTFUL (de-lit'fōl), *a.* Affording delight; charming.

DELIGHTFULLY (de-lit'fōl-li), *adv.* In a delightful manner.

DELIGHTFULNESS (de-lit'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being delightful.

DELIGHTSOME (de-lit'sum), *a.* Delightful.

DELIMIT (de-lim'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DELIM'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELIM'ITED.**] Fix or mark the limit of.

DELIMITATION (de-lim-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of delimiting.

DELINEABLE (de-lin'e-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being delineated.

DELINEAMENT (de-lin'e-a-ment), *n.* Delineation.

DELINEATE (de-lin'e-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DELIN'EA-TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELIN'EATED.**] 1. Mark out with lines. 2. Represent by a sketch or picture. 3. Describe accurately in words; portray. [*L. delineatus*, *p.p.* of *delineo*, sketch out; from *de*, down, and *linea*, line.]

DELINEATION (de-lin'e-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of delineating. 2. Pictorial or verbal representation; sketch; outline.

DELINEATOR (de-lin'e-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which delineates.

DELINQUENCY (de-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **DELIN'QUENCIES.**] Failure in or omission of duty; fault; misdemeanor; offense; shortcoming.

DELINQUENT (de-ling'kwent), I. *a.* 1. Failing in duty; faulty; remiss. 2. Owing and payable, as *delinquent* taxes. II. *n.* 1. One who fails in or leaves his duty. 2. Transgressor. [*L. delinquens*, *pr.p.* of *delinquo*, fail in doing; from *de*, from, and *linquo*, leave.]

DELINQUENTLY (de-ling'kwent-li), *adv.* In a delinquent manner.

DELIQUATE (del'i-kwāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEL'IQUA-TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEL'IQUATED.**] I. *vt.* Melt; dissolve. II. *vi.* Melt away. [*L. de*, away, and *liquo*, melt.]

DELIQUATION (del-i-kwā'shun), *n.* A melting or dissolving away; deliquescence.

DELIQUESCE (del-i-kwes'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DEL-IQUES'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELIQUESCED** (del-i-kwest').] *Chem.* Melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, etc. [*L. deliquesco*, melt away.]

DELIQUESCENCE (del-i-kwes'ens), *n.* Act or process of deliquescing.

DELIQUESCENT (del-i-kwes'ent), *a.* 1. *Chem.* Liquefying in the air. 2. *Bot.* Branched

in such a manner that the stem is lost in the branches.

DELIQUIATE (de-llk'wl-āt), *vt.* and *vi.* Same as **DELIQUATE**.

DELIQUATION (de-lik-wl-ā'shun), *n.* Same as **DELIQUATION**.

DELIRIANT (de-llr'l-ant), *n.* Agent that produces delirium.

DELIRIOUS (de-llr'l-us), *a.* Affected with delirium.

DELIRIOUSLY (de-llr'l-us-ll), *adv.* In a delirious manner.

DELIRIOUSNESS (de-llr'l-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being delirious.

DELIRIUM (de-llr'l-um), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Perturbed and disordered state of the brain, involving confusion of thought and delusion. 2. Wild or frantic excitement or enthusiasm. —*Delirium tremens*, delirious disorder of the brain produced by excessive use of alcoholic liquors, and often marked by convulsive or trembling symptoms, accompanied by fear and great mental agitation. [L.; from *delirus*, crazy; from *de*, from, and *lira*, furrow.]

DELITESCENCE (del-i-tes'ens), *n.* 1. State of inactivity. 2. *Pathol.* Sudden subsidence of a tumor or of inflammation. 3. Latent development of the germs of a disease, or the period of its development. [L. *delitescens*, *pr.p.* of *delitescere*, lie hid.]

DELITESCENT (del-i-tes'ent), *a.* Lying hid, concealed or obscured, as the germs of an infectious disease.

DELIVER (de-llv'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DELIV'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELIVERED** (de-llv'ērd).] 1. Liberate or set free from restraint or danger. 2. Rescue from evil or fear. 3. Give up or part with. 4. Communicate. 5. Pronounce; utter. 6. Give forth, as a blow, a ball, etc. 7. Disburden of a child. 8. *Com.* Carry to a designated place and give into the possession of another. 9. *Law.* Place at the disposal of; hand over, as in the attestation of a deed, "sealed and delivered." [Fr. *delivrer*; from L. *de*, from, and *libero*, set free; from *liber*, free.]

SYN. Release; discharge; liberate; loose; acquit; extricate; disengage; rescue; redeem; commit; transfer; yield; grant; surrender; resign; relinquish; utter; pronounce. **ANT.** Confine; retain; capture; imprison; betray; oppress.

DELIVERABLE (de-llv'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being delivered. 2. Proper for delivery.

DELIVERANCE (de-liv'ēr-ans), *n.* 1. Act of delivering or freeing. 2. Act of transferring from one to another. 3. Parturition. 4. *Law.* Utterance of a judgment or authoritative opinion. 5. State of being delivered, in any sense.

DELIVERER (de-llv'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who delivers.

DELIVERY (de-llv'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Act of delivering,

in any sense. 2. State or condition of being delivered.—*Jail delivery.* 1. Judicial process by which a jail is relieved of prisoners. 2. Escape of prisoners from a jail.

DELL (del), *n.* Small, narrow valley between hills; dale; glen. [Variant of **DALE**.]

DELOO (de-lō'), *n.* *Zool.* Small African antelope or gazelle.

DELOUL (de-lōl'), *n.* *Zool.* Low-humped camel of the Arabian desert.

DELPHI (del'fi), *n.* *Greek Myth.* City at the foot of Mount Parnassus in Phocis, Greece, and where the world-renowned Pythian Apollo oracle was situated.

DELPHIC (del'fik), **DELPHIAN** (del'fi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece, or to the oracle of Apollo which was there; hence, inspired, prophetic.

DELPHIN (del'fin), *a.* Pertaining to the dauphin of France, or to an edition of the Latin classics prepared for his use, sixty-four volumes, 1674-1730. [See **DAUPHIN**.]

DELPHIN (del'fin), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to a dolphin or to the *Delphinidae*. *II. n. Chem.* Neutral fat found in the oil of several species of the *Delphinidae*.

DELPHINIDÆ (del-fin'l-dē), *n.pl. Zool.* Family of cetaceans, including dolphins, grampuses, etc. [L. *delphinus*, dolphin.]

DELPHINIUM (del-fin'l-um), *n. Bot.* Genus of ranunculaceous plants comprising the larkspurs. [L. *delphinus*, dolphin, from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.]

DELTA (del'ta), *n.* 1. Fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ. 2. Triangular tract of land formed by deposits at the mouth of a river. [Gr.; from Heb. *daleth*, 4th letter; lit. tent-door.]

DELTAIFICATION (del-ta-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Process of forming a delta.

DELTOID (del'told), *a.* Of the form of the Greek letter delta [Δ]; triangular.—*Deltoid muscle*, large triangular muscle of the shoulder. [Gr. *deltoeidēs*, delta-shaped; from *delta*, triangular, and *eidos*, form.]

DELUABLE (de-lō'da-bl), *a.* Capable of being deluded.

DELUDE (de-lōd' or de-lūd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DELU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELU'DED**.] Impose upon; beguile; mislead; deceive. [L. *deludo*, befool; from *de*, from, and *ludo*, play.]

SYN. Cheat; trick; misguide. **ANT.** Guide; disabuse; enlighten.

DELUDE (de-lō'dēr), *n.* One who deludes; impostor; cheat.

DELUGE (del'ūj), *n.* 1. Great inundation or flood, specifically that in the days of Noah. 2. Torrent or flood of anything, as fire, lava, etc. 3. Violent or overwhelming calamity. [Fr. *déluge*; from L. *diluvium*; from *diluo*, wash away.]

DELUGE (del'ūj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DELU'GING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **DELUGED** (del'újd).] Overwhelm as with water; inundate.

DELUSION (de-lö'zhun or de-lü'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of deluding. 2. State of being deluded. 3. False belief; error; illusion; fallacy. [L. *delusio*; from *deludo*, delude.]

SYN. Illusion; fallacy; deception; hallucination; error. **ANT.** Enlightenment; instruction; guidance; openness; honesty.

DELUSIONAL (de-lö'zhun-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or afflicted with delusions.

DELUSIVE (de-lö'siv), *a.* Apt or tending to delude; deceptive.

DELUSIVELY (de-lö'siv-li), *adv.* In a delusive manner.

DELUSIVENESS (de-lö'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being delusive.

DELUSORY (de-lö'so-ri), *a.* Same as **DELUSIVE**.

DELVE (delv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DELV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DELVED** (delvd).] **I. vt.** 1. Dig, as with a spade. 2. Get at the bottom of; fathom; sound. **II. vi.** 1. Work, as with a spade; dig. 2. Make a studious and laborious inquiry. [A. S. *deľfan*.]

DELVER (delv'ēr), *n.* One who delves; digger.

DEMAGNETIZATION (de-mag-net-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of demagnetizing.

DEMAGNETIZE (de-mag'net-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMAG'NETIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMAGNETIZED** (de-mag'net-izd).] Deprive of magnetic power.

DEMAGOGIC (dem-ə-goj'lk), **DEMAGOGICAL** (dem-ə-goj'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a demagogue.

DEMAGOGISM, DEMAGOGUISM (dem'ə-gog-izm), *n.* Acts or principles of a demagogue.

DEMAGOGUE (dem'ə-gog), *n.* 1. Unprincipled or factious public orator or political leader. 2. Among the Greeks and Romans, one who was a popular leader by reason of his superior eloquence or oratory. [Gr. *dēmagōgos*; from *dēmos*, people, and *agō*, lead.]

DEMAIN (de-mān'), *n.* Estate in land; demesne. [O. Fr. *demaïne*, domain.]

DEMAND (de-mānd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEMAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMAND'ED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Ask or claim with authority, or as a right. 2. Call for; ask; claim. 3. Require or necessitate. **II. vi.** Ask or require preemptorily. [Fr. *demand*; from L. *L. mando*, demand; from L. *de*, from, and *mando*, put into one's charge.]

SYN. Require; insist; exact; ask. **ANT.** Disclaim; forego; waive; request; petition; supplicate.

DEMAND (de-mānd'), *n.* 1. Act of demanding with authority, or as a right. 2. Authoritative claim or request. 3. The calling for or desire to purchase. 4. *Law.* The asking of what is due.

DEMANDABLE (de-mānd'ə-bl), *a.* Subject to demand or claim.

DEMANDANT (de-mānd'ənt), *n.* One who makes a demand.

DEMANDER (de-mānd'ēr), *n.* One who demands anything.

DEMANTOID (de-man'toid), *n.* *Min.* Variety of orange- and green-tinted garnet.

DEMARCATIION, DEMARKATION (dē-mār-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of marking off or settling bounds to; division. 2. Fixed limit; boundary. [Fr.; from *dē*, off, and *marquer*, mark.]

DEMATERIALIZIZE (dē-mā-tē'ri-əl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMATE'RIALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMATERIALIZED** (dē-mā-tē'ri-əl-izd).] Deprive of material qualities.

DEME (dēm), *n.* 1. Subdivision of ancient Attica and of modern Greece; township. 2. *Biol.* Any differentiated aggregate of cells. [Gr. *dēmos*.]

DEMEAN (de-mēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMEAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMEANED** (de-mēnd').] Behave; conduct—used reflexively. [O. Fr. *dēmeren*, conduct, guide.]

DEMEAN (de-mēn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMEAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMEANED** (de-mēnd').] Make mean; lower; debase. [**DE-** and **MEAN** (low).]

DEMEANOR (de-mēn'ūr), *n.* Behavior; conduct; deportment. [O. Fr. *dēmener*; from *dē*, down, and *mener*, guide, conduct.]

DEMENTED (de-ment'ed), *a.* Suffering from dementia; insane.

DEMENTIA (de-men'shi-ə), *n.* General mental enfeeblement, with loss of memory, reason, feeling, and will; insanity. [L.; from *de*, from, and *mens*, *mentis*, mind.]

DEMEPHITIZATION (de-mef-i-tl-zā'shun), *n.* Disinfection of impure air.

DEMERIT (de-mer'it), *n.* 1. That which deserves censure or punishment; desert of blame. 2. Mark denoting failure or misconduct. [O. Fr. *dēmērite*; from L. *de*, fully, and *mereo*, deserve.]

DEMERSED (de-mēr'st'), *a.* *Bot.* Growing under water. [L. *demersus*, *p.p.* of *demergo*, plunge in; from *de*, down, and *mergo*, dip.]

DEMESNE (de-mēn'), *n.* 1. Manor-house, with lands adjacent to it not let out to the tenants. 2. Any estate in land. [Form of **DOMAIN**.]

DEMETER (de-mē'tēr), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of vegetation.

DEMI (de-mī'), *n.* Same as **DEMY**.

DEMI- (dem'l), *prefix.* Half; used largely in composition, often as if a full word joined by a hyphen, as in *demi-relief*. [Fr. *demi*, half; from L. *dimidius*; from *di*, apart, and *medius*, middle.]

DEMI-CADENCE (dem'i-kā-dens), *n.* *Music.* Half-cadence, or a cadence of the dominant.

DEMI-CANTON (dem'l-kan-tun), *n.* Small subdivision of territory in Switzerland.

DEMIGOD (dem'l-god), *n.* [*fem.* **DEM'IGOD-DESS**.] One who is half a god, or whose nature is partly divine, especially a hero fabled to be the offspring of a god and a mortal.

DEMIJOHN (dem'l-jon), *n.* Glass bottle with

a full body and narrow neck, inclosed in wickerwork. [Fr. *dame-jeanne*, Dame Jane.]

DEMI-MONDE (dem'i-mond), *n.* Disreputable class of women. [Fr.; literally, half-world.]

DEMI-RELIEF (dem-i-re-lēf'), **DEMI-RILIEVO** (dem-i-rē-li-ā'vō), *n.* Sculpture projecting moderately from the face of a wall; mezzorelievo.

DEMIREP (dem'i-rep), *n.* Woman of doubtful reputation. [Contraction of **DEMI-REPUTATION**.]

DEMI-RILIEVO (dem-i-rē-li-ā'vō), *n.* Same as **DEMI-RELIEF**.

DEMISABLE (de-mi'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being demised.

DEMISE (de-mīz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEMI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMISED** (de-mīzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Bequeath by will. 2. Transfer or convey. II. *vi.* Pass by will or descent. [Fr. *démétte*, lay down; from L. *dis*, away, and *mitto*, missum, send.]

DEMISE (de-mīz'), *n.* 1. Death, especially of a sovereign or a distinguished person. 2. Transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor.

SYN. See **DEATH**.

DEMISEMIQUAVER (dem-i-sem'i-kwā-vēr), *n.* *Music.* Note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver.

DEMISSION (de-mish'un), *n.* 1. A lowering; degradation; depression. 2. Relinquishment; resignation. [L. *dimissio*; from *dimitto*, send away.]

DEMIT (de-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMIT'TED**.] 1. Dismiss. 2. Relinquish; resign. [L. *dimitto*, send away.]

DEMIT (de-mit'), *n.* Letter of dismissal and recommendation, as from a lodge of Masons.

DEMI-TINT (dem'i-tint), *n.* *Paint.* Graduation of color between positive light and positive shade; half-tint.

DEMI-TOILET (dem'i-toi-let), *n.* Elaborate costume not reaching the grade of full dress.

DEMIURGE (dem'i-ūrj), *n.* Among the Platonic philosophers, an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. [Gr. *dēmiourgos*; from *dēmos*, people, and *ergon*, work.]

DEMI-VOLT (dem'i-vōlt), *n.* Half-turn or curvet of a horse, the fore legs being raised in the air. [Fr. *demi-volte*; *demi*, half, and *volte*, leap.]

DEMOBILIZATION (dē-mō-bil-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of demobilizing, or state of being demobilized.

DEMOBILIZE (dē-mō'bil-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMO'BILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMOBILIZED** (dē-mō'bil-izd).] *Mil.* Disband, as to *demobilize* troops. [**DE-** and **MOBILIZE**.]

DEMOCRACY (de-mok'ra-si), *n.* 1. Democratic party or its principles. 2. [d-] Form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people, and is exercised by them either directly or indirectly through elected

representatives or delegates. 3. [d-] [*pl.* **DEMOC'RACIES**.] Commonwealth having a democratic form of government. 4. [d-] The people collectively. [Gr. *dēmokratia*; from *demos*, people, and *kratō*, rule.]

DEMOCRAT (dem'o-krat), *n.* 1. Member of the Democratic party. 2. [d-] One who adheres to or promotes democracy.

DEMOCRATIC (dem-o-krat'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Democratic party in the United States, whose chief distinguishing principles are states rights and tariff for revenue only. 2. [d-] Of or pertaining to a democracy; suited for or characterized by popular government.

DEMOCRATICAL (dem-o-krat'ik-al), *a.* Democratic.

DEMOCRATICALLY (dem-o-krat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a democratic manner.

DEMOISELLE (dem-wā-zel'), *n.* 1. Young lady.

2. *Zool.* Species of crane, more commonly known as the *Numidian crane*.

3. Species of dragonfly, the *Calopteryx virgo*.

[Fr.]

DEMOLISH (de-mol'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMOL'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMOLISHED** (de-mol'-isht).] Lay in ruins; pull or tear down; destroy; ruin; dismantle; raze. [Fr. *démolir*; from L. *demolior*, pull down; from *de*, down, and *molior*, build; from *moles*, heap.]



Demoiselle (*Anthropoides virgo*).

DEMOLISHER (de-mol'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which demolishes.

DEMOLITION (dem-o-ilsh'un), *n.* Act of demolishing or state of being demolished; destruction; ruin.

DEMOLOGY (de-mol'o-ji), *n.* Study of social energy in the human race.

DEMON (dē'mun), *n.* 1. Evil spirit; devil. 2. Friendly spirit or good genius; *dæmon*. 3. Very wicked or cruel person. 4. Among the ancient Greeks, a spiritual being inferior in rank to a deity proper, but yet capable of influencing human affairs. [L. *dæmon*; from Gr. *daimōn*, spirit.]

DEMONETIZATION (de-mon-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* Act of demonetizing or state of being demonetized.

DEMONETIZE (dē-mon'e-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEMON'ETIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEMONETIZED** (de-mon'e-tizd).] Divest of the character of standard money, as to *demonetize* silver. [**DE-** and **-MONETIZE**.]

DEMONIAC (de-mō'ni-ak), **DEMONIACAL** (de-mō-ni'ā-kal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits. 2. Influenced or produced by demons.

DEMONIAC (de-mō'ni-ak), *n.* Human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

DEMONIACALLY (de-mō-nī'ak-ai-i), *adv.* In a demoniacal manner.

DEMONISM (dē'mun-izm), *n.* Belief in demons.

DEMONOLATRY (dē-mun-ol'a-tri), *n.* Worship of demons.

DEMONOLOGY (dē-mun-ol'o-ji), *n.* Account of demons; study of demons and their agency.

DEMONRY (dē'mun-ri), *n.* Demoniacal influence.

DEMONSTRABILITY (de-mon-strā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being demonstrable.

DEMONSTRABLE (de-mon'strā-bi), *a.* Capable of being demonstrated.

DEMONSTRABLENESS (de-mon'strā-bi-nes), *n.* Demonstrability.

DEMONSTRABLY (de-mon'strā-bli), *adv.* In a demonstrable manner.

DEMONSTRATE (de-mon'strāt or dem'un-strāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEMON'STRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEMON'STRATED.] 1. Show or point out clearly; prove by experiment. 2. Prove in such a manner as to show that the contrary position is evidently absurd. 3. *Anat.* Exhibit or point out the parts of, as of a body when dissected. [*L. demonstro* (*p.p. demonstratus*); from *de*, fully and *monstro*, show.]

DEMONSTRATER (dem'un-strā-tēr), *n.* Same as DEMONSTRATOR.

DEMONSTRATION (dem-un-strā'shun), *n.* 1. A pointing out. 2. Proof beyond doubt. 3. Expression of the feelings by outward signs. 4. Public exhibition of approval or condemnation, as by a mass-meeting, procession, etc. 5. *Mil.* Movement of troops or ships to exhibit military intention, or in war to deceive the enemy.

DEMONSTRATIVE (de-mon'strā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Making evident. 2. Proving with certainty. 3. Of the nature of proof. 4. Given to the manifestation of one's feelings. *II. n.* Demonstrative pronoun, a pronoun used to point out the particular object to which it refers, as *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*.

DEMONSTRATIVELY (de-mon'strā-tiv-ii), *adv.* In a demonstrative manner.

DEMONSTRATIVENESS (de-mon'strā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being demonstrative.

DEMONSTRATOR (dem'un-strā-tūr), *n.* One who demonstrates.

DEMOPHIL (dem'o-fil), *n.* Lover of the people.

DEMORALIZATION (de-mor-ai-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of demoralizing or state of being demoralized.

DEMORALIZE (de-mor'al-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEMOR'ALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEMORALIZED (de-mor'al-izd).] 1. Corrupt the morals of. 2. Deprive of spirit and confidence; lower the morals of. 3. Throw into confusion.

DEMOTIC (de-mot'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the people; popular. 2. *Egypt. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a kind of writing distinguished from the hieratic or priestly, and from hieroglyphics. [*Gr. dēmotikos*; from *dēmos*, people.]

DEMULCENT (de-mul'sent), *I. a.* Soothing. *II. n. Med.* Application that soothes or allays irritation. [*L. demulcens*, *pr.p.* of *demulceo*, soothe down.]

DEMUR (de-mūr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DEMUR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEMURRED (de-mūrd').] 1. Pause in doubt or hesitation. 2. State objections or difficulties; object. 3. *Law.* Take exception to any point in the pleadings as insufficient. [*L. demoror*, delay.]

DEMUR (de-mūr'), *n.* Stop; pause, or hesitation.

DEMURE (de-mūr'), *a.* 1. Sober; staid; modest. 2. Affectedly modest; coy. [*Fr. de mœurs*, having manners.]

DEMURELY (de-mūr'ii), *adv.* In a demure manner.

DEMURENESS (de-mūr'nes), *n.* Quality of being demure.

DEMURRAGE (de-mūr'aj), *n. Com. Law.* 1. Allowance made for undue delay or detention of a vessel in port. 2. Time of delay. 3. Allowance or compensation payable for delay in loading or unloading railway cars beyond a certain specified period allowed for the purpose. [*O. Fr. demourage*; from *L. demoror*, delay.]

DEMURRAL (de-mūr'al), *n.* Act of demurring; hesitation; delay; demur.

DEMURRER (de-mūr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who demurs. 2. *Law.* Issue upon a matter of law; plea denying that under the facts stated by the plaintiff he has any case in law.

DEMY (de-mī'), *n.* 1. Size of paper, varying with different makers, commonly in the United States 21 by 16 inches. 2. [*pl.* DEMIES (de-mīz').] Holder of a half scholarship in Magdalen College, Oxford. [*Fr. demi*; from *L. dimidium*, half; from *di*, apart, and *medius*, middle.]

DEN (den), *n.* 1. Home or hiding place of a wild beast; lair. 2. Cavern; cave; pit. 3. Haunt of vice or misery. 4. Private retreat for work; sanctum. (*Colloq.*) [*A. S. denn*, cave.]

DEN (den), *n.* Narrow gien; wooded hollow; deli; ravine (*Eng. prov.*). [*A. S. denu*, valley.]

DENARIUS (de-nā'ri-us), *n.* [*pl.* DENARII (de-nā'ri-i).] Chief Roman silver coin under the Republic, divided into ten asses, and of the value of about seventeen cents. [*L.*; from *deni*, by tens; from *decem*, ten.]



Obverse.

DENARY (den'a-ri), *I. a.* Containing ten. *II. n.* [*pl.* DEN'ARIES.] 1. The number of ten. 2. A denarius. [*L. denarius*.]



Reverse.

DENATIONALIZATION (dē-nash-un-ai-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of denationalizing or state of being denationalized.

DENATIONALIZE (dē-nash'un-ai-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DENA'TIONALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DENA'TIONALIZED (dē-nash'un-ai-izd).] Deprive of nationality or national rights.

DENATURALIZE (dē-nat'ū-ral-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

DENAT'URALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENAT'URALIZED** (dē-nat'ū-rai-īzd).] 1. Make unnatural. 2. Deprive of naturalization.

DENATURE (dē-nā'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DENAT'URING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENATURED** (dē-nā'tūrd).] Change the nature of, as alcohol by rendering it non-usable as a beverage. [DE- and NATURE.]

DENATURING (dē-nā'tūr-ing), *n.* Process of rendering alcohol unsuitable for drinking by adding a substance having a bad taste and disagreeable odor.

DENDRACHATE (den'dra-kāt), *n.* Crystalline form of the moss agate. [Gr. *dendrites*, tree-like, and L. *achates*, agate.]

DENDRIFORM (den'dri-fārm), *a.* Having the appearance of a tree. [Gr. *dendron*, tree, and suffix -FORM.]

DENDRITE (den'drit), *n.* *Min.* 1. Rock or mineral in which are figures resembling plants. 2. Any dendriform crystal or mineral. [Gr. *dendrites*, of a tree.]

DENDRITIC (den-drit'ik), *a.* 1. Tree-like; arborescent. 2. Marked with branching figures like plants.

DENDROID (den'droid), *a.* Having the form of a tree. [Gr. *dendron*, tree, and *eidos*, form.]

DENDROLOGY (den-drol'o-jī), *n.* Natural history of trees. [Gr. *dendron*, tree, and *logia*, discourse.]

DENDROMETER (den-drom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the height of trees. [Gr. *dendron*, tree, and *metron*, measure.]

DENGUE (deng'gā), *n.* *Pathol.* Acute tropical fever, seldom fatal. Also called *break-bone fever* and *dandy fever*. [Sp., fastidiousness.]

DENIABLE (de-nī'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being denied.

DENIAL (de-nī'al), *n.* 1. Act of denying; contradiction. 2. Act of disavowing; refusal to admit. 3. Non-compliance; refusal to grant. —*Denial of one's self*, restraint of one's appetites or desires; self-denial.

DENIER (de-nī'ēr), *n.* One who denies, in any sense.

DENIER (de-nēr'), *n.* Old French coin of insignificant value, first of silver and later of copper; hence very trifling sum. [Fr.; from L. *denarius*, denarius.]

DENIM (den'im), *n.* Colored, twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls; also for floor and wall covering. [Etym. doubtful.]

DENIZEN (den'i-zn), *n.* 1. Inhabitant; dweller. 2. In England, an alien made a subject by royal letters patent. [O. Fr. *deinzein*; from *deinz*, within; from L. *de*, from, and *intus*, within.]

DENIZEN (den'i-zn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEN'IZENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENIZENED** (den'i-znd).] I. *vt.* Make a denizen of. II. *vi.* Inhabit.

DENMARK (den'märk), *n.* Kingdom of Europe, on Baltic Sea.

DENNET (den'et), *n.* Light, open, two-wheeled carriage. [From name of the inventor.]

DENOMINABLE (de-nom'i-na-bl), *a.* Capable of being named or denominated.

DENOMINATE (de-nom'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DENOM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENOM'INATED**.] Give a name to; call; name. [L. *denomino* (*p.p.* *denominatus*), name; from *de*, from, and *nomen*, name.]

DENOMINATE (de-nom'i-nat), *a.* 1. Denominated. 2. *Arith.* Qualifying, or expressing the kind; concrete.

DENOMINATION (de-nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of naming. 2. Name or title. 3. Society or collection of individuals called by a distinctive name; sect. 4. Category; class; kind.

DENOMINATIONAL (de-nom-i-nā'shun-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or connected with a denomination; sectarian.

DENOMINATIONALISM (de-nom-i-nā'shun-əl-izm), *n.* 1. Denominational or class spirit or policy. 2. Devotion to the interests of a sect.

DENOMINATIVE (de-nom'i-na-tiv), *a.* Giving or having a name or title.

DENOMINATIVELY (de-nom'i-na-tiv-li), *adv.* By denomination.

DENOMINATOR (de-nom'i-nā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which denominates or names. 2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* Number or expression below the line in a fraction.

DENOTABLE (de-nō'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being denoted.

DENOTATION (dē-nō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of denoting. 2. That which a word names or indicates, in contradistinction to that which it CONNOTES or signifies.

DENOTATIVE (de-nō'ta-tiv), *a.* Having the quality or power of denoting.

DENOTE (de-nōt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DENO'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENO'TED**.] 1. Note or mark off. 2. Indicate or show. 3. Signify or mean. [L. *denoto*; from *de*, down, and *noto*, mark.]

DÉNOUEMENT (dā-nō'mäng), *n.* Catastrophe of a drama or novel; issue; event; outcome. [Fr.; from *dénouer*, untie; *dé*, from, and *nouer*, tie; from L. *nodus*, knot.]

DENOUNCE (de-nowns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DENOUN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DENOUNCED** (de-nownst').] 1. Inform against or accuse publicly. 2. Cry down; inveigh against; condemn; stigmatize. 3. *Mining claims.* Give formal notice of abandonment of, and claim right to work. [L. *denuntio*, declare; from *de*, down, and *nuntio*, announce; from *nuntius*, messenger.]

SYN. Accuse; arraign; brand; stigmatize; censure; condemn. ANT. Applaud; eulogize; vindicate; uphold.

DENOUNCER (de-nown'sēr), *n.* One who denounces.

DE NOVO (dē nō'vō). From the beginning; afresh; anew. [L.]

DENSE (dens), *a.* [*comp.* **DEN'SER**; *superl.* **DEN'SEST**.] 1. Having the constituent parts

closely united; close; thick; compact. 2. Deep; profound, as *dense* ignorance. [L. *densus*, thick.]

DENSELY (dens'li), *adv.* In a dense manner or state; thickly; profusely.

DENSENESS (dens'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dense; density.

DENSIMETER (den-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the comparative density or specific gravity of a substance. [L. *densus*, dense, and -METER.]

DENSITY (den'si-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being dense; closeness; compactness; depth. 2. *Physics.* Proportion of mass to bulk or volume; quantity of matter per unit of bulk.

DENT (dent), *n.* Small depression caused by a blow; indentation. [Variant of DINT.]

DENT (dent), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DENT'ED.] Make a dent in; indent.

DENT (dent), *n.* Tooth, as of a cogwheel, comb, etc. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.]

DENTAL (den'tai), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth, or to dentistry. 2. Pronounced by the aid of the teeth. *II. n.* 1. Articulation or sound produced by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or the gum immediately above them, and uttering. 2. Letter representing such a sound, as *d*, *t*, *n*. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.]

DENTATE (den'tāt), *a. Bot.* Toothed; notched. [L. *dentatus*; from *dens*, tooth.]

DENTATELY (den'tāt-i), *adv.* In a dentate manner.

DENTICLE (den'ti-ki), *n.* Small tooth; projecting point; dentil. [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, tooth.]

DENTICULATE (den-tik'ū-iāt), **DENTICULATED** (den-tik'ū-iā-ted), *a.* Having the margin finely dentate or toothed.

DENTICULATION (den-tik'ū-iā'shun), *n.* State of being set with small teeth.

DENTIFORM (den'ti-fārm), *a.* Having the form of a tooth or of teeth. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and suffix -FORM.]

DENTIFRICE (den'ti-fris), *n.* Substance for rubbing and cleansing the teeth; tooth-powder. [L. *dentifricum*; from *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *frico*, rub.]

DENTIGEROUS (den-tij'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing teeth; toothed. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *gero*, bear.]

DENTIL (den'til), *n.* 1. Denticle. 2. *Arch.* Small square block or projection in a cornice. [L. *denticulus*; from *dens*, tooth.]



Dentils.

DENTILABIAL (den-ti-lā'bi-ai), *I. a.* Formed by bringing the tips of the upper front teeth

down upon the lower lip, as in pronouncing *f* or *v*. *II. n.* Letter representing a sound thus formed. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and LABIAL.]

DENTILINGUAL (den-ti-ling'gwai), *I. a.* Formed between the teeth and the tongue, as the sound of *th* in *thin*. *II. n.* Sound formed between teeth and tongue. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and LINGUAL.]

DENTIMETER (den'ti-mē-tēr), *n.* Appliance for ascertaining exact size and form of teeth as an aid to mechanical dentistry.

DENTIN, DENTINE (den'tin), *n.* Substance forming the body of a tooth; ivory. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.]

DENTINAL (den'ti-nai), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of dentin.

DENTIPHONE (den'ti-fōn), *n.* Form of audiophone. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

DENTIROSTRAL (den-ti-ros'trai), *a. Zool.* Having the mandibles of the beak toothed or notched, as certain birds. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and *rostrum*, beak.]

DENTIST (den'tist), *n.* One whose business is to extract or repair teeth when diseased, and make and insert artificial teeth when required; dental surgeon. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.]

DENTISTRY (den'tist-ri), *n.* Business of a dentist; dental surgery.

DENTITION (den-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act or process of cutting or developing teeth. 2. The conformation, number, and arrangement of the teeth.

DENTOID (den'toid), *a.* Formed or shaped like a tooth. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, tooth, and suffix -OID.]

DENTURE (den'tūr), *n.* Artificial tooth or set of teeth. [Fr.]

DENUATE (de-nū'dāt), **DENUDATED** (de-nū'dā-ted), *a.* Denuded.

DENUDATION (den-ū-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of denuding. 2. *Geol.* The wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare. 3. *Pathol.* Condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wound, gangrene, or abscess.

DENUDE (de-nūd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DENU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DENU'DED.] Make nude or naked; lay bare. [L. *denudo*; from *de*, from, and *nudus*, naked.]

DENUNCIATION (de-nun-si-ā'shun or de-nun-shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of denouncing. 2. Threat; menace. [L. *denunciatio*; from *denuncio*, declare.]

DENUNCIATIVE (de-nun'si-ā-tiv), *a.* 1. Denunciatory. 2. Given or inclined to denunciation.

DENUNCIATOR (de-nun'si-ā-tūr), *n.* One who denounces.

DENUNCIATORY (de-nun'si-ā-to-ri), *a.* Containing a denunciation; threatening.

DENVER (den'vēr), *n.* City, capital of Colorado, on S. Platte river.

DENY (de-nī'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DENY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DENIED (de-nīd').] 1. *vt.* 1. Gainsay or declare not to be true. 2. Reject. 3. Refuse admission to. 4. Disown. II. *vi.* Say no; not to comply; refuse.—*Deny one's self*, exercise self-denial. [Fr. *dénier*; from L. *denego*, deny; from *de*, fully, and *nego*, deny, refuse.]

DEOBSTRUENT (dē-ob'strō-ent). *Med.* I. *a.* Removing of obstructions; aperient. II. *n.* Opening or aperient medicine. [DE- and OBSTRUENT.]

DEODAND (dē'o-dand), *n.* In old English law, a personal chattel which had been the immediate, accidental cause of the death of a human being, forfeited to the crown for pious uses. [L. *Deo dandum*, to be given to God.]

DEODAR (dē-ō-dār'), *n.* *Bot.* Large tree, the *Cedrus Deodara* of the Himalayas, similar in habit of growth to the cedar of Lebanon. [Sans. *Deva-daru*, divine tree.]

DEODORANT (dē-ō'dūr-ant), *n.* Deodorizer.

DEODORIZATION (dē-ō-dūr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of deodorizing.

DEODORIZE (dē-ō'dūr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEODOR-IZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEODORIZED (dē-ō'-dūr-izd).] Free from odor; disinfect; fumigate.

DEODORIZER (dē-ō'dūr-i-zēr), *n.* Substance that destroys or modifies unpleasant smells; disinfectant.

DEONTOLOGICAL (dē-on-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to deontology.

DEONTOLOGIST (dē-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in deontology.

DEONTOLOGY (dē-on-tol'o-ji), *n.* Science of moral duty, or of that which is morally binding or obligatory; ethics. [Gr. *deon*, deontis, necessity, and -OLOGY.]

DEOXIDATE (dē-oks'i-dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEOX'IDATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEOX'IDATED.] Same as DEOXIDIZE.

DEOXIDIZATION (dē-oks-i-dī-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of deoxidizing.

DEOXIDIZE (dē-oks'i-dīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEOX'IDIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEOXIDIZED (dē-oks'-i-dīzd).] Take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxide.

DEOXIDIZER (dē-oks'i-dī-zēr), *n.* Substance that deoxidizes.

DEPART (de-pärt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DEPART'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPART'ED.] 1. Go away; leave; quit; withdraw. 2. Deviate; vary; wander. 3. Pass away; die. [Fr. *départir*; from L. *de*, away, and *partior*, distribute; from *pars*, part.]

DEPARTMENT (de-pärt'ment), *n.* 1. Part or portion. 2. Separate part of business or duty. 3. Section of the administration. 4. Division of a country, as in France.—*Department store*, large retail establishment having several departments for the sale of particular kinds of merchandise.

DEPARTMENTAL (de-pärt-ment'al). *a.* Of or pertaining to a department.

DEPARTURE (de-pärt'ūr or de-pär'chər), *n.* 1. Act of going away from a place. 2. Deviation. 3. Death. 4. *Naut.* Distance in nautical miles made good by a vessel due east or west.—*A new departure*, a change of purpose or method, a new course of procedure.

DEPEND (de-pend'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DEPEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPEND'ED.] 1. Hang; or be suspended. 2. Be dependent or contingent upon. 3. Be in a state of dependence on another. 4. Have confidence; rely; trust. 5. Be in a state of suspense; be pending. [L. *dependeo*; from *de*, down, and *pendeo*, hang.]

DEPENDABLE (de-pend'a-bl), *a.* Reliable.

DEPENDANCE (de-pend'ans), **DEPENDANCY** (de-pend'an-si), **DEPENDANT** (de-pend'ant). Same as DEPENDENCE, DEPENDENCY, DEPENDENT.

DEPENDENCE (de-pend'ens), **DEPENDANCE** (de-pend'ans), *n.* 1. State of being dependent; reliance; trust. 2. That on which one depends. 3. State of being subordinate, or subject to another. 4. *Law.* State of being pending or undetermined.

DEPENDENCY (de-pend'en-si), **DEPENDANCY** (de-pend'an-si), *n.* [*pl.* DEPEND'ENCIES.] 1. That which is attached, but subordinate, to something else. 2. Territory or district remote from but subject to a kingdom or state. 3. Dependence.

DEPENDENT (de-pend'ent), **DEPENDANT** (de-pend'ant), *I. a.* 1. Depending on or subordinate to another. 2. Depending on another for support, help, or strength. 3. Depending on as to the issue or result; contingent. 4. Pending. II. *n.* 1. One who is subject to another; subordinate; retainer. 2. One depending on another for support, help, or strength. 3. That which is contingent on something else; consequence; corollary.

DEPENDENTLY (de-pend'ent-li), **DEPENDANTLY** (de-pend'ant-li), *adv.* In a dependent manner.

DEPENDER (de-pend'ēr), *n.* One who depends or relies.

DEPICT (de-pikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPICT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPICT'ED.] 1. Paint, portray, or make a likeness of. 2. Describe or represent in words or otherwise. [L. *depictus*, *p.p.* of *depingo*, paint; *de*, down, and *pingo*, paint.]

DEPICTURE (de-pik'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPIC'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPICTURED (de-pik'tūrd).] Depict.

DEPILATE (dep'i-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEP'ILATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEP'ILATED.] Remove the hair from. [L. *depilatus*, *p.p.* of *depilo*, pull out the hair; from *de*, from, and *pilus*, hair.]

DEPILATION (dep-i-lā'shun), *n.* Act of depilating, or removing hair.

DEPILATORY (de-pil'a-tō-ri), *I. a.* Having

- the power or quality of removing hair. II. *n.* Application for removing hair.
- DEplete** (de-piēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEplete'**ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEplete'**ED.] 1. Lessen the fullness of; exhaust; empty. 2. Deprive of resources, strength, etc. 3. *Med.* Lessen the quantity of blood in, as the veins by venesection. [*L. depletus*, *p.p.* of *depleo*, empty; from *de*, from, and *pleo*, fill.]
- DEpletion** (de-piē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depleting; or state of being depleted. 2. *Med.* Act of relieving congestion or plethora, by purging, blood-letting, or the reduction of the system by abstinence.
- DEpletive** (de-plē'tiv), **DEpletory** (dep'le-tō-ri or de-plē'to-ri), *a.* Tending to or causing depletion.
- DEplorability** (de-plōr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being deplorable; deplorableness.
- DEplorable** (de-plōr'a-bl), *a.* Lamentable; sad; grievous; miserable; wretched.
- DEplorableness** (de-plōr'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being deplorable.
- DEplorably** (de-plōr'a-bl), *adv.* In a deplorable manner.
- DEplore** (de-plōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEplor'**ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEplored** (de-plōrd').] Feel or express deep grief for; bewail; lament. [*L. deploro*; from *de* (intens.), and *ploro*, lament.]
- DEplorer** (de-plōr'ēr), *n.* One who deplores.
- DEploringly** (de-piōr'ing-ll), *adv.* In a deploing manner.
- DEploy** (de-ploi'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEploy'**ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEployed** (de-ploid').] I. *vt. Mil.* Open out or extend, as a body of troops, so as to form an extended line or front. II. *vi.* March from column into line. [*Fr. déployer*; from *L. dis*, apart, and *plico*, fold.]
- DEploy** (de-ploi'), *n.* Act of deploying.
- DEplumation** (dep-lō-mā'shun), *n.* 1. The falling off of feathers; molting. 2. *Pathol.* Affection of the eyelids attended with loss of the eyelashes.
- DEplume** (de-plōm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEplu'**MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEplumed** (de-plōmd').] Strip the feathers from; deprive of plumage.
- DEpolarize** (dē-pō'lar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEpolarizing**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEpolarized** (dē-pō'lar-izd).] Deprive of polarity.
- DEpone** (de-pōn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEpon'**ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEponed** (de-pōnd').] I. *vt.* Testify to under oath; give testimony about. II. *vi.* Give testimony; depose. [*L. depono*; from *de*, down, and *pono*, lay.]
- DEponent** (de-pō'nent), I. *a.* 1. *Gram.* Having a passive form but an active signification, as certain Greek and Latin verbs. 2. *Law.* Bearing testimony; deposing. II. *n.* 1. *Gram.* Deponent verb. 2. *Law.* One who deposes, or makes a deposition.
- DEpopulate** (dē-pop'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEpopulating**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEpopulated**.] I. *vt.* Deprive of population; dispeople. II. *vi.* Become dispeopled. [*L. depopulatus*, *p.p.* of *depopulo*, depopulate.]
- DEPOPULATION** (dē-pop'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depopulating; havoc; destruction. 2. State of being depopulated.
- DEPOPULATOR** (dē-pop'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who depopulates.
- DEPORT** (de-pōrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEPORT'**ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEPORT'**ED.] 1. Transport; exile; banish. 2. Behave; demean; conduct; carry; used reflexively. [*L. deporto*; from *de*, away, and *porto*, carry.]
- DEPORTATION** (dē-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* Transportation.
- DEPORTMENT** (de-pōrt'ment), *n.* Behavior; conduct; demeanor.
- DEPOSABLE** (de-pō'sa-bl), *a.* Capable of being deposited.
- DEPOSAL** (de-pō'zəl), *n.* Act of depositing.
- DEPOSE** (de-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEPO'**SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEPOSED** (de-pōzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Remove from an official position; dethrone; degrade. 2. State under oath; give testimony concerning. II. *vi.* Make a statement under oath. [*Fr. déposer*.]
- DEPOSIT** (de-poz'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEPOS'**ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEPOS'**ITED.] 1. Put or set down. 2. Put away for preservation. 3. Commit or entrust to; place with, as at interest or for security, etc. 4. Throw down or precipitate, as sediment. [*O. Fr. depositer*; from *L. depositum*, placed; from *depono*, lay down.]
- DEPOSIT** (de-poz'it), *n.* 1. Act of depositing, or state of being deposited. 2. That which is or has been deposited.
- DEPOSITARY** (de-poz'it-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DEPOS'**ITARIES.] 1. Person with whom anything is left for safe keeping; trustee. 2. Depository.
- DEPOSITION** (dep-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of depositing. 2. Act of deposing. 3. Testimony taken authoritatively, to be used as a substitute for the production of the witness in open court. 4. Act of depositing, or that which is deposited.
- DEPOSITO** (dā-poz'it-ō), *n.* Storehouse or reservoir. [*Sp. depósito*, place for storage.]
- DEPOSITOR** (de-poz'it-ūr), *n.* One who deposits.
- DEPOSITORY** (de-poz'it-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DEPOS'**ITORIES.] Place where anything is deposited.
- DEPÔT** (dē'pō or dā-pō'), *n.* 1. Place for the reception, storing, or warehousing of goods. 2. Railway station. 3. Military station where supplies are stored, or troops received and drilled. [*Fr. dépôt*; from *L. depositum*, deposited.]
- DEPRAVATION** (dep-ra-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depraving. 2. State of being depraved; depravity.
- DEPRAVE** (de-prāv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEPRA'**VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEPRAVED** (de-prāvd').] Make

bad or worse; corrupt. [Fr. *dépraver*; from L. *depravo*, make bad.]

DEPRAVED (de-prāv'd'), *a.* Destitute of moral principles; corrupt; wicked.

DEPRAVITY (de-prav'i-ti), *n.* 1. Vitiating or corrupt state of moral character; wickedness; corruption. 2. *Theol.* Hereditary tendency of man toward sin.

DEPRECATE (dep're-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEP'RECATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEP'RECATED.] 1. Desire earnestly the prevention or removal of. 2. Pray deliverance from. 3. Regret deeply and express disapproval of. [L. *deprecatus*, *p.p.* of *deprecor*, pray against.]

DEPRECATION (dep-re-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deprecating. 2. Entreaty or petition.

DEPRECATIVE (dep're-kā-tiv), *a.* Deprecatory.

DEPRECATOR (dep're-kā-tūr), *n.* One who deprecates.

DEPRECATORY (dep're-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to or tending to deprecation.

DEPRECIATE (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DEPRECIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPRECIATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Lower the value of; bring down the price of. 2. Undervalue; underrate; disparage. II. *vi.* Fall in value or price. [L. *depretiatus*, *p.p.* of *depretio*, depreciate; from *de*, down, and *pretium*, price.]

DEPRECIATION (de-prē'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depreciating. 2. State of being depreciated.

DEPRECIATIVE (de-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

DEPRECIATIVELY (de-prē'shi-ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a depreciative manner.

DEPRECIATOR (de-prē'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who depreciates.

DEPRECIATORY (de-prē'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to depreciate.

DEPREDATE (dep're-dāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DEPREDATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPREDATED.] I. *vt.* Plunder or prey upon; lay waste; pillage. II. *vi.* Commit pillage or open robbery. [L. *depraedatus*, *p.p.* of *depraedor*, plunder.]

DEPREDATION (dep-re-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depredating. 2. State of being depredated.

DEPREDATOR (dep're-dā-tūr), *n.* One who commits depredations.

DEPREDATORY (dep're-dā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to or characterized by depredations; plundering; pillaging.

DEPRESS (de-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPRESSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPRESSED (de-prest').] 1. Press or thrust down; let down; lower. 2. Humble. 3. Lower or reduce in power or influence. 4. Make dull or inactive. 5. Lower or reduce in value or price; depreciate. 6. Deject; dispirit; sadden. [L. *depressus*, *p.p.* of *deprimo*, press down; from *de*, down, and *primo*, press.]

DEPRESSION (de-pres'hun), *n.* 1. Act of pressing, thrusting, or letting down. 2. A falling in or sinking. 3. Hollow; indentation. 4.

Low or weak state. 5. State of dullness or inactivity. 6. Act of humbling. 7. A sinking of the spirits; state of dejection or discouragement. 8. *Astron.* Angular distance of a celestial object below the horizon.—*Depression of the pole*, the sinking of the polar star toward the horizon as a person moves toward the equator.

DEPRESSIVE (de-pres'iv), *a.* Causing depression; depressing.

DEPRESSOR (de-pres'ūr), *n.* 1. One who depresses. 2. Surgical instrument for pressing down a soft part. 3. *Anat.* Muscle that draws down the part to which it is attached.

DEPRIVABLE (de-pri'vā-bi), *a.* Liable to deprivation.

DEPRIVAL (de-pri'vai), *n.* Deprivation; loss.

DEPRIVATION (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of depriving. 2. State of being deprived; degradation from office; loss; bereavement; hardship; privation.

DEPRIVE (de-priv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPRIVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPRIVED (de-privd').] 1. Take away from; dispossess. 2. Hinder or defer; shut out from. 3. *Eng. Eccl. Law.* Take office or preferment from; depose. [L. *L. deprivo*, degrade; from *L. de*, fully, and *privo*, deprive; from *privus*, one's own.]

DEPRIVER (de-pri'vēr), *n.* One who deprives.

DEPTH (depth), *n.* 1. Deepness. 2. Measure of deepness down or inward. 3. Deep place. 4. Innermost recess. 5. Middle, as *depth* of winter. 6. Profundity. 7. Abstruseness. 8. Extent of sagacity and penetration. [Formed from **DEEP**.]

DEPURANT (dep'ū-rant), I. *a.* Depurating. II. *n.* Medicine that purifies the blood or cleanses the system.

DEPURATE (dep'ū-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPURATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPURATED.] Cleanse or free from impurities; purify; clear. [L. *L. depuratus*, *p.p.* of *depuro*, clear, purify.]

DEPURATION (dep-ū-rā'shun), *n.* Act of cleansing or purifying.

DEPURATOR (dep'ū-rā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which depurates.

DEPURATORY (dep'ū-rā-tō-ri), *a.* Cleansing; purifying; depurant.

DEPUTATION (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deputing or state of being deputed. 2. Person or persons appointed or deputed to act for another or others; delegation.

DEPUTATIVE (dep'ū-tā-tiv), *a.* Clothed with powers of a deputy.

DEPUTE (de-pūt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPUTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPUTED.] 1. Appoint or commission as agent, deputy, or representative. 2. Send with power to transact business on behalf of the sender; delegate. [L. *deputo*, cut off, select.]

DEPUTIZE (dep'ū-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DEPUTIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DEPUTIZED (dep'ū-tīzd).] Appoint or commission as deputy.

DEPUTY (dep'û-ti), *n.* [*pl.* DEP'UTIES.] 1. One who is appointed to exercise any office in another man's right, in this sense commonly used attributively, as *deputy* collector, *deputy* sheriff, etc. 2. Delegate or representative.—*Chamber of Deputies*, the lower of the two legislative chambers in France and in Italy, the members of which are elected by popular suffrage, and are termed Deputies.

DERAIL (dē-rāi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DERAILED; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DERAILED (dē-rāid').] Cause to leave the rails, as to *derail* a train.

DERAILMENT (dē-rāi'ment), *n.* Act of derailing or state of being derailed.

DERANGE (de-rānj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DERANGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DERANGED (de-rānjd').] 1. Put out of place or order; disarrange. 2. Disturb the actions or functions of; disorder; craze. [Fr. *déranger*; from *dé*, asunder, and *ranger*, rank.]

SYN. Disturb; disarrange; displace; disorder; confuse; discompose; unsettle; ruffle; disconcert; confound; embarrass. ANT. Arrange; classify; distribute.

DERANGED (de-rānjd'), *a.* 1. Disordered; insane.

DERANGEMENT (de-rānj'ment), *n.* Disorder; insanity.

SYN. Disorder; disturbance; disarrangement; confusion; lunacy; aberration; delirium; mania; insanity; craze; madness.

ANT. Order; arrangement; regularity; sanity; saneness.

DERBY (dēr'bi; in England, dār'bi), *n.* [*pl.* DERBIES.] 1. City in England, capital of Derbyshire. 2. City in State of Connecticut. 3. Great horse-race held annually at Epsom Downs, near London, England, on the Wednesday before Whitsuntide. So called from the Derby stakes; instituted by the Earl of Derby in 1780. 4. [d-] Stiff felt hat with oval crown and narrow brim, worn by men.

DERELICT (dēr'e-lik), *I. a.* 1. Neglectful; remiss. 2. Left abandoned at sea, as a *derelict* vessel. 3. Left dry by the retirement of the sea, as *derelict* land. *II. n.* That which is left derelict; derelict vessel or land. [L. *derelictus*, *p.p.* of *derelinquo*, abandon.]

DERELICTION (der-e-lik'shun), *n.* 1. Neglect or omission, as a *dereliction* of duty. 2. Act of abandoning or state of being abandoned. 3. *Law.* A gaining of land by change of water-line, or the land so gained.

DERIDE (de-rid'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DERIDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DERIDED.] Laugh to scorn; make sport of; mock; ridicule. [L. *derideo*; from *de* (intensive), and *rideo*, laugh.]

SYN. Taunt; insult; scorn; jeer; banter; flout; gibe. ANT. Praise; applaud; commend; respect; laud; extol; honor.

DERIDER (de-ri'dēr), *n.* One who derides.

DERIDING (de-ri'ding), *a.* Derisive.

DERIDINGLY (de-ri'ding-li), *adv.* In a deriding manner; derisively.

DERISION (de-rizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of deriding; mockery; ridicule. 2. Object of scorn or ridicule; laughing-stock. [L. L. *derisio*; from L. *derisus*, *p.p.* of *derideo*, deride.]

SYN. Ridicule; mockery; disrespect; insult; contempt; scorn. ANT. Respect; regard; admiration; reverence.

DERISIVE (de-ri'siv), *a.* Containing or expressing derision; deriding.

DERISIVELY (de-ri'siv-li), *adv.* In a derisive manner.

DERISORY (de-ri'so-ri), *a.* Mocking; ridiculing; derisive.

DERIVABLE (de-ri'vā-bl), *a.* Capable of being derived; obtainable.

DERIVATION (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deriving or deducing. 2. That which is derived or deduced. 3. *Philol.* The tracing of a word from the original source or root. 4. *Gram.* Change by which one base of inflection is formed from another, as by adding *th* to the adjective *true*, forming the noun *truth*. 5. *Biol.* Darwinism; evolution.

DERIVATIVE (de-riv'ā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Derived or taken from something else; not radical or original. 2. Arguing by deduction; deriving; deducing. *II. n.* 1. That which is derived. 2. Word derived or formed from another word.

DERIVATIVELY (de-riv'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a derivative manner.

DERIVE (de-riv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DERIVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DERIVED (de-rivd').] 1. Draw from or receive by transmission. 2. Draw, as from a cause or principle; deduce. 3. *Gram.* Form by the process of derivation. 4. *Philol.* Trace from its root or original form. [Fr. *dériver*; from L. *derivo*, drain; from *de*, from, and *rivus*, stream.]

SYN. Receive; obtain; get; trace; deduce; infer.

DERIVER (de-ri'vēr), *n.* One who derives.

DERM (dērm), *n.* 1. The skin. 2. *Anat.* The true or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle. [Gr. *derma*, skin.]

DERMAL (dēr'mal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the skin. 2. Consisting of skin.

DERMATOGRAPHY (dēr-mā-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Anatomical description of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, skin, and *graphō*, write.]

DERMATOID (dēr'mā-toid), *a.* Of the form of skin; skin-like. [Gr. *dermatoidēs*; from *derma*, *dermatos*, skin, and *oidos*, form.]

DERMATOLOGICAL (dēr-mā-to-iol'i-kl), *a.* Pertaining to dermatology.

DERMATOLOGIST (dēr-mā-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in dermatology.

DERMATOLOGY (dēr-mā-tol'o-ji), *n.* Branch of physiological and medical science that treats of the skin and its diseases. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, skin, and *logos*, treatise.]

DERMATOMA (dĕr-mă-tô'mă), *n.* *Med.* Incongruous growth of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, skin.]

DERMATOPATHY (dĕr-mă-top'a-thi), *n.* Any skin disease. [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *pathos*, suffering.]

DERMATOPHONE (dĕr'mă-to-fôn), *n.* Appliance for ascertaining pulsation of veins, arteries, and blood vessels of the skin. [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *-PHONE*.]

DERMEPENTHESIS (dĕr-me-pen'the-sis), *n.* *Surg.* Operation whereby skin-grafting is performed. [Gr. *derma*, skin, and *epenthesis*, insertion.]

DERMIC (dĕr'mik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the skin. 2. Acting on or through the skin, as *dermic* remedies.

DERMIS (dĕr'mis), *n.* Same as **DERM**.

DERMOID (dĕr'moid), *a.* Same as **DERMATOID**.

DERMOLOGY (dĕr-mol'o-jī), *n.* Same as **DERMATOLOGY**.

DERNIER (dĕr'ni-ēr or dĕr-nyā'), *a.* Last; final.—*Dernier ressort*, last resort. [Fr.; from *L. de*, down, and *retro*, back.]

DEROGATE (der'o-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DER'OGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DER'OGATED**.] I. *vt.* Detract from; disparage. II. *vi.* Invalidate some part of a law or established rule. [*L. derogatus*, *p.p.* of *derogo*, repeal part of a law; from *de*, away, and *rogo*, propose a law.]

DEROGATION (der-o-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of derogating or detracting from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; deduction; disparagement. 2. Act of annulling or diminishing the force or effect of some part of a law or established rule.

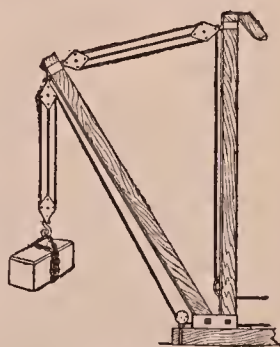
DEROGATIVE (de-rog'a-tiv), *a.* Same as **DEROGATORY**.

DEROGATORILY (de-rog'a-tō-ri-lī), *adv.* In a derogatory manner.

DEROGATORINESS (de-rog'a-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being derogatory.

DEROGATORY (de-rog'a-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to derogate or detract from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; disparaging.

DERRICK (der'ik), *n.* Apparatus for lifting heavy weights, closely resembling a crane. [From *Derrick*, the name of a London hangman in the early part of the 17th century.]



Derrick.

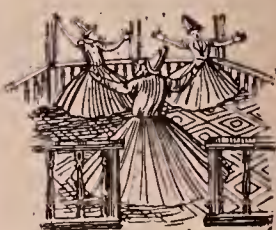
DERRID (der'id), *n.* *Bot.* Gum poison from the derristree, used for arrow and spear poisoning in East India.

DERRINGER (der'in-jēr), *n.* Short, single-barreled pistol of large caliber and very effective at close quarters. [From *Derringer*, the inventor, an American.]

DERRIS (der'is), *n.* *Bot.* Shrub-like tree

(*Deguelia elliptica*), grown in Polynesia. The sap forms a gum which is a most virulent poison.

DERVISH (dĕr'vish), **DERVIS**, **DERVISE** (dĕr'vis), *n.* Mohammedan monk who professes poverty and leads an austere life.



Dancing Dervishes.

—*Dancing dervishes*, dervishes who spin or whirl themselves round for hours at a time, until they work themselves into a state of frenzy, when they are believed to be inspired. [Pers. *darvish*, dervish—literally, poor man.]

DESAURIN (des'ă-rin), *n.* *Chem.* Yellow carbonized crystals of potash.

DESCANT (des'kant), *n.* 1. Act of descanting or discoursing. 2. Discourse under several heads; series of comments. 3. *Music.* (1) Song or tune composed in parts or with various modulations. (2) The soprano. [O. Fr. *descant*; from *L. L. discantus*; from *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, song.]

DESCANT (des'kant'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DESCANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESCANT'ED**.] Discourse at length; dilate; expatiate.

DESCANTER (des-kant'ēr), *n.* One who descants.

DESCEND (de-send'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESCEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESCEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* Pass from a higher to a lower portion of; go down. II. *vi.* 1. Pass from a higher to a lower place or condition. 2. Pass from general to particulars. 3. Fall upon or invade. 4. Be derived; have birth, origin, or descent. 5. Be transmitted in order of succession; revert. 6. Lower or debase one's self morally or socially. 7. *Music.* Pass from sharp to flat. 8. *Astron.* Move southward. [*L. descendo*; from *de*, down, and *seando*, climb.]

DESCENDANT (de-send'ant), *n.* Person descending from an ancestor in any degree.

DESCENDENT (de-send'ent), *a.* 1. Descending or going down. 2. Proceeding from an ancestor.

DESCENDIBILITY (de-send-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being descendible.

DESCENDIBLE (de-send'i-bl), *a.* 1. Admitting of descent. 2. Capable of transmission by inheritance; heritable.

DESCENSION (de-sen'shun), *n.* Act of falling, moving or sinking downward; descent; degradation; declension. [*L. descensio*; from *deseendo*, descend.]

DESCENSIONAL (de-sen'shun-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to descension.

DESCENSIVE (de-sen'siv), *a.* Tending downward; descendent.

DESCENT (de-sent'), *n.* 1. Act of descending. 2. Transmission by succession. 3. Motion or progress downward. 4. Way of descend-

ing; slope; declivity. 5. A falling upon or invasion. 6. Derivation from an ancestor. 7. Degree in the line of genealogy. 8. Birth; extraction; lineage. 9. Descendants collectively. 10. Degradation; abasement.

DESCRIBABLE (de-skri'ba-bi), *a.* Capable of being described.

DESCRIBE (de-skrib'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESCRIBING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESCRIBED** (de-skribd').] I. *vt.* 1. Trace out; delineate; draw. 2. Set forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of in words; depict; narrate; recount; portray. II. *vi.* 1. Make a description. 2. Serve as a description. [L. *describo*; from *de*, down, and *scribo*, write.]

DESCRIBER (de-skri'bēr), *n.* One who describes.

DESCRIER (de-skri'ēr), *n.* One who describes or espies.

DESCRIPTION (de-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of describing. 2. Account, definition, or representation of anything, given in words or by drawings and tracings. 3. Sort; class; kind. [L. *descriptio*; from *describo*, describe.]

SYN. Account; relation; recital; detail; narrative; narration; explanation; representation; tracing; delineation. **ANT.** Caricature; distortion; misrepresentation.

DESCRIPTIVE (de-skrip'tiv), *a.* 1. Containing description. 2. Having the power or faculty of describing.

DESCRIPTIVELY (de-skrip'tiv-li), *adv.* In a descriptive manner.

DESCRIPTIVENESS (de-skrip'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being descriptive.

DESCRY (de-skri'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DESCRYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESCRIED** (de-skrid').] Discover by the eye; espy; discern. [O. Fr. *descrier*; from *des*, out, and *crier*, cry.]

DESECRATE (des'e-krāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DES'ECRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DES'ECRATED**.] Divert from a sacred purpose; profane. [L. *deseacro* (*p.p.* *deseacratus*), desecrate; from *de*, away from, and *sacro*, make sacred; from *sacer*, sacred.]

SYN. Pervert; prostitute; pollute. **ANT.** Consecrate; dedicate; sanctify.

DESECRATER (des'e-krā-tēr), *n.* One who desecrates.

DESECRATION (des-e-krā'shun), *n.* Act of desecrating; profanation.

DESECRATOR (des'e-krā-tūr), *n.* Same as **DESECRATER**.

DESEGMENTED (dē-seg'ment-ed), *a.* *Zool.* Void of segmental divisions.

DESENSITIZE (dē-sen'si-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DESENSITIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESENSITIZED** (dē-sen'si-tizd).] Render non-sensitive, especially to light.

DESERT (de-zērt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESERT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Leave in violation of duty; forsake; abandon. 2. Fail, or cease to help. 3. *Mil.* and *Naval.* Quit

without leave, as service in the army or navy. II. *vi.* Forsake a post or quit a service in violation of an obligation to remain; become a deserter. [L. *desero* (*p.p.* *desertus*), desert; from *de*, away, and *sero*, join.]

SYN. See **ABANDON**.

DESERT (dez'ērt), I. *a.* Deserted; desolate; uninhabited. II. *n.* Desolate or barren place; wilderness.

DESERT (de-zērt'), *n.* 1. Reward or punishment deserved or merited. 2. Claim to reward; merit. [O. Fr. *deserte*, *p.p.* of *deservir*, deserve.]

DESERTER (de-zērt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who deserts, forsakes, or abandons a service, cause, party, friend, etc. 2. *Mil.* and *Naval.* One who deserts from the service or absents himself without leave.

DESERTION (de-zēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deserting. 2. State of being forsaken or abandoned.

DESERVE (de-zērv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESERVED** (de-zērvd').] I. *vt.* Be worthy of; merit, as reward or punishment, on account of acts, services, or qualities. II. *vi.* Be worthy or deserving. [L. *deservio*, serve devotedly; from *de* (intensive), and *servio*, serve.]

DESERVEDLY (de-zērv'ed-li), *adv.* According to desert; justly.

DESERVER (de-zērv'ēr), *n.* One who deserves or merits.

DESERVING (de-zērv'ing), I. *a.* Meriting; worthy. II. *n.* Act or state of meriting; merit.

DESERVINGLY (de-zērv'ing-li), *adv.* In a deserving manner; deservedly.

DESHABILLE (des-ā-bēl'), *n.* An undress. See **DISHABILLE**. [Fr. *déshabillé*, undressed.]

DESICCANT (des'i-kant or de-sik'ant), I. *a.* Drying or tending to dry up. II. *n. Med.* Application that has the power of drying up, as wounds, etc.; a desiccative.

DESICCATE (des'i-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DES'ICCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DES'ICCATED**.] I. *vt.* Dry up; deprive of moisture. II. *vi.* Grow dry. [L. *desicco* (*p.p.* *desiccatus*), dry up; from *de*, fully, and *siccus*, dry.]

DESICCATION (des-i-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of desiccating. 2. State of being desiccated.

DESICCATIVE (des'i-kā-tiv), I. *a.* Having the property or quality of drying up or desiccating. II. *n. Med.* Application that tends to dry up secretions.

DESICCATORY (des'i-ka-tō-ri), *a.* Desiccant; desiccative.

DESIDERATA (de-sid-e-rā'ta), *n.pl.* See **DESIDERATUM**.

DESIDERATE (de-sid'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DESID'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESID'ERATED**.] Long for or earnestly desire; want or miss. [L. *desidero* (*p.p.* *desideratus*), desire.]

DESIDERATION (de-sid'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of

desiderating, desiring, longing for, missing, or regretting.

DESIDERATIVE (de-sid'ēr-a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Denoting desire. 2. *Gram.* Expressing desire. *II. n. Gram.* Desiderative verb, a verb formed from another, and expressive of a desire to do the action implied in the primitive verb.

DESIDERATUM (de-sid-e-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **DESIDERA'TA.**] Something needed or regarded as desirable; anything desired or much wanted. [*L.*]

DESIGN (de-zin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESIGN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESIGNED** (de-zind').] *I. vt.* 1. Sketch in visible outline; draw. 2. Plan; project; contrive. 3. Have in contemplation; purpose; intend. 4. Set apart for a purpose; devote. *II. vi.* Make designs or plans. [*Fr. désigner, describe; from L. designo, mark, denote; from de, down, and signo, mark.*]

SYN. Sketch; delineate; propose; project; prepare; devise; intend; purpose; mean. **ANT.** Guess; conjecture; chance.

DESIGN (de-zin'), *n.* 1. Drawing or sketch. 2. Plan in outline. 3. Plan or scheme formed in the mind. 4. Purpose designed with evil intention; plot. 5. Any set purpose, intention, or aim. 6. Art of drawing or representing in lines the form of any object.

SYN. Sketch; outline; drawing; delineation; plan; model; pattern; invention; conception; purpose; intention; project; proposal; purport; meaning; scope; drift; object; device; scheme; plot. **ANT.** Execution; performance; result; sincerity; simplicity; chance; accident.

DESIGNABLE (de-zin'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being designed.

DESIGNABLE (des'ig-na-bl), *a.* Capable of being designated.

DESIGNATE (des'ig-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DES'IGNATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DES'IGNATED.**] 1. Indicate or show by visible marks or signs. 2. Denote or distinguish by name or designation; name. 3. Appoint; select; assign. [*L. designatus, p.p. of designo, mark.*]

SYN. Characterize; describe; specify; denote; denominate; suggest; delineate; portray; explain; depict.

DESIGNATION (des-ig-nā'shun), *n.* 1. A showing or pointing out. 2. Name, title or epithet by which a person or thing is designated. 3. Act of appointing or assigning.

DESIGNATIVE (des'ig-nā-tiv), *a.* Serving to designate or distinguish.

DESIGNATOR (des'ig-nā-tūr), *n.* One who designates.

DESIGNATORY (des'ig-na-tō-ri), *a.* Same as **DESIGNATIVE**.

DESIGNEDLY (de-zin'ed-li), *adv.* By design; intentionally.

DESIGNER (de-zin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who makes designs or patterns. 2. Plotter; schemer.

DESIGNING (de-zin'ing), *I. a.* Artful; scheming. *II. n.* Art of making designs or patterns.

DESIRABILITY (de-zir'a-bil'i-tl), *n.* Quality of being desirable; desirableness.

DESIRABLE (de-zir'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of desire; pleasing; agreeable.

DESIRABLENESS (de-zir'a-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being desirable; desirability.

DESIRABLY (de-zir'a-bll), *adv.* In a desirable manner or degree.

DESIRE (de-zir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DESIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESIRED** (de-zird').] *I. vt.* 1. Long for the possession of; wish for. 2. Request; ask; entreat. *II. vi.* Be in a state of desire; wish; long. [*Fr. désirer; from L. desidero, long for; from de, away, and sidus, sideris, star.*]

SYN. Wish; crave; covet; want; ask; request; solicit; entreat. **ANT.** Loathe; hate; abominate.

DESIRE (de-zir'), *n.* 1. Earnest longing for anything; craving; yearning. 2. Prayer or request. 3. Object desired. 4. Concupiscence; lust.

DESIRER (de-zir'ēr), *n.* One who desires.

DESIROUS (de-zir'us), *a.* Full of desire; anxious to obtain; wishing for.

DESIROUSLY (de-zir'us-li), *adv.* Eagerly; anxiously.

DESIROUSNESS (de-zir'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being desirous.

DESIST (de-sist' or de-zlst'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DESIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESIST'ED.**] Leave off or discontinue; forbear; stop. [*L. desisto; from de, down, and sisto, put or place; from sto, stand.*]

DESISTENCE (de-sist'ens), *n.* Act of desisting, ceasing, or leaving off. [*L. desistens, pr.p. of desisto, desist.*]

DESK (desk), *n.* 1. Table or case adapted for the use of writers, often fitted with pigeon-holes, drawers, and adjustable cover called a roller top. 2. Lectern; pulpit. 3. Clerical position in a mercantile establishment. [*Gr. diskos, disk.*]

DESMAN (des'-man), *n. Zool.* European muskrat, genus *Myogale*. [*Sw. desman, musk.*]

DESMOGRAPHY (des-mog'ra-fi), *n. Anat.* Study of the ligaments and tissues in the human system.



Desman (*Myogale Moschata*).

[*Gr. desmos, ligament, and graphia, writing.*]

DESMOID (des'moid), *a.* Arranged in bundles; fibrous; ligamentous. [*Gr. desmos, ligament, and eidos, form.*]

DES MOINES (de-moin'), *n.* Capital of Iowa, on Des Moines and Raccoon rivers.

DESOLATE (des'o-lat), *a.* 1. Deprived of or

without inhabitants; deserted. 2. Laid waste; ruined. 3. Forlorn; forsaken; solitary; afflicted; comfortless. [L. *desolatus*, p.p. of *desolo*, make lonely; from *solus*, alone.]

SYN. Uninhabited; unfrequented; waste; barren; bleak; dreary; devastated; lonely; bereaved; wretched. ANT. Inhabited; sheltered; cheerful.

DESOLATE (des'ō-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DES'OLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DES'OLATED.] 1. Deprive of inhabitants; lay waste. 2. Make solitary or forlorn.

DESOLATELY (des'ō-iāt-li), *adv.* In a desolate manner.

DESOLATENESS (des'ō-lāt-nes), *n.* State or quality of being desolate.

DESOLATER (des'ō-lā-tēr), *n.* One who desolates; desolator.

DESOLATION (des-ō-iā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of desolating or making desolate. 2. Desolate state or condition. 3. Place made desolate; waste.

SYN. Ruin; devastation; ravage; sadness; gloom; destitution. ANT. Preservation; prosperity; success; cultivation; cheerfulness.

DESOLATOR (des'ō-lā-tūr), *n.* Same as **DESOLATER**.

DESPAIR (de-spār'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DESPAIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DESPAIRED (de-spārd').] Give up all hope. [L. *despero*; from *de*, away, and *spero*, hope; from *spes*, hope.]

SYN. Despond; faint. ANT. Hope; trust; rally.

DESPAIR (de-spār'), *n.* 1. Loss of all hope; hopelessness. 2. That which causes despair.

SYN. Hopelessness; despondency; desperation; discouragement. ANT. Hopefulness; elation; confidence; trust; cheer; courage.

DESPAIRING (de-spār'ing), *a.* 1. Apt to despair. 2. Expressing despair. 3. Giving way to despair.

DESPAIRINGLY (de-spār'ing-li), *adv.* In a despairing manner.

DESPATCH (de-spach'), **DISPATCH** (dis-pach'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DESPATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DESPATCHED (de-spacht').] 1. Send away hastily, as a message, messenger, etc. 2. Execute quickly; perform out of hand. 3. Put to death, especially in an offhand manner. [O. Fr. *despechier*, hasten.]

DESPATCH (de-spach'), **DISPATCH** (dis-pach'), *n.* 1. A sending away in haste. 2. Message despatched, as a telegram. 3. Prompt execution or performance; expedition; speed. 4. Speedy system of conveyance.

DESPATCHER (de-spach'ēr), *n.* One who despatches.

DESPATCHFUL (de-spach'fəl), *a.* 1. Expeditious; quick. 2. Indicating or expressive of haste.

DESPERADO (des-pēr-ā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* DESPERA-

DOES or **DESPERADOS** (des-pēr-ā'dōz).] One who is reckless of life or property; desperate criminal; marauder. [O. Sp., p.p. of *desperar*, despair.]

DESPERATE (des'pēr-at), *a.* 1. Utterly fearless of danger or consequences; reckless; furious. 2. Lost or almost lost; hopeless. 3. Done in despair. 4. Very great; extreme. 5. *Law.* Hopeless of recovery, as a *desperate* debt. [L. *desperatus*, p.p. of *despero*, despair.]

SYN. Audacious; daring; determined; reckless; hopeless; irremediable. ANT. Cool; calm; cautious; resolute; remediable; hopeful; promising; propitious.

DESPERATELY (des'pēr-at-li), *adv.* In a desperate manner.

DESPERATENESS (des'pēr-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being desperate.

DESPERATION (des-pēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of despairing. 2. State of despair or hopelessness. 3. State of fury and utter recklessness of danger or consequences.

DESPICABILITY (des-pi-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Despleableness.

DESPICABLE (des'pi-kā-bl), *a.* Deserving to be despised; contemptible; mean. [L. *despicabilis*; from *despicor*, despise.]

SYN. Vile; low; base; worthless; pitiful; paltry; sordid; degrading; wretched. ANT. Exalted; dignified; honorable; respectable; venerable; grand; mighty; superb.

DESPICABLENESS (des'pi-kā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being despicable.

DESPICABLY (des'pi-kā-bi), *adv.* In a despicable manner.

DESPISABLE (de-spī'zā-bl), *a.* Despicable; contemptible.

DESPISE (de-spīz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DESPI'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DESPISED (de-spīzd').] Feel contempt for; condemn; disdain; scorn. [O. Fr. *despis*, p.p. of *despire*, despise; from L. *despicio*; from *de*, down, and *specio*, look.]

SYN. Neglect; detest; dislike; loathe; abominate; abhor. ANT. Admire; like; esteem; love.

DESPISER (de-spī'zēr), *n.* One who despises.

DESPITE (de-spīt'), *I. n.* 1. Act of despising. 2. Extreme malice or hatred. *II. prep.* In spite of; notwithstanding. [O. Fr. *despit*; from L. *despectus*, p.p. of *despicio*, despise.]

SYN. Malevolence; vindictiveness; spleen. ANT. Good-will; benevolence; kindness.

DESPITEFUL (de-spīt'fəl), *a.* Full of malice; malicious.

DESPITEFULLY (de-spīt'fōi-i), *adv.* In a spiteful or malicious manner.

DESPITEFULNESS (de-spīt'fōi-nes), *n.* Malice; hatred; malignity.

DESPOIL (de-spoi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DESPOIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DESPOILED (de-spoild').] Take anything away from by force; plunder; rob. [L. *despolio*; from *de* (intensive), and *spolium*, spoil.]

DESPOILER (de-spoil'ēr), *n.* One who despoils.

DESPOLIATION (de-spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* Act of despoiling; pillaging; plundering; spoliation.

DESPOND (de-spond'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DESPOND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESPOND'ED**.] Lose hope or courage; give way to despair; be dejected. [L. *despondeo*; from *de*, from, and *spondeo*, promise.]

DESPONDENCE (de-spond'ens), *n.* Despondency.

DESPONDENCY (de-spond'en-si), *n.* State of being without hope; defection.

DESPONDENT (de-spond'ent), *a.* Without courage or hope; desponding.

DESPONDENTLY (de-spond'ent-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner.

DESPONDINGLY (de-spond'ing-li), *adv.* In a despondent manner; despairingly.

DESPOT (des'pot), *n.* 1. Ruler invested with absolute power; autocrat. 2. Tyrannical master; tyrant. [Gr. *despotēs*, master.]

DESPOTIC (des-pot'ik), **DESPOTICAL** (des-pot'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a despot. 2. Arbitrary; tyrannical.

DESPOTICALLY (des-pot'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a despotic manner.

DESPOTISM (des'pot-izm), *n.* 1. Absolute power; tyranny. 2. Autocratic government. 3. Despotic use of power; arbitrariness.

DESPUMATE (des'pū-māt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DESPUMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESPUMATED**.] Throw off parts in foam; foam; froth. [L. *despumo* (*p.p.* *despumatus*), skim.]

DESPUMATION (des-pū-mā'shun), *n.* Act or process of despumating.

DESQUMATE (des'kwā-māt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DESQUMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESQUMATED**.] Scale off, as the scarf-skin. [L. *desquamo* (*p.p.* *desquamatus*), scale off; from *de*, off, and *squama*, scale.]

DESQUMATION (des-kwā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of scaling off. 2. Exfoliation of bone. 3. A scaling off of the cuticle or skin.

DESSERT (dez-zērt'), *n.* Service of fruit, confections, etc., at the close of a meal. [O. Fr. *dessert*, *desservir*, clear the table; from *des*, away, and *servir*, serve.]

DESSERT-SPOON (dez-zert'spōn), *n.* Spoon smaller than a tablespoon and larger than a teaspoon.

DESTINATION (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Place or point to which a person or animal is going, or to which anything is sent. 2. Purpose or end to which anything is destined or appointed; end; purpose; design; doom; fate. 3. Act of destining, appointing or designing.

DESTINE (des'tin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DESTINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESTINED** (des'tind).] 1. Appoint or set aside to any use. 2. Predetermine the fate of; doom; fate. [L. *destino*; from *de*, down, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Purpose; intend; design; devote; consecrate. **ANT.** Alienate; divorce; divest.

DESTINY (des'ti-ni), *n.* 1. Purpose or end to which any person or thing is destined or appointed. 2. Unavoidable fate; invincible necessity; doom.—*The Destinies. Class. Myth.* The Fates, or supposed powers that apportion, spin out, and finish off the lots or fortunes of men.

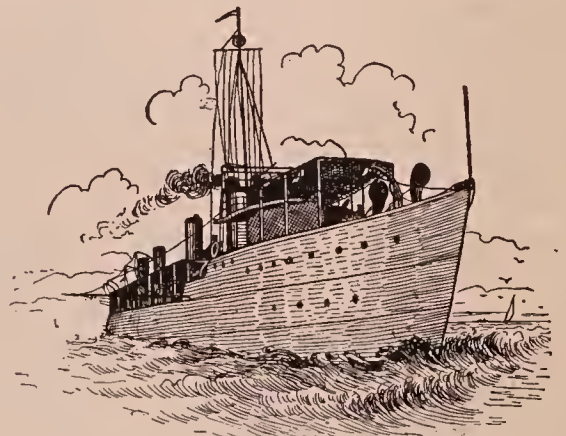
DESTITUTE (des'ti-tūt), *a.* 1. Devoid. 2. Lacking the necessaries of life; poor and needy; indigent. [L. *destitutus*, *p.p.* of *destituo*, leave alone; from *de*, away, and *statuo*, place.]

DESTITUTION (des-ti-tū'shun), *n.* State of being destitute; poverty.

DESTROY (de-stroi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DESTROY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DESTROYED** (de-stroid').] 1. Pull down; ruin; put an end to. 2. Overthrow; subvert. 3. Lay waste; devastate; ravage. 4. Slay; kill. 5. Extirpate. 6. *Chem.* Resolve into its parts or elements. [L. *destruo*; from *de*, down, and *struo*, build.]

SYN. Demolish annihilate. **ANT.** Restore; preserve; conserve; repair.

DESTROYER (de-stroi'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which destroys. 2. Torpedo-boat destroyer.



U. S. Torpedo-boat Destroyer "Berry."

DESTRUCTIBILITY (de-struk-ti-blī'ti), *n.* Capability of or liability to destruction.

DESTRUCTIBLE (de-struk'ti-blī), *a.* 1. Capable of being destroyed. 2. Liable to destruction.

DESTRUCTION (de-struk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of destroying, or state of being destroyed; demolition; ruin. 2. That which destroys; cause of destruction. [L. *destructio*; from *destructus*, *p.p.* of *destruo*, destroy.]

DESTRUCTIONIST (de-struk'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One who destroys; a destructive. 2. *Theol.* One who believes in the final annihilation of the wicked.

DESTRUCTIVE (de-struk'tiv), *I. a.* Causing or tending to destruction; ruinous; deadly; disintegrating. *II. n.* 1. One who is given or inclined to destruction. 2. One who favors the destruction or subversion of existing institutions.

SYN. Hurtful; injurious; deleterious; noxious; baleful; baneful; hurtful; bad; evil. **ANT.** Beneficial; salutary; wholesome.

DESTRUCTIVELY (de-struk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a destructive manner.

DESTRUCTIVENESS (de-struk'tiv-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being destructive. 2. *Phren.* Organ whose function is a propensity to destroy.

DESTRUCTIVIST (de-struk'tiv-ist), *n.* A representative of destructive principles, as in Biblical criticism.

DESTRUCTOR (de-struk'tūr), *n.* Furnace for burning up refuse; destroyer.

DESUCRATION (dē-sū-krā'shun), *n.* Removal of all saccharine matter. [DE and SUCROSE.]

DESUDATION (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* Profuse or morbid sweating, succeeded by an eruption of small pimples, usually affecting children. [L. *desudatio*; from *desudo*, sweat freely.]

DESUETUDE (des'we-tūd), *n.* Discontinuance or cessation of custom, habit, practice, or use; state or condition of disuse. [L. *desuetudo*, disuse.]

DESULTORILY (des'ul-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a desultory manner.

DESULTORINESS (des'ul-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being desultory.

DESULTORY (des'ul-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Passing at random from one thing to another. 2. Without rational or logical connection. 3. Occurring abruptly and suddenly. [L. *desultorius*, inconstant; from *desultor*, vaulter; from *de*, down, and *salio*, leap.]

SYN. Cursory; slight; hasty; loose; inexact; erratic; unmethodical; discursive; disconnected; inconstant; unsettled; fitful; spasmodic. **ANT.** Consecutive; systematic; exact.

DETACH (de-tach'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DETACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETACHED (de-tacht').] I. *vt.* 1. Disconnect; disengage; sever; separate. 2. Send off on special service, as troops. II. *vi.* Become detached. [Fr. *détacher*; from *dē* (negative), and *attacher*, fasten.]

DETACHABLE (de-tach'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being detached.

DETACHED (de-tacht'), *a.* Separated; disengaged.

DETACHMENT (de-tach'ment), *n.* 1. State of being detached. 2. That which is detached, as a body of troops for special service.

DETAIL (de-tāl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DETAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETAILED (de-tāld').] I. *vt.* 1. Relate minutely; enumerate; particularize. 2. Detach or appoint for any particular service. II. *vi.* Give details about anything. [O. Fr. *détailler*; from *de* (intensive), and *tailler*, cut.]

DETAIL (de-tāl' or dē'tāl), *n.* 1. Small part; particular; item; minor circumstance. 2. Circumstantial account or narration. 3. *Mil.* Body of men detailed for some special duty.

4. *Fine Arts.* Minor part.—*In detail*, minutely; particularly; circumstantially.

DETAIN (de-tān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETAINED (de-tānd').] 1. Restrain from proceeding; delay; stop. 2. Keep in custody. 3. Withhold; retain. [L. *detineo*; from *de*, from, and *teneo*, hold.]

DETAINER (de-tān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who detains. 2. The keeping or holding possession of that which belongs to another. 3. *Eng. Law.* Writ directing that a prisoner be detained in custody pending further proceedings.—*Forcible detainer. Law.* The taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements without the authority of law.

DETECT (de-tekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETECT'ED.] 1. Catch in the act; discover. 2. Bring to light; find out; expose. 3. *Chem.* Disclose the presence of, as an element, by means of characteristic chemical reactions. [L. *detego* (*p.p.* *detectus*), uncover, expose; from *de*, from and *tego*, cover.]

SYN. Descry; unmask; expose. **ANT.**

Miss; overlook; screen.

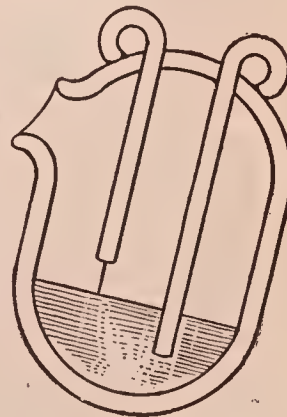
DETECTABLE (de-tekt'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being detected.

DETECTOR (de-tekt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which detects; detector.

DETECTION (de-tekt'shun), *n.* 1. Discovery of something concealed or unknown. 2. State of being found out or detected.

DETECTIVE (de-tekt'iv), I. *a.* Employed or fitted for detection. II. *n.* One employed in the investigation of special cases of crime, or in watching special classes of wrong-doers, usually not in uniform.

DETECTOR (de-tekt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who detects anything. 2. Device for detecting or disclosing the condition or nature of anything. 3. *Elec.* Device made of platinum rods placed in a mercury bath attached to the tantalum wires in wireless telegraphy to detect the presence of electrolytic action or of electrolysis.



DETENT (de-tent'), *n.* Tantalum Detector.

Something to check motion; catch, especially in a clock or watch. [Fr. *détente*; from L. *detentus*, a holding back.]

DETENTION (de-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of detaining, keeping back or withholding. 2. Act of detaining or keeping in custody or confinement. 3. Act of delaying or stopping from proceeding. 4. State of being detained, in any sense. [Fr. *détention*; from L. *detentio*, from *detentus*, *p.p.* of *detineo*, hold back, detain.]

DETER (de-tēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETERRED (de-tērd').] Frighten

from any act; restrain from proceeding by prohibition, danger, fear, etc. [L. *deterreo*; from *de*, from, and *terreo*, frighten.]

DETERGE (de-těj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETER'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETERGED (de-tějd').] Cleanse, as a wound or sore. [L. *detergeo*; from *de*, from, and *tergo*, wipe.]

DETERGENT (de-těj'jent), *I. a.* Having the power to cleanse; detergent. *II. n.* Cleansing or clearing medicine or preparation.

DETERIORATE (de-tě'ri-o-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DETER'RIORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETER'RIORATED.] *I. vt.* Make worse; reduce or lower in quality or value. *II. vi.* Grow worse; be reduced in quality or value. [L. *deterioro* (*p.p.* *deterioratus*), make worse.]

DETERIORATION (de-tě-ri-o-rā'shun), *n.* Act or process of deteriorating.

DETERMENT (de-tě'r'ment), *n.* 1. Act of deterring. 2. That which deters.

DETERMINABLE (de-tě'r'mn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being determined. 2. *Law.* That may be terminated or ended, as a *determinable* freehold, an estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it was created expires.

DETERMINANT (de-tě'r'ml-nant), *I. n.* That which serves to determine. *II. a.* Determinative.

DETERMINATE (de-tě'r'mn-at), *a.* 1. Determined; fixed; defined. 2. Settled; positive. —*Determinate problem.* *Geom.* Problem that admits of but a limited number of solutions. [L. *determinatus*, *p.p.* of *determino*, limit, determine.]

DETERMINATELY (de-tě'r'mn-at-li), *adv.* In a determinate manner.

DETERMINATION (de-tě'r'ml-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deciding or settling. 2. That which is decided or resolved on. 3. Firmness of purpose; resolution. 4. Decision of character. 5. Settlement by a judicial decision. 6. Direction to a certain end. 7. *Chem.* Ascertainment of proportion of any element or chemical compound in a substance. 8. *Law.* The putting an end to, as the *determination* of an estate or interest. 9. *Pathol.* Rapid flow, as of blood to the brain or any particular part of the body. 10. *Logic.* Definition. 11. *Nat. Hist.* Classification.

SYN. Decision; resolution; resolve. ANT.

Indecision; hesitation; irresolution.

DETERMINATIVE (de-tě'r'mn-a-tiv), *I. a.* Tending or serving to determine, limit, or define. *II. n.* A determinant.

DETERMINATOR (de-tě'r'mn-ā-tūr), *n.* One who determines or decides.

DETERMINE (de-tě'r'min), *v.* [*pr.p.* DETER'MINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETERMINED (de-tě'r'mind).] *I. vt.* 1. Put terms or bounds to; limit. 2. Fix or settle the form or character of. 3. Put an end to. 4. Decide; settle. 5. Give direction or impulse to. 6. Resolve or

decide on. 7. *Chem.* Ascertain the amount or proportion of. *II. vi.* 1. Come to a decision; resolve. 2. Come to an end; terminate. [L. *determino*; from *de*, fully, and *termino*, limit.]

DETERMINED (de-tě'r'mind), *a.* 1. Having a firm and fixed purpose; resolved. 2. Marked by determination; bold; unflinching; resolute. **DETERMINEDLY** (de-tě'r'mind-li), *adv.* In a determined manner.

DETERMINER (de-tě'r'min-ēr), *n.* One who determines or decides.

DETERRENT (de-tě'r'ent), *I. a.* Serving to deter. *II. n.* That which deters or is intended to deter. [See DETER.]

DETERSION (de-tě'r'shun), *n.* Act of cleansing. [See DETERGE.]

DETERSIVE (de-tě'r'slv), *I. a.* Cleansing; detergent. *II. n.* Cleansing medicine; detergent.

DETEST (de-test'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETEST'ED.] Hate intensely; abominate. [L. *detestor*, execrate; from *de* (intensive), and *testis*, witness.]

SYN. See DESPISE.

DETESTABILITY (de-test-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Detestableness.

DETESTABLE (de-test'a-bl), *a.* Deserving of extreme hate; abominable; hateful.

DETESTABLENESS (de-test'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being detestable.

DETESTABLY (de-test'a-bli), *adv.* In a detestable manner.

DETESTATION (det-es-tā'shun), *n.* Feeling of extreme hatred, abhorrence, or loathing.

DETESTER (de-test'ēr), *n.* One who detests.

DETHRONE (de-thrōn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DETHRO'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETHRONED (de-thrōnd').] Remove from a throne; depose.

DETHRONEMENT (de-thrōn'ment), *n.* Act of dethroning or deposing.

DETHRONER (de-thrō'nēr), *n.* One who dethrones.

DETINUE (det'l-nū), *n.* *Law.* Form of an action for the recovery of personal property unlawfully detained, and damages for their unlawful detention. [Fr. *détenu*, *p.p.* of *détenir*, detain.]

DETONATE (det'o-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DETONATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DETONATED.] *I. vt.* Cause to explode with a loud report. *II. vi.* Explode with a loud report. [L. *detono* (*p.p.* *detonatus*), thunder; from *de* (intensive), and *tono*, thunder.]

DETONATION (det-o-nā'shun), *n.* Explosion with a loud or sharp report.

DETONATOR (det'o-nā-tūr), *n.* 1. Detonating substance. 2. Device for exploding a detonating substance.

DETORSION (de-tar'shun), *n.* Act of untwisting or removing torsion.

DÉTOUR (dā-tōr'), *n.* Roundabout way; a deviation from the direct road. [Fr.; from *détourner*, turn away; from *dé*, away, and *tourner*, turn.]

DETRACT (de-trakt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DETRACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DETRACT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Take away; derogate; disparage. II. *vi.* Take away from the good name or reputation of a person or thing; resort to or be guilty of detractlon. [L. *detraho* (*p.p.* *detractus*), draw away; from *de*, away, and *traho*, draw.]

SYN. See **DECRY**.

DETRACTER (de-trakt'ēr), *n.* Same as **DETRACTOR**.

DETRACTINGLY (de-trakt'lng-ll), *adv.* In a detracting, disparaging, or defamatory manner.

DETRACTION (de-trak'shun), *n.* Act of detracting; depreciation; disparagement; defamation; slander.

DETRACTIVE (de-trakt'iv), *a.* Depreciating; disparaging.

DETRACTOR (de-trakt'ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **DETRACT'RESS**.] One who detracts; defamer.

DETRACTORY (de-trakt'o-ri), *a.* Same as **DETRACTIVE**.

DETRACTRESS (de-trakt'res), *n.* Woman who detracts from the good name or character of another.

DETRAIN (de-trān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DETRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DETRAINED** (de-trānd').] I. *vt.* Cause to allght from a railway train. II. *vi.* Allght from a train.

DETRIMENT (det'rl-ment), *n.* 1. Diminution; damage; injury; loss. 2. Cause of injury, loss, etc. [L. *detrimentum*; from *detritus*, *p.p.* of *detero*, rub away; from *de*, away, and *tero*, rub.]

SYN. Injury; hurt; harm; disadvantage; damage; prejudice; mischlef; loss. ANT. Enhancement; improvement; augmentation; service; remedy.

DETRIMENTAL (det-rl-ment'al), *a.* Causing detriment; injurious; hurtful.

DETRITAL (de-trī'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to detritus.

DETRITION (de-trish'un), *n.* A wearing away or gradual rubbing off.

DETRITUS (de-trī'tus), *n.* *Geol.* 1. Mass of substance gradually rubbed or worn off solid bodies. 2. Broken or loosened fragments; waste; rubbish. [L., *p.p.* of *detero*, rub away.]

DETROIT (de-troit'), *n.* Chief city of State of Michigan, on Detroit River.

DETROIT RIVER. Between Michigan and Canada, from Lake St. Clair to Lake Erie.

DETRUDE (de-tröd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DETRU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DETRU'DED**.] Push or thrust down or out; forcibly exclude. [L. *detrudo*, push down.]

DETRUNCATE (de-trung'kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DETRUN'CATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DETRUN'CATED**.] Shorten by cutting or lopplng; cut or lop off. [L. *detruncō* (*p.p.* *detruncatus*), lop; from *de*, away, from, and *truncō*, lop.]

DETRUNCATION (dē-trung-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of detruncating. 2. *Surg.* Excision.

DEUCALION (dū-kā'li-on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Prometheus; saved from a deluge in a chest with his wife Pyrrha and landed at Mount Parnassus; to repeople the earth they threw stones behind them, those of Deucalion becoming men and those of his wife women.

DEUCE (dūs), *n.* 1. Card with two spots or suit figures. 2. Side of die marked with two spots. 3. *Lawn tennis.* Term denoting that each side has gained three points ("forty all"). [Fr. *deux*; from L. *duo*, two.]

DEUCE (dūs), *n.* The devil. [O. Fr. *deus*; from L. *deus*, god.]

DEUTERANOPIA (dū-tēr-a-nō'pi-a), *n.* Form of color-blindness in which red and green appear gray, and the brightest part of the spectrum is in the normal yellow. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *ops*, eye.]

DEUTEROGAMIST (dū-tēr-og'a-mist), *n.* One who marries a second time.

DEUTEROGAMY (dū-tēr-og'a-mi), *n.* Second marriage. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.]

DEUTOPLASM (dū'tō-plazm), *n.* *Biol.* Portion of the yolk of an ovum or egg which furnishes nourishment for the embryo and its accessories. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *plasma*, formation.]

DEUTOXIDE (dū-toks'id), *n.* *Chem.* Old name for a compound of two parts of oxygen with one of a base; dioxid. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *OXIDE*.]

DEVASTATE (dev'as-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEV'ASTATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEV'ASTATED**.] Lay waste; ravage. [L. *devasto* (*p.p.* *devastatus*), devastate; from *de*, fully, and *vasto*, lay waste; from *vastus*, waste.]

SYN. See **DESPOIL**.

DEVASTATION (dev-as-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of devastating. 2. State of being devastated; havoc; despoliation. 3. *Law.* Waste of the goods of a deceased person by the executor or administrator.

DEVASTATOR (dev'as-tā-tūr), *n.* One who devastates.

DEVASTAVIT (dev-as-tā'vit), *n.* *Law.* Writ which lies against an executor or administrator who wastes or misapplies the goods of the deceased. [L., he has wasted.]

DEVELOP (de-vel'up), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEVEL'OP-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVELOPED** (de-vel'upt).] I. *vt.* 1. Lay open by degrees; unroll; unfold. 2. Promote the growth of. 3. Bring to light gradually; uncover; disclose. 4. *Biol.* Enable to evolve what is latent or in embryo. 5. *Math.* Change the form of, by the carrying out of certain indicated operations, without changing the value of. Thus, in the equation $(x + a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$ the first member is the indicated cube of $x + a$, and the second member its development. 6. *Photog.* Make visible by chemical applications, said of the image produced in the

camera or under a negative. **II. vi.** 1. Grow; expand; open out; evolve. 2. Become visible, known, or manifest. [Fr. *développer*; from *dē*, apart, and (*en*)*veloper*, envelop.]

SYN. Educe; amplify; enlarge. **ANT.**

Contract; restrict; narrow.

DEVELOPABLE (de-vel'up-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being developed.

DEVELOPER (de-vel'up-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which develops. 2. *Photog.* Chemical application for developing photographs.

DEVELOPMENT (de-vel'up-ment), *n.* 1. Act or process of developing. 2. State or condition of being developed. 3. *Biol.* Series of changes in the growth from first to last of an organized being. 4. *Math.* The expression of a function in the form of a series. 5. *Photog.* Process of bringing the features of a picture into distinction.—*Development theory.* *Biol.* Theory which ascribes an innate expansive power to the organized universe, and traces the most complex forms by intermediate links from the simplest, without the intervention of special acts of creation; evolution.

DEVELOPMENTAL (de-vel-up-men'tal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to development. 2. Formed by development.

DEVEST (de-vest'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEVEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVEST'ED**.] **I. vt. Law.** Deprive of; alienate as to title or right. **II. vi.** Be lost or alienated, as title or estate. [Form of **DIVEST**.]

DEVIATE (dē'vi-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DE'VIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DE'VIATED**.] 1. Turn aside from the way. 2. Swerve or stray from the path of duty. 3. Diverge; differ. [L. *devio* (*p.p.* *deviatus*), go out of the way; from *de*, from, and *via*, way.]

SYN. Digress; wander; depart. **ANT.** Continue; advance.

DEVIATION (dē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of deviating. 2. Result of having deviated.—*Deviation of the compass*, departure of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the presence of iron.

DEVIATOR (dē'vi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who deviates.

DEVICE (de-vis'), *n.* 1. Something devised for a particular use; contrivance. 2. Plan; plot; scheme; stratagem. 3. Motto attached to or fitted for an emblem. 4. Fashion, design, style, or workmanship of anything. 5. Skill or faculty of devising; inventive genius. 6. Any piece of work made or conceived with art and skill. [O. Fr. *devise*; from L. *divisa*, division, mark, devlee.]

SYN. See **CONTRIVANCE**.

DEVIL (dev'i), *n.* 1. Supreme spirit of evil; Satan. 2. Any evil spirit. 3. False god, or idol. 4. Very wicked person. 5. Fellow—used as an expression of mingled pity and contempt, as, "poor devil." 6. Printer's errand boy. 7. Rag-tearing machine. 8.

Dish of highly seasoned cold meat. [A. S. *deōfol*; from Gr. *diabolos*.]

DEVIL (dev'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEV'ILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVILED** (dev'id).] 1. Make devilish. 2. Grill with cayenne pepper or other condiment. 3. Cut up or tear, as rags, in a devil or tearing machine.

DEVIL-FISH (dev'i-fish), *n.* 1. Any of various species of large ray.

2. One of various ugly marine fishes, such as the angler or fishing-frog, the cuttlefish or octopus, etc.



DEVILISH (dev'i-lsh), *a.* Flendish; Eagle Ray Devil-fish (*Raja erinacea*). malignant; diabolical; infernal.

DEVILISHLY (dev'i-lsh-li), *adv.* Like a devil; diabolically; infernally.

DEVILISHNESS (dev'i-lsh-nes), *n.* Quality or character befitting a devil.

DEVILMENT (dev'i-ment), *n.* Mischief; roguery; deviltry.

DEVIL'S-DARNING-NEEDLE (dev-lz-därn'ing-nē-dl), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Dragon-fly. 2. *Bot.* Venus's comb, the *Scandix pecten*.

DEVILTRY (dev'i-tri), *n.* Wanton mischief; devilment.

DEVIL-WORSHIP (dev'i-wūr-shlp), *n.* Rude homage paid by primitive tribes to the devil or spirit of evil, in the simple-hearted belief that he could be flattered out of doing them mischief.

DEVIOUS (dē'vi-us), *a.* 1. Out of the usual track; wandering; winding; rambling. 2. Wandering from the path of duty; straying; erring. [L. *devius*; from *de*, from, and *via*, way.]

DEVIOUSLY (dē'vi-us-li), *adv.* In a devious, wandering manner.

DEVIOUSNESS (dē'vi-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being devious.

DEVIRILIZE (dē-vir'il-īz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEVIR'ILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVIR'ILIZED** (dē-vlr'il-īzd).] Deprive of vitality, vigor, or force. [**DE-**, **VIRILE**, and **-IZE**.]

DEVISABLE (de-vī'zə-bl), *a.* Capable of being devised.

DEVISAL (de-vī'zəl), *n.* 1. Act or mode of devising. 2. State of being devised.

DEVISE (de-vīz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEVIS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVISED** (de-vīzd').] **I. vt.** 1. Think out carefully or ingeniously; contrive; invent; plan; scheme. 2. *Law.* Bequeath or give by will—used of landed estates as distinguished from personalty. **II. vi.** Contrive; plan. [Fr. *deviser*; from L. *divisus* *p.p.* of *divido*, divide.]

DEVISE (de-vīz'), *n. Law.* 1. Act of giving real estate by will. 2. Land given by will. 3. Will, or clause of will, bequeathing real estate.

DEVISEE (dev-i-zē'), *n.* One to whom real estate is willed.

DEVISER (de-vi'zēr), *n.* One who devises or contrives; contriver.

DEVISOR (de-vi'zūr), *n.* One who gives anything by will, especially real estate.

DEVITALIZATION (dē-vi-tal-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of devitalizing or state of being devitalized.

DEVITALIZE (dē-vi'tal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEVI'TALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVITALIZED** (dē-vi'tal-izd).] Deprive of vitality or life-giving qualities.

DEVOCALIZE (dē-vō'kal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEVO'CALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVOCALIZED** (dē-vō'kal-izd).] 1. Make voiceless. 2. Reduce the vowel element of, as a sound or syllable.

DEVOID (de-void'), *a.* Not possessing; destitute; wanting; used with *of*, as *devoid of* sense. [O. Fr. *desvoidier*, empty out; from *des*, away, and *voidier*, empty.]

DEVOIR (de-vwār' or de-vwar'), *n.* Act of civility or politeness; service; duty; usually in the plural, respects, regards. [Fr.]

DEVOLVE (de-volv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DEVOLV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVOLVED** (de-volvd').] I. *vt.* Deliver over; hand down; transfer. II. *vi.* Become incumbent; fall by succession. [L. *devolvere*; from *de*, down, and *volvo*, roll.]

DEVOLVEMENT (de-volv'ment), *n.* Act or process of devolving.

DEVOTE (de-vōt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEVO'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVO'TED**.] 1. Set apart or dedicate by solemn act; consecrate. 2. Give wholly up; give or surrender without reserve. 3. Apply assiduously. 4. Doom; consign. [L. *devovere* (*p.p.* *devotus*); from *de*, away, and *overe*, vow.]

SYN. See **DEDICATE**.

DEVOTED (de-vō'ted), *a.* 1. Given up, as by a vow. 2. Doomed. 3. Strongly attached. 4. Ardent; zealous.

DEVOTEDLY (de-vō'ted-li), *adv.* In a devoted manner.

DEVOTEDNESS (de-vō'ted-nes), *n.* State of being devoted.

DEVOTEE (dev-o-tē'), *n.* One wholly or zealously devoted, especially to religion; votary; zealot.

DEVOTER (de-vō'tēr), *n.* One who devotes, dedicates, or sets apart.

DEVOTION (de-vō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of devoting. 2. State of being devoted. 3. Act of reverence or worship done to the Supreme Being; prayer. 4. Strong affection or attachment.

SYN. Dedication; devoutness; piety; consecration; self-sacrifice; attachment. ANT. Selfishness; impiety.

DEVOTIONAL (de-vō'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to devotion.

DEVOTIONALLY (de-vō'shun-əl-i), *adv.* In a devotional manner; toward devotion.

DEVOUR (de-vowr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEVOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEVOURED** (de-vowrd').] 1. Swallow greedily; eat up. 2. Consume or

waste with violence. 3. Take into the mind or senses with eagerness and avidity. [L. *devoro*; from *de*, fully, and *vorō*, devour.]

SYN. Consume; eat; gorge; swallow.

ANT. Disgorge; vomit.

DEVOURER (de-vowr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which devours.

DEVOURINGLY (de-vowr'lng-li), *adv.* With eagerness and avidity.

DEVOUT (de-vowt'), *a.* 1. Devoted to religion and piety; pious; religious. 2. Filled with devotion; expressing devotion. 3. Sincere; earnest; heartfelt. [O. Fr. *devot*; from L. *devotus*, *p.p.* of *devoveo*; from *de*, away, and *oveo*, vow.]

SYN. Holy; religious; prayerful. ANT. Worldly-minded; irreligious; impious; profane.

DEVOUTLY (de-vowt'li), *adv.* In a devout manner.

DEVOUTNESS (de-vowt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being devout.

DEW (du), *n.* Moisture deposited from the air on cooling, especially at night, in minute drops upon the surface of objects. [A. S. *dēaw*.]

DEW (dū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DEW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DEWED** (dūd).] Wet with dew; bedew.

DEWBERRY (dū'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DEW'BERRIES**.]

Bot. 1. Fruit of a species of English bramble or blackberry, the *Rubus cæsisu*, having a bluish dew-like bloom; also the plant. 2. The low blackberry, the *Rubus Canadensis*, of the United States and Canada; also the plant.

DEW-CLAW (dū'klə), *n.* Rudimentary claw or hoof.

DEWDROP (dū'drop), *n.* Drop of dew.

DEWINESS (dū'l-nes), *n.* State of being dewy, or wet with dew.

DEWLAP (dū'ləp), *n.* Loose fold of skin under the throat of cattle; anything of a like nature, as the fleshy wattle of the turkey, etc.

DEW-POINT (dū'point), *n.* Temperature at which dew begins to form.

DEW-RETTING (dū'ret-ing), *n.* Process of rotting away the gummy part of hemp or flax by exposure on the grass to dew and rain. [**DEW** and **RETTING**.]

DEWY (dū'i), *a.* 1. Full of or accompanied with dew. 2. Covered with dew. 3. Refreshing, like dew. 4. *Bot.* Having the appearance of being covered with dew.

DEXIOCARDIA (deks-i-o-kär'di-ə), *n.* *Teratology.* Congenital condition in which the heart is transposed to the right side of the thorax. [Gr. *dexios*, on the right side, and *kardia*, heart.]

DEXTER (deks'tēr), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or situated on the right-hand side; right. 2. *Her.* Situated on the right; the right; as the *dexter*



Dewberry.

side of a shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator. 3. Auspicious; favorable; propitious. [L. *dexter*, right.]

DEXTERITY (deks-ter'i-ti), *n.* 1. Bodily or physical expertness or skill, especially of the hands. 2. Mental quickness or readiness; adroitness; cleverness; tact. [L. *dexteritas*; from *dexter*, right; from Gr. *dexterōs*, right, as opposed to left.]

SYN. Expertness; aptitude; adroitness; skill. **ANT.** Awkwardness; clumsiness; maladroitness.

DEXTEROUS (deks'tēr-us), **DEXTROUS** (deks'trus), *a.* 1. Expert or skilled in any manual employment. 2. Quick and ready mentally. 3. Done or managed with dexterity.

DEXTEROUSLY (deks'tēr-us-li), **DEXTROUSLY** (deks'trus-li), *adv.* In a dexterous manner.

DEXTEROUSNESS (deks'tēr-us-nes), **DEXTROUSNESS** (deks'trus-nes), *n.* Quality of being dexterous.

DEXTRAL (deks'tral), *a.* Right, as opposed to left.

DEXTRALITY (deks-tral'i-ti), *n.* Right-handedness.

DEXTRIN, DEXTRINE (deks'trin), *n.* *Chem.* Starch altered by the action of acids, diastase, or heat till it loses its gelatinous character, so called because when viewed through polarized light it turns the plane of polarization to the right. [Fr.; from L. *dexter*, right.]

DEXTRO-, *prefix.* Used in composition to signify the turning of the plane of a ray of polarized light to the right. [L. *dexter*, right.]

DEXTRO-GYRATE (deks-trō-jī'rāt), *a.* Causing to turn toward the right. [DEXTRO- and GYRATE.]

DEXTORSE (deks-trārs'), **DEXTORSAL** (deks-trārs'al), *a.* Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, climber, helix, etc. [L. *dextrorsum*, contr. of *dextrovorsum*; from *dexter*, right, and *vorsum*, *versum*, turned.]

DEXTROSE (deks'trōs), *n.* Grape-sugar, so called from its dextro-gyrate property of causing a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. [L. *dexter*, right, and -OSE.]

DEY (dā), *n.* Formerly, title of the governor of Aigiers. [Turk. *dāi*, uncle.]

DHARMA (dār'ma), *n.* 1. The righteousness that underlies the law. 2. The law of Buddha. [Sans.]

DHAURA (dow'ra), *n.* *Bot.* Species of East Indian sapan or dyewood. [Hind.]



DHOLE (dōi), *n.* Wild dog of India. [East Indian.]

Dhole (*Canis dukhunensis*).

DHOOLY, DOOLIE (dō'li), *n.* Covered litter. [Hind. *dōli*.]

DHOORRA, DURRA (dōr'a), *n.* Indian millet or Guinea corn, cultivated as a cereal in Asia, Africa, and the south of Europe. [Ar. *dhorra*.]

DHOW (dow), *n.* Arab coasting vessel, having a single mast and a lateen sail. [Ar.]

DI-, *prefix.* Twice; two; two-fold; double; doubly. [Gr. *di-*, for *dis-*, twice.]

DI-, *prefix.* Apart; asunder. [Form of DIS-.]

DI-, *prefix.* Form of DIA- before a vowel.

DIA-, *prefix.* Apart; separate; between; through; thoroughly, as in *diabetes*. [Gr. *dia*, through.]

DIABETES (dī-ā-bē'tēz), *n.* *Pathol.* Disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine, which is always saccharine. [Gr.; from *dia*, through, and *bainō*, go.]

DIABETIC (dī-ā-bet'ik), **DIABETICAL** (dī-ā-bet'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to diabetes.

DIABLERIE, DIABLERY (dī-ā'ble-ri), *n.* The black art; magic; sorcery. [Fr. *diablerie*; from *diable*, devil.]

DIABOLIC (dī-ā-bol'ik), **DIABOLICAL** (dī-ā-bol'ik-al), *a.* Devilish. [Gr. *diabolikos*; from *diabolos*, the devil.]

DIABOLICALLY (dī-ā-bol'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a diabolical manner.

DIABOLICALNESS (dī-ā-bol'ik-al-nes), *n.* Quality of being diabolical.

DIABOLISM (dī-ab'ō-lizm), *n.* 1. Diabolical conduct or spirit. 2. Diablerie.

DIABOLO (dī-ab'ō-lō), *n.* Game played with a double cone joined at the apex of each, tossed up in the air or from player to player and caught on a string attached to two short wooden sticks or wands.

DIACAUSTIC (dī-ā-kas'tik), *I. a.* 1. *Optics.* Pertaining to curves formed by the intersection of rays of refracted light. 2. *Surg.* Cauterizing by refraction, as with a burning-glass. *II. n.* 1. Double convex lens, used in cauterizing parts of the body. 2. Curve formed by the intersections of rays of refracted light. [DIA- and CAUSTIC.]

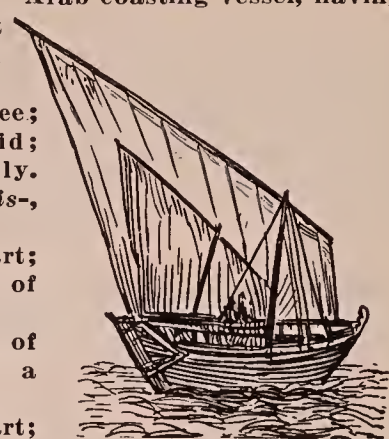
DIACHYMA (dī-ak'i-ma), *n.* *Bot.* Parenchyma of leaves. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *chyma*, juice.]

DIACONAL (dī-ak'ō-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a deacon or the diaconate.

DIACONATE (dī-ak'ō-nāt), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of a deacon. 2. Body of deacons collectively. [L. *diaconus*, deacon.]

DIACOUSTIC (dī-ā-kös'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the refraction of sound through various mediums. [DI- (through), and ACOUSTIC.]

DIACOUSTICS (dī-ā-kös'tiks), *n.* Branch of physics that deals with refracted sounds.



Dhow.

DIACRITIC (dī-ā-krit'ik), I. *a.* Diacritical. II. *n.* Diacritical mark. [Gr. *diakritikos*; from *diakrinō*, distinguish; from *dia*, between, and *krinō*, distinguish.]

DIACRITICAL (dī-ā-krit'ik-al), *a.* Distinguishing—as a *diacritical* mark used to distinguish letters that are similar in form, or the different sounds of a letter.

DIACTINIC (dī-ak-tin'ik), *a.* Transmitting the actinic rays. [DI- and ACTINIC.]

DIADEM (dī'ā-dem), *n.* 1. Band for the head, anciently worn as an emblem of sovereignty. 2. Anything worn on the head as a badge of royalty; crown. 3. Sovereign power. [Gr. *diadēma*; from *dia*, through, and *deō*, bind.]

DIADEM (dī'ā-dem), *vt.* [pr.p. DI'ADEMING; p.t. and p.p. DIADEMED (dī'ā-demd).] Adorn with a diadem.

DIADEXIS (dī-ā-deks'is), *n.* *Pathol.* Transformation of one disease into another, differing both in location and character. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *dechomai*, receive.]

DIÆRESIS (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [pl. DIÆRESES (dī-er'e-sēz).] Same as DIERESIS.

DIAGLYPH (dī'ā-glif), *n.* An intaglio. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *glyphō*, carve.]

DIAGLYPHIC (dī-ā-glif'ik), *a.* *Sculpt.* and *Engrav.* Sunk into the general ground or surface.

DIAGNOSE (dī-ag-nōs'), *vt.* [pr.p. DIAGNO'-SING; p.t. and p.p. DIAGNOSED (dī-ag-nōst').] *Med.* Ascertain from symptoms; make a diagnosis of, as a disease.

DIAGNOSIS (dī-ag-nō'sis), *n.* [pl. DIAGNO'SES.] 1. *Med.* A scientific determination of the distinctive nature of a disease by its symptoms. 2. Short distinctive description. [Gr. *diagnōsis*; from *dia*, between, and *gnōsis*, inquiry; from *gignōskō*, know.]

DIAGNOSTIC (dī-ag-nos'tik), I. *a.* Distinguishing; characteristic. II. *n.* Sign or symptom by which anything is known, discriminated, or distinguished from anything else.

DIAGNOSTICS (dī-ag-nos'tiks), *n.* Branch of medicine to which the skill in noting and interpreting symptoms belongs.

DIAGOMETER (dī-ā-gom'e-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* Apparatus for ascertaining the electrical conductivity of metals and other substances. [Gr. *diagō*, transmit, and -METER.]

DIAGONAL (dī-ag'o-nal), I. *a.* 1. Crossing in an angular or oblique direction. 2. *Geom.* Extending from one to an opposite angle of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure. 3. Marked by lines, ridges, stripes, etc., crossing obliquely. II. *n.* 1. *Geom.* Line drawn joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure. 2. Fabric having diagonal stripes or ridges. [L. *diagonalis*; from Gr. *diagōnios*; from *dia*, through, and *gōnia*, corner.]

DIAGONALLY (dī-ag'o-nal-i), *adv.* In a diagonal direction; obliquely.

DIAGRAM (dī'ā-gram), *n.* 1. Any illustrative

figure drawn in outline. 2. *Geom.* Drawing or delineation made for the purpose of demonstrating some property of a geometrical figure. [Gr. *diagramma*, from *dia*, through, and *gramma*, drawing; from *graphō*, write, draw.]

DIAGRAMMATIC (dī-ā-grām-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a diagram.

DIAGRAPH (dī'ā-gráf), *n.* Instrument for enabling unskilled persons to draw light objects in outline. [Gr. *diagraphō*; from *dia*, through, and *graphō*, write, draw.]

DIAGRAPHIC (dī-ā-gráf'ik), *a.* Descriptive.

DIAL (dī'al), *n.* 1. Instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. 2. Face of a watch or clock. 3. Circular plate on which a movable index shows the degree of pressure, etc.—*Miner's dial*, compass with sights. [L.L. *dialis*, daily; from L. *dies*, day.]



Dial.

DIAL (dī'al), *vt.* [pr.p. DI'ALING; p.t. and p.p. DIALED (dī'al-d).] 1. Measure with a dial. 2. Survey by means of a miner's dial.

DIALECT (dī'ā-lekt), *n.* 1. Style of language. 2. Variety or form of a language peculiar to a district; provincial or non-literary vernacular. [Gr. *dialektos*; from *dia*, between, and *legō*, speak.]

DIALECTIC (dī-ā-lekt'ik), **DIALECTICAL** (dī-ā-lekt'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to dialect, or of the nature of a dialect. 2. Pertaining to dialectics; logical.

DIALECTIC (dī-ā-lekt'ik), *n.* Same as DIALECTICS.

DIALECTICALLY (dī-ā-lekt'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. In the manner of a dialect. 2. In a logical manner; logically.

DIALECTICIAN (dī-ā-lek-tish'un), *n.* One skilled in dialectics; logician.

DIALECTICS (dī-ā-lekt'iks), *n.* 1. Art of discussing. 2. Branch of logic that teaches the rules and modes of reasoning.

DIALING (dī'al-ing), *n.* 1. Art of constructing dials. 2. Science that explains the measuring of time by the sun-dial. 3. Surveying by help of a miner's dial.

DIALIST (dī'al-ist), *n.* 1. Maker of dials. 2. One skilled in dialing.

DIALLAGUE (dī-al'ā-jē), *n.* *Rhet.* Figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view are all brought to bear upon one point. [Gr.]

DIALLAGUE (dī'al-āj), *n.* Mineral nearly allied to augite, brown, gray, or green in color, laminated in structure, with a metallic luster when broken across. [Gr. *diallagē*, change; from *dia*, between, and *allassō*, change.]

DIALOGICAL (dī-ā-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialogue.

DIALOGICALLY (dī-ā-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* After the manner of a dialogue.

DIALOGIST (dī-al'ō-jist), *n.* Speaker in, or writer of, a dialogue.

DIALOGISTIC (dī-əl-ō-jist'ik), **DIALOGISTICAL** (dī-əl-ō-jist'ik-əl), *a.* In the form of a dialogue.

DIALOGIZE (dī-al'ō-jiz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DIALOGIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIALOGIZED** (dī-al'ō-jizd).] Discourse in dialogue.

DIALOGUE (dī'ā-log), *n.* Conversation between two or more persons, especially of a formal or imaginary nature. [Gr. *dialogos*; from *dia*, between, and *legō*, speak.]

DIALYSIS (dī-al'ī-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **DIALYSES** (dī-al'ī-sēz).] 1. *Chem.* Separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition. 2. *Gram.* Dieresis. 3. *Rhet.* Asyndeton. 4. *Med.* Loss of strength; exhaustion; weakness. 5. *Biol.* Separation of parts previously joined together. [Gr.; from *dialyō*, separate; from *dia*, apart, and *lyō*, loose.]

DIALYTIC (dī-ā-lit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to dialysis; relaxing.

DIAMAGNET (dī-ā-mag'net), *n.* Body or substance having diamagnetic polarity. [**DIA-** and **MAGNET.**]

DIAMAGNETIC (dī-ā-mag-net'ik), *I. a.* Cross-magnetic—applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself across the line joining the poles, that is, the line of magnetic force. *II. n.* Any diamagnetic substance; diamagnet.

DIAMAGNETICALLY (dī-ā-mag-net'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a diamagnetic manner.

DIAMAGNETISM (dī-ā-mag-net-izm), *n.* 1. Form of magnetic action possessed by diamagnetic bodies. 2. Branch of science that treats of diamagnetic phenomena.

DIAMETER (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Length of a right line passing through the center of an object, from one side to the other. 2. *Geom.* Straight line passing through the center of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the line of circumference or bounding surface. 3. *Arch.* The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column, which is usually divided into 60 minutes, and forms a scale for the measurement of all the parts of the order.—*Apparent diameter.* *Astron.* The apparent diameter of a celestial body is the angle which the latter subtends at the eye, and is measured by the micrometer. The distance from the earth of the body, when multiplied by the sine of this angle, gives the real diameter of the body. [Gr. *diametros*; from *dia*, through, and *metron*, measure.]

DIAMETRAL (dī-am'e-tral), *a.* Diametrical.

DIAMETRIC (dī-ā-met'rik), *a.* Diametrical.


DIAMETRICAL (dī-ā-met'rik-əl), *a.* 1. In the direction of a diameter. 2. Pertaining to the diameter. 3. Directly opposed, like the opposite ends of a diameter.

DIAMETRICALLY (dī-ā-met'rik-əl-i), *adv.* 1.

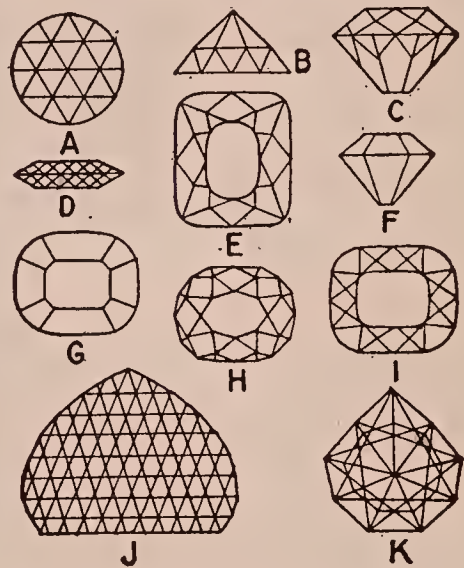
Like a diameter; directly across or opposite.

2. In a manner directly opposed or opposite.

DIAMOND (dī'ā-mund), *n.* *Min.* 1. Crystal of pure carbon, the hardest, most brilliant, and most valuable of all the precious stones, and when very transparent said to be of the first water, and of the second or third water as the transparency decreases. 2. Four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles. 3. *Cards.* (1) One of a suit in a pack of cards, the spots on which are diamond-shaped. (2) [*pl.*] Suit of such cards. 4. *Print.* Size of type between brilliant and pearly=4 or 4½ point.

 This line is set in diamond type.

5. *Baseball.* Space thirty yards square inclosed within the base lines; infield. [Fr. *diamant*; from L. *adamanta*, accus. of *adamas*; from Gr. *adamas*, *adamantos*, *adamant*.]



Diamonds.

A-B, Rose cut. C, Brilliant. D, Table cut. E, Regent. F, Brilliant. G, Brilliant. H, Brilliant. I, Table. J, Kohinoor. K, Grand Duke.

DIAMOND-BEETLE (dī'ā-mund-bē-tl), *n.* *Zool.* Coleopterous insect remarkable for its brilliancy of color, the *Entimus imperialis*, native of South America.

DIAMOND-PATTERN (dī'ā-mund-pat-ēr-n), *n.* Pattern made up of rhomboidal figures.

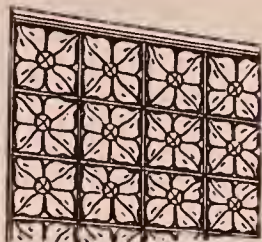
DIAMOND-SNAKE (dī'ā-mund-snāk), *n.* 1. Large boa-like serpent (*Morelia spilotes*). 2. Tasmanian venomous serpent (*Hoplocephalus superbus*).

DIANA (dī-an'ā), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of hunting and of chastity; the sister of Apollo; was honored as a celestial divinity (Luna), as a terrestrial goddess (Diana), and in the infernal regions as Hecate.

DIAPASON (dī-ā-pā'zun), *n.* *Music.* 1. Full volume of various sounds in concord. 2. Harmony; concord; agreement. 3. One of the principal stops of an organ. 4. In old Greek music, the octave or interval which includes all the tones. [Gr.; from *dia*, through, and *pas*, all.]

DIAPER (dī'a-pēr), *n.* 1. Fine cotton or linen cloth woven in slightly defined figures, used for towels, etc. 2. *Arch.* Floral or geometrical pattern in low relief, often repeated over a considerable surface. 3. Infant's breech-cloth. [O. Fr. *diapre*, jasper.]

DIAPER (dī'a-pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DI'APERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIA-



Diaper work.

PERED (dī'a-pērd).] 1. Variegated with figures, as in diaper. 2. Put a diaper on.

DIAPHANEITY (dī-a-fā-nē'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being diaphanous.

DIAPHANOSCOPY (dī-a-fā-nos'ko-pi), *n.* Examination of cavities of the body by means of an introduced incandescent electric light. [Gr. *diaphainō*, show through, and suffix -SCOPY.]

DIAPHANOUS (dī-af'a-nus), *a.* Having the quality of allowing light to pass through its substance; transparent; translucent; clear. [Gr. *diaphanēs*; from *dia*, through, and *phainō*, show.]

DIAPHANOUSLY (dī-af'a-nus-li), *adv.* In a diaphanous manner; transparently.

DIAPHANOUSNESS (dī-af'a-nus-nes), *n.* Quality of being diaphanous.

DIAPHONIC (dī-a-fon'ik), *a.* Same as **DIACOUSTIC**.

DIAPHONICS (dī-a-fon'iks), *n.* Same as **DIACOUSTICS**. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phōnē*, sound.]

DIAPHORESIS (dī-a-fo-rē'sis), *n.* 1. Unnatural or unusual degree of perspiration. 2. *Med.* Perspiration artificially induced. [Gr.; from *dia*, through, and *phorō*, freq. of *pherō*, carry.]

DIAPHORETIC (dī-a-fo-ret'ik), *I. a.* Promoting perspiration. *II. n.* Sudorific or medicine that increases perspiration.

DIAPHORETICAL (dī-a-fo-ret'ik-al), *a.* Diaphoretic.

DIAPHOTE (dī'a-fōt), *n. Elec.* Double selenium telephoto for reciprocally transmitting facsimiles. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *phōs*, *phōtos*, light.]

DIAPHRAGM (dī'a-fram), *n.* 1. *Anat.* Muscle that separates the chest or thorax from the abdomen, forming a partition between these two cavities, and being the sole agent in tranquil respiration; midriff. 2. *Biol.* Thin partition or dividing membrane. 3. *Mech.* (1) Partition or dividing wall of a compartment. (2) Thin disk of an elastic solid, securely fastened at its edges and capable of being set in vibration, as in the telephone. 4. *Optics.* Annular disk in a telescope or other optical instrument, serving to exclude some of the marginal rays of a beam of light. [Gr.

diaphragma; from *dia*, across, and *phragnum*, fence.]

DIAPHRAGM-GAGE (dī'a-fram-gāj), *n.* Instrument for recording heat or steam pressure through the expansion and contraction of a curved diaphragm.

DIARIST (dī'a-ris), *n.* One who keeps a diary.

DIARRHEA, DIARRHŒA (dī-a-rē'a), *n. Pathol.* Persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. *diarrhoia*; from *dia*, through, and *rheō*, flow.]

DIARRHEAL, DIARRHŒAL (dī-a-rē'al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of diarrhea.

DIARRHETIC, DIARRHŒTIC (dī-a-ret'ik), *a.* Causing or tending to cause diarrhea; purging.

DIARTHROSIS (dī-är-thrō'sis), *n. Anat.* Movable articulation, including all forms of articulation that admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis. [Gr.; from *diarthrō*, divide by joints; from *dia*, between, and *arthrō*, joint, fasten; from *arthron*, joint.]

DIARY (dī'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* DI'ARIES.] Book in which the duties and events of every day are recorded; daily record; journal. [L. *diarium*; from *dies*, day.]

DIASTASE (dī'a-stās), *n.* Peculiar ferment developed during the germination of all seeds, which has the power of converting starch into dextrin and then into sugar. [Gr. *diastasis*, division; from *dia*, through, and *histēmi*, stand.]

DIASTOLE (dī-as'to-lē), *n.* 1. *Phys.* Dilatation of the heart, auricles, and arteries—opposed to **SYSTOLE**. 2. *Anc. Pros.* Protracting of a short syllable, as before a pause. [Gr. *diastolē*, a drawing apart; from *dia*, apart, and *stellō*, send.]

DIASTOLIC (dī-as-tol'ik), *a.* Pertaining to diastole.

DIASTYLE (dī'a-stil), *n. Arch.* An arrangement of columns, in which the intercolumniation or space between them is equal to three or four diameters of the columns. [Gr. *diastylon*; from *dia*, between, and *stylos*, pillar.]

DIATESSARON (dī-a-tes'a-ron), *n.* 1. *Music.* Interval of a fourth. 2. *Med.* Electuary of four ingredients. 3. *Theol.* Harmony of the four Gospels. [Gr.; from *dia*, through, and *tessarōn*, fourth, and *tessares*, four.]

DIATHERMAL (dī-a-thēr'mal), **DIATHERMANOUS** (dī-a-thēr'ma-nus), *a.* Allowing free transmission of heat. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermos*, heat.]

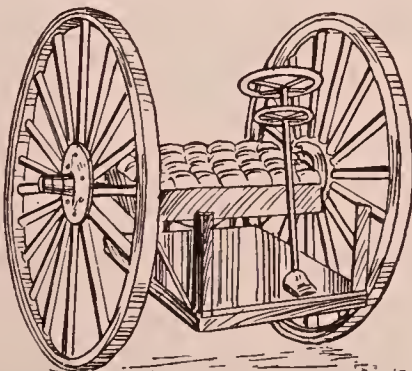
DIATHESIS (dī-ath'e-sis), *n. Med.* 1. Particular condition or habit of body, especially one predisposing to certain diseases. 2. Mental predisposition. [Gr.; from *dia*, apart, and *tithēmi*, place.]

DIATHETIC (dī-a-thet'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of diathesis.

DIATOM (dī'a-tom), *n. Bot.* One of an order of microscopic unicellular algæ, the technical

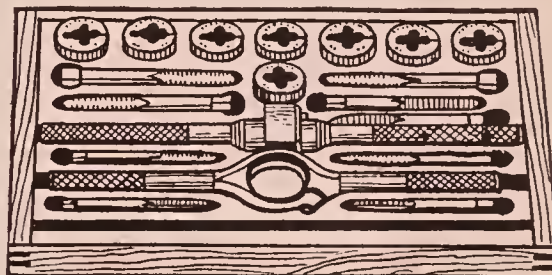
- name of which is *Diatomaceæ*. [Gr. *diatomos*; from *dia*, through, and *tomē*, a cutting; from *temnō*, cut.]
- DIATOMIC** (dī-ā-tom'ik), *a.* 1. *Chem.* Comprising two atoms. 2. Having a valence twice that of a monad element.
- DIATOMIN** (dī-at'o-min), **DIATOMITE** (dī-at'o-mīt), *n.* Polishing powder for metals known as rottenstone and tripoli.
- DIATOMOUS** (dī-at'o-mus), *a.* *Min.* Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.
- DIATONIC** (dī-ā-ton'ik), *a.* *Music.* Proceeding by the tones and intervals of the natural scale. [Gr. *diatonikon*; from *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.]
- DIATONICALLY** (dī-ā-ton'ik-ai-l), *adv.* In a diatonic manner.
- DIATRIBE** (dī-ā-trib), *n.* 1. Invective harangue. 2. Originally, a prolonged discussion or disputation. [Gr. *diatribē*; from *dia*, through, and *tribō*, rub, wear away.]
- DIBASIC** (dī-bā'sik), *a.* *Chem.* Containing two atoms of hydrogen replaceable by a base or bases, said of acids. [DI- and BASIC.]
- DIBBLE** (dib'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **DIB'BLING**; p.t. and p.p. **DIBBLED** (dib'ld).] Plant with a dibble. [Form of **DABBLE**.]
- DIBBLE** (dib'l), *n.* Gardener's tool for making holes to put seeds or plants in.
- DIBS** (dibz), *n.* Soy or honey-sauce made from glutinous sweet fruits in China and India.
- DICAST** (dī'kast), *n.* *Greek Antiq.* One of the six thousand Athenians annually chosen to act as jurors. [Gr. *dikastēs*; from *dikē*, justice.]
- DICE** (dī'sē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of Justice, daughter of Zeus and Themis.
- DICE** (dis), *n. pl.* [sing. **DIE**.] 1. Small cubes used in gaming by being thrown from a box. 2. Game played with dice. [See **DIE**, *n.*]
- DICE** (dis), *vi.* [pr.p. **DIC'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DICED** (dist).] Play with dice.
- DICE-BOX** (dis'boks), *n.* Box or cylindrical case out of which dice are thrown.
- DICENTRA** (dī-sen'tra), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of plants, including the flower, bleeding-heart, the *Dicentra spectabilis*. [Gr. *di-*, double, and *kentron*, point.]
- DICEPHALOUS** (dī-sef'a-lus), *a.* Two-headed. [Gr. *dikephalos*; from *di-*, double, and *kephalē*, head.]
- DICER** (dī'sēr), *n.* One who plays dice.
- DICHASTASIS** (dī-kas'ta-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Spontaneous subdivision. [Gr. *dichazō*, part asunder; from *dicha*, in two parts.]
- DICHASTIC** (dī-kas'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, dichastasis.
- DICHOTOMOUS** (dī-kot'o-mus), *a.* *Bot.* 1. Dividing into two; forked. 2. Consisting of a pair or pairs.
- DICHROISM** (dī'krō-izm), *n.* Property of showing different colors when viewed in different directions, exhibited by doubly refracting crystals. [Gr. *dichroos*, two-colored.]
- DICHROITIC** (dī-krō-it'ik), *a.* Characterized by dichroism.
- DICHROMATIC** (dī-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Characterized by dichromatism. [DI- and CHROMATIC.]
- DICHROMATISM** (dī-krō'ma-tizm), *n.* *Zool.* Quality of presenting two colors or systems of coloration, as certain species of birds and insects.
- DICHROMIC** (dī-krō'mik), *a.* Of or pertaining to dichromism.
- DICHROMISM** (dī'krō-mizm), *n.* An inability to distinguish more than two of the primary colors. [Gr. *di-*, two, and *chrōma*, color.]
- DICHROSCOPE** (dī'krō-skōp), *n.* Instrument to verify blending of colors by means of stained glass of different hues.
- DICKER** (dik'ēr), *n.* 1. Petty trade or bargain. 2. Formerly, number or quantity of ten, especially ten hides or skins. [L. *decem*, ten.]
- DICKER** (dik'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. **DICK'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **DICKERED** (dik'ērd).] I. *vt.* Barter; bargain; deal. II. *vi.* Drive a bargain; make a dicker.
- DICKEY** (dik'i), *n.* Same as **DICKY**.
- DICKY** (dik'i), *n.* [pl. **DICK'IES**.] 1. Child's bib or pinafore. 2. Detachable linen shirt front, or false bosom. 3. Seat behind the body of a carriage, for servants. 4. High shirt-collar. [Dut. *dek*, cover.]
- DICKY-BIRD** (dik'i-bērd), *n.* Familiar name for a small bird. [From *Dick*, a diminutive of *Richard*.]
- DICLINIC** (dī-klin'ik), *a.* *Crystallog.* Having two of the intersections of the axes oblique. [Gr. *di-*, asunder, and *klinē*, bed.]
- DICLINOUS** (dī'kil-nus), *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens and pistils in separate flowers.
- DICOCCOUS** (dī-kok'us), *a.* *Biol.* Formed of two cocci. [DI-, and Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]
- DICOTYLEDON** (dī-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* *Bot.* Plant having two seed-lobes. [DI- and COTYLEDON.]
- DICROTISM** (dik'ro-tizm), *n.* *Pathol.* Double beating of the pulse. [DI-, and Gr. *krotō*, beat.]
- DICTA** (dik'ta), *n. pl.* See **DICTUM**.
- DICTATE** (dik'tāt), *v.* [pr.p. **DIC'TATING**; p.t. and p.p. **DIC'TATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Tell or repeat orally, as to an amanuensis, that it may be written down or reported. 2. Lay down the terms or conditions of. 3. Suggest; prompt; instigate. II. *vi.* 1. Utter words to be written or repeated by another. 2. Propose or impose terms; give orders. [L. *dicto* (p.p. *dictatus*), freq. of *dico*, say.]
- SYN.** Suggest; prescribe; command; order; decree; ordain; urge; enforce. **ANT.** Follow; repeat; obey; submit; yield.
- DICTATE** (dik'tāt), *n.* 1. Order, command, or direction. 2. Mental suggestion; impulse.
- DICTATION** (dik-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of dictating. 2. That which is dictated. 3. Command or order.
- DICTATOR** (dik-tā'tūr), *n.* [fem. **DICTA'TRESS**

- or **DICTA'TRIX**.] 1. One who dictates. 2. One who has authority to decide or determine any point or question. 3. One invested for a time with absolute authority, as in ancient Rome in times of exigency and danger.
- DICTATORIAL** (dik-tă-tō'rl-əl), *a.* Like a dictator; imperious; overbearing; absolute; authoritative.
- DICTATORSHIP** (dik-tă'tūr-ship), *n.* 1. Office of a dictator. 2. Supreme or absolute authority or power.
- DICTATORY** (dik'tă-tō-ri), *a.* Overbearing; dogmatical.
- DICTION** (dik'shun), *n.* Manner of expressing ideas by words; style. [L. *dictio*; from *dico*, speak.]
- DICTIONARY** (dik'shun-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DIC'TIONARIES**.] 1. Book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etymology, pronunciation, etc.; lexicon. 2. Work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [L. *L. dictionarium*; from *L. dictio*, saying, word; from *dico*, say.]
- DICTOGRAPH** (dik'tō-gráf), *n.* Electrical device by which words and sounds may be transmitted and heard at a distance without use of telephonic ear-receiver or mouthpiece for transmission and hearing. [**DICATION** and **-GRAPH**.]
- DICTUM** (dik'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **DIC'TA**.] 1. Authoritative saying; positive or dogmatic assertion. 2. *Law.* Ruling of a court or judge on a point not material to the case. [L.; from *dico*, say.]
- DICTYGEN** (dik'ti-o-jen), *n.* *Bot.* Plant with net-veined leaves. [Gr. *diktyon*, net, and *gennaō*, produce.]
- DICYCLE** (dī-si-kl), *n.* Bicycle with wheels parallel to each other, instead of tandem. [**DI-** and **CYCLE**.]
- DID** (dīd),
DIDST (dīdst), *v.* Past tense of **DO**.
- DIDACTIC** (dī-dak'tik), **DIDACTICAL** (dī-dak'tik-əl), *a.* Fitted or intended to teach; instructive; expository. [Gr. *didaktikos*; from *didaskō*, teach.]
- DIDACTICALLY** (dī-dak'tik-əl-i), *adv.* In a didactic manner.
- DIDACTICS** (dī-dak'tiks), *n.* Art or science of imparting instruction.
- DIDELPHID** (dī-dei'fid), *n.* Member of the subclass *Didelphia*.
- DIDO** (dī'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **DIDOES** (dī'dōz).] Antic; caper. [Etym. unknown.]



Dicycle.

- DIDST** (dīdst), *v.* Second person singular, past tense of **DO**.
- DIDYMOUS** (dīd'1-mus), *a.* *Bot.* Growing double; twin. [Gr. *didymos*, twofold.]
- DIE** (dī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIED** (dīd).] 1. Meet or suffer death; lose life; expire; perish. 2. Become extinct, as a species. 3. Come to naught; fail. 4. Pass away gradually; vanish. 5. Sink or faint. 6. Become vapid. 7. *Theol.* Become spiritually dead; perish eternally. [Ice. *deyja*.]
- DIE** (dī), *n.* [*pl.* in defs. 1 and 2, **DICE** (dīs); in defs. 3 and 4, **DIES** (dīz).] 1. Small cube, especially one marked with dots or figures on its sides and used in games, usually in sets of three. 2. Hazard; chance; lot; fortune. 3. Stamp for impressing and cutting out coin, etc. 4. *Arch.* Cubical part of a pedestal. 5. *Mech.* Device arranged to cut screw threads on outer circumference of a pipe; pattern made on hardened steel used for stamping metal work. [L. *datus*, given or cast—(*talus*, a piece of bone used in play, being understood).]



Dies.

- DIELECTRIC** (dī-e-lek'trik), *I. a.* *Elec.* Permitting electrostatic induction to take place through its mass. *II. n.* Dielectric substance. [**DIA-** and **ELECTRIC**.]
- DIERESIS**, **DIÆRESIS** (dī-er'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **DIERESES**, **DIÆRESES** (dī-cr'e-sēz).] 1. Mark (") sometimes placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as *aërial*. 2. Separation of adjacent vowels by such mark. [Gr. *diairesis*, division; from *dia*, asunder, and *haireō*, take.]
- DIESIS** (dī'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **DIESES** (dī'e-sēz).] 1. *Print.* Reference mark, the double dagger (‡). 2. *Music.* Difference in tone between a major and a minor semitone. [Gr.; from *dia*, through, and *hiēmi*, send.]
- DIET** (dī'et), *n.* 1. Daily fare; food. 2. Course of food prescribed or regulated medically. 3. Allowance of food; ration. [Gr. *diaita*, mode of living, diet.]
- DIET** (dī'et), *n.* Assembly of delegates or dignitaries convened and held from day to day. [Gr. *diaita*, mode of living; influenced by *L. dies*, day.]
- DIET** (dī'et), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DI'ETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DI'ETED**.] *I. vt.* Restrict the fare of, accord-

ing to rules of medicine. **II. vi.** Eat and drink according to a prescribed regimen.

DIETARIAN (dī-e-tā'ri-an), *n.* One who observes prescribed rules for diet.

DIETARY (dī'e-tā-ri), **I. a.** Pertaining to diet or the rules of diet. **II. n.** [*pl.* DI'ETARIES.]

1. Course of diet. 2. Allowance of food.

DIETER (dī'et-ēr), *n.* One who diets.

DIETETIC (dī-e-tet'ik), **DIETETICAL** (dī-e-tet'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to diet or dietetics.

DIETETICS (dī-e-tet'iks), *n.* Branch of hygiene embracing the rules for regulating diet.

DIETETIST (dī-e-tet'ist), *n.* One versed in dietetics.

DIFFER (dif'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* DIF'FERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIFFERED (dif'ērd).] 1. Be unlike, distinct, or various. 2. Disagree in opinion; dissent. 3. Be at variance; fall out; dispute. [*L. differo*; from *dif* (for *dis*), apart, and *fero*, bear.]

DIFFERENCE (dif'ēr-ens), *n.* 1. Dissimilarity. 2. Quality distinguishing one thing from another. 3. Contention or quarrel. 4. Point in dispute. 5. Excess of one quantity or number over another. 6. *Com.* Payable margin. 7. *Logic.* Differential.

SYN. Unlikeness; disagreement; dissimilarity; discord; contrariety; dissent; estrangement; variety. **ANT.** Similarity; likeness; agreement; consonance; harmony; identity.

DIFFERENCE (dif'ēr-ens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DIF'FERENCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIFFERENCED (dif'ēr-enst).] Make or mark a difference between; distinguish.

DIFFERENT (dif'ēr-ent), *a.* 1. Unlike; dissimilar. 2. Not the same; distinct; other.

DIFFERENTIA (dif-ēr-en'shi-a), *n.* [*pl.* DIF'FERENTIAE (dif-ēr-en'shi-ē).] *Logic.* Characteristic quality or attribute of a species. [*L.*]

DIFFERENTIAL (dif-ēr-en'shai), **I. a.** 1. Creating a difference; discriminating. 2. Consisting of a difference; differing. 3. *Math.* Pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small. **II. n.** *Math.* An infinitely small difference between two consecutive states of a variable quantity.—*Differential calculus.* *Math.* Method of finding the ratios of the differences of variable magnitudes on the supposition that these differences become infinitely small.—*Differential winding.* *Elec.* Such a double winding of magnet coils that the two coils produced thereby are opposed to each other.

DIFFERENTIALLY (dif-ēr-en'shai-i), *adv.* By way of distinction or differentiation.

DIFFERENTIATE (dif-ēr-en'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIF'FERENTIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIF'FERENTIATED.] **I. vt.** 1. Make different. 2. Create a difference between. 3. *Logic.* Discriminate or distinguish between by observing the differentia. 4. *Math.* Obtain the differ-

ential, or the differential coefficient of. 5. *Biol.* Set apart for a particular purpose; specialize. **II. vi.** Acquire a different or distinct character; become differentiated.

DIFFERENTIATION (dif-ēr-en-shi-ā'shun), *n.*

1. Act of distinguishing or describing a thing by giving its differentia. 2. Exact definition. 3. *Biol.* Change by which organs or structures become specialized or modified. 4. *Math.* Act or process of differentiating a function.

DIFFERENTLY (dif'ēr-ent-li), *adv.* In a different or varying manner.

DIFFICULT (dif'i-kult), *a.* 1. Hard to do; attended with labor, trouble, or pains; arduous; troublesome. 2. Hard to please, persuade, or satisfy. 3. Hard to understand. [Formed from **DIFFICULTY**.]

DIFFICULTY (dif'i-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* DIF'FICULTIES.] 1. Quality of being difficult. 2. That which is difficult. 3. Obstacle; impediment, or hindrance. 4. Anything hard to be understood. 5. Objection, scruple, or question. 6. Embroilment; misunderstanding; quarrel. 7. Financial embarrassment. [*Fr. difficulté*; from *L. difficultas*; from *dif* (=dis), neg., and *facilis*, easy.]

SYN. Arduousness; obstruction; objection; cavil; controversy; falling out; embarrassment; perplexity; exigency; distress; trouble; trial. **ANT.** Ease; relief; facility; aid; help; succor; joy; happiness.

DIFFIDENCE (dif'i-dens), *n.* Want of self-confidence; bashfulness; modesty; shyness.

SYN. Coyness; reserve; timidity. **ANT.** Confidence; assumption; assurance; impudence.

DIFFIDENT (dif'i-dent), *a.* Distrustful of one's self; bashful; modest; shy.

DIFFIDENTLY (dif'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a diffident manner.

DIFFLUENT (dif'io-ent), *a.* Tending to flow away readily. [*L. diffluens*, *pr.p.* of *diffuo*; from *dif* (for *dis*), apart, and *fluo*, flow.]

DIFFORM (dif'arm), *a.* Irregular in form; not uniform. [*L. dif* (for *dis*), apart, and *forma*, form.]

DIFFORMITY (dif-farm'i-ti), *n.* 1. Irregularity or want of uniformity. 2. Diversity or divergence. [*Fr. difformité*.]

DIFFRACT (dif-frakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DIFFRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIFFRACT'ED.] 1. Break or separate into parts, as rays of light in a prism. 2. Deflect. [*L. diffringo* (*p.p.* *diffractus*), break in pieces; from *dif* (for *dis*), apart, and *frango*, break.]

DIFFRACTION (dif-frak'shun), *n.* *Optics.* Peculiar modification which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body by being deflected from its direct course.

DIFFRACTIVE (dif-frakt'iv), *a.* Causing, or tending to cause, diffraction.

DIFFUSE (dif-fūz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIFFU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIFFUSED (dif-fūzd').] **I. vt.** 1. Spread

by pouring out. 2. Send out in all directions; scatter; circulate; publish. II. *vi.* Spread as a liquid does. [L. *diffundo* (p.p. *diffusus*), pour abroad; from *dif* (for *dis*), apart, and *fundo*, pour.]

SYN. See DISSEMINATE.

DIFFUSE (dif-fūs'), *a.* 1. Widely spread; diffused. 2. Copious; prolix; wordy.

DIFFUSED (dif-fūzd'), *a.* 1. Spread widely. 2. Loose; vague; rambling.

DIFFUSEDLY (dif-fū'zed-li), *adv.* In a diffused manner.

DIFFUSEDNESS (dif-fū'zed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being diffused.

DIFFUSELY (dif-fūs'li), *adv.* 1. Widely; extensively. 2. Copiously; not concisely.

DIFFUSENESS (dif-fūs'nes), *n.* Quality of being diffuse.

DIFFUSER (dif-fū'zēr), *n.* One who diffuses or spreads abroad.

DIFFUSIBILITY (dif-fū'zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being diffusible.

DIFFUSIBLE (dif-fū'zī-bl), *a.* Capable of being diffused.

DIFFUSIBLENESS (dif-fū'zi-bl-nes), *n.* Diffusibility.

DIFFUSION (dif-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. A spreading or scattering abroad; extension; distribution. 2. State of being spread or dispersed widely. 3. Exuberance of style; copiousness.—*Diffusion of gases*, the intermixture of gases free to communicate with each other.

DIFFUSIVE (dif-fū'siv), *a.* 1. Spreading widely; diffusing. 2. Widely spread or distributed. 3. Capable of diffusion.

DIFFUSIVELY (dif-fū'siv-li), *adv.* In a diffusive manner; expansively.

DIFFUSIVENESS (dif-fū'siv-nes), *n.* 1. Power of diffusing. 2. Quality of being diffusive.

DIG (dig), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUG** or **DIGGED** (digd).] I. *vt.* 1. Form, fashion, or hollow out by excavating. 2. Turn up with a spade. 3. Poke or thrust, as one's elbow into another's side, or spurs into a horse. 4. Obtain or gain by digging. II. *vi.* 1. Occupy one's self in digging. 2. Labor steadily or perseveringly. 3. Study hard. [O. Fr. *diguer*, dig.]

DIG (dig), *n.* 1. Poke or thrust. 2. Diligent or plodding student. (Colloq.)

DIGAMMA (dī-gam'ā), *n.* Letter in the oldest Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse. It had the force of English W and the form of F. [Gr. *di-*, twofold, and *gamma*, the Gr. G.]

DIGASTRIC (dī-gas'trik), *a.* Fleshy at each end, as the *digestric* muscle of the lower jaw. [Gr. *di-*, twofold, and *gastēr*, stomach.]

DIGDIG (dig'dig), *n.* Same as **DIKDIK**.

DIGEST (di-jest'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIGEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIGEST'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Convert into chyme in the stomach. 2. Reduce to a system, method, or order. 3. Prepare or classify in the mind; meditate or reflect upon. 4.

Put up with; endure. 5. *Chem.* Soften by heat and moisture. II. *vi.* 1. Undergo digestion. 2. *Med.* Suppurate. [L. *digero* (p.p. *digestus*), carry asunder or dissolve; from *di* (for *dis*), asunder, and *gero*, carry.]

DIGEST (di'jest), *n.* 1. Collection, compilation, or summary, arranged under proper heads or titles. 2. Summary of laws or judicial decisions, similarly arranged. 3. Body of laws collected and arranged, especially the Justinian code of civil laws; the Pandects.

DIGESTER (di-jest'ēr), *n.* 1. One who digests. 2. Close vessel in which by heat and pressure strong extracts are made from animal or vegetable substances. 3. That which aids digestion or strengthens digestive power.

DIGESTIBILITY (di-jest-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being digestible.

DIGESTIBLE (di-jest'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being digested.

DIGESTIBLENESS (di-jest'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being digestible; digestibility.

DIGESTION (di-jes'chun), *n.* 1. *Phys.* Conversion of food in the stomach into chyme, for circulation throughout the body and nourishment. 2. Capacity to digest. 3. Act of reducing to classification and method. 4. *Chem.* Slow action of a solvent on any substance. 5. Meditation; consideration. 6. *Bot.* Absorption of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of light.

DIGESTIVE (di-jest'iv), I. *a.* Pertaining to or promoting digestion. II. *n.* Anything that aids digestion; stomachic.

DIGGABLE (dig'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being dug; fit for digging.

DIGGER (dig'ēr), *n.* 1. Person or animal that digs. 2. Machine or other device for digging.

DIGGING (dig'ing), *n.* 1. Operation of excavating or of loosening earth with a spade, fork, pick, etc. 2. [*pl.*] Popular name for localities where gold is mined, and also, loosely, for other localities.

DIGHT (dit), *a.* Dressed; adorned; bedecked. (Obsolete except in poetry.) [A. S. *dihnan*, arrange.]

DIGIT (dij'it), *n.* 1. Finger or toe. 2. Any one of the ten numerals, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0; so named from the habit of counting on the fingers. 3. Measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch. 4. *Astron.* Twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon, term used to express the quantity of an eclipse. 5. Breadth of a finger or three-fourths of an inch. [L. *digitus*, finger.]

DIGITAL (dij'it-əl), I. *a.* Pertaining to the fingers. II. *n.* 1. Finger. 2. Key of a piano, etc.

DIGITALIS (dij-i-tā'ls), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of plants, including the foxglove, *Digitalis pur-*



Digger.

purea. 2. [d-] *Med.* The dried leaves of the foxglove, useful in cases of heart disease. [L.; from *digitus*, finger.]

DIGITATE (dij'i-tāt), *a.* 1. Finger-shaped. 2. *Bot.* Consisting of several finger-like sections, as a compound leaf having leaflets arranged like the fingers on a hand.



Digitate leaf.

DIGITATED (dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* Same as **DIGITATE**.

DIGITATION (dij-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Finger-like arrangement. 2. Finger-like process.

DIGITIFORM (dij'i-ti-farm), *a.* Formed like fingers.

DIGITIGRADE (dij'i-ti-grād), *I. a.* Walking on the toes. *II. n.* Animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. Opposed to **PLANTIGRADE**. [L. *digitus*, toe, and *gradus*, walking, from *gradior*, walk.]

DIGNIFIED (dig'ni-fid), *a.* 1. Characterized by dignity; stately; gravely affable. 2. Noble; august. 3. Invested with some high position or rank.

DIGNIFY (dig'ni-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIG'NIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIG'NIFIED**.] 1. Give dignity to; honor; ennoble. 2. Invest with or advance to some dignity; exalt; prefer. [L. *L. dignifico*, think worthy; from *dignus*, worthy, and *facio*, make, esteem.]

DIGNITARY (dig'ni-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DIG'NITARIES**.] One in a dignified position or rank, especially in the church.

DIGNITY (dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DIG'NITIES**.] 1. Elevation of mind or character. 2. Stateliness of mien; gravity of bearing. 3. Position of influence, rank, or honor. 4. Worthiness; estimation; nobility. 5. Ecclesiastical preferment. 6. Dignitary. [Fr. *dignité*; from L. *dignitas*; from *dignus*, worthy.]

SYN. Distinction; nobility; rank; loftiness; stateliness; grandeur; majesty. **ANT.** Obscurity; meanness; paltriness.

DIGRAPH (di'gräf), *n.* Combination of two consonants or two vowels representing one simple sound, as *ph* in *digraph* and *ea* in *bread*. [**DI-** and **-GRAPH**.]

DIGRAPHIC (di-graf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

DIGRESS (di-gres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIGRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIGRESSED** (di-grest').] 1. Wander or deviate from the main subject; introduce irrelevant matter. 2. Formerly, turn aside from the right or direct path. [L. *digredior* (*p.p.* *digressus*); from *di* (for *dis*), apart, aside, and *gradior*, step.]

DIGRESSION (di-gresh'un), *n.* 1. A wandering

or departure from the main point or subject of a discourse. 2. Part of a discourse, etc., that departs from the main point or subject.

DIGRESSIONAL (di-gresh'un-al), **DIGRESSIVE** (di-gres'iv), *a.* Of the nature of a digression; departing from the main subject.

DIGRESSIVELY (di-gres'iv-il), *adv.* By way of digression.

DIHEDRAL (di-hē'dral), *a.* Having two sides, or two plane faces. [Gr. *di*, two, and *hedra*, seat.]

DIKDIK (dik'dik), *n.* Species of African antelope.

DIKE (dik), *n.* 1. Mound or bank of earth thrown up to prevent inundation; levee; dam. 2. *Geol.* Perpendicular wall-like mass of igneous rock occupying the rents or fissures of stratified rocks. 3. Originally, a ditch or moat. [A. S. *dic*, ditch.]

DIKE (dik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DI'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIKED** (dikt).] Surround or provide with a dike.

DILAPIDATE (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DILAP'IDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DILAP'IDATED**.] *I. vt.* Bring to state of ruin; lay waste; demolish. *II. vi.* Fall into ruin. [L. *dilapido* (*p.p.* *dilapidatus*), destroy; from *di*, asunder, and *lapis*, *lapidis*, stone.]

DILAPIDATION (di-lap-i-dā'shun), *n.* Act or process of dilapidating or state of being dilapidated.

DILATABILITY (di-lā-tā-bil'l-ti), *n.* Quality of being dilatable.

DILATABLE (di-lā'tā-bi), *a.* Capable of dilatation; elastic.

DILATANCY (di-lā'tan-si), *n.* Expansion; dilatation.

DILATANT (di-lā'tant), *I. a.* Tending to dilate. *II. n.* Dilating agent.

DILATION (di-lā'tā'shun), *n.* Expansion; extension; distension; dilation.

DILATE (di-lāt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DILA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DILA'TED**.] *I. vt.* Spread out in all directions; expand; distend; inflate; opposed to **CONTRACT**. *II. vi.* 1. Swell out; expand. 2. Speak at length; descant; expatiate. [L. *dilato*; from *dilatus*, spread abroad; from *di*, apart, and *latus*, borne.]

DILATER (di-lā'tēr), *n.* One who or that which dilates.

DILATION (di-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of expanding or dilating. 2. State of expansion or dilatation.

DILATIVE (di-lā'tiv), *a.* Causing dilation; expansive.

DILATOR (di-lā'tūr), *n.* 1. Dilater. 2. *Anat.* Muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts. 3. *Surg.* Instrument for extending parts or dilating the walls of a cavity.

DILATORILY (dī'lā-tor-i-li), *adv.* In a dilatory manner.

DILATORINESS (dī'lā-tor-i-nes), *n.* Quality of being dilatory.

DILATORY (dil'a-tor-i), *a.* 1. Given to procrastination; loitering; slow. 2. Tending to delay. 3. Characterized by delay. [L. *dilatatorius*, putting off.]

DILEMMA (di-lem'a), *n.* 1. Position where each of two alternative courses (or of all the feasible courses) is eminently undesirable; trying practical difficulty. 2. *Logic.* Form of argument in which the maintainer of a certain proposition is committed to accept one of two alternative propositions each of which contradicts his original contention. The argument was called by the Romans a *sylogismus cornutus*, a "horned syllogism," and the victim compared to a man certain to be impaled on one or other of the horns of an infuriated bull, hence the phrase "the horns of a dilemma." [L.; from Gr. *dilēmma*; from *di-*, two, and *lēmma*, an assumption; from *lam-banō*, take.]

DILETTANT (dill-et-tānt'), *n.* Same as **DILETTANTE**.

DILETTANTE (dill-et-tānt'tā), *n.* [*pl.* **DILETTANTI** (dil-et-tānt'tē).] One who admires the fine arts, but in a superficial way; dabbler in art, science or literature. [It.; from L. *delecto*, delight.]

DILETTANTEISM (dil-et-tānt'tā-izm), *n.* Superficial study and affected admiration of the fine arts and literature.

DILETTANTISH (dill-et-tānt'ish), *a.* Characterized by dilettantism; superficial; amateurish.

DILETTANTISM (dill-et-tānt'izm), *n.* Same as **DILETTANTEISM**.

DILIGENCE (dill'i-jens), *n.* 1. Steady application; industry. 2. Care; heedfulness. [See **DILIGENT**.]

SYN. Assiduity; attention; heed; carefulness. **ANT.** Inattention; neglect; idleness.

DILIGENCE (dill'i-jens or dē-lē-zhāngs'), *n.* Old form of French stage coach. It had four wheels, two compartments, a deck, and a dicky, and was drawn by from four to seven horses. [Fr.]

DILIGENT (dil'i-jent), *a.* 1. Steady and earnest in application; industrious. 2. Careful; assiduous; painstaking. [Fr.; from L. *diligens*, *pr.p.* of *diligere*, esteem; from *di*, apart, and *lego*, choose.]

DILIGENTLY (dill'i-jent-li), *adv.* In a diligent manner; carefully; industriously.

DILL (dill), *n.* *Bot.* Umbelliferous annual, the *Peucedanum graveolens*, having aromatic, pungent seed and flowers used in medicine, and yielding a yellow oil from which dill-water, given as a remedy in flatulence and gripes of children, is prepared. Also used in the manufacture of dill-pickles. [A. S. *dile*.]

DILL-PICKLE (dil'pik-l), *n.* Large cucumber preserved in a pickling preparation made from the extract and essence of the flowers and seed of the dill.

DILLY-DALLY (dill'i-dal-i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DIL'LY-**

DALLYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DILLY-DALLIED** (dil'l-dal-id).] Loller or trifle. (Colloq.)

DILOGY (dil'o-jl), *n.* *Rhet.* Intentional ambiguity. [Gr. *dilogia*, repetition.]

DILUENT (dil'ū-ent), *I. a.* Diluting. *II. n.* That which dilutes.

DILUTE (di-löt' or di-lūt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DILU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DILU'TED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Make thinner or more liquid. 2. Diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, especially with water. *II. vi.* 1. Become thinner or more liquid. 2. Act as a diluent. [L. *diluo* (*p.p.* *dilutus*), wash away; from *di*, away, and *luo*, wash.]

DILUTE (di-löt' or di-lūt'), *a.* Diluted.

DILUTER (di-löt'tēr or di-lūt'tēr), *n.* One who or that which dilutes.

DILUTION (di-lö'shun or di-lū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of diluting. 2. State of being diluted. 3. That which is diluted.

DILUVIAL (di-lö'vi-əl), **DILUVIAN** (di-lö'vi-ən), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a flood, especially that in the time of Noah. 2. Caused by a deluge; composed of diluvium.

DILUVIAN (di-lö'vi-ən), *a.* Same as **DILUVIAL**.

DILUVION (di-lö'vi-on), *n.* Same as **DILUVIUM**.

DILUVIUM (di-lö'vi-um), *n.* *Geol.* 1. Deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by extraordinary currents of water. 2. Inundation or flood; deluge. [L. *diluvium*; from *diluo*, wash away.]

DIM (dim), *a.* [*comp.* **DIM'MER**; *superl.* **DIM'MEST**.] 1. Somewhat dark; dusky. 2. Deprived of luster; darkened; dull. 3. Not clearly seen; obscure; vague. 4. Not seeing clearly. [A.S. *dim*, dark.]

DIM (dim), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIMMED** (dimd).] *I. vt.* Render dim; obscure the sight of. *II. vi.* Grow dim or obscure.

DIME (dim), *n.* Silver coin of the United States, of the value of the tenth of a dollar; ten cents. [Fr.; from L. *decima* (*pars*, a part, being understood), tenth part; from *decem*, ten.]

DIMENSION (di-men'shun), *n.* 1. Measure or compass of a thing, or length, breadth, and thickness or depth (usually in the plural); as, the *dimensions* of a bin, of the brain, etc. 2. Degree; importance; scope; application; as, the affair assumed great *dimensions*. 3. *Alg.* Degree, as indicated by the number of literal factors that enter into a term. 4. *Geom.* Extension in a single line or direction. A solid has three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness.—*Fourth dimension*, an additional dimension attributed to space by a hypothetical speculation. [Fr.; from L. *dimensio*, a measuring.]

DIMENSIONAL (di-men'shun-əl), *a.* Concerning dimension; relating to dimensions.

DIMEROUS (dim'ēr-us), *a.* 1. *Bot.* With two members in each whorl. 2. *Entom.* Having two-jointed tarsi. [Gr. *di-*, double, and *meros*, part.]

DIMIDIATE (di-mid'i-āt), *a.* 1. Divided into halves. 2. Having a shape that appears as if haived. [L. *dimidiatus*; from *dimidio*, haive; from *di* (for *dis*), twice, and *medius*, middle.]

DIMIDIATE (di-mid'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DIMID'IA-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIMID'IATED.] 1. *Her.* Represent the half of. 2. Divide into halves.

DIMIDIATION (di-mid-i-ā'shun), *n.* Act of haiving.


DIMINISH (di-min'ish), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIMIN'ISH-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIMINISHED (di-min'ish't).] I. *vt.* 1. Make less or smaller; decrease. 2. Take a part from; subtract. 3. Lower in power or position; degrade. 4. *Music.* Lessen by a semitone. II. *vi.* Grow or appear less; decrease; subside. [DI- and MINISH.]

SYN. Lessen; reduce; contract; curtail; retrench. ANT. Increase; enlarge; expand; extend; amplify.

DIMINISHABLE (di-min'ish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being diminished.

DIMINISHER (di-min'ish-ēr), *n.* One who or that which diminishes.

DIMINISHINGLY (di-min'ish-ing-ii), *adv.* In a manner tending to diminish or lessen.

DIMINUENDO (di-min-ū-en'dō or dē-mē-nō-en'dō), *Music.* I. *a.* Gradually diminishing or lessening in volume of sound. II. *adv.* In a gradually diminishing manner, a direction to let the voice die away, expressed by *dim. dimin.*, or  the mark here printed. [It.]

DIMINUTION (dim-i-nūs'hun), *n.* 1. Act of diminishing. 2. State of being diminished; reduction; degradation. 3. *Law.* Omission in some part of the proceedings, or in a certified record.

DIMINUTIVAL (di-min-ū-tī'val), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive.

DIMINUTIVE (di-min'ū-tiv), I. *a.* 1. Of a diminished size; smaller than the average; little. 2. *Gram.* Expressing or signifying diminution; diminutival; as a *diminutive* suffix. II. *n.* 1. *Gram.* Word formed from another word by use of a suffix to express a little one of the kind, as *leaflet* from *leaf*. The diminutive suffixes in English are -ie, -et, -ey, -ing, -kin, -let, -ling, -ock, -ule, -y. 2. Anything very small or of little value. 3. Any medicine that tends to diminish or abate. [L. *diminutivus*; from *diminutus*, *p.p.* of *diminuo*, diminish.]

DIMINUTIVELY (di-min'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* In a diminutive manner.

DIMINUTIVENESS (di-min-ū-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being diminutive.

DIMISSORY (dim'i-sō-ri), *a.* 1. Giving leave to depart. 2. Sending away to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*; from *dimitto*, send away.]

DIMIT (di-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DIMIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIMIT'TED.] Send away. [L. *dimitto*.]

DIMIT (di-mit'), *n.* Certificate of dismissal from

one lodge of Freemasons with recommendations to another; demit.

DIMITY (dim'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* DIM'ITIES.] 1. Fine, light, corded, white or colored dress goods. 2. Stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [Gr. *dimitos*; from *di*, twice, and *mitos*, thread.]

DIMLY (dim'il), *adv.* 1. Not clearly or plainly; obscurely. 2. Not brightly or luminously.

DIMMISH (dim'ish), *a.* Somewhat dim.

DIMNESS (dim'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dim.

DIMORPH (di'marf), *n.* Either of the forms of a dimorphous substance. [Gr. *di-*, two, and *morphē*, form.]

DIMORPHIC (di-marf'ik), *a.* Same as DIMORPHOUS.

DIMORPHISM (di-marf'izm), *n.* 1. *Bot.* State in which two forms of flower, leaf, etc., are produced by the same species of plant. 2. *Zool.* Difference of form between members of the same species. 3. *Crystallog.* Power of assuming, or crystallizing in, two distinct forms.

DIMORPHOUS (di-marf'us), *a.* Assuming two distinct forms; characterized by or exhibiting dimorphism.

DIMPLE (dim'pi), *n.* 1. Small natural depression on the body, especially on the cheek or chin. 2. Any small depression on a smooth surface. [Dim. of DIP, with inserted *m*.]

DIMPLE (dim'pi), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIM'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIMPLED (dim'pid).] I. *vt.* Make dimples in. II. *vi.* Form dimples; become dimpled.

DIMPLED (dim'pid), *a.* 1. Having dimples or a dimple, as a *dimpled* chin. 2. Marked with, or sinking into, slight hollows or depressions, as *dimpled* waters.

DIMPLY (dim'pii), *a.* Marked with or full of dimples; dimpled.

DIMYARIAN (dim-i-ā'ri-an), *a.* *Zool.* Double-muscled—applied to bivalves like the clam. [Gr. *di-*, two, and *mys*, muscle.]

DIN (din), *n.* Loud continued clattering noise. [A. S. *dyn*, *dyne*.]

DIN (din), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DINNED (dind).] I. *vt.* 1. Assault with noise. 2. Repeat or impress with noise; obtrude noisily. II. *vi.* Sound with, or as with, a din.

DINAR (dē-nār'), *n.* Ancient Arab gold coin of sixty-five grains weight. [L. *denarius*, *denarius*.]

DINE (din), *v.* [*pr.p.* DI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DINED (dind).] I. *vt.* 1. Give a dinner to. 2. Accommodate at dinner; afford room for dining. II. *vi.* Take dinner. [O. Fr. *disner* (Fr. *dîner*); from L. L. *disjejunio*; from L. *dis*, away, and *jejunus*, fast.]

DINER (di'nēr), *n.* One who dines, or takes dinner.

DINER-OUT (di'nēr-owt), *n.* 1. One who habitually dines away from home. 2. One who is frequently invited out to dinner.

DING (ding), *v.* [*pr.p.* DING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

DINGED (dingd).] I. *vt.* Reiterate to a wearisome degree. II. *vi.* Keep sounding or ringing. [Imitative.]

DING (ding), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DINGED (dingd).] 1. Throw, dash, or hurl. 2. Beat; hit; strike. [Icc. *dengja*, bang.]

DING (ding), *n.* Blow; thump; whack.

DING-DONG (ding'dang), *n.* 1. Sound of bells ringing. 2. Monotony; sameness.

DINGEY, DINGHY, DINGY (ding'gi), *n.* 1. East Indian canoe, propelled by paddles and one sail. 2. Extra boat of a ship for common uses. [Beng. *dingi*, boat.]

DINGILY (din'ji-il), *adv.* In a dingy manner.

DINGINESS (din'ji-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dingy.

DINGLE (ding'gl), *n.* 1. Little hollow or narrow valley. 2. Inclosed weather-porch of a dwelling. [Variant of DIMPLE.]

DINGLE-DANGLE (ding'gi-dang-gl), *adv.* Hanging loosely; so as to swing backwards and forwards. [Duplication of DANGLE.]

DINGO (ding'gō), *n.* Native dog of Australia, the *Canis dingo*, somewhat resembling a wolf. [Austral.]



Dingo.

DINGY (din'ji), *a.* [*comp.* DIN'GIER; *superl.* DIN'-GIEST.] Of a dusky, dim, or soiled appearance; dull; faded; dirty; tarnished. [Etym. doubtful.]

DINIC (din'ik), I. *a.* Relating to vertigo or dizziness. II. *n.* Remedy for dizziness. [Gr. *dinos*, whirling.]

DINNER (din'ēr), *n.* 1. Chief meal of the day. 2. Banquet; feast.

DINOSAUR (dī'nō-sar), *n.* *Paleon.* Extinct gigantic reptile of the suborder *Dinosauria*, which attained a length of eighty feet. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *sauros*, lizard.]

DINOSAURIAN (dī-nō-sar'i-an), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the dinosaurs or *Dinosauria*. II. *n.* Dinosaur.

DINOTHERIUM (dī-nō-thēr'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* DINOTHE'RIA.] *Paleon.* Extinct elephant-like mammal of the Miocene strata. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *thērion*, beast.]

DINT (dint), *n.* 1. Mark of a blow; dent. 2. Force; power—as in the phrase “by dint of.” [A. S. *dynt*, blow.]

DINT (dint), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DINT'ED.] Make a dint in; dent.

DIOCESAN (di-os'e-san or di'o-sē-san), I. *a.* Pertaining to a diocese. II. *n.* 1. Bishop as regards his diocese. 2. One of the clergy in the diocese.

DIOCESE (di'o-sēs), *n.* *Eccl.* Circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. *diokēsis*; from *dia*, through, and *oikeō*, dwell; from *oikos*, house.]

DIOMEDES (di-o-mē'dēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. A Grecian chief in the Trojan war; went with

Ulysses to steal the Palladium from the temple of Minerva at Troy. 2. A king of Thraee; fed his horses with human flesh.

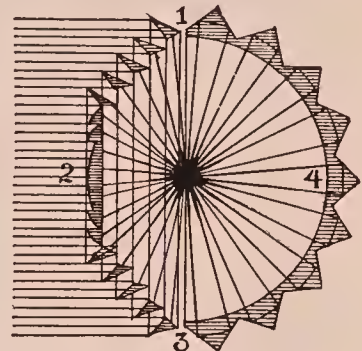
DIONE (di-ō'nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and mother of Aphrodite by Zeus.

DIONYM (dī-ō-nim), *n.* Expression or name consisting of two terms or words.

DIONYSUS (di-o-ni'sus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* God of wine; son of Zeus and Semele; also called by his original surname Bacchus; introduced culture of the vine and spent many years wandering about the earth.

DIOPTER, DIOPTRE (di-op'tēr), *n.* *Optics.* Unit of the refracting or focal power of a lens. [Gr. *dioptrē*, *dioptra*; from *dia*, through, and *opsomai*, see.]

DIOPTRIC (dī-op'trik), **DIOPTRIC-AL** (dī-op'trik-al), I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to dioptries. 2. Aiding the sight by refraction, as a lens. II. *n.* Dioptr. — *Dioptric system*, in light-houses, illumination from a central lamp whose rays are transmitted through a combination of lenses — opposed to REFLECTING SYSTEM.



Section of dioptric system, showing rays passing through dioptric lenses 1, 2 and 3 in parallel lines, assisted by reflections from the dioptric spherical mirror, 1, 4, 3.

DIOPTRICAL (di-op'trik-al), *a.* Same as DIOPTRIC.

DIOPTRICS (dī-op'triks), *n.* That branch of optics that treats of the refraction of light, or its transmission from one medium into another, differing in kind.

DIORAMA (di-o-rā'ma or di-o-rā'ma), *n.* 1. Series of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through a large aperture from a darkened room. 2. Building for a dioramic exhibition. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *horama*, sight.]

DIORAMIC (di-o-ram'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a diorama.

DIOREXINE (di-o-reks'in), *n.* High explosive akin to dynamite with nitrate of potash as a base.

DIORISM (di'o-rizm), *n.* Distinction; definition. [Gr. *diorismos*, division; from *dia*, through, and *horos*, boundary.]

DIORISTIC (di-o-ris'tik), *a.* Defining; distinguishing.

DIORITE (di'o-rīt), *n.* *Min.* Granite-like rock composed of feldspar and hornblende. [Gr. *dioros*, divider.]

DIORTHOSIS (di-ār-thō'sis), *n.* *Surg.* Reduction of a fracture or dislocated bone. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *orthos*, straight.]

DIOSPHENOL (dī-os'fe-nol), *n.* South African gum camphor clarified.

DIOXID (dī-oks'id), **DIOXIDE** (dī-oks'id), *n.* Oxide containing one equivalent of oxygen to two of a metal. [DI- and OXIDE.]

DIP (dip), *v.* [*pr.p.* DIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DIPPED (dipt) or DIPT.] I. *vt.* 1. Immerse or plunge into any liquid for a moment. 2. Bail or take out as with a ladle. 3. Lower and raise again, as a flag. II. *vi.* 1. Plunge into a liquid for a short time. 2. Sink; decline. 3. Incline downward. 4. Engage slightly in any business. 5. Peruse here and there at random. [A. S. *dyppan*; from *dypan*, plunge in; from *deōp*, deep.]

DIP (dip), *n.* 1. Act of dipping. 2. Candle made by dipping a wick into melted tallow, etc. 3. Inclination downward. 4. *Geol.* Angle a stratum of rock makes with a horizontal plane. 5. *Aviation.* Sudden drop followed by a climb.

DIPHASE (dī'fāz), *a. Elec.* Two-phase. [See PHASE.]

DIPHThERIA (dif-thē'ri-ā), *n. Pathol.* Infectious throat disease in which the air-passages become covered and impeded with a leathery membrane, and a dangerous fever is present. [Gr. *diphthera*, leather.]

DIPHThERITIC (dif-the-rit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, arising from, or of the nature of, diphtheria.

DIPHThONG (dif'thong), *n. Orthoepy.* Union of two vowels in one sound, as *o* and *u* in *out*. [Gr. *diphthongos*; from *di-*, twice, and *phthongos*, sound.]

DIPHThONGAL (dif-thong'gal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong.

DIPLEX (dī'pleks), *a.* Double—applied specifically to the simultaneous transmission of two messages in the same direction over the same wire, as in *diplex* telegraphy or *diplex* telephony. [L. *di-*, two, and *plico*, fold.]

DIPLODOCUS (di-plod'o-kus), *n.* Saurian-footed wading reptile about sixty feet long and twelve feet high found in the American Jurassic deposits. [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *dokos*, beam.]

DIPLOE (dip'lō-ē), *n. Anat.* Spongy tissue between the hard inner and outer tables of the skull. [Gr. *diploos*, double.]

DIPLOGENIC (dip-lō-jen'ik), *a.* 1. Producing two substances. 2. Partaking of the nature of two bodies. [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *gennaō*, produce.]

DIPLOMA (di-plō'mā), *n.* Writing conferring some honor or privilege, as a university degree. [L.; from Gr. *diplōma*, paper folded double; from *diploos*, double.]

DIPLOMACY (di-plō'mā-si), *n.* [*pl.* DIPLOMACIES.] 1. Art of conducting negotiations between nations; political skill. 2. Diplomatic corps. 3. Tact or skill in conducting negotiations of any kind. [Fr. *diplomatie*; from L. *diploma*, diploma.]

DIPLOMAT (dip'lō-mat), *n.* 1. One skilled in diplomacy. 2. One engaged in international negotiations.

DIPLOMATIC (dip-lō-mat'ik), **DIPLOMATIC-AL** (dip-lō-mat'ik-ai), *a.* 1. Pertaining to diplomaey. 2. Skillful in negotiation.—*Diplomatic corps*, whole body of foreign diplomats resident at any court or capital.

DIPLOMATICALLY (dip-lō-mat'ik-ai-l), *adv.* In a diplomatic manner.

DIPLOMATICS (dip-lō-mat'iks), *n.* Science of ancient writings; paleography.

DIPLOMATIST (di-plō'mā-tist), *n.* Same as DIPLOMAT.

DIPLOPIA (di-plō'pi-ā), *n.* Double vision. [Gr. *diploos*, double, and *ops*, *opos*, sight.]

DIPNOI (dip'nō-i), *n.pl. Zool.* Order of fish exhibiting a distinct transition between these fishes and *Amphibia*; lung fishes. [Gr. *di-*, twice, and *pneō*, breathe.]

DIPNOOUS (dip'nō-us), *a.* 1. Having both lungs and gills. 2. Pertaining to the *Dipnoi*.

DIPOLAR (dī-pō'lar), *a.* Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

DIPPER (dip'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dips. 2. Implement for dipping. 3. Water-ousel; any quick-diving bird.—*The Dipper*, group of seven bright stars in the constellation Ursa Major (Big Dipper), and in the constellation Ursa Minor (Little Dipper).

DIPPING (dip'ing), *n.* 1. Liquid into which something is dipped. 2. Immersion into a liquid. 3. Snuff-chewing habit of "dipping" or placing snuff on the inside of the lower lip.

DIPPING-NEEDLE (dip'ing-nē-di), *n.* Instrument that shows the inclination of the magnetic needle to the horizon at any given place.

DIPSOMANIA (dip-sō-mā'ni-ā), *n. Pathol.* Morbid craving for alcoholic stimulants. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, mania.]

DIPSOMANIAC (dip-sō-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with dipsomania.

DIPSOSIS (dip-sō'sis), *n. Pathol.* Morbid thirst; excessive desire of drinking.

DIPTER (dip'tēr), **DIPTERAN** (dip'tēr-an), *n.* Dipterous insect; one of the *Diptera*.

DIPTERA (dip'tēr-ā), *n.pl. Entom.* Order of insects, such as house-flies, gnats, etc., that have only two membranous wings developed, the hind pair being represented by two small knobbed organs called poisers. [Gr. *dipteros*, two-winged; from *di-*, twice, and *pteron*, wing.]

DIPTERAL (dip'tēr-ai), *a.* 1. Dipterous. 2. *Arch.* Having a double range of columns all round.

DIPTEROS (dip'tēr-os), *n. Arch.* Building with double peristyle or colonnade.

DIPTEROUS (dip'tēr-us), *a.* 1. *Entom.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the *Diptera*. 2. *Bot.* Having two wing-like margins, as a seed or fruit.

DIPTYCH (dip'tik), *n.* [*pl.* **DIPTYCHA** (dip'ti-kə).] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* Double-folding writing tablet. 2. Pair of pictures as folding-tablets. 3. *Eccl.* Register of bishops, saints, etc., read aloud during the eucharist. [Gr. *diptychos*; from *di-*, twice, and *ptyktos*, folded; from *ptyssō*, fold.]

DIRE (dir), *a.* [*comp.* **DIR'ER**; *superl.* **DIR'EST**.] Calamitous in a high degree; dreadful. [L. *dirus*, dreadful.]

DIRCE (dēr'sē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Second wife of Lycus and put to death by the sons of Antiope for her ill-treatment of their mother.

DIRECT (di-rekt'), *a.* 1. Quite straight. 2. Shortest and most expeditious, as *direct* route or course. 3. Straightforward. 4. In the line of descent. 5. Outspoken; plain; express; sincere; unambiguous. 6. Assessed or paid directly, as a tax on real estate. 7. *Astron.* Applied to the motion of a planet toward the east, or in the same direction that the sun moves among the stars. [L. *directus*, p.p. of *dirigo*, set straight, direct.]

DIRECT (di-rekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIRECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIRECT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Keep or lay quite straight. 2. Point or aim straightly or correctly. 3. Point out the proper course to; guide. 4. Give instructions to; order; command. 5. Control; govern; manage. 6. Inscrib[e] with an address or direction. II. *vi.* Act as guide, conductor, leader, etc.

DIRECTION (di-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of aiming at a certain point. 2. Line of course in which anything moves. 3. Guidance. 4. Command. 5. Superintendence. 6. Body of persons who guide or manage a matter. 7. Name and residence of a person; address. 8. Act of directing, in any sense.

DIRECTIONAL (di-rek'shun-əl), *a.* Directive.

DIRECTIVE (di-rekt'iv), *a.* Having power or tendency to direct.

DIRECTLY (di-rekt'li), *adv.* 1. In a direct manner or course. 2. Without intermediary. 3. Immediately (in time and otherwise).

SYN. Straightly; straightway; instantly; undeviatingly; instanter. **ANT.** Indirectly; by-and-by; presently; shortly.

DIRECTNESS (di-rekt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being direct.

DIRECTOIRE (dē-rek-twär'), *a.* Of the time of the French Directory—close of the 18th century, as a *directoire* gown. [Fr.]

DIRECTOR (di-rekt'ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **DIRECT'RESS**.] 1. One who directs; manager; member of a governing body or board of directors. 2. Part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion. 3. Anything that controls, regulates, or directs by influence.

DIRECTORATE (di-rekt'ūr-āt), *n.* 1. Office or position of a director. 2. Body or board of directors.

DIRECTORIAL (di-rek-tō'ri-əl), *a.* 1. Pertain-

ing to or containing directions. 2. Pertaining to directors.

DIRECTORSHIP (di-rekt'ūr-ship), *n.* Same as **DIRECTORATE**.

DIRECTORY (di-rekt'ūr-i), *a.* Containing directions; guiding.

DIRECTORY (di-rekt'ūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DIRECT'ORIES**.] 1. Body of directors. 2. Body of directors. 3. Book containing the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place.—*The Directory*, Fr. *Directoire*, executive council of the French Republican government of 1795-99.

DIRECTRESS (di-rekt'res), *n.* Woman who directs.

DIREFUL (dir'fəl), *a.* Calamitous; dreadful; fearful.

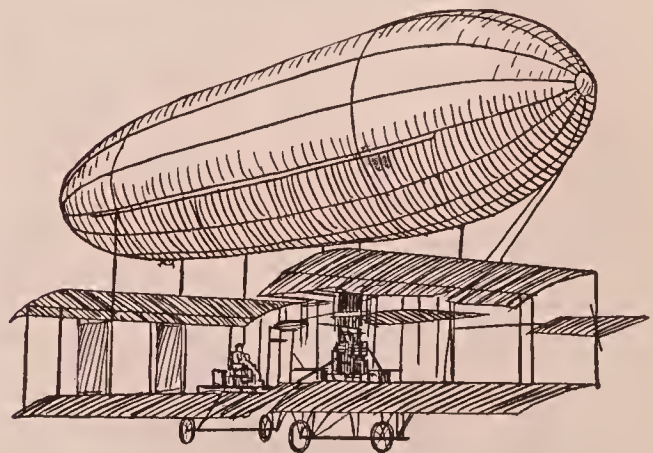
DIREFULLY (dir'fəl-i), *adv.* In a direful manner.

DIREFULNESS (dir'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being direful.

DIRGE (dērg), *n.* Song or tune expressive of grief or mourning; funeral hymn. [L. *dirige*, direct thou, imper. of *dirigo*, direct. From the first word of a Latin funeral hymn beginning with *Dirige, Domine, meus*, etc.]

DIRIGENT (dir'i-jent), *a.* Directing. [L. *dirigens*, p.p. of *dirigo*, direct.]

DIRIGIBLE (dir'i-ji-bl), I. *a.* Capable of being directed or steered, as a *dirigible* balloon. II. *n.* 1. Dirigible balloon; airship. 2. Dirigible torpedo.



Dirigible Balloon.

DIRK (dērk), *n.* Dagger or poinard. [Ir. *duirc*.]

DIRK-KNIFE (dērk'nif), *n.* [*pl.* **DIRK'-KNIVES**.] Clasp-knife with a blade like that of a dirk.

DIRT (dērt), *n.* 1. Mud; filth; mire. 2. Refuse; trash. 3. Loose Earth. 4. *Mining.* Earth, gravel, etc., put into the cradle to be washed. 5. Underhand abuse or injury. [Ice. *dirt*.]

DIRTILY (dērt'i-il), *adv.* In a dirty manner.

DIRTINESS (dērt'i-nes), *n.* State of being dirty; foulness; filthiness.

DIRTY (dērt'i), *a.* [*comp.* **DIRT'IER**; *superl.* **DIRT'iest**.] 1. Besmirched with dirt; un-

clean; foul; filthy. 2. Unclean in thought or conversation. 3. Despicable; mean. 4. Coarse; obscene. 5. Making filthy, foul, or unclean. 6. Not clear in color; dusky. 7. Stormy; inclement.

DIRTY (dĕrt'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIRT'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIRTIED** (dĕrt'id).] 1. Soil with dirt; make dirty; defile. 2. Sully or tarnish.

DIS-, *prefix.* Denotes separation or a parting from, and has therefore the force of a privative and negative, as in *disarm*, *disagree*. Its force is sometimes intensive, as in *dissever*. Latin *dis-* becomes *des-* in Old French, and *dē* in French. This latter form appears in several English words, as *defeat*, *defy*, etc., and must be carefully distinguished from the Latin *de-*, meaning down, from, away. *Dis-* becomes *dif-*, before *f*, as in *diffuse*. See **DI-**. [*L. dis-*, *di-*, apart, asunder; from *duo*, two.]

DISABILITY (dis-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DISABILITIES**.] 1. Want of bodily ability, strength, or power; impotence; weakness. 2. Want of mental ability; mental incapacity. 3. Want of legal qualification; legal incompetency.

SYN. Inability; incapability; disqualification; incompetence; incompetency. **ANT.** Qualification; fitness; ability; capability; competency; qualification.

DISABLE (dis-ā'bi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISA'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISABLED** (dis-ā'bid).] 1. Deprive of power or strength, physical or mental; incapacitate; cripple; weaken. 2. *Law.* Disqualify.

DISABLEMENT (dis-ā'bi-ment), *n.* Act of disabling.

DISABUSE (dis-ā-būz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISABU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISABUSED** (dis-ā-būzd').] Undeceive; set right.

DISACCUSTOM (dis-ak-kus'tum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISACCUS'TOMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISACCUSTOMED** (dis-ak-kus'tumd).] Cause a custom or habit of to be lost through disuse.

DISADVANTAGE (dis-ad-van'taj), *n.* 1. Injury suffered; drawback; loss. 2. That which prevents or is unfavorable to success. 3. State in which one person or thing stands or contrasts unfavorably with another.

DISADVANTAGE (dis-ad-van'taj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISADVAN'TAGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISADVANTAGED** (dis-ad-van'tajd).] Cause a disadvantage or detriment to; prejudice.

DISADVANTAGEOUS (dis-ad-van-tā'jus), *a.* Attended with disadvantage; unfavorable.

DISADVANTAGEOUSLY (dis-ad-van-tā'jus-li), *adv.* In a disadvantageous manner.

DISADVANTAGEOUSNESS (dis-ad-van-tā'jus-nes), *n.* Quality of being disadvantageous.

DISAFFECT (dis-af-fekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISAFFECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAFFECT'ED**.] 1. Make discontented or unfriendly; alienate. 2. Disturb; disorder.

DISAFFECTED (dis-af-fekt'ed), *a.* 1. Ill-dis-

posed; disloyal; unfriendly. 2. Disturbed; disordered.

DISAFFECTION (dis-af-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being disaffected. 2. Act of becoming disaffected.

DISAFFIRM (dis-af-fĕrm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISAFFIRM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAFFIRMED** (dis-af-fĕrmd').] 1. Contradict; deny. 2. *Law.* Reverse, as the decision of a lower court.

DISAFFIRMANCE (dis-af-fĕrm'ans), *n.* Act of disaffirming.

DISAFFIRMATION (dis-af-fĕr-mā'shun), *n.* Disaffirmance.

DISAGREE (dis-ā-grĕ'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DISAGREE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAGREED** (dis-ā-grĕd').] 1. Differ or be at variance; be unlike. 2. Hold opposite or contrary views. 3. Fall out; quarrel. 4. Be unsuitable or a source of annoyance.

DISAGREEABLE (dis-ā-grĕ'ā-bi), *a.* Not agreeable; unpleasant; offensive.

DISAGREEABLENESS (dis-ā-grĕ'ā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being disagreeable.

DISAGREEABLY (dis-ā-grĕ'ā-bi), *adv.* In a disagreeable manner.

DISAGREEMENT (dis-ā-grĕ'ment), *n.* 1. Want of agreement; difference; dissimilarity. 2. Unsuitableness; unfitness. 3. Difference of opinions or views. 4. Falling out; quarrel.

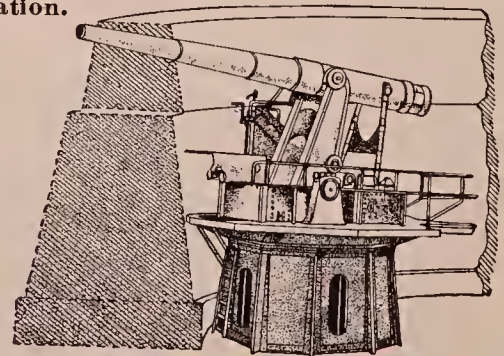
SYN. Contrariety; discrepancy; diversity; altercation; dispute; wrangle. **ANT.** Agreement; concord; harmony; amity; peace.

DISALLOW (dis-ā-low'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISALLOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISALLOWED** (dis-ā-lowd').] I. *vt.* 1. Refuse to sanction or permit; disapprove. 2. Not to allow; reject. II. *vi.* Refuse permission.

DISALLOWABLE (dis-ā-low'ā-bl), *a.* Not allowable.

DISALLOWANCE (dis-ā-low'ans), *n.* Act of disallowing; disapprobation; rejection.

DISAPPEAR (dis-ā-pĕr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DISAPPEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAPPEARED** (dis-ā-pĕrd').] 1. Vanish from sight. 2. Cease to exist.—*Disappearing gun*, heavy cannon equipped so that after firing the gun automatically recedes below the crest of the fortification.



Disappearing Gun.

DISAPPEARANCE (dis-ā-pĕr'ans), *n.* Act of disappearing.

[fāte, fat, tāsk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

DISAPPOINT (dis-ap-point'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISAPPOINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAPPOINT'ED**.]

1. Defeat expectation of. 2. Frustrate; foil. 3. Fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement with. [*Fr. désappointer*.]

SYN. Foil; defeat; betray; deceive; balk; frustrate; baffle; delude; mortify.

ANT. Realize; fulfill; gratify; satisfy.

DISAPPOINTMENT (dis-ap-point'ment), *n.* 1. Defeat or frustration of one's hopes, expectations, or desires. 2. State of being disappointed. 3. That which disappoints.

DISAPPROBATION (dis-ap-prō-bā'shun), *n.* Disapproval; censure, either expressed or unexpressed; dislike.

DISAPPROBATORY (dis-ap'prō-bā-tō-ri), *a.* Containing, expressing, or implying disapprobation.

DISAPPROVAL (dis-ap-prōv'al), *n.* Act of disapproving; disapprobation.

DISAPPROVE (dis-ap-prōv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISAPPROV'ING**; *pt.* and *p.p.* **DISAPPROVED** (dis-ap-prōvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Give an unfavorable opinion of; express or feel disapprobation of. 2. Reject. II. *vi.* Feel or show disapprobation or dislike.

DISAPPROVINGLY (dis-ap-prōv'ing-li), *adv.* In a manner expressive of disapproval.

DISARM (dis-ärm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISARM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISARMED** (dis-ärmd').] I. *vt.* 1. Deprive of arms; render defenseless. 2. Reduce to a peace footing. 3. Deprive of the power to hurt; quiet; calm. II. *vi.* Reduce national armaments to a peace footing; lay aside arms. [*O. Fr. desarmer*; from *des-* (L. *dis-*), neg., and *armer*, arm.]

DISARMAMENT (dis-ärm'a-ment), *n.* Act of disarming.

DISARRANGE (dis-ar-rānj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISARRAN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISARRANGED** (dis-ar-rānjd').] Disturb the order or arrangement of; put out of order; derange.

DISARRANGEMENT (dis-ar-rānj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of disarranging. 2. State of being disarranged.

DISARRAY (dis-ar-rā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISARRAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISARRAYED** (dis-ar-rād').] I. *vt.* 1. Break the array of. 2. Throw into disorder. 3. Strip of array or dress. II. *vi.* Undress.

DISARRAY (dis-ar-rā'), *n.* 1. Want of array or order. 2. Undress; disorder in dress.

DISARTICULATE (dis-är-tik'ü-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISARTIC'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISARTIC'ULATED**.] Separate the joints of.

DISARTICULATION (dis-är-tik'ü-lā'shun), *n.* Act of disarticulating.

DISASSOCIATE (dis-as-sō'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISASSO'CIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISASSO'CIATED**.] Disconnect; separate; disassociate.

DISASTER (diz-ās'tēr), *n.* Adverse or unfortunate event; calamity. [*O. Fr. desastre*; from

des- (L. *dis-*), away, and *astre* (L. *astrum*), star.]

SYN. See **CALAMITY**.

DISASTROUS (diz-ās'trus), *a.* 1. Calamitous; ruinous. 2. Foreboding disaster.

DISASTROUSLY (diz-ās'trus-li), *adv.* In a disastrous manner.

DISAVOW (dis-a-vow'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISAVOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISAVOWED** (dis-a-vowd').] Disclaim knowledge of, sanction of, or connection with; disown; deny. [*O. Fr. desavouer*; from *des-* (L. *dis-*), away, and *avouer*, avow.]

DISAVOWAL (dis-a-vow'al), *a.* 1. Act of disavowing. 2. A denial.

DISBAND (dis-band'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISBAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISBAND'ED**.] I. *vt.* Break up and dismiss or disperse, as a regiment or an army. II. *vi.* Break up or disperse; retire from military service and disperse, as a regiment of soldiers.

DISBANDMENT (dis-band'ment), *n.* Act of disbanding.

DISBAR (dis-bär'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISBAR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISBARRED** (dis-bärd').] *Law.* Deprive of the right to plead as an attorney.

DISBARMENT (dis-bär'ment), *n.* Act of disbarring.

DISBELIEF (dis-be-lēf'), *n.* Want of belief or faith; unbelief.

SYN. See **DOUBT**.

DISBELIEVE (dis-be-lēv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISBELIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISBELIEVED** (dis-be-lēvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Refuse belief or credit to. 2. Deny the truth of, especially religious dogmas. II. *vi.* Refuse to believe in a creed.

DISBELIEVER (dis-be-lēv'ēr), *n.* One who disbelieves; unbeliever.

DISBOSCATION (dis-bos-kā'shun), *n.* Making arable land out of timber-covered land. [**DIS** and **BOSCA**.]

DISBURDEN (dis-būr'dn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISBUR'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISBURDENED** (dis-būr'dnd').] I. *vt.* 1. Remove a burden from; unload. 2. Rid or free from any incumbrance. II. *vi.* Free one's self of a burden; unburden.

DISBURSABLE (dis-bürs'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being disbursed.

DISBURSE (dis-bürs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISBURS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISBURSED** (dis-bürst').] Pay out. [*O. Fr. desbourser*; from *des-* (L. *dis-*), apart, and *burse*, burse.]

DISBURSEMENT (dis-bürs'ment), *n.* 1. A paying out. 2. That which is paid out.

DISBURSER (dis-bürs'ēr), *n.* One who disburses or pays out money.

DISC (disk), *n.* Same as **DISK**.

DISCAL (disk'al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a disk.

DISCARD (dis-kärd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISCARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCARD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cards. Throw out from the hand as not needed or of use to the player. 2. Throw off or away; get rid of; discharge; reject. II. *vi.* Throw out

of the hand a card or cards not wanted, as in a game of euchre or whist. [DIS- and CARD.]

DISCARD (dis-kärd'), *n.* 1. Act of discarding. 2. Card or cards thrown out of the hand.

DISCERN (di-zěrn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCERN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCERNED (di-zěrnd').] 1. Distinguish clearly by the eye or the understanding. 2. Judge or decide between; discriminate. [L. *discerno*; from *dis-*, thoroughly, and *cerno*, perceive.]

SYN. Descry; observe; recognize; see; differentiate; separate; perceive. **ANT.** Overlook; confound; disregard; slight.

DISCERNER (di-zěrn'ěr), *n.* 1. One who discerns. 2. One capable of discriminating or judging.

DISCERNIBLE (di-zěrn'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being discerned.

DISCERNIBLY (di-zěrn'i-bli), *adv.* In a discernible manner.

DISCERNING (di-zěrn'ing), *a.* 1. Sharpsighted; penetrating; acute. 2. Discriminating.

DISCERNMENT (di-zěrn'ment), *n.* 1. Act of discerning. 2. Power or faculty of discriminating; judgment; acuteness.

SYN. Insight; penetration; acumen; perspicacity; keenness; sagacity. **ANT.** Dullness; obtuseness; stupidity.

DISCHARGE (dis-chärj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISCHARG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCHARGED (dis-chärd').] *I. vt.* 1. Free from a load or charge. 2. Unload or remove the cargo of. 3. Set free; acquit. 4. Dismiss. 5. Fire, as a gun. 6. Let out or emit. 7. Perform, as duties. 8. Pay, as a debt. 9. Give vent to; utter. 10. Annul; abrogate; cancel. *II. vi.* 1. Unload a cargo. 2. Emit or empty out contents. 3. *Elec.* Equalize differences of potential by connecting them by a conductor. [O. Fr. *discharger*; from *des-*, apart, and *charger*, load.]

SYN. Liberate; empty; dismiss. **ANT.** Confine; charge; detain.

DISCHARGE (dis-chärj'), *n.* 1. Act or process of discharging. 2. That which is discharged. 3. State of being released or discharged. 4. Writing or document certifying to the discharge or release of a person, as from military service, an obligation, etc.

DISCHARGER (dis-chär'jēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which discharges. 2. *Elec.* Device for releasing or discharging the residue of stored electricity from a storage battery prior to recharging.

DISCIPLE (dis-si'pl), *n.* One who follows or believes in the doctrine of another. [L. *discipulus*; from *disco*, learn.]

DISCIPLESHIP (dis-si'pl-ship), *n.* State of being a disciple.

DISCIPLINARIAN (dis-i-plin-ā'ri-an), *n.* One who enforces strict discipline.

DISCIPLINARY (dis'i-plin-ā-ri), *a.* Of the nature of discipline.

DISCIPLINE (dis'i-plin), *n.* 1. Training generally. 2. Mode of life in accordance with rules. 3. Course of instruction in a special branch of knowledge or art. 4. Punishment for the sake of correction or training. 5. Systematic subjection to authority. 6. Chastisement, or the instrument of it. 7. Method or rules for maintaining order and regularity. 8. State of being under complete command. 9. *Eccl.* The rules and their enforcement binding upon the members of the church. 10. Self-chastisement for penance, or the instrument of it. [L. *disciplina*; from *discipulus*, disciple.]

SYN. Education; instruction; training; culture; subjection; control; order; government; correction; punishment; chastisement; drill; exercise. **ANT.** Disorder; mutiny; disorganization.

DISCIPLINE (dis'i-plin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCIPLIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCIPLINED (dis'i-plind').]

1. Bring into a state of discipline; teach; train; drill. 2. Correct; chastise; punish. 3. Keep in subjection; regulate. 4. Enforce the discipline or laws of the church against.

SYN. Drill; train; educate; chastise; chasten; punish. **ANT.** Indulge; humor; pamper; spoil.

DISCIPLINER (dis'i-plin-ěr), *n.* One who disciplines.

DISCLAIM (dis-klām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCLAIM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCLAIMED (dis-klāmd').]

1. Renounce all claim to. 2. Refuse to acknowledge or be responsible for; disown. 3. *Law.* Relinquish or disavow any claim to, as a matter in dispute. [O. Fr. *disclaimer*; from L. *dis-*, apart, and *clamo*, cry out.]

DISCLAIMER (dis-klām'ěr), *n.* 1. One who disclaims. 2. Act of disclaiming. 3. *Law.* In equity, a plea put in on the part of a defendant in which he disclaims all right or title to the matter in demand by the plaintiff's bill.

DISCLAMATION (dis-clā-mā'shun), *n.* Disavowal.

DISCLOSE (dis-klōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISCLO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCLOSED (dis-klōzd').] *I. vt.*

1. Lay open; bring into view; reveal. 2. Make known; publish; tell; divulge. *II. vi.* Unclose; open. [O. Fr. *desclos*; from L. *discludo*, open; from *dis-*, apart, and *claudio*, close.]

SYN. Discover; detect; confess. **ANT.** Cover; conceal; suppress.

DISCLOSER (dis-klōz'ēr), *n.* One who discloses.

DISCLOSURE (dis-klōz'hqr), *n.* 1. Act of disclosing. 2. That which is disclosed.

DISCOBOLUS (dis-kob'o-lus), *n.* Discus thrower. [L.—Gr. *discobolos*.]

DISCOID (dis'koid), *I. a.* Having the form of a disk. *II. n.* Disk or discoid object. [Gr. *diskos*, disk, and *eidos*, form.]

DISCOIDAL (dis-koid'al), *a.* Discoid.

DISCOLOR (dis-kul'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCOL'OR-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCOLORED (dis-kul'ūrd).]

1. Take away color from. 2. Change or spoil the natural color of. 3. Alter the appearance of; put a different complexion upon. 4. Stain; dirty; disfigure. [DIS- and COLOR.]

DISCOLORATION (dis-kul'ūr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of discoloring. 2. State of being discolored.

DISCOMFIT (dis-kum'fit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCOM'FITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCOM'FITED.]

1. Disconcert; balk. 2. Defeat or rout; vanquish. [O. Fr. *desconfit*, *p.p.* of *desconfire*; from *des-* (L. *dis-*), away, and *confire*, prepare.]

DISCOMFUTURE (dis-kum'fit-ūr), *n.* 1. Act of discomfiting. 2. State of being discomfited.

DISCOMFORT (dis-kum'fūrt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCOM'FORTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCOM'FORTED.] Make uncomfortable; cause uneasiness to; pain; grieve. [O. Fr. *desconforter*; from *des-*, apart, and *conforter*, comfort.]

DISCOMFORT (dis-kum'fūrt), *n.* State of being uncomfortable; uneasiness; disquietude.

DISCOMMODE (dis-kom-mōd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCOMMO'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCOMMO'DED.]

Put to inconvenience; incommode.

SYN. See ANNOY.

DISCOMPOSE (dis-kom-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCOMPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCOMPOSED (dis-kom-pōzd').]

1. Deprive of composure. 2. Disarrange; disorder. 3. Disturb; agitate.

DISCOMPOSURE (dis-kom-pō'zhūr), *n.* Perturbation of mind; disquiet; agitation; disorder.

DISCONCERT (dis-kon-sērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCONCERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCONCERT'ED.] 1. Put out of countenance; confuse; flurry. 2. Deprive of harmony or agreement; discompose. [L. *dis-*, apart, and *concerto*, concert.]

SYN. Abash; confuse; confound; upset; derange; discomfit. ANT. Encourage; rally; countenance; aid.

DISCONCERTION (dis-kon-sēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disconcerting. 2. State of being disconcerted.

DISCONFORMABLE (dis-kon-fārm'ā-bl), *a.* Not conformable.

DISCONFORMITY (dis-kon-fārm'i-ti), *n.* Want of conformity; inconsistency.

DISCONNECT (dis-kon-nekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCONNECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCONNECT'ED.] Separate or disjoin.

DISCONNECTED (dis-kon-nekt'ed), *a.* 1. Separated. 2. Loosely united; incoherent.

DISCONNECTER (dis-kon-nek'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which disconnects. 2. *Mech.* and *Elec.* Device for disconnecting machinery or electrical apparatus.

DISCONNECTION (dis-kon-nek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disconnecting. 2. State of being disconnected.

DISCONSOLATE (dis-kon'so-iat), *a.* 1. Without

consolation or comfort; sorrowful. 2. Not affording consolation; comfortless.

SYN. Sad; forlorn; melancholy; unhappy; desolate; woful. ANT. Joyous; cheerful; merry; happy; gay; jovial; blithe; gladsome.

DISCONSOLATELY (dis-kon'so-lat-li), *adv.* In a disconsolate manner.

DISCONSOLATENESS (dis-kon'so-lat-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being disconsolate.

DISCONTENT (dis-kon-tent'), *I. a.* Not content; dissatisfied; discontented. *II. n.* Want of content; dissatisfaction.

DISCONTENT (dis-kon-tent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISCONTENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCONTENT'ED.] Deprive of content; stir up dissatisfaction in; cause to be displeased.

DISCONTENTED (dis-kon-tent'ed), *a.* Dissatisfied; displeased.

DISCONTENTEDLY (dis-kon-tent'ed-li), *adv.* In a discontented manner.

DISCONTENTEDNESS (dis-kon-tent'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being discontented.

DISCONTENTING (dis-kon-tent'ing), *a.* Not contenting or satisfying.

DISCONTENTMENT (dis-kon-tent'ment), *n.* State of discontent; want of contentment.

DISCONTINUABLE (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā-bl), *a.* That can be discontinued.

DISCONTINUANCE (dis-kon-tin'ū-āns), *n.* 1. A breaking off or ceasing; interruption or disruption of connection. 2. State of being discontinued.

DISCONTINUATION (dis-kon-tin'ū-ā'shun), *n.* Discontinuance; discontinuity.

DISCONTINUE (dis-kon-tin'ū), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISCONTIN'UING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISCONTINUED (dis-kon-tin'ūd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cease to continue; put an end to; leave off; stop. 2. Break the continuity of; intermit. *II. vi.* 1. Cease. 2. Separate.

SYN. See CEASE.

DISCONTINUITY (dis-kon-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* Want or loss of continuity.

DISCONTINUOUS (dis-kon-tin'ū-us), *a.* Not continuous; disconnected.

DISCORD (dis'kərd), *n.* 1. Disagreement; strife. 2. Difference or contrariety of qualities. 3. *Music.* Combination of unharmonious sounds. [L. *discordia*; from *dis-* neg, and *cor*, *cordis*, heart.]

SYN. Disagreement; variance. ANT. Harmony; accordance; amity.

DISCORDANCE (dis-kərd'āns), *n.* State or quality of being without concord or agreement; discord.

DISCORDANCY (dis-kərd'ān-si), *n.* Discordance.

DISCORDANT (dis-kərd'ant), *a.* Not in accord; inconsistent; contradictory; harsh; jarring.

DISCORDANTLY (dis-kərd'ant-il), *adv.* In a discordant manner.

DISCORDIA (dis-kərd'i-ā), *n.* *Greek Myth.*

Daughter of Nox, goddess of discord; driven from heaven for causing dissension.

DISCOUNT (dls'kownt or dis-kownt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIS'COUNTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIS'COUNTED**.]

I. vt. 1. Deduct a percentage from, as from a bill or account for prompt payment. 2. Lend or advance the amount of, deducting the interest or other rate per cent from the principal at the time of the advance. 3. Take into consideration or estimate before hand; anticipate; forestall. **II. vi.** Lend or make a practice of lending money, deducting the interest at the time of the loan. [O. Fr. *descompter*; from *des-*, away, and *compter*, count.]

DISCOUNT (dls'kownt), *n.* 1. Act of discounting. 2. Rate of discount. 3. Sum deducted in discounting.—*At a discount.* 1. Below par; depreciated below the nominal value. 2. Out of favor or esteem; unappreciated.

DISCOUNTABLE (dls-kownt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being discounted.

DISCOURTENANCE (dis-kown'te-nans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISCOUN'TENANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCOURTENANCED** (dls-kown'te-nanst).] Refuse countenance or support to; discourage; disapprove.

DISCOURTENANCE (dls-kown'te-nans), *n.* Cold treatment; disapprobation.

DISCOURAGE (dis-kūr'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISCOUR'AGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCOURAGED** (dls-kūr'ajd).] 1. Take away the courage of; dishearten. 2. Seek to check by showing disfavor to; discountenance; oppose.

SYN. Deter; dissuade; dispirit. **ANT.**

Encourage; embolden; inspirit.

DISCOURAGEMENT (dis-kūr'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Act of discouraging. 2. That which discourages. 3. Dejection; depression.

DISCOURAGER (dis-kūr'aj-ēr), *n.* One who discourages.

DISCOURAGING (dis-kūr'aj-ing), *a.* Tending to discourage; disheartening; dispiriting; depressing.

DISCOURSE (dls-kōrs'), *n.* 1. Speech or language generally; conversation. 2. Treatise; dissertation; address; sermon. 3. *Logic.* Ratoclnation. [Fr. *discours*; from L. *discursus*; from *dis-*, away, and *curro*, run.]

DISCOURSE (dis-kōrs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISCOURS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCOURSED** (dis-kōrst').] **I. vt.** Utter or give forth. **II. vi.** 1. Talk or converse. 2. Treat formally. 3. Deliver a discourse. 4. Reason.

DISCOURSIVE (dis-kōrs'iv), *a.* 1. Conversable. 2. Containing dialogue; conversational. 3. Pertaining to reason; discursive.

DISCOURTEOUS (dis-kūr'te-us), *a.* Uncivil; rude.

DISCOURTEOUSLY (dis-kūr'te-us-li), *adv.* In a discourteous manner.

DISCOURTEOUSNESS (dis-kūr'te-us-nes), *n.* Want of courtesy; rudeness; incivility.

DISCOURTESY (dis-kūr'te-si), *n.* [*pl.* **DIS-**

COUR'TESIES.] Want of courtesy; rudeness; incivility; act of rudeness or disrespect.

DISCOUS (disk'us), *a.* Disk-shaped; discoid.

DISCOVER (dis-kuv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISCOV'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCOVERED** (dls-kuv'ērd).] **I. vt.** 1. Disclose; reveal. 2. Detect. 3. Gain the first sight of; descry; espy. 4. Find out by exploration. 5. Invent. **II. vi.** Reveal one's self. [O. Fr. *descouvrir*; from *des-*, away, and *couverir*, cover.]

SYN. See **DESCRY**.

DISCOVERABLE (dis-kuv'ēr-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being discovered.

DISCOVERER (dis-kuv'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who discovers or makes a discovery.

DISCOVERT (dis-kuv'ērt), *a. Law.* Not under the bonds of matrimony; not covert; unmarried.

DISCOVERY (dls-kuv'ērt-ūr), *n.* Freedom of a woman, as unmarried or a widow, from the coverture of a husband.

DISCOVERY (dis-kuv'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **DISCOV'ERIES.**] 1. Act of discovering. 2. Thing discovered. 3. Unraveling or unfolding of the plot of a play.

DISCREDIT (dls-kred'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISCRED'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCRED'ITED**.] 1. Have no faith or belief in; disbelieve. 2. Bring into disrepute; dishonor. 3. *Law.* Deprive of credibility.

DISCREDIT (dis-kred'it), *n.* 1. Act of discrediting or disbelieving. 2. Lack of credit.

DISCREDITABLE (dls-kred'it-a-bl), *a.* Tending to injure credit or reputation; not creditable; disgraceful.

DISCREDITABLY (dis-kred'it-a-bli), *adv.* In a discreditable manner.

DISCREET (dis-krēt'), *a.* Wise in avoiding errors; circumspect; prudent; judicious. [L. *discretus*, *p.p.* of *discerno*, discern.]

DISCREETLY (dls-krēt'll), *adv.* In a discreet manner; with discretion.

DISCREETNESS (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Quality of being discreet.

DISCREPANCY (dls-krep'an-si), *n.* [*pl.* **DISCREP'ANCIES.**] Variance of fact or sentiment; contrariety or disagreement.

DISCREPANT (dis-krep'ant), *a.* Differing; varying; disagreeing; at variance. [L. *discrepans*, *pr.p.* of *discrepo*, differ in sound.]

DISCRETE (dis-krēt'), *a.* 1. Distinct or separate. 2. Consisting of distinct parts. 3. Referring to distinct parts; opposite of **CONCRETE**.—*Discrete proportion*, proportion where the ratio of two or more pairs of numbers or quantities is the same, but there is not the same proportion between all the numbers, as 3:6::8:16.—*Discrete quantity*, a quantity conceived of as made up of units, and distinct from a continued or continuous quantity. [L. *discretus*, *p.p.* of *discerno*, discern.]

DISCRETELY (dis-krēt'ii), *adv.* In a discrete manner; disconnectedly.

DISCRETENESS (dis-krēt'nes), *n.* Quality of being discrete.

DISCRETION (dis-kresh'un), *n.* 1. Quality of being discreet; prudence; sagacity. 2. Liberty to act at pleasure.—*To surrender at discretion*, to surrender without stipulation or terms, at the mercy of the conqueror.

DISCRETIONAL (dis-kresh'un-əl), *a.* Discretionary.

DISCRETIONALLY (dis-kresh'un-əl-i), **DISCRETIONARILY** (dis-kresh'un-ə-ri-li), *adv.* At or according to discretion.

DISCRETIONARY (dis-kresh'un-ə-ri), *a.* Left to discretion; unrestricted.

DISCRETIVE (dis-krē'tiv), *a.* Disjunctive; separating.

DISCRETIVELY (dis-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner; to mark or express distinction.

DISCRIMINATE (dis-krim'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISCRIMINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCRIMINATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Make a distinction between; distinguish. 2. Select from others. 3. Distinguish by some note or mark. II. *vi.* 1. Note the difference between things. 2. Make a distinction. [*L. discriminatus*, *p.p.* of *discrimino*, separate or distinguish.]

DISCRIMINATE (dis-krim'i-nāt), *a.* Having the difference marked; distinctive; distinct.

DISCRIMINATELY (dis-krim'i-nāt-li), *adv.* With minute distinction; distinctly; particularly.

DISCRIMINATENESS (dis-krim'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Marked difference; distinction.

DISCRIMINATING (dis-krim'i-nā-ting), *a.* 1. Able to make nice distinctions. 2. Serving to discriminate or distinguish.

DISCRIMINATINGLY (dis-krim'i-nā-ting-li), *adv.* In a discriminating manner; particularly.

DISCRIMINATION (dis-krim-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Faculty or power of discriminating. 2. Act of discriminating. 3. State of being discriminated; distinction. 4. Mark of distinction.

SYN. Penetration; sagacity; acuteness; nicety; shrewdness; discernment. **ANT.** Indiscriminateness; confusedness; dullness.

DISCRIMINATIVE (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Serving to distinguish; distinguishing. 2. Observing distinctions or differences; discriminating.

DISCRIMINATIVELY (dis-krim'i-nā-tiv-li), *adv.* With discrimination.

DISCRIMINATOR (dis-krim'i-nā-tūr), *n.* One who discriminates.

DISCRIMINATORY (dis-krim'i-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Discriminative.

DISCROWN (dis-krown'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISCROWNING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCROWNED** (dis-krown'd').] Deprive of a crown.

DISCUMBENCY (dis-kum'ben-si), *n.* Act or practice of reclining at meals. [*L. discumbens*, *pr.p.* of *discumbo*, lie down.]

DISCURSION (dis-kūr'shun), *n.* 1. Desultory talk. 2. Act of discoursing or reasoning. 3. A running about.

DISCURSIVE (dis-kūr'siv), *a.* 1. Rambling; desultory; unconnected. 2. Reasoning; rational; argumentative. [*L. discursus*, *p.p.* of *discurro*, run apart; from *dis-*, away, apart, and *curro*, run.]

DISCURSIVELY (dis-kūr'siv-li), *adv.* In a discursive manner.

DISCURSIVENESS (dis-kūr'siv-nes), *n.* State or quality of being discursive.

DISCURSORY (dis-kūr'so-ri), *a.* Discursive.

DISCUS (dis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* **DISCI** (dis'si); *E. DIS'CUSES*.] 1. Quoit. 2. *Biol.* Disk. [*L.*, from *Gr. diskos*, quoit.]

DISCUSS (dis-kus'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISCUSSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISCUSSED** (dis-kust').] 1. Argue or dispute upon; debate. 2. Test by eating or drinking; as, to *discuss* a fowl or a bottle of wine. (*Colloq.*) [*L. discussus*, *p.p.* of *discutio*, shake asunder.]

SYN. See **ARGUE**, **EXAMINE**.

DISCUSSION (dis-kush'un), *n.* 1. Act of discussing; debate; argument. 2. *Surg.* Dispersion of a tumor.

DISCUSSIONAL (dis-kush'un-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to discussion.

DISCUSSIVE (dis-kush'iv), *a.* Relating to discussion; discussional.

DISCUSSIVE (dis-kush'iv), I. *a.* Discutient. II. *n.* A discutient.

DISCUTIENT (dis-kū'shent), I. *a.* *Med.* Dispensing morbid matter. II. *n.* Medicine having power of dispersing morbid matter. [*L. discutiens*, *pr.p.* of *discutio*, scatter.]

DISDAIN (dis-dān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISDAINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISDAINED** (dis-dānd').] I. *vt.* 1. Feel contempt or scorn for; despise; condemn. 2. Reject or refuse as unworthy of one's self. II. *vi.* To be filled or moved with indignation or scorn. [*O. Fr. desdaign*; from *L. dis-*, away, and *dignus*, worthy.]

DISDAIN (dis-dān'), *n.* Feeling of scorn or haughty contempt.

DISDAINFUL (dis-dān'fəl), *a.* Expressing disdain; contemptuous.

DISDAINFULLY (dis-dān'fəl-i), *adv.* In a disdainful manner.

DISDAINFULNESS (dis-dān'fəl-nes), *n.* Superciliousness; haughty scorn.

DISEASE (diz-ēz'), *n.* Any disorder or morbid condition in the structure or function of any organ belonging to a vegetable, an animal, or a spiritual organism, or to any organized body, such as a state. [*Prefix DIS-* and *EASE*.]

DISEASE (diz-ēz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISEASING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEASED** (diz-ēzd').] Affect with disease; derange.



Greek Discus thrower.

DISEMBARK (dis-em-bärk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISEMBARK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEMBARKED** (dis-em-bärkt').] **I.** *vt.* Put ashore from a ship; debark. **II.** *vi.* Quit a ship; go ashore; land.

DISEMBARKATION (dis-em-bär-kā'shun), *n.* Act of disembarking.

DISEMBARRASS (dis-em-bar'ās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISEMBARRASSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEMBARRASSED** (dis-em-bar'ast).] To free from embarrassment or perplexity.

DISEMBARRASSMENT (dis-em-bar'ās-ment), *n.* Act of extricating from perplexity.

DISEMBODIMENT (dis-em-bod'i-ment), *n.* 1. Act of disembodying. 2. State of being disembodyed.

DISEMBODY (dis-em-bod'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISEMBOD'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEMBODIED** (dis-em-bod'id).] 1. Divest or free from a body. 2. Disband, as a military body.

DISEMBOGUE (dis-em-bōg'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISEMBOGU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEMBOGUED** (dis-em-bōgd').] **I.** *vt.* Pour out or discharge, as a river, by its mouth into the ocean or lake. **II.** *vi.* Flow out at the mouth, as a river. [*L. dis*, asunder, and *embocar*, put into the mouth.]

DISEMBOWEL (dis-em-bow'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISEMBOW'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISEMBOWELED** (dis-em-bow'eld).] 1. Take out the bowels of; eviscerate. 2. Tear out the inside of anything.

DISENABLE (dis-en-ā'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENA'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENABLED** (dis-en-ā'bld).] Deprive of power, or render incompetent; disable.

DISENCHANT (dis-en-chānt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENCHANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENCHANT'ED**.] Free from enchantment, illusion, or fascination.

DISENCHANTMENT (dis-en-chānt'ment), *n.* Act of disenchanting, or the state of being disenchanting.

DISENCUMBER (dis-en-kum'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENCUMBER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENCUMBERED** (dis-em-kum'bērd).] Free from encumbrance; disburden.

DISENCUMBRANCE (dis-en-kum'brāns), *n.* Freedom from encumbrance or anything burdensome.

DISENDOW (dis-en-dow'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENDOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENDOWED** (dis-en-dowd').] Divest of endowments.

DISENDOWMENT (dis-en-dow'ment), *n.* Act of depriving of endowments.

DISENGAGE (dis-en-gāj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISENGA'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENGAGED** (dis-en-gājd').] **I.** *vt.* Free from what engages; extricate. **II.** *vi.* Free one's self from engagement; withdraw.

DISENGAGEMENT (dis-en-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. Act or process of disengaging. 2. State of being disengaged.

DISENTANGLE (dis-en-tang'gi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENTAN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENTANGLED** (dis-en-tang'gld).] 1. Free from entanglement. 2. Free from impediments or difficulties.

DISENTANGLEMENT (dis-en-tang'gi-ment), *n.* 1. Act of disentangling. 2. Freedom from entanglement.

DISENTHRALL (dis-en-thrāl'), **DISINTHRALL** (dis-in-thrāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENTHRALL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENTHRALLED** (dis-en-thrāld').] Release from thralldom; emancipate.

DISENTHRALLMENT (dis-en-thrāl'ment), *n.* Act of setting free from thralldom; emancipation.

DISENTOMB (dis-en-töm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENTOMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENTOMBED** (dis-en-tömd').] Take out from a tomb; disinter.

DISENTRANCE (dis-en-trāns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENTRAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENTRANCED** (dis-en-trānst').] To awaken from trance; disenchant.

DISENVIRON (dis-en-vi'run), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISENVI'RONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISENVIRONED** (dis-en-vi'rund).] Deprive of environment.

DISEPALOUS (dī-sep'āl-us), *a.* *Bot.* Having two sepals.

DISESTABLISH (dis-es-tab'lish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISESTAB'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISESTABLISHED** (dis-es-tab'lisht).] Deprive of being established, especially the church by the state.

DISESTABLISHMENT (dis-es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* Act of disestablishing; state of being disestablished.

DISESTEEM (dis-es-tēm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISESTEEM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISESTEEMED** (dis-es-tēmd').] Have a lack of esteem for; dislike.

DISESTEEM (dis-es-tēm'), *n.* Want of esteem; disregard.

DISFAVOR (dis-fā'vūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFA'VORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFAVORED** (dis-fā'vūrd).] Withhold favor from; disapprove; oppose.

DISFAVOR (dis-fā'vūr), *n.* Want of favor; displeasure; dislike.

DISFEATURE (dis-fē'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFEA'TURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFEATURED** (dis-fē'tūrd).] Deprive of a feature; deface.

DISFIGURATION (dis-fig-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disfiguring; defacement. 2. State of being disfigured. 3. That which disfigures.

DISFIGURE (dis-fig'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFIG'URING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFIGURED** (dis-fig'ūrd).] Impair or spoil the figure or appearance of; deface; deform; mar.

DISFIGUREMENT (dis-fig'ūr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of disfiguring. 2. State of being disfigured. 3. That which disfigures.

DISFIGURER (dis-fig'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who disfigures.

DISFOREST (dis-for'est), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFOR'-ESTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFOR'ESTED**.] 1. Deprive of the privilege of forest laws. 2. Strip of trees.

DISFRANCHISE (dis-fran'chiz or dis-fran'chiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFRAN'CHISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFRANCHISED** (dis-fran'chizd).] Deprive of a franchise, especially of the right of suffrage.

DISFRANCHISEMENT (dis-fran'chiz-ment), *n.* Act of disfranchising, or state of being disfranchised.

DISFROCK (dis-frok'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISFROCK'-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISFROCKED** (dis-frokt').] Deprive of clerical garb; unfrock.

DISGARRISON (dis-gar'i-sn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISGAR'RISONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISGARRISONED** (dis-gar'i-snd).] Deprive of a garlson.

DISGORGE (dis-garj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISGOR'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISGORGED** (dis-garjd').] 1. *vt.* 1. Throw out or eject from the throat. 2. Yield or give up, as to *disgorge* ill-gotten gains. II. *vi.* 1. Vomit. 2. Make restitution. [O. Fr. *desgorger*; from *des-*, away, and *gorge*, throat.]

DISGORGEMENT (dis-garj'ment), *n.* Act of disgorging.

DISGRACE (dis-grās'), *n.* 1. State of being disgraced; condition of dishonor, shame, or ignominy. 2. That which causes shame, disesteem, or disrepute. 3. State or condition of being out of favor. [DIS- and GRACE.]

SYN. Degradation; disfavor; disesteem; obliquy; opprobrium; reproach; discredit; disparagement; dishonor; shame; disrepute; odium; infamy; ignominy. ANT. Praise; repute; fame; renown; glory; distinction; eminence.

DISGRACE (dis-grās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISGRA'ACING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISGRACED** (dis-grāst').] 1. Bring disgrace or shame upon. 2. Put out of favor.

DISGRACEFUL (dis-grās'fōl), *a.* Causing disgrace, shame, or reproach; attended by disgrace; shameful.

DISGRACEFULLY (dis-grās'fōi-i), *adv.* In a disgraceful manner.

DISGRACEFULNESS (dis-grās'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being disgraceful.

DISGRACER (dis-grā'sēr), *n.* One who disgraces or causes disgrace.

DISGRUNTLED (dis-grun'tld), *a.* Rendered sulky; fractious; dissatisfied. (Colloq.)

DISGUISE (dis-gīz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISGUI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISGUISED** (dis-gīzd').] 1. Change the guise or appearance of. 2. Conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by counterfeit manner and appearance. 3. Change by drink; intoxicate, as in the phrase "*disguised* in liquor." [O. Fr. *desguiser*; from *des-* neg., and *guise*, manner, guise.]

SYN. Dissemble; hide; mask; cloak; con-

ceal; dissimulate; veil. ANT. Manifest; show; exhibit; expose; vaunt; proclaim; avow; unmask; uncover; reveal.

DISGUISE (dis-gīz'), *n.* 1. Dress or part of a dress intended to alter the appearance of a person so as not to be recognizable. 2. False pretense or show; mask; cloak. 3. State of being changed or disordered by drink.

DISGUISEDLY (dis-gī'zed-lī), *adv.* In disguise; not openly; secretly.

DISGUST (dis-gust'), *n.* Strong dislike or aversion to what is offensive to the taste, or to what is offensive in any respect. [O. Fr. *desgouter*; from L. *dis-* neg., and *gustus*, tasting.]

DISGUST (dis-gust'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISGUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISGUST'ED**.] Excite or cause disgust or aversion in; nauseate; offend grossly.

DISGUSTFUL (dis-gust'fōl), *a.* Exciting disgust; disgusting.

DISGUSTFULNESS (dis-gust'fōl-nes), *n.* State of being disgusting.

DISGUSTING (dis-gust'ing), *a.* Offensive to the taste; causing aversion or disgust.

DISGUSTINGLY (dis-gust'ing-īl), *adv.* In a manner to excite disgust.

DISH (dish), *n.* 1. Concave vessel in which food is served at table; plate; platter. 2. Platter arranged for serving special kinds of food as hot-water dish, asparagus dish. 3. Food served in a dish; any particular kind of food served. 4. Concavity of form. [A. S. *disc*, from L. *discus*; Gr. *diskos*, disk.]



Asparagus Dish.

DISH (dish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISHED** (disht).] I. *vt.* 1. Put in a dish for table. 2. Make dish-form. 3. Frustrate; foil; defeat. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* Become concave or dish-shaped.

DISHABLE (dis-a-bēl'), *n.* Same as **DESHABILE**.

DISHALLOW (dis-hal'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISHAL'LOWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISHALLOWED** (dis-hal'ōd).] Deseerate.

DISHCLOTH (dish'klāth), *n.* Cloth used for washing dishes.

DISHEARTEN (dis-hārt'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISHEART'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISHEARTENED** (dis-hārt'nd).] Deprive of heart, courage, or spirits; discourage; depress.

DISHERISON (dis-her'i-zn), *n.* Act of disinheriting.

DISHEVEL (di-shev'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISHEV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISHEVELED** (di-shev'eld).] I. *vt.* 1. Spread loosely and carelessly; said

of the hair. 2. Disarrange; disorder. II. *vi.* Hang loosely and negligently. [O. Fr. *discheveler*; from L. *dis-*, apart, and *capillus*, hair.]

DISH-FACED (dish'fāst), *a.* Having a round, flat face.

DISHFUL (dish'fəl), *n.* As much as will fill a dish.

DISHONEST (dis-on'est), *a.* 1. Wanting integrity; disposed to cheat; not honest. 2. Wanting in good faith; insincere. 3. Acquired or gained fraudulently, or by cheating. 4. False; fraudulent.

DISHONESTLY (dis-on'est-li), *adv.* In a dishonest or fraudulent manner.

DISHONESTY (dis-on'est-i), *n.* Quality of being dishonest; fraud; cheating; insincerity.

DISHONOR (dis-on'ūr), *n.* 1. Want of honor; disgrace; reproach; shame. 2. Default made in acceptance or payment of commercial paper. [DIS- and HONOR.]

SYN. See DISGRACE.

DISHONOR (dis-on'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISHON'OR-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISHONORED (dis-on'ūrd).] 1. Bring shame, reproach, or ignominy upon. 2. Treat with indignity or ignominy. 3. Violate the chastity of; debauch. 4. Make default in acceptance or payment of, as a bill or note.

SYN. Disgrace; degrade; humiliate.

ANT. Honor; exalt; uplift.

DISHONORABLE (dis-on'ūr-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Causing or tending to cause dishonor; mean; base. 2. Lacking or undeserving of honor. 3. Having no sense of honor.

DISHONORABLENESS (dis-on'ūr-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being dishonorable.

DISHONORABLY (dis-on'ūr-ə-bli), *adv.* In a dishonorable manner.

DISHONORER (dis-on'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who dishonors.

DISHONOUR, etc. Common spelling in England for DISHONOR, etc.

DISH-WATER (dish'wə-tēr), *n.* Water in which dishes are washed.

DISILLUSION (dis-il-lō'zhun), *n.* 1. A freeing from illusion. 2. State of being disillusionized.

DISILLUSIONIZE (dis-il-lō'zhun-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISILLU'SIONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISILLUSIONIZED (dis-il-lō'zhun-izd).] Free or deliver from illusion; disenchant.

DISINCLINATION (dis-in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* Want of inclination; unwillingness; aversion; distaste; indisposition.

DISINCLINE (dis-in-klīn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISINCLIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISINCLINED (dis-in-klīnd').] 1. Turn away inclination from. 2. Excite the dislike or aversion of.

DISINCLINED (dis-in-klīnd'), *a.* Not inclined; averse.

DISINCORPORATE (dis-in-kār'po-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISINCORPORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISINCORPORATED.] Deprive of corporate rights.

DISINFECT (dis-in-fekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISINFECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISINFECT'ED.] Free from infection; purify from infectious germs. **DISINFECTANT** (dis-in-fekt'ant), *n.* Anything that destroys the cause of infection.

DISINFECTION (dis-in-fek'shun), *n.* Purification from infecting matter.

DISINGENUOUS (dis-in-jen'ū-us), *a.* 1. Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness or candor. 2. Mean; underhand; crafty.

DISINGENUOUSLY (dis-in-jen'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a disingenuous manner.

DISINGENUOUSNESS (dis-in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being disingenuous; want of candor.

DISINHERISON (dis-in-her'i-zn), *n.* Act of disinheriting; disherison.

DISINHERIT (dis-in-her'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISINHER'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISINHER'ITED.] Deprive of an inheritance.

DISINHERITANCE (dis-in-her'it-ans), *n.* 1. Act of disinheriting. 2. State of being disinherited.

DISINTEGRABLE (dis-in'te-grə-bl), *a.* Capable of disintegration.

DISINTEGRATE (dis-in'te-grāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISIN'TEGRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISIN'TEGRATED.] Separate into integrant parts; break up.

DISINTEGRATION (dis-in-te-grā'shun), *n.* 1. Separation of the integrant parts of a substance. 2. *Geol.* The gradual wearing down of rocks by the action of frosts, rains, and other elemental influences.

DISINTER (dis-in-tēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISINTER'-RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISINTERRED (dis-in-tērd').] 1. Take out of a grave; exhume. 2. Bring to light, as from obscurity or oblivion.

DISINTERESTED (dis-in'tēr-est-ed), *a.* 1. Unbiased by considerations of self-interest. 2. Not dictated by considerations of private advantage.

DISINTERESTEDLY (dis-in'tēr-est-ed-li), *adv.* In a disinterested manner.

DISINTERESTEDNESS (dis-in'tēr-est-ed-nes), *n.* State or quality of being disinterested.

DISINTERMENT (dis-in-tēr'ment), *n.* Act of disinterring or exhuming.

DISINTHRALL (dis-in-thrāl'), *vt.* Disenthrall.

DISINTHRALLMENT (dis-in-thrāl'ment), *n.* Disenthrallment.

DISJOIN (dis-join'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISJOIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISJOINED (dis-joind').] I. *vt.* Sever the connection of; disunite; part. II. *vi.* Separate; part.

DISJOINT (dis-joint'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISJOINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISJOINT'ED.] 1. Put out of joint. 2. Separate united parts of. 3. Break the natural order or relation of. 4. Make incoherent.

DISJOINTED (dis-joint'ed), *a.* Disconnected; incoherent.

DISJOINTEDLY (dis-joint'ed-li), *adv.* In a disjointed manner.

DISJOINTEDNESS (dis-joint'ed-nes), *n.* Quality of being disjointed.

DISJUNCT (dis-junkt'), *a.* 1. Not joined; detached. 2. *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by constrictions, as certain insects. [L. *disjunctus*, *p.p.* of *disjungo*, *disjoin*.]

DISJUNCTION (dis-junkt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disjoining; disunion; separation. 2. *Logic.* Disjunctive proposition.

DISJUNCTIVE (dis-junkt'iv), *I. a.* 1. Tending to separate; disjoining. 2. *Gram.* Uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather marking an adverse sense. *II. n. Gram.* Disjunctive conjunction, *or, else, but*, etc.

DISJUNCTIVELY (dis-junkt'iv-ly), *adv.* In a disjunctive manner.

DISJUNCTURE (dis-junkt'tūr), *n.* Act of disuniting, or state of being disunited.

DISK, DISC (disk), *n.* 1. Any flat, circular plate or surface. 2. Discus or quoit. 3. *Astron.* Face of a celestial body. 4. *Biol.* Any flat, circular growth or structure. [L. *discus*, quoit, plate; from Gr. *diskos*, quoit.]

DISLIKE (dis-lik'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISLIKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISLIKED** (dis-lik't').] 1. Be displeased with; have an aversion to. 2. Regard with disinclination.

DISLIKE (dis-lik'), *n.* 1. A feeling of repugnance or aversion. 2. Disinclination.

DISLOCATE (dis-lō-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISLOCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISLOCATED**.] 1. Put out of joint. 2. Displace. [L. *L. dislocatus*, *p.p.* of *disloco*, move from its place; from L. *dis-*, apart, and *locus*, place.]

DISLOCATION (dis-lō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Dislocated joint. 2. Displacement.

DISLODGE (dis-loj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISLODGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISLODGED** (dis-lojd').] 1. Drive from a lodgment or place of rest. 2. Drive from a place of hiding or of defense. [O. Fr. *desloger*; from L. *dis-*, apart, and Fr. *loger*, lodge]

DISLODGMET (dis-loj'ment), *n.* Act of dislodging or state of being dislodged.

DISLOYAL (dis-loi'al), *a.* 1. False to one's sovereign or government; not true to allegiance. 2. Characterized or actuated by disloyalty. 3. Faithless; treacherous; inconstant.

SYN. Insurgent; rebellious; unfaithful; disobedient; inconstant; untrue. **ANT.** Loyal; obedient; faithful; constant; true.

DISLOYALLY (dis-loi'al-ly), *adv.* In a disloyal manner.

DISLOYALTY (dis-loi'al-ti), *n.* State of being disloyal; unfaithfulness; treachery; inconstancy.

DISMAL (diz'mal), *a.* Causing gloom or depression; cheerless; doleful. [O. Fr. *dismal*—L. *L. decimalis*, pertaining to tithes; from *decima*, tenth, tithe.]

DISMALLY (diz'mal-ly), *adv.* In a dismal manner; drearily.

DISMANTLE (dis-man'tli), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISMANTLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMANTLED** (dis-man'tid).] 1. Strip of furniture, apparatus, equipments, fortifications, or rigging. 2. Tear, break, or pull down, or from its place. [O. Fr. *desmanteller*; from L. *dis-*, away, apart, and Fr. *manteler*, cover with a cloak.]

SYN. See **DEMOLISH**.

DISMAST (dis-māst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISMASTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMASTED**.] Divest of a mast or masts.

DISMAY (dis-mā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISMAYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMAYED** (dis-mād').] Utterly discourage or dishearten; daunt; appail. terrify. [L. *dis-*, away, and O. High Ger; *māgan*, be able.]

SYN. Affright; astound; appail; terrify; dishearten; dispirit; daunt. **ANT.** Encourage; rally; inspirit; assure.

DISMAY (dis-mā'), *n.* Loss of courage and strength through fear; consternation.

DISMEMBER (dis-mem'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISMEMBERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMEMBERED** (dis-mem'bērd).] Separate a member or part from the main body of; disjoint. [L. *dis-*, apart, and *membrum*, member.]

DISMEMBERMENT (dis-mem'bēr-ment), *n.* Act of dismembering, or state of being dismembered.

DISMEMBRATOR (dis-mem'brā-tūr), *n.* Apparatus used in flour mills to remove chaff and bran from flour.

DISMISS (dis-mis'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISMISSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMISSED** (dis-mist').] 1. Discharge or remove from office or employment. 2. Send away. 3. Permit to depart. 4. Put aside; get rid of. 5. *Law.* Discharge from further consideration; discontinue. [L. *dis-*, away, and *missus*, *p.p.* of *mitto*, send.]

DISMISSAL (dis-mis'al), *n.* Act of dismissing, or state of being dismissed.

DISMISSION (dis-mish'un), *n.* Dismissal.

DISMISSIVE (dis-mis'iv), *a.* Dismissory.

DISMISSORY (dis-mis'o-ri), *a.* Containing a dismissal; sending away; dismissing.

DISMOUNT (dis-inownt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISMOUNTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISMOUNTED**.] *I. vt.* Alight or get off, as a rider from his horse. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to alight; unhorse. 2. Throw down or remove from its support. 3. Take down or to pieces. [**DIS-** and **MOUNT**.]

DISOBEDIENCE (dis-o-bē'di-ens), *n.* 1. Refusal or neglect to obey; violation of orders. 2. Noncompliance.

DISOBEDIENT (dis-o-bē'di-ent), *a.* Refusing or neglecting to obey; refractory.

DISOBEDIENTLY (dis-o-bē'di-ent-ly), *adv.* In a disobedient, refractory manner.

DISOBEY (dis-o-bā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISOBEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISOBEYED** (dis-o-bād').] *I. vt.* Neglect or refuse to obey. *II. vi.* Be disobedient. [**DIS-** and **OBEY**.]

DISOBLIGE (dis-o-blij'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISOBLIG-**

GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISOBLIGED** (dis-o-blijd').] Be unaccommodating to.

DISOBLIGING (dis-o-bli'jing), *a.* Not obliging or accommodating; churlish; ungracious.

DISOBLIGINGLY (dis-o-bli'jing-li), *adv.* In a disobliging manner.

DISOMATOUS (di-sō'mā-tus), *a.* Possessed of two bodies. [Gr. *disōmatos*.]

DISORDER (dis-ār'dēr), *n.* 1. Want of order; confusion; irregularity. 2. Disturbance; tumult. 3. Derangement of the bodily or mental functions; disease; illness; malady. 4. Neglect or contempt for laws or institutions.

SYN. Anarchy; confusion; disturbance; irregularity. **ANT.** Order; regularity.

DISORDER (dis-ār'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISORDER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISORDERED** (dis-ār'dērd).] 1. Throw out of order; disarrange. 2. Disturb the functions of; derange.

DISORDERLINESS (dis-ār'dēr-li-nes), *n.* State of being disorderly.

DISORDERLY (dis-ār'dēr-li), *a.* 1. In a state of disorder or confusion. 2. Turbulent; tumultuous. 3. Disturbing good order; breaking the peace. 4. Carried on against order or morality. 5. Not under restraint; unruly; wild.

DISORDERLY (dis-ār'dēr-li), *adv.* 1. Without order, rule, or system. 2. In a manner opposed to or violating law and good order.

DISORGANIZATION (dis-ār-gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of disorganizing, or state of being disorganized.

DISORGANIZE (dis-ār'gan-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISOR'GANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISORGANIZED** (dis-ār'gan-izd).] 1. Break or destroy the organic structure or functions of. 2. Interrupt or destroy the harmonious action of; demoralize.

DISORGANIZER (dis-ār'gan-i-zēr), *n.* One who disorganizes, or introduces disorder or confusion.

DISOWN (dis-ōn'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **DISOWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISOWNED** (dis-ōnd').] 1. Refuse to acknowledge as one's own. 2. Not to admit; deny; disavow.

SYN. Alienate; disclaim; disallow. **ANT.** Acknowledge; avow.

DISPARAGE (dis-par'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPAR'AGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPARAGED** (dis-par'ajd).] 1. To lower in estimation or value; undervalue. 2. Injure by comparison with anything of less value. 3. Asperse; traduce. [O. Fr. *desparager*; from *des-* priv., and *par-* age, equality of birth; from L. *par*, equal.]

SYN. Depreciate; decry; underestimate. See **DECRY**. **ANT.** Extol; laud; panegyric; overestimate; exaggerate.

DISPARAGEMENT (dis-par'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Act of disparaging; depreciation; detraction. 2. Reproach; disgrace.

DISPARAGER (dis-par'aj-jēr), *n.* One who disparages.

DISPARATE (dis'pa-rāt), *a.* Unlike; dissimilar;

discordant. [L. *disparatus*, *p.p.* of *disparo*, separate.]

DISPARITY (dis-par'l-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **DISPAR'ITIES**.] State of being disparate; difference; dissimilitude; inequality; unlikeness; disproportion; dissimilarity.

SYN. See **DIFFERENCE**.

DISPARK (dis-pärk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPARK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPARKED** (dis-pärkt').] 1. Divest of the character of a park. 2. Release from inclosure.

DISPART (dis-pärt'), *n.* The difference between the muzzle and breech thickness of a piece of ordnance.—*Dispart sight*, a gun-sight, to allow for the dispart, and bring the line of sight and the axis of the piece into parallelism. [**DIS-** and **PART**.]

DISPART (dis-pärt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPART'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPART'ED**.] 1. Make allowance for the dispart of in taking aim. 2. Divide, separate, or break into parts.

DISPASSION (dis-pash'un), *n.* Freedom from passion; apathy.

DISPASSIONATE (dis-pash'un-āt), *a.* Free from passion; cool; composed.

DISPASSIONATELY (dis-pash'un-āt-li), *adv.* In a dispassionate manner.

DISPATCH (dis-pach'), **DISPATCHER** (dis-pach'ēr), etc. Same as **DESPATCH**, **DESPATCHER**, etc.

DISPAUPER (dis-pā'pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPAU'PERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPAUPERED** (dis-pā'pērd).] Deprive of public support or aid as a pauper.

DISPAUPERIZE (dis-pā'pēr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPAU'PERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPAUPERIZED** (dis-pā'pēr-izd).] To free from pauperism or from paupers.

DISPEL (dis-pel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPEL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPELLED** (dis-peld').] Drive or clear away; disperse; dissipate. [L. *dispello*; from *dis-*, away, and *pello*, drive.]

DISPENSABLE (dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being dispensed with. 2. Capable of being dispensed or administered.

DISPENSABLENESS (dis-pen'sa-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being dispensable.

DISPENSARY (dis-pen'sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DISPEN'SARIES**.] 1. Laboratory where medicines are prepared. 2. Institution in which medicines are dispensed, especially to the poor, gratis.

DISPENSATION (dis-pen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of dispensing; dealing out; distributing. 2. Scheme; plan; economy. 3. *Theol.* The dealing of God with his creatures; God's manner of dealing with man in grace at different stages in the work of redemption. 4. *Eccl. Law.* The exemption of any person from the necessity of obeying or complying with any law or canon. 5. The license or permission given dispensing with any law, or canon, or other obligation.

DISPENSATIVE (dis-pen'sā-tiv), *a.* Granting dispensation; dispensatory.

DISPENSATORY (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* DISPEN'SATORIES.] Book in which the various kinds of drugs, etc., used in pharmacy are described; pharmacopœia.

DISPENSATORY (dis-pen'sā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Granting dispensations. 2. Granted by dispensation.

DISPENSE (dis-pens'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISPEN'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPENSED' (dis-penst').] I. *vt.* 1. Deal out in portions; administer. 2. Grant a dispensation to; exempt. II. *vi.* Grant dispensation.—*Dispense with.* 1. Do without. 2. Suspend the operation of. 3. Excuse from, as an oath or an obligation. [L. *dispenso*, freq. of *dispendo*; from *dis-*, apart, and *pendo*, weigh.]

DISPENSER (dis-pen'sēr), *n.* One who dispenses.

DISPEOPLE (dis-pē'pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISPEO'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPEOPLED (dis-pē'pld).] Depopulate.

DISPERMOUS (di-spēr'mus), *a.* *Bot.* Two-seeded. [Gr. *di-*, twofold, and *sperma*, seed.]

DISPERSAL (dis-pēr'sai), *n.* Dispersion.

DISPERSE (dis-pērs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISPERS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPERSED (dis-pērst').] I. *vt.* 1. Drive in different directions; scatter. 2. Cause to vanish; dissipate. 3. Spread abroad; diffuse. 4. *Opt.* Separate into its component colors, said of light. II. *vi.* 1. Separate or scatter in different directions. 2. Become dissipated; break up; vanish. [L. *dispersus*, *p.p.* of *dispergo*, scatter abroad; from *dis-*, apart, and *spargo*, scatter.]

DISPERSEDLY (dis-pērs'ed-li), *adv.* In a dispersed manner; here and there; occasionally.

DISPERSEDNESS (dis-pērs'ed-nes), *n.* State of being dispersed or scattered.

DISPERSER (dis-pērs'ēr), *n.* 1. One who disperses. 2. *Elec.* Device for distributing the current in wireless telegraphy.

DISPERSION (dis-pēr'shun), *n.* Act of dispersing, or state of being dispersed.

DISPERSIVE (dis-pērs'iv), *a.* Tending to disperse.

DISPERSIVENESS (dis-pērs'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being dispersive.

DISPIRIT (dis-plr'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISPIR'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPIR'ITED.] Deprive of spirit or courage; dishearten; defeat.

DISPIRITED (dis-pir'it-ed), *a.* 1. Discouraged; defeated. 2. Spiritless; tame.

DISPIRITEDLY (dis-pir'it-ed-li), *adv.* In a dispirited manner; dejectedly.

DISPLACE (dis-plās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISPLA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPLACED (dis-plāst').] 1. Put out of its usual or proper place; misplace; mislay. 2. Take the place of; supplant; supersede. 3. Remove from office, position or employment.

DISPLACEABLE (dis-plās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being displaced; removable.

DISPLACEMENT (dis-plās'ment), *n.* 1. Act of displacing, or state of being displaced. 2. Quantity of water displaced by a floating body, as of a ship, which is equal to the weight of the vessel and that of her lading. 3. *Chem.* Method of extracting soluble principles from organic matter. 4. *Astron.* Apparent change of position, as of a star.

DISPLANT (dis-plant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISPLANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPLANT'ED.] 1. Remove or displace. 2. Depopulate.

DISPLANTATION (dis-plan-tā'shun), *n.* Act of displanting.

DISPLAY (dis-plā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISPLAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPLAYED (dis-plād').] I. *vt.* 1. Spread before the view; exhibit. 2. Make an ostentatious exhibition of; parade. 3. *Print.* Give special prominence to, as by large type. 4. *Mil.* Extend the front of, as a column of troops. II. *vi.* Make a display. [O. Fr. *desploier*; from L. *dis-*, apart, and *plico*, fold.]

SYN. Show; exhibit; unfold; evidence; evince; flaunt; expose; vaunt. ANT. Hide; conceal; dissemble; suppress.

DISPLAY (dis-plā'), *n.* 1. Act of spreading open or unfolding. 2. Act of exhibiting publicly. 3. An ostentatious show or exhibition.

DISPLAYED (dis-plād'), *a.* 1. Printed in conspicuous letters. 2. *Her.* Erect with wings expanded.

DISPLAYER (dis-plā'ēr), *n.* One who or that which displays.

DISPLEASE (dis-plēz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISPLEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPLEASED (dis-plēzd').] I. *vt.* Offend; vex; annoy; provoke. II. *vi.* Cause displeasure. [O. Fr. *desplaiser*; from L. *displiceo*; *dis-* neg., and *placeo*, please.]

DISPLEASING (dis-plēz'ing), *a.* 1. Distasteful; causing displeasure. 2. Giving offense.

DISPLEASINGLY (dis-plēz'ing-li), *adv.* In a displeasing manner.

DISPLEASURE (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* 1. The feeling of one who is displeased. 2. That which displeases; cause of vexation. 3. State of disfavor.

DISPLUME (dis-plöm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISPLU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPLUMED (dis-plömd').] Strip of plumes or feathers, or of badges of honor.

DISPORT (dis-pört'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISPORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISPORT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Amuse; divert. 2. Remove from a port. II. *vi.* Move in gaily; romp; play. [O. Fr. *desporter*; from L. *deporto*; *de*, away, and *porto*, carry.]

DISPORT (dis-pört'), *n.* Diversion; pastime; play; sport.

DISPOSABLE (dis-pō'zā-bl), *a.* Subject to disposal.

DISPOSAL (dis-pō'zəl), *n.* 1. Act of disposing or arranging, or state or manner of being disposed or arranged. 2. Act, right, or power

of bestowing, selling, or disposing of in any way. 3. Control; discretion.

DISPOSE (dis-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPOSED** (dis-pōzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Set in order; arrange; distribute. 2. Devote to a particular purpose. 3. Give a propensity or inclination to; incline. II. *vi.* Settle or determine a matter.—*Dispose of.* 1. Alienate; bestow; sell; utilize; get rid of. 2. Determine what course shall be pursued concerning.

SYN. See **ARRANGE**, **INCLINE**.

DISPOSED (dis-pōzd'), *a.* 1. Arranged; set in order. 2. Inclined; minded.

DISPOSER (dis-pō'zēr), *n.* 1. One who disposes or orders. 2. That which disposes or inclines.

DISPOSITION (dis-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of disposing or state of being disposed. 2. Manner in which things or the parts of a complex body are arranged; arrangement. 3. Natural fitness or tendency. 4. Temper or frame of mind; temperament. 5. *Arch.* Arrangement of the whole design of a building. 6. *Painting.* Arrangement of the parts of a picture in regard to its general effect. [*L. dispositio*, an arranging; from *dispositus*, *p.p.* of *dispono*, arrange.]

SYN. Arrangement; classification; grouping; disposal; distribution; adjustment; order; method; adaptation; management; regulation; control; ordering; proneness; aptness; inclination; tendency; bent; propensity; bias; humor; temper; habit; frame; constitution; character.

DISPOSSESS (dis-poz-zes'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPOSSESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPOSSESSED** (dis-poz-zest').] Put out of possession; oust.

DISPOSSESSION (dis-poz-zesh'un), *n.* Act of dispossessing, or state of being dispossessed.

DISPOSSESSOR (dis-poz-zes'ūr), *n.* One who dispossesses.

DISPRAISE (dis-prāz'), *n.* Blame; censure; reproach.

DISPROOF (dis-prōf'), *n.* Confutation; refutation.

DISPROPORTION (dis-pro-pōr'shun), *n.* 1. Want of proportion of one thing or part to another; want of symmetry; want of proper quantity, according to rules prescribed. 2. Want of suitableness or adequacy.

DISPROPORTION (dis-pro-pōr'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPROPORTION'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPROPORTIONED** (pro-pōr'shund).] Make out of proportion, or of unsuitable proportions.

DISPROPORTIONABLE (dis-pro-pōr'shun-ā-bi), *a.* Out of proportion; disproportional.

DISPROPORTIONAL (dis-pro-pōr'shun-āl), *a.* Wanting due proportion to something else or to other parts.

DISPROPORTIONALLY (dis-pro-pōr'shun-āl-i), *adv.* With want of proportion.

DISPROPORTIONATE (dis-pro-pōr'shun-āt), *a.* Out of proportion.

DISPROPORTIONATELY (dis-pro-pōr'shun-āt-i), *adv.* In a disproportionate manner or degree.

DISPROPORTIONATENESS (dis-pro-pōr'shun-āt-nes), *n.* State of being disproportionate.

DISPROPORTIONED (dis-pro-pōr'shund), *a.* Out of proportion.

DISPROVABLE (dis-prōv'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of disproof.

DISPROVAL (dis-prōv'al), *n.* Act of disproving; disproof.

DISPROVE (dis-prōv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISPROV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPROVED** (dis-prōvd').] Prove wrong or false; confute; refute.

DISPROVER (dis-prōv'ēr), *n.* One who disproves.

DISPUTABLE (dis'pū-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being disputed; controvertible.

DISPUTABLENESS (dis'pū-tā-bl-nes), *n.* State of being disputable.

DISPUTANT (dis'pū-tant), I. *a.* Engaged in disputation; disputing. II. *n.* One who disputes.

DISPUTATION (dis-pū-tā'shun), *n.* Act of disputing; argumentation.

DISPUTATIOUS (dis-pū-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Inclined to dispute. 2. Pertaining to dispute.

DISPUTATIOUSLY (dis-pū-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In a disputatious manner.

DISPUTATIOUSNESS (dis-pū-tā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being disputatious.

DISPUTATIVE (dis-pū'tā-tiv), *a.* Given to disputation; disputatious.

DISPUTE (dis-pūt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISPU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISPUTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Contend about in argument; discuss; debate. 2. Controvert or question. 3. Contend or strive for. II. *vi.* 1. Contend in argument. 2. Strive against a competitor; compete. [*O. Fr. disputer*; from *L. disputo*; *dis-*, apart, and *puto*, reckon.]

SYN. See **CONTEND**.

DISPUTE (dis-pūt'), *n.* 1. Contest by arguments; contention in words; controversy. 2. Failing out or quarrel.

SYN. See **CONTENTION**.

DISPUTER (dis-pū'tēr), *n.* One who disputes.

DISQUALIFICATION (dis-kwol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disqualifying. 2. That which disqualifies.

DISQUALIFY (dis-kwol'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISQUALIFY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISQUALIFIED** (dis-kwol'i-fid).] 1. Deprive of the qualifications necessary for any purpose. 2. Deprive of legal capacity, power or right; incapacitate.

DISQUIET (dis-kwī'et), *n.* State of uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety; disquietude.

DISQUIET (dis-kwī'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISQUI'ET-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISQUI'ETED**.] Make uneasy, restless, or anxious; disturb; fret; vex.

DISQUIETER (dis-kwī'et-ēr), *n.* One who causes disquiet.

DISQUIETNESS (dis-kwi'et-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being disquieted; disquietude.

DISQUIETUDE (dis-kwi'e-tûd), *n.* State of disquiet; uneasiness; anxiety.

DISQUISITION (dis-kwi-zish'un), *n.* Formal and systematic inquiry into or discussion upon any subject. [L. *disquisitio*; from *dis-*, away, and *quæro*, seek.]

DISQUISITIVE (dis-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to disquisition; closely examining; inquisitive.

DISREGARD (dis-re-gärd'), *n.* Want or omission of regard; neglect; slight.

DISREGARD (dis-re-gärd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISREGARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISREGARD'ED**.] Pay no attention to; neglect; ignore; slight.

DISREGARDFUL (dis-re-gärd'fôl), *a.* Without any regard; heedless.

DISREGARDFULLY (dis-re-gärd'fôl-i), *adv.* Heedlessly.

DISRELISH (dis-rel'ish), *n.* 1. Distaste or dislike with some degree of disgust; dislike. 2. Bad or unpleasant taste.

DISRELISH (dis-rel'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISREL'ISH-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISRELISHED** (dis-rel'isht).] 1. Dislike the taste of. 2. Feel some disgust at. 3. Make nauseous or disgusting.

DISREPAIR (dis-re-pâr'), *n.* State of being out of repair.

DISREPUTABLE (dis-rep'û-tä-bl), *a.* 1. Not reputable; of bad repute. 2. Disgraceful; discreditable; low; mean.

SYN. Dishonorable; shameful; ignominious. ANT. Reputable; respectable; creditable; honorable; estimable.

DISREPUTABLY (dis-rep'û-tä-bli), *adv.* In a disreputable manner.

DISREPUTE (dis-re-püt'), *n.* Lack or loss of reputation or good name; discredit; disgrace.

DISRESPECT (dis-re-spekt'), *n.* 1. Want of respect; disrespect. 2. An act of incivility or discourtesy.

DISRESPECTFUL (dis-re-spekt'fôl), *a.* Wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil; rude.

DISRESPECTFULLY (dis-re-spekt'fôl-i), *adv.* In a disrespectful manner.

DISRESPECTFULNESS (dis-re-spekt'fôl-nes), *n.* Quality of being disrespectful.

DISROBE (dis-rôb'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISRO'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISROBED** (dis-rôbd').] I. *vt.* Strip of a robe or dress. II. *vi.* Undress; strip.

DISROOT (dis-rôt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISROOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISROOT'ED**.] Tear up by the roots; uproot.

DISRUPT (dis-rupt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISRUPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISRUPT'ED**.] Tear or rend asunder; break up. [L. *dis-*, apart, and *rumpo*, *rumpo*, break.]

DISRUPTION (dis-rupt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of breaking asunder. 2. State of being broken or torn asunder.

DISRUPTIVE (dis-rupt'iv), *a.* Causing or tending to cause disruption.

DISSATISFACTION (dis-sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* State of being dissatisfied.

SYN. Discontent; disapprobation; displeasure; dislike. ANT. Content; contentment; approbation; satisfaction.

DISSATISFACTORY (dis-sat-is-fak'to-ri), *a.* Failing to give satisfaction; unsatisfactory.

DISSATISFY (dis-sat'is-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSAT'ISFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSATISFIED** (dis-sat'is-fid).] 1. Fail to satisfy. 2. Make discontented; displease.

DISSECT (dis-sekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSECT'ED**.] 1. Cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination. 2. Cut up or into pieces; disjoint; carve. 3. Analyze and criticize (often hostilely, as a man's character or motives). [L. *disseco* (*p.p.* *dissectus*); from *dis-*, apart, and *seco*, *sectum*, cut.]

DISSECTIBLE (dis-sekt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissected.

DISSECTING (dis-sekt'ing), *a.* Used in dissection, as a *dissecting* knife.

DISSECTION (dis-sek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of dissecting. 2. That which is dissected.

DISSECTOR (dis-sekt'ür), *n.* One who dissects.

DISSEIZE (dis-sēz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSEIZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSEIZED** (dis-sēzd').] 1. Deprive of seizin or possession of an estate or freehold. 2. Dispossess wrongfully. [O. Fr. *disseisir*; from L. *dis-* neg., and Fr. *seisir*, seize.]

DISSEIZEE (dis-sē-zē'), *n.* One who is disseized.

DISSEIZIN (dis-sē'zin), *n.* Unlawful dispossession of lands, tenements, or incorporeal hereditaments.

DISSEIZOR (dis-sē'zūr), *n.* One who disseizes.

DISSEMBLE (dis-sem'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISSEM'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSEMBLED** (dis-sem'bl'd).] I. *vt.* 1. Conceal under a false appearance. 2. Make a false show of; feign. II. *vi.* Make a false appearance; dissimulate. [Fr. *dissembler*; from L. *dis-simulo*; *dis-* neg., and *simulis*, like.]

SYN. See **DISGUISE**.

DISSEMBLER (dis-sem'blēr), *n.* One who dissembles.

DISSEMINATE (dis-sem'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISSEM'INATING**; *pt.* and *p.p.* **DISSEM'INATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Scatter abroad; dispense. 2. Sow, as seed. 3. Circulate; publish. II. *vi.* Be diffused; spread. [L. *dissemino* (*p.p.* *disseminatus*), scatter seed; from *dis-*, away, and *semino*, sow; from *semen*, seed.]

SYN. Spread; diffuse; propagate; scatter; circulate. ANT. Suppress; repress; stifle; extirpate.

DISSEMINATION (dis-sem-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act of disseminating, or state of being disseminated.

DISSEMINATIVE (dis-sem'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Tending to disseminate or become disseminated.

DISSEMINATOR (dis-sem'i-nā-tūr), *n.* One who disseminates.

DISSENSION (dis-sen'shun), *n.* Disagreement in opinion, leading to contention and strife; discord; strife.

DISSENT (dis-sent'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DISSENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSENT'ED**.] 1. Differ or disagree in opinion. 2. Differ on points of doctrine, etc., from an established church. [*L. dissentio*; from *dis-*, apart, and *sentio*, feel, think.]

DISSENT (dis-sent'), *n.* 1. Difference of opinion. 2. Declaration of disagreement in opinion. 3. A differing or separation from an established church, particularly the Church of England.

DISSENTER (dis-sent'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dissents. 2. One who dissents from an established church, particularly the Church of England; non-conformist.

DISSENTIENT (dis-sen'shent), *I. a.* Dissenting. *II. n.* Dissenter.

DISSENTIOUS (dis-sen'shus), *a.* Disposed to discord; contentious.

DISSENTIOUSLY (dis-sen'shus-li), *adv.* In a dissentious manner.

DISSEPIMENT (dis-sep'l-ment), *n. Bot.* A partition in compound ovaries formed by the union of the sides of their carpels. [*L. dis-*, away, and *sepimentum*, a partition; from *sepio*, hedge in, fence.]

DISSERTATION (dis-ēr-tā'shun), *n.* Discourse on any subject; disquisition; treatise; essay. [*L. dissertatio*; from *disserto*, freq. of *dissero*, discuss; from *dis-*, apart, and *ero*, put in a row.]

DISSERVE (dis-sērv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSERVED** (dis-sērvd').] Do disservice to, or serve badly.

DISSERVICE (dis-sērv'is), *n.* Detriment; an ill turn.

DISSERVICEABLE (dis-sērv'is-ə-bl), *a.* Detrimental.

DISSEVER (dis-sev'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISSEV'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSEVERED** (dis-sev'ērd).] *I. vt.* Divide into parts; disjoin; separate; sever. *II. vi.* Separate; part.

DISSEVERANCE (dis-sev'ēr-əns), *n.* Separation.

DISSIDENCE (dis'i-dens), *n.* Disagreement; discord; dissent.

DISSIDENT (dis'i-dent), *a.* Disagreeing; discordant; dissenting. [*L. disidens*, *pr.p.* of *disideo*, sit apart; *dis-*, apart, and *sedeo*, sit.]

DISSILIENCE (dis-sil'i-ens), *n.* Act of leaping or starting asunder. [*L. dissiliens*, *pr.p.* of *dissilio*, leap apart; from *dis-*, away, and *salio*, leap.]

DISSILIENT (dis-sil'i-ent), *a.* Starting or bursting asunder or open.

DISSIMILAR (dis-sim'i-lar), *a.* Unlike; heterogeneous.

DISSIMILARITY (dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being dissimilar; unlikeness.

DISSIMILARLY (dis-sim'i-lar-li), *adv.* In a dissimilar manner.

DISSIMILE (dis-sim'i-lē), *n.* Comparison or illustration by contraries. [Prefix **DIS-** and **SIMILE**.]

DISSIMILITUDE (dis-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Unlikeness; dissimilarity. 2. *Rhet.* Dissimile.

DISSIMULATE (dis-sim'ū-iāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISSIM'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSIM'ULATED**.] *I. vt.* Conceal by feigning. *II. vi.* Dissemble. [*L. dissimulo* (*p.p.* *dissimulatus*); from *dis-* neg., and *similis*, like.]

DISSIMULATION (dis-sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of dissembling; false pretension; deceit; hypocrisy.

DISSIMULATOR (dis-sim'ū-iā-tūr), *n.* A dissembler.

DISSIPATE (dis'i-pāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIS'SIPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIS'SIPATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Scatter or disperse. 2. Squander; waste. *II. vi.* 1. Be dispersed and disappear. 2. Indulge wastefully in dissipation; be dissolute. [*L. dissipō* (*p.p.* *dissipatus*); from *dis-*, away, and *supō*, throw.]

DISSIPATED (dis'i-pā-ted), *a.* Dissolute; especially, addicted to drinking.

DISSIPATION (dis-i-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of dissipating; dispersion. 2. State of being dispersed. 3. Scattered attention. 4. Dissolute course of life; especially, hard drinking.

DISSIPATIVE (dis'i-pā-tiv), *a.* Tending to dissipate or disperse.

DISSOCIABLE (dis-sō'shi-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Not well associated; incongruous. 2. Not sociable. 3. Capable of being dissociated.

DISSOCIAL (dis-sō'shəl), *a.* Unsuitable for society; unsociable.

DISSOCIATE (dis-sō'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSO'CIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSO'CIATED**.] 1. Separate; disunite. 2. *Chem.* Decompose by dissociation. [*L. dissocio* (*p.p.* *dissociatus*); from *dis-*, apart, and *socio*, unite.]

DISSOCIATION (dis-sō'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of disuniting, or state of being disunited. 2. *Chem.* Decomposition by heat or mechanical means merely.

DISSOLUBILITY (dis-so-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being dissoluble.

DISSOLUBLE (dis'o-lū-bl); *Chem.* (dis-sol'ū-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being separated into parts. 2. Dissolvable.

DISSOLUBLENESS (dis-sol'ū-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being dissoluble, or dissolvable.

DISSOLUTE (dis'o-lōt), *a.* Loose in behavior and morals; given to vice and dissipation. [*L. dissolutus*, *p.p.* of *dissolvo*, loosen, dissolve.]

SYN. Abandoned; profligate; loose; licentious; wanton. **ANT.** Upright; strict; virtuous.

DISSOLUTELY (dis'o-lōt-li), *adv.* In a dissolute manner.

DISSOLUTENESS (dis'-o-löt-nes), *n.* Dissolute conduct or manners; dissipation.

DISSOLUTION (dis-o-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Act of dissolving. 2. State of being dissolved. 3. Liquefaction. 4. Disintegration. 5. Decomposition. 6. A breaking up, as of an assembly, a partnership, etc. 7. Death.

DISSOLVABLE (diz-zoiv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved.

DISSOLVE (diz-zoiv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISSOLV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSOLVED** (diz-zoivd').] *I. vt.* 1. Melt; liquefy. 2. Break up, as an assembly. 3. Put an end to; annul; abrogate. 4. Destroy or break union between. 5. Relax. 6. Cause to disappear; dissipate. 7. Clear up; resolve. *II. vi.* 1. Melt. 2. Waste away. 3. Crumble. 4. Decompose. 5. Break up; disperse. 6. Fade away; disappear. [*L. dissolvo*, loosen; from *dis-*, away, and *solvo*, loosen.]

DISSOLVENT (diz-zoiv'ent), *I. a.* Having power to dissolve. *II. n.* Anything which has the power of dissolving; solvent.

DISSOLVER (diz-zoiv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which dissolves.

DISSONANCE (dis'-o-nans), *n.* 1. Discordant combination of sounds. 2. Want of accord or harmony; disagreement; discord.

DISSONANT (dis'-o-nant), *a.* 1. Jarring on the ear; discordant; harsh; inharmonious. 2. Not in accord; disagreeing; discordant; incongruous. [*L. dissonans*, *pr.p.* of *dissono*, differ in sound; from *dis-*, apart, and *sono*, sound.]

DISSUADE (dis-swād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISSUA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISSUA'DED**.] 1. Advise or seek to persuade against something. 2. Turn from any purpose by argument or entreaties. [*L. dissuadeo*; from *dis-*, away, and *suadeo*, persuade.]

DISSUADER (dis-swā'dēr), *n.* One who dissuades.

DISSUASION (dis-swā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of dissuading. 2. Advice against a thing.

DISSUASIVE (dis-swā'ziv), *I. a.* Tending to dissuade. *II. n.* That which tends to dissuade.

DISSUASIVELY (dis-swā'ziv-ī), *adv.* In a dissuasive manner; so as to dissuade.

DISSYLLABIC (dis-sil-iab'ik), *a.* Consisting of two syllables only.

DISSYLLABLE (dis-sil'i-a-bl or dis'sil-i-a-bl), *n.* Word of two syllables. [*Gr. dissyllabos*.]

DISTAFF (dis'tāf), *n.* [*pl.* **DISTAFFS** or (rarely) **DISTAVES** (dis'tāvz).] Staff to which the flax, tow, or wool is fastened, and from which the thread is drawn in spinning with the hand or the spinning-wheel. [*A. S. distæf*.]

DISTAIN (dis-tān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTAINED** (dis-tānd').] Discolor. [*L. dis-*, and *tingo*, tinge.]



DISTAL (dis'tal), *a. Biol.* Farthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion. [Formed on the analogy of **CENTRAL**, from **DISTANCE**.]

DISTALLY (dis'tal-i), *adv.* At the extremity; toward the distal or extreme end.

DISTANCE (dis'tans), *n.* 1. Space or interval between. 2. Quality of being distant. 3. Remoteness in space, time, succession, relation or descent. 4. Reserve in manner; coldness. 5. *Horse-racing.* Space measured back from the winning-post, which a horse, in heat races, must reach when the winner has covered the whole course, in order to run in the final heat. [*L. distantia*; from *distan*, *pr.p.* of *disto*, be apart or distant.]

DISTANCE (dis'tans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTANCED** (dis'tanst).] 1. Leave behind in a race, especially by the interval between the distance-post and the winning-post. 2. Outstrip; excel; outdo. 3. Put or situate at a distance.

DISTANT (dis'tant), *a.* 1. Separated by an intervening space of any extent. 2. Remote in place, or in time, or in the line of succession, or in natural connection or consanguinity, or in nature. 3. Not obvious or plain; indirect. 4. Faint; slight. 5. Reserved; cool. [*L. distans*, *pr.p.* of *disto*, stand apart; from *dis-*, apart, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Far; remote; aloof; apart; asunder. **ANT.** Close; near; adjacent; contiguous.

DISTANTLY (dis'tant-ī), *adv.* 1. Remotely. 2. At a distance. 3. With reserve.

DISTASTE (dis-tāst'), *n.* Aversion of the taste; dislike; disrelish.

DISTASTEFUL (dis-tāst'fōl), *a.* 1. Unpleasant to the taste. 2. Offensive; displeasing. 3. Indicating distaste.

SYN. Disagreeable; nauseous; unpalatable; repulsive; repellent; offensive; disgusting; loathsome. **ANT.** Agreeable; delightful; palatable; grateful; delicious; luscious; sweet.

DISTASTEFULLY (dis-tāst'fōl-ī), *adv.* In a distasteful manner.

DISTASTEFULNESS (dis-tāst'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being distasteful.

DISTEMONOUS (di-stēm'ō-nus), *a. Bot.* Possessed of two stamens.

DISTEMPER (dis-tem'pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTEMPERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTEMPERED** (dis-tem'pērd).] 1. Derange the functions of the body or mind of. 2. Deprive of temper or modulation. 3. Make disaffected or ill-humored. [*L. dis-*, apart, and *tempero*, govern.]

DISTEMPER (dis-tem'pēr), *n.* 1. Morbid or deranged state of body or mind. 2. Disease or malady, especially of animals; specifically, a typhoid inflammation of the mucous membranes of young dogs. 3. Ill-humor. 4. Paint-

ing, in which the colors are mixed in watery glue, and laid on a dry surface.

SYN. Disorder; disease; ailment. See DISEASE. ANT. Health; vigor.

DISTEND (dis-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISTEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISTEND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Stretch in all directions; inflate. 2. Stretch apart; spread. II. *vi.* Become distended or inflated; swell. [L. *distendo*; from *dis-*, apart, and *tendo*, stretch.]

DISTENSIBILITY (dis-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or capacity of being distensible.

DISTENSIBLE (dis-ten'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being distended.

DISTENSION (dis-ten'shun), *n.* Same as DISTENTION.

DISTENTION (dis-ten'shun), *n.* Act of distending, or state of being distended.

DISTICH (dis'tik), *n.* *Pros.* Couple of lines making complete sense; couplet. [Gr. *distichos*; from *di-*, twice, and *stichos*, row, line.]

DISTICHOUS (dis'tik-us), *a.* *Bot.* Disposed in two rows.

DISTILL, DISTIL (dis-til'), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISTILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISTILLED (dis-tild').] I. *vt.* 1. Let fall or cause to fall in drops. 2. Convert, as a liquid into vapor by heat, and then condense again. 3. Extract the spirit or essential oil from by a process of evaporation and condensation. 4. Purify by distillation. II. *vi.* 1. Fall in drops or flow gently. 2. Practice distillation; use a still. [L. *distillo*; from *de-*, down, and *stillo*, drop.]

DISTILLABLE (dis-til'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being distilled. 2. Fit for distillation.

DISTILLATE (dis-til'ât), *n.* Product of distillation found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

DISTILLATION (dis-til-lâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of distilling. 2. Product of distilling.

DISTILLER (dis-til'ēr), *n.* 1. One who distills. 2. Condenser of a distilling apparatus.

DISTILLERY (dis-til'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* DISTIL'LERIES.] Place where distilling is carried on, especially of alcoholic liquors.

DISTILLING (dis-til'ing), *n.* Act or process of extracting spirit by distillation.

DISTINCT (dis-tingkt'), *a.* 1. Definitely separated; separate. 2. Different in nature or kind. 3. Well-defined; clear; plain. 4. Characterized by clear vision; not confused; not obscure. [L. *distinctus*, *p.p.* of *distingo*, distinguish.]



Distilling Apparatus.

DISTINCTION (dis-tingk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of distinguishing or discriminating between. 2. Mark or note of difference. 3. Elevation in rank or character; eminence; superiority. 4. Regard to differences, as of rank or character. 5. Honor; credit; renown. 6. Honorable treatment.

DISTINCTIVE (dis-tingkt'iv), *a.* 1. Marking or expressing distinction or difference. 2. Distinguished; separate; distinct.

DISTINCTIVELY (dis-tingkt'lv-li), *adv.* 1. With proper distinction or difference. 2. Without confusion; plainly; clearly; explicitly.

DISTINCTIVENESS (dis-tingkt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being distinctive.

DISTINCTLY (dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* In a distinct manner; plainly; clearly.

DISTINCTNESS (dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* Quality of being distinct.

DISTINGUISH (dis-ting'gwish), *v.* [*pr.p.* DISTINGUISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISTINGUISHED (dis-ting'gwisht).] I. *vt.* 1. Indicate difference in by some external mark. 2. Recognize by characteristic marks. 3. Separate by any mark or quality which constitutes difference. 4. Discern critically. 5. Separate from others by some mark of honor or preference. 6. Make eminent or known; gain distinction for. II. *vi.* Make a distinction; discriminate. [L. *distinguo*, separate.]

SYN. See DISCERN.

DISTINGUISHABLE (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being distinguished.

DISTINGUISHABLENESS (dis-ting'gwish-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguishable.

DISTINGUISHABLY (dis-ting'gwish-a-bli), *adv.* So as to be distinguished.

DISTINGUISHED (dis-ting'gwisht), *a.* Separated from others by being superior or extraordinary in some respect; eminent.

SYN. See FAMOUS.

DISTINGUISHER (dis-ting'gwish-ēr), *n.* One who distinguishes.

DISTINGUISHING (dis-ting'gwish-ing), *a.* 1. Constituting a difference or distinction; characteristic; peculiar. 2. Marking difference or distinction; distinctive.

DISTORT (dis-tart'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISTORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISTORT'ED.] 1. Force out of the natural or regular shape or direction. 2. Turn aside from the true meaning; pervert. [L. *distorqueo* (*p.p.* *distortus*), twist aside; from *dis-*, away, and *torqueo*, twist.]

SYN. Pervert; twist; garble; falsify.

ANT. Rectify; correct; quote.

DISTORTION (dis-tart'shun), *n.* 1. Act of distorting, or state of being distorted. 2. Wryness; perversion.

DISTRACT (dis-trakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DISTRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DISTRACT'ED.] 1. Divert or turn aside, as the attention, from one thing to another. 2. Perplex; confuse; harass. 3. Derange; erase. [L. *distraho* (*p.p.* *distractus*), draw apart; from *dis-*, apart, and *traho*, draw.]

DISTRACTED (dis-trakt'ed), *a.* 1. Perplexed; confounded; harassed. 2. Driven mad or deranged.

DISTRACTEDLY (dis-trakt'ed-li), *adv.* Like one distracted; frantically.

DISTRACTEDNESS (dis-trakt'ed-nes), *n.* Distraction.

DISTRACTION (dis-trak'shun), *n.* 1. Mental diversion. 2. Mental confusion; perplexity. 3. Mental aberration; frenzy; madness. 4. Extreme agitation, due to bodily or mental distress. 5. A drawing apart; dispersion. 6. Anything that distracts; an interruption; a diversion.

SYN. Inattention; absence; insanity.

ANT. Attention; composure; saneness.

DISTRACTIVE (dis-trakt'iv), *a.* Causing distraction; distracting.

DISTRAIN (dis-trān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISTRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTRAINED** (dis-trānd').] *Law.* I. *vt.* Seize for debt, or for indemnification for damage or wrong done. II. *vi.* Levy a distress. [O. Fr. *destraindre*; from L. *distringo*, pull apart; *dis-*, apart, and *stringo*, draw tight.]

DISTRAINER (dis-trān'ēr), **DISTRAINOR** (dis-trān'ūr), *n.* One who distrains.

DISTRAINT (dis-trānt'), *n.* Act of distraining.

DISTRAIT (dis-trā'), *a.* Absent-minded; abstracted. [Fr.]

DISTRAUGHT (dis-trat'), *a.* Perplexed; distracted. [Variant of **DISTRACTED**.]

DISTRESS (dis-tres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTRESSED** (dis-trest').] 1. Cause pain, anxiety, or agony to; grieve greatly; afflict; harass; pain. 2. Constrain by pain or suffering. 3. *Law.* Distrain; seize for debt. [O. Fr. *destresse*; from L. *distringo* (*p.p.* *districtus*), pull apart.]

SYN. Harass; trouble; pain; grieve; annoy. ANT. Soothe; compose; please; console; comfort.

DISTRESS (dis-tres'), *n.* 1. Anguish of body or mind. 2. State of misery or want; destitution. 3. State of danger or need of assistance. 4. *Law.* (1) Act of distraining. (2) That which is taken by distraint.

SYN. Affliction; grief; agony; pain; misery; hardship. ANT. Consolation; relief; pleasure.

DISTRESSFUL (dis-tres'fəl), *a.* 1. Causing distress. 2. Indicating distress.

DISTRESSFULLY (dis-tres'fəl-l), *adv.* In a distressful manner.

DISTRESSINGLY (dis-tres'ing-li), *adv.* In a distressing or painful manner.

DISTRIBUTABLE (dis-trib'ū-tə-bl), *a.* Capable of being distributed.

DISTRIBUTARY (dis-trib'ū-tā-ri), *a.* That distributes or is distributed.

DISTRIBUTE (dis-trib'ūt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISTRIB'UTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTRIB'UTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Divide among a number; deal out and bestow in portions; dispense; administer. 2. Separate and arrange; classify. 3. Spread out; scatter. 4. *Logic.* Use in its fullest extent, said of a logical term. II. *vi.* 1. Make a distribution. 2. *Print.* Separate and return

the types from the column to their proper case-boxes. [L. *distribuo* (*p.p.* *distributus*); from *dis-*, away, and *tribuo*, allot.]

SYN. Apportion; allot; share; circulate.

ANT. Reserve; retain; withhold.

DISTRIBUTER (dis-trib'ū-tēr), *n.* One who or that which distributes.

DISTRIBUTION (dis-trib'ū-shun), *n.* 1. Act of distributing. 2. State or manner of being distributed. 3. *Arch.* The dividing and disposing of the several parts of a building according to some plan or to the rules of art. 4. *Print.* The separation of the types in a form and placing each letter in its proper box.

SYN. Apportionment; dispensation; allotment; disposal; disposition; arrangement. ANT. Reservation; appropriation.

DISTRIBUTIVE (dis-trib'ū-tiv), I. *a.* 1. That distributes, or divides and assigns in portions. 2. Expressing or denoting distribution. II. *n.* *Gram.* Word expressive of or denoting distribution; distributive pronoun, as *each*, *either*, *neither*.

DISTRIBUTIVELY (dis-trib'ū-tiv-li), *adv.* By distribution; not collectively; one by one; singly.

DISTRICT (dis'trikt), *n.* 1. Portion of territory defined for political, judicial, educational, or other purposes, as a congressional *district*, judicial *district*, school *district*, etc. 2. A limited extent of country. 3. Region or tract of any kind. [L. *districtus*, *p.p.* of *distringo*, pull apart, distrain.]

SYN. Precinct; ward; town; county; section; circuit; department; province.

DISTRICT (dis'trikt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTRICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTRICTED**.] Divide into districts.

DISTRITO (dis-trē'tō), *n.* Ward or district in a city. [Sp. Am. possessions of U. S.]

DISTRUST (dis-trust'), *n.* 1. Feeling of doubt or want of confidence, reliance, or faith; suspicion. 2. Loss of confidence or credit; discredit.

DISTRUST (dis-trust'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTRUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTRUST'ED**.] 1. Regard with distrust or suspicion; doubt. 2. Question the truth or sincerity of; disbelieve.

DISTRUSTFUL (dis-trust'fəl), *a.* 1. Apt to distrust; suspicious. 2. Not confident; diffident.

DISTRUSTFULLY (dis-trust'fəl-l), *adv.* In a distrustful manner.

DISTRUSTFULNESS (dis-trust'fəl-nes), *n.* State of being distrustful; want of confidence.

DISTURB (dis-tūrb'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISTURB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISTURBED** (dis-tūrbd').] 1. Stir from a state of rest or tranquillity. 2. Throw into confusion or disorder. 3. Cause to deviate. 4. Trouble or render uneasy; be a hindrance to. [L. *disturbo*; from *dis-*, apart, and *turbo*, agitate; from *turba*, a crowd.]

SYN. Annoy; ruffle; arouse; badger; agitate; damage; molest. ANT. Soothe; quiet; compose; arrange.

DISTURBANCE (dis-tûrb'ans), *n.* 1. Act of disturbing or causing confusion, disorder or disquiet; tumult. 2. Interruption of a settled state of things. 3. Mental agitation. 4. *Law.* The hindering or interruption of a right.

SYN. See **ALTERCATION**, **DISORDER**.

DISTURBER (dis-tûrb'ēr), *n.* One who or that which disturbs or causes a disturbance.

DISULPHATE (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* *Chem.* A salt containing one equivalent of sulphuric acid with two of the base.

DISULPHID, **DISULPHIDE** (dī-sul'fid), *n.* *Chem.* Sulphid containing two atoms of sulphur to the molecule.

DISUNION (dis-ûn'yun), *n.* 1. Act of disuniting or separating, or state of being disunited. 2. Breach of concord; disagreement; contention. [**DIS-** and **UNION**.]

DISUNIONIST (dis-ûn'yun-ist), *n.* Advocate of disunion.

DISUNITE (dis-û-nit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DISUNITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISUNITED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Separate; disjoin; part. 2. Set at variance; alienate; estrange. II. *vi.* Become divided, separated or disunited. [**DIS-** and **UNITE**.]

DISUNITY (dis-û-ni-ti), *n.* 1. State or condition of being disunited. 2. State of variance; want of concord.

DISUSE (dis-ûz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DISUSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DISUSED** (dis-ûzd').] Cease to use, practice, or exercise.

DISUSE (dis-ûs'), *n.* 1. Cessation of use, practice, or exercise. 2. Cessation of custom; desuetude.

DITCH (dich), *n.* 1. Trench made in the ground, as for drainage. 2. *Fort.* Excavation round the works from which the earth of the rampart has been dug. [*A. S. dic*, dike.]

DITCH (dich), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DITCHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DITCHED** (dicht).] I. *vt.* 1. Make a ditch in. 2. Drain by a ditch. 3. Surround with a ditch. 4. Cause to run into a ditch. II. *vi.* Make a ditch or ditches.

DITCHER (dich'ēr), *n.* 1. One who digs ditches. 2. Ditching-machine.

DITHEISM (dī'thē-izm), *n.* Doctrine of the existence of two supreme gods, or of two creative principles, the one good and the other evil; Manichæism. [*Gr. di-*, two, and *theos*, god.]

DITHEIST (dī'thē-ist), *n.* Believer in ditheism.

DITHEISTIC (dī'thē-is'tik), **DITHEISTICAL** (dī'thē-is'tik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to ditheism.

DITHION (dith'i-on), *n.* *Chem.* Antiseptic with a base of salicylic acid salts.

DITHYRAMB (dith'i-ramb), *n.* Hymn conceived in a lofty and vehement style, originally in honor of Bacchus. [*Gr. dithyrambos*.]

DITHYRAMBIC (dith-i-ram'bik), I. *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a dithyramb; wild; impetuous; frenzied. II. *n.* Dithyramb.

DITONE (dī'tōn), *n.* *Music.* Interval containing two tones. [**DI-** and **TONE**.]

DITTANY (dit'a-ni), *n.* *Bot.* Name given to

several kinds of aromatic perennial plants, principally of the genus *Dictamnus*, as the dittany of Crete (*Dictamnus Creticus*). The American dittany is *Cunila Mariana*. [*Gr. diktamnos*; probably from Mt. *Diktē* in Crete.]

DITTO (dit'ō), [*contr. DO*.] I. *n.* That which has been said; the same thing. II. *adv.* In like manner; as aforesaid; likewise. [*It.*; from *L. dictum*, said, *p.p.* of *dico*, say.]

DITTY (dit'i), *n.* [*pl.* **DIT'TIES**.] Little song; short, simple air; lay. [*O. Fr. dite*; from *L. dictatus*, *p.p.* of *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, say.]

DITTY (dit'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DIT'TYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DITTIED** (dit'ld).] Warble; sing.

DITTY-BAG (dit'i-bag), *n.* *Naut.* Small bag made of light canvas or other material used by sailors to keep their buttons and sewing material in.

DIURESIS (dī-û-rē'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive flow of urine. [*Gr. diourēsis*.]

DIURETIC (dī-û-ret'ik), I. *a.* Having the power or quality of exciting diuresis. II. *n.* Diuretic medicine.

DIURNAL (dī-ûr'nəl), *a.* 1. Happening every day; daily. 2. Pertaining to the daytime. 3. Performed in a day. 4. Active in the daytime; opposed to **NOCTURNAL**. [*L. diurnalis*; from *dies*, day.]

DIURNALLY (dī-ûr'nəl-l), *adv.* Every day; daily.

DIURNATION (dī-ûr-nā'shun), *n.* *Zool.* Tendency to sleep during daylight, as in owls, bats, etc.

DIVA (dē'vā), *n.* [*pl.* **DIVE** (dē'vā).] Eminent female singer; prima donna. [*It.*]

DIVAGATION (dī-vā-gā'shun), *n.* A digression or deviation. [*L. divagatus*, *p.p.* of *divagor*, wander about.]

DIVAN (dī-van'), *n.* 1. Among the Turks and other Orientals, the highest council of state. 2. Council-chamber. 3. Restaurant; café. 4. Thick-cushioned seat or sofa; couch. [*Pers. divan*, council.]

DIVARICATE (dī-var'l-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIVARICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVARICATED**.] I. *vt.* Divide into two branches. II. *vi.* Fork or part into two branches. [*L. divaricatus*, *p.p.* of *divarico*, spread apart; from *di-*, apart, and *varico*, spread.]

DIVARICATION (dī-var-l-kā'shun), *n.* 1. A forking. 2. A divergence in opinion. 3. *Biol.* A crossing or intersection of fibers at different angles.

DIVE (div), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DI'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVED** (divd) or Colloq. **DOVE** (dōv).] 1. Plunge into water or other liquid headfirst. 2. Make a headlong plunge inward or downward. 3. Enter deeply into any question, science, or pursuit; explore. [*A. S. dufan*, *dyfan*; cognate with **DIP** and **DEEP**.]

DIVE (div), *n.* 1. Sudden plunge head foremost into water or other liquid. 2. A swoop. 3. Disreputable drinking resort. (Colloq.)

DIVER (dī'vēr), *n.* 1. One who dives; one who works from a diving-bell or in a diving-dress beneath water. 2. Diving bird. 3. One who goes deep into a subject or study.

DIVERGE (di-věrj'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DIVER'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVERGED** (di-věrjd').] 1. Tend in different directions from a common point; branch off. 2. Vary from a given course, type, or standard; deviate. 3. Differ; disagree. [*L. di-* apart, and *vergo*, incline.]

DIVERGEMENT (di-věrj'ment), *n.* Act of diverging.

DIVERGENCE (di-věr'jens), **DIVERGENCY** (di-věr'jen-si), *n.* A receding farther apart.

DIVERGENT (di-věr'jent), *a.* 1. Diverging. 2. Causing divergence, as of rays by a concave lens.

DIVERGINGLY (di-věr'jing-li), *adv.* In a diverging manner.

DIVERS (dī'vērz), *a.* 1. Several; sundry. 2. Various; differing. [*Fr.*; from *L. diversus*, diverse.]

DIVERSE (di-věrs'), *a.* 1. Different; distinct. 2. Multiform; various. [*L. diversus*, different, various, *p.p.* of *diverto*, divert.]

DIVERSELY (di-věrs'li), *adv.* 1. In different directions. 2. In different ways; variously.

DIVERSENESS (di-věrs'nes), *n.* Quality of being diverse.

DIVERSIFIABLE (di-věr'si-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being diversified or varied.

DIVERSIFICATION (di-věr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of diversifying or state of being diversified; modification; diversity.

DIVERSIFLOUS (di-věr-si-flō'rus), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing flowers of variegated colors.

DIVERSIFORM (di-věr'si-fārm), *a.* Of diverse or various forms.

DIVERSIFY (di-věr'si-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIVER'SIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVERSIFIED** (di-věr'si-fid).] Make different or various in form or qualities; give variety or diversity to. [*L. diversus*, diverse, and *facio*, make.]

DIVERSION (di-věr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of diverting or turning aside. 2. That which diverts; amusement; pastime; recreation. 3. *Mil.* Feint to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

SYN. Détour; divergence; deviation; sport. **ANT.** Continuity; directness; business; work; task; study.

DIVERSITY (di-věr'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DIVER'SITIES**.] 1. State of being diverse or different; dissimilitude. 2. Distinctness in being, as opposed to **IDENTICAL**.



Diver.

SYN. Difference; dissimilarity; variation.

ANT. Similarity; uniformity.

DIVERT (di-vért'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIVERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVERT'ED**.] 1. Turn off from any course, direction, or intended application; turn aside. 2. Turn the mind of from business or study; amuse. 3. *Mil.* Draw the forces of (an enemy) to a different point. [*L. diverto*; from *di-*, apart, aside, and *verto*, turn.]

DIVERTER (di-vért'ēr), *n.* One who or that which diverts.

DIVERTIBLE (di-vért'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being diverted.

DIVERTICLE (dī-věr'ti-kl), *n.* Same as **DIVERTICULUM**.

DIVERTICULUM (dī-věr-tik'ū-lum), *n.* *Anat.* Membranous pouch having only one opening connected with the intestine; cæcum. [*L.* byway; from *diverto*, turn aside.]

DIVERTICULITIS (di-věr-tik'ū-lī'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a diverticulum or cæcum.

DIVERTIMENTO (di-věr-ti-men'tō), *n.* *Music.* Composition of a light, pleasing character, whether vocal or instrumental. [*It.*]

DIVERTING (di-vért'ing), *a.* Amusing; entertaining.

DIVERTINGLY (di-vért'ing-li), *adv.* In a diverting manner.

DIVERTISEMENT (di-věr'tiz-ment), *n.* 1. Diversion or amusement. 2. Divertissement.

DIVERTISSEMENT (dē-ver-tēs-māng'), *n.* Short performance between the acts of a longer piece. [*Fr.*]

DIVERTIVE (di-vért'iv), *a.* Tending to divert; diverting.

DIVEST (di-vest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIVEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVEST'ED**.] 1. Strip off, as clothes, arms, or equipage. 2. Deprive; dispossess. [*L. devestio*; from *de-* = *dis-*, away, and *vestio*, clothe; from *vestis*, clothing.]

DIVESTIBLE (di-vest'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being divested.

DIVESTITURE (di-vest'i-tūr), *n.* Act of divesting.

DIVIDABLE (di-vī'dā-bl), *a.* Capable of being divided.

DIVIDE (di-vid'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIVI'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVI'DED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Part into two or more pieces. 2. Separate by a partition, or by an imaginary line or limit. 3. Make partition of among a number. 4. Cleave or open. 5. Disunite in opinion or interest; make discordant. 6. Cause to vote by "siding off." 7. Resolve or separate into parts or factors. **II. vi.** 1. Part or open. 2. Break friendship. 3. Vote by separating into two bodies; "side off." [*L. divido*, divide.]

SYN. Separate; dissect; bisect; apportion; sever; part; divorce. **ANT.** Unite; join.

DIVIDE (di-vid'), *n.* Water-shed.—*Continental divide*, elevated region separating rivers that flow to opposite sides of a continent.—

Great divide, imaginary barrier between life and death.

DIVIDEND (div'i-dend), *n.* 1. Pro rata share of the profits of a joint stock concern. 2. Proportional payment to creditors out of a bankrupt estate. 3. *Math.* Number to be divided.

DIVIDER (di-vi'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which divides. 2. [*pl.*] Kind of compasses, usually with an adjusting and retaining arrangement.

DIVINATION (div-i-nā'-shun), *n.* 1. Act or art of divining. 2. Conjectural presage; prediction.

DIVINE (di-vin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DIVINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVINED** (di-vind').] I. *vt.* 1. Have a presentiment of; foreknow. 2. Foretell; presage; prophesy. II. *vi.* 1. Practice divination. 2. Utter presages. 3. Have presentiments. 4. Guess or conjecture. [*L. divino*; from *divinus*, divine.]

DIVINE (di-vin'), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to God. 2. Pertaining to a god. 3. Of the nature of, or proceeding from, God. 4. Excellent above the nature of man; Godlike. 5. Appropriated to the Deity, as *divine* worship. 6. Pertaining to theology. II. *n.* Theologian; clergyman. [*L. divinus*; from *divus*, belonging to a god; from *deus*, a god.]

DIVINENESS (di-vin'nes), *n.* Quality of being divine.

DIVINER (di-vi'nēr), *n.* One who divines.

DIVING (di'ving), *a.* That dives or is used by divers.

DIVING-BELL (di'ving-bel), *n.* Hollow vessel or chamber, open at the bottom and supplied with air by a tube from above, in which one may descend into and work under water. It was originally bell-shaped.

DIVING-DRESS (di'ving-dres), *n.* Water-tight costume of a diver.

DIVINING-ROD (di-vi'ning-rod), *n.* Rod, usually of hazel, used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground.

DIVINITY (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DIVINITIES.**] 1. The Supreme Being; God. 2. [d-] Any god. 3. [d-] Being having divine attributes. 4. [d-] Supernatural or divine power or influence. 5. [d-] Science of divine things. 6. [d-] Quality of being divine. [*L. divinitas*; from *divinus*, divine.]

DIVISIBILITY (di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being divisible.

DIVISIBLE (di-viz'i-bl), *a.* Capable of division.

DIVISION (di-vizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of dividing.

2. State of being divided. 3. That which divides or separates; partition. 4. Part separated from the rest by a partition or line. 5. Part or distinct portion. 6. Separate body of men. 7. *Mil.* One of the principal parts, including infantry, cavalry, and artillery, into which an army is divided. 8. A difference or disagreement in opinion. 9. *Arith.* Process of finding how many times one number is contained in another. 10. A voting by the separation of voters, affirmative and negative, in a legislative house.

DIVISIONAL (di-vizh'un-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to division. 2. Noting or marking division. 3. Belonging to a division.

DIVISIVE (di-vi'siv), *a.* 1. Forming division or distribution. 2. Creating division or discord.

DIVISOR (di-vi'zūr), *n.* *Arith.* Number by which the dividend is divided.

DIVORCE (di-vōrs'), *n.* 1. Legal dissolution of the bond of matrimony, or the separation of husband and wife by judicial decree. 2. Separation of things closely united. 3. Writing by which marriage is dissolved. [*L. divor-tium*; from *diverto*, divert.]

DIVORCE (di-vōrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIVOR'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVORCED** (di-vōrst').] 1. Dissolve the marriage contract between. 2. Put away, as a wife, by divorce. 3. Sunder; separate; sever.

DIVORCEABLE (di-vōrs'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being divorced.

DIVORCEE (di-vōr-sē'), *n.* Person divorced.

DIVORCEMENT (di-vōrs'ment), *n.* Divorce.

DIVORCER (di-vōr'sēr), *n.* One who procures or obtains a divorcee.

DIVORCIBLE (di-vōr'si-bl), *a.* Divorceable.

DIVORCIVE (di-vōr'siv), *a.* Having power to divorce.

DIVULGE (di-vulj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIVUL'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIVULGED** (di-vuljd').] Tell or make known; disclose. [*L. divulgo*; from *di-*, apart, and *vulgo*, make common; from *vulgus*, common people.]

DIVULGER (di-vul'jēr), *n.* One who divulges.

DIVULSION (di-vul'shun), *n.* Act of pulling or plucking away; a rending asunder. [*L. divulsio*; from *di-*, apart, and *vello*, pull.]

DIVULSIVE (di-vul'siv), *a.* That pulls asunder; distracting.

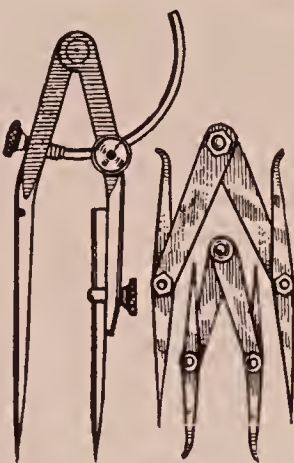
DIXIE (diks'i), *n.* 1. Nickname of the Southern states of the American Union. 2. Name of a popular American song and air. [Origin of name doubtful.]

DIZDAR (diz-där'), *n.* Chief steward of a residence in India.

DIZEN (diz'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIZ'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIZENED** (diz'nd).] Dress gaudily; bedizen. [From root of **DISTAFF**.]

DIZZILY (diz'i-li), *adv.* In a dizzy manner.

DIZZINESS (diz'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dizzy; giddiness; vertigo.



Dividers.

DIZZY (diz'i), *a.* [*comp.* **DIZ'ZIER**; *superl.* **DIZ'-ZIEST**.] 1. Having a sensation of giddiness in the head; giddy. 2. Causing dizziness or giddiness. 3. Thoughtless; heedless; giddy. [A. S. *dysig*, foolish.]

DIZZY (diz'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DIZ'ZYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DIZZIED** (diz'id).] Make dizzy or giddy.

DJATI (jä'ti), *n.* Teak-wood. [Siamese.]

DO (dö), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DO'ING**; *p.t.* **DID**; *p.p.* **DONE** (dun).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry out or complete; execute; perform. 2. Bring about or effect. 3. Act habitually; practice. 4. Put forth; exert. 5. Play the part of. 6. Get the better of; cheat. (Colloq.) 7. Visit and inspect the sights of interest in. 8. Cause to become in any state or condition, as to *do* a person to death. II. *vi.* 1. Act or behave in any manner. 2. Be in a state with regard to health or sickness; fare. 3. Succeed or accomplish a purpose. 4. Be adapted; answer the purpose. *Do* is used in the imperative, to express an urgent request or command; as an auxiliary, in asking questions, and also to express emphasis.—*To do away with*, to remove, destroy.—*To have to do with*, to have concern or business with.—*To do up*. 1. Put up; tie up. 2. Launder as linen. 3. Vanquish; whip. (Colloq.) [A. S. *dōn*.]

DO (dö), *n.* *Music.* First or C note in the scale.

DOBE (dö'bä), *n.* Same as **ADOBE**.

DOCALCIC (dö-kal'sik), *a.* Geologically describing formation of rocks and stones.

DOCIBILITY (dos-i-bli'i-ti), *n.* Docility.

DOCIBLE (dos'i-bl), *a.* Teachable; docile.

DOCIBLENESS (dos'i-bl-nes), *n.* Docility.

DOCILE (dos'il or dö'sil), *a.* 1. Easily managed; tractable. 2. Ready to learn; easily instructed. [L. *docilis*; from *doceo*, teach.]

DOCILITY (do-sil'i-ti), *n.* Submissiveness.

DOCIMACY (dos'i-ma-si), *n.* 1. Art by which the nature and proportions of an ore are determined; assaying. 2. Art of testing in materia medica. [Gr. *dokimasia*, examination.]

DOCIMASTES (dos-i-mas'tēz), *n.pl.* Genus of humming birds with enormously long beak.

DOCIMASTIC (dos-i-mas'tik), *a.* Assaying or proving by tests, especially of ores or metals.

DOCK (dok), *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Rumex*, most species of which are troublesome weeds. [A. S. *doce*, dock.]

DOCK (dok), *n.* 1. The tail of a beast cut short; the stump. 2. Case of leather to cover the stump. [O. Ice. *docker*, stumpy tail.]

DOCK (dok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOCKED** (dokt).] 1. Cut short; curtail; cut off; clip. 2. Deduct from; as, to *dock* the wages of.

DOCK (dok), *n.* 1. Wharf or quay. 2. Artificial excavation or structure for containing a vessel for repairs, etc. *Dry-docks* are for building and repairing vessels (see cut under **DRY-DOCK**); *wet docks* for loading and unloading them; *floating docks* for lifting vessels out of the water. 3. Place where a criminal stands

in court. 4. In English railway stations, the place of arrival and departure of a train. [Gr. *dochē*, receptacle; from *dechomai*, receive.]

DOCK (dok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOCKED** (dokt).] Place in a dock.

DOCKAGE (dok'āj), *n.* 1. Accommodation in docks for vessels. 2. Charge for use of dock.

DOCKER (dok'ēr), *n.* One who works in the docks.

DOCKET (dok'et), *n.* 1. Summary or abstract. 2. List of cases for trial in court. 3. Bill or ticket affixed to anything; label. 4. Calendar of business. [From **DOCK**, cut short.]

DOCKET (dok'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOCKET'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOCKETED**.] 1. Make an abstract or summary of the heads of. 2. Place or enter in a docket. 3. Make a minute of the contents on the back of, as in the case of papers to be filed. 4. Attach a label or tag to.

DOCKYARD (dok'yärd), *n.* Naval establishment with docks for the building and repairing of vessels of war.

DOCTOR (dok'tūr), *n.* 1. Medical practitioner; physician; surgeon. 2. One who has received from a university a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, medicine, etc. [L. *doctor*, teacher; from *doceo*, teach.]

DOCTOR (dok'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOCTORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOCTORED** (dok'türd).] I. *vt.* 1. Treat with medicine. 2. Patch up; mend. 3. Confer the degree of doctor upon. 4. Adulterate. 5. Falsify. II. *vi.* 1. Take medical treatment. 2. Practice medicine.

DOCTORAL (dok'tūr-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a doctor.

DOCTORATE (dok'tūr-āt), *n.* Degree of a doctor.

DOCTRINAIRE (dok-tri-nâr'), I. *a.* Theoretical. II. *n.* Unpracticed theorizer, especially on social and political questions; originally, one of a set of politicians in France who sought to reform the constitution on the English model. [Fr.]

DOCTRINAL (dok'tri-nəl), *a.* Pertaining to doctrine.

DOCTRINALLY (dok'tri-nəl-i), *adv.* In the form of doctrine or instruction.

DOCTRINARIAN (dok-tri-nâr'i-an), *n.* Doctrinaire.

DOCTRINE (dok'trin), *n.* 1. Principle of belief; dogma; tenet. 2. That which is taught or held by any sect, master, or teacher. [Fr.; from L. *doctrina*; from *doctor*, teacher; from *doceo*, teach.]

SYN. Postulate; precept; teaching; creed; belief; maxim. ANT. Practice; conduct; action.

DOCUMENT (dok'ü-ment), *n.* 1. Paper containing information or the proof of anything. 2. *Law.* Any object that serves as a proof or evidence. [Fr.; from L. *documentum*, lesson; from *doceo*, teach.]

DOCUMENT (dok'ū-ment), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOC'U-MENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOC'UMENTED**.] 1. Furnish with documents. 2. Support or prove by documents.

DOCUMENTAL (dok-ū-men'tal), *a.* Documentary.

DOCUMENTARY (dok-ū-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, found in, or based upon, documents.

DODDER (dod'ēr), *n.* *Bot.* Leafless, twining, pale-colored parasitic plant of the genus *Cuscuta*. [A. S.]

DODDER (dod'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DOD'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DODDERED** (dod'ērd).] Tremble; totter. [Prob. a corrup. from **TOTTER**.]

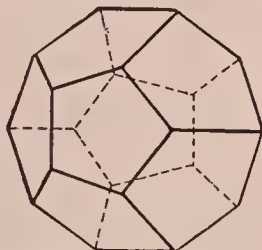
DODDERED (dod'ērd), *a.* Infirm; unsteady, as with age.

DODDY (dod'i), *n.* [*pl.* **DOD'DIES**.] *Zool.* Bovine animal without horns.

DODECAGON (dō-dek'a-gon), *n.* *Geom.* Plane figure having twelve equal angles and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, angle.]

DODECAHEDRAL (dō-dek-a-hē'dral), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the form of, a dodecahedron.

DODECAHEDRON (dō-dek-a-hē'dron), *n.* *Geom.* Solid figure having twelve equal pentagonal bases or faces. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, base, side.]



Dodecahedron.

DODGE (doj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DODG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DODGED** (dojd).] I. *vt.* 1. Evade by starting aside. 2. Evade or escape from by craft. 3. Follow in an evasive way. 4. Baffle; cheat. II. *vi.* 1. Start aside suddenly. 2. Change from place to place rapidly. 3. Practice evasions; shuffle; quibble. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. **DODDER**.]

DODGE (doj), *n.* 1. Act of dodging. 2. Trick; evasion; quibble.

DODGER (doj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dodges or evades. 2. Artful, cunning fellow; trickster. 3. Handbill or circular. 4. Griddle cake; as a corn *dodger*.

DODO (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **DO'DOES**.] Bird about the size of a turkey, very clumsy, and incapable of flight. It was formerly found in Mauritius and Madagascar, but became extinct about the end of the 17th century. [Pg. *doudo*, silly.]



Dodo.

DOE (dō), *n.* Female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A. S. *dā*.]

DOER (dō'ēr), *n.* One who does, or performs what is required.

DOES (duz), *v.* 3rd person singular indicative present, of **DO**.

DOESKIN (dō'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of a doe. 2. Single-width fine woolen cloth.

DOFF (dof), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOFFED** (dof).] I. *vt.* 1. Take off, as the hat. 2. Strip or divest. II. *vi.* Take off the hat as a mark of respect. [Contr. of **DO OFF**.]

DOFFER (dof'ēr), *n.* 1. One who doffs. 2. Part of a carding-machine which strips the cotton from the cylinder when carded.

DOG (dog), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Domestic carnivorous quadruped (*Canis familiaris*), of the same genus as the wolf, and akin to the fox, varying in size from small terriers to huge Newfoundlanders, mastiffs, and St. Bernards. 2. Mean scoundrel. 3. Fellow; as, a jolly *dog*. 4. *Astron.* (1) One of two constellations in the southern hemisphere (*Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*). (2) Dog-star. 5. Andiron. 6. Hammer of a firearm. 7. In machinery, device with a tooth or catch which grips an object and detains it; detent; pawl. [A. S. *docga*.]

DOG (dog), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOGGED** (dogd).] 1. Follow as a dog; hunt; hound. 2. Attend closely; tag. 3. Worry with importunity. 4. Detain or fasten with a dog or catch.

DOGATE (dō'jāt), *n.* Position, office, or rank of a doge.

DOGBANE (dog'bān), *n.* *Bot.* Herbaceous plant (*Apocynum androsaemifolium*), with an intensely bitter root, valued for its medicinal properties, and said to be poisonous to dogs.

DOGBERRY (dog'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DOG'BERRIES**.] Berry of the dogwood.

DOGBRIAR (dog'bri-ēr), *n.* Dog-rose.

DOG-DAYS (dog'dāz), *n.pl.* Days when the dog-star rises with the sun (July 3d to August 11th); when dogs are erroneously thought to be most subject to hydrophobia.

DOGE (dōj), *n.* Formerly, the chief magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It.; from L. *dux*, leader; from *duco*, lead.]

DOG-EAR (dog'ēr), *n.* Corner of leaf turned down like a dog's ear.

DOG-EAR (dog'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOG'EARING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOG-EARED** (dog'ērd).] Turn down the corners of, as leaves of a book; make dog's ears upon.

DOG-EARED (dog'ērd), *a.* Same as **DOG'S-EARED**.

DOGEATE (dōj'āt), *n.* Same as **DOGATE**.

DOG-FENNEL (dog'fen-el), *n.* *Bot.* Mayweed (*Anthemis Cotula*).



Dogbane.

DOGFISH (dog'fish), *n.* Popular name for various species of small shark, also for various other fishes, including the burbot of Lake Erie.

DOGGED (dog'ed), *a.*
1. Sulienly persistent; obstinate. 2. Surly, like an angry dog.

DOGGEDLY (dog'ed-ly), *adv.* In a dogged manner.

DOGGEDNESS (dog'ed-nes), *n.* Quality of being dogged.

DOGGER (dog'ēr), *n.* Two-masted Dutch fishing vessel.

DOGGEREL (dog'ēr-el), *I. a.* Of loose irregular measure. *II. n.* Verse written without regard to regularity in rhythm; wretched poetry. [Etym. unknown.]

DOGGISH (dog'ish), *a.* Like a dog; churlish; snappish.

DOGGISHLY (dog'ish-ly), *adv.* In a doggish manner.

DOGGISHNESS (dog'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being doggish.

DOGMA (dog'mə), *n.* [*pl.* **DOG'MAS** or **DOGMATA** (dog'mə-tə).] 1. Settled opinion positively expressed. 2. Dictum laid down and promulgated with authority. 3. Religious doctrine, principle or tenet. [Gr. *dogma*, opinion; from *dokēō*, think.]

SYN. See **DOCTRINE**.

DOGMATIC (dog-mat'ik), **DOGMATICAL** (dog-mat'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to dogma. 2. Asserting or disposed to assert in authoritative or arrogant manner; overbearing; positive.

DOGMATICALLY (dog-mat'ik-əl-ly), *adv.* In a dogmatic manner.

DOGMATICS (dog-mat'iks), *n.* Dogmatic theology.

DOGMATISM (dog'mə-tizm), *n.* Dogmatic assertion of opinion; positiveness in opinion.

DOGMATIST (dog'mə-tist), *n.* One who dogmatizes.

DOGMATIZE (dog'mə-tiz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DOGMATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOGMATIZED** (dog'mə-tizd).] State one's opinion dogmatically or positively.

DOGMATIZER (dog'mə-ti-zēr), *n.* One who dogmatizes.

DOGROSE (dog'rōz), *n.* Bot. European wild-rose or brier (*Rosa canina*).

DOG'S-AGE (dogz'āj), *n.* An unreasonably long time. (Colloq.)

DOG'S-EAR (dogz'ēr), *n.* Corner of the leaf of a book turned down like a dog's ear.

DOG'S-EAR (dogz'ēr), *vt.* Same as **DOG-EAR**.

DOG'S-EARED (dogz'ērd), *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down.



Dogfish.

DOG-STAR (dog'stär), *n.* Astron. Sirius, the principal star in the constellation *Canis Major*, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the dog-days.

DOG-TOOTH (dog'töth), *n.* 1. Canine tooth. 2. Arch. Molding for doors and windows in later Norman architecture, consisting of a series of ornamental conical projections.

DOG-TROT (dog'trot), *n.* Gentle trot, like that of a dog; jog-trot.

DOG-WATCH (dog'woch), *n.* Naut. One of two watches of two hours each, between 4 and 8 o'clock p. m.

DOG-WOOD (dog'wɔd), *n.* Bot. Tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus*, as the *Cornus florida*, of the U. S. and Canada.

DOILY (doi'ly), *n.* [*pl.* **DOI'LIES**.] Small ornamental napkin, commonly used to put glasses on at dessert. [Etym. doubtful, said to be from *Doily* or *Doyley*, a famous English haberdasher.]

DOINGS (dö'ingz), *n.pl.* 1. Actions, good or bad. 2. Happenings; events. 3. Bustle; stir.

DOIT (doit), *n.* Small Dutch copper coin, worth about a quarter of a cent; hence, a trifle.

DOKO (dö'kō), *n.* Zool. South American mud eel (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*).

DOLABRIFORM (dō-lab'ri-farm), *a.* Having the form of an ax or hatchet. [*L. dolabra*, ax, hatchet, and **-FORM**.]

DOLCE (döl'chā), *I. a. Music.* Sweet; soft. *II. n.* Soft-toned organ-stop. [It.]

DOLCEMENTE (döl'chā-mān'tā), *adv. Music.* Softly and sweetly. [It.]

DOLDRUMS (dol'drumz), *n.pl.* 1. Naut. Those parts of the ocean about the equator where calms and baffling winds prevail. 2. Low spirits; dumps. [Etym. doubtful.]

DOLE (döl), *n.* Pain; grief; sorrow. [O. Fr. *doel*, grief; from *L. doleo*, feel pain.]

DOLE (döl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DO'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOLED** (döld).] Deal out in small portions [Doublet of **DEAL**, divide.]

DOLE (döl), *n.* Share distributed or doled out; gratuity.

DOLEFUL (döl'fəl), *a.* Full of dole or grief; sorrowful; melancholy; sad; mournful.

DOLEFULLY (döl'fəl-ly), *adv.* In a doleful or sorrowful manner.

DOLEFULNESS (döl'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being doleful; sadness.

DOLERITE (dol'ēr-it), *n.* Basaltic greenstone. [Fr.; from Gr. *doleros*, deceptive, it being hard to distinguish from real greenstone.]

DOLEROPHANITE (doi-ēr-of'a-nit), *n. Min.* Blue sulphate of copper mixed with lava.

DOLESOME (döl'sum), *a.* Doleful; mournful.

DOLICHOCEPHALIC (dol-i-kō-se-fal'ik), *a. Ethnol.* Long-headed, a term used to denote a head whose diameter from front to back is longer than from side to side. [Gr. *dolichos*, long, and *kephalē*, head.]

DOLICHOCEPHALOUS (dol-i-kō-sef'a-lus), *a.* Dolichocephalle.

DOLL (dol), *n.* 1. Child's toy baby; miniature toy figure of a human being. 2. Childish-featured woman. [O. Dut. *dol*, whipling-top; or from **DOLLY**, for **DOROTHY**.]

DOLLAR (dol'ar), *n.* 1. Monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents. Gold coins of the United States contain 25.8 grains to the dollar, 23.20 grains of which are fine gold. Standard silver dollars contain 412.5 grains, 375.25 grains of which are silver. 2. Coin of nearly the same value, current in various other countries, as Canada, Mexico, Colombia. [Ger. *thaler*, short for *Joachimsthaler*, because first coined at the silver mines in Joachimsthal, Bohemia.]

DOLLY (dol'l), *n.* [*pl.* **DOL'LIES**.] Diminutive of **DOLL**; little doll.

DOLLY (dol'l), *n.* [*pl.* **DOL'LIES**.] 1. Wooden shaft attached to a disk with projecting arms, used for stirring clothes in a wash-tub. 2. Somewhat similar apparatus used in mining, pile-driving, etc.

DOLMAN (dol'man), *n.* 1. Turkish robe with tight sleeves, and open in front. 2. Hussar's jacket, worn like a cloak, with one or both sleeves hanging loose. [Fr.; from Turk. *dolmān*.]

DOLMEN (dol'men), *n.* Prehistoric structure of two or more unhewn stones, supporting a large flatish stone; cromlech. [Bret. *dol*, table, and *men*, stone.]

DOLOMITE (dol'ō-mit), *n.* *Min.* Magnesian limestone. [So called from the French geologist D. Guy de *Dolomieu* (1750-1801).]

DOLOR (dō'lūr), *n.* Pain; sorrow; pang. [L. *dolor*, pain; from *doleo*, feel pain.]

DOLORIFEROUS (dō-lūr-if'ēr-us), *a.* Causing dolor or pain.

DOLORIFIC (dō-lūr-if'ik), *a.* Doloriferous.

DOLOROSO (dō-lō-rō'sō), *adv.* *Music.* Tenderly and pathetically. [It.]

DOLOROUS (dō'lūr-us), *a.* Expressing dolor; doleful.

DOLOROUSLY (dō'lūr-us-li), *adv.* In a doleful manner.

DOLOROUSNESS (dō'lūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dolorous.

DOLPHIN (dol'fin), *n.* 1. Animal of the whale kind (*Delphinus delphis*), closely resembling the porpoise, about 8 or 10 feet long. 2. The dorado, a fish about 5 feet long, noted for the brilliancy of its colors when dying. 3. *Naut.* Spar or buoy fastened to an anchor, to which an iron ring is usually attached, to enable vessels to ride by it. 4. Mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock, or along a quay or wharf.—



Dolphin (*Coryphæna hippurus*).

The dolphin of the mast, a particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, intended to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards. [O. Fr. *dalphin*; from L. *delphinus*; Gr. *delphis*, dolphin.]

DOLT (dōlt), *n.* Dull, stupid fellow; dunce. [A. S. *dol*, dull.]

DOLTISH (dōlt'ish), *a.* Dull; stupid.

DOLTISHLY (dōlt'ish-li), *adv.* In a doltish manner.

DOLTISHNESS (dōlt'ish-nes), *n.* Stupidity.

-DOM (dum), *suffix.* Denotes jurisdiction, condition, or quality, as in *dukedom*, *wisdom*, *freedom*. [A. S. *dom*, authority, judgment. See **DOOM**.]

DOMAIN (do-mān'), *n.* 1. Territory or district over which dominion or authority is exercised. 2. Landed property; estate in land. 3. Scope or range of any subject or sphere of knowledge. 4. Dominion; empire. 5. *Old English Law.* A lord's manor house and adjoining lands; demain.—*Right of eminent domain*, right of the state to appropriate by legal and constitutional means private property for the public good, due compensation being made therefor. [Fr. *domaine*; from L. *dominium*; from *dominus*, lord.]

DOMANIAL (do-mā'nī-əl), *a.* Pertaining to landed estates.

DOME (dōm), *n.* 1. Hemispherical roof raised over the middle of an edifice; cupola. 2. Majestic building, as a temple, cathedral, etc. (Poet.) 3. Anything dome-shaped. [L. *domus*, house.]

DOMESDAY BOOK (dōmz'dā bōk). Book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, etc. So called from its authority in judgment on the matters contained in it. Also called *Doomsday Book*. [A. S. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom or judgment.]

DOMESTIC (do-mes'tik), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the house or home. 2. Remaining at home; attached to home life or duties. 3. Domesticated; not wild; tame. 4. Made in one's own country; not foreign made. *II. n.* 1. One who lives with a family as a private servant. 2. [*pl.*] Articles of home manufacture, especially home-made cotton goods. [L. *domesticus*; from *domus*, house.]

DOMESTICALLY (do-mes'tik-əl-l), *adv.* 1. In relation to domestic or family matters. 2. In privacy.

DOMESTICATE (do-mes'ti-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOMES'TICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOMES'TICATED**.] 1. Make domestic or familiar. 2. Tame; cultivate.

DOMESTICATION (do-mes-ti-kā'shun), *n.* Act of domesticating, or state of being domesticated.

DOMESTICITY (do-mes-tis'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DOMESTICITIES**.] 1. State of being domestic.

2. Domestic or private matter, business, or habit.

DOMICELLA (dom-i-sei'a), *n.* Parrot-like bird found in Polynesia, noted for its imitative speaking powers and variegated plumage. [L.L. *domicella*, dim. of *domus*, house.]

DOMICILE (dom'i-sil), *n.* 1. Place of abode; residence; home. 2. *Law* Length of residence required for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions. [L. *domicilium*; from *domus*, house.]

DOMICILE (dom'i-sil), *vt.* [pr.p. **DOM'ICILING**; p.t. and p.p. **DOMICILED** (dom'i-sild).] Provide with a domicile or fixed place of abode; domiciliate.

DOMICILIARY (dom-i-cil'i-a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to a domicile.

DOMICILIATE (dom-i-sil'i-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **DOM'ICIL'IATING**; p.t. and p.p. **DOMICIL'IATED**.] Establish in a permanent residence.

DOMICILIATION (dom-i-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* Permanent residence; inhabitancy.

DOMINANCE (dom'i-nāns), **DOMINANCY** (dom'i-nān-si), *n.* Ascendancy; predominance.

SYN. Mastery; superiority; preponderance; prevalence. **ANT.** Inferiority; subjection; servitude; weakness.

DOMINANT (dom'i-nānt), *I. a.* Having the predominance; governing; ruling. *II. n. Music.* Fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. *dominans*, pr.p. of *dominor*, dominate.]

DOMINATE (dom'i-nāt), *v.* [pr.p. **DOM'INATING**; p.t. and p.p. **DOM'INATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Exercise control over; govern; rule. 2. Be the chief feature of. 3. Tower above. *II. vi.* Predominate. [L. *dominatus*, p.p. of *dominor*, be lord or master; from *dominus*, lord.]

DOMINATION (dom-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Rule; government. 2. Arbitrary authority; tyranny. 3. [pl.] Fourth order of angels in a supposed heavenly hierarchy.

DOMINATIVE (dom'i-nā-tiv), *a.* Dominating; imperious.

DOMINATOR (dom'i-nā-tūr), *n.* Ruler or ruling influence.

DOMINE (dō'mi-ne), *n.* Clergyman; parson. See **DOMINIE**. [L.]

DOMINEER (dom-i-nēr'), *v.* [pr.p. **DOMINEER'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DOMINEERED** (dom-i-nērd').] *I. vt.* Exercise control over in an insolent, haughty, and overbearing way. *II. vi.* Rule arbitrarily; be overbearing. [L. *dominor*, dominate.]



Domicella (*Lorius domicella*).

DOMINICAL (do-min'i-kal), *a.* 1. Denoting the Lord's day, or Sunday. 2. Of or relating to the Lord, as the Lord's prayer. [L.L. *dominicalis*, pertaining to the Lord's day, or Sunday; from L. *dominus*, lord.]

DOMINICAN (do-min'i-kān), *I. n.* One of an order of preaching friars, founded by Dominic de Guzman, a Spanish ecclesiastic (1170-1221). In England they were called *Black Friars*, and in France *Jacobins*. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to the Dominicans or the founder of their order.

DOMINICAN (do-min'i-kān), *n.* Native or citizen of the Dominican Republic, in South America.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, or SANTO DOMINGO. Negro republic, Haiti, West Indies.

DOMINIE (dom'i-ni), *n.* 1. Schoolmaster; tutor. 2. Clergyman; domine. [L. *domine*, vocative of *dominus*, lord.]



General Alejandro Wos-y-Gil, elected president of Dominican Republic in 1903.

DOMINION (do-min'yun), *n.* 1. Supreme power or control; sovereign authority; rule; sway. 2. Country or people controlled or governed, as *Dominion* of Canada. 3. *Law.* Absolute ownership. 4. Predominating influence; ascendancy. 5. [pl.] Dominations. [L.L. *dominio*; from *dominus*, lord.]

SYN. Mastery; power; control; authority; empire; government; jurisdiction; supremacy; sway. **ANT.** Servitude; subjugation; slavery.

DOMINO (dom'i-nō), *n.* [pl. **DOM'INOES**.] 1. Masquerade dress worn by either sex, consisting usually of a long silk mantle with wide sleeves and a hood removable at pleasure. 2. Formerly, a hooded dress worn by priests in the winter, which, reaching no lower than the shoulders, served to protect the face and head from the weather. 3. One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. [L. L. *domino*, dress worn by a domine; from L. *dominus*, lord.]

DOMINOES (dom'i-nōz), *n.pl.* Game played with 28 pieces called dominoes, each of which is a flat, oblong piece of wood, ivory, or bone, divided into two compartments, each of which is either blank or marked with from one to six spots.

DON (don), *vt.* [pr.p. **DON'NING**; p.t. and p.p. **DONNED** (dond).] Put on; assume; opposed to **DOFF**. [Contr. of **DO ON**.]

DON (don), *n.* [fem. Sp. **DONA** (dō'nyā); It. **DON'NA**.] 1. Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes. 2. [d-] Important personage. 3. [d-] Fellow of a college; college authority. [Sp.; from L. *dominus*, lord.]

DONA (dō'nyā), *n.* 1. Feminine title corresponding to **DON**. 2. A lady; (in English, usually with the Italian spelling, (**DONNA**). [See **DON**.]
DONATE (dō'nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DO'NATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DO'NATED**.] Give; bestow; contribute. [L. *donō* (*p.p.* *donatus*), give; from *donum*, gift.]
DONATION (dō-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving or bestowing. 2. That which is given or donated. 3. *Law*. Act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another.
DONATIVE (don'ā-tiv), *I. a.* Vested or vesting by donation. *II. n.* Gift; gratuity; donation.
DONATOR (dō'nā-tūr), *n.* One who donates; donor.
DONE (dun), *p.p.* of **DO**. 1. Performed; acted; executed; completed; carried out. 2. Cooked sufficiently. 3. Exhausted. 4. Cheated; overreached.
DONE (dun), *interj.* Agreed; accepted.
DONE (dun), *a. Law*. Given out to the public; issued; term used at the conclusion of formal documents, showing the date at which they were officially approved.
DONEE (dō-nē'), *n.* Person to who anything is given or donated. [O. Fr. *doné*, *p.p.* of *doner*, give; from L. *donō*, give.]
DONGOLA (dong'go-lā), *n.* Province of Egypt, in Nubia.—*Dongola process*, mode of tanning goatskin, calfskin, and sheepskin so as to resemble kid.
DONJON (dun'jun), *n.* Strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed. [Doublet of **DUNGEON**.]
DONKEY (dong'ki), *n.* [*pl.* **DON'KIES**.] 1. An ass. 2. Blockhead; dunce. [Double dim. of **DUN**, from its color.]
DONNA (don'ā), *n.* A lady.—*Prima* (prē'mā) *donna*, leading female singer in an opera. [It.; from L. *domina*, lady.]
DONOR (dō'nar), *n.* One who gives, bestows or grants anything; donator. [O. Fr.; from L. *donator*; from *donō*, give as a present.]
DON'T (dōnt), *v.* Contraction for **DO NOT**.
DOODLE (dō'dl), *n.* Simple fellow; trifler. [Prob. from **DO LITTLE** or **DAWDLE**.]
DOOM (dōm), *n.* 1. A judicial passing of sentence or judgment. 2. Determination affecting the destiny or fate of any person or thing. 3. Fate to which one is sentenced or destined, generally evil or adverse. 4. Ruin; destruction; perdition. 5. Final judgment.—*Crack of doom*, dissolution of all things at the final judgment. [A. S. *dōm*, judgment.]
DOOM (dōm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DOOM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOOMED** (dōmd).] 1. Pronounce judgment on. 2. Fix the fate or destiny of; destine; foreordain.
SYN. Condemn; sentence. **ANT.** Pardon; absolve.
DOOMSDAY (dōmz'dā), *n.* Day of doom; judgment day.—*Doomsday Book*. See **DOMESDAY BOOK**.

DOOMSMAN (dōmz'man), *n.* One who pronounces doom or judgment.
DOOMSTER (dōm'stēr), *n.* 1. Doomsman. 2. *Scot. Law*. Executioner.
DOOR (dōr), *n.* 1. Hinged or sliding frame of wood, metal, or other material, used for closing the entrance or exit of a house, room, or other inclosure. 2. Usual entrance into a house, room, or passage; doorway. 3. Means of approach or access. [A. S. *dura*, door.]
DOORKEEPER (dōr'kēp-ēr), *n.* One who keeps the door, or guards the entrance to a building, house, hall, etc.; usher; porter.
DOOR-MAT (dōr'mat), *n.* Mat to be laid at a door for wiping the feet.
DOOR-NAIL (dōr'nāl), *n.* Nail on which the knocker of a door strikes.
DOOR-PLATE (dōr'plāt), *n.* Plate for the door of a house or room, with the name of the occupant on it.
DOORWAY (dōr'wā), *n.* Passageway into or out of a building, house, or room; entrance; exit.
DOORYARD (dōr'yārd), *n.* Grounds or yard about the door of a house.
DOPE (dōp), *n.* 1. Any thick liquid used as a lubricant. 2. Any absorbent material holding a thick liquid, as cotton waste. [Prob. from Dut. *doop*, a dipping.]
DOPE (dōp), *n.* 1. Dose or portion. 2. Patent medicine; anything to be taken by the dose. 3. Prepared opium. [Variant of **DOSE**.]
DOPE (dōp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOPED** (dōpt).] Surfeit with medicine; dose excessively.
DOR (dər), *n. Entom.* 1. Large droning beetle of Europe (*Geotrypes stercorarius*). 2. Junebug, a beetle of any of the species of *Lachnosterna*. [A. S. *dora*, bumblebee.]
DORADO (dō-rā'dō), *n. Zool.* The dolphin (*Coryphæna hippuris*), so called from its beautiful color when dying. [Sp., gilt; from *dorar*, gild.]
DOREE (dō'rē), *n.* Same as **DORY**, *Zool.* 1.
DORIA (dō'ri-yā), *n.* Hand-loomed, striped Indian lawn. [Hind.]
DORIAN (dō'ri-an), *I. a.* Belonging to Doris, in Greece; Doric. *II. n.* Native of Doris.
DORIC (dor'ik), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to Doris, in Greece. 2. *Arch.* Denoting one of the Greek orders of architecture, distinguished by its simplicity and solidity. *II. n.* Doric dialect.
DORMANCY (dər'mən-si), *n.* Torpidity; lethargy; quiescence.
DORMANT (dər'mənt), *I. a.* 1. Torpid, as a hibernating animal. 2. In a state of inaction; inactive. 3. Not asserted or claimed; in abeyance. 4. *Arch.* Leaning. *II. n. Arch.* Crossbeam. [Fr. *dormant*, *pr.p.* of *dormir*, sleep; from L. *dormio*, sleep.]
DORMER (dər'mēr), *n.* 1. Dormer-window. 2. Originally, sleeping-room. 3. *Arch.* Cross-



THE MOST POPULAR STYLES OF LETTERING



ROMAN MEDIAEVAL ITALIC SCRIPT OLD ENGLISH GERMAN BLOCK ROMAN-BLOCK

Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa
 Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb Bb
 Cc Cc Cc Cc Cc Cc Cc Cc
 Dd Dd Dd Dd Dd Dd Dd Dd
 Ee Ee Ee Ee Ee Ee Ee Ee
 Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff Ff
 Gg Gg Gg Gg Gg Gg Gg Gg
 Hh Hh Hh Hh Hh Hh Hh Hh
 Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii Ii
 Jj Jj Jj Jj Jj Jj Jj Jj
 Kk Kk Kk Kk Kk Kk Kk Kk
 Ll Ll Ll Ll Ll Ll Ll Ll
 Mm Mm Mm Mm Mm Mm Mm Mm



THE MOST POPULAR STYLES OF LETTERING



ROMAN MEDIAEVAL ITALIC SCRIPT OLD ENGLISH GERMAN BLOCK ROMAN-BLOCK

Nn Nn Nn Nn Nu Nr Nn Nn
 Oo Oo Oo Oo On Oo Oo Oo
 Pp Pp Pp Pp Pp Pp Pp Pp
 Qq Qq Qq Qq Qq Qq Qq Qq
 Rr Rr Rr Rr Rr Rr Rr Rr
 Ss Ss Ss Ss Ss Ss Ss Ss
 Tt Tt Tt Tt Tt Tt Tt Tt
 Uu Uu Uu Uu Uu Uu Uu Uu
 Vv Vv Vv Vv Vv Vv Vv Vv
 Ww Ww Ww Ww Ww Ww Ww Ww
 Xx Xx Xx Xx Xx Xx Xx Xx
 Yy Yy Yy Yy Yy Yy Yy Yy
 Zz Zz Zz Zz Zz Zz Zz Zz

beam or sleeper. [O. Fr. *dormeor*; from L. *dormitorium*, of or pertaining to sleep.]

DORMER-WINDOW (dər'mēr-wīn-dō), *n.* *Arch.* Vertical window piercing a sloping roof, and having a vertical frame and gable of its own—so called as belonging originally to a sleeping-room.



DORMICE (dər'mis), *n.* Plural of **DORMOUSE**.

DORMITIVE (dər'mi-tiv), *a.* Promoting sleep; soporific.

DORMITORY (dər'mi-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DORMITORIES**.] 1. Large sleeping room, arranged for the accommodation of a number of persons. 2. Building containing sleeping and study apartments for students of a school. [L. *dormitorium*; from *dormio*, sleep.]

DORMOUSE (dər'mows), *n.* [*pl.* **DORMICES** (dər'mis).] Small European rodent intermediate between the squirrel and the mouse, so called because torpid in winter. [L. *dormio*, sleep, and **MOUSE**.]



Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*).

DORSAL (dər'sal), *a.* Pertaining or belonging to, or situated near, the back; tergal. [Fr. *dorsal*; from L. *dorsum*, back.]

DORY (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DO'RIES**.] *Zool.* 1. Fish (*Zeus faber*) of the family *Zeidae*, of the North Atlantic. It is called also *Doree* and *John-dory*, the latter being a corruption of the French *jaune dorée*, golden yellow; see cut under **JOHN-DORY**. 2. American wali-eyed pike. [Fr. *dorée*, golden, gilt.]

DORY (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DO'RIES**.] Small, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with very sloping sides, used by fishermen.

DOSAGE (dō'sāj), *n.* Practice or method of dosing.

DOSE (dōs), *n.* 1. Quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time. 2. Anything disagreeable or nauseous that one is required to take or swallow. 3. Share; portion. [Gr. *dosis*; from *didōmi*, give.]

DOSE (dōs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOSED** (dōst).] I. *vt.* 1. Apportion into doses. 2. Give a dose or doses to. 3. Give anything nauseous or unpleasant to. II. *vi.* Take doses of medicine frequently.

DOSIMETER (dō-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Graduated appliance for administering exact doses of medicine.

DOSSAL (dos'al), *n.* Cloth hanging, of various colors at different church festivals, for the back of an altar and the sides of the chancel. [L.L. *dossale*; from L. *dorsum*, back.]

DOSSER (dos'ēr), *n.* Rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or of a chancel. [Fr. *dossier*; from L. *dorsum*, back.]

DOSSER (dos'ēr), *n.* Lodger in a doss-house.

DOSS-HOUSE (dos'how), *n.* Cheap London lodging-house.

DOSSIER (dās-yā'), *n.* File of documents appertaining to some special subject. [Fr.]

DOSSIL (dos'il), *n.* 1. Plug; spigot. 2. Cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing. 3. *Surg.* Pledget of lint for cleaning out a wound. [O. Fr. *dosil*; from L. *ducilus*, spigot.]

DOST (dust), *v.* Second person, singular, present, indicative of **DO**.

DOT (dot), *n.* Small, round or roundish mark or spot; speck; period; point. [A. S. *dott*.]

DOT (dot), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOT'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Mark with dots. 2. Place a dot over, as to *dot* the i's. 3. Diversify with objects. II. *vi.* Make dots.

DOT (dot), *n.* *Civ. Law.* Marriage portion; dowry. [Fr.; from L. *dos*, *dotis*, dowry.]

DOTAGE (dō'taj), *n.* 1. Childishness of old age; senility. 2. Excessive and foolish fondness. 3. Senile utterance; drivel.

DOTAL (dō'taj), *a.* Pertaining to a dowry or to dower.

DOTARD (dō'tard), *n.* 1. Man who is in his dotage. 2. One who is weakly fond.

DOTATION (dō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of bestowing a marriage portion. 2. Endowment for support of a charitable institution. [L. *dotatus*, *p.p.* of *doto*, endow.]

DOTE (dōt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DO'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DO'TED**.] 1. Be foolishly or excessively fond. It is usually followed by **ON**, as to *dote on*. 2. Be childish from old age. [O. Dut. *doten*, be silly.]

DOTER (dō'tēr), *n.* Same as **DOTARD**.

DOTH (duth), *v.* Third person singular present of **DO**.

DOTINGLY (dō'ting-li), *adv.* In a doting manner.

DOTTED (dot'ed), *a.* Marked with dots.

DOTTEREL (dot'ēr-el), *n.* 1. *Zool.* European species of plover named for its apparent stupidity in allowing itself to be approached and caught. 2. Stupid fellow; dupe. [From **DOTE**.]

DOTTREL (dot'rel), *n.* Same as **DOTTEREL**.

DOUBLE (dub'l),

a. 1. Consisting of two similar or corresponding parts; twofold. 2. Having two of a sort together; coupled. 3. Twice as much, large, or many. 4. *Music.* Making tones an octave lower. 5. *Bot.* Having the petals increased in number. 6. Acting two parts;



Dotterel (*Eudromias morinellus*).

treacherous; deceitful. [Fr.; from L. *duplus*, double; from *duo*, two, and *plus*, related to *plenus*, full.]

DOUBLE (dub'l), *adv.* Doubly; twice.

DOUBLE (dub'l), *n.* 1. Something that is twice as much. 2. Counterpart or duplicate; hence an apparition or wraith. 3. A fold or plait. 4. A turn in running to escape pursuers. 5. An artifice to deceive. 6. *Print.* Matter set up twice.

DOUBLE (dub'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOUB'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOUBLED** (dub'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Increase or extend to twice the original amount, size, extent, quality, or value. 2. Fold. 3. Repeat. 4. Contain twice as much or many as. 5. *Naut.* Sail or pass round. 6. *Mil.* Unite two in one, said of ranks and files. 7. *Music.* Add the upper or lower octave to. II. *vi.* 1. Increase by an equal amount. 2. Turn back in running, as a hare. 3. Duplicate unintentionally. 4. Play tricks.

DOUBLE-ACTING (dub'l-akt-ing), *a.* *Mech.* Acting in two directions, as up and down.

DOUBLE-BASS (dub'l-bās), *n.* *Music.* Largest and lowest-toned instrument of violin form.

DOUBLE-BREASTED (dub'l-brest-ed), *a.* Lapping over and buttoning on either side, as a *double-breasted* coat.

DOUBLE-DEALER (dub'l-dēl-ēr), *n.* Deceitful person; trickster.

DOUBLE-DEALING (dub'l-dēl-ing), I. *a.* Deceitful; tricky. II. *n.* Duplicity.

DOUBLE-DECKER (dub'l-dek-ēr), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Vessel having two decks above water-line. 2. Conveyance having seats for passengers on the roof.

DOUBLE-EAGLE (dub'l-ē-gl), *n.* 1. Gold coin of the United States, of the value of two eagles or \$20. 2. Heraldic representation of an eagle with two heads, as in the arms of Russia and Austria.

DOUBLE-EDGED (dub'l-ejd), *a.* 1. Having two edges. 2. Cutting or working both ways.

DOUBLE-ENTRY (dub'l-en-tri), *n.* *Bookkeeping.* Method by which two entries are made of each transaction.

DOUBLE-FACED (dub'l-fāst), *a.* Showing two faces; hypocritical; false.

DOUBLENESS (dub'l-nes), *n.* State of being double; duplicity.

DOUBLE-OCTAVE (dub'l-ok-tāv), *n.* *Music.* Interval composed of fifteen notes in diatonic progression, and which for that reason is called a fifteenth.

DOUBLE-QUICK (dub'l-kwik), *Mil.* I. *n.* Marching step at the rate of from one hundred and sixty-five to one hundred and eighty steps a minute; pace next a run. II. *a.* At the rate of the double-quick; very quick.

DOUBLE-QUICK (dub'l-kwik), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOUB'LE-QUICKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOUBLE-**

QUICKED (dub'l-kwikt).] I. *vt.* Cause to march in double-quick time. II. *vi.* March in double-quick time.

DOUBLER (dub'lēr), *n.* One who or that which doubles.

DOUBLE-STAR (dub'l-stär), *n.* Star appearing single to the naked eye, but in the telescope resolved into two.

DOUBLE-STOUT (dub'l-stowt), *n.* Extra strong stout or porter.

DOUBLET (dub'let), *n.* 1. One of a pair. 2. One of two or more words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and signification as *desk*, *disk*, and *dish*. 3. Counterfeit gem composed of two pieces of crystal with color between them. 4. *Print.* Matter unintentionally set up a second time; a double. 5. Kind of close-fitting jacket, formerly worn by both sexes, named from its being double, or heavily lined. [Dim. of **DOUBLE**.]

DOUBLE-TIME (dub'l-tim), *n.* *Mil.* Marching step at the rate of one hundred and eighty thirty-six inch steps to the minute.

DOUBLE-TONGUED (dub'l-tungd), *a.* Double-dealing; deceitful.

DOUBLE-TREE (dub'l-trē), *n.* Bar or cross-piece on the tongue of a carriage, wagon, plow, etc., to the ends of which the single-trees or whippletrees are attached. Called also *evener*.

DOUBLOON (dub-lōn'), *n.* Spanish coin, of about the value of \$5, so called from originally being of double the value of a pistole. [Sp. *doblon*; from *doblo*, double.]

DOUBLY (dub'li), *adv.* In twice the quantity; to twice the degree or extent.

DOUBT (dowt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DOUBT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DOUBT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Hold in doubt; distrust. II. *vi.* 1. Waver in opinion; be uncertain; hesitate. 2. Suspect. [O. Fr. *douter*; from L. *dubito*, be uncertain.]

SYN. Mistrust; surmise; vacillate; demur. ANT. Decide; determine; resolve; trust; believe.

DOUBT (dowt), *n.* 1. Uncertainty of mind; perplexity. 2. Suspicion. 3. Thing doubtful or questioned.

SYN. Irresolution; distrust; unbelief; uncertainty; credulity; misgiving; perplexity. ANT. Certainty; conviction; decision.

DOUBTABLE (dowt'a-bl), *a.* Open or liable to doubt; doubtful.

DOUBTER (dowt'ēr), *n.* One who doubts.

DOUBTFUL (dowt'fol), *a.* 1. Undetermined. 2. Open or liable to doubt. 3. Of uncertain issue. 4. Not clear; indistinct; ambiguous. 5. Not secure or confident; suspicious.

SYN. Wavering; hesitating; distrustful; dubious; uncertain; obscure; problematical; equivocal; questionable; undecided; precarious; hazardous. ANT. Determined; decided; satisfied; plain; clear; distinct; certain; confident; sure; positive.

DOUBTFULLY (dowt'fɒl-l), *adv.* 1. In a doubtful or hesitating manner. 2. Not clearly; ambiguously.

DOUBTFULNESS (dowt'fɒl-nes), *n.* State or condition of being doubtful.

DOUBTING (dowt'ɪŋ), *a.* That doubts; undecided.

DOUBTINGLY (dowt'ɪŋ-li), *adv.* In a doubting manner; with hesitation.

DOUBTLESS (dowt'les), *I. a.* Confident; sure. *II. adv.* Without doubt; assuredly; unquestionably.

DOUBTLESSLY (dowt'les-li), *adv.* Without a doubt; certainly.

DOUCEUR (dō-sūr'), *n.* Something intended to please; present or bribe. [Fr.; from L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DOUCHE (dōsh), *n.* 1. Jet of water directed upon the body for medical purposes. 2. Apparatus for administering the same. [Fr.; from L. *duco*, lead.]

DOUGH (dō), *n.* 1. Mass of flour or meal, moistened and kneaded, but not baked. 2. Something of similar appearance or consistency, as potter's clay. 3. Money. (Colloq.) [A. S. *dāh*.]

DOUGHFACE (dō'fās), *n.* One who is pliable, and is easily turned to any purpose.

DOUGHNUT (dō'nut), *n.* Small, roundish, twisted, or ring-shaped cake of dough, usually sweetened, and cooked in boiling fat; fried-cake; cruller.

DOUGHTILY (dow'ti-li), *adv.* In a doughty manner.

DOUGHTINESS (dow'ti-nes), *n.* Valor; bravery.

DOUGHTY (dow'ti), *a.* 1. Brave; vallant; illustrious. 2. Displaying bravado; boastful; quixotic. [A. S. *dyhtig*, vallant; from *dugan*, be strong.]

DOUGHY (dō'i), *a.* Of the nature of dough; like dough; soft.

DOUMA, DUMA (dō'mə), *n.* Elective branch of the Russian parliament.

DOUSE (dows), *v.* [*pr.p.* DOUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOUSED (dowst).] *I. vt.* Plunge into water or other liquid; dlp; duck. *II. vi.* Be plunged into liquid; fall suddenly into water. [Sw. *dunsa*, plump down.]

DOUSE (dows), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DOUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOUSED (dowst).] *Naut.* Strike or let fall suddenly, as sails on account of a squall. [Prob. from O. Dut. *dossen*, strike.]

DOUSE (dows), *vt.* Put out or extinguish, as in the slang phrase "douse the gilm," put out the light. [Prob. of same origin as DOUSE, strike.]



Dove.

DOVE (duv), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Bird of any species of the genus

Columba; pigeon; especially the turtle-dove in Europe and the mourning-dove in the United States. 2. Word of endearment. 3. Emblem of innocence or gentleness, also of the Holy Spirit. [A. S. *dūfe*; from *dūfan*, dive.]

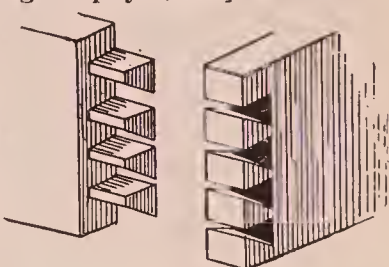
DOVE-COT (duv'kot), **DOVE-COTE** (duv'kōt), *n.* Small house for domestic pigeons; dove-house.

DOVER (dō'vēr), *n.* Seaport and borough, E. Kent, England.

DOVER (dō'vēr), *n.* Capital of State of Delaware.

DOVER'S-POWDER (dō'vērz-pow-dēr), *n. Med.* Compound of ipecae, opium, and sulphate of potash, prescribed as a sedative and sudorific. [Dr. *Dover*, an English physician.]

DOVETAIL (duv'-tāi), *n.* 1. Mode of fastening boards timbers, etc., together by fitting pieces shaped like a wedge or a dove's tail spread out (tenons) into corresponding cavities (mortises). 2. Piece used in, or joint made by, such mode of fastening.



Dovetail.

DOVETAIL (duv'tāi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DOVE'TAILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOVETAILED (duv'tāld).] 1. Fasten together by a dovetail. 2. Fit exactly, as if by dovetail.

DOWABLE (dow'a-bl), *a.* Entitled to be endowed.

DOWAGER (dow'a-jēr), *n.* 1. Title given in England to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, bearing the same name or title. 2. *Eng. Law.* Widow endowed or having a jointure. [O. Fr. *douagere*; from *douer*, endow.]

DOWDILY (dow'di-li), *adv.* In a dowdy manner.

DOWDINESS (dow'di-nes), *n.* Quality of being dowdy.

DOWDY (dow'di), *a.* [*comp.* DOW'DIER; *superl.* DOW'DIEST.] Slovenly or slack in habit; carelessly dressed; untidy. [Etym. unknown.]

DOWDY (dow'di), *n.* [*pl.* DOW'DIES.] Untidy woman.

DOWDYISH (dow'di-ish), *a.* Untidy-looking; carelessly dressed.

DOWEL (dow'el), *n.* 1. Pin of wood or iron inserted in the edges of two adjacent pieces to fasten them together. 2. Piece of wood set into a wall, for nailing finishing work to. [Fr. *douille*, socket.]

DOWEL (dow'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DOW'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOWELED (dow'eld).] Fasten together by means of dowels.

DOWER (dow'ēr), *n.* 1. *Law.* Certain share, usually one-third, of her husband's real estate to which a widow is entitled during her life, and which reverts to his heirs at her death.

2. Personal endowment or gift. [O. Fr. *douaire*; from L. *dos* (genit. *dotis*), dower; from *do*, give.]
- DOWER** (dow'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DOW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOW'ERED (dow'ērd).] 1. Endow with a marriage portion. 2. Provide with an endowment or gift.
- DOWERY** (dow'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* DOW'ERIES.] Same as **DOWRY**.
- DOWLAS** (dow'las), *n.* Kind of coarse linen cloth. [From *Doulas*, near Brest, in Brittany.]
- DOWLE** (dowl), *n.* Filament of a feather. [Fr. *douillet*, soft, downy.]
- DOWN** (down), *n.* 1. Fine soft plumage of birds, especially that on the breasts of waterfowl. 2. Fine, soft hair. 3. Pubescence of plants or flowers. 4. Fine feathery substance, by which seeds are wafted to a distance. 5. That which is soft, like down, inviting repose. [Ice. *dūnn*.]
- DOWN** (down), *n.* 1. Bank of sand thrown up by the sea; dune. 2. Treeless land. 3. [*pl.*] Tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep. —*The Downs*, well-known roadstead for shipping in the English Channel near Deal. [A. S. *dūn*, hill.]
- DOWN** (down), *adv.* 1. From a higher to a lower position. 2. On the ground. 3. From earlier to later times. 4. To a smaller bulk; from large to small; from more to less. 5. Below the horizon. 6. In a state of dejection. 7. In or into subjection, submission, or humiliation. —*Call down*, humiliate; rebuke. —*Turn down*, slight; disappoint; "go back on"; refuse. —*Pay cash down*, pay in cash at once. —*Write it down*, put it in writing or on record. [A corrupt. of **ADOWN**; from A. S. *of-dūne*, from the hill.]
- DOWN** (down), *prep.* Along a descent; from a higher to a lower position or state.
- DOWN** (down), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DOWN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOWNED (downd).] I. *vt.* 1. Knock down; fell. 2. Get the better of; conquer; subdue. II. *vi.* Descend; sink; go down.
- DOWN** (down), *a.* 1. Going or tending downward. 2. Downeast; dejected.
- DOWNCAST** (down'kàst), *a.* Dejected; depressed; dispirited.
- DOWNCOME** (down'kūm), *n.* 1. Sudden fall. 2. Overthrow.
- DOWNDRAFT** (down'drāft), *n.* *Mech.* Furnace where draft descends to aid combustion.
- DOWNFALL** (down'fāl), *n.* 1. A falling down, as of rain. 2. That which falls with sudden violence. 3. Sudden fall from a position of power, honor, wealth, etc.; ruin.
- DOWNFALLEN** (down'fāln), *a.* Fallen; ruined.
- DOWNHAUL** (down'hāl), *n.* *Naut.* Rope by which a jib, etc., is hauled down when set.
- DOWNHEARTED** (down'hārt-ed), *a.* Dejected; dispirited; downeast.
- DOWNHILL** (down'hil), I. *a.* Descending; sloping downward. II. *adv.* Toward ruin or disgrace.
- DOWNPOUR** (down'pōr), *n.* Heavy fall, as of rain; a pouring down.
- DOWNRIGHT** (down'rit), I. *a.* 1. Directly to the point; plain. 2. Open; undoubted; undeniable. 3. Absolute; utter. 4. Directed straight downward. II. *adv.* 1. Right down. 2. In plain terms; directly; bluntly. 3. Absolutely; utterly.
- DOWNRIGHTLY** (down'rit-li), *adv.* In plain terms; bluntly; plainly.
- DOWNRIGHTNESS** (down'rit-nes), *n.* Quality of being downright; plain dealing.
- DOWNRUSH** (down'rush), *n.* A rushing down, as of gas, hot air, etc.
- DOWNSTAIRS** (down'stārz), I. *a.* On a lower floor. II. *adv.* Down the stairs; to a lower story.
- DOWNTRODDEN** (down'trod-n), *a.* Trampled on; tyrannized over; oppressed.
- DOWNWARD** (down'ward), *a.* Moving or tending down as regards place, inclination, or condition; descending.
- DOWNWARD** (down'ward), **DOWNWARDS** (down'wardz), *adv.* 1. In a direction from a higher to a lower elevation. 2. In the direction from the source to the outlet. 3. From earlier toward later times.
- DOWNY** (down'i), *a.* 1. Covered with down. 2. Made of down. 3. Soft as down. 4. Soothing; placid; calm, as *downy* sleep. 5. Smooth and artful. (Slang.)
- DOWRY** (dow'ri), *n.* [*pl.* DOW'RIES.] 1. *Law.* Property which a wife brings to her husband at marriage. 2. Formerly, reward paid for a wife. (Gen. xxxiv. 12). 3. Endowment or gift. [From **DOWER**.]
- DOUSE** (dows), *vt.* and *vi.* Same as **DOUSE**.
- DOXOLOGICAL** (doks-o-loj'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology.
- DOXOLOGY** (doks-ol'o-jī), *n.* [*pl.* DOXOL'O-GIES.] Hymn expressing praise and honor to God. [Gr. *doxologia*; from *doxa*, praise, and *legō*, speak.]
- DOZE** (dōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* DO'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DOZED (dōzd).] I. *vi.* Sleep lightly; be half asleep; drowse. II. *vt.* Spend in drowsiness (with *away*). [Ice. *dūsa*.]
- DOZE** (dōz), *n.* Short light sleep; nap; drowse.
- DOZEN** (duz'n), *n.* Collection or aggregate of twelve objects of a kind. [O. Fr. *dozaine*; from *douze*, twelve; from L. *duodecim*; from *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]
- DOZER** (dō'zēr), *n.* One who dozes.
- DOZINESS** (dō'zi-nes), *n.* State of being dozy.
- DOZY** (dō'zi), *a.* 1. Drowsy; lethargic; sluggish. 2. Causing drowsiness; soporific.
- DRAB** (drab), I. *n.* A yellowish-gray color. II. *a.* Of a drab or yellowish-gray color. [Fr. *drap*, cloth.]
- DRAB** (drab), *n.* Wooden box used in salt-

works for holding the salt when taken out of the boiling pans. [Etym. unknown.]

DRABBET (drab'et), *n.* 1. Coarse twilled linen, of a drab color. 2. Coarse linen duck.

DRABBLE (drab'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DRAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DRAB'BLIED.] 1. Trail on wet ground. 2. Soil by trailing. [Variant of DRAGGLE.]

DRABBLE (drab'l), *n.* Horde of ill-clad, tattered and filthy persons.

DRACHM (dram), *n.* 1. Dram. 2. Drachma.

DRACHMA (drak'ma), *n.* 1. Monetary unit of modern Greece=19.3 cents American money. 2. Ancient Greek silver coin varying in value in different states and at different periods, from nine to seventeen cents. 3. Ancient Attic weight of about sixty-six grains avoirdupois. 4. In modern Greece a dram. [Gr. *drachmē*, handful; from *drassomai*, grasp with the hand.]

DRACINE (drā'sin), *n.* Madder-red coloring gum used in the manufacture of varnish.

DRACO (drā'kō), *n.* 1. *Astron.* The Dragon, a constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting of about eighty stars. 2. *Zool.* Genus of saurian reptiles, including the flying lizard (*Draco volans*) of India and Africa. 3. [d-] Kind of ignis fatuus. [L.; from Gr. *drakōn*, dragon.]

DRACONIAN (drā-kō'nī-an), *a.* Relentless; severe; like the legislation of Draco, the Athenian archon (621 B.C.), whose laws were so severe that the slightest offense was punished with death.

DRACONIC (drā-kon'ik), *a.* Draconian.

DRAFF (dráf), *n.* Refuse, especially of grain after brewing or distilling; lees; dregs. [Prob. related to Dut. *draf*, swill.]

DRAFFISH (dráf'ish), **DRAFFY** (dráf'l), *a.* Worthless; waste; refuse.

DRAFT, DRAUGHT (dráft), *n.* 1. Act of drawing or dragging. 2. A drawing, plan, or delineation of a design on paper, etc. 3. First sketch or outline of any writing or document. 4. Order for the payment of money; bill of exchange. 5. Current of air. 6. Act of drinking or quantity drunk at once; drink; potion. 7. A catch or haul, as of fishes in a net. 8. Body of men or ships drawn off or detached for a special purpose. 9. Military or naval conscription; levy. 10. Depth to which a ship sinks in the water. 11. Anything drawn off. 12. Weight or amount of resistance of anything drawn. 13. Anything that draws on or tends to exhaust, as a *draft* on one's time. 14. Force necessary to draw; traction.—*Forced draft*, current of air driven under high speed and pressure used to create an artificial draft to aid the consumption of fuel and increased heat in generating steam. [A. S. *dragan*, draw.]

DRAFT, DRAUGHT (dráft), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DRAFT'ING, **DRAUGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DRAFT'ED,

DRAUGHT'ED.] 1. Draw a draft or outline of; delineate. 2. Compose, write, or draw up. 3. Draw off; detach; conscript. 4. *Weaving.* Pull through the heddles.

DRAFT, DRAUGHT (dráft), *a.* 1. For drawing loads, as a *draft-horse*. 2. Drawn off, as *draft-liquor*.

DRAFT-ENGINE, DRAUGHT-ENGINE (dráft'en-jin), *n.* 1. Engine (usually steam) for elevating ore, coal, miners, etc., or for pumping water from mines. 2. Engine used to drive a fan or to create a strong current of air or other vapor to be driven through pipes or flues.

DRAFTER (dráft'ēr), *n.* *Law.* One who is engaged in drafting documents, legal papers, etc.

DRAFT-HORSE, DRAUGHT-HORSE (dráft'hars), *n.* Horse used for drawing the plow, heavy loads, etc., in distinction from a carriage horse or a saddle horse.

DRAFTINESS, DRAUGHTINESS (dráft'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being drafty.

DRAFTING-BOARD (dráft'ing-bórd), *n.* Board on which material for drawing is fixed.

DRAFTSMAN, DRAUGHTSMAN (dráfts'man), *n.* [*pl.* DRAFTS'MEN, **DRAUGHTS'MEN**.] One who draws plans or designs. [See **DRAUGHTSMAN**.]

DRAFTSMANSHIP, DRAUGHTSMANSHIP (dráfts'man-ship), *n.* Profession or skilled work of a draftsman.

DRAFTY, DRAUGHTY (dráft'l), *a.* Exposed or subject to drafts.

DRA (drag), *v.* [*pr.p.* DRAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DRAGGED (dragd).] I. *vt.* 1. Pull or draw along by main force; haul. 2. Draw slowly, as if heavy and tiresome. 3. Haul about roughly and forcibly. 4. Harrow. 5. Explore with a grapnel or drag. II. *vi.* 1. Hang so low as to trail on the ground. 2. Be forcibly drawn along. 3. Move slowly and heavily. 4. Ply a grapnel or drag. 5. *Naut.* Give way and lose hold, as an anchor. 6. Go too slowly; keep behind, as in singing, etc. [A. S. *dragan*, draw.]

DRA (drag), *n.* 1. Act of dragging. 2. Grapnel for dragging a pond, harbor, etc., for bodies of drowned persons, etc. 3. Dredge. 4. Drag-net. 5. Heavy harrow. 6. Long open carriage, with transverse or side seats. 7. Four-in-hand coach. 8. Rough, heavy wagon or sled for hauling timber or stone. 9. Contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes. 10. Any obstacle to progress; drawback; clog; impediment.

DRAGGLE (drag'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* DRAG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DRAGGLED (drag'gld).] I. *vt.* Make wet or soiled by dragging or trailing on the ground. II. *vi.* Become wet or soiled by dragging on the ground. [Freq. of **DRA**.]

DRAGNET (drag'net), *n.* 1. Net to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of water to catch fish. 2. Plan to apprehend an offender by concerted action of officials.

DRAGOMAN (drag'o-man), *n.* [*pl.* **DRAG'O-MANS.**] Interpreter or guide in Eastern countries. [Fr.; from Ar. *tarjūmān*; from *tarjama*, interpret.]

DRAGON (drag'un), *n.* 1. Fabulous winged serpent or lizard, having great strength and very acute senses, especially a piercing vision. 2. Standard emblazoned with a dragon, as that of China. 3. *Zool.* The flying lizard (*Draco volans*). 4. Fierce person; a virago. 5. *Bot.* Plant of the genus *Dracontium*. 6. Short carbine with a dragon's head, hung by a swivel to the belt of a dragoon (17th century). 7. [D-] *Astron.* Constellation *Draco*. [Fr.; from L. *draco*, *draconis*; from Gr. *drakōn*, serpent; from *derkomai*, see.]



DRAGONET (drag'o-net), *n.* *Zool.* Fish of the genus *Callionymus*. **DRAGON-FISH** (drag'un-fish), *n.* Dragonet. **DRAGON-FLY** (drag'-un-flī), *n.* [*pl.* **DRAG'-ON-FLIES.**] *Zool.* Insect of the family *Libellulidae*, especially the genus *Libellula*, including the "devil's darning needle." It has a long body, two pairs of narrow, gauze-like wings, large head and eyes, strong mandibles, and is of swift flight.



Dragon-fly (*Libellula trimaculata*).

DRAGON'S-BLOOD (drag'unz-blud), *n.* Red resinous exudation of several kinds of trees in the West Indies, and of the fruit of various palms in the East Indies, especially the *Calamus Draco*, and the *Dracæna Draco* of the Canary Islands.

DRAGON-TREE (drag'un-trē), *n.* *Bot.* Large tree of the Canary Islands (*Dracæna Draco*), which yields resin called dragon's-blood.

DRAGOON (dra-gön'), *n.* 1. In the British army, a cavalryman, especially of the heavy cavalry as opposed to huzzars and lanciers. 2. Formerly, a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot as occasion might require, so called from the dragon (or carbine with a dragon's head) which he carried. [See **DRAGON**, 6.]

DRAGOON (dra-gön'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DRAGOON'-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRAGOONED** (dra-gönd').]

1. Reduce to subjection by dragoons. 2. Compel to submit by violent measures; harass. **DRAGOON-BIRD** (dra-gön'bërd), *n.* *Zool.* Brazilian bird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*), having a large umbrella-like crest of feathers over the head; umbrella-bird.

DRAGOONER (dra-gön'ër), *n.* 1. Dragoon. 2. Cavalry horse.

DRAIN (drän), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRAINED** (dränd').] I. *vt.* 1. Draw off gradually. 2. Pass through some porous substance; filter. 3. Make dry by drawing water or other fluid from. 4. Empty or exhaust. II. *vi.* 1. Flow off gradually. 2. Become emptied by flowing or dripping. [A. S. *drēahingan*; from *dragan*, draw.]

DRAIN (drän), *n.* 1. Act of draining. 2. Means of draining, as a pipe, sewer, trench, etc. 3. [*pl.*] Refuse grains from breweries and distilleries.

DRAINABLE (drän'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being drained.

DRAINAGE (drän'aj), *n.* 1. Act of draining. 2. System of sewage. 3. Mode in which the waters of a country pass off by its streams and rivers. 4. That which is carried off by drains. 5. Surface drained.

DRAINER (drän'ër), *n.* One who or that which drains.

DRAIN-PIPE (drän'pīp), *n.* Pipe used for draining.

DRAIN-TILE (drän'tīl), *n.* Tile employed for draining fields.

DRAKE (drāk), *n.* 1. Male duck. 2. Silver shilling of Elizabeth, named from the mintmark (a martlet, mistaken for a drake). 3. Drake-stone. [A. S. *ened*, duck, and *-rake*, chief.]

DRAKE (drāk), *n.* 1. Angier's name for a species of dragon-fly, used as bait. 2. Beaked galley, or Viking ship of war. [A. S. *draca*, dragon; from L. *draco*.]

DRAKE-STONE (drāk'stōn), *n.* Thin flat stone to skim over water. [**DRAKE** (male duck), and **STONE**.]

DRAM (dram), *n.* 1. Unit of weight: in apothecaries' weight, sixty grains; in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains. 2. Drachma. 3. Drink of liquor. 4. Formerly, small quantity or portion. [O. Fr. *drame*; from L. *drachma*; from Gr. *drachmē*. See **DRACHMA**.]

DRAMA (drä'mə or drä'mə), *n.* 1. Literary composition intended to present a picture of real life, and to be represented in character on the stage; play. 2. Representation, with necessary adjuncts, of a series of assumedly real events on the stage. 3. Series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest. 4. Dramatic literature, as the modern drama. 5. Theatrical profession. [L.; from Gr. *drama*, *dramatos*; from *draō*, do; perform.]

DRAMATIC (dra-mat'ik), **DRAMATICAL** (dra-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Belonging to the drama. 2. Appropriate to or in the form of a drama. 3. With the force and vividness of the drama.

DRAMATICALLY (dra-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a dramatic manner, or in the manner of the drama; by representation.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ (dram'a-tis per-sō'nē). The characters in a play. [L.]

DRAMATIST (dram'a-tist), *n.* Writer of dramas or plays.

DRAMATIZE (dram'a-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DRAMATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRAMATIZED** (dram'a-tizd).] 1. Compose in, or turn into the form of, a drama or play. 2. Describe dramatically.

DRAMATURGY (dram'a-tūr-jī), *n.* Science or art of dramatic composition and representation. [Gr. *dramatourgia*.]

DRAMSHOP (dram'shop), *n.* Public house, where liquor is sold to be drunk on the premises; barroom; grogshop; saloon.

DRANK (drangk), *v.* Past tense of **DRINK**.

DRAPE (drāp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRA'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRAPED** (drāpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Cover or invest with drapery; arrange drapery or folds of cloth over or about. II. *vi.* 1. Design or arrange drapery. 2. Formerly, make cloth. [Fr. *draper*; from *drap*, cloth.]

DRAPER (drā'pēr), *n.* 1. One who sells or deals in cloth. 2. One who designs or arranges drapery.

DRAPERY (drā'pēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DRA'PERIES**.] 1. Cloths, hangings, etc., with which any object is draped. 2. Hangings, such as curtains, tapestry, etc. 3. Cloth goods. 4. *Art.* Representation of the dress of human figures.

DRASTIC (dras'tik), I. *a.* Promptly and effectively active; efficacious. II. *n.* Medicine which acts promptly, powerfully, and effectively; strong purgative. [Gr. *drastikos*; from *draō*, do, act.]

DRAUGHT, DRAUGHTSMAN, etc. See **DRAFT, DRAFTSMAN**, etc.

DRAUGHT-BOARD (drāft'bōrd), *n.* Checker-board.

DRAUGHTS (drāfts), *n.pl.* The game of checkers. [A. S. *dragan*, draw.]

DRAUGHTSMAN (drāfts-man), *n.* [*pl.* **DRAUGHTSMEN**.] 1. Piece in the game of draughts or checkers. 2. Draftsman.

DRAVE (drāv), *v.* Old past tense of **DRIVE**.

DRAW (drā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRAW'ING**; *p.t.* **DREW** (drō); *p.p.* **DRAWN** (drān).] I. *vt.* 1. Pull or haul, as opposed to **PUSH** or **SHOVE**. 2. Pull along by force. 3. Pull out. 4. Raise or lift as from a deep place, as to *draw* water from a well. 5. Cause to flow or run out, as to *draw* liquor from a cask. 6. Attract. 7. Induce to attend or come; allure; entice. 8. Call forth or elicit. 9. Derive. 10. Inhale. 11. Infer; deduce. 12. Eviscerate. 13. Receive or take, as to *draw* money from a bank, *draw* a salary, etc. 14. Bear or produce, as to *draw* interest. 15. Bring into readiness for action, as to *draw* a weapon. 16. Bend, as a bow. 17. Extract the essence of. 18.

Lengthen by pulling; elongate; protract. 19. Form, mark, or construct between two points; as to *draw* a line; hence, to fix as a limit. 20. Gain or win, as to *draw* a prize. 21. Delineate, sketch; portray. 22. Extort; wrest. 23. Require a depth of, in order to float, said of a vessel in the water. 24. *Med.* Cause to suppurate. II. *vi.* 1. Exert a pulling force; pull. 2. Be attractive; attract; as the play *draws* well. 3. Approach or recede, as to *draw* nigh or away. 4. Make a draft. 5. Become contracted or distorted; shrink. 6. Be susceptible of being hauled. 7. Practice the art of drawing; delineate. 8. Raise water from a well. 9. Take liquor, etc., from a cask by means of a faucet. 10. Have a free draft; induce or permit the free passage of air, smoke, etc. 11. Undergo infusion; steep. 12. Take a sword from its sheath. 13. Take a card out of a pack in playing. 14. *Med.* (1) Cause suppuration. (2) Excite inflammation, as by a blister or counter-irritant. 15. *Naut.* Require a depth of water for floating. [A. S. *dragan*.]

DRAW (drā), *n.* 1. Act of drawing. 2. Prize drawn in a lottery. 3. Movable part of a drawbridge. 4. Tie game or contest.

DRAWBACK (drā'bak), *n.* 1. Cause of loss of profit or advantage; disadvantage. 2. Money paid back or remitted; allowance; rebate.

DRAWBRIDGE (drā'brij), *n.* Bridge which may be raised up, let down, or drawn aside.

DRAWEE (drā-ē'), *n.* Person on whom a draft or bill of exchange is drawn.

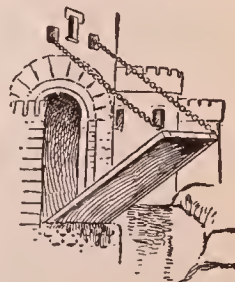
DRAWER (drā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who draws, as water from a well. 2. One who draws a draft or bill of exchange. 3. Sliding box or case in a bureau, desk, table, etc., which may be drawn out or pushed back into place.

DRAWERS (drā'ērz), *n.pl.* Undergarment worn on the lower limbs.

DRAWING (drā'ing), *n.* 1. Act of pulling, hauling, or attracting. 2. A representation of objects on a plane surface by means of lines and shades, as with a pencil, crayon, etc. 3. Picture drawn. 4. Distribution of prizes in a lottery.

DRAWING-KNIFE (drā'ing-nīf), *n.* [*pl.* **DRAWING-KNIVES**.] Knife with a handle at each end, used by coopers for shaving hoops, and by joiners to shave off surfaces. It is drawn toward the user, and hence its name.

DRAWING-ROOM (drā'ing-rōm), *n.* 1. Room for the reception of company. 2. Company assembled in a drawing-room. 3. In England, the formal reception of evening company at a court or by persons of high station. [Abbr. of **WITHDRAWING-ROOM**.]



Drawbridge.

DRAW-KNIFE. Same as **DRAWING-KNIFE.**

DRAWL (draɪ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRAWL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRAWLED** (draɪld).] I. *vt.* Utter in a slow lengthened tone. II. *vi.* Speak with slow prolonged utterance. [Freq. of **DRAW.**]

DRAWN (draʊ), *a.* 1. Resulting in victory for neither side; indecisive, as a *drawn* battle, game, or match. 2. Eviscerated, as a *drawn* fowl.—*Drawn and quartered*, disemboweled and cut into quarters.

DRAW-POKER (dra-pō'kēr), *n.* Gambling game of cards. Called also *poker*.

DRAY (drā), *n.* Low strong cart or wagon. [A.S. *dræge*; from *dragan*, draw.]

DRAYAGE (drā'āj), *n.* 1. Use of a dray. 2. Charge for the use of a dray.

DRAY-HORSE (drā'hars), *n.* Horse employed in hauling a dray.

DRAYMAN (drā'man), *n.* [*pl.* **DRAY'MEN.**] Man in charge of a dray.

DREAD (dred), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DREAD'ED.**] I. *vt.* 1. Regard with terror or great fear. 2. Regard with awe or reverence. II. *vi.* Be in a state of great fear or awe. [A. S. *drædan*.]

DREAD (dred), I. *a.* 1. Exciting or tending to excite great fear; inspiring terror; dreadful. 2. Awe-inspiring. II. *n.* 1. Great fear or terror in the apprehension of evil or danger. 2. Reverential fear; awe; reverence. 3. Person or thing dreaded.

DREADFUL (dred'fʊl), *a.* 1. Impressing great fear; frightful. 2. Inspiring awe.

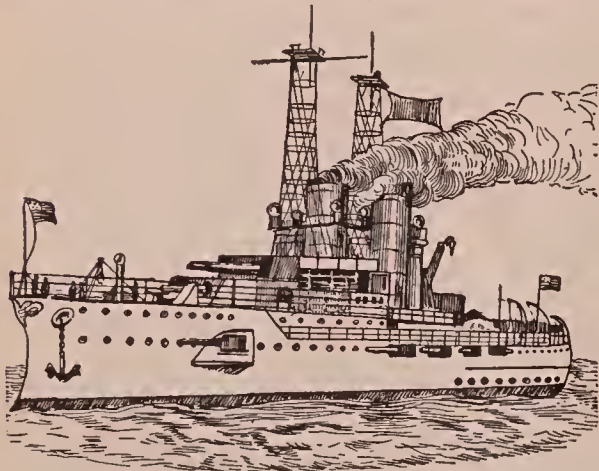
SYN. Fearful; terrific; horrible; awful; alarming; horrid. **ANT.** Encouraging; inspiring; assuring; promising; hopeful.

DREADFULLY (dred'fʊl-l), *adv.* In a dreadful manner.

DREADFULNESS (dred'fʊl-nēs), *n.* Quality of being dreadful.

DREADLESS (dred'les), *a.* Fearless; bold; undaunted.

DREADNAUGHT (dred'naut), *n.* 1. Garment



U. S. S. Dreadnaught "North Dakota."
made of a thick cloth with a long pile, used

to keep off rain. 2. Cloth of which the garment is made. 3. One who fears nothing. 4. [D-] Largest type of battle-ship.

DREAM (drēm), *n.* 1. Phantasm of sleep; train of thoughts or images passing through the mind in sleep, giving the impression of real experiences. 2. Something only imaginary; idle fancy; baseless anticipation. [O. Saxon *drōm*, dream.]

DREAM (drēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DREAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DREAMED** (drēmd), or **DREAMT** (dremt).]

I. *vt.* 1. Imagine in or as in a dream. 2. Waste or while away in idle or visionary thoughts, a time. II. *vi.* 1. Imagine things during sleep. 2. Entertain visionary ideas. 3. Pass time in idle thoughts; indulge in reverie.

DREAMER (drēm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dreams. 2. One who forms or entertains vain schemes.

DREAMFUL (drēm'fʊl), *a.* Dreamy.

DREAMILY (drēm'i-lī), *adv.* As if heard in a dream; softly; gently.

DREAMINESS (drēm'i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being dreamy.

DREAMLAND (drēm'lænd), *n.* Realm of fancy or imagination; state of dreaming.

DREAMLESS (drēm'les), *a.* Free from or without dreams.

DREAMLESSLY (drēm'les-lī), *adv.* In a dreamless manner.

DREAMY (drēm'ī), *a.* 1. Full of dreams. 2. Appropriate to dreams. 3. Dream-like; visionary.

DREAR (drēr), *a.* Dreary. (Poetical.)

DREARY (drēr'ī), *a.* [*comp.* **DREAR'IER**; *superl.* **DREAR'iest.**] 1. Dismal; gloomy. 2. Tiresome; monotonous; uninteresting. [A. S. *dreorig*, mournful.]

DREDGE (dredj), *n.* 1. Apparatus for dragging under water and bringing up things from the bottom. 2. Drednet for taking oysters, etc.

3. Dredging machine.

4. Kitchen utensils with perforated holes

made in the topcover, used

to sprinkle food with flour

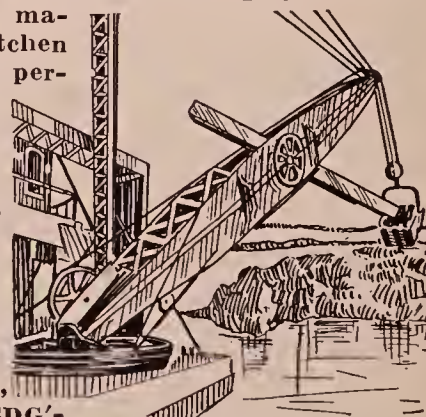
before being cooked. See

DREDGER.

[Connected with **DRAG.**]

DREDGE (dredj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DREDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DREDGED** (dredjd).] I. *vt.* 1. Take up or gather with a dredge. 2. Deepen with a dredging machine. II. *vi.* Use a dredge.

DREDGE (dredj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DREDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DREDGED** (dredjd).] Sprinkle or sift



Dredge.

- upon, as flour on meat while roasting. [Fr. *dragée*; from Gr. *tragēmata*, splces.]
- DREDGER** (dredj'ēr), *n.* 1. One who uses a dredge. 2. Dredging-machine.
- DREDGER** (dredj'ēr), *n.* Utensil for sprinkling flour on meat while roasting. [See **DREDGE**.]
- DREDGING-MACHINE** (dredj'ing-mā-shēn), *n.* Machine used to dredge up mud, gravel, etc., from the bottom of harbors, canals, etc.
- DREGGINESS** (dreg'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being dreggy.
- DREGGISH** (dreg'ish), *a.* Full of dregs; dreggy.
- DREGGY** (dreg'i), *a.* Containing dregs; muddy.
- DREGS** (dregz), *n.pl.* 1. Impurities in liquids; grounds; lees; sediment. 2. Refuse or worthless part of anything. [Ice. *dreggar*.]
- DRENCH** (drench), *n.* 1. *Veter.* Drastic liquid purgative. 2. Draft or drink. 3. Act of drenching or wetting thoroughly. [A. S. *drenc*; from *drincan*, drink, *v.*]
- DRENCH** (drench), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DRENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRENCHED** (drencht).] 1. Wet thoroughly; soak. 2. Saturate with drink. 3. *Veter.* Purge violently.
- SYN.** Wash; inundate; soak; drown.
- ANT.** Drain; strain; mop; dry.
- DRENCHER** (drench'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which drenches or soaks. 2. *Veter.* One who administers a drench or violent purgative.
- DRESDEN** (drez'den), *n.* Capital of Saxony, on the Elbe.
- DRESS** (dres), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRESSED** (drest), or **DREST**.] I. *vt.* 1. Put clothes on; attire; clothe. 2. Deck; array; adorn. 3. Put in good order; adjust; trim. 4. *Mil.* Align. 5. Prepare for use, as to dress leather, dress a fowl, etc. 6. Cleanse, apply remedies to, and cover with an antiseptic protection. II. *vi.* 1. Put on clothes. 2. Pay particular regard to dress. 3. *Mil.* Form in line. [O. F. *dresser*.]
- DRESS** (dres), *n.* 1. Covering or ornament of the body; clothes collectively. 2. Woman's or child's outer garment; gown. 3. Full dress. 4. Style in dress.
- SYN.** Clothing; habiliments; costume; garb; uniform. **ANT.** Nudity; undress; deshabille.
- DRESS-COAT** (dres'kōt), *n.* Fine black coat with cut-away skirts, worn when in full dress; swallow-tailed coat.
- DRESSER** (dres'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which dresses. 2. Low bureau or toilet table fitted with a mirror. 3. Table on which meat, etc., is prepared for use. 4. Set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, etc. [Fr. *dressoir*; from L. L. *dressorium*.]
- DRESS-GOODS** (dres'gōds), *n.pl.* Fabrics for making women's and misses' dresses.



Dresser.

- DRESSINESS** (dres'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being dressy.
- DRESSING** (dres'ing), *n.* 1. Dress or clothes. 2. Manure or fertilizer. 3. Sizing. 4. Sauce, etc., used in preparing a dish for the table; stuffing. 5. *Surg.* Bandage, etc., applied to a wound or sore. 6. *Arch.* Ornamental molding. 7. Flogging. (Colloq.)
- DRESSING-CASE** (dres'ing-kās), *n.* Case of toilet requisites used in dressing one's self.
- DRESSING-GOWN** (dres'ing-gown), *n.* Loose gown worn while dressing one's self, or in deshabille.
- DRESSMAKER** (dres'mā-kēr), *n.* Person who makes gowns or dresses for women.
- DRESSY** (dres'i), *a.* 1. Given to showy dress. 2. Of a stylish and showy appearance.
- DREST** (drest), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DRESS**.
- DREW** (drö), *v.* Past tense of **DRAW**.
- DRIB** (drib), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DRIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIBBED** (dribd).] 1. Cut off or deduct a little drib of. 2. Entice gradually, or step by step. [Variant of **DRIP**.]
- DRIB** (drib), *n.* Little bit; driblet.
- DRIBBLE** (drib'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRIB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIBBLED** (drib'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Let fall in drops; drip. 2. Give out slowly and gradually. II. *vi.* 1. Fall in quick succession of drops; drip. 2. Fall or run slowly. [Dim. of **DRIB**.]
- DRIBBLE** (drib'l), *vi.* and *n.* Same as **DRIVEL**.
- DRIplet**, **DRIBBLET** (drib'let), *n.* Small portion, quantity, or sum; mere drop. [Dim. of **DRIBBLE**.]
- DRIED** (drid), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DRY**.
- DRIER** (dri'ēr), *n.* One who or that which dries.
- DRIER**, (dri'ēr), **DRIEST**, (dri'est), *a.* Comparative and superlative of **DRY**.
- DRIFT** (drift), *n.* 1. Course or direction along which anything is driven. 2. That which is driven along, as by the wind, current of water etc. 3. Heap of any matter driven together, as snow. 4. Impelling or driving force. 5. Course, aim, or object; tendency. 6. Meaning; intention. 7. Shower or rain-storm. 8. *Geol.* Detritus, such as broken rock, sand, gravel, etc. 9. *Mining.* Horizontal excavation or passage. 10. *Arch.* Horizontal force which an arch exerts, tending to overset the piers. 11. *Naut.* Leeway of a ship. 12. Slow current in the sea caused by the wind. [A. S. *drifan*, drive.]
- DRIFT** (drift), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRIFT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIFT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Drive into heaps, as snow. 2. Drive, carry, or urge along, as by currents of water or air. II. *vi.* 1. Be driven into heaps. 2. Be driven or carried along by a current. 3. *Mining.* Make a drift.
- DRIFTAGE** (drift'aj), *n.* 1. That which is drifted. 2. *Naut.* Amount of deviation from a ship's course due to leeway.

DRIFT-ANCHOR (drift/'ang'kūr), *n.* *Naut.* Anchor for keeping the ship's head to the wind.
DRIFT-BOLT (drift/'bōlt), *n.* Steel bolt used to drive out other bolts.

DRIFT-ICE (drift/'is), *n.* Floating masses of ice drifting before the wind.

DRIFT-NET (drift/'net), *n.* Net kept upright in the water by floats above and weights below.

DRIFT-SAIL (drift/'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* Sail immersed in the water, used for lessening the drift of a vessel during a storm.

DRIFT-WAY (drift/'wā), *n.* *Mining.* Passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft; drift.

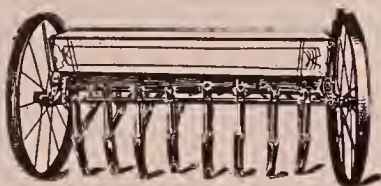
DRIFT-WEED (drift/'wēd), *n.* Seaweed carried by the action of the sea on to a shore.

DRIFTWOOD (drift/'wōd), *n.* Wood drifted by water.

DRIFTY (drift/'l), *a.* 1. Causing drifts. 2. Full of drifts.

DRILL (dril), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRILLED** (drild).] I. *vt.* 1. Bore or pierce with, or as with, a drill. 2. Make, as a hole, with a drill. 3. Plant or sow, as seeds, in rows or drills. 4. Train by repeated exercises, as soldiers or pupils. II. *vi.* 1. Practice military or similar exercises; go through a course of drill. 2. Sow in drills. [*Dr. drillen*, bore.]

DRILL (dril), *n.* 1. Instrument for boring or piercing stone, metal, or other hard substance. 2. Machine for planting seeds in rows. 3. Row of seed planted by such a machine. 4. Act or process of training in military or similar exercises. 5. Thorough training or discipline.



Drill for planting seeds.

DRILL (dril), *n.* *Zool.* Species of baboon (*Cynocephalus leucophæus*) of Western Africa, resembling the mandrill, but smaller. [*Contr.* of **MANDRILL**.]

DRILL (dril), **DRILLS** (drilz), *n.* Same as **DRILLING**.

DRILL-CARTRIDGE (dril/'kär-trif), *n.* *Mil.* Substitute cartridge of minor caliber to that used for actual service, serving for drill purposes only.

DRILLING (dril/'lng), *n.* Stout twilled fabric of linen or cotton. [*Ger. drillich*, ticking; from *L. trilix*, three-threaded; *tres*, three, and *licium*, thread.]

DRILY (dril/'l), *adv.* Same as **DRILY**.

DRINK (dringk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRINK'ING**; *p.t.* **DRANK** (drangk); *p.p.* **DRUNK** (drungk) or (rarely except adjectively) **DRUNK'EN**.] I. *vt.* Swallow or take into the stomach through the mouth; applied only to liquids. II. *vi.* 1. Swallow or take into the stomach through the mouth a liquid of any kind. 2. Take intoxicating liquor habitually or to

excess.—*Drink in.* 1. Absorb readily. 2. Take in eagerly through the senses, as to *drink in* a person's words.—*Drink off*, swallow at a single draft.—*Drink to.* 1. Salute in drinking. 2. Drink the health of.—*Drink up*, swallow completely.—*Drink the health of a person*, wish well to him in the act of drinking; pledge. [*A. S. drincan*.]

DRINK (dringk), *n.* 1. Any liquid used or suitable for drinking. 2. Liquor that intoxicates, or excessive indulgence in it. 3. Draft; portion. [*A. S. drinc*; from *drincan*, drink, *v.*]

DRINKABLE (dringk/'a-bl), I. *a.* Capable of being used as, or suitable for, drink. II. *n.* Beverage; drink.

DRINKABLENESS (dringk/'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being drinkable.

DRINKER (dringk/'ēr), *n.* One who drinks; drunkard; tippler.

DRINKING (dringk/'lng), I. *a.* 1. Suitable for use as a beverage. 2. Supplying means for quenching thirst. 3. Pertaining to or connected with the use of intoxicating drink. II. *n.* 1. Habit of drinking intoxicating liquors to excess. 2. Carousal.

DRINKING-BOUT (dringk/'lng-bowt), *n.* 1. Convivial revelry. 2. Drunken spree.

DRINKING-FOUNTAIN (dringk/'lng-fown-tln), *n.* Fountain erected in some public place to quench thirst.

DRINK-OFFERING (dringk/'of-ēr-ing), *n.* Offering of wine, etc., in religious worship.

DRIP (drlp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIPPED** (dript).] I. *vt.* Let fall in drops. II. *vi.* 1. Fall in drops. 2. Become so saturated as to let fall in drops, as a tree *dripping* with moisture. [*A. S. dryppan*; from *drēopan*, drop, *v.*]

DRIP (drip), *n.* 1. A falling or letting fall in drops. 2. The sound made thereby. 3. That which falls in drops. 4. *Arch.* Edge of a roof; eaves.

DRIP-LOOP (drlp/'löp), *n.* *Elec.* Wire loop used to prevent rain or other water from interfering with insulation of electrical apparatus.

DRIPPING (drip/'lng), *n.* 1. A falling in drops. 2. That which falls in drops; that which drips from meat in roasting; commonly in the plural.

DRIPPING-PAN (drip/'lng-pan), *n.* Pan for receiving the fat which drips from meat in roasting.

DRIP-STONE (drip/'stōn), *n.* *Arch.* Projecting tablet or molding over the heads of doorways, windows, etc., to throw off rain.

DRIVE (driv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRIV'ING**; *p.t.* **DROVE** (drōv); *p.p.* **DRIVEN** (driv/'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Force or urge along; impel. 2. Force to enter or pierce anything by pounding, as to *drive* a nail or a pile. 3. Urge forward under guidance. 4. Convey in a carriage. 5. Manage or regulate, as a locomotive. 6. Press, as an

argument. 7. Compel or constrain. 8. Negotiate, as to *drive* a bargain. 9. Carry on; prosecute; push; as to *drive* a business. II. *vt.* 1. Press forward with violence. 2. Be forced along, as a ship before the wind. 3. Be skilled in the art of driving. 4. Manage the reins in driving. 5. Ride in a carriage or other vehicle. 6. Aim a blow. 7. Have as one's end or aim, as in the phrase, What are you *driving* at? [A. S. *drifan*.]

SYN. Impel; push; propel; shove; thrust; ride; cycle. ANT. Drag; pull; haul; tow; attract.

DRIVE (driv), *n.* 1. Act of driving. 2. Short ride in a carriage for pleasure or exercise. 3. Road for driving on; driveway. 4. Urgent pressure, as of business. 5. Sudden rush or onset.

DRIVECAP (driv'kap), *n.* *Mach.* Ferule or ring of metal to protect head of tool that is being driven by blows from a hammer.

DRIVEL (driv'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DRIV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIVELED** (driv'ld).] 1. Drool; slaver. 2. Be silly; act like an idiot or dotard. [Variant of **DRABBLE**.]

DRIVEL (driv'l), *n.* 1. Slaver. 2. Silly, nonsensical talk.

DRIVELER (driv'l-ēr), *n.* Slaverer; dotard; fool.

DRIVEN (driv'n), *v.* Past participle of **DRIVE**.

DRIVER (dri'vēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which drives. 2. *Mach.* That which communicates motion to something else, as a driving-wheel. 3. *Naut.* Large sail occasionally set on the mizzen-yard or gaff, the foot being extended over the stern by a boom. 4. Substance interposed between the driving instrument and the thing driven, as that used by a cooper in driving hoops. 5. *Weaving.* Piece of wood attached to a spindle, and situated in a box which impels the shuttle through the opening in the warp.

DRIVEWAY (driv'wā), *n.* Road for driving on; drive.

DRIVING (dri'ving), *a.* 1. Impelling. 2. Driving. 3. *Mach.* Communicating power or force, as a *driving-shaft*.

DRIVING-BAND (dri'ving-band), *n.* Band or strap which communicates motion from one machine, or a part of a machine, to another.

DRIVING-SHAFT (dri'ving-shāft), *n.* Shaft from a driving-wheel communicating motion to machinery.

DRIVING-WHEEL (dri'ving-hwēl), *n.* 1. Main wheel that communicates motion to other wheels. 2. One of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting rods of the engine are attached.

DRIZZLE (driz'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRIZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRIZ'ZLED**.] I. *vi.* Rain in small drops. II. *vt.* Shed, or let fall, in fine drops. [A. S. *dreōsan*, fall.]

DRIZZLE (driz'l), *n.* Small, light rain.

DRIZZLY (driz'li), *a.* 1. Marked by drizzling rain. 2. Wet with drizzling rain or spray.

DROGUET (drō-gā'), *n.* Ribbed woolen dress fabric, a variety of rep. [Fr.]

DROIT (drwā), *n.* Right; duty. [Fr.]

DROLL (drōl), I. *a.* Odd; amusing; laughable. II. *n.* 1. Jester. 2. Farce. [Prob. from Fr. *drole*, pleasant wag.]

SYN. Queer; amusing; funny; whimsical; odd; facetious; humorous; jocular; merry; laughable; comic; comical; waggish; arch; ludicrous; diverting; farcical. ANT. Sad; tragic; lugubrious.

DROLL (drōl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DROLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROLLED** (drōld).] Practice drollery; jest.

DROLLERY (drōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DROLL'ERIES**.] Jesting; oddity; waggishness.

DROLLISH (drōl'ish), *a.* Funny; waggish.

DROMEDARY (drum'e-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **DROM'E-DARIES**.] 1. Thoroughbred one-humped Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*). 2. Any one-humped camel. [L. L. *dromedarius*; from Gr. *dromas* (genit. *dromadis*), running.]



Dromedary.

DROMOMETER (drō-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Device attached to a moving body or machine to register speed. [Gr. *dromos*, running, and *METER*.]

DRONE (drōn), *n.* 1. Male of the bee, especially the honey-bee, that gathers no honey. 2. An idler. 3. Low monotonous or humming sound. 4. *Music.* Sustained bass, or instrument that produces it, as the bass-pipe of a bagpipe. [A. S. *drān*, bee.]

DRONE (drōn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRON'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRONED** (drōnd).] I. *vt.* Read or repeat in a droning, monotonous tone. II. *vi.* 1. Make a droning, humming noise, as a bee or a bagpipe. 2. Live in idleness.

DRONE-FLY (drōn'fli), *n.* [*pl.* **DRONE'FLIES**.] *Zool.* Two-winged insect (*Eristalis tenax*), resembling the drone-bee.

DRONE-PIPE (drōn'pīp), *n.* Pipe that emits a droning sound, especially the drone of a bagpipe.



DRONGO (drong'gō), *n.* Bird resembling the shrike and found in the East Indies.

Drongo (*Buchanga atra*).

Has dark plumage and a forked tail.

DRONY (drō'ni), *a.* Of a droning character in sound.

DROOL (drōi), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DROOL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROOLED** (drōld).] Drivel; slaver. [Variant of **DRIVEL**.]

DROOP (dröp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DROOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROOPED** (dröpt).] I. *vt.* Allow to sink or hang loosely. II. *vi.* 1. Sink or hang down. 2. Grow weak or faint. 3. Be dispirited or dejected. 4. Decline; fail. [Ice. *drüpa*, droop.]

DROOP (dröp), *n.* Drooping position.

DROOPINGLY (dröp'ing-li), *adv.* In a drooping manner.

DROP (drop), *n.* 1. Globule of liquid, as a rain-drop. 2. Something hanging in the form of a drop, as an ear-ring. 3. Very small quantity, as of liquor. 4. Anything arranged to drop, as a trap in the gallows scaffold, the fall of which allows the criminal to drop. 5. Device for lowering goods, as into a ship's hold. 6. Small molded sweetmeat or medicament, as a lemon drop, cough drop, etc. 7. Fail; descent. 8. [*pl.*] Liquid medicine to be given in drops or minims.—*To get the drop on a person*, to draw a weapon on one before he can prepare to defend himself. [A. S. *dropa*; from *dreöpan*, drop or drip.]

DROP (drop), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DROP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROPPED** (dropt) or **DROPT**.] I. *vt.* 1. Let fall in drops. 2. Let fall. 3. Let go; break off; dismiss; discontinue. 4. Utter casually. 5. Write and send in an offhand manner. 6. Set down from a carriage. 7. Give birth to. 8. Lower. 9. Bedew. 10. Bring down or cause to fall, as with a firearm. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* 1. Fall into small drops. 2. Let drops fall; drip. 3. Descend suddenly; fail. 4. Give in from fatigue. 5. Come to an end. 6. Die suddenly.—*Drop astern*. *Naut.* Pass or move toward the stern.—*Drop in*, come in casually; make an unexpected or informal visit.—*Drop off*, fall gently and gradually asleep.

DROP-CURTAIN (drop'kü-tin), *n.* A curtain suspended by pulleys, which drops in front of the stage between the acts in a theater.

DROP-KICK (drop'kik), *n.* *Football*. Mode of kicking the ball by letting it drop from the hands, and kicking it as it rebounds from the ground.

DROP-LETTER (drop'let-ēr), *n.* Letter mailed or dropped in a post-office or letter-box for local delivery.

DROP-LIGHT (drop'lit), *n.* Appliance for placing a gas-burner or electric light in a position for reading or work.

DROP-NET (drop'net), *n.* Net suspended from a boom, to be suddenly dropped on a passing shoal of fish.

DROPSICAL (drop'si-kal), *a.* 1. Suffering from or inclined to dropsy. 2. Of the nature of, or resembling, dropsy.

DROPSICALNESS (drop'si-kal-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dropsical.

DROPSIED (drop'sid), *a.* Suffering from or affected with dropsy.

DROPSY (drop'si), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Morbid collection, by effusion from the blood, of water in any of the tissues or cavities of the body. 2. *Bot.* Disease in plants caused by an excess of water. [Gr. *hydrōps*; from *hydōr*, water.]

DROPT (dropt), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DROP**.

DROSHKY (drosh'ki), **DROSKY** (dros'ki), *n.* [*pl.* **DROSH'KIES**, **DROS'KIES**.] 1. Low four-wheeled vehicle, common in Russia. 2. One- or two-horse European cab, plying for hire. [Russ. *drozhki*.]

DROSOMETER (drō-som'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of dew condensed on the surface of a body left in the open air. [Gr. *drosos*, dew, and *metron*, measure.]

DROSS (dros), *n.* 1. Scum or extraneous matter of metals, thrown off in the process of melting. 2. Waste matter; refuse. [A. S. *drōs*; from *dreōsan*, fall.]

DROSSINESS (dros'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being drossy.

DROSSY (dros'i), *a.* Like dross; impure; foul; worthless.

DROUGHT (drowt), **DROUTH** (drowth), *n.* 1. Long absence of rain; dryness; aridity. 2. Want of drink; thirst. 3. Dearth; scarcity. [A. S. *drūgath*; from *dryge*, dry.]

DROUGHTINESS (drowt'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being droughty.

DROUGHTY (drowt'i), *a.* Characterized by or suffering from drought.

DROVE (drōv), *v.* Past tense of **DRIVE**.

DROVE (drōv), *n.* 1. Number of animals, as sheep, oxen, etc., driven in a body. 2. Collection of animals driving or moving forward. 3. Crowd of people in motion. [A. S. *drā*; from *drifan*, drive.]

DROVER (drō'vēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to drive cattle, sheep, etc.

DROWN (drown), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DROWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROWNED** (drownd).] I. *vt.* 1. Suffocate in water or other liquids. 2. Overwhelm with or in water; flood; inundate. 3. Put an end to, as to *drown* care. 4. Overwhelm. II. *vi.* Be suffocated in water or other liquid. [A. S. *druncnian*, drown; from *druncen*, *p.p.* of *drincan*, drink.]

DROWNER (drown'ēr), *n.* One who or that which drowns.

DROWSE (drowz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DROWS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DROWSED** (drowzd).] I. *vt.* Make heavy with sleep; stupefy. II. *vi.* Be sleepy or dull; be drowsy. [A. S. *drūstian*, be sluggish.]

DROWSE (drowz), *n.* Slight or light sleep; half-sleeping state.

DROWSILY (drowz'i-li), *adv.* In a drowsy or sleepy manner.

DROWSINESS (drowz'i-nes), *n.* Tendency to sleep; sleepiness.

DROWSY (drowz'i), *a.* [*comp.* **DROWSIER**; *superl.* **DROWSIEST**.] 1. Sleepy; heavy; dull. 2. Inducing sleep; soporific.

DRUB (drub), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRUB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRUBBED** (drubd).] I. *vt.* Beat; cudgel; pound; thrash. II. *vi.* Beat continuously on anything. [Ar. *daraba*, beat.]

DRUB (drub), *n.* Blow; thump.

DRUBBER (drub'ēr), *n.* One who drubs.

DRUBBING (drub'ing), *n.* Cudgeling.

DRUDGE (druj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRUDGED** (drujd).] I. *vt.* Make a drudge of. II. *vi.* Labor toilsomely at some mean work; slave. [Etym. unknown. Some suggest Celt., as in Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge.]

SYN. Labor; plod; toil. ANT. Dally; play; shirk.

DRUDGE (druj), *n.* One who drudges, or toils at menial tasks.

DRUDGERY (druj'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **DRUDG'ERIES**.] Toilsome work, especially of a menial character.

DRUDGINGLY (druj'ing-li), *adv.* In a toilsome, drudging manner.

DRUG (drug), *n.* 1. Any substance used in the composition of medicine. 2. Soporific. 3. Something for which there is no sale or demand in the market. [O. Fr. *drogue*; probably from Dut. *droog*, dry.]

DRUG (drug), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRUG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRUGGED** (drugd).] I. *vt.* 1. Mix or season with drugs. 2. Dose to excess. 3. Introduce a drug or soporific into, as to *drug* liquor. 4. Stupefy by administering a drug or soporific. II. *vt.* Prescribe or make up drugs or medicines.

DRUGGET (drug'et), *n.* Woven and felted coarse woolen fabric, chiefly used for covering carpets. [O. Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, rubbish.]

DRUGGIST (drug'ist), *n.* One who deals in drugs; pharmacist.

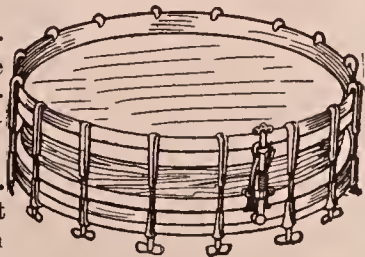
DRUG-STORE (drug'stör), *n.* Store where drugs are sold; pharmacy.

DRUID (drö'id), *n.* [*fem.* **DRUIDESS**.] Priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshiped under oak trees. [Celt.; from *derw*, oak.]

DRUIDIC (drö-id'ik), **DRUIDICAL** (drö-id'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the druids or their worship.

DRUIDISM (drö'id-izm), *n.* Doctrine taught, or ceremonies practiced, by the druids.

DRUM (drum), *n.* 1. Martial instrument of music in form of a hollow cylinder and covered at the ends with skin or vellum, which is stretched and slackened at will, played by beat-



Drum.

ing with drumsticks. 2. *Anat.* Tympanum or middle portion of the ear. 3. *Arch.* Upright part of a eupola. 4. *Mach.* Any drum-shaped device, as a revolving cylinder, cylindrical heat-radiator, etc. [From a Teut. root found in Dut. *trom*, Ger. *trommel*, drum; probably imitative.]

DRUM (drum), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DRUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DRUMMED** (drumd).] I. *vt.* 1. Beat or play on a drum, as to *drum* a tune. 2. To beat with the fingers, as on a table. 3. Drive or summon by the sound of a drum. 4. Din or beat into, as to *drum* a thing into a person's ears. II. *vi.* 1. Beat a drum. 2. Beat on anything with the fingers. 3. Solicit orders or trade; canvass. 4. Make a sound like that of a drum when beaten.—*Drum out*, expel, as from the army, with disgrace.—*Drum up*, seek to attract and gather, as by going round with a drum.

DRUMBEAT (drum'bēt), *n.* The beating of a drum or drums.

DRUM-FISH (drum'fish), *n.* *Zool.* Popular name for several species of fishes, especially *Pogonias chromis*, found off the coast of Georgia and Florida. Named from the peculiar drumming sound they make under water.



Drumfish (*Pogonias chromis*).

DRUMHEAD (drum'hed), *n.* 1. Head of a drum. 2. Top part of a capstan.—*Drumhead court-martial*, court-martial improvised in time of war round an upturned drum for summary judgment.

DRUM-MAJOR (drum'mā-jūr), *n.* 1. Leader or instructor of a band or drum-corps. 2. In England, name formerly given to the chief drummer of a regiment, now called *Serjeant-Drummer*.

DRUMMER (drum'ēr), *n.* 1. One who beats a drum. 2. Traveling salesman, or commercial traveler.

DRUMMOND-LIGHT (drum'und-līt), *n.* Calcium-light; lime-light. [From the inventor, Captain Thomas *Drummond*, of the British navy (1797-1840).]

DRUMSTICK (drum'stlk), *n.* 1. Stick for beating a drum. 2. Lower part of the leg of a cooked fowl.

DRUM-WHEEL (drum'hwēl), *n.* *Mach.* Large flywheel attached to cable-drum of hoisting machinery.

DRUNK (drunk), *v.* Past participle of **DRINK**
DRUNK (drunk), I. *a.* 1. Intoxicated or stupefied with liquor; inebriated. 2. Elated or excited beyond measure. 3. Saturated; glutted; satiated, as *drunk* with slaughter. II. *n.* 1. Drunk person. 2. Case of drunkenness. 3. Drunken bout; spree.

DRUNKARD (drungk'ard), *n.* One who habitually drinks to excess; one who is frequently drunk; sot; toper.

DRUNKEN (drungk'en), *a.* 1. Given to drunkenness. 2. Inebriated; intoxicated; drunk. 3. Caused by or arising from drunkenness.

DRUNKENNESS (drungk'en-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being drunk or intoxicated; inebriation; intoxication. 2. Habitual intemperance.

DRUPACEOUS (drö-pā'shus), *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or bearing drupes or stone-fruits.

DRUPE (dröp), *n. Bot.* Fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, peach, cherry, etc.; a stone-fruit. [L. *drupa*; from Gr. *drypepēs*, ripened on the tree; from *drys*, tree, and *peptō*, ripen.]

DRUPEL (drö'pel), *n.* Same as **DRUPELET**.

DRUPELET (dröp'let), *n. Bot.* Little drupe. The fruit of the raspberry is formed by the aggregation of drupelets.

DRUSE (dröz), *n. Mining.* Rock cavity lined with crystals. [Gr. *drosos*, dew.]

DRUSY (dröz'i), *a.* Abounding with very minute crystals.

DRY (dri), *a.* [comp. **DRI'ER**; superl. **DRI'EST**.]

1. Free from, lacking, or deficient in moisture; arid. 2. Without sap or juice; not green; not succulent. 3. Thirsty. 4. Not giving milk.

5. Free from sweetness and fruity flavor, as certain wines, etc. 6. Free from rain or mist.

7. Free from tears. 8. Uninteresting; dull; lifeless. 9. Quietly joose. 10. *Paint.* and

Sculpt. Sharply precise in execution, or wanting a delicate contour in form. 11. Antiliense; favoring the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors; free from, or having laws prohibiting the traffic in, intoxicating liquors. [A. S. *dryge*.]

SYN. Parched; sterile; lifeless; stale; juiceless; uninteresting; tedious. **ANT.** Wet; moist; lively; fresh; juicy.

DRY (dri), *v.* [pr.p. **DRY'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **DRIED** (drid).] **I. vt.** 1. Free from water or moisture. 2. Deprive of natural juice, sap, or greenness. 3. Drain; exhaust. **II. vi.** 1. Become dry. 2. Evaporate entirely.—*Dry up.*

1. Deprive, or be deprived, totally of moisture. 2. Deprive of vitality or energy. 3. Become

withered. 4. Cease, or cease to cease, talking. (Slang.) 5. Cease to flow; become stagnant, as a stream.

DRYAD (dri'ad), *n. Greek Myth.* Wood-nymph, differing from a hamadryad in that the latter was supposed to be attached to a particular tree, with which it came into being, lived, and died. [Gr. *dryas*; from *drys*, tree.]

DRY-CUPPING (dri'kup-ing), *n. Surg.* Process of raising the blood to any portion of the skin by means of vacuum cups, allowing the blister to remain without lancing or scarifying.

DRY-DOCK (dri'dok), *n.* Dock from which the water can be excluded after vessel enters for repairs. Floating dry-docks are so constructed

that they can lift bodily out of the water the largest battleships.



Floating dry-dock.

DRYER (dri'er), *n.* Same as **DRIER**.

DRY-GOODS (dri'godz), *n.pl.* Textile fabrics, etc., as distinguished from **GROCERIES**, **HARDWARE**, etc.

DRYING (dri'ing), **I. a.** 1. Adapted to exhaust moisture, as a *drying* wind. 2. Having the quality of becoming dry rapidly. **II. n.** Act or process of making or becoming dry.

DRYING-HOUSE (dri'ing-hows), *n.* Edifice constructed especially for the purpose of freeing substances from moisture by either natural or artificial means. Tobacco *drying-house* is used to dry leaf tobacco before being subject to manufacture.



Drying-house for tobacco.

DRYLY (dri'li), *adv.* In a dry manner.

DRYNESS (dri'nes), *n.* State of being dry.

DRY-NURSE (dri'nürs), *n.* Nurse who rears and nourishes a child by artificial means; as by use of a nursing-bottle.

DRY-PLATE (dri'plāt), *n. Phot.* Sensitized photographic plate, with which a picture may be made without the preliminary use of a bath.

DRY-ROT (dri'rot), *n.* 1. Decay of timber caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, brittle mass. 2. Disease of potato-tubers, in which the central portion becomes black and rotten. 3. Concealed decay or degeneration.

DRY-SHOD (dri'shod), *a.* Without wetting the shoes or feet.

DUAD (dü'ad), *n.* Pair of objects looked at as one; duality. [L. *duo*, two.]

DUAL (dü'al), *a.* Consisting of two; twofold; binary. [L. *dualis*; from *duo*, two.]

DUALIN (dü'al-in), *n.* Explosive compound of sawdust, saltpeter, and nitroglycerine.

DUALISM (dü'ai-izm), *n.* 1. Duality. 2.

Theory which asserts a twofoldness of being, or that there are two opposite and independently existing principles which go to form everything, such as a principle of good and a principle of evil, or spirit and matter, or a male and a female, or yea and nay; opposed to MONISM.

DUALIST (dū'al-ist), *n.* One who believes in dualism.

DUALISTIC (dū'al-is'tik), *a.* Implying or expressing duality.

DUALITY (dū'al'i-ti), *n.* State of being dual or double.

DUB (dub), *vt.* [*pr.p.* DUB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DUBBED (dubd).] 1. Call; entitle; name; style. 2. Confer any kind of dignity, rank, or character upon. 3. Originally, confer knighthood upon by a tap of a sword on the shoulder. 4. Smooth with an adze. 5. Rub a softening and waterproof mixture into, as leather. [A. S. *dubban*, strike.]

DUBASH (dö'bash), *n.* Native guide and interpreter in East India. [Hind.]

DUBBER (dub'ēr), *n.* Goatskin pouch for transporting liquids in India. [Hind.]

DUBBING (dub'ing), *n.* Thick oily composition, used for softening stiff and hard leather.

DUBIOUS (dū'bi-us), *a.* 1. Doubtful; unsettled; undetermined. 2. Wavering in mind; undecided. 3. Causing doubt. 4. Of uncertain event or issue. 5. Open to objection; questionable. [L. *dubius*; from *duo*, two.]

SYN. See AMBIGUOUS, DOUBTFUL.

DUBIOUSLY (dū'bi-us-li), *adv.* In a dubious manner.

DUBIOUSNESS (dū'bi-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dubious.

DUBITABLE (dū'bi-tā-bl), *a.* Open to or admitting of doubt; uncertain; doubtful.

DUBITABLY (dū'bi-tā-bli), *adv.* Doubtfully; uncertainly.

DUBLIN (dub'lin), *n.* City, capital of Ireland, on Dublin Bay and Liffey River.

DUCAL (dū'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a duke. [L. *dux* (genit. *ducis*), leader; from *duco*, lead.]

DUCAT (duk'at), *n.* Gold coin of several countries in Europe, of Italian origin, struck in the dominion of a duke, but current eventually over central and northern Europe, worth about \$2.25; also a silver coin worth about 83 cents. The first gold ducat struck at Venice in 1284 bore the legend "Sit tibi datus quem tu regis iste *Ducatus*" (Be this duchy, which thou rulest, dedicated to thee, O Christ), which may have helped to spread the name though it did not originate it. [O. Fr.; from It. *ducato*, ducat; from *ducatus*, duchy.]

DUCATOON (duk-a-tōn'), *n.* Old silver coin current in Venice and elsewhere in Europe, worth \$1.00 to \$1.50.

DUCHESS (dach'es), *n.* Wife or widow of a duke, or woman who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

DUCHY (dach'l), *n.* [*pl.* DUCH'IES.] Territory,

jurisdiction, or dominions of a duke; dukedom. [Fr. *duché*; from L.L. *ducatus*, duchy; from *dux*, duke; from L. *dux*, leader.]

DUCK (duk), *n.* Kind of untwilled linen or cotton fabric, lighter than canvas, used for small sails, sacking, trousers, etc. [Dut. *doeck*, linen cloth.]

DUCK (duk), *v.* [*pr.p.* DUCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* DUCKED (dukt).] I. *vt.* 1. Dip, plunge, or thrust under water and suddenly withdraw. 2. Lower suddenly; bob down. II. *vi.* 1. Dip or dive. 2. Lower the head suddenly. 3. Bow; crouch. [A. S. *ducan*, duck or dive.]

DUCK (duk), *n.* 1.

Zool. Member of any of the numerous species of broad-billed, short-legged, web-footed water-fowl of the genus *Anas*, family *Anatidæ*, in-



Wild Duck.

cluding the mallard or common wild duck, the origin of the domestic species. 2. Female duck as distinguished from the male or **DRAKE**. 3. Act of ducking. 4. Darling; pet. —*Lame duck*, stock brokers' name for one unable to meet his liabilities. [A. S. *duce*, duck; from *ducan*, duck or dive.]

DUCKBILL (duk'bil), *n.* *Zool.* Aquatic burrowing and egg-laying Australian mammal about eight-

teen inches long, with soft fur, broadly webbed feet, and depressed duck-like bill. Called also *duck mole*, *platypus*, and *ornithorhynchus*.



Duckbill (*Ornithorhynchus paradoxus*).

DUCK-HAWK (duk'hak), *n.* *Zool.* 1. Marsh-harrier (*Circus æruginosus*), a hawk-like bird which frequents marshy places. Called also *marsh-hawk*. 2. Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), highly esteemed for hawking.

DUCKING-STOOL (duk'ing-stōi), *n.* Stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment.

DUCKLING (duk'ling), *n.* Young duck.

DUCKMOLE (duk'mōl), *n.* Same as **DUCKBILL**.

DUCKWEED (duk'wēd), *n.* *Bot.* Plant (*Lemna minor*) growing in ditches and shallow water, and of which ducks are fond.

DUCKY (duk'i), *n.* Pet name given to a woman.

DUCT (dukt), *n.* Any tube or channel by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed, especially in the internal structures of animals and plants. [L. *ductus*, a leading, pipe; from *duco*, lead.]

DUCTILE (duk'til), *a.* 1. Capable of being drawn out into threads. 2. Easily led; yielding. [L. *ductilis*; from *ductus*, p.p. of *duco*, lead.]

DUCTILITY (duk-til'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ductile.

DUD (dud), *n.* [*pl.* **DUDS** (dudz).] 1. Old or shabby garment. 2. [*pl.*] Personal effects. (Colloq.) [Sc. *dud*, rag.]

DUDE (dūd), *n.* Foppish, dandified fellow, given to affectation and vanity in dress and deportment. [Origin not known.]

DUDEEN (dū-dēn'), *n.* Short clay tobacco-pipe. [Ir.]

DUDGEON (duj'un), *n.* 1. Small dagger. 2. Half or handle of a dagger. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *degen*, sword.]

DUDGEON (duj'un), *n.* Anger; indignation; resentment. [Etym. doubtful; probably from Wel. *dygen*, malice.]

DUDISH (dū'dish), *a.* Like or characteristic of a dude; foppish.

DUDISHLY (dū'dish-li), *adv.* In a dudish manner.

DUDISHNESS (dū'dish-nes), *n.* Quality of being dudish.

DUDS (dudz), *n.pl.* Personal effects. [See **DUD**.]

DUE (dū), *a.* 1. Owing and payable or demandable. 2. Morally owing; that ought to be done; proper; becoming; appropriate. 3. Ascribable. 4. Appointed or scheduled to arrive. 5. Regular; customary, as *due* process of law. [O. Fr. *dew*, p.p. of *devoir*; from L. *debitus*, p.p. of *debeo*, owe.]

DUE (dū), *n.* 1. That which is owed. 2. What one has a right to; deserts. 3. [*pl.*] Fees or taxes, as lodge *dues*, harbor *dues*, etc.

DUE (dū), *adv.* Directly; exactly; as, *due* south.

DUE-BILL (dū'bil), *n.* Brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness.

DUEL (dū'el), *n.* 1. Combat between two persons, prearranged, and fought under fixed conditions. 2. Any fight or struggle between two parties. [It. *duello*; from L. *duellum* (original form of *bellum*), war; from *duo*, two.]

DUELING (dū'el-ing), *n.* Act or practice of fighting duels.

DUELIST (dū'el-ist), *n.* One who fights duels or promotes dueling.

DUELLO (dū-el'ō), *n.* Code which regulates dueling. [It. *duello*, duel.]

DUENNA (dū-en'a), *n.* Elderly woman kept to guard younger ones; governess or guardian of a young woman. [Sp. *dueña*, a form of *doña*, mistress; from L. *domina*, fem. of *dominus*, lord.]

DUESSELDORF (düs'sel-dorf), *n.* Town in Rhenish Prussia, on the Rhine.

DUET (dū-et'), *n.* Music. Composition for two voices or instruments. [It. *duetto*; from *duo*, two; from L. *duo*, two.]

DUFFEL (duf'i), *n.* Thick coarse woolen cloth with a thick nap. [*Duffel*, town near Antwerp.]

DUFFER (duf'ēr), *n.* 1. Dull, plodding person. 2. Dull old fellow; old fogey. [Probably a substantive use of Ice. *daufr*, dull, deaf.]

DUG (dug), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DIG**.

DUG (dug), *n.* Teat or nipple of the udder of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Dan. *dägge*, suckle.]

DUGONG (dö'gəng), *n.*

Zool. Herb-eating whale, from eight to twenty feet long, found in Indian seas. Called also *sea-cow*. [Malay. *dūyong*.]



DUGOUT (dug'owt), *n.* Dugong (*Halimore dugong*).

1. Boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree. 2. Rude dwelling cut in the side of a hill or bank.

DUKE (dūk), *n.* [*fem.* **DUCH'ESS**.] 1. In Great Britain, a peer of the highest rank; member of the order of nobility next below that of prince. 2. On the Continent, a sovereign prince. 3. Originally, a leader; chief; commander; prince. [O. Fr. *duc*; from L. *dux*, *ducis*, leader; from *duco*, lead.]

DUKEDOM (dūk'dum), *n.* Title, rank, or dominion of a duke.

DULCET (dul'set), *a.* 1. Pleasant to the ear; melodious. 2. Pleasant or agreeable to the mind. 3. Formerly, sweet or agreeable to the taste. [L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCIMER (dui'si-mēr), *n.* 1. Musical instrument, with strings of wire, played upon with two padded hammers. 2. Musical instrument used by the ancients, especially the Jews, somewhat resembling a bagpipe. [Sp. *dulcemele*; from L. *dulce melos*, sweet song; from *dulcis*, sweet, and *melos*—Gr. *melos*, song.]

DULCINEA (dul-sin'ē-a), *n.* Sweetheart. [From *Dulcinea* del Toboso, the name given by Don Quixote to the mistress of his imagination.]

DULCITE (dul'sit), *n.* Chem. Sweetened alcohol obtained from fermented beet root.

DULL (dul), *a.* 1. Slow of understanding; stupid; doltish. 2. Without energy or spirit; heavy; sluggish. 3. Without sensibility. 4. Wanting keenness; blunt; obtuse. 5. Sad; depressed; gloomy. 6. Uninteresting, as a *dull* book. 7. Not bright or clear; clouded; dim. [A.S. *dol*, dull, stupid; from *dwelan*, err.]

SYN. Stolid; insensible; callous; heavy; dismal; dark. **ANT.** Sharp; clever; lively; animated; exhilarating; bright.

DULL (dul), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DULL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DULLED** (duld).] **I. vt.** 1. Make dull or stupid. 2. Render less acute; blunt. 3. Render less violent; damp. 4. Make dim; cloud; tarnish; obscure. **II. vi.** Become dull.

DULLARD (dul'ard), *n.* Dull and stupid person; dunce; dolt.

DULLISH (dul'ish), *a.* Somewhat dull.

DULLNESS, DULNESS (dul'nes), *n.* State or quality of being dull.

DULLY (dul'ī), *adv.* 1. In a dull or stupid manner. 2. Slowly; sluggishly; without life or energy.

DULOCRACY (dō-lok'ra-sl), *n.* State of government maintained by bondsmen or slaves.

DULSE (duls), *n.* *Bot.* Edible seaweed (*Rhodymenia palmata*), with red, deeply divided fronds. [Gael. *duileasg*; from *duille*, leaf, and *uisage*, water.]

DULY (dū'īl), *adv.* 1. In due, fit, or proper manner; fitly; properly. 2. At the proper time; when due.

DUMA (dō'ma), *n.* Same as **DOUMA**.

DUMB (dum), *a.* 1. Without the power of speech. 2. Not speaking or sounding; silent; mute. 3. Having no well-defined symptoms; latent; as, *dumb* chills, *dumb* ague. [A. S.]

DUMB-BELL (dum'bel), *n.* Double-headed weight to be swung in the hand for exercise.

DUMBFOUND (dum'fownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DUMB'-FOUNDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUMB'-FOUNDED**.] Same as **DUMFOUND**.

DUMBLY (dum'īl), *adv.* Without words; in silence; silently; mutely.

DUMBNES (dum'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being dumb.

DUMB-SHOW (dum'shō), *n.* Gesture without words; pantomime.

DUMB-WAITER (dum'wāt-ēr), *n.* Movable platform used for conveying food, dishes, etc., from one story of a house to another.

DUMFOUND (dum'fownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DUM'-FOUNDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUMFOUND'ED**.] Strike dumb; confuse greatly; astonish.

DUMMY (dum'ī), *n.* [*pl.* **DUM'MIES**.] 1. One who is dumb. 2. Mere tool of another; man of straw. 3. Lay-figure, as a clothier's *dummy*. 4. Fraudulent substitute; sham. 5. Dumb-waiter. 6. Stage performer without any speaking part. 7. Hatter's pressing iron. 8. *Cards*. Fourth exposed hand when three persons only are playing at whist. [From **DUMB**.]

DUMMY (dum'ī), *a.* 1. Dumb; silent; mute. 2. Bogus; counterfeit; sham.

DUMMY-CAR (dum'ī-kār), *n.* Passenger-car having an engine and boiler in an end compartment.

DUMP (dump), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUMPED** (dumpt).] I. *vt.* Unload, by tipping or tilting; throw into a heap. II. *vi.* Sit down heavily and suddenly. [Cf. Dan. *dumpe*, fall plump.]

DUMP (dump), *n.* 1. Place for dumping loads, especially of rubbish. 2. Matter dumped; dump pile.

DUMP (dump), *n.* Dullness or gloominess of mind. Now used only in the plural. See **DUMPS**. [Cf. O. Dut. *domp*, mist; Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy.]

DUMPINESS (dump'ī-nes), *n.* State of being dumpy.

DUMPISH (dump'ish), *a.* Depressed in spirits; morose.

DUMPISHLY (dump'ish-īl), *adv.* In a dumpish manner.

DUMPISHNESS (dump'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being dumpish.

DUMPLING (dump'ling), *n.* Mass of dough, with or without fruit included, usually cooked by boiling. [From **DUMPY**.]

DUMPS (dumps), *n.pl.* Dejection or depression of spirits; moroseness; melancholy; blues. [Cf. Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy. See **DUMP**.]

DUMPY (dump'ī), *a.* Short and thick; stocky. [From a provincial form **DUMP**, clumsy piece.]

DUN (dun), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DUN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUNNED** (dund).] I. *vt.* 1. Ask or demand payment from; press persistently for the payment of a debt. II. *vi.* Make a demand, or repeated demands, for payment of a debt. [Ice. *duna*, din.]

DUN (dun), *n.* 1. Demand for payment. 2. One who duns.

DUN (dun), *a.* Of a dark-brown color. [A. S.]

DUN (dun), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DUN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUNNED** (dund).] I. *vt.* 1. Make dun-colored. 2. Cure and brown, as cod. II. *vi.* Become dun-colored.

DUN (dun), *n.* Mound or hill; fortified eminence. [A. S. *dun*.]

DUNCE (duns), *n.* One slow in learning; stupid person; dullard; dolt. [John *Duns* Scotus (died in 1308), a schoolman, who at the revival of letters, opposed the study of the classics, and whose followers, from him, were called *Dunses*.]

DUNDEE (dun-dē'), *n.* City, Forfarshire, Scotland, on Tay River.

DUNDERHEAD (dun'dēr-hed), *n.* Stupid person; blockhead.

DUNDERPATE (dun'dēr-pāt), *n.* Same as **DUNDERHEAD**.

DUNE (dūn), *n.* Low hill of sand on the seashore. [Earlier form of **DOWN**, hill.]

DUNFISH (dun'fish), *n.* Codfish cured by dunning. See **DUN** (make dun-colored).

DUNG (dung), *n.* Excrement of animals. [A. S.]

DUNGEON (dun'jun), *n.* 1. Close, dark place of confinement, usually underground. 2. Donjon. [O. Fr. *donjon*, strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed.]

DUNGHILL (dung'-hil), I. *a.* Of or from the dung-hill; low; base; vile. II. *n.* Heap of dung or manure.

DUNKIRK (dun'kērk), *n.* Seaport, in France, on strait of Dover.

DUNLIN (dun'lin), *n.* Dunlin (*Pelidna pacifica*). *Zool.* Red-backed sandpiper.

DUNNITE (dun'it), *n.* High explosive recently



invented by Major Dunn of the ordnance corps, U. S. A., said to be more powerful and destructive than any other explosive ever invented.

DUO (dū'ō), *n.* *Music.* Duet. [It., from L. *duo*, two.]

DUODECENNIAL (dū-ō-de-sen'i-āl), *a.* 1. Recurring every twelve years. 2. Consisting of twelve years. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, year.]

DUODECIMAL (dū-ō-des'i-māl), *I. a.* Proceeding in computation by twelves. *II. n. pl.* Method of calculating the area of a rectangle when the length and breadth are stated in feet and inches. [L. *duodecim*, twelve; from *duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DUODECIMO (dū-ō-des'i-mō), *I. n.* [*pl.* **DUODECIMOS** (dū-ō-des'i-mōz).] 1. Book formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves of each sheet. Usually written 12mo (twelv'-mō). 2. Book-page thus formed, in size about $5\frac{1}{8} \times 7\frac{3}{4}$ inches. 3. *Print.* Form of twelve pages. 4. *Music.* Interval of a twelfth. *II. a.* Having or consisting of twelve leaves to a sheet or form. [L. *duodecim*, twelve.]

DUODENAL (dū-ō-dē'nāl), *a.* Pertaining to the duodenum.

DUODENARY (dū-ō-den'a-ri), *a.* Relating to twelve; twelvefold.

DUODENUM (dū-ō-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* **DUODENA**.] *Anat.* First portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve finger breadths in length. [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.]

DUPABLE (dū'pā-bl), *a.* Capable of being easily duped; gullible.

DUPE (dūp), *n.* One who is deceived or misled. [Fr. *dupe*, dupe.]

DUPE (dūp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DU'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUPED** (dūpt).] Impose upon; deceive; mislead; outwit; gull.

DUPEABLE (dūp'a-bl), *a.* Same as **DUPABLE**.

DUPLE (dū'pl), *a.* Double; twofold. [L. *duplus*.]

DUPLEX (dū'pleks), *a.* 1. Double; twofold.—*Duplex escapement*, watch escapement so called from the double character of its scape-wheel, which has spur and crown teeth.—*Duplex telegraphy*, system of telegraphy whereby two messages can be simultaneously transmitted in opposite directions over a single wire. [L.; from *duo*, two, and *plico*, fold.]

DUPLICATE (dū'pli-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DU'PLICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DU'PLICATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Make an exact copy of; obtain or furnish a second of the same kind as, or another corresponding to (the first.) 2. *Biol.* Divide into two, either by natural growth or spontaneously. *II. vi.* Make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one. [L. *duplico* (*p.p.* *duplicatus*); from *duo*, two, and *plico*, fold.]

DUPLICATE (dū'pli-kat), *I. a.* 1. Double; twofold. 2. Corresponding exactly with another; made in duplicate. 3. Branching into

two. *II. n.* 1. Another object exactly like the first; either of two things exactly alike; copy; counterpart; transcript. 2. *Law.* Document corresponding with another and differing from a copy only in having all the validity of the original; as, the *duplicate* of a lease, etc.

DUPLICATION (dū'pli-kā'shun), *n.* Act of duplicating, or state of being duplicated.

DUPLICATIVE (dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* Having the power of duplicating, especially by division.

DUPLICATURE (dū'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* A doubling; anything doubled; the fold of a membrane.

DUPLICITY (dū'plis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DUPLICITIES** (dū'plis'i-tiz).] 1. Act of dissembling one's real opinions with a design of misleading; double-dealing. 2. *Law.* The pleading of two or more distinct matters, or causes of action, in one count.

SYN. Deception; deceit; dissimulation; imposition. **ANT.** Fairness; frankness; openness; sincerity; veracity; honesty.

DUPLIGRAPH (dū'pli-grāf), *n.* Apparatus for reproducing typewritten and other letters and documents.

DURA (dū'ra), *n.* Same as **DURRA**.

DURABILITY (dū'ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being durable.

DURABLE (dū'ra-bl), *a.* Able to last or endure; hardy; enduring; lasting.

DURABLENESS (dū'ra-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being durable; durability.

DURABLY (dū'ra-bl), *adv.* In a durable, lasting, or enduring manner.

DURA MATER (dū'ra mā'tēr). *Anat.* Exterior membrane of the brain and spinal column distinguished from the two others, the arachnoid and the pia mater. [L., hard mother.]

DURAMEN (dū-rā'men), *n.* *Bot.* Inner and fully ripened wood of exogenous trees. [L., hardness.]

DURANCE (dū'rāns), *n.* Imprisonment; confinement; duress. [O. Fr.; from L. *duro*, endure.]

DURANT (dū'rānt), *n.* Strong cloth in imitation of buff-leather.

DURATION (dū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Continuance in time. 2. Power of continuance. 3. Time indefinitely. [L. *duro* (*p.p.* *duratus*), endure, last.]

DURESS (dū'res or dū-res'), *n.* 1. Constraint; compulsion. 2. *Law.* Constraint, physical or moral, exercised to force a person to do some act, as to execute a deed or commit an offense. In such cases the act is invalid and excusable. [O. Fr. *duresse*; from L. *durus*, hard.]

DURHAM (dūr'am), *n.* One of a particular breed of shorthorned cattle. [Durham county, England.]

DURIAN (dō'ri-an), *n.* Lofty East Indian and Malayan fruit-tree, of the genus *Durio*, with leaves resembling those of the cherry, and large bunches of pale yellow flowers; or its

large edible fruit known for its pungent disagreeable odor though highly succulent and savory flavor to the palate. [Malay. *dur-yon*.]

DURING (dū'ring), *prep.* In the time or throughout the course or existence of. [Originally *pr p.* of now obsolete **DURE**, endure, last.]

DURIO (dö'ri-ō), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of trees, of which there is but one species, the durian (*Durio Zibethinus*).

DURRA (dur'a), *n.* *Bot.* East Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*).

DURST (dūrst), *v.* Past tense of **DARE**.

DUSK (dusk), *n.* 1. A tendency to darkness; twilight. 2. Tendency to a black color; swarthinness. [A. S. *dox*, *dosc*, dark.]

DUSKILY (dusk'i-li), *a.* With a tendency to darkness.

DUSKINESS (dusk'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being dusky.

DUSKISH (dusk'ish), *a.* Somewhat dusky; slightly dark.

DUSKY (dusk'i), *a.* [*comp.* **DUSK'IER**; *superl.* **DUSK'IEST**.] 1. Somewhat dark. 2. Dark-colored. 3. Intellectually clouded. 4. Sad; gloomy.

DUST (dust), *n.* 1. Earth or other matter reduced to powder. 2. Cloud of powdery particles. 3. The grave, where the body becomes dust. 4. Mean condition. 5. *Bot.* Pollen of the anther. 6. Gold-dust; hence money. [A. S. *dūst*.]

DUST (dust), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DUST'ED**.] 1. Brush, or wipe dust from. 2. Sprinkle with dust.

DUSTBRUSH (dust'brush), *n.* Light brush for removing dust.

DUSTER (dust'ēr), *n.* 1. One who dusts. 2. Cloth or brush for removing dust. 3. Light coat or covering to protect from dust.

DUSTINESS (dust'i-nes), *n.* State of being dusty.

DUSTMAN (dust'man), *n.* [*pl.* **DUST'MEN**.] Garbage-man.

DUSTPAN (dust'pan), *n.* Shovel-like pan for taking up dust swept from the floor.

DUSTY (dust'i), *a.* 1. Covered or sprinkled with dust. 2. Like dust.

DUTCH (dutch), *I. a.* or pertaining to Holland and its people. *II. n.* 1. The Dutch people, or inhabitants of Holland. 2. Language spoken in Holland. [Ger. *deutsch*, (literally) belonging to the people.]

DUTCHMAN (dutch'man), *n.* [*pl.* **DUTCH'MEN**.] Native of Holland, a kingdom of N. W. Europe; Hollander.

DUTCHMAN'S-BREECHES (dutch'manz-brich-ez), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Plant (*Dicentra cucullaria*),

bearing broadly spreading two-spurred flowers. 2. Flower of this plant, so-called from the shape of the flowers.

DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE (dutch'manz-pip), *n.* *Bot.* Climbing plant (*Aristolochia Sipo*) with broad handsome foliage.

DUTEOUS (dū'te-us), *a.* Devoted to duty; obedient; dutiful.

DUTEOUSLY (dū'te-us-li), *adv.* In a duteous or obedient manner.

DUTEOUSNESS (dū'te-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being duteous; obedience.

DUTIABLE (dū'ti-a-bl), *a.* Subject to custom duty or impost.

DUTIFUL (dū'ti-fəl), *a.* 1. Attentive to duty. 2. Respectful. 3. Expressive of a sense of duty.

DUTIFULLY (dū'ti-fəl-i), *adv.* In a dutiful manner.

DUTIFULNESS (dū'ti-fəl-nes), *n.* Quality of being dutiful.

DUTY (dū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* **DUTIES**.] 1. That which a person is bound, by any natural or moral obligation to do, perform or pay. 2. Forbearance of that which is forbidden by morality, law, justice or propriety. 3. Obedience; submission. 4. Act of reverence or respect. 5. Tax, toll, impost, customs, or excise. 6. Any obligatory service, especially of a soldier or marine. 7. One's proper business. [Formed from **DUE**.]

DUTY-PROOF (dū'ti-pröf), *a.* Qualification by official stamp of goods that have passed custom house in China and have become immune from further taxation for duty in any part of the Chinese Empire.

DUUMVIR (dū-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* **DUUMVIRI** (dū-um'vi-rī).] One of two officers or magistrates united in the same public functions, as in ancient Rome. [L.; from *duo*, two, and *vir*, man.]

DUUMVIRAL (dū-um'vi-rəl), *a.* Pertaining to the duumviri or duumvirate of Rome.

DUUMVIRATE (dū-um'vi-rāt), *n.* 1. The union of two in the same office. 2. Government of two men thus associated.

DUVET (dū-vā'), *n.* Quilt stuffed with cider-down or swan's-down. [Fr.]

DWALE (dwāl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Deadly nightshade (*Atropa belladonna*). 2. Stupefying drink. [Icc. *dvöl*, *dvali*, delay, sleep.]

DWARF (dwārf), *n.* Person, animal, or plant that is much below the ordinary height; pygmy; runt. [A. S. *dweorh*.]

DWARF (dwārf), *a.* Diminutive.—*Dwarf tree*, tree dwarfed by artificial means.

DWARF (dwārf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DWARF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DWARFED** (dwārft).] *I. vt.* 1. Hinder from growing to the natural size. 2. Make to appear small by comparison. *II. vi.* Grow stunted.

DWARFISH (dwārf'ish), *a.* 1. Stunted like a dwarf. 2. Despicable; petty.



Rembrandt van Ryn, Dutch painter. Born 1607—died 1669.

DWARFISHLY (dwɔrf'ish-li), *adv.* In the manner of a dwarf.

DWARFISHNESS (dwɔrf'ish-nes), *n.* Smallness of stature or size.

DWELL (dwel), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DWELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DWELT** or **DWELLED** (dweld).] 1. Be a resident or inhabitant; reside. 2. Continue fixed in attention. 3. Continue long. [A. S. *dwellan*, cause to wander, delay; from *dwal* or *dol*, the original of Eng. **DULL**.]

SYN. Abide; stay; stop; tarry; linger; live. **ANT.** Move; travel; remove; migrate; hasten; roam.

DWELLER (dwel'ēr), *n.* Inhabitant; resident.

DWELLING (dwel'ing), *n.* House used as a residence; abode; dwelling-house.

DWELLING-HOUSE (dwel'ing-hows), *n.* Dwelling, or house used for abode, in contradistinction to a place of business, office, etc.

DWELT (dwelt), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **DWELL**.

DWINDLE (dwɪn'dl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **DWIN'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DWINDLED** (dwin'dld).] 1. Grow less; waste away; diminish. 2. Become degenerate; decline. [A. S. *dwīnan*, fade.]

DYAD (di'ad), *n.* 1. *Chem.* Atom, radical, or element having a combining power of two units. 2. *Biol.* Secondary unit of organization consisting of an aggregate of monads. [Gr. *dyas* (genit. *dyados*), the number two.]

DYAK (di'ak), *n.* Malay name for one of a race that constitutes the bulk of the original population of Borneo, divided into innumerable tribes, differing widely in language, customs, and degrees of savageness. Also written *dayak*.



Dyak.

DYE (di), *v.* [*pr.p.* **DYE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DYED** (did).] I. *vt.* 1. Impregnate with coloring matter, as textile fabrics. 2. Stain, as wood. II. *vi.* 1. Practice the operation of dyeing. 2. Take color in the process of dyeing. [A. S. *dēagan*, dye.]

DYE (di), *n.* 1. Coloring matter used in dyeing. 2. Color produced by dyeing; stain; tinge.

DYEHOUSE (di'hows), *n.* Building in which dyeing is carried on.

DYEING (di'ing), *n.* Act or practice of dyeing; art or business of the dyer.

DYER (di'ēr), *n.* One who dyes, or whose trade is to dye cloth, etc.

DYER'S-BROOM (di'ēr-z-brōm), *n.* European shrubby plant (*Genista tinctoria*), thoroughly naturalized in some parts of North America—used to make a green dye.

DYESTUFF (di'stuf), *n.* Coloring matter used for dyeing purposes.

DYING (di'ing), *v.* Present participle of **DIE**.

DYING (di'ing), *a.* 1. At the point of death;

about to die; expiring. 2. Destined to die; mortal. 3. Drawing to an end; fading away. 4. Given, uttered, or manifested just before death.—*Dying declaration*, in law, the declaration made by a person convinced of his impending death, and who does not expect to survive the trial of the accused.

DYKE, (dik), *n.* Same as **DIKE**.

DYNA-, **DYNAMO-**, *prefix.* Denoting power. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]

DYNAM (di'nam), *n.* Unit of work, which is the force adequate to raise one pound weight through one foot in one second of time. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]

DYNAMAGNITE (di-nā-mag'nit), *n.* Kind of dynamite blasting powder.

DYNAMETER (di-nam'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for determining the magnifying power of telescopes. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, measure.]

DYNAMETRICAL (di-nā-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a dynameter

DYNAMIC (di-nam'ik), **DYNAMICAL** (di-nam'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the action, or the effect of the action, of force or dynamics.

DYNAMICALLY (di-nam'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a dynamic manner.

DYNAMICS (di-nam'iks), *n.* 1. *Physics.* That department of mechanics which treats of the action of force, both as producing rest and producing motion. 2. Popularly, kinetics. 3. *Music.* Branch of musical science which treats of degrees of force in tones. [Gr. *dynamis*, force.]

DYNAMISM (di'nā-mizm), *n.* Doctrine that all substance involves force.

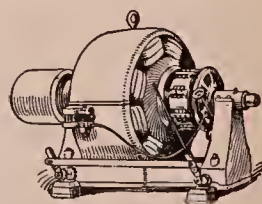
DYNAMITE (di'nā-mīt), *n.* Powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitroglycerine. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]

DYNAMITE (di'nā-mīt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **DY'NAMITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **DYNA'MITED**.] 1. Destroy with dynamite. 2. Charge with dynamite.

DYNAMITER (di'nā-mī-tēr), *n.* One who unlawfully uses dynamite to destroy property or life.

DYNAMO-, *prefix.* Same as **DYNA-**.

DYNAMO (di'nā-mō), *n.* [*pl.* **DYNAMOS** (di'nā-mōz).] Short for *dynamo-electric generator*, a machine for generating electric currents by the conversion of motive power into electricity.



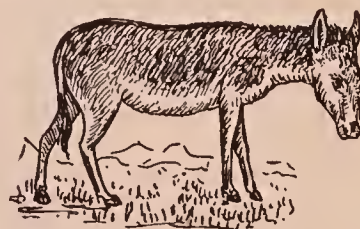
Alternating-current dynamo.

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC (di'nā-mō-e-lek-trik), *a.* Pertaining to the production of electric currents by mechanical power, or mechanical power by electric currents.—*Dynamo-electric generator*. See **DYNAMO**.

DYNAMOGENESIS (di-nā-mō-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Psychol.* Doctrine that every change of con-

- sciousness results in a corresponding change in muscular movement or expression. [DYNAMO- and GENESIS.]
- DYNAMOGRAPH** (dī-nam'ō-grāf), *n.* 1. Recording dynamometer. 2. Instrument for marking the degree of compression of an elliptic spring. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and suffix -GRAPH.]
- DYNAMOMETER** (dī-nā-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring power expended or force exerted, as by a machine or a horse in doing work. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and suffix -METER.]
- DYNAMOMETRIC** (dī-nā-mō-met'rik), **DYNAMOMETRICAL** (dī-nā-mō-met'rik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or the measuring of power or force.
- DYNAMOMETRY** (dī-nā-mom'e-tri), *n.* Art or process of measuring force or power, as by means of a dynamometer.
- DYNAMOPHONE** (dī-nam'ō-fōn), *n.* A music-producing apparatus consisting of a number of dynamos, all of different frequencies, producing tones of different pitch, and manipulated by a keyboard like that of a piano.
- DYNASTIC**, (dī-nas'tik), **DYNASTICAL** (dī-nas'tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynasty.
- DYNASTY** (dī-nas-ti), *n.* [pl. DY'NASTIES.] 1. Succession of sovereigns of the same family who rule over a particular country. 2. Period during which sovereigns of the same line or family reign. [Gr. *dynastēa*; from *dynamai*, be able.]
- DYNE** (din), *n.* Force which in one second can impart a velocity of a centimeter per second to a mass of one gram. [Gr. *dynamis*, power.]
- DYS-**, *prefix.* Inseparable prefix, denoting ill, bad, unlucky, hard, etc. [Gr. *dys-*, hard, bad.]
- DYSÆMIA**, **DYSEMIA** (dis-ē'mi-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Vitiated condition of the blood. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *haima*, blood.]
- DYSÆSTHESIA** (dis-es-thē'si-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Impaired sensation; partial insensibility. [Gr. *dys-*, hard, and *aisthēsis*, perception by the senses; from *aisthanomia*, feel.]
- DYSCRASIA** (dis-krā'si-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Altered condition of the blood and fluids of the system, leading to constitutional diseases, as dropsy, cancer, etc. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *krasis*, mixture.]
- DYSENTERIC** (dis-en-ter'ik), **DYSENTERICAL** (dis-en-ter'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to dysentery. 2. Accompanied with, proceeding from, or afflicted with, dysentery.
- DYSENTERY** (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the descending portion of the large intestine, attended by fever with discharges from the bowels, chiefly of blood and mucus, or other morbid matter, accompanied with grating and followed by tenesmus. [Gr. *dysentēria*; from *dys-*, bad, and *enteron*, intestine.]

- DYSMENORRHŒA**, **DYSMENORRHEA** (dis-men-or-rē'a), *n.* Difficult or painful menstruation. [Gr. *dys-*, hard, *mēn*, month, and *rhoia*, a flowing.]
- DYSODILE** (dis'o-dil), *n.* Kind of greenish-gray coal, which burns with an offensive odor. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *ozō*, smell.]
- DYSOREXY** (dis'o-reks-i), *n.* *Pathol.* Bad or depraved appetite. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *orexis*, appetite.]
- DYSPEPSIA** (dis-pep'si-a), **DYSPEPSY** (dis-pep'si), *n.* *Pathol.* Difficult or painful digestion; indigestion, especially chronic. [Gr. *dyspepsia*; from *dys-*, bad, and *peptō*, cook.]
- DYSPEPTIC** (dis-pep'tic), **DYSPEPTICAL** (dis-pep'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, arising from, or afflicted with, dyspepsia or indigestion.
- DYSPEPTIC** (dis-pep'tik), *n.* Person afflicted with dyspepsia.
- DYSPHONIA** (dis-fō'ni-a), **DYSPHONY** (dis-fō-ni), *n.* *Pathol.* A difficulty of speaking, occasioned by an ill disposition of the organs of speech. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *phōnē*, sound.]
- DYSPNŒA** (disp-nē'a), *n.* *Pathol.* Difficulty of breathing. [Gr. *dys-*, hard, and *pneō*, breath.]
- DYTELEOLOGY** (dis-tel-e-ol'o-jī), *n.* *Philos.* Doctrine of purposelessness, or denial of "final causes"; opposed to **TELEOLOGY**. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, *telos* (genlt. *teleos*), purpose, and *logos*, word, discourse.]
- DYSTHETIC** (dis-thet'ik), *a.* *Pathol.* Pertaining to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad habit of the body. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *thetos*, placed.]
- DYSTHYMIC** (dis-thim'ik), *a.* *Pathol.* Depressed in mind; desponding. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *thymos*, mind.]
- DYSTOMIC** (dis-tom'ik), **DYSTOMOUS** (dis'to-mus), *a.* *Min.* Having an imperfect fracture. [Gr. *dys-*, bad, and *tomē*, a cutting.]
- DZEREN** (dzē'ren), **DZERON** (dzē'run), *n.* Mongolian antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the deserts of Central Asia, Tibet, and China. [Mongolian name.]
- DZIGGETAI** (dzig'e-ti), *n.* *Zool.* A kind of wild ass found throughout Asia generally, but especially in Arabia. It is the only one of the asinine species that bears a close resemblance to a horse;

Dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).

- and its distinctive feature is a wide, black stripe extending along the spine.
- DZO** (dzō), *n.* [pl. **DZOS** (dzōz); collective **DZO**.] Hybrid animal resulting from crossing the water-buffalo cow with the yak. The male is used for plowing, and the female is said to give more milk than any other of the bovine race. [Tibetan.]



E (ē), *n.* [*pl.* E'S (ēz).] Fifth letter and second vowel in the English alphabet. It has three principal sounds, the first long (ē), as in *be*, the second short (e), as in *met*, and the third (ē), a modification of short *e*, caused by its being followed by *r*, as in *her*.

And then there is the sound of long *a* modified by *r*, as in *there* (thâr). Sometimes its sound drops out altogether, as in *given* (giv'n). As a final letter, it usually is silent, but it serves to lengthen the sound of the preceding vowel, as in *cane*, *fine*, *plume*. After *c* and *g*, the final *e* serves to indicate that these letters are to be pronounced soft, or *c* like *s* and *g* like *j*, as in *mace* and *rage*.

E-, *prefix*. Used in place of **EX-** before consonants, signifying from, out, out of, away from, and also denoting privation. [*L.* *e-*, *ex-*; from *ex*, out, from.]

EACH (ēch), *a.* or *a. pron.* Every one, individually and severally, of any number or aggregate of persons or things. [*A. S.* *ælc*.]

EACLES (ē'ā-klēz), *n.* Large yellow and purple moth of South America. [*Etym.* doubtful.]

EAGER (ē'gēr), *a.* 1. Excited by ardent desire to attain, obtain, or succeed in anything. 2. Impetuous; earnest; vehement. [*O. Fr.* *aigre*; from *L.* *acer*, *acris*, sharp.]

SYN. Zealous; strenuous; anxious; impatient; greedy; ardent; longing; yearning; fervent; glowing; hot. **ANT.** Indifferent; unsolicitous; sluggish; cool.

EAGER, EAGRE (ē'gēr), *n.* Tidal flood which rushes with great violence up the estuaries of certain rivers; tide swelling above another tide, as in the Severn, in England. [*Etym.* dub.; Skeat suggests *A. S.* *eāgor-*, in *eāgor-streām*, ocean-stream, and *Ice.* *ægir*, ocean.]

EAGERLY (ē'gēr-li), *adv.* In an eager manner.

EAGERNESS (ē'gēr-nes), *n.* Ardent desire; zeal; ardor; fervor; avidity.

EAGLE (ē'gl), *n.* 1. *Zool.* Large rapacious bird, of the family *Falconidæ* and subfamily *Aquilinæ*, of which there are several genera and numerous species. The type genus *Aquila* includes the golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*) of Europe and America. In the genus *Haliaetus* are the fishing or sea eagles, the best known and largest of which is the bald or white-headed eagle which has been adopted as the emblematic device of the United States. 2. Gold coin of the United States of the value of \$10. 3. Military standard bearing the image of an eagle. 4. [*E-*] *Astron.* The constellation *Aquila*, in the northern hemisphere, containing the bright star Altair. [*Fr.* *aigle*; from *L.* *aquila*.]



Bald eagle (*Haliaetus leucocephalus*).

EAGLE-EYED (ē'gl-id), *a.* Having a piercing eye; discerning.

EAGLET (ē'glet), *n.* Young eagle.

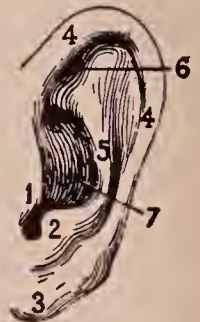
EAGRE (ē'gēr), *n.* Same as **EAGER**.

EALDORMAN (ēl'dūr-man), *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons originally a leader or chieftain; afterwards the governor of a shire. [*A. S.* *ealdor*, chief, and *man*, man.]

EAR (ēr), *n.* Spike or head, as of wheat. [*A. S.* *ear*.]

EAR (ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EARED** (ērd).] Put forth ears, as wheat.

EAR (ēr), *n.* 1. The organ of hearing, in man and other mammals divided into three parts: (1) the external ear or auricle; (2) the middle ear, or tympanum or drum; (3) the internal ear, or labyrinth. Sound collected by the auricle sets the tympanum vibrating, and the vibrations are transmitted by the labyrinth to the internal ear, where the fibers of the auditory nerve receive them and send them to the brain. 2. Sense of hearing. 3. Faculty of discriminating sounds; power of judging of harmony. 4. Favorable hearing; heed; regard. 5. Anything resembling the external ear, as the ears of a jar. [*A. S.* *ear*.]



Left human ear.

1. Tragus. 2. Antitragus. 3. Lobe. 4. Helix. 5. Antihelix. 6. Fossa of the Antihelix. 7. Concha.

EARACHE (ēr'āk), *n.* Ache or pain in the ear.

EARBOB (ēr'bob), *n.* Earring; eardrop.

EAR-CAP (ēr'kap), *n.* Cloth or fur covering used to protect ears in cold weather; ear-muff.

EARDROP (ēr'drop), *n.* Ornamental pendant for the ear; earbob; earring.

EARDRUM (ēr'drum), *n.* *Anat.* Drum or middle cavity of the ear; tympanum.

EARED (ērd), *a.* Having ears.

EARING (ēr'ing), *n.* *Naut.* Rope which lashes the upper corner of a sail to its yard.

EARL (ērl), *n.* [*fem.* **COUNT'ESS**.] British nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquise, and next above a viscount. [*A. S.* *eorl*, nobleman, earl.]

EAR-LAP (ēr'lap), *n.* 1. Tip of the ear. 2. Ear-tab.

EARLDOM (ērl'dum), *n.* Dominion or dignity of an earl.

EARLESS (ēr'les), *a.* Devoid or destitute of ears.

EAR-LIFTER (ēr'lif-tēr), *n.* Device on harvesting machinery to lift falling grain from the ground so it can be cut.

EARLINESS (ēr'li-nes), *n.* State of being early.

EARL-MARSHAL (ērl'mār-shal), *n.* English officer of state, president of the Herald's College.

EARLOCK (ēr'lok), *n.* Lock or curl of hair worn on the cheek near the ear; lovelock.

EARLY (ēr'li), *a.* [*comp.* **EAR'LIER**; *superl.* **EAR'LIEST**.] 1. Being in advance, as com-

pared with something else, as an *early* crop. 2. Coming before or in advance of the usual time. 3. Occurring toward, in, or near the beginning. [A. S. *ærlīce*; from *ær*, before.]

EARLY (ēr'li), *adv.* At or near the beginning of a particular time or period.

SYN. Soon; betimes; promptly; beforehand. **ANT.** Late; tardily; behindhand.

EARMARK (ēr'märk), *n.* 1. Distinguishing or distinctive mark, as the owner's mark on the ear of a sheep; mark of identification. 2. Any distinguishing feature.

EAR-MUFF (ēr'muf), *n.* One of a pair of small adjustable coverings to protect the ears in cold weather.

EARN (ěrn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EARNED (ěrnd).] 1. Gain by labor; become entitled to as a recompense for work done. 2. Merit or deserve as the result of any action or course of conduct. [A. S. *earnian*, earn.]

SYN. Win; gain; realize; merit; deserve.

ANT. Lose; squander; waste; spend; forfeit.

EARN (ěrn), *n.* Same as ERN, eagle. [A. S.]

EARNEST (ěr'nest), *I. a.* 1. Ardent or zealous in the performance of any act or the pursuit of any object. 2. Intent; fixed; eager. 3. Serious; important; grave. *II. n.* Seriousness; reality. [A. S. *eornest*, seriousness.]

SYN. See EAGER.

EARNEST (ěr'nest), *n.* 1. Pledge or assurance of something more to come. 2. Earnest-money. [Wel. *ernes*, pledge.]

EARNESTLY (ěr'nest-li), *adv.* In an earnest manner.

EARNEST-MONEY (ěr'nest-mun-l), *n.* Money given by a buyer to a seller as a token or pledge to bind the bargain.

EARNESTNESS (ěr'nest-nes), *n.* State of being earnest or in earnest.

EAR-NET (ěr'net), *n.* Fly and insect protector of network used to cover horses' ears.

EARNING (ěrn'lng), *n.* 1. Act of gaining recompense for labor or services performed. 2. [*pl.*] That which is earned; profits; wages.

EAR-PIERCING (ěr'pěr-sing), *a.* Shrill; screaming.

EARRING (ěr'ring), *n.* Pendant or other ornament worn at the ear by means of a ring or fillet passing through the lobe.

EAR-SCREW (ěr'skrö), *n.* Ornament used in lieu of earring and screwed fast to lobe of ear.

EAR-SHELL (ěr'shel), *n.* Flattened univalve shell, resembling the ear in form; abalone.

EARSHOT (ěr'shot), *n.* Distance at which a sound can be heard.

EARTH (ěrth), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Third planet in order from the sun; globe on which we dwell, generally termed *the earth*, and written without a capital initial. 2. [e-] Solid portion of the globe; ground. 3. [e-] Soil of any kind, as distinguished from rock. 4. [e-] Inhabitants of the earth. 5. [e-] This world as opposed to other scenes of existence. 6. [e-] Dis-

tinnet part of the globe; district; region. 7. [e-] Burrow, as of a fox. 8. [e-] Metallic oxide, as alumina. 9. *Elec.* [e-] (1) Fault in a telegraph or other conducting line caused by the accidental contact of the line with the ground, or with some other ground-connected conductor. (2) That part of the earth or ground which forms a part of an electric circuit. [A. S. *eorthe*.]

EARTH (ěrth), *v.* [*pr.p.* EARTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EARTHED (ěrtht).] *I. vt.* 1. Bury or hide in the earth. 2. Drive into the earth.

3. *Elec.* Connect with the earth; ground.

II. vi. 1. Burrow. 2. Retire underground.

EARTH-BATH (ěrth'báth), *n.* Same as MUD-BATH.

EARTH-BORN (ěrth'bärn), *a.* 1. Born of or on the earth. 2. Relating to or arising from earthly considerations; belonging to this world. 3. Of mean birth; low-born.

EARTHEN (ěrth'n), *a.* Made of earth or clay.

EARTHENWARE (ěrth'n-wär), *n.* Crockery.

EARTH-INDUCTOR (ěrth'in-duk-tür), *n.* *Elec.* Spiral coil of wire used in connection with a galvanometer to ascertain effect of induction of the earth on electrical instruments.

EARTHINESS (ěrth'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being earthy; grossness.

EARTHLINESS (ěrth'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being earthly, or of the earth.

EARTHLING (ěrth'ling), *n.* Dweller on the earth; mortal; worldlying.

EARTHLY (ěrth'li), *a.* 1. Belonging to the earth. 2. Pertaining to this life; carnal, as opposed to spiritual. 3. Conceivable; imaginable; possible; as, no *earthly* reason. (Colloq.)

EARTH-NUT (ěrth'nut), *n.* 1. Popular name for certain tuberous roots growing underground. 2. Peanut. 3. Truffle.

EARTH-PLATE (ěrth'plät), *n.* *Elec.* Slab of metal connected by wire with any magnetic or electrical apparatus and buried in the earth to form ground-connection.

EARTHQUAKE (ěrth'kwāk), *n.* Quaking, vibratory, undulating, or other movement of a portion of the earth's crust.

EARTH-SHINE (ěrth'shīn), *n.* Light reflected from the earth by which we see that part of the new moon which is not lit up by the sun.

EARTHWARD (ěrth'wärd), *adv.* Toward the earth.

EARTHWIRE (ěrth'wīr), *n.* *Elec.* Wire used to connect active electrical apparatus with earth-plates so that interfering currents may be avoided.

EARTHWORK (ěrth'würk), *n.* Fortification of earth.

EARTHWORM (ěrth'würm), *n.* 1. Angeworm (*Lumbricus terrestris*). 2. Mean, sordid, worldly-minded person.

EARTHY (ěrth'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, relating to, or resembling, earth. 2. Inhabiting the earth. 3. Gross; unrefined; coarse; low.

EAR-TRUMPET (ēr'trump-et), *n.* Trumpet-shaped tube to aid in hearing.

EARWAX (ēr'waks), *n.* Cerumen, a waxy substance secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passages.

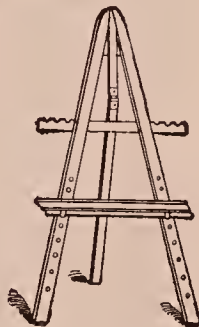
EARWIG (ēr'wig), *n.* *Entom.* Insect (*Forficula auricularis*), which has been erroneously supposed to creep into the human brain through the ear. [A. S. *cārwiega*; *cāre*, ear, and *wiega*, worm.]

EASE (ēz), *n.* 1. State of rest or quietness; repose; tranquillity; comfort. 2. Freedom from anxiety or solicitude. 3. Freedom from constraint or diffidence. 4. Readiness; facility. [O. Fr. *aise*.]

EASE (ēz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EASED (ēzd).] 1. Give relief or rest to; relieve. 2. Make easier or lighter; lighten. 3. Assuage; alleviate; allay.

EASEFUL (ēz'fəl), *a.* 1. Ease-giving. 2. Fit for rest; quiet.

EASEL (ē'zī), *n.* Frame on which painters support their pictures while painting them; used also as a support for pictures, etc., on exhibition. [Dut. *ezel*.]



Easel.

EASEMENT (ēz'ment), *n.* 1. That which affords ease or relief. 2. *Law.* Any privilege or convenience which one person has in or over the lands of another, as a way or a water-course.

EASILY (ēz'i-lī), *adv.* In an easy manner; readily; gently.

EASINESS (ēz'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being easy, or at ease.

EAST (ēst), *n.* 1. The Orient. 2. [e-] One of the four cardinal points of the compass; point at which the sun rises at the equinox. 3. [e-] That portion of the horizon at or toward the point where the sun rises. 4. [e-] Any region or portion of country lying to the eastward. [A. S. *eāst*; akin to Gr. *ēōs*, the dawn.]

EAST (ēst), *a.* 1. Being or situated at the east; eastern. 2. Coming from the east.

EAST (ēst), *adv.* Toward the east; in an easterly direction; eastward.

EASTER (ēst'ēr), *n.* 1. Annual Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, held on the Sunday after Good Friday. 2. Easter Sunday, the day on which the festival is observed. Easter is a movable festival, and may be as early as March 22, and as late as April 25.—*Easter eggs*, stained eggs of various colors, given as presents at Easter.—*Easter tide*, the season of Easter. [A. S. *eāster*; from *Eāstre*, a goddess whose festival was observed by the ancient Saxons early in the spring, in celebration of the resurrection of nature.]

EASTERLY (ēst'ēr-lī), *I. a.* 1. Situated, direct-

ed, or looking toward the east; eastward. 2. Coming from the east. **II. adv.** 1. Toward or in the direction of the east. 2. In the east.

EASTERN (ēst'ēr-n), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to, or situated in, the East; Oriental. 2. [e-] Moving eastward. 3. [e-] Looking toward the east; easterly.

EAST INDIES (ēst in'diz). India, Indo-China, and Malay Archipelago.

EASTRE (ēs'tre), *n.* *A. S. Myth.* Goddess of light and spring. [See **OSTERA**.]

EAST RIVER (ēst riv'ēr). Strait joining Long Island Sound to New York Bay.

EASTWARD (ēst'wārd), *I. a.* Directed or extended toward the east. **II. adv.** Toward the east.

EASY (ēz'ī), *a.* [*comp.* EAS'IER; *superl.* EAS'IEST.] 1. At ease. 2. Free from pain. 3. Tranquil. 4. Unconstrained. 5. Giving ease. 6. Not difficult. 7. Yielding. 8. Not straitened (in circumstances). 9. Not tight, as money. 10. Not strict, as in "easy virtue." 11. Credulous; gullible. (Colloq.)

SYN. Quiet; calm; comfortable; manageable; facile; lenient; unconcerned. **ANT.** Uneasy; disturbed; uncomfortable; difficult; unmanageable; embarrassed.

EASY (ēz'ī), *adv.* Easily; as, he took things *easy*. (Colloq.)

EASY-CHAIR (ēz'ī-châr), *n.* Arm-chair for ease or rest.

EASY-GOING (ēz'ī-gō-ing), *a.* Taking things in an easy manner; good-natured; unconcerned.

EAT (ēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* EAT'ING; *p.t.* ATE (āt); *p.p.* EATEN (ēt'n).] **I. vt.** 1. Chew and swallow, as food. 2. Corrode or gnaw away; consume. 3. Take back or retract, as to make one *eat* his words. **II. vi.** 1. Take food; feed. 2. Gnaw; corrode. 3. Taste; as, it *eats* dryly.

SYN. Gorge; gobble. **ANT.** Disgorge; vomit.

EATABLE (ēt'a-blī), *I. a.* Fit to be eaten. **II. n.** Anything used as food (used chiefly in the plural).

EATER (ēt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which eats.

EATING-HOUSE (ēt'ing-hows), *n.* Restaurant.

EAU (ō), *n.* [*pl.* EAUX (ōz).] French word for water, used in English in various combinations, as *eau de cologne* (see **COLOGNE**), *eau de vie*, brandy. [L. *aqua*, water.]

EAVES (ēvz), *n.pl.* Projecting edge of the roof of a building. [A. S. *efse*, clipped edge of thatch.]

EAVESDROP (ēvz'drop), *vi.* [*pr.p.* EAVES'DROPPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EAVESDROPPED (ēvz'dropt).] 1. Stand under the eaves or near the windows of a house to listen. 2. Listen for secrets.

EAVESDROPPER (ēvz'drop-ēr), *n.* One who tries to overhear private conversation.

EBB (eb), *vi.* [*pr.p.* EBB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EBBED (ebd).] 1. Flow back toward the sea, as the tide. 2. Recede; decline.—*Ebb and*

flow, rise and fall, increase and decline. [A. S. *ebban*, *ebb*.]

EBB (eb), *n.* 1. The going back or retiring of the tide. 2. A falling back; decline. [A. S. *ebba*; from the verb *ebban*, *ebb*.]

EBB-TIDE (eb'tid), *n.* Ebbing or retiring tide.

EBOE-TREE (ē'bō-trē), *n.* *Bot.* Oil-bean tree of Nicaragua, Central America (*Dipteryx oltefera*).

EBON (eb'un), *a.* 1. Made of ebony. 2. Black as ebony.

EBONIST (eb'un-ist), *n.* Worker in ebony.

EBONITE (eb'un-īt), *n.* Vulcanite.

EBONIZE (eb'un-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EB'ONIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EBONIZED** (eb'un-izd).] Make, as furniture, look like ebony.

EBONY (eb'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* **EB'ONIES**.] Kind of wood almost as heavy and hard as stone, usually black, admitting of a fine polish. [Gr. *ebonos*; from Heb. *eben*, stone.]

EBRIETY (ē-bri'e-tl), *n.* Drunkenness. [Fr. *ēbriété*; from L. *ebrietas*; from *ebrius*, drunken.]

EBRIOUS (ē'bri-us), *a.*

1. Addicted to drink. 2. Drunk; intoxicated.

EBULLIENCE (e-bul'yens), **EBULLIENCY** (e-bul'yen-si), *n.* A boiling over.

EBULLIENT (e-bul'yent), *a.* 1. Boiling over. 2. Agitated; enthusiastic. [L. *ebulliens*, *pr.p.* of *ebullio*, boil up.]

EBULLITION (eb-ul-ish'un), *n.* 1. Action of boiling. 2. Effervescence. 3. Sudden bursting forth; outburst.

EBURNA (ē-būr'na), *n.* *Conch.* Large deep-sea mollusk, indigenous to China, with a shell-like ivory (*Eburnus spirata*). [L. *eburnus*, of ivory.]

EBURNATION (ē-būr-nā'shun), *n.* *Pathol.* Disease in the bones, in which there is an abnormal deposition of osseous matter, chiefly in the joints. [L. *eburnus*, of ivory—*ebur*, ivory.]

EBURNEAN (ē-būr'ne-an), *a.* Of or like ivory; made of ivory.

EC-, *prefix.* From; out of. [Gr. *ek-*, out of.]

ÉCARTE (ā-kār-tā'), *n.* Game of cards for two, played with the thirty-two highest cards, one feature being the right to discard or throw out certain cards for others. [Fr.; from *e*, out, and *carte*, card.]

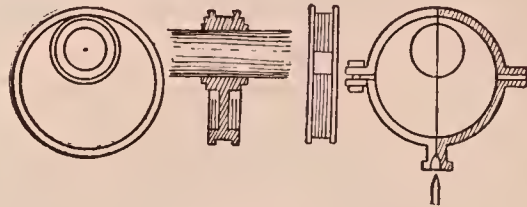
ECBASIS (ek-bā'sis), *n.* *Rhet.* Figure in which the speaker treats of things according to their consequences. [Gr.; from *ek*, out, and *bainō*, go.]

ECBATIC (ek-bat'lk), *a.* Relating to a result, issue, or consequence; opposed to **TELIC**, which denotes purpose or intention.

ECCENTRIC (ek-sen'trik), *a.* 1. Deviating or

departing from the center. 2. Not having the same center as another, said of circles. 3. Not revolving around the center. 4. Deviating from established forms or rules. 5. Odd; anomalous; whimsical. [Gr. *ek*, out of, and *kentron*, center.]

ECCENTRIC (ek-sen'trik), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Circle described about the center of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius. 2. Contrivance for taking an alternating rectilinear motion from a revolving shaft, as a wheel with its axis not in its center. 3. Eccentric person.



Eccentric.

ECCENTRICITY (ek-sen-tris'ti-tl), *n.* 1. State of being eccentric. 2. *Astron.* Distance of center of planet's orbit from center of sun.

ECCLESIA (ek-klē'zi-ə), *n.* Popular assembly, especially of Athens, where the people exercised full sovereignty, and all above twenty years could vote; applied by the Septuagint commentators to the Jewish commonwealth, and from them to the Christian church. [Gr. *ekklesia*; *ek*, out, and *kaleo*, call.]

ECCLESIASTIC (ek-klē'zi-as'tik), *n.* One consecrated to the church; priest; clergyman. [Gr. *ekklesia*, popular assembly; church. See **ECCLESIA**.]

ECCLESIASTIC (ek-klē'zi-as'tik), *a.* Same as **ECCLESIASTICAL**.

ECCLESIASTICAL (ek-klē'zi-as'ti-kəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the church.

ECCLESIASTICISM (ek-klē'zi-as'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Attachment to ecclesiastical observances, privileges and views. 2. Ecclesiastical government or authority.

ECCRINOLOGY (ek-ri-nol'o-jl), *n.* Branch of physiology relating to the excretions. [Gr. *ekkrinō*, excrete, and suffix **-OLOGY**.]

ECDEMIC (ek-dem'lk), *a.* *Med.* Having origin in some distant locality, as disease; opposed to **ENDEMIC**. [Gr. *ekdemos*, foreign.]

ECDYSIS (ek'di-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **ECDYSES** (ek'di-sēz).] Act of casting off an integument, as in serpents. [Gr., a getting out; from *ekdyō*, strip off.]

ECHELON (esh'e-lon), *n.* 1. *Mil.* An arrangement of troops in battalions or divisions placed parallel to one another, but no two on the same alignment, each having its front clear of that in advance. 2. *Naval.* Arrangement of vessels in a wedge-like form towards the enemy. [Fr.; from *échelle*, ladder or stair.]

ECHIDNA (e-kid'na), *n.* *Zool.* Genus of Australian toothless burrowing mammals,

armed with porcupine-like spines, laying eggs instead of bringing forth the young. [Formed from Gr. *echidna*, viper.]

ECHINATE (ek'i-nāt), *a.* Prickly like a hedgehog. [Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog.]

ECHINITE (e-kī'nīt), *n.* Fossil sea-urchin.

ECHINODERM (e-kī'nō-dērm), *n.* *Zool.* One of the *Echinodermata*; a radiate animal having an opaque, leathery, or crustaceous skin, with tubercles or even movable spines, as the starfish, sea-urchin, etc. [Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog, and *derma*, skin.]

ECHINODERMATA (ek-i-no-dērm'a-ta), *n.pl.* *Zool.* Division of the animal kingdom embracing the echinoderms.

ECHINOID (e-kī'noid), *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, the echinoderms. *II. n.* One of the *Echinoidea*.

ECHINOIDEA (ek-i-noi'de-a), *n.pl.* *Zool.* An order of the division *Echinodermata*, including the sea-urchins. [Gr. *echinos*, sea-urchin, and *eidōs*, form.]

ECHINUS (e-kī'nus), *n.* [*pl.* **ECHINI** (e-kī'nī).] 1. *Arch.* Convex projecting molding of eccentric curve in Greek examples, supporting the abacus of the Doric capital. 2. *Zool.* Sea-urchin. 3. *Zool.* Hedgehog. [L.; from Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog.]

ECHO (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **ECHOES** (ek'ōz).] 1. Sound reflected or reverberated from an opposing surface; re-percussion or repetition of sound. 2. Repetition, or close imitation of another's words or thoughts. 3. *Arch.* Vault or arch for redoubling sounds. 4. *Music.* Repetition of a melodic phrase. [L.; from Gr. *ēchō*, echo.]

ECHO (ek'ō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A nymph who fell in love with Narcissus; when he died, or as some say, because she was slighted, she pined away from grief and died also, preserving nothing but her voice, which repeats every sound that reaches her.

ECHO (ek'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ECH'ŌING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ECHOED** (ek'ōd).] *I. vt.* 1. Reflect the sound of. 2. Repeat or imitate, as thoughts or utterance. *II. vi.* 1. Reflect sound. 2. Be sounded back. 3. Resound.

ECHOIST (ek'ō-ist), *n.* One who repeats like an echo.

ECHOLESS (ek'ō-les), *a.* Giving no echo; unresponsive.

ECHOMETER (e-kom'e-tēr), *n.* *Music.* Instrument for measuring the length of sounds with the intervals and ratios. [Gr. *ēchō*, sound, and suffix *-METER*.]

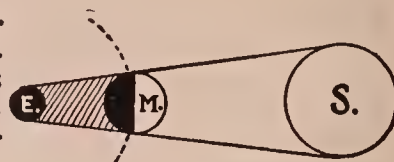
ECLAIR (ā-klār'), *n.* Cake filled with a cream and frosted. [Fr.]

ECLAT (ā-klä'), *n.* Striking effect; sensation. [Fr., outburst.]

ECLECTIC (ek-lek'tik), *I. a.* Electing; choosing. *II. n.* One who selects parts of different systems, especially in medicine. [Gr., from *ek*, out, and *legō*, choose.]

ECLECTICISM (ek-lek'ti-sizm), *n.* The practice of an eclectic.

ECLIPSE (e-klips'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ECLIPS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ECLIPSED** (e-klipst').] 1.



Eclipse of the Sun.

Cause to suffer eclipse; darken; obscure; hide. 2. Figuratively, throw into the shade; dim the brightness of; surpass. [Gr. *ekleipō*, fail; from *ek*, out, and *leipō*, leave.]

ECLIPSE (e-klips'), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Obscuration of the light of the sun, moon, or other luminous body, by the intervention of some other body. 2. Any obscuration.

ECONOMIC (ek-o-nom'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to economics. 2. Pertaining to or managing with economy; economical. [L. *œconomicus*; from Gr. *oikonomikos*. See **ECONOMY**.]

ECONOMICAL (ek-o-nom'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Provident in management; saving. 2. Managed with care and frugality. 3. Pertaining to economics; economic.

ECONOMICALLY (ek-o-nom'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In an economical manner.

ECONOMICS (ek-o-nom'iks), *n.* 1. Science of household management. 2. Political economy.

ECONOMIST (e-kon'o-mist), *n.* 1. One who is economical. 2. One versed in political economy.

ECONOMIZE (e-kon'o-mīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ECON'OMIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ECONOMIZED** (e-kon'o-mīzd).] *I. vt.* Use economically; husband. *II. vi.* Manage with economy; be saving.

ECONOMY (e-kon'o-mī), *n.* 1. Management of household affairs, especially financial. 2. Frugal use of means. [Gr. *oikonomia*; from *oikos*, house, and *nomos*, rule.]

SYN. Administration; management; dispensation; rule; arrangement; husbanding; frugality; parsimony; prudence; saving; scrimping; sparing; thrift. **ANT.** Maladministration; mismanagement; waste; misrule; prodigality; improvidence.

ECRU (ā-krō'), *a.* Light buff; cream-color, like unbleached silk.

ECSTASY (ek'stā-sī), *n.* [*pl.* **EC'STASIES**.] 1. Excessive elevation and absorption of mind; rapture. 2. *Pathol.* Species of catalepsy, when the person remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he had during the fit. [Gr. *ekstasis*, derangement, being beside oneself; *ek*, out, and *histēmi*, place.]

ECSTATIC (ek-stat'ik), **ECSTATICAL** (ek-stat'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Causing ecstasy. 2. Proceeding from ecstasy; rapturous.

ECTOZOA (ek-to-zō'a), *n.pl.* External parasites in general. [L.L.—Gr. *ektos*, outside, and *zōon*, animal.]

ECUADOR (ek'wā-dōr, or Sp. ā-kwā-dōr'), *n.* Republic, S. America, on equator. Area 118,625 sq. m.

ECUADORAN (ek-wə-dō'ran), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Ecuador.

ECUMENIC (ek-ū-men'ik),

ECUMENICAL (ek-ū-men'ik-əl), *a.* Belonging to the whole inhabited world; general.

ECZEMA (ek'zē-mə), *n.*

Eruptive disease of the skin; salt rheum; tetter.

[Gr. *ek*, out, and *zēō*, boil.]

EDDA (ed'a), *n.* Book of Scandinavian mythology.

EDDY (ed'i), *n.* [pl. **ED'DIES**.]

1. Current of water or air running contrary to the main stream. 2. Whirlpool; whirlwind.

EDDY (ed'i), *vi.* [pr.p. **ED'DYING**; p.t. and p.p.

EDDIED (ed'id).] Move in whirls. [Ice. *id*, back.]

EDELWEISS (ā'del-

vis), *n.* Small composite plant with pretty white flower, found growing in damp places at considerable altitudes (5000-7000 feet) throughout the Alps. [Ger. *edel*, noble, *weiss*, white.]

EDEN (ē'den), *n.* Garden where Adam and Eve lived; paradise. [Heb. *pleasure*.]

EDENTATE (ē-den'-

tāt), **EDENTATED** (ē-den'tā-ted), *a.* 1. Without teeth. 2. Wanting front teeth. [L. *e*, out, and *dens*, tooth.]

EDGE (ej), *n.* 1. Border; brink. 2. Cutting side of an instrument. 3. Keeness.

EDGE (ej), *v.* [pr.p. **EDG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **EDGED** (ejd).] I. *vt.* 1. Sharpen. 2. Place a border on. 3. Urge on. 4. Move by little and little. II. *vi.* 1. Move sideways. 2. Sail close to the wind. [A. S. *ecg*; Ger. *ccke*.]

EDGED (ejd), *a.* Having an edge; sharp.

EDGEWISE (ej'wiz), I. *a.* Having the edge directed forward. II. *adv.* In the direction of the edge.

EDGING (ej'ing), *n.* 1. Border or fringe. 2. Act of giving an edge to.

EDGY (ej'i), *a.* 1. Having an edge; sharp. 2. Easily provoked.

EDIBLE (ed'i-bl), I. *a.* Fit for food; eatable. II. *n.* Anything fit for food; an eatable. [L. *edibilis*; from *edo*, eat.]

EDIBLENESS (ed'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being edible.

EDICT (ē'dikt), *n.* Public decree; command. [L. *e*, out, and *dico*, speak.]

SYN. Proclamation; order; statute. See **DECREE**.



General Leonidas Plaza, president of Ecuador from 1901 to 1905.



Edelweiss (*Leontopodium alpinum*).

EDIFICATION (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Instruction. 2. Development, especially religious.

EDIFICE (ed'i-fis), *n.* Building.

EDIFY (ed'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **ED'IFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **EDIFIED** (ed'i-fid).] 1. Build up. 2. Improve; teach. [Fr. *édifier*; L. *ædes*, house, and *facio*, make.]

EDILE, **ÆDILE** (ē'dil), *n.* Magistrate in ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings, games, etc. [L. *ædilis*; from *ædes*, building.]

EDINBURGH (ed'in-būr-o), *n.* Capital of Scotland, S. of Firth of Forth.

EDIT (ed'it), *vt.* [pr.p. **EDIT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ED'ITED**.] Superintend the publication of; prepare for publication. [L. *editus*, p.p. of *edo*, give out; from *e*, out, and *do*, give.]

EDITION (e-dish'un), *n.* 1. Publication of a book. 2. Number of copies of a book printed at a time. [L. *e*, out, and *do*, give.]

EDITOR (ed'i-tūr), *n.* One who edits a book or journal.

EDITORIAL (ed-i-tō'ri-əl), I. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or written by, an editor. II. *n.* Article written by the editor.

EDITORSHIP (ed'i-tūr-ship), *n.* Office, business, or duties of an editor.

EDUCATE (ed'ū-kāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ED'UCATING**; p.t. and p.p. **ED'UCATED**.] Inform, cultivate, and improve the mental powers of. [L. *educatus*, p.p. of *educo*, educate; from *e*, out, and *duco*, lead.]

SYN. Instruct; teach; train; rear; initiate; school.

EDUCATED (ed'ū-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Instructed; trained; taught. 2. Refined or cultivated.

EDUCATION (ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* Process or result of educating.

EDUCATIONAL (ed-ū-kā'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to education.

EDUCATIONALIST (ed-ū-kā'shun-əl-ist), *n.* One versed in educational methods.

EDUCATIVE (ed'ū-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to education. 2. Calculated to teach.

EDUCATOR (ed'ū-kā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which educates; teacher; instructor; educationalist.

EDUCE (e-dūs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **EDU'CING**; p.t. and p.p. **EDUCED** (e-dūst').] Bring or draw out; bring to light; abstract; evolve. [L. *educo*, bring out.]

EDUCIBLE (e-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may or can be educated.

EDUCTION (e-duk'shun), *n.* Act of educating.

EDUCTIVE (e-duk'tiv), *a.* Educating.

EDUCTOR (e-duk'tūr), *n.* That which educates.

EDULCORATE (e-dul'ko-rāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **EDUL'-CORATING**; p.t. and p.p. **EDUL'CORATED**.] *Chem.* Free from acids and salts, or other impurities, by washing or repeated affusions of water. [L. *e-*, out, and *dulcoratus*, p.p. of *dulcoro*, sweeten.]

EEL (ēl), *n.* Snake-like, edible fish.—*Electric eel*, an eel so named because of its ability to give an electric shock. [A. S. *æle*; Ger. *aal*.]



Electric Eel (*Gymnotus electricus*).

EELPOT (ēl'pot), *n.* Long flexible reed basket placed in the water for the purpose of catching eels.

E'EN (ēn). Contraction of **EVEN**.

E'ER (ār). Contraction of **EVER**.

EERIE, EERY (ē'ri), *a.* 1. Wild. 2. Timid. [Sc.]

EFFACE (ef-fās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EFFA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EFFACED** (ef-fāst').] 1. Destroy. 2. Blot or rub out. [L. *ex*, out, and *facies*, face.]

EFFACEMENT (ef-fās'ment), *n.* Act of effacing; obliteration; erasure.

EFFECT (ef-fekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EFFECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EFFECT'ED**.] Cause or produce; bring about; accomplish; achieve. [L. *effectus*; from *ex*, out, and *facio*, do.]

EFFECT (ef-fekt'), *n.* 1. That which is produced by a cause. 2. Force; validity. 3. Gist or substance. 4. [*pl.*] Goods; movables; personal estate.—*For effect*, with the design of creating an impression; ostentatiously.—*Give effect to*, make valid; carry out in practice.

SYN. Consequence; result; issue; event; outcome; fruit; validity; force; weight; power; efficiency; purport; import; meaning; tenor; fact; reality; impression; [*pl.*] goods; property; chattels; movables; commodities.

ANT. Cause; source; origin; motive.

EFFECTER (ef-fekt'ēr), **EFFECTOR** (ef-fekt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which produces effects.

EFFECTIVE (ef-fekt'iv), *I. a.* 1. Having the power of effecting a desired result; efficacious; effectual; efficient. 2. Capable of or fit for duty or service. **II. n.** 1. *Mil.* Soldier fit for duty; an efficient. 2. That which effects; a cause.

EFFECTIVELY (ef-fekt'iv-lī), *adv.* In an effective manner; with effect.

EFFECTIVENESS (ef-fekt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being effective.

EFFECTUAL (ef-fek'tū-əl), *a.* Producing desired results.

EFFECTUALLY (ef-fek'tū-əl-lī), *adv.* In an effectual manner.

EFFECTUATE (ef-fek'tū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EF-FEC'TUATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EF-FEC'TUATED**.] Accomplish; effect.

EFFEMINACY (ef-fem'i-nā-sī), *n.* 1. Softness or weakness, unbecoming a man. 2. Indulgence in unmanly pleasures.

EFFEMINATE (ef-fem'i-nāt), *a.* Womanish; unmanly; weak. [L. *effeminatus*, *p.p.* of *effemino*, weaken; from *ex*, out, and *femina*, woman.]

EFFEMINATE (ef-fem'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EFF-FEM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EFF-FEM'INATED**.] Render womanish; unman; weaken.

EFFEMINATELY (ef-fem'i-nāt-lī), *adv.* In an effeminate manner.

EFFEMINATENESS (ef-fem'i-nāt-nes), *n.* Quality of being effeminate.

EFFENDI (ef-fen'dī), *n.* [*pl.* **EFFEN'DIS** or **EFFEN'DIES**.] Turkish title for civil officials and educated persons generally. [Turk. *efendi*.]

EFFERVESCE (ef-ēr-ves'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EFFER-VES'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EFFERVESCED** (ef-ēr-vest').] Boil up; bubble and hiss; froth up. [L. *effervesco*; from *ex*, out, and *fervo*, boil.]

EFFERVESCENCE (ef-ēr-ves'ens), *n.* State of being effervescent.

EFFERVESCENT (ef-ēr-ves'ent), *a.* Boiling or bubbling from the escapement of gas.

EFFETE (ef-fēt'), *a.* Worn out with age; sterile. [L. *effetus*.]

EFFICACIOUS (ef-i-kā'shus), *a.* Able to produce the result intended.

EFFICACIOUSLY (ef-i-kā'shus-lī), *adv.* In an efficacious manner; effectually.

EFFICACIOUSNESS (ef-i-kā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being efficacious.

EFFICACY (ef'i-kā-sī), *n.* Power to produce effects or results. [L. *efficacia*, power.]

EFFICIENCY (ef-fish'en-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being efficient.

EFFICIENT (ef-fish'ent), *a.* Capable of producing the desired result; effective. [L. *efficiens*, *pr.p.* of *efficio*, effect.]

SYN. Effectual; competent; capable; able; energetic; efficacious. **ANT.** Inefficient; powerless; weak.

EFFICIENT (ef-fish'ent), *n.* 1. Efficient or qualified person. 2. Efficient cause. 3. *Math.* Factor.

EFFIGY (ef'ij-lī), *n.* [*pl.* **EF'FIGIES**.] Likeness or figure of a person. [L. *figo*, form.]

EFFLORESCE (ef-lō-res'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EF-FLORES'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EFFLORESCED** (ef-lō-rest').] 1. Blossom forth. 2. Form a whitish crust. [L.]

EFFLORESCENCE (ef-lō-res'ens), *n.* 1. Production of flowers. 2. Time of flowering. 3. Cutaneous rash. 4. Formation of a white incrustation on the surface of bodies.

EFFLORESCENCY (ef-lō-res'en-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being efflorescent.

EFFLORESCENT (ef-lō-res'ent), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Commencing to flower. 2. *Chem.* Forming into white threads or powder. 3. Liable to efflorescence. [L. *efflorescens*, *pr.p.* of *effloresco*, begin to blossom.]

EFFLUENCE (ef'lō-ens), **EFFLUENCY** (ef'lō-

en-si), *n.* 1. A flowing out. 2. That which flows out; efflux. [L. *ex*, out, and *fluo*, flow.]

EFFLUENT (ef'lō-ent), *I. a.* Flowing out. *II. n.* Stream that flows out of another stream or lake.

EFFLUVIUM (ef-flō'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* EFFLU'VIA.] An invisible emanation; specifically applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations; commonly in the plural. [L.; flowing out.]

EFFLUX (ef'luk's), *n.* 1. Act of flowing out; effluence; effusion. 2. That which flows out; emanation. [L. *effluxus*, p.p. of *effluo*, flow out.]

EFFLUXION (ef-fluk'shun), *n.* 1. A flowing forth; lapse. 2. An emanation; issue.

EFFORT (ef'fūrt), *n.* Application of energy; exertion of force. [L. *ex*, out, forth, and *fortis*, strong.]

SYN. Trial; attempt; endeavor; exertion; essay. **ANT.** Failure; ease; inactivity.

EFFRONTERY (ef-frunt'ēr-l), *n.* Shamelessness; boldness; impudence. [Fr.—L. *ex*, forth, and *frons*, forehead.]

EFFULGENCE (ef-ful'jens), *n.* Brightness; flood of light.

EFFULGENT (ef-ful'jent), *a.* Shining forth; splendid. [L. *ex*, forth, and *fulgeo*, shine.]

EFFULGENTLY (ef-ful'jent-li), *adv.* In an effulgent manner; brightly.

EFFUSE (ef-fūz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EFFU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EFFUSED (ef-fūzd').] *I. vt.* Pour forth; emit; shed. *II. vi.* Issue forth; emanate. [L. *effusus*, p.p. of *effundo*, pour out.]

EFFUSE (ef-fūs'), *a.* Spreading widely or loosely; not compact.

EFFUSION (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of pouring out. 2. That which is poured out or forth; outpouring. 3. Quality of being effusive.

EFFUSIVE (ef-fū'siv), *a.* 1. Pouring forth abundantly; gushing. 2. Expressing emotion in a pronounced manner.

EFFUSIVELY (ef-fū'siv-ll), *adv.* In an effusive manner; profusely.

EFFUSIVENESS (ef-fū'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being effusive.

EFT (eft), *n.* Small lizard; newt. [A. S.]

EGERIA (ē-jē'ri-ā), *n.* *Roman Myth.* The nymph, one of the Camenæ, who instructed Numa Pompilius, second king of Rome, in the different forms of worship. Sometimes written *Ageria*.

EGG (eg), *n.* 1. Oval body laid by female birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced. 2. Cell in which an embryo develops. [A. S. *æg*.]

EGG (eg), *v.t.* [*pr.p.* EGGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EGGED (egd).] 1. Pelt with eggs. 2. Mix or cover with eggs.

EGG (eg), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EGG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EGGED (egd).] Urge on; incite; commonly followed by *on*; as to *egg* one on to some deed. [A. S. *eggja*, goad.]

EGG-BEATER (eg'bēt-ēr), *n.* Mechanical de-

vice used to whip eggs into a cream-like consistency.

EGG-CUP (eg'kup), *n.* Crockery-ware cup used to hold eggs while being eaten from the shell.

EGGNOG (eg-nog'), *n.* Drink made of eggs beaten up, sugar, and wine or spirit.

EGGPLANT (eg'plant), *n.* Plant with large egg-shaped edible fruit; also the fruit.



Eggplant (*Solanum melongena*).

EGIS, ÆGIS (ē'jis), *n.* 1. Originally, a shield given by Jupiter to Minerva. 2. Protecting influence or power. [L. *ægis*, from Gr. *Aigis*.]

EGLANTINE (eg'-ian-tin), *n.* 1. Sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*). 2. Dogrose (*Rosa canina*). [Fr.; from O. Fr. *aiglant*; from L. *aculeus*, a prickly; from *acus*, point.]

EGO (ē'gō or eg'ō), *n.* Self-conscious subject, as contrasted with the NON-EGO, or object. [L.]

EGOISM (ē'gō-izm), *n.* 1. Selfishness. 2. Subjective idealism.

EGOIST (ē'gō-ist), *n.* 1. One who thinks and speaks too much of himself. 2. One who holds the doctrine of subjective idealism.

EGOISTIC (ē-gō-is'tik), **EGOISTICAL** (ē-gō-is'tik-əl), *a.* 1. Self-absorbed; selfish. 2. Of or pertaining to subjective idealism. 3. Egotistic.

EGOTISM (ē'gō-tizm or eg'o-tizm), *n.* Frequent use of the pronoun I; self-exaltation; self-conceit.

SYN. Vanity; conceitedness; self-esteem; egotism; self-assertion. **ANT.** Self-distrust; deference; self-abnegation; diffidence; modesty.

EGOTIST (ē'gō-tist), *n.* One given to egotism.

EGOTISTIC (ē-gō-tis'tik), **EGOTISTICAL** (ē-gō-tis'tik-əl), *a.* 1. Given to egotism. 2. Exhibiting or containing egotism.

EGREGIOUS (e-grē'ji-us), *a.* Prominent (in a bad sense). [L. *e*, out of, and *grex*, flock.]

EGREGIOUSLY (e-grē'ji-us-li), *adv.* In an egregious manner; uncommonly; shamefully.

EGRESS (ē'gres), *n.* 1. A going out; a departure; exit; issue. 2. Place of going out; means of exit. [L. *egressus*; from *e*, out, and *gradior*, go.]

EGRET (ē'gret), *n.* 1. Species of herons that during the breeding season show a lengthened feathery



American Egret (*Garzetta candidissima*).

plumage on back and breast. 2. Tuft of long feathers on a bird's back. 3. Tuft composed of feathers or precious stones; aigret; egrette. [Fr. *aigrette*.]

EGRETTE (e-gret'), *n.* Tuft of feathers, diamonds, etc. See **AIGRET**.

EGYPT (ē'jīpt), *n.* N. E. Africa and Sinai Peninsula, Asia. Area 394,345 sq. m.

EGYPTIAN (ē-jīp'shan), *I. a.* Belonging to Egypt. *II. n.* Native of Egypt.

EGYPTOLOGY (ē-jīp-toi'o-jī), *n.* Science of Egyptian antiquities.

EH (ā or e), *interj.* Expresses inquiry or slight surprise.

EIDER (i'dēr), *n.* Same as **EIDER-DUCK**.

EIDER-DOWN (i'dēr-down), *n.* Down of the eider-duck.

EIDER-DUCK (i'dēr-duk), *n.* Kind of sea-duck, in Northern regions, sought after for its fine down. [Ice. *æhr*.]

EIDOLSCOPE (i-dō'lo-skōp), *n.* Machine for enlarging and exhibiting kinetoscopic films. [Gr. *eidōlon*, image, and *-SCOPE*.]

EIDOSCOPE (i'dō-skōp), *n.* Kalcidoscope with disk producing geometric pictures.

EIGHT (āt), *I. n.* 1. Cardinal number one above seven; seven and one; twice four. 2. The figure or symbol (8 or viii) denoting eight. *II. a.* Noting the number eight. [A. S. *eahta*.]

EIGHTEEN (āt-ēn'), *n.* 1. Eight and ten; twice nine. 2. Symbol (18) denoting eighteen.

EIGHTEENMO (āt-ēn'mō), *a. and n.* Octodeclmo; book whose signatures each consists of 18 leaves.

EIGHTEENTH (āt-ēnth'), *I. a.* Next in order after the seventeenth. *II. n.* One of eighteen equal parts.

EIGHTH (ātth), *I. a.* 1. Coming next in order after the seventh. 2. Denoting one of eight equal parts. *II. n.* One of eight equal parts.

EIGHTHLY (ātth'i), *adv.* In the eighth place.

EIGHTIETH (āt'i-eth), *I. a.* 1. Coming next after the seventy-ninth. 2. Denoting one of eighty equal parts. *II. n.* One of eighty equal parts.

EIGHTY (āt'i), *a. and n.* Eight times ten; four-score. [A. S. *cahta*, eight, and *tig*, ten.]

EIS-WOOL (is'wōi), *n.* Special fine-spun woollen yarn used for delicate crocheting or needle-work.



Abbas II, Khedive of Egypt. Born 1874.



Eider-duck, (*Somateria mollissima*).

EITHER (ē'thēr or i'thēr), *I. a. and pron.* The one or the other; one of two. *II. conj.* Introduces an alternative, as in *either* now or never. [A. S.—roots of **EACH** and **WHETHER**.]

EJACULATE (e-jak'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **EJAC'ULATING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **EJAC'ULATED**.] Utter with suddenness. [L. *e*, out, and *jacio*, throw.]

EJACULATION (e-jak'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Sudden utterance of short exclamation or prayer. 2. What is so uttered.

EJACULATIVE (e-jak'ū-lā-tiv), **EJACULATOR** (e-jak'ū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Uttered in short earnest sentences or exclamations.

EJECT (e-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **EJECT'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **EJECT'ED**.] 1. Cast out; expel. 2. *Law.* Dispossess by legal proceedings. [L. *ejectus*, *p. p.* of *ejicio*, throw or cast out; from *e*, out, and *jacio*, throw.]

SYN. Expel; oust; evict. **ANT.** Receive; retain; inject.

EJECTION (e-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of ejecting; expulsion; evulsion. 2. That which is ejected.

EJECTMENT (e-jekt'ment), *n.* Act or process of ejecting; ejection.

EJECTOR (e-jekt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which ejects.

EKE (ēk), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **E'KING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **EKED** (ēkt).] Make barely sufficient by addition; usually followed by *out*. [A. S. *ēcan*.]

ELABORATE (e-lab'o-rāt), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **ELAB'ORATING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **ELAB'ORATED**.] 1. Produce with labor. 2. Improve by successive operations. [L. *elaboro*, labor greatly.]

ELABORATE (e-lab'o-rat), *a.* 1. Wrought with labor. 2. Done with fullness and exactness; highly wrought.

ELABORATELY (e-lab'o-rat-li), *adv.* In an elaborate manner.

ELABORATION (e-lab-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of elaborating. 2. State or quality of being elaborate.

ELABORATIVE (e-lab'o-rā-tiv), *a.* Tending to elaborate.

ELABORATOR (e-lab'o-rā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which elaborates.

ELAND (ē'land), *n.* South African antelope, resembling the elk in having a protuberance in the larynx. [Dut. *eland*, elk.]

ELAPSE (e-laps'), *vi.* [*pr. p.* **ELAPS'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **ELAPSED** (e-lapst').] Slip away; pass silently, as time. [See **LAPSE**.]



Eland (*Oreos canna*).

ELASTIC (e-las'tik), *I. a.* Having a tendency

to recover the original form; springy. **II. n.** Fabric containing rubber. [Gr. *elaō*, *elasō*, drive or urge.]

ELASTICITY (e-las-tis'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being elastic.

ELATE (e-iāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ELA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ELA'TED.] Raise the spirits of; inspirit; make elate. [L. *e*, out, and *latus*, borne.]

ELATE (e-iāt'), *a.* Exalted in spirit; exultant. [L. *elatus*, lifted up.]

SYN. Cheered; joyed; overjoyed; inspirited; inflated; transported; exalted; proud. **ANT.** Depressed; dispirited; dejected.

ELATER (el'a-tēr), *n.* One of the spiral elastic threads attached to or accompanying certain spores. [Gr. *elatēr*, driver.]

ELATION (e-lā'shun), *n.* State of being elate.

ELBA (el'ba), *n.* Island near Italy.

ELBE (el'be), *n.* River, Germany, flows 780 m. to North Sea.

ELBOW (el'bō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EL'BOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ELBOWED (el'bōd).] Push with the elbow; jostle. [A. S. *elboga*.]

ELBOW (el'bō), *n.* 1. Joint where the arm bends. 2. Sharp turn or bend.

ELD (eld), *n.* Old age; antiquity. [A. S. *eald*, old.]

ELDER (el'dēr), *n.* Shrub with a spongy pith bearing useful red or purple berries. [A. S. *ellern*.]

ELDER (el'dēr), **I. a.** Older; prior in origin. **II. n.** 1. One who is older; an ancestor; one advanced to office on account of age. 2. One of the officers in the Presbyterian Church. [A. S. *yldra*, comp. of *eald*, old.]

ELDERBERRY (el'dēr-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* EL'DERBERRIES.] Fruit of the elder.

ELDERLINESS (el'dēr-li-nes), *n.* State or condition of being elderly.

ELDERLY (el'dēr-li), *a.* Somewhat old; bordering on old age.

ELDERSHIP (el'der-ship), *n.* 1. Office or dignity of an elder. 2. Official body of elders.

ELDERWINE (el'dēr-wīn), *n.* Wine made from juice of elderberries and fortified by the addition of alcoholic spirits.

ELDEST (el'dest), *a.* Oldest; that was born first. [A. S. *yldesta*, superl. of *eald*, old.]

ELDORADO (ei-do-rā'dō), *n.* 1. Region rich in gold, gems, etc. 2. Dreamland of wealth. [Sp. *el*, the, and *dorado*, golden.]

ELECT (e-lekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ELECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ELECT'ED.] 1. Pick or choose out of a number; select. 2. Choose for any office by

voting. [L. *eligo*, choose; from *e*, out, and *lego*, choose.]

ELECT (e-lekt'), **I. a.** 1. Chosen. 2. Elected to an office but not yet in it, as president *elect*. **II. n.** 1. One chosen or set apart. 2. One chosen to salvation; usually in the plural, *the elect*.

ELECTION (e-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of choosing. 2. Public choice of a person for office. 3. Freewill. 4. *Theol.* Predetermination as object of divine mercy.

ELECTIONEER (e-lek-shun-ēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ELECTIONEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ELECTIONEERED (e-lek-shun-ērd').] Canvass for votes.

ELECTIVE (e-lekt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to, dependent on, or exerting, the power of choice.

ELECTIVELY (e-lekt'iv-li), *adv.* By choice.

ELECTOR (e-lek'tūr), *n.* 1. One who elects. 2. One who has a vote at an election. 3. In U. S., one elected by popular vote to elect the President and Vice-president. 4. Formerly, one of seven German princes, who elected the Emperor.

ELECTORATE (e-lek'tūr-āt), *n.* 1. Rank of an elector in the old German empire. 2. Body of electors or voters.

ELECTRA (ē-lek'trə), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and sister of Orestes.

ELECTREPETER (ē-lek-trep'e-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* Device used to change direction of currents of electricity.

ELECTRIC (e-lek'trik), **ELECTRICAL** (e-lek'trik-al), *a.* Having the properties of, pertaining to, or produced by, electricity.—*Electric light*, light produced by electricity. [Gr. *elektron*, amber, in which electricity was first observed.]



Electric Light.

ELECTRICALLY (e-lek'trik-al-i), *adv.* 1. By means of electricity. 2. In the manner of electricity.

ELECTRICIAN (e-lek-trish'yan), *n.* 1. One versed in the science of electricity. 2. Electrical mechanic.

ELECTRICITY (e-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* 1. Subtile force, manifesting itself in various forms of energy, such as magnetism, light, heat, chemical decomposition, etc. 2. Science which investigates the phenomena and laws of this force.—*Statical electricity*, produced by friction, and at rest.—*Current electricity*, produced by battery or dynamo, dynamical in nature.

ELECTRICS (e-lek'triks), *n.* 1. Science of electricity. 2. [*pl.*] Substances susceptible of becoming charged with electricity through friction.

ELECTRICUTE (e-lek'tri-küt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ELEC'TRICUTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ELEC'TRICUTED.] Same as **ELECTROCUTE**.



Elderberries (*Sambucus nigra*).

ELECTRIDES (ē-lek-trī'dēz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* The famed Amber Islands in the Eridanus River and where the tears of the weeping trees were supposed to become converted into amber.

ELECTRIFIABLE (e-lek'tri-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being electrified.

ELECTRIFICATION (e-lek-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of electrifying. 2. State of being electrified.

ELECTRIFY (e-lek'tri-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELECTRIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELECTRIFIED** (e-lek'tri-fid).] 1. Communicate electricity to. 2. Excite suddenly. [*L. electrum*, amber, and *facio*, make.]

ELECTRO-, *stem.* Used in composition for **ELECTRIC**. [*Gr. elektron*, amber.]

ELECTROBATH (e-lek'trō-bāth), *n.* Liquefied metallic solution used for electroplating.

ELECTROCARDIOGRAM (e-lek-trō-kār'di-ō-gram), *n.* Cardiogram produced by combination of electrometer and cardiograph.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY (e-lek-trō-kem'is-tri), *n.* Science which treats of chemical effects produced through the agency of electricity. [**ELECTRO-** and **CHEMISTRY**.]

ELECTROCULTURE (e-lek-trō-kul'tūr), *n.* Stimulation of plant life by the application of the electric current or by electric light.

ELECTROCUTE (e-lek'trō-kūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELECTROCUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELECTROCUTED**.] Inflict capital punishment upon by means of electricity; kill by electrification. [*Cont.* from **ELECTRO-EXECUTE**.]

ELECTROCUTION (e-lek-trō-kū'shun), *n.* Act of electrocuting.

ELECTRODE (e-lek'trōd), *n.* Either of the two poles (anode and cathode) at the end of an electric current.

ELECTRODYNAMICS (e-lek-trō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Science of the mutual action of electric currents and of such currents and magnets.

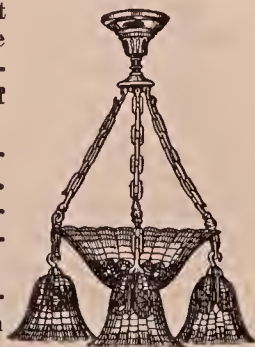
ELECTRODYNAMOMETER (e-lek-trō-dī-nā-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for determining the strength of an electric current by interaction of two coils.

ELECTROKINETICS (e-lek-trō-kī-net'iks), *n.* Science of electrical motion. [**ELECTRO-** and **KINETICS**.]

ELECTROLOGY (e-lek-trol'-o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of electricity. [**ELECTRO-** and **-LOGY**.]

ELECTROLIER (e-lek-trō-lēr'), *n.* Decorated wall-bracket, ceiling-drop, or other similar apparatus for supporting electric lights.

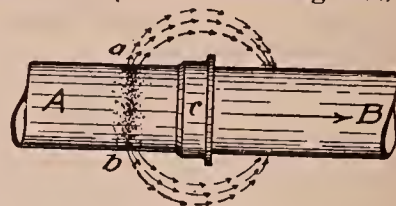
ELECTROLYSIS (e-lek-trol'i-sis), *n.* Process of chemical decomposition by electricity. [**ELECTRO-**, and *Gr. lysis*, solution.]



Electrolier.

ELECTROMAGNET (e-lek-trō-mag'net),

n. Horseshoe-shaped bar of soft iron, magnetized by a current of electricity in an insulated wire wound around it.



Electromagnet.

ELECTROMAGNETIC (e-lek-trō-mag-net'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, electromagnetism.

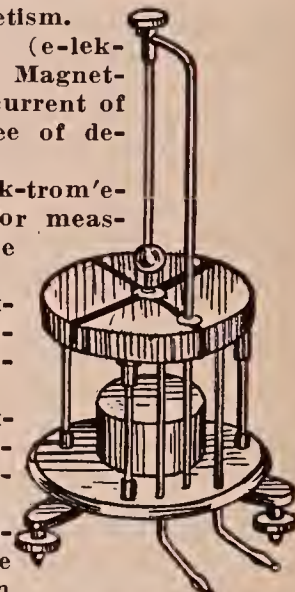
ELECTROMAGNETISM (e-lek-trō-mag'net-izm), *n.* 1. Magnetism developed by a current of electricity. 2. Science of developing and using it.

ELECTROMETER (e-lek-trom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the electrostatic force of electricity.

ELECTROMOTION (e-lek-trō-mō'shun), *n.* Motion electrically produced.

ELECTROMOTIVE (e-lek-trō-mō'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or producing electromotion.

ELECTROMOTOR (e-lek-trō-mō'tūr), *n.* Machine for producing motion by electricity.



Electrometer.

ELECTRON (e-lek'tron), *n.* 1. Same as **ELECTRUM**. 2. The electric force of an atom, claimed by some to be a separate entity. [*Gr. elektron*, amber.]

ELECTROPLATE (e-lek'trō-plāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELECTROPLATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELECTROPLATED**.] Plate with gold, etc., by electrolysis.

ELECTROSCOPE (e-lek'trō-skōp), *n.* Instrument to test the presence, nature and intensity of the electric force. [**ELECTRO-** and **-SCOPE**.]

ELECTROSTATICS (e-lek-trō-stat'iks), *n.* Science of electricity in equilibrium.

ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS (e-lek-trō-ther-ā-pū'tiks), **ELECTRO-THERAPY** (e-lek-trō-ther-ā-pī), *n.* Branch of medicine using electricity as a curative; treatment of disease by electricity.

ELECTROTYPE (e-lek'trō-tip), *n.* Facsimile plate for printing made by electroplating. [**ELECTRO-** and **TYPE**.]



ELECTROTYPE (e-lek'trô-tip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELECTROTYPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELECTROTYPED** (e-lek'trô-tipt).] Make a copy of by electrotyping.

ELECTROTYPING (e-lek'trô-ti-ping), *n.* Process, art, or business of making electrotypes.

ELECTROTYPY (e-lek'trô-ti-pl), *n.* Art or process of producing copies by electrotyping.

ELECTRUM (e-lek'trum), *n.* 1. Amber. 2. Alloy of gold with a fifth part of silver. 3. Variety of gold ore of a pale brass color. [L.; from Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

ELECTUARY (e-lek'tû-ā-ri), *n.* Medicine compounded with syrup, honey, etc. [Gr. *ekleikton*; from *ek*, out, and *leikhō*, liek.]

ELEEMOSYNARY (el-e-e-mos'l-nā-ri or el-ē-mos'l-nā-ri), *a.* Relating to charity or almsgiving. [Gr. *eleēmosynē*, alms—*eleos*, pity.]

ELEGANCE (el'e-gans), *n.* 1. State or quality of being elegant. 2. Refinement; polish. 3. An elegancy. [Fr.; from L. *elegantia*; from *elegans*, neat, elegant.]

ELEGANCY (el'e-gan-si), *n.* [*pl.* **EL'EGANCIES**.] Anything that is elegant.

ELEGANT (el'e-gant), *a.* 1. Graceful and refined; richly ornamental. 2. Sensible to beauty or propriety. [Fr.; from L. *elegans*.]

SYN. Exquisite; dainty; fine; choice; nice; delicate. **ANT.** Coarse; unrefined.

ELEGIAC (e-lē'ji-ak), **ELEGIACAL** (e-lē'ji-ak-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to elegy. 2. Mournful. 3. Used in elegies.

ELEGIST (el'e-jist), *n.* One who writes elegies.

ELEGY (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* **EL'EGIES**.] 1. Poem of mourning. 2. Funeral song. [Gr. *elegos*, lament.]

ELEMENT (el'e-ment), *n.* 1. One of the essential parts of anything; ingredient. 2. In chemistry, one of the simple bodies that have not been decomposed. 3. [*pl.*] Rudiments of anything. 4. [*pl.*] Fire, water, air and earth; forces of nature. 5. Proper sphere of a thing or being. 6. [*pl.*] Bread and wine used at the Communion. [L. *elementum*, first principle.]

ELEMENTAL (el-e-men'tal), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an element or elements. 2. Rudimentary.

ELEMENTARY (el-e-men'ta-ri), *a.* 1. Of a single element; primary; uncompounded. 2. Pertaining to the elements; treating of first principles.

ELEPHANT (el'e-fant), *n.* Largest quadruped,



Elephant (*Elephas indicus*) Plowing.

having a very thick skin, a trunk, and two ivory tusks, of the genus *Elephas*.

ELEPHANTIASIS (el-e-fan-ti'a-sis), *n.* Disease in which the legs become thick.

ELEPHANTINE (el-e-fan'tin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the elephant. 2. Like an elephant; very large. [Gr. *elephas*; Heb. *eleph*, ox.]

ELEVATE (el'e-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EL'EVATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EL'EVATED**.] 1. Raise; place higher. 2. Raise the spirits of. 3. Raise the pitch or increase the loudness of, as to *elevate* the voice. [L. *eltus*; *ex*, out, and *levis*, light.]

SYN. Lift; holst; elate; cheer; exalt; promote; animate; dignify; raise; heighten.

ANT. Lower; degrade; debase.

ELEVATION (el-e-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of raising, or state of being raised; exaltation. 2. Height. 3. Arch. Geometrical view of the side of a building. 4. Raising elements of Eucharist after consecration.

ELEVATOR (el'e-vā-tūr), *n.* 1. Contrivance for raising or lowering persons or goods to or from different floors or levels. 2. Muscle raising a part of the body. 3. Building designed for elevating, storing, and loading grain. 4. Aviation. Control.

ELEVEN (e-lev'n), *I. a.* Ten and one. *II. n.* Figure (11). [A. S. *endleofan*.]

ELEVENTH (e-lev'enth), *a.* 1. Next in order after the tenth. 2. Making one of eleven equal parts.

ELF (elf), *n.* [*pl.* **ELVES** (elvz).] 1. Sprite or fairy. 2. Dwarf. 3. Mischievous person; imp. [A. S. *ælf*.]

ELFIN (elf'in), *I. a.* Of or relating to elves. *II. n.* 1. An elf. 2. Sportive child; urehin.

ELFISH (elf'ish), *a.* Elf-like; spiteful.

ELICIT (e-lis'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELIC'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELIC'ITED**.] Draw out; elude. [L. *elicitus*, *p.p.* of *elicio*, draw out.]

ELIDE (e-lid'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELI'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELI'DED**.] Cut off or out, as a syllable. [L. *elido*; from *e*, out, and *lædo*, strike.]

ELIGIBILITY (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being eligible.

ELIGIBLE (el'i-ji-bi), *a.* 1. Fit or worthy to be chosen. 2. Legally qualified. 3. Desirable. [L. *eligo*, choose.]

ELIGIBLY (el'i-ji-bli), *adv.* Suitably.

ELIMINATE (e-ilm'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ELIM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELIM'INATED**.] 1. Expel; discharge; throw off. 2. Alg. Cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation. [L. *elimino*; from *ex*, out, and *limen*, threshold.]

ELIMINATION (e-lim-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act of eliminating.

ELISION (e-lizh'un), *n.* Suppression of a vowel or syllable.

ELITE (ā-lēt'), *n.* Select body; best part. [Fr.]

ELIXIR (e-iks'ēr), *n.* 1. Quintessence. 2. Alchemy. Substance which invigorates, and changes a base metal into a precious one; philosopher's stone. 3. Compound tincture. [Ar.]

ELK (elk), *n.* 1. Largest existing species of the deer family, native of Europe and Asia. 2. The wapiti, of America. [A. S. *eleh*.]

ELL (el), *n.* Cloth measure= $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. [A. S. *eln*. See **ELBOW**.]

ELLIPSE (el-lips'), *n.* Figure produced by the section of a cone by a plane passing through it obliquely. [Gr. *elleipsis*.]



Elk (*Alces Machlis*).

ELLIPSIS (el-lip'sis), *n.* [pl. **ELLIPSES** (el-lip'sēz).] Figure of syntax by which a word or words are left out and implied. [Gr. *elleipsis*; from *en*, in, and *leipō*, leave.]

ELLIPSOID (el-lip'soid), *n.* *Math.* 1. Solid, every section of which is an ellipse or a circle. 2. Surface of such a solid.

ELLIPSOID (el-lip'soid), **ELLIPSOIDAL** (el-lip-soi'dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the form of, an ellipsoid.

ELLIPTIC (el-lip'tik), **ELLIPTICAL** (el-lip'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ellipse; oval. 2. Pertaining to ellipsis; having a part understood. [Gr. *elleiptikos*; from *elleipsis*. See **ELLIPSIS**.]

ELLIPTICALLY (el-lip'tik-al-l), *a.* In an elliptic manner.

ELLIPTICITY (el-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* Deviation of an ellipse or spheroid from the form of a circle or sphere.

ELM (elm), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Ulmus*, hardy shade-trees, furnishing very tough wood. [A. S.—L. *ulmus*.]

ELMO'S FIRE (el'mōz fir), Electric ball of light, observed about the rigging of ships; St. Elmo's fire; corposant.

ELOCUTION (el-o-kū'shun), *n.* Art of properly using voice and gestures in delivery. [Fr.—L. *e*, out, and *loquor*, speak.]

ELOCUTIONARY (el-o-kū'shun-ā-rl), *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution.

ELOCUTIONIST (el-o-kū'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One versed in elocution. 2. Teacher of elocution.

ELOGE (ā-lōzh'), *n.* Praise; panegyric. [Fr.]

ELOHIM (el'ō-him or e-iō'him), *n.* A Hebrew name of God, frequently found in certain parts of the Old Testament, which for this reason are called Elohistie. [Heb. *elōhim*.]

ELONGATE (e-lāng'gāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ELON'GATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELON'GATED**.] Make longer; extend.

ELONGATE (e-lāng'gāt), *a.* Drawn out; extended.

ELONGATION (e-lāng-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of elongating. 2. State of being elongated. 3. An extension.

ELOPE (e-lōp'), *vi.* [pr.p. **ELO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELOPED** (e-iōpt').] Run away; said especially of a woman who runs away with a lover. [Dut. *ontloopen*; Ger. *entlaufen*.]

ELOPEMENT (e-lōp'ment), *n.* Act of eloping.

ELOQUENCE (el'o-kwens), *n.* 1. Art of fine speaking. 2. Persuasive speech.

ELOQUENT (el'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking with fluency, elegance, and power; persuasive. [L. *eloquens*. See **ELOCUTION**.]

ELOQUENTLY (el'o-kwent-li), *adv.* In an eloquent manner.

ELSE (eis), *adv.* Further; besides. [A. S. *ettes*.]

ELSEWHERE (els'hwâr), *adv.* In another place; in other places.

ELUCIDATE (e-lō'si-dāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ELU'CIDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELU'CIDATED**.] Make lucid or clear; illustrate; explain. [L. *e*, out, and *lucidus*, bright.]

ELUCIDATION (e-lō-si-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of elucidating. 2. That which elucidates.

ELUCIDATIVE (e-lō'si-dā-tiv), *a.* Tending to elucidate.

ELUCIDATOR (e-lō'si-dā-tūr), *n.* One who elucidates.

ELUDE (e-lōd'), *vt.* [pr.p. **ELU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ELU'DED**.] Avoid by stratagem; baffle. [L. *e*, out, and *ludo*, play.]

SYN. Evade; foil; frustrate; escape.

ANT. Encounter; meet; confront; court; dare; defy.

ELUSION (e-lō'zhun), *n.* Act of eluding; escape by artifice; evasion.

ELUSIVE (e-lō'siv), *a.* Practising elusion; deceptive.

ELUSORY (e-lō'so-rl), *a.* Tending to elude or cheat; evasive; deceitful.

ELVES (elvz), *n.* Plural of **ELF**.

ELVISH (el'vish), *a.* Elfish; mischievous.

ELYSIAN (e-lizh'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to Elysium; exceedingly delightful.

ELYSIUM (e-lizh'i-um), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Abode of the blessed after death; delightful place. [Gr. *ēlysiōn* (*pedion*), Elysian (plain).]

ELYTRON (el'i-tron), **ELYTRUM** (el'i-trum), *n.* [pl. **EL'YTRA**.] One of the fore-wings of beetles, modified to form more or less hard coverings for the hind pair. [Gr. *elytron*, case.]

EM (em), *n.* 1. Letter M. 2. *Print.* The square of the body of a type.

EM-, *prefix.* Form of *en-* before labials

EMACIATE (e-mā'shi-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **EMA'CIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMA'CIATED**.] Deprive of flesh; waste. [L. *emacio*, make lean.]

EMACIATION (e-mā'shi-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of emaciating. 2. Leanness.

EMANANT (em'a-nant), *a.* Flowing from; emanating. [L. *emanans*, pr.p. of *emano*, flow out.]

EMANATE (em'a-nāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **EM'ANATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EM'ANATED**.] Flow out or from; take origin or arise.

SYN. Originate; proceed; flow; spring; rise. **ANT.** Terminate; culminate; end; eventuate.

EMANATION (em-a-nā'shun), *n.* 1. A flowing out from a source. 2. That which issues or proceeds from some source.

EMANCIPATE (e-man/'sl-pāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMAN/'CIPATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMAN/'CIPATED.] Set free from servitude; free from restraint or bondage. [L. *e*, out, and *mancipo*, give up.]

EMANCIPATION (e-man-'sl-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of setting free. 2. State of being set free.

EMARGINATE (e-mär/'ji-nāt), *a.* *Bot.* Having the marginal apex of a leaf notched.

EMASCULATE (e-mas/'kū-iāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMAS/'CULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMAS/'CULATED.] Deprive of masculine vigor.

EMASCULATION (e-mas-'kū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of emasculating. 2. State of being emasculated.

EMBALM (em-bām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBALM/'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBALMED (em-bāmd').] 1. Preserve from decay by aromatic drugs. 2. Perfume. [Fr. See BALM.]

EMBALMER (em-bām'ēr), *n.* One who embalms.

EMBANK (em-bangk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBANK/'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBANKED (em-bangkt').] Enclose or defend with a bank or dike.

EMBANKMENT (em-bangk'ment), *n.* 1. Act of embanking. 2. Bank or mound.

EMBARCATION, *n.* Same as EMBARKATION.

EMBARGO (em-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* EMBAR'GOES.] 1. Prohibition of ships to leave port. 2. Stoppage of trade for a time by authority. 3. Restraint; prohibition. [Sp.]

EMBARGO (em-bär'gō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBAR/'GOING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBARGOED (em-bär'-gōd).] 1. Lay an embargo upon; prohibit. 2. Requisition; seize.

EMBARK (em-bärk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EMBARK/'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBARKED (em-bärkt').] I. *vt.* 1. Put on board a bark. 2. Venture. II. *vi.* 1. Go on board a bark. 2. Engage in any venture. [Fr. *embarquer*; from *em*, in, and *barque*, bark.]

EMBARKATION (em-bär-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of embarking. 2. That which is embarked.

EMBARRASS (em-bar'ās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBAR/'RASSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBARRASSED (em-bar'ast).] 1. Involve in difficulty. 2. Perplex. [Fr. *embarrasser*; from *em*, in, and *barre*, bar.]

SYN. Entangle; disconcert; trouble; perplex; confuse; hamper; impede; clog; encumber. **ANT.** Extricate; liberate; expedite; facilitate; assist; disencumber.

EMBARRASSMENT (em-bar'ās-ment), *n.* 1. Perplexity; confusion. 2. Difficulties in money-matters.

EMBASSADOR (em-bas'ā-dūr), *n.* Same as AMBASSADOR.

EMBASSY (em'bas-i), *n.* 1. Charge or function of an ambassador. 2. Person or persons sent on an embassy. 3. Official residence of an ambassador. [L. *ambactus*—a Gallic word meaning servant.]

EMBATTLE (em-bat'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBAT/'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBATTLED (em-

bat'ld).] 1. Form in line of battle. 2. Equip or arm for battle. [O. Fr. *embatailler*.]

EMBATTLE (em-bat'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBAT/'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBATTLED (em-bat'ld).] Furnish with battlements.

EMBED (em-bed'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBED/'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBED/'DED.] Lay, as in a bed; place in a mass of matter; imbed.

EMBELLISH (em-bel'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBEL/'LISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBELLISHED (em-bel'isht).] 1. Make beautiful with ornaments. 2. Make graceful. 3. Illustrate pictorially, as a book. [Fr. *embellir*; from *em*, in, and *bel*, beau, beautiful.]

SYN. See ADORN.

EMBELLISHER (em-bel'ish-ēr), *n.* One who embellishes.

EMBELLISHMENT (em-bel'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of embellishing. 2. Decoration; ornament; illustration.

EMBER (em'bēr), *n.* Live coal or smoldering brand; chiefly in plural, unextinguished remains of a fire. [A. S. *æmyrian*, embers.]

EMBER-DAYS (em'bēr-dāz), *n.pl.* Three fast-days in each quarter. (Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after September 14, and after December 13.) [A. S. *ymb-ryne*, circuit.]

EMBEZZLE (em-bez'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBEZ/'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBEZZLED (em-bez'ld).] Appropriately fraudulently what has been intrusted. [From root of IMBECILE.]

EMBEZZLEMENT (em-bez'l-ment), *n.* Act of embezzling.

EMBEZZLER (em-bez'lēr), *n.* One who embezzles.

EMBITTER (em-bit'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBIT/'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBITTERED (em-bit'ērd).] 1. Make bitter or more bitter. 2. Exasperate.

EMBLAZON (em-biā'zn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EMBLA/'ZONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EMBLAZONED (em-biā'znd).] 1. Deck in blazing colors. 2. *Her.* Blazon or adorn with figures.

EMBLAZONER (em-biā'zn-ēr), *n.* One who emblazons.

EMBLAZONMENT (em-blā'zn-ment), *n.* An emblazoning.

EMBLAZONRY (em-blā'zn-ri), *n.* [*pl.* EMBLA/'ZONRIES.] 1. Art or act of emblazoning. 2. High coloring, literal or figurative. 3. Heraldic devices.

EMBLEM (em'blem), *n.* Picture or other object suggestive of something different from itself. [Gr. *emblema*, inlaid work—*en*, in, and *ballō*, lay, cast.]

SYN. Sign; symbol; type; attribute; device; badge; representation; token. **ANT.** Disguise; ruse; blind; incognito.

EMBLEMA (em-biē'ma), *n.* [*pl.* EMBLE'MATA.] An inlaid ornament. [L.]

EMBLEMATIC (em-ble-mat'ik), **EMBLEMATIC** (em-ble-mat'ik-ai).] *a.* 1. Pertaining to

or containing emblems. 2. Serving as an emblem; symbolic.

EMBLEMATICALLY (em-ble-mat'lk-əl-i), *adv.*

By way or means of an emblem; symbolically.

EMBLEMATIZE (em-blem'ā-tīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

EMBLEM'ATIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBLEM-**

ATIZED (em-blem'ā-tīzd).] 1. Serve as an

emblem of. 2. Represent by an emblem.

EMBODIMENT (em-bod'i-ment), *n.* 1. Bodily

presentation. 2. Formal expression. 3. Col-

lection into an aggregate body.

EMBODY (em-bod'ī), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOD'YING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **EMBODIED** (em-bod'id), I. *vt.* 1.

Invest with a body; incarnate. 2. Form in-

to a body or united whole; incorporate. II.

vi. Unite in a body or mass.

EMBOLDEN (em-bōld'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOLD'-**

ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBOLDENED** (em-

bōld'nd).] Give boldness or courage to; en-

courage.

EMBOLISM (em'bo-lizm), *n.* 1. An intercala-

tion. 2. *Pathol.* Presence of obstructing

clots in an artery or blood-vessel. [*Gr. em-*

bolismos, an intercalation.]

EMBOLITE (em'bo-lit), *n.* *Min.* Chloride of

silver found in native state in mines.

EMBONPOINT (äng-bäng-pwang'), *n.* Full-

ness of figure; plumpness. [*Fr.*]

EMBOSOM (em-bōz'um), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOS'OM-**

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBOSOMED** (em-bōz'-

umd).] 1. Receive into the affections. 2. In-

close; surround.

EMBOSS (em-bos'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOSS'ING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **EMBOSSSED** (em-bost').] Form

bosses or protuberances upon; ornament with

raised work.

EMBOSSMENT (em-bos'ment), *n.* Prominence

like a boss; raised work.

EMBOUCHURE (em-bō-shör'), *n.* 1. Mouth of

a river, cannon, etc. 2. Mouth-hole of a wind

musical instrument. 3. Adjustment of the

player's mouth to the mouth-hole of the in-

strument. [*Fr. bouche*, mouth.]

EMBOWEL (em-bow'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOW'EL-**

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBOWELED** (em-bow'ld).]

1. Bury; imbed. 2. Disembowel.

EMBOWER (em-bow'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMBOW'-**

ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBOWERED** (em-

bow'ērd).] Place in a bower; shelter with

follage.

EMBRACE (em-brās'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EMBRA'CING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **EMBRACED** (em-brāst').] I. *vt.*

1. Take in the arms. 2. Take willingly;

accept. 3. Encircle. II. *vi.* Join in an

embrace. [*O. Fr. embracer*—*L. in*, in, and

brachium, arm.]

SYN. Clasp; hug; receive; welcome; en-

compass; include; comprise; comprehend.

ANT. Exclude; reject; repulse; expel; dis-

own.

EMBRACE (em-brās'), *n.* Fond pressure in the

arms; act of embracing; hug.

EMBRACERY (em-brās'sēr-l), *n.* *Crim. Law.*

Offense of influencing a jury corruptly, or attempting to do so. [*O. Fr. embraceor*; from *embracer*, set on fire.]

EMBRASURE (em-brā'zhör), *n.* 1. Inside en-

largement of an opening in a wall. 2. Open-

ing in a wall for cannon. [*O. Fr. embraser*,

chamfer.]

EMBROCATÉ (em'bro-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EM'-**

BROCATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBROCATED**.]

Molsten and rub, as a sore, with a lotion. [*L. L.*

embroco, pour into a vessel.]

EMBROICATION (em-bro-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of

embrocating. 2. Lotion.

EMBROIDER (em-broid'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EM-**

BROID'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMBROIDERED**

(em-broid'ērd).] 1. Ornament with designs

in needlework. 2. Work ornaments in needle-

work. [*O. Fr. border*, border.]

EMBROIDERER (em-broid'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who

embroiders.

EMBROIDERY (em-broid'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **EM-**

BROID'ERIES.]

1. Act, process,

or art of embroid-

ering. 2. Orna-

mental needle-

work on cloth,

canvas, leather,

etc.

EMBROIL (em-

broil'), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

EMBROIL'ING;

p.t. and *p.p.* **EM-**

BROILED (em-

broild').] 1. In-

volve in strife.

2. Entangle. [*Fr.*

embrouiller—

brouiller, trou-

ble.]

EMBROILMENT

(em-broil'ment),

n. 1. State of

complexity or confusion. 2. Disturbance;

strife; contention. 3. Act of embroiling or

state of being embroiled.

EMBRYO (em'bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* **EM'BRYOS**.] 1.

Young of an animal in its earliest stages of

development. 2. Part of a seed which forms

the future plant. 3. Beginning of anything.

[*Gr. embryo*; from *en*, in, and *bryō*, swell.]

EMBRYOLOGY (em-bri-oi'o-jl), *n.* Science

which treats of the development of the

embryo.

EMBRYONIC (em-bri-on'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining

to, or like, an embryo; rudimentary.

EMEER (e-mēr'), *n.* Same as **EMIR**.

EMEND (e-mend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMEND'ING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **EMEND'ED**.] Correct or improve.

[*L. emendo*; see **AMEND**.]

EMENDATION (em-en-dā'shun), *n.* Removal

of an error or fault; correction.

EMENDATOR (em'en-dā-tūr), *n.* Corrector.



Embroidery.

EMENDATORY (e-mend'a-tō-ri), *a.* Mending or contributing to correction.

EMERALD (em'ēr-ald), *n.* 1. Green precious stone, a variety of beryl. 2. Bright green color, like that of the gem. 3. Size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil, not used in the U. S. [O. Fr. *esmeralde*—Gr. *smaragdos*.]

EMERGE (e-mēr'j'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EMER'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMERGED** (e-mērjd').] 1. Rise out of anything. 2. Come forth from some covering or concealment. 3. Come to notice. [L. *emergeo*; from *e*, out, and *mergo*, plunge.]

EMERGENCE (e-mēr'jens), *n.* 1. Act of emerging. 2. That which emerges.

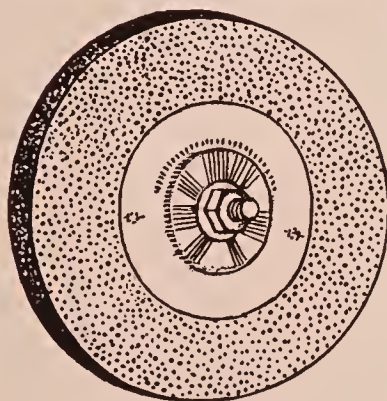
EMERGENCY (e-mēr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **EMER'-GENCIES**.] 1. Something not calculated upon. 2. Pressing necessity.

EMERGENT (e-mēr'jent), *a.* 1. Emerging. 2. Arising unexpectedly. 3. Urgent.

EMERITUS (e-mer'i-tus), *a.* Discharged with honor. [L.]

EMERSION (e-mēr'shun), *n.* Act of emerging.

EMERY (em'ēr-i), *n.* Very hard mineral, used for polishing, etc.—*Emery wheel*, emery-coated polishing wheel. [O. Fr. *emeril*—Gr. *smyris*.]



Emery Wheel.

EMETIC (e-met'ik), *I. a.* Causing vomiting. *II. n.* Medicine that causes vomiting. [L. *emeticus*; from Gr. *emetikos*; from *emeō*, vomit.]

EMIGRANT (em'i-grant), *I. a.* Emigrating or having emigrated. *II. n.* One who emigrates. [L. *emigrans*, *pr.p.* of *emigro*, emigrate.]

EMIGRATE (em'i-grāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EM'IGRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EM'IGRATED**.] Remove from one's native country to another. [L. *emigratus*, *p.p.* of *emigro*; from *e*, from, and *migro*, move.]

EMIGRATION (em-i-grā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of emigrating. 2. Those who emigrate.

EMINENCE (em'i-nens), **EMINENCY** (em'i-nen-si), *n.* 1. A part rising above the rest; a prominence. 2. Distinction; high rank; celebrity. 3. Title of honor applied to cardinals. [L. *eminentia*; from *eminens*, *pr.p.* of *emineo*, project.]

EMINENT (em'i-nent), *a.* 1. Rising above others; prominent; distinguished; conspicuous. 2. Paramount; as *eminent domain*. [L. *eminens*, see **EMINENCE**.]

EMINENTLY (em'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an eminent manner or degree.

EMIR (ē'mir or e-mēr'), *n.* Turkish title given especially to descendants of Mohammed. [Ar. *amīr*, ruler; see **AMEER**.]

EMISSARY (em'i-sā-ri), *a.* 1. That is sent forth or out. 2. Of or pertaining to an emissary or spy. [L. *emissarius*; from *emissus*, *p.p.* of *emitto*, send out.]

EMISSARY (em'i-sā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **EM'ISSARIES**.] One sent on a secret mission.

EMISSION (e-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of emitting. 2. That which is emitted.

EMISSIVE (e-mis'iv), **EMISSORY** (e-mis'o-ri), *a.* Sending out; emitting.

EMIT (e-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMIT'TED**.] 1. Send out or forth; throw or give out; give vent to. 2. Issue by authority. [L. *emitto*; from *e*, out, and *mitto*, send.]

EMMET (em'et), *n.* Ant. [A. S. *æmete*.]

EMOLLIENT (e-mol'yent), *I. a.* Softening; making supple. *II. n. Med.* Remedy used to soften the tissues. [L. *emolliens*, *p.p.* of *emollio*, soften.]

EMOLUMENT (e-mol'ū-ment), *n.* 1. Remuneration or profit arising from employment, as salary, fees and perquisites. 2. Advantage or profit in general. [L. *emolumentum*—*e*, out, and *molior*, labor—*moles*, weight.]

EMOTION (e-mō'shun), *n.* 1. State of excited feeling; perturbation of mind. 2. [*pl.*] The rational sentiments or feelings, as pity, joy, terror, etc. [L.; from *e*, out, and *moveo*, move.]

EMOTIONAL (e-mō'shun-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to emotion. 2. Liable to emotion.

EMOTIONALISM (e-mō'shun-əl-izm), *n.* Tendency to emotional excitement.

EMPEROR (em'pēr-ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **EM'PRESS**.] One ruling an empire. [Fr. *empereur*—L. *imperator*, commander.]

EMPHASIS (em'fa-sis), *n.* 1. Stress of the voice on particular words or syllables. 2. Impressiveness; force; weight of thought. [L.—Gr. *en*, in, and *phainō*, show.]

EMPHASIZE (em'fa-siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EM'PHASIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMPHASIZED** (em'fa-sizd).] Make emphatic, obvious, or impressive.

EMPHATIC (em-fat'ik), **EMPHATICAL** (em-fat'ik-əl), *a.* Uttered with emphasis; forcible; impressive. [Gr. *emphatikos*; from *en*, in, and *phainō*, show.]

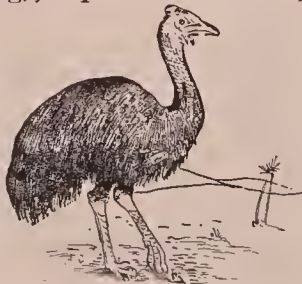
EMPHATICALLY (em-fat'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In an emphatic manner.

EMPHYSEMA (em-fi-sē'ma), *n. Pathol.* Distension caused by air or other gases. [Gr.]

EMPIRE (em'pir), *n.* 1. Supreme dominion. 2. Aggregate of territories under the dominion of an emperor. 3. Territorial possession under imperial rule. [Fr.—L. *imperium*, command.]

EMPIRIC (em-pir'ik), *I. a.* Resting on experiment; known only by experience. *II. n.* 1. One who makes experiments. 2. One whose

knowledge is gained from experience only; quack. [Gr. *en*, in, and *peira*, trial.]
EMPIRICAL (em-pir'ik-əl), *a.* Empiric.
EMPIRICALLY (em-pir'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In an empirical manner; experimentally.
EMPIRICISM (em-pir'i-sizm), *n.* 1. *Phil.* System which, rejecting all speculation and *a priori* knowledge, rests solely on experience and induction. 2. Dependence of a physician on his experience alone, without a regular medical education; quackery.
EMPIRICIST (em-pir'i-sist), *n.* One who practices empiricism.
EMPLOY (em-ploi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMPLOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMPLOYED** (em-ploid').] 1. Give occupation to. 2. Occupy the time or attention of. 3. Use. [Fr. *employer*.]
EMPLOY (em-ploi'), *n.* State of being employed; service.
EMPLOYEE (em-ploi-ē'; Fr. *äng-plwa-yā'*), *n.* One who is employed; employee. [Fr.]
EMPLOYEE (em-ploi-ē'), *n.* Person employed by, or engaged in the service of, another.
EMPLOYER (em-ploi'ēr), *n.* One who employs.
EMPLOYMENT (em-ploi'ment), *n.* 1. Act of employing. 2. State of being employed. 3. Occupation.
EMPORIUM (em-pō'ri-um), *n.* Place of trade; great mart. [Gr. *en*, in, and *poros*, way.]
EMPOWER (em-pow'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMPOW'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMPOWERED** (em-pow'ērd).] Give power to.
EMPRESS (em'pres), *n.* Feminine of **EMPEROR**.
EMPRESSEMENT (äng-pres'mäng), *n.* Fervor; insistency. [Fr.]
EMPTINESS (emp'ti-nes), *n.* State of being empty; want of substance; unsatisfactoriness.
EMPTY (emp'ti), *a.* [*comp.* **EMP'TIER**; *superl.* **EMP'TIEST**.] 1. Having nothing within. 2. Without effect; unsatisfactory. 3. Wanting substance. [A. S. *æmtig*.]
EMPTY (emp'ti), *n.* [*pl.* **EMP'TIES**.] Empty vessel, box, crate, car, etc.
EMPTY (emp'ti), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EMP'TYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMPTIED** (emp'tid).] I. *vt.* 1. Remove or discharge the contents from. 2. Pour out or forth. II. *vi.* 1. Become empty. 2. Discharge or pour out the contents.
EMPTYINGS (emp'ti-inzg), *n.pl.* Lees of beer, etc., used as yeast.
EMPYREAL (em-pir'e-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the empyrean. 2. Formed of pure fire or light. [Gr. *en*, in, and *pyr*, fire.]
EMPYREAN (em-pi-rē'-an), *n.* Highest heaven.
EMU, **EMEU** (ē'mū), *n.* Large Australian bird, allied to the cassowary and ostrich. [Pg. *ema*, ostrich.
EMULATE (em'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EM'ULATING**;



Emu (*Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ*).

p.t. and *p.p.* **EM'ULATED**.] 1. Strive to equal or excel; rival. 2. Imitate, with a view to equal or surpass. [L. *mulo*, *emulæatus*; from *æmulus*, striving to equal.]
EMULATION (em-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of emulating.
EMULATIVE (em'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Inclined to emulation.
EMULATOR (em'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who emulates.
EMULOUS (em'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Desirous of like excellence with another. 2. Engaged in competition or rivalry.
EMULOUSLY (em'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In an emulous manner.
EMULSIFY (e-mul'si-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EMUL'SIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EMULSIFIED** (e-mul'si-fid).] Make an emulsion of.
EMULSION (e-mul'shun), *n.* 1. Mixture of liquids where one is insolubly suspended in the other, as butter in milk. 2. Mixture where solid parts are insolubly suspended in a liquid. [Fr.—L. *e*, out, and *mulgeo*, milk.]
EMULSIVE (e-mul'siv), *a.* 1. Softening. 2. Yielding oil by pressure. 3. Yielding a milk-like substance.
EMUNCTORY (e-mungk'to-ri), *n.* Organ of the body serving to carry off waste; excretory duct. [L. *e*, out, and *mungo*, blow the nose.]
EN-, *prefix.* Represents the Greek *en*, or the Latin *in*, both signifying putting in, changing to, etc.
ENABLE (en-ā'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENA'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENABLED** (en-ā'bld).] Make able.
ENACT (en-akt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENACT'ED**.] 1. Perform. 2. Act the part of. 3. Establish as a law.
ENACTMENT (en-akt'ment), *n.* 1. Passing of a bill into law. 2. That which is enacted.
ENALLAGE (en-al'a-jē), *n.* *Gram.* Substitution of one case, mood, tense or part of speech for another, as *you* for *thou*. [Gr., from *allos*, another.]
ENAMEL (en-am'el), *n.* Substance like glass, serving as a smooth, hard coating. [From root of **MELT**.]
ENAMEL (en-am'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENAM'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENAMELED** (en-am'eld).] 1. Coat with or paint in enamel. 2. Form a glossy surface upon, like enamel.
ENAMELER (en-am'el-ēr), *n.* One who enameis.
ENAMOR, **ENAMOUR** (en-am'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENAM'ORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENAM'ORED** (en-am'örd).] In flame with love; charm. [L. *in*, in, and *amor*, love; from *amo*, love.]
ENASCENT (e-nas'ent), *a.* Nascent; incipient.
ENATE (ē'nāt), *a.* Growing out.
EN BLOC (äng blok). In a lump; as a whole. [Fr.]
ENCAGE (en-kāj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENCA'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENCAGED** (en-kājd').] Shut up in a cage.
ENCAMP (en-kamp'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENCAMP'ING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **ENCAMPED** (en-kampt').] I. *vt.* Form into a camp. II. *vi.* Pitch tents.

ENCAMPMENT (en-kamp'ment), *n.* 1. Act of encamping. 2. Place where an army or company is encamped; a camp. 3. In United States, meeting of veterans or certain fraternal organizations.

ENCASE (en-kās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCA'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCASED (en-kāst').] Same as IN-CASE.

ENCAUSTIC (en-kas'tik), *n.* Method of painting with pigments containing wax. [Gr. *en*, in, and *kaiō*, burn.]

ENCEINTE (äng-sangt'), I. *a.* Pregnant. II. *n.* Fortified inclosure, or wall surrounding it. [Fr.]

ENCEPHALIC (en-sef-ai'ik), *a.* Belonging to the encephalon or brain.

ENCEPHALON (en-sef'a-lon), *n.* [*pl.* EN-CEPH'ALA.] *Anat.* The brain. [Gr. *en*, in, and *kephalē*, head.]

ENCEPHALOUS (en-sef'a-lus), *a.* Having a head.

ENCHAIN (en-chān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCHAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCHAINED (en-chānd').] 1. Put in chains; hold fast. 2. Link together.

ENCHANT (en-čant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCHANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCHANT'ED.] 1. Act on by sorcery. 2. Charm; delight in a high degree. [Fr. *enchanter*—L. *in*, in, and *canto*, sing.]

SYN. Charm; entrance; fascinate; ravish; bewitch; enamor. ANT. Disenchant; repel; disgust; horrify.

ENCHANTER (en-čant'ēr), *n.* [*fem.* EN-CHANT'RESS.] One who enchants; magician.

ENCHANTMENT (en-čant'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enchanting. 2. That which enchants; illusive charm. 3. State of being enchanted.

ENCHANTRESS (en-čant'res), *n.* 1. Sorceress. 2. Bewitching woman.

ENCHASE (en-čās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCHA'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCHASED (en-čāst').] 1. Set with jewels. 2. Engrave. 3. Adorn with raised or embossed work. [See CHASE.]

ENCHORIAL (en-kō'ri-al), **ENCHORIC** (en-kō'rik), *a.* 1. Belonging to or used in a country. 2. Used by the people, noting especially the written characters used by the common people in Egypt as opposed to the hieroglyphics. [Gr. *en*, in, and *chora*, country.]

ENCHYMA (en'ki-mə), *n.* *Biol.* Juice from which tissues are formed. [Gr.; from *en*, in, and *chyma*, fluid.]

ENCIRCLE (en-sēr'kl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCIR'CLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCIRCLED (en-sēr'kld).] 1. Inclose in a circle; embrace. 2. Pass around.

ENCLITIC (en-klit'ik), I. *a.* That inclines or leans upon. II. *n.* *Gram.* Word or particle which is joined to the end of another word. [Gr. *en*, on, and *klinō*, lean.]

ENCLOSE (en-klōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCLO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCLOSED (en-klōzd').] 1. Close or shut in; confine; imprison. 2. Surround. 3. Put in a case, as a letter in an envelope.

4. Fence, used of waste or common land. See INCLOSE, the commonly preferred form of the word. [O. Fr. *enclos*; from L. *includo*, *inclusus*, shut in.]

ENCLOSURE (en-kiō'zhur), *n.* 1. Act of enclosing. 2. State of being enclosed. 3. That which is enclosed. 4. That which encloses. See INCLOSURE.

ENCOMIAST (en-kō'mi-ast), *n.* Praiser.

ENCOMIUM (en-kō'mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* ENCO-MIUMS.] High praise. [Gr. *enkōmion*, song of praise; *en*, in, and *kōmos*, festivity.]

ENCOMPASS (en-kum'pas), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCOM-PASSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCOMPASSED (en-kum'past).] Inclose or surround.

SYN. Surround; environ; encircle; invest; beset.

ENCOMPASSMENT (en-kum'pas-ment), *n.* Act of encompassing or state of being encompassed.

EN-COQUILLE (äng-kō-kēl'), *a.* In the shell; term applied in cookery to boiled eggs served in the shell. [Fr.]

ENCORE (äng-kōr'), I. *adv.* Again; once more. II. *n.* Call for a repetition or for a reappearance, as by applauding a part of a play or a performance. [Fr.]

ENCORE (äng-kōr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ENCOR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCORED (äng-kōrd').] I. *vt.* To call for a reappearance or repetition of, as of a performer or a part in a play by applause. II. *vi.* Applaud loudly and heartily.

ENCOUNTER (en-kown'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCOUN-TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCOUNTERED (en-kown'tērd).] 1. Meet face to face, especially unexpectedly. 2. Meet in contest; assail. 3. Experience. [O. Fr. *encotrer*; from L. *in*, in, and *contra*, against.]

SYN. Meet; confront; face; withstand. ANT. Elude; avoid; escape; miss; shun.

ENCOUNTER (en-kown'tēr), *n.* 1. A meeting unexpectedly. 2. Hostile meeting; fight.

ENCOURAGE (en-kūr'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCOUR-AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCOURAGED (en-kūr'ajd).] 1. Cheer on; embolden. 2. Incite. 3. Help forward; promote; advance. [O. Fr. *encoragier*; from *en*, make, and *corage*, courage.]

SYN. Embolden; rally; reassure; animate; inspirit; prompt; abet; instigate; forward. ANT. Discourage; dispirit; deter.

ENCOURAGEMENT (en-kūr'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Act of encouraging. 2. That which encourages.

ENCOURAGING (en-kūr'a-jing), *a.* Giving ground to hope for success; tending to give courage or confidence.

ENCROACH (en-krōch'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ENCROACH-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCROACHED (en-krocht').] Seize on the rights of others; intrude; trespass. [Fr. *en*, in, and *croc*, hook.]

SYN. Invade; trespass; infringe; trench; intrude. ANT. Respect; observe; recognize.

ENCROACHMENT (en-krōch'ment), *n.* 1. Act of encroaching. 2. That which is taken by encroaching.

ENCUMBER (en-kum'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENCUMBERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCUMBERED (en-kum'bērd).] 1. Impede the action of; embarrass. 2. Load with debts. [Fr. *encombrer*. See CUMBER.]

ENCUMBRANCE (en-kum'brans), *n.* 1. That which encumbers. 2. Legal claim on an estate. 3. One dependent on another.

ENCYCLIC (en-sik'lik), **ENCYCLICAL** (en-sik'lik-al), *I. a.* Sent round to many persons or places; general. *II. n.* Encyclic letter. [Gr. *en*, in, and *kyklos*, circle.]

ENCYCLOPEDIA, **ENCYCLOPÆDIA** (en-sī-klo-pē'di-ə), *n.* Collection of the principles, principal facts, and discoveries in all branches of science and the arts, digested under proper titles, and arranged in an alphabetical order; cyclopedia. [Gr. *engkyklopaideia*—*engkyklios*, circular, and *paideia*, instruction.]

ENCYCLOPÆDIC (en-sī-klo-pē'dik), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopedia.

ENCYST (en-sist'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ENCYST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENCYST'ED.] *I. vt.* Inclose in a cyst. *II. vi.* Become inclosed in a cyst.

ENCYSTED (en-sist'ed), *a.* Inclosed in a cyst.

ENCYSTMENT (en-sist'ment), *n.* 1. Act of encysting. 2. State of being encysted. 3. *Biol.* Process by which internal parasites or infusorians become inclosed in bags.

END (end), *n.* 1. Last point or portion; termination; close. 2. Death. 3. Object aimed at. 4. Remnant. [A. S. *ende*.]

END (end), *v.* [*pr.p.* END'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* END'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Bring to an end; terminate; finish. 2. Make an end of; put to death; destroy. 3. Form or fit an end to. *II. vi.* Be finished; terminate; come to a close.

ENDANGER (en-dān'jēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENDAN'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDANGERED (en-dān'jērd).] Place in danger.

ENDEAR (en-dēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENDEAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDEARED (en-dērd').] Make dear or more dear.

ENDEARMENT (en-dēr'ment), *n.* 1. Act of endearing. 2. Caress.

ENDEAVOR (en-dev'ūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* ENDEAV'ORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDEAVORED (en-dev'ūrd).] *I. vt.* Seek to effect; attempt; try. *II. vi.* Strive or work for a certain end; struggle. [Fr. *en*, in (with force of "to do"), and *devoir*, duty.]

SYN. Essay; undertake; seek. **ANT.**

Abandon; drop; quit; neglect; omit.

ENDEAVOR (en-dev'ūr), *n.* An exertion of power towards some object; attempt or trial.

SYN. Effort; essay; exertion. **ANT.** Inactivity; neglect; ease.

ENDEAVORER (en-dev'ūr-ēr), *n.* One who strives or exerts himself to a certain end.

ENDEMIC (en-dem'ik), *I. a.* Peculiar to a peo-

ple or district, as a disease or a plant. *II. n.* Disease of an endemic character. [Gr. *en*, in, and *demos*, people, district.]

ENDING (end'ing), *n.* 1. Act of coming to an end; termination; conclusion. 2. That which is at an end. 3. Final part; extremity; end. 4. *Gram.* Terminating syllable or letter of a word.

ENDIVE (en'div or en'div), *n.* Herb used for salad. [Fr.—L. *intibus*.]

ENDLESS (end'les), *a.* 1. Without end in time; everlasting. 2. Without end in space; unlimited; boundless. 3. Without a terminal point, as an *endless* chain. 4. Objectless; purposeless; fruitless. 5. Without ceasing; incessant.

SYN. Interminable; illimitable; eternal; infinite; perpetual; continuous. **ANT.** Terminable; limited; temporary; finite; periodic.

ENDLESSLY (end'les-li), *adv.* In an endless manner.

ENDLONG (end'lang), *adv.* Lengthwise; along.

ENDMOST (end'mōst), *a.* Farthest; remotest.

ENDOCARDIUM (en-do-kār'di-um), *n.* Lining membrane of the heart. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *kardia*, heart.]

ENDOCARP (en'do-kärp), *n.* Inner layer of a ripe ovary, as the stony shell of a cherry seed. [Gr.]

ENDOCHROME (en'do-krōm), *n.* The coloring matter of plants other than green.

ENDODERM (en'do-dērm), *n.* Inner layer of the skin. [Gr.]

ENDOGEN (en'do-jen), *n.* Plant that grows from within, or by additions to the inside of the stem, as the palm, grasses, etc. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *genēs*, born.]

ENDOGENOUS (en-doj'en-us), *a.* Increasing by internal growth.

ENDOPLEURA (en-dō-piō'ra), *n. Bot.* Membrane for the seed of a plant, the innermost when there are three. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *pleura*, side.]

ENDORM (en-därm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENDORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDORMED (en-därmd').] Hypnotize. [Fr. *endormir*; from L. *in*, in, and *dormio*, sleep.]

ENDORSE (en-därs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENDORS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDORSED (en-därst').] 1. Write on the back of. 2. Assign by writing on the back of. 3. Give one's sanction to. 4. Lay on the back; load. See **INDORSE**, the commonly preferred form of the word.

ENDOSPERM (en'dō-spērm), *n. Bot.* Albumen of a seed. [Gr. *endon*, within, and *sperma*, seed.]

ENDOW (en-dow'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENDOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENDOWED (en-dowd').] 1. Give a dowry to; settle an income on. 2. Enrich. [O. Fr. *endouer*.]

ENDOWMENT (en-dow'ment), *n.* 1. Act of endowing. 2. That which is settled on a person or institution. 3. Gift; talent.

ENDUE (en-dû'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENDU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENDUED** (en-dûd').] Invest or clothe; indue. [O. Fr. *enduire*.]

ENDURABLE (en-dûr'ā-bl), *a.* That can be endured or borne.

ENDURANCE (en-dûr'āns), *n.* 1. State of enduring or bearing. 2. Continuance. 3. Suffering patiently without sinking; patience.

ENDURE (en-dûr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENDUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENDURED** (en-dûrd').] I. *vt.* 1. Remain firm under. 2. Tolerate. II. *vi.* 1. Remain firm. 2. Last. [Fr.—L. *duro*, last.]

SYN. Withstand; bear; suffer; allow; brook; continue; remain; hold; abide; live.

ANT. Fall; falter; sink; succumb; disallow; prohibit.

ENDWAYS (end'wāz), **ENDWISE** (end'wīz), *adv.*

1. On end; upright. 2. With the end forward.

ENEMA (e-nē'mā or en'e-mā), *n.* Injection. [Gr. *en*, in, and *hēmī*, send.]

ENEMY (en'e-mī), *n.* [*pl.* **EN'EMIES**.] Antagonist; foe. [O. Fr. *enemi*—L. *inimicus*.]

ENERGETIC (en-ēr-jet'ik), **ENERGETICAL** (en-ēr-jet'ik-əl), *a.* Showing energy; active.

SYN. Strenuous; forcible; effective; lively; potent; powerful; live. **ANT.** Weak; ineffective; inert; sluggish; inactive.

ENERGIZE (en'ēr-jīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EN'ERGIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENERGIZED** (en'ēr-jīzd').] I. *vi.* Act with vigor. II. *vt.* Give energy to.

ENERGY (en'ēr-jī), *n.* [*pl.* **EN'ERGIES**.] 1. Inherent power; power of operating. 2. Force of expression. [Gr. *en*, in, and *ergon*, work.]

SYN. Efficiency; potency; capacity; spirit; resolution; determination; might; vigor; emphasis. **ANT.** Inertia; inertness; impotence.

ENERVATE (en'ēr-vāt or e-nēr'vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EN'ERVATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EN'ERVATED**.] Deprive of strength, or courage.

SYN. Weaken; enfeeble; debilitate. **ANT.** Strengthen; brace; nerve; invigorate.

ENERVATION (en-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* Act of enervating or state of being enervated.

ENFEEBLE (en-fē'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENFEE'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENFEEBLED** (en-fē'bld').] Make feeble; weaken.

SYN. See **ENERVATE**.

ENFEEBLEMENT (en-fē'bl-ment), *n.* Enervation.

ENFEOFF (en-fef'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENFEOFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENFEOFFED** (en-feft').] *Law.* Invest with a possession in fee. [O. Fr. *enfeffer*; from *en*, in, and *fief*, fee.]

ENFILADE (en-fi-lād'), *n.* *Mil.* 1. A fire that rakes a line of troops, etc., from end to end. 2. Position exposed to a raking fire. [Fr.; from *enfiler*, thread.]

ENFILADE (en-fi-lād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENFILA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENFILA'DED**.] Rake with shot or missiles through the whole length of a line of, or be in a position to do so.

ENFORCE (en-fōrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENFOR'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENFORCED** (en-fōrst').] 1. Execute vigorously. 2. Gain by force. 3. Give force to. [O. Fr. *enforcer*; from *en*, in, and *force*, force.]

ENFORCEMENT (en-fōrs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enforcing; compulsion. 2. That which enforces. 3. State of being enforced.

ENFRANCHISE (en-fran'chīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENFRAN'CHISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENFRANCHISED** (en-fran'chīzd').] 1. Set free. 2. Give the franchise to, especially the right to vote. [EN- and **FRANCHISE**.]

ENFRANCHISEMENT (en-fran'chīz-ment), *n.* Act of enfranchising or state of being enfranchised.

ENGAGE (en-gāj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENGA'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGAGED** (en-gājd').] I. *vt.* 1. Bind by a gage or pledge. 2. Employ; hire; enlist. 3. Gain over; win. 4. Occupy the attention of. 5. Enter into conflict with; encounter. 6. *Mech.* Interlock. II. *vi.* 1. Pledge one's word. 2. Become bound. 3. Take part. 4. Enter into conflict. 5. Become interlocked; mesh. [Fr. *engager*; from *en* gage, in pledge.]

ENGAGED (en-gājd'), *a.* 1. Betrothed. 2. Occupied. 3. *Arch.* Partly built or sunk into, or so appearing. 4. Geared together; interlocked.

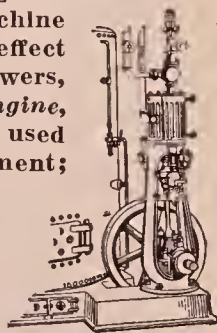
ENGAGEMENT (en-gāj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of engaging. 2. State of being engaged. 3. That which engages; promise; employment; fight. **ENGAGING** (en-gāj'ing), *a.* Winning; attractive.

ENGENDER (en-jen'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENGEN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGENDERED** (en-jen'dērd').] I. *vt.* Cause to exist; originate; breed; produce. II. *vi.* Be caused or produced; come into existence. [Fr. *engender*; from L. *ingenere*, generate.]

ENGINE (en'jin), *n.* 1. Machine intended to produce some effect by help of the mechanical powers, as a steam-engine, fire-engine, gas-engine. 2. Anything used to effect a purpose; instrument; means; tool. [Fr. *engin*; from L. *ingenium*, skill.]

ENGINEER (en-ji-nēr'), *n.* 1. Engine-driver or manager. 2. *Mil.* One who directs military works. 3. *Manager.*—*Agricultural engineer*, Vertical Engine. one who superintends the reclaiming of arid or swamp lands for agricultural purposes.—*Civil engineer*, one who superintends the construction of public works.

ENGINEER (en-ji-nēr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENGINEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGINEERED** (en-ji-nērd').] I. *vt.* 1. Superintend or control as engineer. 2. Manage or carry through, as by skill of an engineer. II. *vi.* Act as an engineer.



ENGINEERING (en-jl-nēr'lng), *n.* 1. Business of an engineer, mechanical, civil, or military. 2. Skillful management.

ENGINEERY (en'jin-ri), *n.* 1. Art or business of managing engines. 2. Engines collectively. 3. Artful scheme or contrivance.

ENGIRD (en-gērd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGIRD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGIRD'ED** or **ENGIRT** (en-gērt').] Encircle; surround.

ENGIRDLE (en-gēr'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGIR'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGIRDLED** (en-gēr'dld).] Surround with a girdle; girdle.

ENGLAND (lng'gländ), *n.* Forms, with Wales, the south and larger part of Island of Great Britain.

ENGLISH (ing'glish), *I. a.* Of, derived from, or belonging to, England or its inhabitants. *II. n.* 1. Language, or the people of, the English race. 2. *Print.* Size of type between pica and great primer. See **TYPE**. [*A. S. Engisc—Engle, the Angles who settled in Britain.*]

ENGLISH (ing'glish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENG'LISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGLISHED** (ing'gliisht).] 1. Translate into English. 2. Make English; Anglicize.

ENGLISH CHANNEL. Sea between France and England.

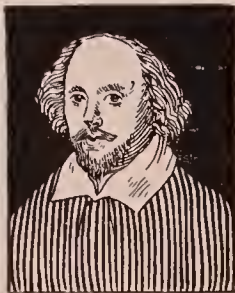
ENGLISHMAN (lng'glish-män), *n.* [*pl.* **ENG'LISHMEN.**] 1. Native or naturalized inhabitant of England. 2. Man of the English race who preserves his distinctive racial character, wherever he resides.

ENGORGE (en-gärj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGORG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGORGED** (en-gärjd').] 1. Gorge; glut. 2. Devour.

ENGORGEMENT (en-gärj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of engorging. 2. *Pathol.* An obstruction of an organ, passage, or tissue; congestion.

ENGRAVE (en-gräv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGRAV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGRAVED** (en-grävd).] 1. Cut out in wood, steel, etc. (figures, letters, pictures or devices) with a graver. 2. Imprint; impress deeply. [**EN-** and **GRAVE.**]

ENGRAVER (en-grä'vēr), *n.* One who engraves. **ENGRAVING** (en-grä'ving), *n.* 1. Act or art of



William Shakespeare
English dramatist and
poet. Born 1564, died,
1616.



Wood engraving.

cutting or incising designs on metal, wood, etc., for the purpose of printing impressions

in ink on paper, or other similar substance. 2. Impression or print taken or printed from an engraved plate. See cuts under **ETCHING**, **HALFTONE** and **SCREEN**.

ENGROSS (en-grös'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGROSS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGROSSED** (en-gröst').] 1. Occupy wholly; monopolize. 2. Make a fair copy of; copy or write in a bold hand. [*Fr. en gros, in large.*]

ENGROSSMENT (en-grös'ment), *n.* 1. Act of engrossing. 2. That which is engrossed.

ENGROSSER (en-grös'ēr), *n.* One who engrosses.

ENGULF (en-gulf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENGULF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENGULFED** (en-gulft').] Swallow up; absorb.

ENHANCE (en-häns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENHAN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENHANCED** (en-hänst').] Raise; heighten; increase; aggravate. [*O. Fr. en, in, and haucer, raise.*]

SYN. Improve; swell; augment. **ANT.**

Lessen; deteriorate; shrink.

ENHANCEMENT (en-häns'ment), *n.* Act of enhancing or state of being enhanced; advance; increase.

ENIGMA (e-nig'mə), *n.* Hidden meaning to be guessed; riddle. [*Gr. ainos, tale.*]

ENIGMATIC (e-nig-mat'ik-əl), *a.* Obscure; puzzling.

ENIGMATIZE (e-nig'mə-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENIGMATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENIGMATIZED** (e-nig'mə-tizd).] Speak or write in an enigmatic manner.

ENJOIN (en-join'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENJOIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENJOINED** (en-jolnd').] Lay upon, as an order or injunction; direct with authority. [*Fr. enjoindre—L. injungo.*]

ENJOY (en-join'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENJOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENJOYED** (en-joid').] 1. Delight in. 2. Possess or use with joy. [*O. Fr. enjoin, enjoy.*]

SYN. Like; relish; possess. **ANT.** Dislike; disrelish; loathe.

ENJOYABLE (en-join'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being enjoyed. 2. Giving enjoyment.

ENJOYMENT (en-join'ment), *n.* Act or condition of enjoying; pleasure. 2. Satisfactory possession or use of anything.

ENKINDLE (en-kin'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENKIN'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENKINDLED** (en-kin'dld).] Kindle; enflame.

ENLARGE (en-lärj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENLAR'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENLARGED** (en-lärjd').] 1. Make larger in size, quantity or bulk. 2. Cause to appear larger; magnify. 3. Expand or extend; amplify. [**EN-** and **LARGE.**]

SYN. Dilate; increase. **ANT.** Lessen; curtail; diminish.

ENLARGEMENT (en-lärj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enlarging. 2. State of being enlarged. 3. Increase; extension. 4. Diffuseness of speech or writing. 5. Setting at large; release.

ENLIGHTEN (en-lit'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENLIGHT'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENLIGHTENED** (en-lit'nd).]

1. Shed light on; make clear to the mind. 2. Impart knowledge to.

ENLIGHTENMENT (en-līt'n-ment), *n.* Act of enlightening or state of being enlightened.

ENLIGHTENER (en-līt'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which enlightens.

ENLIST (en-list'), *v.* [*pr.p.* ENLIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENLIST'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Enroll. 2. Engage for military service. 3. Employ in advancing an object. II. *vi.* 1. Engage voluntarily in military service. 2. Enter heartily into a cause.

ENLISTMENT (en-list'ment), *n.* Act of enlisting or state of being enlisted.

ENLIVEN (en-lī'vn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENLIV'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENLIVENED (en-lī'vnd).] Put life into; make active or cheerful; animate.

SYN. Encourage; rouse; quicken; excite; inspirit. **ANT.** Repress; weary; deaden.

ENLIVENER (en-lī'vn-ēr), *n.* One who or that which enlivens.

ENLIVENMENT (en-lī'vn-ment), *n.* Act of enlivening or state of being enlivened.

ENMITY (en'mī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* EN'MITIES.] Quality of being an enemy; unfriendliness; ill-will; hostility. [O. Fr. *enemistie*; from L. *inimicus*. See **ENEMY**.]

SYN. Animosity; opposition; acrimony; asperity; discord. **ANT.** Friendship; love; esteem; affection; friendliness; cordiality.

ENNOBLE (en-nō'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENNO'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENNOBLED (en-nō'bld).] 1. Make noble; elevate. 2. Raise to nobility.

ENNOBLEMENT (en-nō'bl-ment), *n.* 1. Act of making noble. 2. That which ennobles.

ENNUI (äng-wē'), *n.* Weariness; disgust from satiety, etc. [Fr. See **ANNOY**.]

ENORMITY (e-nār'mī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* ENOR'MITIES.] 1. State or quality of being enormous. 2. That which is enormous. 3. Great crime.

ENORMOUS (e-nār'mus), *a.* 1. Extremely large. 2. Atrocious. [L. *e*, out of, and *norma*, rule.]

SYN. Excessive; huge; immoderate; inordinate; abnormal; monstrous; immense; prodigious. **ANT.** Diminutive; insignificant; trivial; ordinary.

ENORMOUSLY (e-nār'mus-lī), *adv.* In an enormous manner or degree.

ENORMOUSNESS (e-nār'mus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being enormous.

ENOUGH (e-nuf'), I. *a.* Sufficient. II. *adv.* Sufficiently. III. *n.* As much as satisfies desire or want; sufficiency. [A. S. *genōg*.]

ENQUIRE (en-kwīr'), *vi.* Same as **INQUIRE**.

ENQUIRER (en-kwīr'ēr), *n.* Same as **INQUIRER**.

ENQUIRY (en-kwīr'l), *n.* Same as **INQUIRY**.

ENRAGE (en-rāj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENRA'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENRAGED (en-rāj'd).] Make angry.

SYN. Provoke; madden; anger; incense; exasperate; infurcate. **ANT.** Soothe; conciliate; pacify; mollify; allay; quiet.

ENRAPTURE (en-rap'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENRAP'-

TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENRAPTURED (en-rap'tūrd).] Put in rapture; transport with pleasure.

ENRICH (en-rich'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENRICH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENRICHED (en-richt').] 1. Make rich. 2. Fertilize. 3. Adorn.

ENRICHMENT (en-rich'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enriching. 2. That which enriches.

ENROLL, ENROL (en-rōl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENROLL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENROLLED (en-rōld').] Insert in a roll or register; enlist; record; leave in writing. [O. Fr. *enroller*—*en*, in, and *rolle*, roll, register.]

ENROLLER (en-rōl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which enrolls.

ENROLLMENT (en-rōl'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enrolling. 2. That which is enrolled; record.

EN ROUTE (äng röt). On the road or way. [Fr.]

ENSANGUINE (en-sang'gwin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENSAN'GUINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSANGUINED (en-sang'gwind).] Stain or cover with blood.

ENSCONCE (en-skons'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENSCON'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSCONCED (en-skons't').] 1. Cover or protect as with a sconce or earthwork. 2. Settle, shelter, or hide; usually reflexive, as *ensconce* one's self behind something.

ENSEMBLE (äng-säng'bl), *n.* 1. All the parts of a thing viewed as a whole. 2. *Music*. The working together of several performers.—*Tout ensemble*, general appearance or effect. [Fr.]

ENSHRINE (en-shrīn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENSHRI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSHRINED (en-shrīnd').] Inclose in or as in a shrine; preserve with affection.

ENSHROUD (en-shrowd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENSHROUD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSHROUD'ED.] Cover with a shroud; cover up.

ENSIFORM (en'sī-farm), *a.* Shaped like a sword. [L. *ensis*, sword.]

ENSIGN (en'sīn), *n.* 1. Special flag distinguishing a nation, a regiment, etc. 2. Junior subaltern rank of commissioned officers in the United States Navy. [Fr. *enseigne*—L. *in*, on, and *signum*, mark.]

ENSILAGE (en'sī-lāj), *n.* Mode of storing green fodder, vegetables, etc., in pits (silos), tanks, etc. [Fr.—Sp. *silo*, pit.]

ENSILAGE (en'sī-lāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EN'SILAGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSILAGED (en'sī-lāj'd).] Store by ensilage.

ENSLAVE (en-slāv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENSLA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSLAVED (en-slāv'd').] Make a slave of; subject to the influence of.

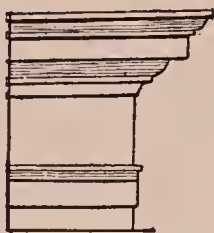
ENSNARE, *vt.* See **INSNARE**.

ENSUE (en-sū'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* ENSU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENSUED (en-sūd').] Follow; succeed; result from. [O. Fr. *ensuir*—L. *in*, and *sequor*, follow.]

ENSURE (en-shör'), *vt.* Same as **INSURE**.

ENTABLATURE (en-tab'la-tûr), *n.* *Arch.* That part of an order which lies above the abacus of the column. [L. *tabula*, board.]

ENTAIL (en-tâi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTAILED** (en-tâld').] 1. Cut off (an estate) from the heirs-general, and settle it on a particular heir or series of heirs. 2. Bring on as an inevitable consequence. [Fr. *en*, into, and *tailler*, cut.]



Entablature.

ENTAIL (en-tâi'), *n.* 1. Estate entailed. 2. Rule of descent of an estate.

ENTAILMENT (en-tâi'ment), *n.* Act of entailing or state of being entailed.

ENTANGLE (en-tang'gl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTAN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTANGLED** (en-tang'gid').] 1. Twist so as not to be easily separated. 2. Involve in complications; perplex; insnare.

ENTANGLEMENT (en-tang'gl-ment), *n.* Act of entangling or state of being entangled.

ENTENTE (äng-täng't'), *n.* An understanding. [Fr.]

ENTER (en'tër), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EN'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTERED** (en'tërd').] I. *vt.* 1. Go or come into. 2. Penetrate. 3. Engage in. 4. Form a part of. 5. Become a member of. 6. Enroll; register; list. II. *vi.* 1. Pass in or inside. 2. Be admitted. 3. Appear on the scene. [Fr. *entrer*; from L. *intro*, go into.]

ENTERIC (en-ter'ik), *a.* Belonging to the intestines. [Gr. *enterikos*; from *enteron*, intestine.]

ENTERITIS (en-ter-i'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the intestines.

ENTERPRISE (en'tër-priz), *n.* 1. Undertaking. 2. Adventure. 3. Bold spirit.

ENTERPRISING (en'tër-pri-zing), *a.* Bold in undertaking; adventurous; aggressive.

ENTERTAIN (en-tër-tân'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTERTAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTERTAINED** (en-tër-tând').] 1. Receive and treat hospitably. 2. Hold the attention of and amuse. 3. Receive and take into consideration. 4. Keep or hold in the mind. [Fr. *intretenir*; from L. *inter*, among, and *teneo*, hold.]

SYN. Harbor; maintain; conceive; foster; receive; recreate; amuse. **ANT.** Eject; exclude; weary; bore; tire.

ENTERTAINER (en-tër-tân'ër), *n.* One who entertains.

ENTERTAINING (en-tër-tân'ing), *a.* Affording entertainment; amusing.

ENTERTAININGLY (en-tër-tân'ing-li), *adv.* In an entertaining manner.

ENTERTAINMENT (en-tër-tân'ment), *n.* 1. Act of entertaining. 2. That which entertains. 3. Social; amusement.

ENTHELMINTHA (en-thel-min'tha), *n.pl.* Intestinal worms. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *helmins*, worms.]

ENTHRALL (en-thräl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTHRALL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTHRALLED** (en-thræld').] Enslave; subjugate; captivate; inthrall.

ENTHRONE (en-thrôn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTHRO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTHRONED** (en-thrônd').] Place on a throne.

ENTHRONEMENT (en-thrôn'ment), *n.* Act of enthroning or being enthroned.

ENTHUSE (en-thüz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENTHU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTHUSED** (en-thüzd').] I. *vt.* Inspire with enthusiasm. II. *vi.* Become enthusiastic. (Colloq.)

ENTHUSIASM (en-thü'zi-azm), *n.* 1. Intense interest. 2. Intensity of feeling. 3. Passionate zeal. [Gr. *enthousiasmos*; from *en*, in, and *theos*, god.]

SYN. Excitement; frenzy; sensation; inspiration; transport; rapture; ardor; devotion; zeal. **ANT.** Coldness; callousness; indifference; prudence; timidity.

ENTHUSIAST (en-thü'zi-ast), *n.* One inspired by enthusiasm.

ENTHUSIASTIC (en-thü'zi-as'tik), **ENTHUSIASTICAL** (en-thü'zi-as'tik-al), *a.* Filled with enthusiasm; zealous; ardent.

ENTHUSIASTICALLY (en-thü'zi-as'tik-al-i), *adv.* In an enthusiastic manner.

ENTHYMEME (en'thi-mēm), *n.* *Rhet.* Argument consisting of only two propositions, an antecedent and a consequent; syllogism in which the major proposition is suppressed. [Gr. *en*, in, and *thymos*, the mind.]

ENTICE (en-tis'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTI'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTICED** (en-tist').] Induce by exciting hope or desire; lead astray. [O. Fr. *enticier*, provoke.]

SYN. Allure; attract; decoy; tempt; seduce. **ANT.** Deter; warn; hinder; repel.

ENTICEMENT (en-tis'ment), *n.* 1. Act of enticing. 2. That which entices.

ENTICING (en-ti'sing), *a.* Alluring; seductive.

ENTIRE (en-tir'), I. *a.* Whole; complete; unbroken. II. *n.* The whole. [Fr. *entier*—L. *integer*, intact.]

ENTIRELY (en-tir'll), *adv.* 1. In every part; wholly; completely. 2. In the whole or entirety.

ENTIRENESS (en-tir'nes), **ENTIRETY** (en-tir'tl), *n.* 1. Completeness. 2. The whole amount, quantity or extent.

ENTITLE (en-ti'tl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTIT'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTITLED** (en-titld').] 1. Give a title to; style. 2. Give a claim or right to.

SYN. Name; designate; call; denominate; empower; qualify. **ANT.** Disqualify; disable.

ENTITY (en'tl-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **EN'TITIES**.] Being; existence; real substance. [L. *ens*, *ent-*, being.]

ENTOMB (en-töm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTOMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTOMBED** (en-tömd').] Place in a tomb; bury.

ENTOMBMENT (en-töm'ment), *n.* Act of entombing; burial.

ENTOMOLOGICAL (en-to-mo-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to entomology.

ENTOMOLOGIST (en-to-mol'o-jist), *n.* One learned in entomology.

ENTOMOLOGY (en-to-moi'o-jī), *n.* Science of insects. [Gr. *entoma*, insects (*temno*, cut), and *logos*, discourse.]

ENTOURAGE (äng-tö-räzh'), *n.* Specifically, one's customary associates or attendants; literally, surroundings. [Fr. *entourer*, surround.]

ENTOZOA (en-to-zō'a), *n.pl.* Animals that live inside of other animals; opposed to **ECTOZOA**. [Gr. *entos*, within, and *zōon*, animal.]

ENTOZOAN (en-to-zō'an), *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Entozoa*. *II. n.* One of the *Entozoa*.

ENTRACTE (äng-träkt'), *n.* Music between the acts of a drama. [Fr.]

ENTRAILS (en'trälz), *n.pl.* Bowels. [Fr. *entrailles*—*L. inter*, within.]

ENTRAIN (en-trän'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ENTRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTRAINED** (en-tränd').] *I. vt.* 1. Draw or bring on. 2. Put on board a railway train. *II. vi.* Go on board a train.

ENTRANCE (en'trans), *n.* 1. Act of entering. 2. Power or right to enter. 3. Place for entering; door. 4. Beginning. [Fr. *entrer*, enter.]

ENTRANCE (en-träns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTRANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTRANCED** (en-tränst').] 1. Put into a trance. 2. Fill with rapture. [**EN-** and **TRANCE**.]

ENTRANCEMENT (en-träns'ment), *n.* Act of entrancing or state of being entranced.

ENTRAP (en-trap'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTRAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTRAPPED** (en-trapt').] Catch in a trap; insnare; entangle.

ENTREAT (en-trēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTREAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTREATED**.] Ask earnestly.

ENTREATY (en-trēt'i), *n.* 1. Act of entreating. 2. Earnest prayer.

ENTRÉE (äng-trä'), *n.* 1. Entry; freedom of access. 2. Subordinate dish served between principal courses. [Fr.]

ENTREMETS (äng-tr-mä'), *n.pl.* Any dainty served between regular courses in bill of fare. [Fr.]

ENTRENCH, *vt.* See **INTRENCH**.

ENTREPÔT (äng'tr-pō), *n.* 1. Storehouse or depot. 2. Seaport through which exports and imports pass. [Fr.]

ENTREPRENEUR (äng-tr-pre-nūr'), *n.* Undertaker of constructive works; contractor. [Fr.]

ENTROPY (en'tro-pi), *n.* *Physics.* Available energy. [Gr. *en*, in, and *trepō*, turn.]

ENTRUST, *vt.* See **INTRUST**.

ENTRY (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* **ENTRIES**.] 1. Act of entering. 2. Passage into. 3. Item entered or written. [Fr. *entrée*—*entrer*, enter.]

ENTWINE (en-twin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTWIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTWINED** (en-twind').] Twine; wreath.

ENTWIST (en-twist'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENTWIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENTWIST'ED**.] Twist round.

ENUCLEATE (e-nū'kle-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENUCLEATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENUCLEATED**.] Lay bare; elucidate; solve. [*L. e*, out, and *nucleus*, kernel.]

ENUCLEATION (e-nū-kle-ā'shun), *n.* Act of enucleating or making clear; full exposition.

ENUMERATE (e-nū'mēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENUMERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENUMERATED**.] Count the number of; name over. [*L. e*, out, and *numero*, number.]

SYN. Number; reckon; recapitulate; calculate; compute; detail; rehearse. **ANT.** Summarize; epitomize.

ENUMERATION (e-nū-mēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of numbering. 2. Detailed account. 3. A summing up; recapitulation.

ENUMERATIVE (e-nū'mēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Reckoning up.

ENUMERATOR (e-nū'mēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who enumerates.

ENUNCIABLE (e-nun'si-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being enunciated.

ENUNCIATE (e-nun'si-āt or e-nun'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENUNCIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENUNCIATED**.] 1. State formally. 2. Pronounce distinctly. [*L. e*, out, and *nuncio*, tell.]

ENUNCIATION (e-nun'si-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enunciating. 2. Manner of uttering or pronouncing. 3. A distinct statement or declaration. 4. *Geom.* Words in which a proposition is stated.

ENUNCIATIVE (e-nun'si-ā-tiv), **ENUNCIATORY** (e-nun'si-ā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Serving to enunciate. 2. Pertaining to enunciation.

ENUNCIATOR (e-nun'si-ā-tūr), *n.* One who enunciates.

ENVELOP (en-vel'up), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENVELOPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENVELOPED** (en-vel'upt).] Roll or fold in; cover by wrapping; surround entirely; hide. [Fr. *envelopper*.]

ENVELOPE (en'vel-ōp), *n.* That which envelops or covers, especially the cover of a letter.

ENVELOPMENT (en-vel'up-ment), *n.* A wrapping or covering on all sides.

ENVENOM (en-ven'um), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENVENOMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENVENOMED** (en-ven'um-d).] Poison; taint with bitterness or malice.

ENVIALE (en'vi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of exciting envy.

ENVIOUS (en'vi-us), *a.* 1. Feeling envy. 2. Directed or prompted by envy.

ENVIOUSLY (en'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an envious manner.

ENVIRON (en-vi'run), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ENVIRONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ENVIRONED** (en-vi'rund).] Surround; encompass; invest. [Fr. *environner*; from *environ*, around.]

ENVIRONMENT (en-vi'run-ment), *n.* 1. Act of environing or surrounding. 2. That which environs; surroundings.

ENVIRONS (en-vī'runz), *n.pl.* Outskirts of a city; neighborhood.

ENVOY (en'voi), *n.* 1. Messenger. 2. Minister to a foreign government. [Fr. *envoyé*, sent.]

ENVY (en'vi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EN'VYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENVIED (en'vld).] 1. Look upon longingly, and often grudgingly. 2. Hate on account of prosperity. [Fr. *envie*—L. *in*, on, and *video*, look.]

ENVY (en'vi), *n.* 1. Pain at the sight of another's good fortune. 2. Wicked desire to supplant one.

ENWRAP (en-rap'), **INWRAP** (in-rap'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ENWRAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ENWRAPPED (en-rapt').] 1. Cover by wrapping. 2. Engross.

ENZOOTIC (en-zo-ot'ik), *I. a.* Endemic among animals in a particular district. *II. n.* Disease of this character. [Gr. *en*, among, and *zōon*, animal.]

ENZYM, **ENZYME** (en'zim), *n.* 1. Any unorganized ferment. 2. Leavened bread; opposed to **AZYM**. [Gr. *en*, in, and *zymē*, leaven.]

EOCENE (ē'ō-sēn), *a.* *Geol.* First in time of the three subdivisions of the Tertiary formation. [Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, and *kainos*, new.]

EOLIAN, **ÆOLIAN** (ē-ō'll-ān), **EOLIC**, **ÆOLIC** (ē-ol'ik), *a.* 1. Belonging to Æolia, in Asia Minor. 2. Pertaining to Æolus, god of the winds. 3. Played upon by the wind.

EOLIAN, **ÆOLIAN HARP** (ē-ō'll-ān hārp). Stringed instrument giving music by the wind's action.

EON, **ÆON** (ē'ōn), *n.* Immeasurable period of time; age. [Gr. *aiōn*, age.]

EOS (ē'os), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Hyperion and sister of Helios and Selene; goddess of the dawn, identified with the Roman Aurora.

EOSIN (ē'ō-sin), *n.* Bright red aniline dye in form of brownish crystals.

EP-, *prefix.* See **EPI-**.

EPACT (ep'akt or ē'pakt), *n.* Term denoting the excess of the solar month above the lunar, or of the solar year above the lunar year of twelve synodical months. [Gr. *epaktē*; from *epi*, on, and *agō*, lead.]

EPAULET, **EPAULETTE** (ep'ā-let), *n.* Fringed shoulder-piece worn by a military or naval officer. [Fr. —*épaule*, shoulder.]

EPERGNE (ā-pērn'), *n.* Ornamental stand to hold flowers, bonbons, etc.; used as a center-piece for a dinner-table. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *épargne*, saving.]

EPH-, *prefix.* See **EPI-**.

EPHEMERA (ef-em'ēr-ā), *n.* 1. Genus of short-lived insects; May-fly. 2. [e-] A fever of

one day's continuance only. [Gr. *ephēmeros*, for a day; from *epi-*, on, and *hēmera*, day.]

EPHEMERAL (ef-em'ēr-al), *a.* Existing only for a day; short-lived; transitory.

EPHEMERID (ef-em'e-rid), *n.* Insect of the family *Ephemeridæ*; May-fly.

EPHEMERIDÆ (ef-e-mer'ī-dē), *n.pl.* Family of neuropterous insects; May-flies. [See **EPHEMERA**.]

EPHIALTES (ef-l-al'tēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A giant son of Poseidon (Neptune), who grew nine inches every month; with Otus, his brother, he fought the Olympian gods; was slain by Apollo.

EPHOD (ef'od), *n.* Linen surplice of Jewish priests. [Hcb. *āphad*, put on.]

EPI-, *prefix.* Upon; beside; over; among; after. It becomes *eph-* before an aspirate, and *ep-* before a vowel. [Gr.]

EPIC (ep'ik), *I. a.* Narrating a great event in an elevated style. *II. n.* Heroic poem. [Gr. *epikos*—*epos*, word.]

EPICARDIUM (ep-i-kār'di-um), *n.* Part of pericardium that is directly united with the heart. [Gr. *epi-*, upon, and *kardia*, heart.]

EPICARP (ep'l-kārp), *n.* Outer skin of a fruit, as the plum. [Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

EPICENE (ep'l-sēn), *a.* and *n.* 1. Common to both sexes. 2. *Gram.* Of either gender. Gr. *epikoinos*—*epi*, upon, and *koinos*, common.]

EPICURE (ep'i-kūr), *n.* 1. Formerly, a follower of Epicurus, a Greek philosopher, who taught that pleasure was the chief good. 2. [e-] One devoted to the luxuries of the table.

EPICUREAN (ep-i-kū're-ān), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Epicurus. 2. [e-] Given to luxury. *II. n.* 1. Follower of Epicurus. 2. [e-] One given to the luxuries of the table.

EPICYCLE (ep'i-sī-kl), *n.* Circle having its center on the circumference of a greater circle on which it moves. [Gr. *epikyklos*; from *epi*, upon, and *kyklos*, circle.]

EPICYCLOID (ep-i-sī'kloid), *n.* *Geom.* Curve described by every point in the plane of a circle moving on the convex circumference of another circle.

EPIDEMIC (ep-l-dem'ik), *I. a.* Affecting a whole people; general. *II. n.* Disease falling on great numbers. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *demos*, people.]

EPIDEMIOLOGY (ep-i-dem-i-ol'o-jl), *n.* Study of the origin and cause of epidemics.

EPIDERMIC (ep-l-dēr'mik), **EPIDERMAL** (ep-l-dēr'mal), *a.* Of or belonging to the epidermis; cuticular.

EPIDERMIS (ep-l-dēr'mis), *n.* Cuticle; outer skin. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *derma*, skin.]

EPIGASTRIC (ep-i-gas'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epigastrium.

EPIGASTRIUM (ep-l-gas'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **EPIGASTRIA**.] Upper part of the abdomen. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gastēr*, stomach.]



Epergne.

EPIGLOTTIS (ep-i-glot'is), *n.* [*pl.* **EPIGLOTTIDES** (ep-i-giot'i-dēz).] Cartilaginous appendage at the root of the tongue that closes the glottis (opening of the larynx) when food or drink is swallowed. [Gr. *epiglōttis*; from *epi*, upon, and *glōtta* (*glōssa*), tongue.]

EPIGRAM (ep'i-gram), *n.* 1. Short witty poem on a subject. 2. Any concise, pointed, sarcastic saying. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gramma*, writing.]

EPIGRAMMATIC (ep-i-gram-mat'ik); **EPIGRAMMATICAL** (ep-i-gram-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to or dealing in epigrams. 2. Like an epigram; concise and pointed.

EPIGRAPH (ep'i-grāf), *n.* 1. An inscription, especially on a building. 2. Citation or motto at the commencement of a book or its parts.

EPIGYNOUS (e-pij'i-nus), *a.* *Bot.* Growing upon or above the ovary, or appearing to do so, as the stamens and corolla of the cranberry. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *gynē*, woman.]

EPILEPSY (ep'i-lep-si), *n.* Disease of the brain attended by convulsions and unconsciousness; falling sickness. [Gr. *epilēpsis*, seizure.]

EPILEPTIC (ep-i-lep'tik), *I. a.* Pertaining to or afflicted with epilepsy. *II. n.* An epileptic patient.

EPILEPTICAL (ep-i-lep'tik-al), *a.* Epileptic.

EPILOGUE (ep'i-log), *n.* Speech or short poem at the end of a play. [Gr. *epilogos*, conclusion.]

EPIPETALOUS (ep-i-pet'a-lus), *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens on the corolla, as in the phlox.

EPIPHANY (e-pif'a-ni), *n.* Christian festival, celebrated on January 6, in commemoration of the appearance of Christ to the Gentiles (the wise men of the East). [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phainō*, show.]

EPIPHYTE (ep'i-fit), *n.* One of a species of plants attached to trees and deriving their nourishment from the decaying portions of the bark, and perhaps also from the air. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *phytōn*, plant.]

EPISCOPACY (e-pis'ko-pa-si), *n.* 1. Government of the church by bishops. 2. Rank or office of a bishop. [See **BISHOP**.]

EPISCOPAL (e-pis'ko-pal), *a.* 1. Governed by bishops; pertaining to bishops. 2. [E-] Anglican.

EPISCOPALIAN (e-pis-ko-pā'li-an), *I. n.* One who belongs to the Episcopal or Anglican Church. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Episcopal Church.

EPISCOPALLY (e-pis'ko-pal-i), *adv.* In the manner of an episcopacy; by a bishop.

EPISCOPATE (e-pis'ko-pāt), *n.* 1. Bishopric. 2. Office of a bishop. 3. Order of bishops.

EPISODE (ep'i-sōd), *n.* Story introduced into a narrative or poem to give variety; interesting incident. [Gr. *epi*, upon, *eis*, into, and *hodos*, way.]

EPISODIC (ep-i-sod'ik), **EPISODAL** (ep'i-sō-dal), **EPISODIAL** (ep-i-sō'di-al), **EPISODICAL** (ep-i-sod'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or

contained in an episode. 2. Brought in as a digression.

EPISODICALLY (ep-i-sod'ik-al-i), *adv.* By way of episode; incidentally.

EPISPERM (ep'i-spērm), *n.* *Bot.* The outer skin of a seed, the middle coat being the endopleura, and, the inner, the endosperm.

EPISTLE (e-pis'l), *n.* 1. Letter. 2. Eucharistic lesson, generally from New Testament Epistles, read before the Gospel.

EPISTOLARY (e-pis'to-lā-ri), **EPISTOLIC** (ep-is-tol'ik), **EPISTOLICAL** (ep-is-tol'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of letters. 2. Suitable to an epistle. 3. In letters.

EPITAPH (ep'i-tāf), *n.* Inscription upon a tomb. [Gr. *taphos*, tomb.]

EPITHALAMIUM (ep-i-thā-lā'mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* **EPITHALAMIA**.] Song or poem in celebration of a marriage. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thalamos*, bride-chamber.]

EPITHELIUM (ep-i-thē'li-um), *n.* *Anat.* Cell-tissue which invests the outer surface of the body and the mucous membranes connected with it, and also the closed cavities of the body. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *thēlē*, nipple.]

EPITHET (ep'i-thet), *n.* Adjective expressing some quality of the object to which it is applied. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *tithēmi*, place.]

SYN. Style; title; cognomen; appellation.

EPITHETIC (ep-i-thet'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an epithet. 2. Abounding with epithets.

EPITOME (e-pit'o-me), *n.* Short summary. [Gr. *epi*, upon, and *temnō*, cut.]

SYN. Abridgment; abbreviation; reduction; contraction; summary; abstract; condensation. **ANT.** Elongation; elaboration; amplification; explication.

EPITOMIST (e-pit'o-mist), *n.* One who epitomizes.

EPITOMIZE (e-pit'o-mīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EPITOMIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EPITOMIZED** (e-pit'o-mīzd).] Make an epitome of; shorten.

EPITOMIZER (e-pit'o-mī-zēr), *n.* Epitomist.

EPIZOA (ep-i-zō'a), *n.pl.* Animals, parasitic upon the external surface of other animals. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *zōa* (pl. of *zōon*), animals.]

EPIZOAN (ep-i-zō'an), *n.* One of the *Epizoa*.

EPIZOIC (ep-i-zō'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, the *Epizoa*.

EPIZOON (ep-i-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* **EPIZOA** (ep-i-zō'a).] An epizoan.

EPIZOOTIC (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *a.* Pertaining or relating to diseases among animals of the nature of an epidemic. [Gr. *epi*, on, and *zōa*, animals.]

EPIZOOTIC (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), **EPIZOOTY** (ep-i-zō'o-ti), *n.* Epizootic disease, especially a prevailing influenza among horses.

EPOCH (ep'ok or ē'pok), *n.* Period or point of time made remarkable by some great event. [Gr. *epochē*, stop.]

SYN. Age; era; division; time; eon; cycle; period.

EPODE (ep'ôd), *n.* 1. Kind of lyric poem in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one. 2. Last part of a lyric ode. [Gr. *epôdos*; from *epi*, on, and *ôdê*, ode.]

EPSOM-SALT (ep'sum-sălt), *n.* Sulphate of magnesia, a cathartic.

EQUABILITY (ē-kwā-bil'i-ti or ek-wā-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or condition of being equable.

EQUABLE (ē'kwā-bl or ek'wā-bl), *a.* Equal and uniform; not variable. [L. *æquabilis*.]

EQUABLY (ē'kwā-bli or ek'wā-bli), *adv.* In an equable manner.

EQUAL (ē'kwā), *a.* 1. Alike, or agreeing in bulk, magnitude, dimensions, degree, value, quality, etc. 2. Adequate. 3. In just proportion or relation. 4. Evenly balanced. 5. Having the same interest or concern. 6. Impartial; just; fair. [L. *æqualis*; from *æquus*, even.]

SYN. Uniform; commensurate; coordinate; adequate; coextensive; smooth. **ANT.** Unequal; incommensurate; inadequate; variable.

EQUAL (ē'kwā), *n.* One of the same age, rank, or condition.

EQUAL (ē'kwā), *vt.* [pr.p. **E'QUALING**; p.t. and p.p. **EQUALED** (ē'kwāld).] Be or make equal to.

EQUALITY (e-kwōl'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **EQUAL'ITIES**.] Condition of being equal; sameness; evenness; equability.

EQUALIZATION (ē-kwā-l-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of equalizing or state of being equalized.

EQUALIZE (ē'kwā-l-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **E'QUALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **EQUALIZED** (ē'kwā-l-izd).] 1. Make equal. 2. Represent as equal.

EQUALLY (ē'kwā-l-i), *adv.* 1. Alike. 2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

EQUALNESS (ē'kwā-nes), *n.* State of being equal; evenness; uniformity.

EQUANIMITY (ē-kwā-nim'i-ti), *n.* Evenness of mind or temper. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *animus*, mind.]

EQUATE (ē-kwāt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **EQUA'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **EQUA'TED**.] 1. Reduce to an average or to a common standard of comparison. 2. Regard as equal.

EQUATION (ē-kwā'shun), *n.* Alg. 1. Statement of the equality of two quantities. 2. Reduction to a mean proportion.

EQUATOR (ē-kwā'tūr), *n.* 1. *Geog.* Circle passing round the middle of the globe, and dividing it into two equal parts. 2. *Astron.* Equinoctial. [L. *æquus*, equal.]

EQUATORIAL (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the equator. *II. n.* Equatorial telescope, an instrument for observing and following a celestial body in any part of its diurnal course.

EQUATORIALY (ē-kwā-tō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* So as to have motion or direction parallel to the equator.

EQUERY, EQUERRY (ek'we-ri), *n.* [pl. **EQ'-**

UERIES, EQ'UERRIES.] One who has the charge of horses. [Fr. *écurie*, stable.]

EQUESTRIAN (e-kwes'tri-ān), *I. a.* Pertaining to horses or horsemanship; on horseback. *II. n.* One who rides on horseback. [L. *equester*—*equus*, horse.]

EQUESTRIANISM (e-kwes'tri-ān-iz'm), *n.* Horsemanship.

EQUESTRIENNE (e-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* Woman given to or skilled in riding horseback. [Formed from **EQUESTRIAN** and Fr. fem. suffix *-enne*.]

EQUI-, *prefix.* Equal. [L. *æquus*.]

EQUILIBRATOR (e-kwil'i-brā tūr), *n.* Long steel cable suspended from a dirigible balloon to balance the craft or keep it at a certain constant height.

EQUILATERAL (ē-kwi-lat'ēr-āl), *a.* Having all the sides equal.

EQUILIBRIST (e-kwil'i-brist), *n.* Performer of hazardous balancing feats. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.]

EQUILIBRIUM (ē-kwi-lib'ri-um), *n.* Equipoise; equality of weight or force; state of rest produced by the counteraction of equal forces [L. *æquus*, equal, and *libra*, balance.]

EQUINE (ē'kwīn), *I. a.* Pertaining to a horse or horses. *II. n.* Horse. [L. *equinus*—*equus*.]

EQUINOCTIAL (ē-kwi-nok'shāl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the equinoxes, the time of the equinoxes, or to the regions about the equator. *II. n.* Circle in the heavens corresponding to equator of the earth, so called because when the sun crosses it, days and nights are equal.

EQUINOX (ē'kwī-noks), *n.* 1. Time when the sun enters one of the equinoctial points (first point of Aries, March 21, and the first point of Libra, September 23), making day and night of equal length. 2. Equinoctial gale. [L. *æquus*, equal, and *nox*, night.]

EQUIP (e-kwīp'), *vt.* [pr.p. **EQUIP'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **EQUIPPED** (e-kwīpt').] 1. Furnish with everything needed for any service or work; fit out. 2. Dress out; array; accouter. [Fr. *équiper*; from Ice. *skipa*, set in order; from *skip*, ship.]

EQUIPAGE (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* 1. Furnishings required for a service, as armor of a soldier, etc. 2. Carriage and attendants.

EQUIPMENT (e-kwīp'ment), *n.* 1. Act of equipping. 2. State of being equipped. 3. Things used in equipping.

EQUIPOISE (ē'kwī-poīz), *n.* Equality of weight or force; balance; equilibrium.

EQUITABLE (ek'wi-tā-bl), *a.* 1. Possessing or exhibiting equity. 2. Held or exercised in equity.

SYN. Fair; just; impartial. **ANT.** Unfair; unjust; partial.

EQUITABLENESS (ek'wi-tā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being equitable.

EQUITABLY (ek'wi-tā-bli), *adv.* In an equitable manner.

EQUITANT (ek'wi-tant), *a.* *Bot.* Overlapping or riding.

EQUITY (ek'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **EQ'UITIES.**] 1. Impartiality; desire to give to each man his due. 2. System of jurisprudence supplemental of common law. [*Fr. équité.*]

EQUIVALENCE (e-kwiv'a-lens), *n.* State of being equivalent. [*L. æquus*, equal, and *valeo*, be strong.]

EQUIVALENT (e-kwiv'a-lent), *I. a.* Equal in value, power, meaning, etc. *II. n.* That which is equivalent.

EQUIVOCAL (e-kwiv'o-kal), *a.* Meaning two or more things; of doubtful meaning; ambiguous. [*L. æquus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word.]

SYN. Dubious; doubtful; indefinite; indeterminate. **ANT.** Plain; direct; clear; unequivocal.

EQUIVOCATE (e-kwiv'o-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EQUIV'OCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EQUIV'OCATED.**] Use equivocal or doubtful words in order to mislead.

EQUIVOCATION (e-kwiv-o-kā'shun), *n.* Act of equivocating.

SYN. Ambiguity; evasion; prevarication; subterfuge; shift; quibble.

EQUIVOCATOR (e-kwiv'o-kā-tūr), *n.* One who equivocates.

EQUIVOKE, EQUIVOQUE (ek'wi-vōk), *n.* Equivocal expression; equivocation.

ERA (ē'ra), *n.* 1. Period of time marked by a new order of things. 2. Important date. [*L. L. æra.*]

SYN. See **EPOCH.**

ERADIATE (e-rā'di-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ERA'DIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERA'DIATED.**] Shoot out like a ray of light. [*L. e*, out, and *radius*, ray.]

ERADIATION (e-rā-di-ā'shun), *n.* Act of eradiating.

ERADICATE (e-rad'i-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ERAD'ICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERAD'ICATED.**] Pull up by the roots; destroy; extirpate. [*L. eradico*, root out; from *e*, out, and *radix*, root.]

ERADICATION (e-rad-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act of eradicating or state of being eradicated.

ERADICATIVE (e-rad'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Serving to eradicate.

ERADICATOR (e-rad'i-kā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which eradicates.

ERASABLE (e-rā'sa-bi), *a.* Capable of being erased.

ERASE (e-rās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ERA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERASED** (e-rāst').] Rub or scrape out; efface. [*L. erasus*, *p.p.* of *erado*, scrape out; from *e*, out, and *rado*, scrape.]

ERASEMENT (e-rās'ment), *n.* 1. Act of erasing. 2. Anything erased, or place where erased from.

ERASER (e-rā'sēr), *n.* One who or that which erases; contrivance for removing ink-marks, chalk-marks or pencil-marks.

ERASION (e-rā'zhun), *n.* Erasure.

ERASURE (e-rā'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of erasing. 2. Place where something written has been rubbed or scraped out.

ERE (ār), *I. adv.* Previously; before. *II. conj.* Sooner than; rather than. *III. prep.* Before. [*A. S. ær.*]

EREBUS (er'ē-bus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. Son of Chaos and Darkness; an infernal deity. 2. A cavern through which the shades passed on their way to Hades.

ERECT (e-rekt'), *a.* 1. Upright. 2. Directed upward. [*L. erectus*, *p.p.* of *erigo*, set up; from *e*, out, and *rego*, lead straight.]

ERECT (e-rekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ERECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERECT'ED.**] 1. Set upright. 2. Raise. 3. Build. 4. Exalt. 5. Establish; institute.

ERECTILE (e-rekt'il), *a.* Capable of being erected.

ERECTION (e-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of erecting or raising. 2. State of being erected; exaltation. 3. Anything erected; building. [*L. erectus.*]

ERECTIVE (e-rekt'iv), *a.* Tending to erect.

ERECTLY (e-rekt'il), *adv.* In an erect manner.

ERECTNESS (e-rekt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being erect.

ERECTOR (e-rekt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which erects or raises. 2. *Anat.* Muscle which assists in erecting a part or an organ.

ERELONG (ār'läng), *adv.* Before long; soon.

EREMITE (er'e-mīt), *n.* Hermit or recluse. [*Gr. erēmitēs—erēmos*, deserted.]

ERENOW (ār'now), *adv.* Before this time.

ERG (ērg), *n.* *Physics.* Unit of work; quantity of work done by a force which, acting for one second upon a mass of one gram, produces a velocity of one centimeter per second; work accomplished when a body is moved through a distance of one centimeter with the force of one dyne. [*Gr. ergon*, work.]

ERG METER (ērg'mē-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring the work of an electric current in ergs. [*ERG* and *-METER.*]

ERGO (ēr'gō), *adv.* Therefore; hence. [*L.*]

ERGOG RAPH (ēr'go-gráf), **ERGOMETER** (ērgom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring fatigue or mental excitement. [*Gr. ergon*, work, and *graphō*, write.]

ERGOT (ēr'got), *n.* 1. Fungus infecting wheat, rye, etc. 2. Poisonous medicine made from the spawn of the fungus. [*O. Fr. argot*, spur.]

ERIE (ē'ri), **LAKE.** Between Canada and United States. Area 9000 sq. m.

ERINYS (er-in'is), *n.* [*pl.* **ERINYES** (er-in'i-ēz).] *Greek Myth.* Any one of three avenging deities, corresponding to the Roman Furies. [*Gr.* fury.]



Ermine (*Putorius erminea*).

ERMINE (ēr'min), *n.*

1. Northern animal of the weasel tribe,

valued for its fur. 2. Its white fur, much used for lining of state robes. [Ger. *hermelin*.]

ERODE (e-rôd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ERO'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ERO'DED.] Eat or wear away; corrode. [L. *e*, off, and *rodo*, gnaw.]

ERODENT (e-rô'dent), *n.* Caustic drug.

EROS (ē'ros or er'os), *n.* The Greek equivalent to the Latin Cupid, the god of love. [Gr. *erôs*, love.]

EROSE (e-rôs'), *a.* Eroded; having the appearance of having been gnawed. [L. *erosus*; see **EROSION**.]

EROSION (e-rô'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or process of eroding. 2. State of being eroded. 3. Eroded part. [L. *erosio*; from *erosus*, *p.p.* of *erodo*, erode.]

EROSIVE (e-rô'siv), *a.* Having the property of eroding or eating away.

EROSTRATE (e-ros'trât), *a.* *Bot.* Having no beak. [E- and **ROSTRATE**.]

EROTIC (er-ot'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to love; amorous; amatory. *II. n.* Love poem or composition.

ERR (ēi), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ERRING** (ēr'ing or er'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERRED** (ērd).] 1. Wander from or miss the right way. 2. Deviate from the path of duty. 3. Make a mistake. 4. Commit an error; sin. [O. Fr. *errer*; from L. *erro*, wander.]

ERRAND (er'and), *n.* 1. Commission to say or do something. 2. The commission or business to be done. [A. S. *ærende*.]

ERRANT (er'ant), *a.* Wandering; roving; as, a knight *errant*, a knight that roves in search of adventure.

ERRANTRY (er'ant-ri), *n.* An errant or wandering state; vocation or career of a knight errant.

ERRATA (er-râ'ta), *n.* Plural of **ERRATUM**.

ERRATIC (er-rat'ik), **ERRATICAL** (er-rat'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Wandering; roving. 2. Having no certain course. 3. Not conforming to rules; irregular. 4. Eccentric.

ERRATUM (er-râ'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **ERRA'TA**.] Error in writing or printing.

ERRONEOUS (er-rô'ne-us), *a.* Wrong; mistaken. [L. *erroneus*, straying; from *erro*, wander.]

ERRONEOUSLY (er-rô'ne-us-li), *adv.* In an erroneous manner.

ERRONEOUSNESS (er-rô'ne-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being erroneous.

ERROR (er'ūr), *n.* 1. Inaccuracy. 2. Deviation from the truth. 3. Moral offense. 4. Mistake in writing, etc. [L.; from *erro*, wander, err.]

SYN. Falsity; fallacy; wrong; sin; blunder; erratum; fault. **ANT.** Correction; correctness; truth; accuracy; soundness; rectification.

ERSE (ērs), *n.* Language of the people of the West Highlands of Scotland. [Corrup. of **IRISH**.]

ERST (ērst), *adv.* At first; formerly. [A. S. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*. See **ERE**.]

ERSTWHILE (ērst'hwil), *adv.* Once; formerly.

ERUCT (ē-rukt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ERUCT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERUCT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Belch out, as wind from the stomach. *II. vi.* Belch. [L. *eructo*, from *e*, out, and *ructo*, belch.]

ERUCTION (ē-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* Belching; throwing out.

ERUDITE (er'ō-dīt), *a.* Learned; well-read. [L. *erudio*, free from rudeness, instruct.]

ERUDITION (er-ō-dish'un), *n.* 1. State of being erudite or learned. 2. Knowledge gained by study.

ERUGATE (er'ō-gāt), *a.* Smooth and free from wrinkles; as, an *erugate* skin. [L. *e*, out, and *ruga*, wrinkle.]

ERUPT (e-rupt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ERUPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ERUPT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Cast out with violence. *II. vi.* Burst forth, as a volcano. [L. *eruptus*, *p.p.* of *erumpo*, burst or break out.]

ERUPTION (e-rup'shun), *n.* 1. Breaking or bursting forth. 2. Breaking out of spots on the skin.

ERUPTIVE (e-rup'tiv), *a.* 1. Breaking forth. 2. Attended by or producing eruption. 3. Produced by eruption.

ERYSIPELAS (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* Inflammatory disease, generally in the face. [Gr. *erythros*, red, and *pella*, skin.]

ERZERUM (erz-rôm'), *n.* City, Turkish Armenia, on branch of Euphrates.

ESCALADE (es-kā-lād'), *n.* Scaling of the walls of a fortress by means of ladders. [Fr.]

ESCALADE (es-kā-lād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ESCALA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESCALA'DED**.] Mount and enter by means of ladders; scale.

ESCALATOR (es'kā-lā-tūr), *n.* Trade name for a form of inclined elevator or moving stairway. [From **ESCALADE**.]

ESCALOP, ESCALLOP (es-kol'up), *n.* A variant of **SCALLOP**.

ESCAPADE (es'kā-pād), *n.* 1. Plunging or capering as of a horse. 2. Wild prank. [Fr.]

ESCAPE (es-kāp'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ESCA'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESCAPED** (es-kāpt').] *I. vt.* 1. Get away from; evade; elude. 2. Pass or remain unobserved by. 3. Pass away from; be forgotten by. 4. Avoid the danger of. *II. vi.* 1. Make one's escape by flight. 2. Avoid or elude notice. 3. Emerge in safety from threatened danger or harm. [O. Fr. *escaper*; from L. *L. ex capa*, out of a cape.]

ESCAPE (es-kāp'), *n.* 1. Act of escaping. 2. State of having escaped. 3. One who has escaped from confinement. 4. Means of escaping, as a fire-escape. 5. An evasion of legal restraint without due course of law. 6. *Bot.* Plant formerly cultivated but which is now apparently growing wild. 7. A leakage or loss, as of electricity in a circuit by reason of imperfect insulation; loss of charge on an insulated conductor.

ESCAPEMENT (es-kāp-ment), *n.* Part of a timepiece connecting the wheelwork with the pendulum or balance, and allowing a tooth to escape at each vibration.

ESCHATOLOGY (es-ka-toi'o-jī), *n.* *Theol.* Doctrine of conditions after death. [Gr. *eschatos*, last, and *logia*, discourse.]

ESCHEAT (es-ehēt'), *n.*

Property which falls to the state for want of an heir, or by forfeiture. [Fr. *échoir*; from *L. ex*, out, and *cado*, fall.]

ESCHEAT (es-ehēt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ESCHEAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESCHEAT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Confiscate. II. *vi.* Fall or revert to the state through failure of heirs.

ESCHEW (es-ehö'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ESCHEW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESCHEWED** (es-ehöd').] Shun; avoid. [O. Fr. *eschouer*, cog. with Ger. *schcu*, shy.]

ESCORT (es'kərt), *n.* Guard; protection. [Fr. *escorte*.]

ESCORT (es'kərt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ESCORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESCORT'ED**.] Attend as a guard; accompany.

ESCRITOIRE (es-kri-twär'), *n.* Writing desk. [O. Fr. *escriptoire*—*L. scribo*, write.]

ESCROW (es-krō'), *n.* Deed delivered to a third person, to be held by him, until the grantee has fulfilled or performed some certain conditions. [O. Fr. *escroue*.]

ESCULENT (es'kü-ient), *a.* Eatable; toothsome. [*L. esca*, food—*edo*, eat.]

ESCUTCHEON (es-kueh'un), *n.* Shield on which a coat of arms is represented; family shield. [O. Fr. *escusson*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

ESKIMO, ESQUIMAU (es'ki-mō), *n.* [*pl.* **ESKIMOS, ESQUIMAUX**, (es'ki-mōz).] One of a race inhabiting Greenland and Arctic America.

ESOPHAGUS (e-sof'a-gus), *n.* Passage through which food is carried to the stomach; gullet. [Gr. *oiso*, will carry, and *phagō*, eat.]

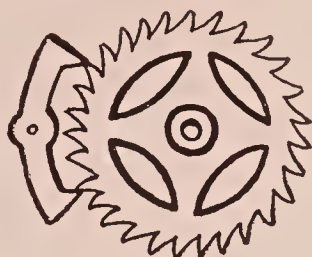
ESOTERIC (es-o-ter'ik), *a.*

Taught to a select few; secret. Opposed to **EXOTERIC**. [Gr. *esōterikos*, inner.]

ESPALIER (es-pai'yēr), *n.* 1. Lattice-work of wood on which to train fruit trees. 2. Row of trees so trained. [Fr.]

ESPECIAL (es-pesh'al), *a.* 1. Special; particular. 2. Principal; distinguished.

ESPECIALLY (es-pesh'al-i), *adv.* 1. In an especial manner or degree; chiefly; principally; mainly. 2. Particularly.



Escapement.



Eskimo.

ESPERANTO (es-pe-ran'tō), *n.* An artificial international language, first announced in 1890 by Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw, under his pseudonym "*Esperanto*." [Sp. *esperanza*, give hope.]

ESPIAL (es-pī'al), *n.* A spying; observation; discovery.

ESPIONAGE (es'pi-un-aj), *n.* Practice or employment of spies; secret watching; spying. [Fr. *espionnage*.]

ESPLANADE (es-pia-nād'), *n.* Open level space for public walks or drives. [Fr.—*L. planus*, level.]

ESPOUSAL (es-pow'zal), *n.* 1. Act of espousing, or betrothing. 2. Formal contract or celebration of marriage; frequently used in the plural. 3. Taking up or adoption. [O. Fr. *espousailles*.]

ESPOUSE (es-powz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ESPOUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESPOUSED** (es-powzd').] 1. Give in marriage; betroth. 2. Take in marriage; wed. 3. Embrace; adopt. [O. Fr. *espouser*—*L. sponsus*, vowed.]

ESPRIT (es-prē'), *n.* Spirit; liveliness.—*Esprit de corps* (es-prē' d'kōr'), regard for the character of that body to which one belongs; comradeship. [Fr.]

ESPY (es-pī'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ESPY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESPIED** (es-pīd').] I. *vt.* 1. Watch or observe closely. 2. Catch sight of; discover unexpectedly. II. *vi.* Inspect; spy. [O. Fr. *espier*.]

ESQUIMALT (es'ki-māit), *n.* Seaport, S. E. coast of Vancouver.

ESQUIMAU (es'ki-mō), *n.* [*pl.* **ESQUIMAUX** (es'ki-mōz).] See **ESKIMO**.

ESQUIRE (es-kwir'), *n.* 1. *Orig.* Squire or shield-bearer; attendant on a knight. 2. Title of younger sons of noblemen. 3. [E-] General title of respect. [O. Fr. *escuyer*—*L. scutum*, shield.]

ESSAY (es'ā), *n.* 1. Trial; experiment. 2. Written composition; short dissertation. [Fr. *essai*—*L. ex*, and *ago*, lead.]

ESSAY (es-sā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ESSAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ESSAYED** (es-sād').] 1. Try; attempt. 2. Make experiment of; test.

ESSAYIST (es'ā-ist), *n.* 1. Writer of essays. 2. One who essays or experiments.

ESSEN (es'sen), *n.* Town, Rhenish Prussia, seat of Krupp's iron works.

ESSENCE (es'ens), *n.* 1. Inner distinctive nature; true substance. 2. Characteristic quality or contents. 3. Extracted virtues of a drug. 4. Solution of a volatile or essential oil in alcohol. 5. Perfume. [Fr.—*L. essentia*.]

ESSENTIAL (es-sen'shal), *I. a.* 1. Relating to or containing the essence. 2. Necessary to the existence of a thing; indispensable. 3. Highly rectified; pure. II. *n.* 1. Something necessary. 2. Fundamental principle.

ESSENTIALITY (es-sen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being essential. 2. An essential part.

ESSENTIALLY (es-sen'shal-i), *adv.* 1. In an important degree. 2. In essence.

ESSENTIALNESS (es-sen'shal-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being essential; essentiality.

ESTABLISH (es-tab'lish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ESTABLISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ESTABLISHED (es-tab'lisht).] 1. Settle or fix. 2. Confirm. 3. Set up in business. 4. Found; institute; ordain. 5. Make good; substantiate. 6. Set up officially and endow, as a church. [O. Fr. *establi*; from L. *stabilio*, make firm.]

ESTABLISHER (es-tab'llsh-ēr), *n.* One who establishes.

ESTABLISHMENT (es-tab'lish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of establishing. 2. That which is established.

ESTATE (es-tāt'), *n.* 1. Fixed or established condition. 2. Rank; quality. 3. Property, especially in land. 4. Property left at death. —*The three estates*, in England, (1) the lords spiritual, (2) the lords temporal, and (3) the commons. —*The fourth estate*, the journalistic press. [O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*.]

ESTEEM (es-tēm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ESTEEM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ESTEEMED (es-tēmd').] 1. Value. 2. Set a high value on. 3. Have respect for. [Fr. *estimer*—L. *æstimo*, value.]

SYN. Appraise; appreciate; calculate; estimate; prize; rate; weigh; revere; like; love. **ANT.** Undervalue; dislike.

ESTEEM (es-tēm'), *n.* 1. High estimation or value. 2. Favorable regard.

ESTHESIA (es-thē'si-ə), *n.* Same as **ÆSTHESIA**.

ESTHETE, ÆSTHETE (es-thēt'), *n.* Dilettante.

ESTHETIC, ÆSTHETIC (es-thet'lk), *a.* Pertaining to esthetics; artistic. [Gr. *aisthetikos*, perceptive.]

ESTHETICS, ÆSTHETICS (es-thet'iks), *n.* 1. The feeling of beauty in objects; the principles of taste and of art. 2. Philosophy of the fine arts. 3. *Music*. Expression.

ESTHONIAN (es-thō'nian), *n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Esthonia, a government of Russia, between gulf of Finland and Livonia. 2. Language of the Esthonians.

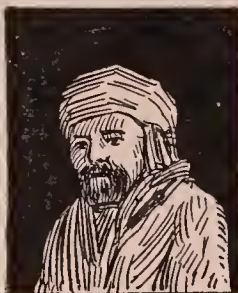
ESTIMABLE (es'ti-mə-bl), *a.* 1. That can be estimated. 2. Worthy of esteem.

ESTIMATE (es'ti-māt), *vt.*

[*pr.p.* ES'TIMATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ES'TIMATED.] 1. Judge of the worth, size, quantity, etc., of. 2. Compute or reckon; calculate. [L. *æstimatus*, *p.p.* of *æstimo*, value.]

ESTIMATE (es'ti-māt), *n.* 1. Valuation based on incomplete data. 2. Statement of the probable cost of carrying out any work or venture.

ESTIMATION (es-ti-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Estimating. 2. Reckoning of value; estimation. 3. Favorable opinion; esteem; honor; regard.



Esthonian.

ESTIMATIVE (es'ti-mā-tiv), *a.* 1. Having the power of comparing and adjusting the worth. 2. Formed by, or involving, estimation.

ESTIMATOR (es'ti-mā-tūr), *n.* One who estimates.

ESTIVATION (es-ti-vā'shun), *n.* *Bot.* The arrangement of the parts or leaves in the flower-bud; prefloration.

ESTOP (es-top') *vt.* [*pr.p.* ESTOP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ESTOPPED (es-topt').] *Law.* Bar by one's own act. [O. Fr. *estoper*, stop.]

ESTOPPEL (es-top'el), *n.* *Law.* Undeniable act or admission.

ESTRANGE (es-trānj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ESTRAN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ESTRANGED (es-trānjd').] 1. Make strange; alienate. 2. Divert from its original use or possessor. [O. Fr. *estranger*; from root of **STRANGE**.]

ESTRANGEMENT (es-trānj'ment), *n.* Act of estranging or state of being estranged.

ESTRAY (es-trā'), *n.* Stray or unclaimed domestic animal. [Fr. *estraié*.]

ESTUARY (es'tū-ā-ri), *n.* Passage where the tide meets the current, as in the mouth of a tidal river. [L. *æstuo*, boil up, surge.]

ÉTAGERE (ā-tā-zhâr'), *n.* Case of shelves; whatnot. [Fr.—*étage*, story.]

ET CETERA (et set'e-rā). And other things; and so forth. [L.]

ETCH (ech), *v.* [*pr.p.* ETCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ETCHED (echt).] I. *vt.* 1. Engrave on metal, glass, etc., by eating out lines with acid. 2. Sketch or draw. II. *vi.* Practice the art of etching. [Ger. *ätzen*, corrode.]

ETCHER (ech'ēr), *n.* One who practices the art of etching.

ETCHING (ech'ing), *n.* 1. Engraving by acid. 2. Design produced by acid. 3. Impression from an etched plate. See cuts under **ENGRAVING, HALF-TONE** and **SCREEN**.



Straight zinc etching.



Eighty-line half-tone etching on copper.

ETERNAL (ē-tēr'nal), I. *a.* Without beginning or end. II. *n.* The Eternal; God. [Fr. *éternel*—L. *æternus*.]

SYN. Everlasting; endless; infinite; interminable; perpetual; immortal. **ANT.**

Ephemeral; transient; temporal; fleeting; mortal.

ETERNALLY (ē-tēr'nāl-i), *adv.* 1. Without ending; forever. 2. Perpetually; constantly.

ETERNITY (ē-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ETER'NITIES.**] 1. Endless duration. 2. Infinity of time, past or future. 3. Eternal existence beyond the present life. [Fr. *éternité*; from L. *æternitas*; from *æternus*, eternal.]

ETERNIZE (ē-tēr'niz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ETER'NIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ETERNIZED** (ē-tēr'nīzd).] Make eternal; immortalize.

ETHER (ē'thēr), *n.* 1. Clear, upper air. 2. Subtle medium supposed to fill all space. 3. Light, volatile, inflammable fluid, used as an anæsthetic and as a solvent of fats. [Gr. *aitēr*.]

ETHEREAL (ē-thē're-āl), *a.* Consisting of ether; heavenly; extremely delicate; over-refined.

ETHEREALIZE (ē-thē're-āl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ETHE'REALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ETHEREALIZED** (ē-thē're-āl-īzd).] 1. Convert into ether. 2. Render spirit-like.

ETHERIZE (ē'thēr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **E'THERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ETHERIZED** (ē'thēr-īzd).] 1. Convert into ether. 2. Make insensible by ether.

ETHIC (eth'ik), **ETHICAL** (eth'ik-āl), *a.* Relating to morals or duty. [Gr. *ēthos*, custom.]

ETHICS (eth'iks), *n.* Science of duty or morality.

ETHIOPIAN (ē-thi-ō'pi-an), **ETHIOPIA** (ē-thi-op'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Ethiopia, countries south of Egypt. [Gr. *Aithiōpos*, sunburnt—*aithō*, burn, and *ops*, face.]

ETHIOPIAN (ē-thi-ō'pi-an), *n.* 1. Native of ancient Ethiopia. 2. Negro.

ETHIOPIA (ē-thi-op'ik), *n.* Language of ancient Ethiopia.

ETHNIC (eth'nik), **ETHNICAL** (eth'nik-āl), *a.* Relating to races or nations. [Gr. *ethnos*, nation.]

ETHNOLOGY (eth-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science which accounts for racial diversities of mankind.

ETHOLOGY (ē-thol'o-jī), *n.* Science of human character. [Gr. *ēthos*, custom, character, and *logia*, discourse.]

ETHYL (eth'hl), *n.* *Chem.* Hypothetical radical or base in ether and alcohol. [Gr. *aitēr*, ether, and *hylē*, base.]

ETIOLATE (ē'ti-o-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **E'TIOLATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **E'TIOLATED.**] I. *vt.* Cause to grow pale from want of light and fresh air. II. *vi.* Become pale from disease or absence of light. [Fr. *étioier*, become pale.]

ETIOLATION (ē'ti-o-lā'shun), *n.* Act of rendering pale from want of light and air.

ETIQUETTE (et-i-ke't'), *n.* Forms of ceremony or decorum. [Fr. See **TICKET.**]

ETNA (et'nā), **MOUNT.** Volcano, Sicily.

ETNA (et'nā), *n.* Vessel for heating water, etc., at table or in the sick room, in a cup placed in a saucer in which alcohol is burned. [From the volcano, Mount *Etna*.]

ETUDE (ā'töd), *n.* *Music.* Varied composition in music arranged for exercises in technique.

ETYMOLOGICAL (et-i-mo-loj'ik-āl), *a.* Pertaining to or founded upon etymology.

ETYMOLOGIST (et-i-mol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in or who writes on etymology.

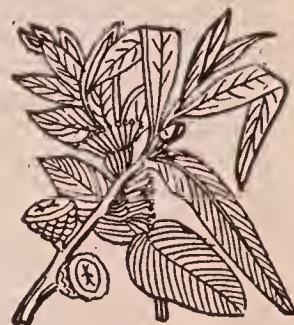
ETYMOLOGY (et-i-mol'o-jī), *n.* [*pl.* **ETYMOL'OGIES.**] 1. Science of the origin and history of words. 2. History of a word. 3. Part of grammar relating to inflection. [Gr. *etymologia*; from *etymon*, neut. of *etymos*, true.]

ETYMON (et'i-mon), *n.* 1. Original element, or root of a word. 2. Original meaning of a word. [Gr. See **ETYMOLOGY.**]

EUCAINE (ū'kā-in), *n.* Powerful hypodermic anæsthetic.

EUCALYPT (ū'ka-lipt), **EUCALYPTUS** (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* [*pl.* **EU'CALYPTS**, **EUCALYP'TI.**] Tree of the genus *Eucalyptus*.

EUCALYPTUS (ū-ka-lip'tus), *n.* Genus of Australian trees of the myrtle family, including the blue-gum tree of Tasmania (*E. globulus*), which has been introduced into California with great success. Remarkable for its great height and rapid growth. The timber is hard, easily worked, and very durable. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *kalyptos*, covered.]



Branch of Eucalyptus (*Eucalyptus globulus*).

EUCHARIST (ū'ka-ris't), *n.* 1. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. 2. Consecrated elements of it. [Gr. *eucharistia*, thanksgiving.]

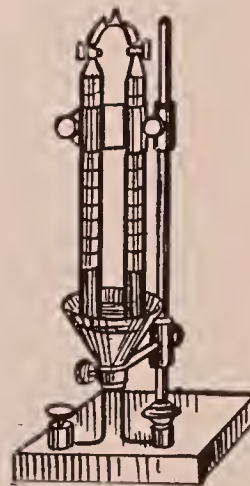
EUCCHARISTIC (ū-ka-ris'tik), **EUCCHARISTIC-AL** (ū-ka-ris'tik-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the eucharist.

EUCHRE (ū'kēr), *n.* Game of cards, in which a player who takes up or orders up the trump card must take three tricks or be euchred—have two points scored against him. [Corrup. of *écarté*.]

EUCHRE (ū'kēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EU'CHRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EUCHRED** (ū'kērd).] 1. In the game of euchre, to score two points against by preventing the taking of three tricks. 2. Outwit; defeat.

EUDIOMETER (ū-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* Apparatus for separating the various gases evolved during the process of electrolysis.

EUGENICS (ū-jen'iks), *n.pl.* Research into procreative and generative development in the human race, as leading to the



Eudiometer.

amelioration of the relations of the opposite sexes toward each other.

EULOGIST (û'lo-jist), *n.* One who eulogizes; encomiast; panegyrist.

EULOGISTIC (û-lo-jis'tik), *a.* Containing or expressing eulogy.

EULOGIUM (û-lô'ji-um), *n.* A eulogy. [L.L.]

EULOGIZE (û'lo-jiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EU'LOGIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EULOGIZED (û'lo-jizd).] Write or speak a eulogy upon; panegyryze.

EULOGY (û'lo-ji), *n.* [*pl.* EU'LOGIES.] Writing or speech in praise of any person; on account of his character, services, or performances; encomium; panegyric. [Gr. *eulogia*, praise; from *eu*, well, and *legō*, speak.]

EUMENIDES (û-men'i-dēz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Euphemistie name for the Erinyes or Furies.

EUNUCH (û'nuk), *n.* Emasculated man, especially one employed as oriental chamberlain. [Gr. *eunouchos*—*eunē*, couch, and *echō*, have charge of.]

EUPEPSIA (û-pep'si-ā), **EUPEPSY** (û-pep'si), *n.* Good digestion; opposite of **DYSPEPSIA**. [Gr.; from *eu*, well, and *pepsis*, digestion; from *peptō*, digest.]

EUPEPTIC (û-pep'tik), *a.* Having good digestion.

EUPHEMISM (û'fe-mizm), *n.* *Rhet.* Figure in which a delicate word or expression is substituted for an offensive one. [Gr. *euphēmismos*; from *eu*, well, and *phēmī*, speak.]

EUPHEMISTIC (û-fe-mis'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a euphemism.

EUPHONIC (û-fon'ik), **EUPHONIOUS** (û-fō'ni-us), *a.* Pertaining to euphony; agreeable in sound.

EUPHONY (û'fo-ni), *n.* 1. Agreeable sound. 2. Pleasing easy pronounciation. [Gr. *eu*, well, and *phōnē*, sound.]

EUPHRATES (û-frā'tēz), *n.* River, Asiatic Turkey, joins the Tigris.

EUPHROSYNE (û-fros'i-nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the three Graces or Charities.

EUPHUISM (û'fū-izm), *n.* 1. An affected and bombastic style of language. 2. High-flown expression. [From *Euphues*, a popular book by John Lyly (1579-80); from Gr. *euphyēs*, graceful; from *eu*, well, and *phyē*, growth.]

EUPHUIST (û'fū-ist), *n.* One given to euphuism.

EUPHUISTIC (û'fū-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of euphuism.

EURASIAN (û-rā'shan), *I. a.* 1. Descended from a European on the one side and an Asiatic on the other. 2. Of or pertaining to Europe and Asia taken as one continent. *II. n.* One who is born of a European father and Hindu mother. [EUROPE and ASIA.]

EUREKA (û-rē'kə), *interj.* Expression of triumph at a discovery. [Gr., I have found (it).]

EUROPEAN (û-ro-pē'an), *I. a.* Belonging to Europe. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Europe.

EUROPA (û-rō'pə), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Phœnix, or of Agenor, and mother by Zeus of Minos and Rhadamanthus; carried over the sea to Crete by Zeus, who assumed the form of a white bull.

EUROPE (û'rōp), *n.* Continent, W. of Asia. Area 3,900,000 sq. m.

EURYNOME (û-rin'ō-mē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Mother of the Graces.

EURYSTHEUS (û-ris'thus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* King of Mycenæ to whom Herakles (known among the Romans as Hercules) was bound as a vassal, and not released until he had performed the twelve arduous and dangerous tasks imposed upon him by the king.

EUSTACHIAN (û-stā'ki-an), *a.* Pertaining to the tube leading from the middle ear to the pharynx, or to the rudimentary valve at the entrance of the inferior vena cava in the heart. [Named from the Italian physician *Eustachio* (died 1574).]

EUTERPEAN (û-tēr'pe-an), *a.* 1. Relating to Euterpe, one of the Muses, who presided over music. 2. Relating to music.

EUTHANASIA (û-thā-nā'zi-ā), *n.* Easy, tranquil or painless death. [Gr.]

EVACUANT (e-vak'ū-ant), *I. a.* Producing evacuation; purgative. *II. n.* Purgative medicine; cathartic.

EVACUATE (e-vak'ū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EVAC'UATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVAC'UATED.] 1. Empty; discharge. 2. Withdraw from, as troops from a city or fort. [L. *e*, out, and *vacuo*, empty.]

EVACUATION (e-vak'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of evacuating or emptying out. 2. Act of withdrawing from. 3. That which is evacuated or discharged.

EVACUATIVE (e-vak'ū-ā-tiv), *a.* Causing or tending to cause evacuation; purgative.

EVACUATOR (e-vak'ū-ā-tūr), *n.* One who evacuates.

EVADÉ (e-vād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EVA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVA'DED.] Escape artfully; avoid cunningly. [L. *evado*—*e*, out, and *vado*, go.]

EVANESCE (ev-ā-nēs'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* EVANES'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVANESCED (ev-ā-nest').] Fade away; disappear gradually. [L. *evanesco*; from *e*, out, and *vanus*, empty.]

EVANESCENCE (ev-ā-nēs'ens), *n.* 1. Act or process of gradually disappearing. 2. State of being lost to view.

EVANESCENT (ev-ā-nēs'ent), *a.* 1. Passing away gradually; fading; fleeting. 2. Becoming imperceptible. 3. *Biol.* Unstable.

EVANGEL (e-van'jel), *n.* Good news, especially the gospel. [Gr. *euangelion*, good tidings; from *eu*, well, and *angellō*, bring tidings.]

EVANGELIC (ev-an-jel'ik), **EVANGELICAL** (ev-an-jel'ik-al), *a.* 1. Contained in the Gospels, or four first books of the New Testament. 2. According to the gospel. 3. Fervent and devout.

EVANGELIST (e-van'jel-ist), *n.* 1. One of the four writers of the Gospels. 2. Itinerant revivalist.

EVANGELIZE (e-van'jel-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* EVANGELIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVANGELIZED (e-van'jel-izd).] I. *vt.* Preach or teach the gospel to. II. *vi.* Go about preaching or teaching the gospel.

EVAPORATE (e-vap'o-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* EVAPORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVAPORATED.] I. *vi.* Fly off in vapor; pass into an invisible state. II. *vt.* Convert into steam or gas. [L. *e*, out, and *vapor*, vapor.]

EVAPORATED (e-vap'o-rā-ted), *a.* Dried in an evaporator, as *evaporated* apricots.

EVAPORATION (e-vap-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of evaporating or state of being evaporated. 2. Process by which a substance changes into the state of vapor.

EVAPORATIVE (e-vap'o-rā-tiv), *a.* 1. Causing or promoting evaporation. 2. Tending or pertaining to evaporation.

EVAPORATOR (e-vap'o-rā-tūr), *n.* Apparatus in which fruits are dried or liquids concentrated.

EVASION (e-vā'zhun), *n.* 1. Attempt to escape the force of an argument or accusation. 2. Excuse.

EVASIVE (e-vā'slv), *a.* That seeks to evade; not straightforward; shuffling.

EVASIVELY (e-vā'slv-ll), *adv.* In an evasive manner.

EVE (ēv), *EVEN* (ē'vn), *n.* 1. Evening. 2. Night before a day of note. 3. Time just preceding a great event. [A. S. *æfen*.]

EVEN (ē'vn), I. *a.* 1. Equal; level; uniform; parallel; equal on both sides. 2. Not odd; able to be divided by 2 without a remainder. II. *adv.* Expresses that something is contrary to expectation, or greater than one would think, etc. [A. S. *efen*.]

EVEN (ē'vn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* E'VENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVENED (ē'vnd).] 1. Make even or smooth. 2. Put on an equality.

EVENER (ē'vn-ēr), *n.* Equalling device, as a doubletree, to even or divide the work of pulling between the respective horses attached to a carriage or other vehicle.

EVENING (ēv'ning), *n.* 1. The close of the day-time. 2. The decline or end of life. 3. An evening party or gathering.

EVENLY (ē'vn-ll), *adv.* In an even manner.

EVENNESS (ē'vn-nes), *n.* State or quality of being even.

EVENT (e-vent'), *n.* 1. That which happens; incident. 2. Consequence; result; issue; outcome. 3. Contingent occurrence or state of things. 4. Item in a program or series of sports. [L. *eventus*; from *e*, out, and *venio*, come.]

EVENTFUL (e-vent'fōl), *a.* Full of events or incidents; momentous.

EVENTIDE (ē'vn-tid), *n.* Evening.

EVENTUAL (e-ven'tū-āl), *a.* 1. Happening as a consequence; ultimate; final. 2. Contingent upon a future event; possible.

EVENTUALITY (e-ven-tū-āl'l-tl), *n.* [*pl.* EVENTUALITIES.] That which eventuates or happens; contingent result.

EVENTUALLY (e-ven'tū-āl-l), *adv.* At length; finally.

EVENTUATE (e-ven'tū-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* EVENTUATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVEN'TUATED.] 1. Come to an issue; result; terminate. 2. Reach a final effect; culminate.

EVER (ev'ēr), *adv.* 1. Always; eternally. 2. At any time; in any degree. [A. S.]

EVEREST (ev'ēr-est), **MOUNT.** Himalayas, in Nepal. Altitude 29,002 feet.

EVERGLADE (ev'ēr-glād), *n.* Large shallow lake or marsh; chiefly in plural.—*The Everglades*, a marsh in southern Florida, inclosing thousands of islets covered with dense thickets.

EVERGREEN (ev'ēr-grēn), I. *a.* Always green. II. *n.* Evergreen plant.

EVERLASTING (ev-ēr-lāst'ing), I. *a.* 1. Endless; eternal. 2. Without intermission; continual. II. *n.* 1. Eternity. 2. Woolen material for shoes. 3. *Bot.* Durable flower.—*The Everlasting*, God.

SYN. Incessant; continual; unceasing.

See **ETERNAL**.

EVERLASTINGLY (ev-ēr-lāst'ing-ll), *adv.* 1. Forever; eternally. 2. Without intermission; continually.

EVERMORE (ev-ēr-mōr'), *adv.* Eternally.

EVERY (ev'ēr-l), *a.* 1. Each one of a number; all taken separately. 2. Each possible. [A. S. *æfre*, ever, and *ælc*, each.]

SYN. All; any; each; both; either. **ANT.**

None; neither.

EVERYBODY (ev'ēr-l-bod-i), *n.* Every person.

EVERY-DAY (ev'ēr-l-dā), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to every day; usual; common. 2. Pertaining to week days, in opposition to **SUNDAY**.

EVERYTHING (ev'ēr-l-thing), *n.* 1. Each of a number of things. 2. Whatever exists. 3. That which includes all things. 4. That which is all-important.

EVERYWHERE (ev'ēr-l-hwâr), *adv.* In every place.

EVICT (e-vikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EVICT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EVICT'ED.] Dispossess by law; expel from a place. [L. *evincto*, overcome.]

EVICION (e-vik'shun), *n.* Act of evicting; ejectment.

EVIDENCE (ev'l-dens), *n.* 1. That which makes evident. 2. *Law.* Proof, either written or unwritten, of allegations between parties. 3. *Logic.* That which renders truth evident. [L. *evidens*, visible; from *e*, out, and *video*, see.]

SYN. Manifestation; proof; testimony;

demonstration. **ANT.** Surmise; conjecture; fallacy.

EVIDENCE (ev'i-dens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EV'IDENCING;

p.t. and *p.p.* **EVIDENCED** (ev'i-denst.) *Render evident; prove.*

EVIDENT (ev'i-dent), *a.* That can be seen; clear to the mind; obvious.

EVIDENTIAL (ev-i-den'shal), *a.* Furnishing evidence; tending to prove.

EVIDENTLY (ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a plain, evident manner; clearly; obviously.

EVIL (ē'vi), *I. a.* Wicked; mischievous; unfortunate. *II. adv.* In an evil manner; badly.

III. n. That which produces unhappiness or calamity; misfortune; harm; wickedness; depravity. [A. S. *yfel*.]

SYN. Ill; noxious; bad; wrong; mischievous; hurtful; deleterious; sinful; pernicious.

ANT. Virtuous; holy; pure; beneficial; wholesome; good.

EVIL-EYE (ē'vi-ī), *n.* Supposed power to do harm by the look of the eye.

EVILLY (ē'vi-l), *adv.* In an evil manner.

EVINCE (e-vins'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EVIN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EVINCED** (e-vinst').] Prove beyond doubt; show clearly; show. [L. *e*, out, and *vinco*, overcome.]

EVINCIBLE (e-vin'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being evinced or made evident.

EVINCIVE (e-vin'siv), *a.* Tending to evince.

EVISCERATE (e-vis'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EVIS'CERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EVIS'CERATED**.] Tear out the bowels of. [L. *e*, out, and *viscera*, bowels.]

EVISCERATION (e-vis-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act or process of eviscerating.

EVOCATION (ev-o-kā'shun), *n.* Act of calling forth.

EVOKE (e-vōk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EVO'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EVOKED** (e-vōkt').] Call out; draw forth; bring forth. [L. *e*, out, and *voco*, call.]

EVOLUTE (ev'o-lōt), *n.* *Geom.* An original curve from which another curve (the involute) is described by the end of a thread gradually unwound from the former. [L. *evolutus*, *p.p.* of *evolvere*, unroll; from *e*, out, and *volvo*, roll.]

EVOLUTION (ev-o-lō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of unfolding or unrolling; development. 2. Doctrine of derivation, as opposed to **CREATION**. 3. Series of things unfolded. 4. *Math.* The extraction of roots. 5. [*pl.*] The orderly movements of a body of troops or of vessels of war. [L. *evolutio*, an unrolling; from *evolvere*, unroll.]

EVOLUTIONAL (ev-o-lō'shun-al), **EVOLUTIONARY** (ev-o-lō'shun-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to evolution.

EVOLUTIONIST (ev-o-lō'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One skilled in evolutions or military movements. 2. One who believes in evolution as opposed to creation.

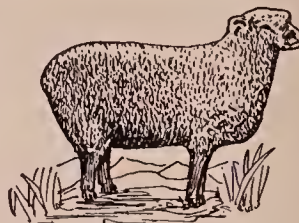
EVOLVE (e-volv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EVOLV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EVOLVED** (e-volv'd').] *I. vt.* Unroll; disclose; develop. *II. vi.* Become open, disclosed, or diffused. [L. *e*, out, and *volvo*, roll.]

EVOLVEMENT (e-voiv'ment), *n.* Act of evolving or state of being evolved.

EVOLVENT (e-volv'ent), *n.* *Geom.* Involute of a curve.

ewe (ū), *n.* Female sheep. [A. S. *ewu*.]

EWER (ū'ēr), *n.* Large jug to hold water. [O. Fr. *euwier*—L. *aquarium*.]



Ewe.

EX- (eks), *prefix.* Out of; proceeding from; off; beyond. *Ex-* prefixed to names of office denotes that a person has held, but no longer holds, that office; as, *ex-minister*, *ex-President*, *ex-Congressman*. [L. and Gr.]

EXACERBATE (egz-as'ēr-bāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXAC'ERBATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXAC'ERBATED**.] 1. Embitter; provoke. 2. Render more violent and severe, as a disease. [L. *exacerbatus*; from *ex*, from, and *acerbus*, bitter.]

EXACERBATION (egz-as-ēr-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Embitterment. 2. Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a fever or disease.

EXACT (egz-akt'), *a.* 1. Precise; proper. 2. Precisely agreeing in amount, number or degree. 3. Strictly correct; accurate. 4. Methodical; particular. [L. *exactus*, *p.p.* of *exigo*, drive out; from *ex*, out, and *ago*, drive.]

SYN. Accurate; correct; careful; literal; true; strict; scrupulous; punctual. **ANT.** Inexact; incorrect; inaccurate.

EXACT (egz-akt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXACT'ED**.] 1. Force from. 2. Compel full payment of. 3. Demand by means of authority; extort.

EXACTING (egz-akt'ing), *a.* 1. Unreasonable in making demands. 2. Arduous.

EXACTION (egz-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exacting. 2. An oppressive demand. 3. That which is exacted, as excessive work or tribute.

EXACTITUDE (egz-ak'ti-tūd), *n.* Exactness; correctness.

EXACTLY (egz-akt'li), *adv.* In an exact manner; precisely.

EXACTNESS (egz-akt'nes), *n.* Quality of being exact.

EXACTOR (egz-akt'ūr), *n.* One who exacts.

EXAGGERATE (egz-aj'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXAG'GERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXAG'GERATED**.] Magnify unduly; overstate. [L. *exaggero*, heap up.]

EXAGGERATION (egz-aj-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Extravagant representation. 2. A statement in excess of the truth.

EXAGGERATIVE (egz-aj'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Containing exaggeration or tending to exaggerate.

EXAGGERATOR (egz-aj'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who exaggerates.

EXAGGERATORY (egz-aj'ēr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Exaggerative.

EXALT (egz-ālt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXALT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXALT'ED.] 1. Raise high. 2. Elate with the joy of success. 3. Praise. 4. *Chem.* Refine; subtilize. [*L.* *ex*, out, and *altus*, high.]

EXALTATION (egz-āi-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Elevation in rank or dignity. 2. Elation. 3. *Astrol.* Position of a planet in the zodiac where it was supposed to wield the greatest influence.

EXALTED (egz-ālt'ed), *a.* Elevated; lofty; dignified; sublime.

EXAMINATION (egz-am-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act or process of examining or of being examined.

SYN. Exploration; inquiry; inquisition; inspection; interrogation; test; investigation; search; research; probing; scrutiny; trial; assay.

EXAMINATION-PAPER (egz-am-i-nā'shun-pā-pēr), *n.* Printed or written sheet containing questions on different subjects propounded to a person to be answered in order to demonstrate fitness to qualify.

EXAMINE (egz-am'in), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXAM'INING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXAMINED (egz-am'ind).] 1. Inspect carefully; investigate; explore; scrutinize. 2. Question as a witness; interrogate. 3. Test the capabilities, qualification, progress, or fitness of. 4. Assay; analyze. [*L.* *exagmen*, tongue of a balance.]

SYN. Weigh; ponder; investigate; test; prove; discuss; search.

EXAMINER (egz-am'in-ēr), *n.* One who examines.

EXAMPLE (egz-am'pl), *n.* 1. Specimen; illustration of a rule, etc. 2. Person or thing to be imitated or avoided; pattern. 3. Warning. 4. Precedent. [*Fr.*—*L.* *exemplum*; from *ex*, out, and *emptus*, *p.p.* of *emo*, buy.]

SYN. Sample; pattern; model; instance; case; exemplification; type; ideal.

EXASPERATE (egz-as'pēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXAS'PERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXAS'PERATED.] Make very angry. [*L.* *asper*, rough.]

EXASPERATION (egz-as-pēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exasperating or state of being exasperated; provocation; rage. 2. Aggravation, as of a disease.

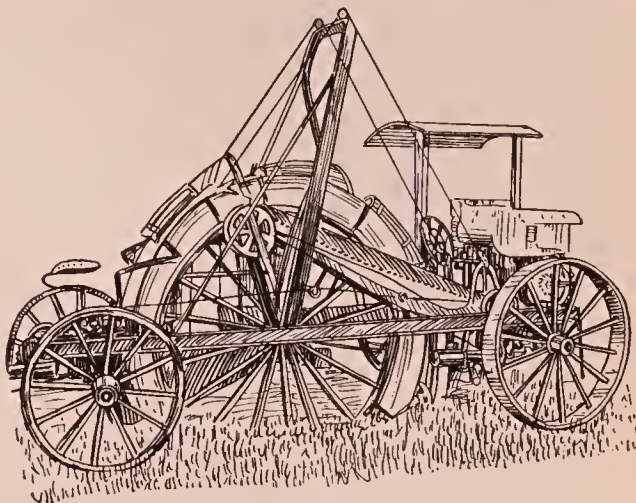
EXCALATE (eks'kā-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'CALATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EX'CALATED.] Eliminate or remove from a regular order or series, as opposed to **INTERCALATE**.

EXCALATION (eks-kā-lā'shun), *n.* Act of eliminating from a regular order or series.

EXCAVATE (eks'kā-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'CAVATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EX'CAVATED.] Hollow or scoop out. [*L.* *excavatus*, *p.p.* of *excavo*, hollow out.]

EXCAVATION (eks-kā-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of excavating. 2. Hollow or cavity made by excavating.

EXCAVATOR (eks'kā-vā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who excavates. 2. Machine used for excavating.



Ditch Excavator.

EXCEED (ek-sēd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EXCEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCEED'ED.] I. *vt.* Go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel. II. *vi.* Go too far. [*L.* *ex*, beyond, and *cedo*, go.]

EXCEEDING (ek-sēd'ing), *a.* Surpassing; extraordinary.

EXCEEDINGLY (ek-sēd'ing-il), *adv.* Extremely; greatly.

EXCEL (ek-sei'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EXCEL'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCELLED (ek-seid').] I. *vt.* Surpass. II. *vi.* Have good qualities in a high degree; perform very meritorious actions; be superior. [*L.* *excello*; from *ex*, out, and *cello*, urge.]

EXCELLENCE (ek'sel-ens), *n.* Great merit; excellent quality; greatness.

EXCELLENCY (ek'sel-cn-si), *n.* [*pl.* EX'CELLENCIES.] Title of honor given to persons of high rank or office.

EXCELLENT (ek'sel-ent), *a.* 1. Surpassing others in some good quality. 2. Of great worth, virtue, etc; superior.

EXCELLENTLY (ek'sel-ent-il), *adv.* In an excellent manner or degree.

EXCELSIOR (ek-sei'si-ār), I. *a.* Higher; loftier. II. *n.* Kind of packing; wood-wool. [*L.*]

EXCEPT (ek-sept'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EXCEPT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCEPT'ED.] I. *vt.* Take or leave out; exclude. II. *vi.* Object. [*L.* *excepto*; from *ex*, out, and *capio*, take.]

EXCEPT (ek-sept'), *prep.* Leaving out; excluding; but; excepting.

EXCEPTION (ek-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of excepting or state of being excepted. 2. That which is excepted.

EXCEPTIONABLE (ek-sep'shun-ā-bl), *a.* Objectionable.

EXCEPTIONAL (ek-sep'shun-āi), *a.* Out of the ordinary; unusual; peculiar.

EXCEPTIONALLY (ek-sep'shun-āi-i), *adv.* Unusually; extraordinarily.

EXCEPTIVE (ek-sep'tiv), *a.* Forming, including, or being, an exception.

EXCEPTOR (ek-sep'tūr), *n.* One who excepts.

EXCERPT (ek-sērpt'), *n.* Extract or selection from written or printed matter. [L. *excerptus*, *p.p.* of *excerpo*, pick out; from *ex*, out, and *carpo*, pick.]

EXCERPT (ek-sērpt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXCERPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCERPT'ED**.] Take out; extract; cite.

EXCESS (ek-ses'), *n.* 1. Going beyond what is usual or proper; intemperance. 2. That which exceeds. 3. Degree by which one thing exceeds another. [L. *excessus*; from *excedo*, go beyond.]

SYN. Increase; superabundance; superfluity; surplus; overplus; remainder; extravagance; intemperance; debauchery; dissipation. **ANT.** Deficiency; shortcoming; insufficiency; temperance.

EXCESSIVE (ek-ses'iv), *a.* Beyond what is right and proper; immoderate.

SYN. Exorbitant; overmuch; undue; enormous. **ANT.** Scant; inadequate; insufficient.

EXCESSIVELY (ek-ses'iv-li), *adv.* In an excessive manner.

EXCHANGE (eks-ehānj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXCHAN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCHANGED** (eks-ehānj'd').] I. *vt.* 1. Give in return for some equivalent or substitute. 2. Give and receive reciprocally; interchange. II. *vi.* Make an exchange; barter. [O. Fr. *eschangier*; from L.L. *excambio*; from *ex*, out, and *cambio*, barter.]

EXCHANGE (eks-ehānj'), *n.* 1. Act of giving one thing for another; barter. 2. Thing given in return for something received. 3. Receiving or paying of money in one place, for an equal sum in another, by order, draft, or bill of exchange. 4. Bill drawn for money; bill of exchange. 5. Place where merchants, brokers, and bankers meet to transact business (often contracted into 'change). 6. Office to which telephone wires lead in a general telephone system. 7. Paper or periodical interchanged by publishers.

EXCHANGEABILITY (eks-ehānj'-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being exchangeable.

EXCHANGEABLE (eks-ehānj'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may or can be exchanged. 2. Ratable.

EXCHANGER (eks-ehānj'jēr), *n.* 1. One who exchanges. 2. One who makes a business of exchange.

EXCHEQUER (eks-ehék'ēr), *n.* 1. In England, superior court of law. 2. Treasury; finances. [O. Fr. *eschiquier*, *eschekier*, chess-board.]

EXCISE (ek-siz'), *n.* Tax on certain home commodities and on licenses for certain trades; specifically, liquor tax. [O. Fr. *accise*, tax.]

EXCISE (ek-siz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXCI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCISED** (ek-sizd').] Subject to excise duty.

EXCISE (ek-siz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXCI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCISED** (ek-sizd').] Cut off or out. [L. *excisus*, *p.p.* of *excido*, cut out; from *ex* out, and *cedo*, out.]

EXCISEMAN (ek-siz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **EXCISE'MEN**.] In Great Britain, an officer charged with the duty of collecting the excise.

EXCISION (ek-sizh'un), *n.* 1. Cutting out or off; extirpation. 2. Excommunication.

EXCITABILITY (ek-si-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being excitable; irritability.

EXCITABLE (ek-si'tā-bl), *a.* Easily excited.

EXCITANT (ek-si'tant), *n.* Stimulant.

EXCITATION (ek-si-tā'shun), *n.* Act of exciting or state of being excited; excitement.

EXCITE (ek-sit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXCI'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCI'TED**.] Call into activity; stir up; rouse; irritate; stimulate; energize. [L. *ex*, out, and *cito*, rouse.]

SYN. Incite; waken; animate; arouse; inflame; kindle; raise; create; disturb; agitate; discompose; provoke. **ANT.** Allay; soothe; alleviate; mitigate; moderate; appease; pacify.

EXCITEMENT (ek-sit'ment), *n.* 1. Act of exciting or state of being excited. 2. That which excites. 3. *Med.* State of abnormal activity or stimulation.

SYN. Agitation; perturbation; commotion; irritation; passion; warmth; stimulus; incitement; motive. **ANT.** Calmness; placidity; passiveness.

EXCITER (ek-si'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which excites. 2. *Elec.* Stimulant for the generation of electric currents.

EXCITING (ek-si'ting), *a.* Stimulating into action; rousing.

EXCLAIM (eks-kiām'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXCLAIM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCLAIMED** (eks-kiāmd').] I. *vt.* Cry or call out loudly. II. *vi.* Utter or speak vehemently. [L. *exclamo*; from *ex*, out, and *clamo*, cry.]

EXCLAMATION (eks-kiā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Vehement utterance; outcry. 2. Uttered expression of surprise, and the like. 3. Mark (!) expressing this.

EXCLAMATORY (eks-klam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Containing or expressing exclamation.

EXCLUDE (eks-kiöd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXCLU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXCLU'DED**.] Shut out; thrust out; hinder from entrance or participation; except. [L. *ex*, out, and *claudo*, shut.]

EXCLUSION (eks-kiö'zhun), *n.* Shutting or putting out; ejection; exception.

EXCLUSIVE (eks-kiö'siv), *a.* 1. Able or tending to exclude. 2. Excluding from consideration. 3. Inclined to exclude others from fellowship; narrow.

EXCLUSIVELY (eks-klö'siv-li), *adv.* In an exclusive manner.

EXCLUSIVENESS (eks-kiö'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being exclusive,

EXCLUSORY (eks-klö'so-ri), *a.* Exclusive.

EXCOGITATE (eks-kof'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCOG'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCOG'ITATED.] Think out; invent. [L. *excogitatus*; from *ex*, out, and *eogito*, think.]

EXCOGITATION (eks-kof-i-tā'shun), *n.* Contrivance; invention.

EXCOMMUNICATE (eks-kom-mū'ni-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCOMMU'NICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCOMMU'NICATED.] Expel from the communion of a church. [L. *ex*, out, and *communis*, common.]

EXCOMMUNICATION (eks-kom-mū-ni-kā'shun), *n.* Act of expelling from the communion of a church.

EXCORIATE (eks-kō'ri-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCO'RIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCO'RIATED.] 1. Strip the skin from; flay. 2. Castigate or chastise verbally. [L. *corium*, skin.]

EXCORIATION (eks-kō-ri-ā'shun), *n.* Act of excoriating or state of being excoriated.

EXCORTICATE (eks-kar'ti-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCOR'TICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCOR'TICATED.] Peel or strip off the skin or bark of. [L. *ex*, off, and *cortex*, cork.]

EXCREMENT (eks'kre-ment), *n.* Matter discharged from the animal system; dung. [L. *excerno*, separate.]

EXCRESCENCE (eks-kres'ens), *n.* That which grows out unnaturally; wart; tumor; superfluous part. [L. *ex*, out, and *creseo*, grow.]

EXCRESCENT (eks-kres'ent), *a.* Growing out or upon something else in an unnatural manner; superfluous.

EXCRETA (eks-krē'ta), *n.* Refuse matter ejected from the animal system. [L. *excerno*, separate.]

EXCRETE (eks-krēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCRE'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCRE'TED.] Discharge or eject from the animal system. [L. *excretus*, *p.p.* of *excerno*, separate.]

EXCRETION (eks-krē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of excreting. 2. That which is excreted.

EXCRETIVE (eks-krē'tiv), *a.* Capable of excreting.

EXCRETORY (eks'kre-tō-ri), *I. a.* Having the quality of excreting. *II. n.* A duct that helps to receive and excrete matter.

EXCRUCIATE (eks-krō'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCRU'CIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCRU'CIATED.] Torture; rack. [L. *ex*, out, and *crux*, cross.]

EXCRUCIATING (eks-krō'shi-ā-ting), *a.* Extremely painful; racking; agonizing.

EXCRUCIATION (eks-krō'shi-ā'shun), *n.* Extreme pain; torture.

EXCULPATE (eks-kul'pāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCUL'PATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCUL'PATED.] Clear from a charge; acquit. [L. *ex*, from, and *culpa*, guilt.]

SYN. Exonerate; absolve; excuse; justify; acquit; clear; vindicate. **ANT.** Charge; implicate; inculcate.

EXCULPATION (eks-kul-pā'shun), *n.* Act of exculpating.

EXCULPATORY (eks-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to exculpate.

EXCURRENT (eks-kur'ent), *a.* *Bot.* Branching; applied to trees in which the trunk extends through to the summit, as in the oak. [L. *excurrents*, *pr.p.* of *excurro*, run out—*ex*, out, and *curro*, run.]

EXCURSION (eks-kūr'shun), *n.* 1. Trip for pleasure or health. 2. Wandering from the main subject. [L. *excursio*; from *ex*, out, and *curro*, *cursum*, run.]

EXCURSIONAL (eks-kūr'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an excursion.

EXCURSIONIST (eks-kūr'shun-ist), *n.* One who goes on an excursion.

EXCURSIVE (eks-kūr'siv), *a.* Rambling; deviating.

EXCURSIVELY (eks-kūr'siv-li), *adv.* In an excursive manner.

EXCURSIVENESS (eks-kūr'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being excursive.

EXCURSUS (eks-kūr'sus), *n.* Dissertation on some particular point appended to a book or chapter. [L.]

EXCUSABLE (eks-kū'zā-bl), *a.* Admitting of excuse, or worthy of being excused.

EXCUSATORY (eks-kū'zā-tō-ri), *a.* Making or containing excuse.

EXCUSE (eks-kūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXCU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXCUSED (eks-kūzd').] 1. Free from blame, guilt or obligation. 2. Make an apology, or ask pardon for. 3. Dispense with. 4. Serve as an excuse for; justify. 5. Regard with favor or indulgence. [Fr. *excuser*; from L. *exceo*, free from a charge.]

SYN. Forgive; pardon; justify; tolerate; overlook. **ANT.** Charge; inculcate; condemn; sentence; accuse.

EXCUSE (eks-kūs'), *n.* 1. Act of excusing. 2. Plea offered in extenuation of a fault. 3. Reason for being excused. 4. Pretended ground or reason; pretext.

SYN. Apology; plea; defense; justification; alleviation; mitigation; palliation; extenuation; pretext; pretense; makeshift; acquittal; release; absolution. **ANT.** Accusation; charge; complaint; condemnation.

EXECRABLE (eks'e-krā-bl), *a.* Deserving execration; detestable; accursed.

EXECRABLY (eks'e-krā-bli), *adv.* In an execrable manner.

EXECRATE (eks'e-krāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'ECRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EX'ECRATED.] Curse; imprecate evil upon; detest utterly.

EXECRATION (eks-e-krā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of execrating. 2. Curse. 3. That which is execrated.

EXECUTE (eks'e-kūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'ECUTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EX'ECUTED.] 1. Perform; give effect to. 2. Sign and deliver, as a lease. 3. Put to death by law. [Fr. *exécuter*—L. *ex*, out, and *sequor*, follow.]

EXECUTER (eks'e-kū-tēr), *n.* One who executes or performs. See **EXECUTOR**.

EXECUTION (eks-e-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Executing; accomplishment; completion. 2. Carrying into effect the sentence of a court of law. 3. Putting to death by law; destruction. 4. Warrant for so doing. 5. Act of signing, sealing and delivering a legal document.

EXECUTIONER (eks-e-kū'shun-ēr), *n.* One who inflicts capital punishment.

EXECUTIVE (egz-ek'ū-tiv), *I. a.* Having the quality or function of executing. *II. n.* Officer or body charged with the execution of the laws.

EXECUTOR (egz-ek'ū-tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **EXECUTRIX** or **EXECUTRESS**.] 1. One who executes or performs; doer. 2. Person appointed by a testator to execute his will.

EXECUTORY (egz-ek'ū-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Executive; administrative. 2. Designed to be carried into effect.

EXEGESIS (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* **EXEGESES** (eks-e-jē'sēz).] Interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [*Gr.*]

EXEGETE (eks'e-jēt), *n.* Person skilled in exegesis; exegetist.

EXEGETIC (eks-e-jēt'ik), **EXEGETICAL** (eks-e-jēt'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to exegesis; explanatory.

EXEGETICS (eks-e-jēt'iks), *n.* Science of exegesis.

EXEGETIST (eks-e-jēt'tist), *n.* One skilled in exegetics.

EXEMPLAR (egz-em'piar), *n.* Model; original; pattern to be copied or imitated.

EXEMPLARY (egz'em-plā-ri), *a.* Worthy of imitation; commendable.

EXEMPLIFICATION (egz-em-pii-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exemplifying. 2. That which exemplifies.

EXEMPLIFY (egz-em'pii-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXEMPLIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXEMPLIFIED** (egz-em'pii-fid).] 1. Illustrate by example. 2. Make an attested copy of. 3. Prove by an attested copy. [*L. exemplum*, example, and *facio*, make.]

EXEMPT (egz-empt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXEMP'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXEMP'TED**.] Free, or grant immunity to (with *from*). [*L. eximo*, take out; from *ex*, out, and *emo*, take.]

EXEMPT (egz-empt'), *a.* Not liable to; released; free from some affliction, duty, burden, or imposition, to which others are subject.

SYN. Free; immune; unamenable. **ANT.** Subject; liable; amenable.

EXEMPTIBLE (egz-emp'ti-bl), *a.* That may or can be exempted.

EXEMPTION (egz-emp'shun), *n.* Act of exempting or state of being exempt; immunity.

EXEQUATUR (eks-e-kwā'tūr), *n.* 1. Official recognition of a consul by the foreign government. 2. Official approval.

EXEQUIES (eks'e-kwiz), *n.pl.* Funeral procession; ceremonies of burial. [*L.*]

EXERCISE (eks'ēr-siz), *n.* 1. Putting in practice. 2. Exertion for health or amusement. 3. Performance of a ceremony or religious service. 4. Discipline. 5. Lesson; task. [*L. exerceo*; from *ex*, out, and *arceo*, shut up.]

EXERCISE (eks'ēr-siz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EX'ERCISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXERCISED** (eks'ēr-sizd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to act; exert; employ. 2. Carry out in action; keep at. 3. Perform the duties of; fulfill. 4. Train by use or practice. 5. Practice the use of. 6. Cause to take exercise. 7. Make anxious or solicitous. *II. vi.* Take exercise; practice.

SYN. Practice; train; cultivate; develop; instruct; teach. **ANT.** Rest; ease; relax.

EXERT (egz-ert'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXERT'ED**.] 1. Bring into active operation. 2. Do; perform. [*L. ex*, out and *sero*, put together.]

EXERTION (egz-ēr'shun), *n.* A bringing into active operation; effort; attempt.

EXERTIVE (egz-ēr'tiv), *a.* Having the power or tending to exert; using exertion.

EXEUNT (eks'e-unt), *v.* They go out. [*L.*]

EXFOLIATE (eks-fō'li-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXFO'LIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXFO'LIATED**.] Peel off into strips or flakes.

EXHALATION (eks-hā-iā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of exhaling. 2. That which is exhaled; vapor; steam.

EXHALE (eks-hāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXHA'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXHALED** (eks-hāid').] Emit or send out as vapor; evaporate. [*Fr. exhaler* — *L. ex*, out, and *halo*, breathe.]

EXHAUST (egz-ast'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXHAUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXHAUST'ED**.] 1. Draw out the whole of; empty. 2. Use the whole strength of; tire out. 3. Treat of or develop completely. [*L. ex*, out, and *haurio*, draw.]

EXHAUSTER (egz-ast'ēr), *n.* One who or that which exhausts.

EXHAUSTIBILITY (egz-ast-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being exhaustible.

EXHAUSTIBLE (egz-ast'i-bl), *a.* That may or can be exhausted.

EXHAUSTION (egz-ast'ehun), *n.* 1. Act of exhausting. 2. State of being exhausted.

EXHAUSTIVE (egz-ast'iv), *a.* Tending to exhaust.

EXHAUSTIVELY (egz-ast'iv-li), *adv.* In an exhaustive manner.

EXHAUSTLESS (egz-ast'les), *a.* That cannot be exhausted.

EXHIBIT (egz-ib'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXHIB'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXHIB'ITED**.] Show; present to view. [*L. ex*, out, and *habeo*, have.]

EXHIBIT (egz-ib'it), *n.* 1. Something exhibited. 2. Voucher. 3. *Law.* Document produced in court to be used as evidence.

EXHIBITION (eks-hi-bish'un), *n.* 1. Presentation to view; display. 2. Public show, espe-

cially of works of art, manufactures, etc. 3. That which is exhibited.

EXHILARANT (egz-il'ā-rant), *a.* Exhilarating; exciting mirth or pleasure.

EXHILARATE (egz-il'ā-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXHIL'ARATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXHIL'ARATED.] Make merry; enliven; cheer. [L. *exhilaratus*, *p.p.* of *exhilaro*, gladden—*ex*, out, and *hilario*, make merry—*hilaris*, cheerful.]

EXHILARATION (egz-il'ā-rā'shun), *n.* State of being exhilarated.

EXHORT (egz-ārt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXHORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXHORT'ED.] Urge strongly to good deeds, especially by words of advice. [L. *ex*, out, and *hortor*, urge.]

EXHORTATION (eks-ār-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exhorting. 2. Language used in exhorting.

EXHORTATIVE (egz-ārt'ā-tiv), *a.* 1. Containing exhortation. 2. Tending to exhort.

EXHORTATORY (egz-ārt'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Of the nature of an exhortation.

EXHORTER (egz-ārt'ēr), *n.* One who exhorts.

EXHUMATION (eks-hū-mā'shun), *n.* Act of disinterring.

EXHUME (eks-hūm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXHU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXHUMED (eks-hūmd').] Disinter. [L. *ex*, from, and *humus* ground.]

EXIGENCY (eks'i-jen-si), **EXIGENCE** (eks'i-jens), *n.* [*pl.* EX'IGENCIES.] 1. State of being urgent or exigent. 2. A pressing necessity; emergency. [L. *ex*, out, and *ago*, drive.]

SYN. Urgency; pressure; crisis; conjuncture. **ANT.** Provision; preparation; course; rule.

EXIGENT (eks'i-jent), *a.* Demanding immediate attention or action; pressing; urgent. [L. *exigens*; *pr.p.* of *exigo*, demand, exact.]

EXIGUOUS (egz-ig'ū-us), *a.* Small; slender. [L. *exiguus*; from *exigo*, exact.]

EXILE (eks'ī), *n.* 1. Banishment; state of being expelled from one's native country. 2. Separation from one's country and friends by distress or necessity. 3. Person banished or separated from his country. [O. Fr. *exil*; from L. *exilium*, banishment; from *ex*, out of, and, *solum*, soli.]

EXILE (eks'ī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'ILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXILED (eks'īd).] Expel from one's native country; banish.

EXIST (egz-ist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* EXIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXIST'ED.] Have an actual being; live; continue to be. [L. *existo*; from *ex*, out, and *sisto*, make to stand.]

EXISTENCE (egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. State of being; continued being; life. 2. Anything that exists; a being.

EXISTENT (egz-ist'ent), *a.* Having existence.

EXIT (eks'it), *n.* 1. Leaving the stage. 2. Any departure; death. 3. Passage out. [L., literally, he goes out.]

EXO-, *prefix.* Without; outside. [Gr.]

EXODUS (eks'o-dus), *n.* Going out; departure, especially of the Israelites from Egypt. [L. L.;

from Gr. *exodos*; from *ex*, out, and *hodos*, way.]

EX OFFICIO (eks of-fish'i-ō). By virtue of the office. [L.]

EXOGEN (eks'o-jen), *n.* Plant increasing by layers growing on the outside of the wood. [EXO- and -GEN.]

EXOGENOUS (eks-ōj'e-nus), *a.* Growing by successive additions to the outside.

EXONERATE (egz-on'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EXON'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXON'ERATED.] Relieve of, as a charge or responsibility. [L. *ex*, from, and *onero*, load.]

EXONERATION (egz-on'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of exonerating.

EXONERATIVE (egz-on'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to exonerate.

EXORABLE (eks'o-rā-bi), *a.* That may or can be moved by entreaty. [L. *ex*, out, and *oro*, pray.]

EXORBITANCE (egz-ār'bi-tans), **EXORBITANCY** (egz-ār'bi-tan-si), *n.* Extravagance; enormity. [L. *exorbitans*, *pr.p.* of *exorbito*, go out of the track; from *ex*, out of, and *orbita*, track; from *orbis*, circle.]

EXORBITANT (egz-ār'bi-tant), *a.* Going beyond the usual limit; excessive.

EXORBITANTLY (egz-ār'bi-tant-li), *adv.* In an exorbitant manner.

EXORCISE (eks'ār-siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* EX'ORCISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXORCISED (eks'ār-sized).] 1. Cast out (a devil) by conjuration. 2. Deliver from the influence of an evil spirit. [Gr. *exorkizō*, administer an oath; from *ex*, out, and *horkos*, oath.]

EXORCISER (eks'ār-si-zēr), **EXORCIST** (eks'ār-sist), *n.* One who exorcises.

EXORCISM (eks'ār-sizm), *n.* 1. Act of exorcising. 2. Formula for exorcising.

EXORDIAL (egz-ār'di-ai), *a.* Pertaining to the exordium; introductory.

EXORDIUM (egz-ār'di-um), *n.* Introductory part of a discourse or composition. [L. *ex*, out, and *ordior*, begin.]

EXOTERIC (eks-o-ter'ik), **EXOTERICAL** (eks-o-ter'ik-ai), *a.* External; public; opposed to ESOTERIC. [Gr. *exōterikos*; from *exō*, outside.]

EXOTIC (eks-ot'ik), *I. a.* Introduced from a foreign country; opposite of INDIGENOUS. *II. n.* Anything of foreign origin. [Gr. *exōtikos*; from *exō*, outside.]

EXPAND (eks-pand'), *v.* [*pr.p.* EXPAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* EXPAND'ED.] *I. vt.* Spread out, open or lay open; enlarge in bulk or surface. *II. vi.* Become opened; enlarge. [L. *ex*, out, and *pando*, spread.]

EXPANDER

(eks-pand'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which expands. 2.



Expander.

Mach. Device used to expand boiler tubes to fit them into the end plates of a boiler.

EXPANSE (eks-pans'), *n.* 1. Wide extent. 2. Extensive area.

EXPANSIBILITY (eks-pan-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Capability of being expanded.

EXPANSIBLE (eks-pan'si-bi), *a.* Capable of being extended.

EXPANSILE (eks-pan'sil), *a.* Capable of expansion.

EXPANSION (eks-pan'shun), *n.* 1. Enlargement; extension of space or territory, as territorial *expansion*.

EXPANSIONIST (eks-pan'shun-ist), *n.* One who believes in colonial or territorial acquisitions, especially in relation to extension of the United States domain.

EXPANSIVE (eks-pan'siv), *a.* 1. Having the power or property of expanding. 2. Having the property or quality of becoming expanded. 3. Expanding.

EXPANSIVELY (eks-pan'siv-li), *adv.* In an expansive manner.

EXPANSIVENESS (eks-pan'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being expansive.

EX PARTE (eks pār'te). Proceeding only from one part or side of a matter in question; one-sided; partial. [L.]

EXPATiate (eks-pā'shi-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXPA'TIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPA'TIATED**.] Range at large; enlarge; descant. [L. *ex*, out, and *spatium*, space.]

EXPATiation (eks-pā'shi-ā'shun), *n.* Act of expatiating.

EXPATiator (eks-pā'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* One who expatiates.

EXPATRIATE (eks-pā'tri-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPA'TRIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPA'TRIATED**.] Send out of one's native country; banish; exile. [L. *ex*, out, and *patria*, fatherland.]

EXPATRIATION (eks-pā'tri-ā'shun), *n.* Act of expatriating; exile, voluntary or compulsory.

EXPECT (eks-pekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPECT'ED**.] Look for; look forward to, as something about to happen; anticipate; hope. [L. *expecto*; from *ex*, out, and *pecto*, look.]

SYN. Abide; foresee; contemplate; calculate; watch; forestall; reckon; prepare.

ANT. Miscalculate; surprise; startle; electrify; stun; astonish; stagger.

EXPECTANCE (eks-pekt'ans), **EXPECTANCY** (eks-pekt'an-si), *n.* 1. Act or state of expecting. 2. That which is expected.

EXPECTANT (eks-pekt'ant), *a.* Looking or waiting for.

EXPECTATION (eks-pek-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of looking forward to an event as about to happen. 2. That which is expected. 3. Prospect of future good, as of possessions, wealth, and the like—usually in the plural.

EXPECTORANT (eks-pek'to-rant), *n.* Medicine inducing expectoration.

EXPECTORATE (eks-pek'to-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EX-**

PEC'TORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPEC'TORATED**.] *I. vt.* Expel from the throat or lungs by coughing, etc. *II. vi.* Discharge or eject phlegm from the throat. [L. *ex*, out, and *pectus*, breast.]

EXPECTORATION (eks-pek-to-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of expectorating. 2. That which is expectorated.

EXPECTORATIVE (eks-pek'to-rā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of promoting expectoration.

EXPEDIENCE (eks-pē'di-ens), **EXPEDIENCY** (eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* Fitness; desirableness.

EXPEDIENT (eks-pē'di-ent), *I. a.* Suitable; advisable. *II. n.* That which serves to promote; means suitable to an end; contrivance. [L. See **EXPEDITE**.]

EXPEDIENTLY (eks-pē'di-ent-li), *adv.* In an expedient manner.

EXPEDITE (eks'pe-dit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EX'PEDITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EX'PEDITED**.] Free from impediments; hasten; send forth. [L. *expeditus*, *p.p.* of *expedio*; from *ex*, out, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

SYN. Quicken; accelerate; hasten; urge; speed; promote; despatch; facilitate. **ANT.** Delay; retard; hinder; impede.

EXPEDITION (eks-pe-dish'un), *n.* 1. A setting out upon a voyage, or similar undertaking, by a number of persons. 2. Those who form an expedition. 3. Promptness; despatch.

EXPEDITIOUS (eks-pe-dish'us), *a.* Characterized by rapidity and efficiency; quick.

SYN. Prompt; speedy; quick. **ANT.** Slow; tardy; lazy; procrastinating; dilatory.

EXPEDITIOUSLY (eks-pe-dish'us-li), *adv.* In an expeditious manner.

EXPEL (eks-pe'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPEL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPELLED** (eks-peld').] 1. Drive, force, or thrust out. 2. Keep out; exclude. [L. *ex*, out, and *pello*, drive.]

EXPEND (eks-pend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPEND'ED**.] Lay out; spend. [L. *expendo*; from *ex*, out, and *pendo*, weigh.]

EXPENDITURE (eks-pend'i-tūr), *n.* Disbursement; expense.

EXPENSE (eks-pens'), *n.* Outlay; cost; charge. [L. *expensum*; from *expendo*, expend.]

EXPENSIVE (eks-pen'siv), *a.* 1. Causing or requiring much expense. 2. Extravagant.

EXPENSIVELY (eks-pen'siv-li), *adv.* In an expensive manner.

EXPENSIVENESS (eks-pen'siv-nes), *n.* Costliness; extravagance.

EXPERIENCE (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* 1. Personal observation or trial. 2. Knowledge gained from life. [L. *experientia*; from *ex*, out, and *peritus*, experienced.]

EXPERIENCE (eks-pē'ri-ens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPE'RIENCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPERIENCED** (eks-pē'ri-ent).] Become practically acquainted with; prove; try; test; feel; go through; train by practice.

EXPERIENCED (eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* Taught by experience; skillful; wise.

EXPERIENTIAL (eks-pē-ri-en'shal), *a.* Derived from experience; empirical.

EXPERIMENT (eks-per'l-ment), *n.* Something done to prove some theory or to discover something unknown; trial; practical test. [L. *experimentum*; from *experior*, try.]

EXPERIMENT (eks-per'l-ment), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXPERIMENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPERIMENTED**.] Make trial or test; make experiments.

EXPERIMENTAL (eks-per-l-men'tal), *a.* 1. Founded upon or known by experiment. 2. Taught by experience. 3. Tentative.

EXPERIMENTALLY (eks-per-l-men'tal-l), *adv.* By way of experiment.

EXPERT (eks-pērt'), *a.* Experienced; taught by practice; skillful. [L. *expertus*, *p.p.* of *experior*, try.]

EXPERT (eks-pērt), *n.* 1. One who has special skill in any particular art, trade, science, or profession. 2. *Law.* Skilled witness whose evidence is accepted on points pertaining to his profession or trade.

EXPERTLY (eks-pērt'li), *adv.* In an expert manner.

EXPERTNESS (eks-pērt'nes), *n.* Quality of being expert.

EXPIABLE (eks'pl-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being expiated.

EXPIATE (eks'pi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPIATED**.] Atone for; make reparation for. [L. *expiatus*, *p.p.* of *expio*, atone for fully.]

EXPIATION (eks-pl-ā'shun), *n.* Act or means of expiating.

EXPIATOR (eks'pl-ā-tūr), *n.* One who expiates.

EXPIATORY (eks'pl-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Having the power to make expiation or atonement.

EXPIRABLE (eks-pir'ā-bl), *a.* That may expire or come to an end.

EXPIRANT (eks-pir'ant), *n.* One expiring.

EXPIRATION (eks-pl-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of breathing out. 2. Cessation; close; termination. 3. That which is expired; sound made in respiration.

EXPIRATOR (eks-pir'ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which expires.

EXPIRATORY (eks-pir'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to expiration, or the emission of the breath.

EXPIRE (eks-pir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXPIRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPIRED** (eks-pird').] I. *vt.* Breathe out; emit from the lungs. II. *vi.* Breathe out the breath of life; die; come to an end. [L. *ex*, out, and *spiro*, breathe.]

EXPIRY (eks'pir-l), *n.* Expiration.

EXPLAIN (eks-plān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXPLAINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPLAINED** (eks-plānd').] I. *vt.* Make plain; unfold the meaning of. II. *vi.* Give an explanation. [L. *ex*, out, and *planus*, plain.]

SYN. Elucidate; expound; teach; illustrate. **ANT.** Obscure; mystify; misinterpret.

EXPLAINABLE (eks-plān'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being explained.

EXPLANATION (eks-plā-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of explaining or clearing from obscurity. 2. That which explains or clears up. 3. Meaning or sense given to anything. 4. Mutual clearing up of misunderstandings.

EXPLANATIVE (eks-plan'ā-tiv), *a.* Explanatory.

EXPLANATORILY (eks-plan'ā-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an explanatory manner.

EXPLANATORY (eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to explain; containing explanations.

EXPLETIVE (eks'ple-tiv), I. *a.* Added to fill a vacancy; superfluous. II. *n.* 1. Interjected superfluous expression. 2. Word in a foreign language, for which the English has no equivalent and which may be disregarded in translating. [Fr.—L. *ex*, out, and *pleo*, fill.]

EXPLICABLE (eks'pli-kā-bl), *a.* Capable of being explicated or explained.

EXPLICATE (eks-plic-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXPLICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPLICATED**.] I. *vt.* Explain. II. *vi.* Give an explanation. [L. *explicatus*, *p.p.* of *explleo*, unfold. See **EXPLICIT**.]

EXPLICATION (eks-plic-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of explicating or explaining. 2. Explanation.

EXPLICATIVE (eks'pli-kā-tiv), **EXPLICATORY** (eks'pli-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Serving to explicate or explain.

EXPLICATOR (eks'pli-kā-tūr), *n.* One who explicates or explains.

EXPLICIT (eks-plis'it), *a.* Not obscure or ambiguous; distinctly stated. [L. *explicitus*; from *explico*, unfold; from *ex*, out, and *plico*, fold.]

SYN. Clear; categorical. **ANT.** Implicit; implied; suggestive.

EXPLICITLY (eks-plis'it-li), *adv.* Plainly; expressly; clearly.

EXPLICITNESS (eks-plis'it-nes), *n.* Quality of being explicit.

EXPLODE (eks-plōd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXPLODING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPLODED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to burst with a loud report. 2. Cause to be rejected or exposed as a fallacy. II. *vi.* 1. Burst with a loud report. 2. Burst into laughter. [L. *explodo*, drive out by clapping; from *ex*, out, and *plaudo*, applaud.]

EXPLOIT (eks-plōt'), *n.* Heroic act; great achievement. [Fr.; from L. *explicitum*, a thing settled; from *explleo*, unfold.]

EXPLOIT (eks-plōt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPLOITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPLOITED**.] 1. Make use of to one's own advantage. 2. Work, as a mine or land. 3. Descant upon; recount at length.

EXPLOITATION (eks-plōi-tā'shun), *n.* Act of exploiting.

EXPLORATION (eks-plō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exploring. 2. Act of exploiting.

EXPLORATIVE (eks-plôr'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to exploration; exploratory.

EXPLORATORY (eks-plôr'a-tô-ri), *a.* Pertaining to exploration, or serving to explore.

EXPLORE (eks-plôr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXPLOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPLORED** (eks-plôrd').] I. *vt.* Search through for the purpose of discovery; examine thoroughly. II. *vi.* Make explorations; investigate; search. [L. *exploro*, examine; from *ex*, out, and *ploro*, cry out.]

EXPLORER (eks-plôr'ēr), *n.* One who explores.

EXPLORING (eks-plôr'ing), *a.* Employed in or intended for exploration.

EXPLOSION (eks-plô'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of exploding. 2. Sudden violent burst with a loud report. [L. *explosio*; from *explosus*, *p.p.* of *explodo*. See **EXPLODE**.]

EXPLOSIVE (eks-plô'siv), I. *a.* 1. Liable to or causing explosion. 2. Bursting out with violence and noise. II. *n.* 1. Explosive substance, as dynamite. 2. Sound of an exploding nature, as *p.t.k.*

EXPLOSIVELY (eks-plô'siv-li), *adv.* In an explosive manner.

EXPLOSIVENESS (eks-plô'siv-nes), *n.* Quality of being explosive.

EXPONENT (eks-pô'nent), *n.* 1. He who, or that which points out, or represents. 2. *Alg.* Figure which shows how often a quantity is to be multiplied by itself, as in a^3 . [L. *exponens*; from *ex*, out, and *pono*, place.]

EXPORT (eks-pôrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPORT'ED**.] Carry or send out of a country, as goods in commerce. [L. *exporto*; from *ex*, out, and *porto*, carry.]

EXPORT (eks'pôrt), *n.* 1. Act of exporting. 2. That which is exported.

EXPORTABLE (eks-pôrt'a-bl), *a.* That can or may be exported.

EXPORTATION (eks-pôr-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exporting. 2. Export commodity.

EXPORTER (eks-pôrt'ēr), *n.* One who exports.

EXPOSÉ (eks-pôz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPOSED** (eks-pôzd').] 1. Place or lay forth to view. 2. Deprive of cover, protection, or shelter; make bare; disclose. 3. Make liable to. [Fr. *exposer*—L. *ex*, out, and *positus*, laid.]

EXPOSÉ (eks-pô-zā'), *n.* Exposure; formal disclosure. [Fr.]

EXPOSITION (eks-pô-zish'un), *n.* 1. Public exhibition. 2. Act of expounding; explanation.

EXPOSITOR (eks-poz'it-tūr), *n.* Interpreter.

EXPOSITORY (eks-poz'it-tô-ri), *a.* Serving to expound; explanatory.

EX POST FACTO (eks pōst fak'tō). By or from an after act.—*Ex post facto law*, a law which has a retrospective effect. [L.]

EXPOSTULATE (eks-pos'tū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXPOS'TULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPOS'TULATED**.] Reason earnestly; remonstrate. [L. *ex*, from, and *postulo*, demand.]

EXPOSTULATION (eks-pos-tū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of expostulating; remonstrance.

EXPOSTULATOR (eks-pos'tū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who expostulates.

EXPOSTULATORY (eks-pos'tū-lā-tô-ri), *a.* Containing expostulation.

EXPOSURE (eks-pô'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of exposing. 2. State of being laid open or bare. 3. Openness to danger. [**EXPOSE** and **-URE**.]

EXPOUND (eks-pownd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPOUND'ED**.] Lay open the meaning of; explain. [L. *ex*, out, and *pono*, place.]

EXPOUNDER (eks-pownd'ēr), *n.* One who expounds.

EXPRESS (eks-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPRESSED** (eks-prest').] 1. Press or force out. 2. Represent or make known by a likeness or by words. 3. Declare. 4. Send by special conveyance, as an express company. [L. *expressus*, *p.p.* of *exprimo*, press out; from *ex*, out, and *premo*, press.]

EXPRESS (eks-pres'), I. *a.* 1. Expressed in plain or direct language; not ambiguous; plain; clear; explicit. 2. Traveling at a special speed, as an *express train*. 3. Pertaining to or sent by regular and quick conveyance. 4. Exactly representing. II. *n.* 1. Messenger or conveyance sent on a special errand. 2. Regular and quick conveyance. 3. Message sent by express. 4. Express train.

SYN. See **EXPLICIT**.

EXPRESSAGE (eks-pres'aj), *n.* 1. System or business of carrying by express. 2. Charge for carrying or sending by express.

EXPRESSIBLE (eks-pres'ib-l), *a.* That may or can be expressed.

EXPRESSION (eks-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of expressing or forcing out. 2. Act of representing or giving utterance to. 3. Faithful and vivid representation by language, art, the features, etc. 4. That which is expressed; look; language; picture, etc. 5. Manner in which anything is expressed. 6. Tone of voice or sound in music.

EXPRESSIVE (eks-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Serving to express, utter, or represent. 2. Full of expression; vividly representing the meaning or feeling intended to be conveyed; emphatical.

EXPRESSIVELY (eks-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an expressive manner.

EXPRESSIVENESS (eks-pres'iv-nes), *n.* Quality of being expressive.

EXPRESSLY (eks-pres'li), *adv.* In an express, direct, or pointed manner; of set purpose; in direct terms; plainly.

EXPRESSMAN (eks-pres'man), *n.* [*pl.* **EXPRESS'MEN**.] 1. Employee of express company who handles or cares for express-matter. 2. Driver of an express-wagon.

EXPRESS-TRAIN (eks-pres'trân), *n.* Fast railway train making few stops.

EXPROPRIATION (eks-pro-pri-ā'shun), *n.*
Deprivation of rights or property.

EXPULSION (eks-pul'shun), *n.* Act of expelling or state of being expelled. [L. *expulsio*. See **EXPEL**.]

EXPULSIVE (eks-pul'siv), *a.* Able or serving to expel.

EXPUNGE (eks-punj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPUN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPUNGED** (eks-punj'd').] Wipe out; efface. [L. *ex*, out, and *pungo*, prick.]

SYN. Blot out; erase; obliterate; cancel.

ANT. Write; delineate; mark; trace.

EXPURGATE (eks-pūr'gāt or eks'pūr-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXPUR'GATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXPUR'GATED**.] Purify from anything noxious or erroneous. [L. *ex*, out, and *purgo*, purge; from *purus*, pure.]

EXPURGATION (eks-pūr-gā'shun), *n.* Act of expurgating.

EXPURGATOR (eks'pūr-gā-tūr), *n.* One who expurgates.

EXPURGATORY (eks-pūr'gā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to expurgate.

EXQUISITE (eks'kwī-zīt), *a.* 1. Choice; select; nice; exact; excellent. 2. Of keen or delicate perception; of great discrimination. 3. Pleasurable or painful in the highest degree; exceeding; extreme; keen; poignant. [L. *exquisitus*, *p.p.* of *exquiro*, search out.]

EXQUISITELY (eks'kwī-zīt-īl), *adv.* In an exquisite manner.

EXTANT (eks'tant), *a.* Still existing. [L. *ex*, out, and *stans*, standing.]

EXTEMPORANEOUS (eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us),
EXTEMPORARY (eks-tem'po-rā-ri), *a.* Done on the spur of the moment or without preparation; offhand.

EXTEMPORANEOUSLY (eks-tem-po-rā'ne-us-īl), *adv.* In an extemporaneous manner.

EXTEMPORARY (eks-tem'po-rā-ri), *a.* 1. Extemporaneous. 2. Made or done for the time or occasion.

EXTEMPORE (eks-tem'po-re), *I. a.* Extemporaneous. *II. adv.* Extemporaneously. *III. n.* Extemporaneous composition or speech. [L. *ex*, from, and *tempus*, *temporis*, time.]

EXTEMPORIZATION (eks-tem-po-ri-zā'shun), *n.* Act of extemporizing.

EXTEMPORIZE (eks-tem'po-rīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXTEM'PORIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTEM'PORIZED** (eks-tem'po-rīzd').] *I. vt.* 1. Utter, perform, or compose extemporaneously. 2. Provide offhand. *II. vi.* Speak, or compose and perform offhand.

EXTEMPORIZER (eks-tem'po-ri-zēr), *n.* One who extemporizes.

EXTEND (eks-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTEND'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Stretch out; prolong in any direction; enlarge; widen. 2. Hold out. 3. Bestow; impart. *II. vi.* Stretch; reach. [L. *ex*, out, and *tendo*, stretch.]

EXTENDED (eks-tend'ed), *a.* Having extension; extensive.—*Extended letter*, type having

a face broader than is usual with a letter of its height.

EXTENDER (eks-tend'ēr), *n.* One who or that which extends.

EXTENDIBLE (eks-tend'ī-bl), *a.* That may or can be extended.

EXTENSIBLE (eks-ten'sī-bl), **EXTENSILE** (eks-ten'sīl), *a.* That may be extended.

EXTENSION (eks-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Extending; stretching; enlargement; addition; expansion. 2. Property of a body by which it occupies a portion of space. 3. Pulling a broken bone to reset the fractured parts. 4. Time allowance to a debtor.

EXTENSIVE (eks-ten'siv), *a.* Large; comprehensive.

EXTENSIVELY (eks-ten'siv-īl), *adv.* To a great extent; widely; largely; freely.

EXTENSIVENESS (eks-ten'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being extensive.

EXTENSOR (eks-ten'sūr), *n.* Muscle that serves to straighten or extend. [L.]

EXTENT (eks-tent'), *n.* Space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; proportion.

EXTENUATE (eks-ten'ū-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXTEN'-UATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTEN'UATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Make thin; diminish. 2. Weaken the force of; palliate; mitigate. *II. vi.* Become slender or attenuated.

SYN. See **PALLIATE**.

EXTENUATION (eks-ten'ū-ā'shun), *n.* Mitigation; palliation.

EXTERIOR (eks-tēr'i-ūr), *I. a.* Outward; on or from the outside; foreign. *II. n.* Outward part or surface; outward form or deportment; appearance. [L., comp. of *exterus*, *exter*, outside; from *ex*, out.]

EXTERMINABLE (eks-tēr'mī-nā-bl), *a.* That can be exterminated.

EXTERMINATE (eks-tēr'mī-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTER'MINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTER'MINATED**.] 1. Destroy utterly; extirpate. 2. Root out; eradicate. [L. *ex*, out, and *terminus*, boundary.]

EXTERMINATION (eks-tēr'mī-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of exterminating. 2. Complete destruction or extirpation.

EXTERMINATIVE (eks-tēr'mī-nā-tīv), *I. a.* Serving or tending to exterminate. *II. n.* That which exterminates.

EXTERMINATOR (eks-tēr'mī-nā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which exterminates or destroys.

EXTERN (eks-tēr'n'), *n.* 1. Student or pupil who does not reside at the school or college he attends; day-scholar. 2. Treatment of cases by hospital attendance at the house of patients. [L. *externus*; from *ex*, out.]

EXTERNAL (eks-tēr'nəl), *I. a.* 1. Exterior; outward. 2. Not innate; not intrinsic. 3. Foreign. *II. n.* 1. External part, form, or characteristic. 2. Outward rite or ceremony.

EXTERNALITY (eks-tēr-nal'i-tī), *n.* External character.

EXTERNALLY (eks-tēr'nai-l), *adv.* Outwardly.
EXTINCT (eks-tingkt'), *a.* Put out; no longer existing; dead. [L. *extinctus*, p.p. of *extinguo*. See **EXTINGUISH**.]

EXTINCTION (eks-tingk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of putting out of existence. 2. State of being destroyed or suppressed.

EXTINGUISH (eks-ting'gwish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTIN'GUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTINGUISHED** (eks-ting'gwisht).] 1. Quench. 2. Destroy. 3. Eclipse. [L. *extinguo*; from *ex*, out, and *stinguo*, quench.]

SYN. Abolish; destroy; extirpate; eradicate; quench; annihilate; kill. **ANT.** Implant; cherish; propagate.

EXTINGUISHABLE (eks-ting'gwish-ə-bi), *a.* That may or can be extinguished.

EXTINGUISHMENT (eks-ting'gwish-ment), *n.* Extinction.

EXTIRPABLE (eks-tēr'pə-bl), *a.* Capable of being extirpated.

EXTIRPATE (eks'tēr-pāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EX'TIRPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EX'TIRPATED**.] Root out; destroy totally; exterminate. [L. *extirpatus*, p.p. of *extirpo*; from *ex*, out, and *stirps*, root.]

EXTIRPATION (eks-tēr-pā'shun), *n.* Extirpation; total destruction.

EXTIRPATOR (eks'tēr-pā-tūr), *n.* One who extirpates; exterminator.

EXTIRPATORY (eks-tēr'pə-tō-ri), *a.* Serving or tending to extirpate.

EXTOL (eks-tōl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTOL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTOLLED** (eks-tōld').] Hold up to admiration; praise; glorify; laud. [L. *extollo*, raise up; from *ex*, out, and *tollo*, raise.]

SYN. See **PRAISE**.

EXTOLLER (eks-tōl'ēr), *n.* One who extols.

EXTORT (eks-tart'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTORT'ED**.] Obtain by force, menace, torture, or illegal means. [L. *extortus*, p.p. of *extorqueo*, twist out; from *ex*, out, and *torqueo*, twist.]

EXTORTER (eks-tart'ēr), *n.* Extortioner.

EXTORTION (eks-tar'shun), *n.* 1. Illegal or oppressive exaction. 2. That which is extorted.

EXTORTIONARY (eks-tar'shun-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or implying extortion.

EXTORTIONATE (eks-tar'shun-āt), *a.* Characterized by extortion; oppressive.

EXTORTIONER (eks-tar'shun-ēr), *n.* One who practices extortion.

EXTRA (eks'trə), *I. a.* More than needed or usual. *II. n.* Additional thing, especially an edition of a newspaper at an unusual hour. *III. adv.* Unusually. [Probably an abbreviation for **EXTRAORDINARY**.]

EXTRA-, *prefix.* Besides; outside; beyond. [L. *extra*, without.]

EXTRACT (eks-trakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTRACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTRACT'ED**.] 1. Draw out. 2. Select; quote. 3. Distill. [L. *ex*, out, and *traho*, draw.]

EXTRACT (eks'trakt), *n.* 1. Anything drawn from a substance by heat, distillation, etc., as an essence. 2. Passage taken from a book or writing.

EXTRACTABLE (eks-trakt'ə-bi), **EXTRACTIBLE** (eks-trakt'i-bi), *a.* That may or can be extracted.

EXTRACTION (eks-trak'shun), *n.* 1. Drawing out. 2. Derivation from a stock or family. 3. That which is extracted.

EXTRACTIVE (eks-trakt'iv), *I. a.* Tending or serving to extract. *II. n.* Extract.

EXTRACTOR (eks-trakt'ūr), *n.* One who or that which extracts.

EXTRADITABLE (eks-tra-dī'tə-bi), *a.* 1. Liable to extradition. 2. Warranting extradition.

EXTRADITE (eks'trə-dīt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EX'TRADITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EX'TRADITED**.] Deliver or give up, as a criminal to another government. [L. *ex*, from, and *trado*, hand over.]

EXTRADITION (eks-trə-dish'un), *n.* A delivering up by one government to another of a fugitive from justice. [L. *ex*, from, and *traditio*, a handing over; from *trado*. See **EXTRADITE**.]

EXTRADOS (eks-trā'dos), *n.* Arch. Convex surface of an arch or vault. [Fr.]

EXTRAJUDICIAL (eks-trə-jō-dish'əl), *a.* Beyond or out of the ordinary course of judicial duty or process. [**EXTRA-** and **JUDICIAL**.]

EXTRAMUNDANE (eks-trə-mun'dān), *a.* Beyond the limits of the material world.

EXTRAMURAL (eks-trə-mūr'al), *a.* Beyond or outside of the walls or boundaries of a place.

EXTRANEOUS (eks-trā'ne-us), *a.* Foreign; not belonging to a thing. [L. *extraneus*, external.]

EXTRANEOUSLY (eks-trā'ne-us-li), *adv.* In an extraneous manner.

EXTRAORDINARILY (eks-trə'r'di-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In an extraordinary manner.

EXTRAORDINARY (eks-trə'r'di-nā-ri), *I. a.* Beyond the ordinary; not usual or regular; wonderful; special. *II. n.* That which is out of the ordinary. [L. *extra*, outside, and *ordo*, order.]

EXTRAVAGANCE (eks-trav'ə-gans), **EXTRAVAGANCY** (eks-trav'ə-gan-si), *n.* Irregularity; excess; wildness; lavish expenditure. [L. *extra*, beyond, and *vagans*, wandering.]

EXTRAVAGANT (eks-trav'ə-gant), *a.* 1. Unrestrained. 2. Wasteful; prodigal. 3. Exceeding due bounds.

EXTRAVAGANTLY (eks-trav'ə-gant-li), *adv.* In an extravagant manner.

EXTRAVAGANZA (eks-trav-ə-gan'zə), *n.* 1. Wild and irregular composition. 2. Wild flight of the imagination. [It.]

EXTRAVASATION (eks-trav-ə-sā'shun), *n.* Med. Effusion of blood caused by shock or rupture.

EXTREME (eks-trēm'), *I. a.* 1. Outermost; utmost; furthest; at the utmost point, edge, or border. 2. Worst or best that can exist or be supposed. 3. Greatest; most violent or urgent; utmost in degree. 4. Last; beyond which there is none. 5. Holding the strongest possible views; ultra. *II. n.* 1. That which terminates a body; extremity. 2. Utmost possible limit or degree; either of two states or feelings as different from each other as possible. 3. *Math.* Either of two terms beginning and ending a series. [*L. extremus*, superl. of *exter*, on the outside.]

EXTREMELY (eks-trēm'i), *adv.* In an extreme manner.

EXTREMIST (eks-trēm'ist), *n.* One who holds extreme views.

EXTREMITY (eks-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **EXTREMITIES.**] 1. Utmost point or portion. 2. Highest degree. 3. Greatest necessity or peril. 4. [*pl.*] The hands and feet.

SYN. Terminal; end; termination; border; verge; extreme; necessity. **ANT.** Beginning; commencement; body; center.

EXTRICABLE (eks'tri-kā-bi), *a.* That may or can be extricated.

EXTRICATE (eks'tri-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EX'TRICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EX'TRICATED.**] Free from hindrances. [*L. extrico*; from *ex*, out, and *trica*, hindrances.]

EXTRICATION (eks-tri-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of extricating; disentangling; disengagement.

EXTRINSIC (eks-trin'sik), **EXTRINSICAL** (eks-trin'sik-əl), *a.* Foreign; not essential; opposed to **INTRINSIC**. [*L. extrinsecus*; from *exter*, outside, and *secus*, beside.]

EXTRINSICALLY (eks-trin'sik-əl-i), *adv.* In an extrinsic manner.

EXTRUDE (eks-trōd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EXTRU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXTRU'DED.**] Force or urge out; expel. [*L. extrudo*; from *ex*, out, and *trudo*, thrust.]

EXTRUSION (eks-trō'zhun), *n.* Act or process of extruding.

EXUBERANCE (eks-ū'bēr-ans), **EXUBERANCY** (eks-ū'bēr-an-si), *n.* Quality of being exuberant.

EXUBERANT (eks-ū'bēr-ant), *a.* Plenteous; overflowing. [*L. exuberans*, *pr. p.* of *exubero*, be luxuriant; from *ex*, out, and *ubero*, bear fruit.]

EXUBERANTLY (eks-ū'bēr-ant-i), *adv.* In an exuberant manner or degree.

EXUDATION (eks-ū-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of exuding. 2. That which is exuded.

EXUDE (eks-ūd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **EXU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXU'DED.**] *I. vt.* Discharge through pores or incisions, as sweat, moisture, etc. *II. vi.* Flow out of a body, as through the pores. [*L. exudo*; *ex*, out, and *sudo*, sweat.]

EXULT (egz-uit'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXULT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXULT'ED.**] Rejoice exceedingly; triumph. [*L. exulto*, freq. of *exsilio*, leap up.]

EXULTANT (egz-uit'ant), *a.* 1. Exulting. 2. Triumphant.

EXULTATION (egz-uit-tā'shun), *n.* Rapturous delight; transport.

EXULTINGLY (egz-uit'ing-li), *adv.* In an exulting manner.

EXUVIÆ (egz-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* 1. Skins, shells, or other coverings of animals. 2. Fossil remains of animals. [*L. exuo*, take off.]

EXUVIAL (egz-ū'vi-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of exuviæ.

EXUVIATE (egz-ū'vi-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **EXU'VIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EXU'VIATED.**] Lay aside an old covering or condition for a new one; slough; molt.

EXUVIATION (egz-ū'vi-ā'shun), *n.* Act of exuviating.

EYE (i), *n.* [*pl.*

EYES (iz).]

1. Organ of sight or vision. 2. Power of seeing; sight.

3. Regard; aim; observation. 4.

Anything resembling an eye, as the hole of a needle, loop for a hook, etc. 5. Watchful care;

oversight. [*A. S. ēage.*]

EYE (i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **EY'ING** or **EYE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **EYED** (id).]

1. Gaze at; observe closely.

2. Make an eyelet in.

EYEBALL (i'bāl), *n.* Globe or apple of the eye.

EYEBROW (i'brow), *n.* Arch above the eye.

EYE-CUP (i'kup), *n.* Glass cup shaped to the eye to facilitate medical treatment.

EYEGLOSS (i'glās), *n.* 1. Glass lens to improve sight. 2. Eyepiece of an optical instrument, telescope, etc. 3. Eye-cup.

EYEHOLE (i'hōl), *n.* Eyelet; opening to receive a thread, hook, etc.

EYELASH (i'lash), *n.* 1. Line of hairs that edges the eyelid. 2. One of these hairs.

EYELESS (i'les), *a.* Without eyes or sight.

EYELET (i'let), *n.* Eyehole.

EYELID (i'lid), *n.* Cover of the eye.

EYEPiece (i'pēs), *n.* Lens or combination of lenses at the eye end of a telescope or optical instrument.

EYESIGHT (i'sit), *n.* Power of seeing.

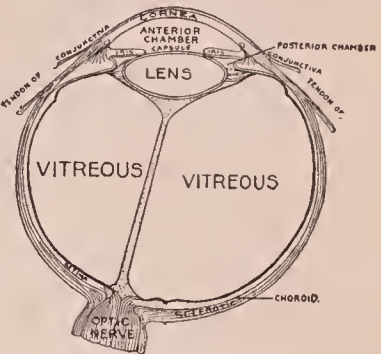
EYESORE (i'sōr), *n.* Something offensive to the eye.

EYESTONE (i'stōn), *n.* Small calcareous body which, being put in the inner corner of the eye, works its way out at the outer corner, bringing with it any foreign substance.

EYETOOTH (i'tōth), *n.* Tooth in the upper jaw next the grinders.

EYEWITNESS (i'wit-nes), *n.* One who sees a thing done. [*A. S. ēage.*]

EYRY, **EYRIE** (ē'ri or ā'ri), *n.* Same as **AERIE**.



Divisions of the eye.



f (ef), *n.* [*pl.* F'S (efs).] Sixth letter and fourth consonant in the English alphabet. It is a labiodental, formed by the emission of breath between the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in *far*, *chaff*. In the word *of* and most of its compounds, as *hereof*, *where-*

of, etc., it has the sound of *v*. *Gh* and *ph* are its equivalents, as in *laugh*, *biograph*.

FA (fä), *n.* *Music.* Fourth or F note in the scale.

FABACEOUS (fa-bä'shus), *a.* *Bot.* Like a bean; leguminous.

FABIAN (fä'bi-an), *a.* Procrastinating; dilatory.

[From the delaying policy of Quintus Fabius Maximus in Roman history.]

FABLE ((fä'bl), *n.* 1. Invented story, intended to instruct or amuse. 2. Plot of a poem. 3. Falsehood. [*L. fabula—fari*, speak.]

SYN. Fiction; error; fabrication; legend.

ANT. Truth; veracity.

FABLE (fä'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* FA'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

FABLED (fä'bld).] I. *vt.* Tell or narrate fictitiously; fabricate. II. *vi.* 1. Compose or write fables or fiction. 2. Tell untruths; fib.

FABLED (fä'bld), *a.* Mythical, as *fabled* gods.

FABLER (fä'blēr), *n.* 1. Writer or narrator of fiction or fables. 2. Falsifier; fibber.

FABRIC (fab'rik), *n.* 1. Workmanship; texture.

2. Anything framed by art and labor; building.

3. Manufactured cloth. [*L. fabrica*; from *faber*, worker.]

FABRICATE (fab'ri-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FAB'RICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAB'RICATED.] 1. Put together; manufacture. 2. Produce. 3. Devise falsely. [*L. fabricatus*, *p.p.* of *fabricor*, construct.]

FABRICATION (fab-ri-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Construction; manufacture. 2. That which is fabricated or invented. 3. Falsehood.

FABRICATOR (fab'ri-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who constructs, builds, frames, or makes. 2. One who invents or devises falsely.

FABULIST (fab'ū-list), *n.* One who invents fables.

FABULOUS (fab'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Fictitious; invented. 2. Exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

FAÇADE (fä-säd'), *n.* *Arch.* Face or front of a building. [*Fr.—L. facies*, face.]

FACE (fäs), *n.* 1. Visible forepart of the head. 2. Outside appearance; front; surface; plane. 3. Cast of features; look. 4. Boldness; presence. 5. Exact amount stated in a note, bill, etc. 6. Edge of a cutting tool, etc. 7. A distortion of the features. 8. *Print.* Surface of type from which the impression is taken. [*Fr. face*; from *L. facies*, face.]

FACE (fäs), *v.* [*pr.p.* FA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

FACED (fäst).] I. *vt.* 1. Meet in the front;

stand opposite to; resist. 2. Put an additional face or edge on. 3. Cover in front. 4. Smooth

the surface of. II. *vi.* Turn the face; stand or be placed with the face set in any given direction.

FACER (fä'sēr), *n.* 1. One who puts on a bold face or front. 2. *Mach.* Device attached to a lathe or other machine for the purpose of smoothing or planing a rough surface.

FACET (fas'et), *n.* 1. Small surface, as of a diamond. 2. One of the parts composing the surface of an insect's eye, as of the fly. [*Fr. facette*, dim. of *face*.]

FACETIÆ (fa-sē'shi-ē), *n.pl.* Witty sayings or writings. [*L.*]

FACETIOUS (fa-sē'shus), *a.* Witty; humorous; jocose.

FACETIOUSLY (fa-sē'shus-li), *adv.* In a facetious manner.

FACETIOUSNESS (fa-sē'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being facetious.

FACIAL (fä'shi-al), *a.*

Pertaining to the face.—*Facial angle*,

angle of two lines,

one from the prominent point of the forehead to the front edge of the upper jaw bone, the other from the latter point

through the center of the ear-opening.

FACIES (fä'shi-ēz), *n.* 1. Face; features. 2.

Bot. General appearance of a plant.

FACILE (fas'il), *a.* 1. Easily persuaded; yielding.

2. Easy of access; courteous. 3. Easy. 4.

Ready; quick. [*L. facilis*, easy.]

FACILITATE (fa-sil'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FACIL'/

ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FACIL'/

ITATED.] Make easy.

FACILITY (fa-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* FACIL'/

ITIES.] 1. Absence of difficulties. 2. Skill. 3. Read-

iness to be persuaded or approached. 4.

Advantage; means.

SYN. Ease; dexterity; complaisance; ex-

pertness; pliancy; affability; condescension.

ANT. Labor; effort; difficulty.

FACING (fä'sing), *n.* Covering in front for orna-

ment or protection.

FACKELTANZ (fäk'l-tänts), *n.* Torchlight

dance in polonaise rhythm. [*Ger.*]

FACSIMILE (fak-sim'i-le), I. *n.* [*pl.* FACSIMILES

(fak-sim'i-lēz).] Exact copy. II. *a.* Ex-

actly corresponding. [*L.*, make like.]

FACT (fakt), *n.* 1. Deed; thing done. 2. Reality;

truth. [*L. factum*.]

FACTION (fak'shun), *n.* 1. Clique in opposition

to the party or government. 2. Party dissen-

sion. [*L. factio*.]

FACTIOUS (fak'shus), *a.* Turbulent; disloyal;

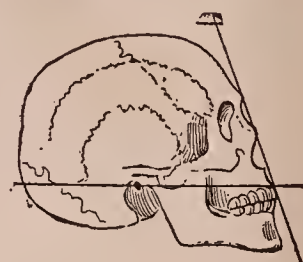
sedition. [*L. factiosus*.]

FACTIOUSLY (fak'shus-li), *adv.* In a factious

manner.

FACTIOUSNESS (fak'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of

being factious.



Facial Angle.

FACTITIOUS (fak'tish'us), *a.* Made by art; artificial. [L. *factitius*.]

SYN. Artificial; affected; euphuistic; conventional; finical. **ANT.** Natural; unaffected; genuine; pure.

FACTOR (fak'tūr), *n.* 1. One who buys and sells goods for others. 2. One of two or more quantities, which, multiplied together, form a product. 3. One of the circumstances or causes that produce a result. [L.; from *factus*, *p.p.* of *facio*, make.]

FACTOR (fak'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAC'TORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FACTORED** (fak'tūrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Act as a factor for. 2. *Math.* Resolve into its factors. II. *vi.* *Math.* Be divided, or divisible, into factors.

FACTORIAL (fak-tō'ri-ai), *a.* Of or pertaining to a factor or a factory.

FACTORY (fak'tūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **FAC'TORIES**.] 1. Manufactory; building for manufacturing. 2. Business place of a factor, especially in eastern countries.

FACTOTUM (fak-tō'tum), *n.* Person employed to do all kinds of work. [L., do all.]

FACULÆ (fak'ū-lē), *n.pl.* *Astron.* Certain spots sometimes seen on the sun's disk, which appear brighter than the rest of its surface. [L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, torch.]

FACULTATIVE (fak'ul-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Bestowing right or power. 2. *Bot.* Optional or incidental.

FACULTY (fak'ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **FAC'ULTIES**.] 1. Facility or power to act. 2. Power of the mind; personal quality or endowment. 3. Privilege; license. 4. Body of men to whom a privilege is granted; members of a profession. 5. Body of teachers. [L. *facultas*—*facilis*, easy.]

FAD (fad), *n.* Weak hobby; popular whim. [Fr. *fade*, insipid.]

FADDIST (fad'ist), *n.* One who is a slave to some fad.

FADDLE (fad'l), *n.* Nonsense; usually in *Fiddle-Faddle*.

FADE (fād), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FA'DED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to grow dull or indistinct in color. 2. Cause to lose freshness, strength or vigor. II. *vi.* 1. Become dim or indistinct. 2. Gradually vanish or disappear. 3. Lose the color and freshness of youth. [O. Fr. *fader*; from *fade*, pale, weak.]

FADELESS (fād'les), *a.* That cannot fade; unfading.

FADING (fā'ding), *n.* *Bot.* Withering, without immediately falling away.

FÆCAL, FECAL (fē'kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to fæces.

FÆCES, FECES (fē'sēz), *n.pl.* Grounds; sediment; excrement. [L., *pl.* of *fæx*.]

FÆCULA (fek'ū-lā), *n.* Same as **FECULA**. [L.]

FAG (fag), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAGGED** (fagd).] I. *vt.* 1. Tire out by labor; exhaust; weary. 2. Use as a fag. II. *vi.* 1.

Become weary or tired out. 2. Work as a drudge. [Probably from **FLAG**, to droop.]

FAG (fag), *n.* 1. One who labors like a drudge; school-boy forced to do menial offices for one older. 2. Fatiguing piece of work.

FAG-END (fag'end), *n.* 1. End of a web of cloth that hangs loose. 2. Untwisted end of a rope. 3. The refuse or meaner part of anything.

FAGOT (fag'ut), *n.* Bundle of sticks used for fuel. [Fr.]

FAGOTT (Ger. fä-got'), **FAGOTTO** (It. fä-got'tō), *n.* *Music.* Bassoon.

FAHRENHEIT (fä'ren-hit), *a.* Noting the thermometer-scale so graduated, that the freezing point is marked 32°, and the boiling 212°. [After Gabriel Daniel *Fahrenheit*, a native of Dantsic, Germany, who made the first quicksilver thermometer in 1720.]

FAIENCE (fä-i-ängs'), *n.* Sort of fine earthenware glazed and painted. [Fr.—*Faenza*, a city in Italy.]

FAIL (fāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAILED** (fäid).] I. *vt.* Be wanting to; forsake; disappoint. II. *vi.* 1. Fail short or be wanting. 2. Fall away; decay. 3. Waste away; become extinct; perish. 4. Become insolvent or bankrupt. 5. Be inoperative; prove a failure. [Fr. *faillir*; from L. *fallo*, deceive, err.]

FAILING (fāl'ing), *n.* 1. Fault; weakness. 2. Bankruptcy.

FAILURE (fāl'ūr), *n.* 1. Failing short; cessation. 2. Omission. 3. Decay. 4. Want of success. 5. Bankruptcy.

FAIN (fān), I. *a.* 1. Glad; joyful. 2. Inclined; content; compelled. II. *adv.* Gladly. [A. S. *fægen*.]

FAINT (fānt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FAINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAINT'ED**.] 1. Swoon. 2. Lose courage or spirit; despond. 3. Grow less visible; vanish. [Fr. *feindre*, feign.]

FAINT (fānt), *a.* 1. Wanting in strength; weak; feeble. 2. Dejected; depressed; dispirited. 3. Not well-defined; not bright or vivid. 4. Wanting in loudness; not loud or distinct. 5. Timid; fearful. [Fr. *feint*, *p.p.* of *feindre*, feign.]

FAINT (fānt), *n.* 1. Swoon. 2. Faint-colored line in writing-paper.

FAINTISH (fānt'ish), *a.* Slightly faint.

FAINTLY (fānt'li), *adv.* 1. Feebly; languidly. 2. Indistinctly.

FAINTNESS (fānt'nes), *n.* Quality of being faint.

FAIR (fâr), *a.* 1. Bright; clear; free from blemish; pure. 2. Pleasing to the eye; beautiful. 3. Free from a dark hue; light. 4. Free from clouds or rain. 5. Favorable. 6. Unobstructed; open. 7. Prosperous. 8. Frank; just; impartial. 9. Moderate. [A. S. *fæger*.]

SYN. Spotless; unblemished; just; honorable; equitable. **ANT.** Lowering; dull;

foul; ugly; homely; unfair; dishonorable; fraudulent.

FAIR (fâr), *n.* One of the fair sex; fair one. —*The fair, fair sex; women.*

FAIR (fâr), *n.* 1. Market. 2. Festival with sale of wares, exhibition of products, etc. [L. *feriæ*, holidays, vacation.]

FAIRLEADER (fâr'iêd-êr), *n.* *Naut.* Device of wood or metal used on board ship to prevent running gear or ropes from fouling.

FAIRLY (fâr'li), *adv.* In a fair manner.

FAIRNESS (fâr'nes), *n.* Quality of being fair.

FAIRY (fâr'i), *n.* [*pl.* FAIR'IES.] Imaginary being, said to assume a human form (usually diminutive), and to influence the fate of man. [From **FAY**.]

FAIRY-RING (fâr'i-rîng), *n.* *Bot.* Circular patch of moss which gradually disappears leaving the grass much greener than ordinarily.

FAIT ACCOMPLI (fât ak-kang'plê), *Consummated deal, event, or fact.* [Fr.]

FAITH (fâth), *I. n.* 1. Trust; confidence; belief in moral truth. 2. Belief in the truth of revealed religion. 3. That which is believed; system; belief. 4. Fidelity to promise; honesty. 5. Word of honor pledged. *II. interj.* Upon my word; honestly. [O. Fr. *feid*—L. *fides*.]

FAITH-CURE (fâth'kûr), *n.* Physical cure effected solely by faith in prayer.

FAITHFUL (fâth'fôl), *a.* 1. Full of faith; believing. 2. Firm in adherence to promises, duty, allegiance, etc.; loyal. 3. Conformable to truth. 4. Worthy of belief; truthful. 5. True; exact.

SYN. Trustful; firm; attached; close; consistent. **ANT.** False; faithless; fickle; untrue; capricious; inexact.

FAITHFULLY (fâth'fôl-l), *adv.* In a faithful manner.

FAITHFULNESS (fâth'fôl-nes), *n.* Quality of being faithful.

FAITHLESS (fâth'les), *a.* 1. Without faith; not believing. 2. Not adhering to promises or allegiance.

FAKE (fâk), *n.* Single coil or turn of a rope. [Sw. *veck*, fold.]

FAKE (fâk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAKED (fâkd).] Coil or fold, as a rope.

FAKE (fâk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAKED (fâkd).] 1. Cover up or conceal defects of, in order to deceive. 2. Cheat; defraud. 3. Steal. 4. Fabricate or contrive falsely. [Etym. doubtful; probably from L. *facio*, make.]

FAKE (fâk), *n.* Sham or deceit; false report.

FAKER (fâ'kêr), *n.* 1. One who fakes. 2. Street vendor of small wares; peddler; fakir.

FAKIR (fâ'kêr), *n.* 1. Religious mendicant in India. 2. Street vendor; faker. [Ar. *fakhar*, poor.]

FALCATE (fal'kât), *a.* *Bot.* Resembling a

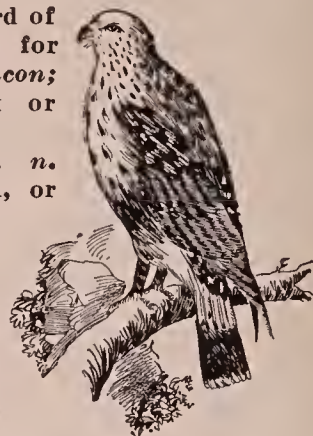
scythe or sickle; hooked. [L. *falcatus*, curved, bent.]

FALCHION (fal'chun), *n.* Short crooked sword. [L. *falx*, sickle.]

FALCON (fâ'kn), *n.* Bird of prey, formerly used for hunting. [O. Fr. *faucon*; from L. *falx*, hook or sickle.]

FALCONER (fâ'kn-êr), *n.* One who sports with, or who breeds and trains falcons or hawks for taking wild fowls.

FALCONRY (fâ'kn-ri), *n.* 1. Art of training falcons to pursue and attack wild fowl or game. 2. Sport of hunting with falcons; Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), hawking.



FALD-STOOL (fald'stôi), *n.* Combined desk and stool used in churches for praying. [O. Fr. *faldestoel*, folding stool.]

FALL (fal), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FALL'ING; *p.t.* FELL; *p.p.* FALLEN (fal'n).] 1. Drop down; descend by the force of gravity; become prostrate. 2. Sink as if dead; vanish; die away. 3. Lose strength; decline in power, wealth, value, or reputation. 4. Sink into sin; depart from the faith. 5. Pass into another state, as sleep, love, etc. 6. Befall. 7. Issue. 8. Enter upon with haste or vehemence; rush. 9. Flow or discharge itself; empty. 10. Die by violence, as in battle. 11. Hang downward. 12. Happen. 13. Be uttered or dropped. 14. Begin with vehemence. 15. Be diminished in value, amount, etc. 16. Grow calm; settle down. [A. S. *feallan*.]

FALL (fal), *n.* 1. Act of falling. 2. Slope; declivity. 3. Descent of water; cascade, usually in plural. 4. Time when the leaves fall; autumn. 5. Length of a fall. 6. That which falls, as snow. 7. Lapse from innocent state, especially of Adam and Eve. 8. Part of a tackle to which power is applied. 9. Overthrow; downfall; surrender. 10. Cadence. 11. Rope of a tackle or purchase. 12. In wrestling, a throwing or being thrown. 13. Depreciation. 14. Act of felling or cutting down. 15. Veil. 16. Deadfall. 17. *Bot.* Defoliation.

FALLACIOUS (fal-iâ'shus), *a.* Calculated to deceive; not well founded; delusive; illogical. [L. *fallax*, *fallacis*, deceitful. See **FALLACY**.]

FALLACIOUSLY (fal-lâ'shus-li), *adv.* In a fallacious manner.

FALLACIOUSNESS (fal-lâ'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being fallacious.

FALLACY (fal'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* FAL'LACIES.] 1. Deceptive appearance. 2. Illogical argument. [L. *fallacia*; from *fallo*, deceive.]

SYN. Deceptiveness; deceitfulness; sophistry; delusion; error; sophism. **ANT.** Truth; verity; fact; logic; axiom.

FALLEN (fal'n), *a.* 1. In ruins; ruined. 2. Overthrown. 3. Dead in battle; killed. 4. Degraded; disgraced.

FALLIBILITY (fal-l-bil'i-tl), *n.* Liability to err; quality of being fallible.

FALLIBLE (fal'l-bl), *a.* Liable to error or mistake. [L.L. *fallibilis*; from L. *fallo*, deceive.]

FALLIBLY (fal'l-bl), *adv.* In a fallible manner.

FALLING (fal'ing), *a.* Descending; declining; sinking; dropping.—*Falling* sickness, epilepsy.

FALLOW (fal'ō), *I. a.* 1. Pale red or pale yellow. 2. Left to rest after tillage; uncultivated; neglected. *II. n.* 1. Land that has lain a year or more untilled or unseeded. 2. Land plowed without being sowed. [A. S. *fealo*, yellowish.]

FALLOW (fal'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FAL'LOWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FALLOWED** (fal'ōd).] Plow, harrow, and break (land) without seeding, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects and rendering it mellow.

FALLOW-DEER (fal'ō-dēr), *n.* Yellowish-brown deer of the genus *Cervus* dappled with white, common in English parks.



Fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*).

FALSE (fals), *a.* 1. Deceptive or deceiving; untruthful. 2. Unfaithful to obligations. 3. Not genuine or real; artificial. 4. Having no foundation or basis. 5. Not in accordance with rule; irregular. 6. *Music.* Out of tune. 7. *Bot.* Spurious; having a specious resemblance. [O. Fr. *fals*; from L. *falsus*, *p.p.* of *fallo*, deceive.]

FALSE (fals), *adv.* Falsely, as "you play me false."

FALSEHOOD (fals'hōd), *n.* 1. Want of truth or veracity. 2. Contrariety of fact. 3. Deceit; deception. 4. That which is contrary to truth; lie. 5. Counterfeit; imposture; sham.

FALSELY (fals'li), *adv.* 1. In a manner contrary to truth. 2. Treacherously.

FALSENESS (fals'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being false.

FALSETTO (fal-set'ō), *n.* False or artificial voice; range of voice beyond the natural compass. [It.]

FALSIFIABLE (fal'si-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being falsified.

FALSIFICATION (fal-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of falsifying. 2. Confutation.

FALSIFIER (fal'si-fi-ēr), *n.* One who falsifies.

FALSIFY (fal'si-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FAL'SIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FALSIFIED** (fal'si-fid).] 1. Forge; counterfeited. 2. Prove untrustworthy. 3. Misrepresent. 4. Confute. 5. Make incorrect, as to *falsify* a record.

FALSITY (fal'si-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **FALSITIES** (fal'si-tiz).] 1. Quality of being false. 2. False assertion. [L. *falsitas*.]

FALTER (fal'tēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FAL'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FALTERED** (fal'tērd).] 1. Stutter. 2. Tremble; be irresolute. [From root of **FAULT**.]

FALTER (fal'tēr), *n.* Hesitation; trembling.

FAME (fām), *n.* 1. Public report. 2. Public opinion, good or bad. [L. *fama*—*fari*, speak.]

SYN. Rumor; hearsay; reputation; notoriety; credit; celebrity; renown; honor; glory. **ANT.** Disrepute; dishonor; infamy; contempt; ignominy; shame; obscurity; oblivion.

FAMILIAR (fa-mil'yar), *I. a.* 1. Well acquainted; intimate. 2. After the manner of an intimate; free; forward. 3. Having a thorough knowledge of. 4. Well known or understood. *II. n.* 1. One well or long acquainted. 2. Demon supposed to attend at call. [L. *familiaris*; from *familia*, family.]

SYN. Current; hackneyed; commonplace; exemplary; notorious; proverbial; friendly; amicable; fraternal; cordial. **ANT.** Uncommon; strange; unknown; aberrant; unnatural; queer; inimical.

FAMILIARITY (fa-mil-l-ar'i-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **FAMILIARITIES**.] 1. Intimate acquaintanceship; freedom from constraint. 2. [*pl.*] Actions of one person towards another unwarranted by their relative position; liberties.

FAMILIARIZE (fa-mil'yar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FAMILIARIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAMILIARIZED** (fa-mil'yar-izd).] 1. Make thoroughly acquainted; accustom. 2. Make skilled by practice or study.

FAMILY (fam'i-l), *n.* [*pl.* **FAMILIES**.] 1. All those who live in one house under one head. 2. Descendants of one common progenitor; race. 3. Honorable or noble descent. 4. Group of animals, plants, etc. (more comprehensive than a genus). [L. *familia*—*famulus*, servant.]

FAMINE (fam'in), *n.* General scarcity of food; dearth; destitution. [Fr.—L. *fames*, hunger.]

FAMISH (fam'ish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAM'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAMISHED** (fam'isht).] *I. vt.* Starve. *II. vi.* Suffer extreme hunger or die from famine. [L. *fames*, hunger.]

FAMOUS (fā'mus), *a.* 1. Having fame; renowned. 2. Worthy of fame; remarkable. [L. *famosus*; from *fama*, fame.]

SYN. Celebrated; illustrious; eminent; distinguished; famed; noted. **ANT.** Obscure; mean; unknown.

FAMOUSLY (fā'mus-lī), *adv.* 1. In a famous manner. 2. Splendidly; capitably.

FAN (fan), *n.* 1. Instrument for exciting a current of air by the agitation of a broad surface. 2. Anything that acts as a fan, to cause the circulation of air. 3. Something that fans, stirs, stimulates, or excites. [A. S. *fann*; L. *vannus*.]

FAN (fan), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FAN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FANNED (fand).]

1. Move or agitate with, or as with, a fan. 2. Cool or refresh by means of a fan. 3. Excite or stimulate. 4. Winnow.

FAN (fan), *n.* Admirer of a particular sport or game, as a baseball fan. [Abbr. of FANCIER.]

FANATIC (fā-nat'ik), *I. a.* Wildly enthusiastic; extravagant in opinion. *II. n.* One overzealous. [L. *fanaticus*, inspired — *fanum*, temple. See FANE.]

FANATICISM (fā-nat'i-sizm), *n.* Extreme inordinate zeal or ideas, not reconcilable to adverse argument; bigotry.

FANCIER (fan'si-ēr), *n.* 1. One who fancies or is ruled by fancy. 2. One who is specially interested in birds or dogs. 3. Admirer of some particular sport or game; usually abbreviated to FAN.

FANCIFUL (fan'si-fōi), *a.* Guided or created by fancy; curious; imaginative; whimsical; wild.

SYN. Ideal; visionary; chimerical; fantastical. **ANT.** Real; actual; sound; solid.

FANCIFULLY (fan'si-fōl-i), *adv.* In a fanciful manner.

FANCIFULNESS (fan'si-fōl-nes), *n.* Quality of being fanciful.

FANCY (fan'si), *n.* [*pl.* FAN'CIES.] 1. Faculty of the mind by which it recalls, represents, or forms images. 2. Image or representation thus formed in the mind. 3. Unreasonable or capricious opinion; whim. 4. Capricious inclination or liking. [Fr. *fantaisie*; from Gr. *phantasia*; from *phainō*, show.]

SYN. Thought; belief; idea; supposition; imagination; caprice; predilection; desire.

ANT. Object; subject; fact; reality; truth; verity.

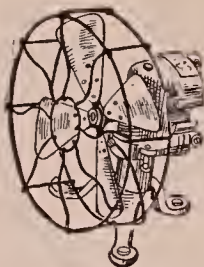
FANCY (fan'si), *a.* 1. Pleasing to, or guided by, fancy or caprice. 2. Elegant or ornamental. 3. Pursuing pleasure extravagantly; fast.

FANCY (fan'si), *v.* [*pr.p.* FAN'CYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FANCIED (fan'sid).] *I. vt.* 1. Portray in the mind; imagine. 2. Have a fancy or liking for. 3. Be pleased with. *II. vi.* 1. Form a fancy; imagine. 2. Guess; suppose.

FANDANGO (fan-dang'gō), *n.* Old Spanish dance. [Sp.]

FANE (fān), *n.* Temple. [L. *fanum*, temple — *fari*, speak, dedicate.]

FANFARE (fan'fâr), *n.* A flourish of trumpets or bugles. [Fr.]



Electric Fan.

FANFARON (fan-fā-rang'), *n.* Blusterer; braggart. [Fr.]

FANFARONADE (fan-far-o-nād'), *n.* Swagging; bluster; blast. [Fr. *fanfaronnade* — Sp. *fanfarronada*; from *fanfarria*, bluster.]

FANG (fang), *n.* 1. Long, pointed tooth of a ravenous beast. 2. Claw or talon. 3. Root of a tooth. [A. S. *fang*, seizing; from *fōn*, seize.]

FANGED (fangd), *a.* Having fangs.

FANTASIA (fan-tā'zi-ā), *n.* Musical composition, not governed by the ordinary musical rules. [It.]

FANTASM (fan'tazm), *n.* Same as PHANTASM.

FANTASTIC (fan-tas'tik), **FANTASTICAL** (fantas'tik-al), *a.* Fanciful; not real; capricious; whimsical; wild.

FANTASTICALLY (fan-tas'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a fantastical manner.

FANTASY (fan'tā-si), *n.* [*pl.* FAN'TASIES.]

1. Fancy; vagary. 2. Fantastic design.

FAR (fär), *I. a.* [*comp.* FARTHER (fär'thēr) or FURTHER (fūr'thēr); *superl.* FARTHEST (fär'thest) or FURTHEST (fūr'thest).] 1. Remote; more distant of two. 2. Remote from or contrary to purpose or design. *II. adv.* 1. To a great distance in time, space or proportion. 2. Considerably or in great part; very much. [A. S. *feor*.]

FARAD (far'ad), *n.* Unit or quantity in electrometry; the quantity of electricity with which an electromotive force of one volt would flow through the resistance of one megohm (=a million ohms) in one second. [In honor of Prof. Faraday.]

FARADIC (fā-rad'ik), *a.* Pertaining to induced currents of electricity.

FARADIZATION (far-ā-di-zā'shun), *n.* Medical application of induced electric currents.

FARANDOULE (fä-räng-döl'), *n.* Music. Provençal dance in 6-8 measure. [Fr.]

FARCE (färs), *n.* 1. Style of comedy, replete with low humor and extravagant wit. 2. Ridiculous or empty show. [Fr.]

FARCICAL (fär'si-kl), *a.* Absurd.

FARDEL (fär'dei), *n.* 1. Anything cumbersome or irksome; pack. 2. Piece or fragment. [O. Fr., dim. of *farde*, burden.]

FARE (fâr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FARED (fârd).] 1. Be in any state, good or bad; get on; happen. 2. Live; be provided for, especially as to food and drink. 3. Happen well or ill; usually impersonally. 4. Formerly, travel or go. [A. S. *faran*, travel.]

FARE (fâr), *n.* 1. Price of passage. 2. Passenger carried for pay. 3. Food; diet. [A. S. *faru*, a going, journey.]

FARE-INDICATOR (fâr'in-di-kā-tūr), *n.* Device for registering fares paid in a conveyance.

FAREWELL (fâr-wel'), *I. interj.* May you fare well. *II. n.* 1. Well-wishing at parting. 2. Act of departure. *III. a.* Parting; final.

FAR-FETCHED (fär'fecht), *a.* Forced; unnatural.

FARINA (fä-rē'na), *n.* 1. In a general sense, meal, flour. 2. Powder, obtained by trituration of the seeds of cereal and leguminous plants, and of some roots, as the potato, and consisting of gluten, starch, and mucilage. [L.; from *far*, coarse meal.]

FARINACEOUS (far-i-nā'shus), *a.* 1. Consisting of meal or flour. 2. Containing or yielding farina or flour. 3. Mealy.

FARM (färm), *n.* Land used for cultivation or pasturage, with the necessary buildings. [A.S. *feorm*, supplies; from L.L. *firma*, feast.]

FARM (färm), *v.* [*pr.p.* FARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FARMED (färmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Let or lease, as lands to a tenant. 2. Take on lease. 3. Grant (certain rights) in return for a portion of what they yield, as to *farm* the taxes. 4. Cultivate, as land. II. *vi.* Engage in agriculture; be a farmer.

FARMER (färm'ēr), *n.* One who farms; agriculturist; husbandman.

FARMING (färm'ing), *n.* 1. Business of cultivating land. 2. The letting out on hire or leasing of taxes, revenues, etc., for collection.

FARO (fâr'ô), *n.* Game of chance played by betting on the order in which certain cards will appear when taken singly from the top of the pack. [Said to be so called because *Pharaoh*, Egyptian king, was formerly represented on one of the cards.]

FARRAGO (far-râ'gô), *n.* Confused mass. [L., mixed fodder.]

FARRIER (far'î-ēr), *n.* 1. One who shoes horses. 2. One who cures the diseases of horses. [O. Fr. *ferrier*—L. *ferrum*, iron.]

FARRIERY (far'î-ēr-l), *n.* 1. Art of shoeing horses. 2. Place for shoeing horses. 3. Art of curing the diseases of cattle.

FARROW (far'ô), *n.* Litter of pigs. [A. S. *feorh*, pig.]

FARTHER (fär'thēr), *I. a.* 1. More distant. 2. Tending to a greater distance; longer; additional. II. *adv.* 1. At or to a great distance; more remotely; beyond. 2. Moreover. [Comp. of FAR.]

FARTHEST (fär'thest), *I. a.* Most distant. II. *adv.* At or to the greatest distance. [Superl. of FAR.]

FARTHING (fär'thing), *n.* Fourth part of an English penny; small bronze British coin worth one-half cent of U. S. money. [A. S. *feorthing*, fourth part.]

FARTHINGALE (fär'thing-gāl), *n.* Kind of crinoline of whalebone for distending women's dress. [Sp. *verdugado*, hooped.]

FASCES (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* Bundle of rods with an ax in the middle, borne before the ancient Roman principal magistrates. [L. *fascis*, bundle.]

FASCIA (fash'i-a), *n.* [*pl.* FASCIÆ (fash'i-ē).] 1. *Arch.* Flat space or band between moldings. 2. *Anat.* Layer of condensed connective tissue

between some muscle and any other tissue.

3. *Bot.* A cross-band, as of color. [L.]

FASCIATE (fash'i-āt), **FASCIATED** (fash'i-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Bound with a fascia. 2. Characterized by fasciation.

FASCIATION (fash-i-ā'shun), *n. Bot.* Form of monstrosity in which the flattening of a single stem, or the lateral union of several stems gives a ribbon-like appearance to a plant.

FASCICLE (fas'i-kl), *n. Bot.* Close cluster, the flowers crowded together, as in the sweet-william. [L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.]

FASCICULAR (fas-sik'ū-lar), *a.* Composed of or growing in bundles.

FASCICULATE (fas-sik'ū-lāt), **FASCICULATED** (fas-sik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Clustered together; grouped in a fascicle.

FASCINATE (fas'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* FAS'CINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAS'CINATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Control by the glance; charm; enchant. 2. Captivate by beauty, grace, etc. II. *vi.* Exercise a fascinating or charming power. [L. *fascino*, charm.]

FASCINATION (fas-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fascinating or state of being fascinated. 2. Hypnotic power or influence.

SYN. Enchantment; charm; spell; captivation; attraction; allurement; hypnotization. **ANT.** Aversion; repugnance; repulsion.

FASCINE (fas-sēn'), *n.* Fagot or bundle of rods used in fortification, to raise batteries, fill ditches, etc. [Fr.—L. *fascina*; from *fascis*, bundle.]

FASHION (fash'un), *n.* 1. Make or cut of a thing; form; pattern. 2. Prevailing style, especially of dress. 3. Custom; manner. 4. Gentee society. [Fr. *façon*—L. *factio*; from *facio*, make.]

FASHION (fash'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FASH'IONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FASHIONED (fash'und).] 1. Give figure or form to; mold; form. 2. Make or form according to a pattern. 3. Suit or adapt.

FASHIONABLE (fash'un-a-bl), *I. a.* 1. Made according to prevailing fashion. 2. Ob-servant of the fashion in dress or living. 3. Moving in high society. 4. Patronized by people of fashion. II. *n.* Person of fashion. **FASHIONABLENESS** (fash'un-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being fashionable.

FASHIONABLY (fash'un-a-bli), *adv.* In a fashionable manner.

FASHION-PLATE (fash'un-plāt), *n.* Picture representing prevailing style of dress.

FASHODA (fä-shō'da), *n.* Town in Africa, on the White Nile.

FAST (fâst), *I. a.* 1. Firm; strong; steadfast; permanent; sound. 2. Faithful; loyal. 3. Durable; permanent. II. *adv.* 1. Firmly; securely. 2. Durably. 3. Profoundly. III. *n.* That which holds fast; fastener. [A. S. *fæst*, firm.]

SYN. Fixed; confirmed; lasting; stable; rooted. **ANT.** Mutable; mobile; unsteady; afloat; loose.

FAST (fást), *I. a.* 1. Swift; speedy. 2. Performed rapidly. 3. Ahead of the standard time, said of a watch or clock. 4. Prodigal; dissolute. *II. adv.* 1. In rapid succession. 2. Speedily; rapidly. [A special use of **FAST**, firm, strong.]

SYN. Nimble; hasty; thriftless; wasteful; lavish. **ANT.** Slow; sluggish; tardy; thrifty; economical; saving.

FAST (fást), *n.* 1. Abstinence from food. 2. Day or time prescribed for fasting. [A. S. *fæsten*; from *fæstan*, fast.]

SYN. Starvation; dieting; famishment. **ANT.** Gluttony; greediness; voracity.

FAST (fást), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAST'ED**.] Abstain from food, in whole or in part, especially as a solemn duty.

FAST-DAY (fást'dā), *n.* Day set apart for fasting and prayer.

FASTEN (fàs'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAST'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FASTENED** (fàs'nd).] *I. vt.* Make fast or tight; fix securely; attach firmly. *II. vi.* Take fast hold; cling.

FASTENER (fàs'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which fastens.

FASTENING (fàs'n-Ing), *n.* 1. Act of making fast. 2. Fastener; bolt; catch; clasp.

FASTIDIOUS (fas-tld'1-us), *a.* Affecting superior taste; difficult to please. [L. *fastidium*, loathing.]

SYN. Overnice; squeamish; critical; finical. **ANT.** Easy; indulgent; coarse.

FASTIDIOUSLY (fas-tld'i-us-li), *adv.* In a fastidious manner.

FASTIDIOUSNESS (fas-tld'1-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being fastidious.

FASTIGIATED (fas-tlj'i-ā-ted), *a.* Bot. Peaked or pointed like the apex of a cone. [L. *fastigium*, gable end.]

FASTNESS (fást'nes), *n.* 1. Firmness; fixedness. 2. Stronghold; fortress; castle. 3. Swiftness.

FAT (fat), *I. a.* 1. Plump; fleshy; corpulent. 2. Greasy; rich. 3. Fertile. 4. Rich; lucrative. 5. Gross. *II. n.* Oily substance in animal tissue. 2. Richest part. [A. S. *fæt*.]

FAT (fat), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FAT'TED**.] *I. vt.* Make fat or plump; fatten. *II. vi.* Become fat.

FATAL (fā'tal), *a.* 1. Belonging to or appointed by fate. 2. Causing ruin or death; calamitous.

FATALISM (fā'tal-izm), *n.* Doctrine that all events are subject to fate, and happen by unavoidable necessity.

FATALIST (fā'tal-ist), *n.* Believer in fatalism.

FATALITY (fa-tal'1-tl) *n.* [*pl.* **FATALITIES** (fa-tal'1-tl).] 1. State of being fatal or unavoidable; decree of fate. 2. Fixed tendency to disaster or death. 3. Fatal event.

FATALLY (fā'tal-i), *adv.* In a fatal manner.

FATE (fāt), *n.* 1. Inevitable destiny or necessity; appointed lot. 2. Ill-fortune; doom. 3. Final issue. 4. [F-] *Rom. Myth.* One of the three daughters of Necessity. See **FATES**. [L. *fatum*, a prediction; from *fatus*, spoken, *p.p.* of *for*, speak.]

FATED (fā'ted), *a.* Doomed; destined.

FATEFUL (fāt'fəl), *a.* 1. Followed by important consequences. 2. Fraught with fate.

FATES (fätz) or **PARCÆ** (pär'sē), *n.pl.* *Rom. Myth.* The three daughters of Necessity. Their names were Clotho, who held the distaff; Lachesis, who turned the spindle; and Atropos, who cut the thread with the fatal shears.

FATHER (fä'thēr), *n.* 1. Male parent. 2. Ancestor or forefather. 3. Contriver; originator. 4. Title of respect for a priest. 5. Ecclesiastical writer of the early centuries. 6. [F-] God; first person of the Trinity. 7. Eldest member of profession or body. [A. S. *fæder*.]

FATHER (fä'thēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FA'THERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FATHERED** (fä'thērd).] 1. Adopt as one's child. 2. Shoulder the responsibility for a statement, etc.

FATHERHOOD (fä'thēr-həd), *n.* State of being a father; fatherly authority.

FATHER-IN-LAW (fä'thēr-ln-lā), *n.* Father of one's husband or wife.

FATHERLAND (fä'thēr-lānd), *n.* Land of one's fathers.

FATHERLESS (fä'thēr-les), *a.* 1. Destitute of a living father. 2. Without a known author.

FATHERLINESS (fä'thēr-li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being fatherly.

FATHERLY (fä'thēr-il), *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a father. 2. Manifesting the care or affection of a father. *II. adv.* In the manner of a father.

FATHOM (fath'um), *n.* 1. Nautical measure equalling six feet. 2. Depth of intellect; penetration. 3. Formerly, space between the extremities of both arms extended. [A. S. *fæthm*.]

FATHOM (fath'um), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FATH'OMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FATHOMED** (fath'umd).] 1. Try the depth of; sound. 2. Get at the bottom of; comprehend.

FATHOMLESS (fath'um-ies), *a.* That can not be fathomed.

FATIGUE (fa-tēg'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FATIGUING** (fa-tēg'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FATIGUED** (fa-tēgd').] Tire out; weary; jade. [Fr. *fatiguer*; from L. *fatigo*, tire.]

FATIGUE (fa-tēg'), *n.* 1. Weariness from labor of body or of mind. 2. Toll. 3. Military work, distinct from the use of arms.—*Fatigue-dress*, dress worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty.—*Fatigue-duty*, work of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

FATLING (fat'ling), *n.* Young animal fattened for slaughter.

FATNESS (fat'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being fat; fullness of flesh. 2. Richness; fertility. 3. That which makes fertile.

FATTEN (fat'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* FAT'TENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FATTENED (fat'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make fat or fleshy. 2. Make fertile. II. *vi.* Grow fat.

FATTINESS (fat'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fat.

FATTISH (fat'ish), *a.* Somewhat fat.

FATTY (fat'l), *a.* Containing fat or having the qualities of fat; greasy.

FATUITY (fa-tū'i-ti), *n.* Feebleness of intellect; Imbecility.

FATUOUS (fat'ū-us), *a.* 1. Silly; feeble-minded. 2. Without reality; deceptive, like the ignis fatuus. [L. *fatuus*.]

FAT-WITTED (fat'wit-ed), *a.* Dull; stupid.

FAUCAL (fa'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the fauces.

FAUCES (fa'sēz), *n.pl.* 1. Narrow passage from mouth to pharynx. 2. Any similar narrow passage. [L., throat.]

FAUCET (fa'set), *n.* Device fitted with a valve for controlling the outlet of a pipe conveying liquid. [O. Fr. *fausset*—*fausser*, falsify, pierce.]

FAUGH (fa), *interj.* Signifies contempt or disgust.

FAULT (falt), *n.* 1. Defect; imperfection. 2. Displacement of strata. 3. Dereliction from duty; folble. [O. Fr. *faute*; from L. *fallo*, deceive.]

SYN. Error; omission; blemish; drawback; falling; folble; offense; flaw; weakness; frailty; indiscretion; slip. ANT. Correctness; perfection; completeness.

FAULTFINDER (falt'find-ēr), *n.* Person given to finding fault.

FAULTILY (falt'l-li), *adv.* In a faulty manner.

FAULTINESS (falt'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being faulty.

FAULTLESS (falt'les), *a.* Without fault or defect.

FAULTLESSLY (falt'les-li), *adv.* In a faultless manner.

FAULTLESSNESS (falt'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being faultless.

FAULTY (falt'i), *a.* 1. Defective; imperfect. 2. Guilty of a fault; culpable.

FAUN (fan), *n.* One of a class of rural deities among the Romans bearing a strong resemblance to the satyrs. [L. *Faunus*—*favco*, favor.]

FAUNA (fa'na), *n.* The animals collectively native to any region or epoch. [L. *Fauna*, sister of *Faunus*, god of agriculture and of shepherds.]

FAUST (fowst) or **FAUSTUS** (fowst'us), *n.* A semi-mythical German character carried off by the devil; principal character of Goethe's tragedy of that name.

FAUX-PAS (fō-pä'), *n.* False step; blunder act compromising good behavior. [Fr.]



Faun.

FAVELLA (fa-vel'a), *n.* Bot. Dense terminal agglomeration of spores within a thin colorless membrane. [L. *favus*, honeycomb.]

FAVOR (fā'vūr), *n.* 1. Kindly regard; good will. 2. State of favoring or being favored. 3. Kind deed; act of grace or lenity. 4. Partiality. 5. Permission. 6. Small gift at a german, etc. [L.; from *favco*, favor.]

FAVOR (fā'vūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FA'VORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAVORED (fā'vūrd).] 1. Regard with good will. 2. Be on the side of. 3. Treat indulgently. 4. Afford advantage to. 5. Resemble. (Colloq.)

FAVORABLE (fā'vūr-a-bl), *a.* Friendly; propitious; conducive to; advantageous.

SYN. Opportune; auspicious; lucky; beneficial; serviceable; auxiliary. ANT. Inopportune; unlucky; inimical; onerous; hurtful; pernicious.

FAVORABLENESS (fā'vūr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being favorable.

FAVORABLY (fā'vūr-a-bli), *adv.* In a favorable manner.

FAVORED (fā'vūrd), *a.* Having a certain appearance; featured.

FAVORITE (fā'vūr-it), I. *n.* One regarded with favor; one unduly loved. II. *a.* Esteemed; beloved; preferred.

FAVORITISM (fā'vūr-it-izm), *n.* Practice of favoring or showing partiality.

FAVOSE (fa-vōz'), *a.* Bot. Honeycombed, as the receptacles of many *Compositæ*. [L. *favosus*, honeycombed.]

FAWN (fan), I. *n.* Young deer. II. *a.* Resembling a fawn in color. [Fr. *faon*.]

FAWN (fan), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FAW'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAWNED (fand).] Cringe; flatter in a servile way (with *upon*). [O. E. *fawner*, flatter—A. S. *fægen*, glad. Akin to FAIR.]

FAY (fā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAYED (fād).] Fit closely. [A. S. *fæger*.]

FAY (fā), *n.* Falry. [Fr. *fée*—L. *fata*. Akin to FATE.]

FAZE (fāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FA'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FAZED (fāzd).] Upset; disturb; ruffle. (Colloq.)

FEALTY (fē'al-ti), *n.* Fidelity; loyalty. [O. Fr. *fealte*—L. *fidelitas*.]

FEAR (fēr), *n.* 1. Painful emotion, excited by danger; apprehension of danger or pain; alarm. 2. Object of fear. 3. Deep reverence; piety. [A. S. *fær*, fear.]

FEAR (fēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* FEAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FEARED (fērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Regard with fear.

2. Expect with alarm. 3. Stand in awe of. II. *vi.* 1. Be afraid. 2. Be in doubt.

FEARFUL (fēr'fōl), *a.* 1. Afraid; timorous. 2. Showing, or caused by, fear. 3. Terrible.

SYN. Timid; cautious; awful; dreadful; horrible. ANT. Bold; audacious; inviting; hopeful.

FEARFULLY (fēr'fōl-i), *adv.* 1. In a timid or frightened manner. 2. In a manner to cause fear.

FEARFULNESS (fēr'fōl-nes), *n.* State of being afraid.

FEARLESS (fēr'les), *a.* Without fear; daring; brave.

FEARLESSLY (fēr'les-il), *adv.* In a fearless manner.

FEARLESSNESS (fēr'les-nes), *n.* Quality of being fearless; boldness; intrepidity.

FEASIBILITY (fē-zī-bīl'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being feasible.

FEASIBLE (fē'zī-bl), *a.* Practicable; capable of being effected. [Fr. *faisable*.]

FEAST (fēst), *n.* 1. Day of solemnity or joy. 2. Rich and abundant repast. 3. Rich enjoyment for the mind or heart. [O. Fr. *feste*; from L. *festum*, holiday; from *festus*, joyful.]

SYN. Banquet; entertainment; treat; carousal; festival; holiday; delight; festivity. ANT. Fast.

FEAST (fēst), *v.* [pr.p. FEAST'ING; p.t. and p.p. FEAST'ED.] I. *vi.* 1. Hold a feast; eat sumptuously. 2. Receive intense delight. II. *vt.* Entertain lavishly.

FEAT (fēt), *n.* Deed of strength, skill, or courage. [Fr. *fait*—L. *factum*, done.]

FEATHER (feth'ēr), *n.* 1. One of the growths which form the covering of a bird. 2. Featherlike growth, part or ornament. [A. S. *fether*.]

FEATHER (feth'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. FEATH'ERING; p.t. and p.p. FEATHERED (feth'ērd).] 1. Furnish or adorn with feathers. 2. Cleave or split the air with, or as with, a wing or feather; as to *feather* an oar in rowing a boat.

FEATHERED (feth'ērd), *a.* 1. Covered or fitted with feathers. 2. Resembling feathers; feathery. 3. Fleet, like a feathered animal.

FEATHER-EDGE (feth'ēr-ēj), *n.* Thinner edge of a board or plank.

FEATHERING (feth'ēr-īng), *n.* 1. Plumage. 2. Act of providing or furnishing with feathers.

FEATHER-VEINED (feth'ēr-vānd), *a.* Bot. Having veins proceeding from the midrib to the margin, said of a leaf.

FEATHER-WEIGHT (feth'ēr-wāt), *n.* 1. Lightest weight that may be carried by a racing horse. 2. Boxer, wrestler, etc., of a class below the light-weights. 3. One of small importance or ability.

FEATHERY (feth'ēr-l), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, resembling, or covered with feathers. 2. Bot. Plumose or covered with long down-like hairs.

FEATURE (fē'tūr), *n.* 1. Mark by which anything is recognized; prominent trait; marked characteristic. 2. Cast or form of the face or any part of it. 3. [pl.] Countenance. [Fr. *faïture*—L. *factura*; from *facio*, make.]

FEATURE (fē'tūr), *vt.* [pr.p. FEA'TURING; p.t. and p.p. FEATURED (fē'tūrd).] Give prominence or precedence to, as to a newspaper article or character on the stage of a theater.

FEBRIFUGE (feb'ri-fūj), *n.* Medicine for removing fever. [L. *febris*, fever, and *fugo*, put to flight.]

FEBRILE (fē'brīl or feb'rīl), *a.* Pertaining to fever; feverish. [Fr.—L. *febris*.]

FEBRUARY (feb'rō-ā-rī), *n.* Second month of the year. [L. *Februarius* (*mensis*)=month of expiation—*februa*, festival of expiation.]

FECES, *n. pl.* See FÆCES.

FECIT (fē'sit), *n.* Word usually added to name of an artist or designer of work of art to indicate the maker. Lit. "He made it." [L. *facio*, make.]

FECULA (fek'ū-lā), *n.* [pl. FECULÆ (fek'ū-lē).] 1. Powder obtained by grinding a part of a plant; flour. 2. Bot. Starch or farinaceous substances, [L.]

FECUND (fek'und), *a.* Fertile, prolific.

FECUNDATE (fek'un-dāt), *vt.* [pr.p. FEC'UNDATING; p.t. and p.p. FEC'UNDATED.] Make prolific or fruitful.

FECUNDATION (fek-un-dā'shun), *n.* Act of impregnating; state of being impregnated. [L.]

FECUNDITY (fek-un'dī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being fecund.

FED (fed), *v.* Past tense and past participle of FEED.

FEDERAL (fed'ēr-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a treaty, or a federation, like the U. S. 2. Founded upon mutual agreement. [Fr.—L. *fœdus*, treaty.]

FEDERATE (fed'ēr-āt), *a.* United by league; confederate.

FEDERATE (fed'ēr-āt), *v.* [pr.p. FED'ERATING; p.t. and p.p. FED'ERATED.] I. *vt.* Cause to unite in a league or confederacy. II. *vt.* Organize under a federation.

FEDERATION (fed-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of uniting to form a confederacy. 2. Confederated government; confederacy.

FEDERATIVE (fed'ēr-ā-tīv), *a.* Uniting in league.

FEE (fē), *n.* 1. Price paid for services, as to a lawyer. 2. Law. Estate of inheritance in land. [A. S. *fæh*, cattle, property.]

FEE (fē), *vt.* [pr.p. FEE'ING; p.t. and p.p. FEED (fēd).] 1. Pay a fee to. 2. Hire.

FEEBLE (fē'bl), *a.* Weak; wanting in strength; showing incapacity; faint; dull. [O. Fr. *feble*—L. *febilis*, lamentable, from *fleo*, weep.]

FEEBLE-MINDED (fē'bl-mīnd-ēd), *a.* 1. Idiotic; imbecile. 2. Irresolute.

FEEBLENESS (fē'bl-nes), *n.* Debility.

FEEBLY (fē'bli), *adv.* In a feeble manner.

FEED (fēd), *v.* [pr.p. FEED'ING; p.t. and p.p. FED.] I. *vt.* 1. Give food to. 2. Supply with food. 3. Supply with that which is necessary; keep supplied. 4. Foster; cherish; indulge, as to *feed* one's hopes. II. *vi.* 1. Take food; eat, said specially of animals. 2. Subsist. 3. Indulge or gratify one's self mentally. [A. S. *fēdan*; from *fōda*, food.]

FEED (fēd), *n.* 1. Anything used as food, es-

pecially for cattle; fodder. 2. An allowance of provender, especially to cattle. 3. The motion forward of anything being fed to a machine.

FEEDER (fēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who supplies food. 2. One who eats. 3. Stream which supplies a main stream with water. 4. Branch railway. 5. *Elec.* One of the wires through which the current is distributed to the main conductors.

FEEL (fēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FEEL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FELT**.] I. *vt.* 1. Perceive by touch. 2. Handle. 3. Be conscious of. 4. Be sensible of. 5. Have an inward persuasion of. II. *vi.* 1. Know by touch. 2. Have the emotions excited. 3. Perceive one's self to be, as cold. 4. Produce a certain sensation when touched, as hard or rough. [A. S. *fēlan*, feel.]

FEEL (fēl), *n.* 1. Sensation of touch; touch. 2. Mental perception.

FEELER (fēl'ēr), *n.* 1. Device to sound the opinions of others. 2. [*pl.*] Jointed parts on the heads of insects, etc., possessed of a delicate sense of touch; antennæ.

FEELING (fēl'ing), I. *n.* 1. Sense of touch; perception of objects by touch. 2. Consciousness of pleasure or pain. 3. Tenderness. 4. Emotion. 5. [*pl.*] Affections; passions. II. *a.* 1. Expressive of sensibility or tenderness. 2. Easily affected.

SYN. Touch; sensation; sentiment; passion. **ANT.** Insensibility; callousness; imperturbability; coldness.

FEELINGLY (fēl'ing-li), *adv.* 1. With feeling or expression. 2. Heartily.

FEET (fēt), *n.* Plural of **FOOT**.

FEIGN (fān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FEIGN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FEIGNED** (fānd).] 1. Invent; imagine. 2. Make a show of or pretense of. [Fr. *feindre*—L. *fiingo*, form.]

FEIGNED (fānd), *a.* Pretended; simulating.

FEIGNEDLY (fān'ed-li), *adv.* In a feigned manner.

FEIGNER (fān'ēr), *n.* One who feigns.

FEINT (fānt), *n.* 1. False appearance; pretense. 2. Pretended attack at one point when another is intended to be struck, in order to throw an antagonist off his guard. [Fr. *feindre*. See **FEIGN**.]

FEINT (fānt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FEINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FEINT'ED**.] Make a feint, or pretended attack.

FELDSPAR (feld'spär), *n.* Crystalline mineral found in granite, etc. [Ger., *feld-spar*.]

FELICITATE (fe-lis'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FELICITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FELICITATED**.] 1. Congratulate. 2. Make happy. [L. *felix*, happy.]

FELICITATION (fe-lis-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of felicitating.

FELICITOUS (fe-lis'i-tus), *a.* 1. Delightfully appropriate. 2. Happy; prosperous.

FELICITOUSLY (fe-lis'i-tus-li), *adv.* In a felicitous manner.

FELICITY (fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* 1. Happiness. 2. Source of happiness. 3. Happy faculty; happy turn; appropriateness. [L. *felicitas*.]

SYN. Bliss; gladness; joy; rejoicing; delight; enjoyment; blessedness; comfort.

ANT. Woe; sadness; sorrow; mourning; tribulation; affliction.

FELINE (fē'lin), *a.* Pertaining to the cat; like a cat. [L. *felinus*—*felis*, cat.]

FELL (fel), *n.* 1. Barren or stony hill. 2. Moor. [Ice.]

FELL (fel), *v.* Past tense of **FALL**.

FELL (fel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FELLED** (feld).] Cause to fall or cut down.

FELL (fel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FELLED** (feld).] Flatten and sew (a seam) level with the cloth. [Gael. *fill*, fold.]

FELL (fel), *n.* Skin; pelt. [A. S. *fel*.]

FELL (fel), *a.* Cruel; fierce; bloody. [A. S. *fel*, felling.]

FELLAH (fel'ä), *n.* Egyptian peasant, laborer, or tiller of the soil. [Ar.]

FELLER (fel'ēr), *n.* Cutter of wood. [A. S. *fellan*, causal form of *feallan*, fall.]

FELLOE, *n.* See **FELLY**.

FELLOW (fel'ō), *n.* 1. Associate; companion and equal. 2. One of a pair; mate. 3. Member of a university who enjoys a fellowship. 4. Member of a scientific or other society. 5. Worthless or ill-bred person. [Ice. *fēlagi*, a partner in goods; from *fē*, cattle, property, and *lag*, a laying together.]

FELLOW-FEELING (fel'ō-fel-ing), *n.* Union in feeling; sympathy.

FELLOWSHIP (fel'ō-ship), *n.* 1. State of being a fellow or partner. 2. Friendly intercourse; communion. 3. Association. 4. Endowment in a university for the support of graduates called fellows. 5. Position and income of a fellow. 6. Proportional division of profit and loss among partners. [Ice. *fēlagi*, partner in good—roots of **FEE** and **LAW**.]

FELLY (fel'i), **FELLOE** (fel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **FELLIES** (fel'iz), **FELLOES** (fel'ōz).] One of the curved pieces forming the circumference of a wheel. [A. S. *felg*.]

FELON (fel'un), I. *n.* 1. *Law.* Person who has committed a felony. 2. Whittow. II. *a.* Malignant; malicious; treacherous. [Fr. *félon*, traitor.]

SYN. See **CULPRIT**.

FELONIOUS (fe-lō'ni-us), *a.* Malignant; perfidious.

FELONIOUSLY (fe-lō'ni-us-li), *adv.* With the deliberate intention to commit a crime. [Fr. *félon*, traitor.]

FELONY (fel'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* **FELONIES** (fel'o-niz).] Heinous crime punishable by imprisonment or death.

FELSPAR, *n.* Same as **FELDSPAR**.

FELT (felt), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FEEL**.

FELT (felt), *n.* Cloth made of wool, hair, etc., without weaving.

FELT (felt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FELT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FELT'ED**.] Make into felt; cover with felt.

FELTED (felt'ed), *a.* *Bot.* Matted with inter-twined hairs.

FELTING (felt'ing), *n.* 1. Art or process of making felt. 2. Material for making felt. 3. Felt. [*A. S.*]

FELUCCA (fe-iuk'a), *n.* Boat with oars and lateen (three-cornered) sails, used in the Mediterranean. [*It. feluca—Ar. fulk, ship.*]



Felucca.

FEMALE (fē'māi), *I. a.* 1. Of the sex that produces young or fruit. 2. Pertaining to females. *II. n.* One of the female sex. [*Fr. femelle—L. femella.*]

FEMININE (fem'i-nin), *a.* 1. Pertaining to woman; womanly; tender; delicate. 2. *Gram.* Of the gender denoting females.

FEMININITY (fem-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* 1. Woman-kind. 2. Womanhood; womanliness.

FEMINIST (fem'i-nist), *n.* 1. Believer in and advocate of rights of woman as equal to those of man; suffragette. 2. Student of social and physiological traits in woman.

FEMINOUS (fem'i-nus), *a.* *Bot.* Containing pistils but no stamina.

FEMORAL (fem'o-rai), *a.* Belonging to the thigh. [*L. femur.*]

FEMUR (fē'mūr), *n.* [*pl.* **FEMORA** (fem'o-ra).] Thigh bone. [*L.*]

FEN (fen), *n.* Low, marshy land. [*A. S.*]

FENCE (fens), *n.* 1. Wall or hedge for inclosing or protecting. 2. Art of fencing; defense. 3. Receiver of stolen goods. [*Abbr. of DEFENSE.*]

FENCE (fens), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FEN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FENCED** (fenst).] *I. vt.* Inclose with a fence; fortify. *II. vi.* Practice fencing.

FENCER (fen'sēr), *n.* One who practices fencing with a sword.

FENCING (fen'sing), *n.* 1. Act of erecting a fence. 2. Material for making fences. 3. Art of attack and defense with a sword or other weapon.

FENCING-STICK (fen'sing-stik), *n.* Stick of tough durable wood fitted with a basket-hilt like a sword or cutlass and used for fencing or broad-sword practice. Same as **SINGLE-STICK**.

FEND (fend), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FENDED**.] Ward off; shut out. [*Abbr. of DEFEND.*]

FENDER (fend'ēr), *n.* 1. Metal guard before the fire to confine the coals and ashes. 2. Device to secure protection for a ship's side. 3. Device in front of electric cars to protect people from getting under the wheels.

FENIAN (fē'ni-an), *n.* Member of a brother-

hood founded in N. Y. (1857) to secure independence for Ireland. [*Fianna*, an ancient Irish militia.]

FENIANISM (fē'ni-an-izm), *n.* Principles or practices of the Fenians.

FENNEC (fen'-ek), *n.* Diminutive fox from Africa, genus *Fennecus*, of a creamy-brown color and black bushy tail.



Fennec (*Vulpes zerda*).

FENNEL (fen'-el), *n.* Fragrant plant with yellow flowers. [*A. S. fenol—L. fœniculum.*]

FERMENT (fēr'ment), *n.* 1. What excites fermentation, as yeast, leaven. 2. Internal motion among the parts of a fluid. 3. Agitation; tumult. [*L. ferveo, boil.*]

FERMENT (fēr'ment'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FERMENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FERMENT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Excite fermentation in; inflame. *II. vi.* 1. Rise and swell by the action of fermentation; work. 2. Be in excited action; be stirred with anger.

FERMENTABILITY (fēr'ment-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being fermentable.

FERMENTABLE (fēr'ment'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being fermented.

FERMENTATION (fēr'men-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Chemical conversion of an organic substance, through ebullition or effervescence, into new compounds in presence of a ferment. 2. State of high commotion; excitement.

FERN (fērn), *n.* Plant with feather-like leaves called fronds.

FERNY (fērn'i), *a.* Full of, or overgrown with, ferns.

FEROCIOUS (fe-rō'shus), *a.* Savage; fierce; cruel. [*L. ferox.*]

SYN. Wild; furious. **ANT.**

Docile; gentle; kind; affectionate; tame.

FEROCIOUSLY (fe-rō'shus-li), *adv.* In a ferocious manner.

FEROCIOUSNESS (fe-rō'shus-nes), *n.* Quality of being ferocious.

FEROCITY (fe-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **FEROCITIES** (fe-ros'i-tiz).] Savage cruelty of disposition; untamed fierceness.

FERONIA (fe-rō'ni-a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of flowers whose temple was in Etruria at the foot of Mount Soracte.

FERRET (fer'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FER'RETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FER'RETED**.] 1. Drive out of a hiding place. 2. Search out carefully and shrewdly.



Tree-fern (*Osmunda regalis*).

FERRET (fer'et), *n.* Tame animal of the weasel kind employed in unearthing rabbits and killing rats. [Fr. *furet*—L. *fur*, thief.]



Ferret (*Autorius furo*).

FERRIAGE (fer'i-aj), *n.* 1. Toll paid at a ferry. 2. Conveyance of passengers and freight by ferry.

FERRIC (fer'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to iron. 2. Containing iron.

FERRITE (fer'it), *n.* Mining. Hydrous oxide of iron.

FERRO-CONCRETE (fer-ō-kon'krēt), *n.* Arch. Concrete reinforced by combination with iron in various forms.

FERRO-TITANIUM (fer-ō-ti-tā'ni-um), *n.* Chem. Composite parts of titanium and iron used in making steel.

FERROUS (fer'us), *a.* Relating to, obtained from, or containing iron.

FERRUGINOUS (fer-rō'ji-nus), *a.* 1. Of the color of iron-rust. 2. Impregnated with iron. [L. *ferruginus*—*ferrugo*, iron-rust; from *fer-rum*, iron.]

FERRULE (fer'öl), *n.* Metal ring on a staff, etc., to keep it from splitting. [Fr. *virole*—L. *virola*, bracelet; from *vicio*, bind.]

FERRY (fer'i), *v.* [pr.p. FER'RYING; p.t. and p.p. FERRIED (fer'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry or convey on a boat or float across a river, strait, or other narrow body of water. 2. Cross in a ferry-boat. II. *vi.* Be conveyed in a ferry-boat. [A. S. *ferian*, convey.]

FERRY (fer'i), *n.* [pl. FER'RIES.] 1. Place where one may be conveyed across a body of water. 2. Ferry-boat. 3. Right of conveying passengers by ferry.—*Aërial ferry*, where ferriage is carried on by means of aviation or by means of a hanging conveyer traveling on an elevated trolley wire.

FERRY-BOAT (fer'i-bōt), *n.* Boat for carrying passengers or freight across a body of water, at a ferry.

FERRYMAN (fer'i-man), *n.* [pl. FER'RYMEN.] One who keeps a ferry.

FERTILE (fēr'til), *a.* 1. Able to produce. 2. Inventive. 3. Bot. Capable of bearing fruit. [L. *fertilis*; from *fero*, bear.]

SYN. Productive; fruitful; prolific; fecund; teeming. ANT. Sterile; unproductive; barren; fruitless; uninventive.

FERTILELY (fēr'til-i), *adv.* In a fertile manner.

FERTILENESS (fēr'til-nes), *n.* Fertility.

FERTILITY (fēr-til'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being fertile; fruitfulness.

FERTILIZE (fēr'til-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. FER'TILIZING; p.t. and p.p. FERTILIZED (fēr'til-izd).] Make fertile or fruitful; enrich.

FERTILIZER (fēr'til-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which fertilizes. 2. Manure, as guano, phosphate of lime, etc.

FERULE (fer'ol), *n.* Rod used for striking children in punishment. [L. *ferula*—*ferio*, strike.]

FERVENCY (fēr'ven-si), *n.* State of being fervent; eagerness; warmth of devotion.

FERVENT (fēr'vent), *a.* Ardent; zealous; warm in feeling. [L. *ferveo*, boil.]

FERVENTLY (fēr'vent-li), *adv.* In a fervent manner.

FERVENTNESS (fēr'vent-nes), *n.* Fervency.

FERVID (fēr'vid), *a.* Very hot; boiling; glowing with desire or emotion; zealous. [L. *fervidus*; from *ferveo*, boil.]

FERVIDLY (fēr'vid-li), *adv.* In a fervid manner.

FERVIDNESS (fēr'vid-nes), *n.* Fervency; fervor.

FERVOR (fēr'vūr), *n.* Heat; intense feeling; glowing zeal.

SYN. Ardor; warmth; fervency; enthusiasm. ANT. Calmness; indifference; coldness.

FESTAL (fes'tal), *a.* Pertaining to a feast or holiday; joyous.

FESTER (fes'tēr), *n.* 1. Wound discharging corrupt matter; ulcerous sore. 2. Act of festering. [O. Fr. *festre*; from L. *fistula*, ulcer.]

FESTER (fes'tēr), *v.* [pr.p. FES'TERING; p.t. and p.p. FESTERED (fes'tērd).] I. *vt.* Cause to fester or rankle. II. *vi.* Become virulent; rankle.

FESTIVAL (fes'ti-val), *n.* Joyful celebration; feast.

FESTIVE (fes'tiv), *a.* Festal; mirthful; gay. [L. *festivus*; from *festum*, feast.]

SYN. Convivial; jovial; merry. ANT. Solitary; aseetle; gloomy.

FESTIVITY (fes-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [pl. FESTIV'ITIES.]

1. Social mirth at a feast; gaiety. 2. Festival.

FESTOON (fes-tōn'), *n.*

Gariand suspended between two points; sculptured ornament like a wreath of flowers, etc. [Fr. *feston*—L. *festum*, feast.]



Festoon.

FESTOON (fes-tōn'), *vt.*

[pr.p. FESTOON'ING; p.t. and p.p. FESTOONED (fes-tōnd').] Adorn with festoons.

FETAL (fē'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a fetus.

FETCH (fech), *vt.* [pr.p. FETCH'ING; p.t. and p.p. FETCHED (fecht).] 1. Bring; go and get. 2. Obtain as its price. 3. Accomplish in any way; reach or attain. [A. S. *fetian*, fetch; Ger. *fassen*.]

FETCH (fech), *n.* 1. Act of fetching or bringing. 2. Space over which anything is fetched. 3. Stratagem; artifice; trick.

FETCHING (fech'ing), *a.* Taking; fascinating. (Colloq.)

FÊTE (fât), *n.* Festival or feast; holiday. [Fr.—*L. festum*, feast.]

FÊTE (fât), *vt.* [pr.p. **FÉ'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **FÉ'TED**.] Entertain at a feast.

FETICH, FETISH (fē'tish), *n.* 1. Image or object considered as possessing divine power and worshiped. 2. Object of exclusive and inordinate devotion. [Fr. *fétiche*; from Pg. *feitico*, magic.]

FETICHISM, FETISHISM (fē'tish-izm), *n.* 1. Worship of fetiches. 2. Superstition.

FETID (fet'id), *a.* Having a strong offensive odor. [L. *fetidus*—*feteo*, smell foul.]

FETISH (fē'tish), *n.* Same as **FETICH**.

FETLOCK (fet'lok), *n.* 1. Tuft of hair that grows behind on horses' feet. 2. Part where this hair grows. [From roots of **FOOT** and **LOCK**.]

FETTER (fet'ēr), *n.* 1. Chain or shackle for the feet. 2. Anything that restrains; used chiefly in plural. [A. S. *feter*—*fet*, feet.]

FETTER (fet'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **FET'TERING**; p.t. and p.p. **FETTERED** (fet'ērd).] 1. Put fetters on. 2. Restrain; hamper.

FETTLE (fet'l), *n.* Condition; a prepared state. [A. S. *fetel*, glrth, belt.]

FETUS, FŒTUS (fē'tus), *n.* Young in the egg or in the womb. [L.]

FEUD (fūd), *n.* Deadly quarrel between tribes, parties or families; bloody strife. [A. S. *fæhadh*—*fāh*, hostile.]

FEUD (fūd), *n.* Land held on condition of service; fief. [L. L. *feudum*; from root of **FEE**.]

FEUDAL (fū'dal), *a.* Pertaining to feuds or fiefs; belonging to feudalism.

FEUDALISM (fū'dal-izm), *n.* System, during the middle ages, by which vassals held the lands from lords-superior on condition of military service.

FEUDATORY (fū'da-tō-ri), *a.* Holding lands or power by feudal tenure. [L. L. *feudum*; from root of **FEE**.]

FEVER (fe'ver), *n.* 1. Disease marked by great bodily heat and quickening of pulse. 2. Extreme excitement. 3. Painful degree of anxiety.

FEVERFEW (fē'ver-fū), *n.* Bot. Plant and flower of the *Chrysanthemum* genus, used both for ornamental and medicinal purposes (*Matricaria Parthenium*).

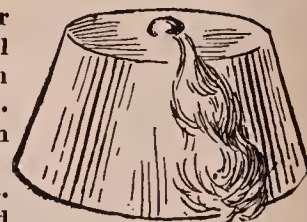
FEVERISH (fē'ver-ish), *a.* Slightly fevered; indicating fever; hot; excited.

FEVERISHNESS (fē'ver-ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being feverish.

FEW (fū), *a.* Small in number; not many. [A. S. *fēa*, pl. *feave*.]

FEWNESS (fū'nes), *n.* State of being few.

FEZ (fez), *n.* Red cap of felt or cloth with a tassel of black or colored silk or wool at the crown, much worn in Turkey, etc. [From *Fez*, town in Morocco.]



Fez.

FIACRE (fē-ä'kēr), *n.* Species of four-wheeled cab for hire. [Fr.]

FIANCÉ (fē-äng-sā'), *n.* [fem. **FIANCÉE** (fē-äng-sā').] One that is affianced or betrothed. [Fr.]

FIASCO (fē-äs'kō), *n.* Failure. [It.]

FIAT (fi'at), *n.* Formal or solemn command; decree. [L.; let it be done.]

FIB (fib), *n.* Lie; falsehood; story. [From **FABLE**.]

FIB (fib), *v.* [pr.p. **FIB'BING**; p.t. and p.p. **FIBBED** (fibd).] *vi.* Speak falsely; tell a fib or lie.

FIBER, FIBRE (fi'bēr), *n.* 1. One of the small threads or filaments composing the parts of animals or vegetables. 2. Thread-like substance. [Fr.—*L. fibra*, thread.]

FIBRIL (fi'bril), *n.* 1. Small fiber. 2. Minute thread composing an animal fiber. [L. L. *fibrilla*, dim. of *L. fibra*.]

FIBRIN (fi'brin), *n.* Organic compound composed of thready fibers.

FIBROID (fi'broid), *a.* Having the nature or form of a fiber or fibers.

FIBROSIN (fi'brō-sin), *n.* Bot. Reserve substance found in certain fungi resembling fibrin.

FIBROUS (fi'brus), *a.* Composed of or containing fibers.

FIBULA (fib'ū-lə), *n.* [pl. **FIB'ULÆ**.] 1. Clasp or buckle. 2. Anat. Outer of the two bones from the knee to the ankle. [L.]

FIBULAR (fib'ū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.

FICHU (fē-shō'), *n.* 1. Three-cornered cape worn over the shoulders, the ends crossed upon the bosom. 2. Triangular piece of muslin, lace, etc., worn about the neck. [Fr.]

FICKLE (fik'l), *a.* Inconstant; changeable. [A. S. *ficol*.]

SYN. Capricious; variable; mutable; vacillating; wavering; shifting; fitful; irresolute; unreliable; veering. ANT. Steady; constant; steadfast.

FICKLENESS (fik'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fickle.

FICTILE (fik'til), *a.* Used or fashioned by the potter. [L. *figo*, form.]

FICTION (fik'shun), *n.* 1. Invention. 2. Feigned or false story; romance; novel. 3. Fictitious literature. 4. Legal assumption as a fact. [Fr.—*L. fictio*; from *fictus*, p.p. of *figo*, feign.]

FICTITIOUS (fik-tish'us), *a.* Imaginary; not real; forged.

FICTITIOUSLY (fik-tish'us-li), *adv.* In a fictitious manner; by fiction.

FICUS (fi'kus), *n.* *Bot.* Large genus of trees or shrubs of the nettle family; the figs. [L., fig.]

FID (fid), *n.* 1. Conical pin of hard wood, used by sailors to open the strands of a rope in splicing. 2. Square bar of wood or iron, with a shoulder at one end, used to support the weight of the topmast or top-gallant-mast when swayed up into place.

FIDDLE (fid'l), *n.* 1. Stringed musical instrument, played with a bow; violin. 2. *Naut.* Device of raised pieces of wood held together by cloth or canvas strips to keep dishes on table in stormy weather; also called *weather-rack* or *fiddle-rack*.

FIDDLE (fid'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* FID'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FIDDLED (fid'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Play or execute on a fiddle. 2. Fritter or trifle. 3. Drive gradually. II. *vi.* 1. Play upon a fiddle. 2. Fidget about; trifle.

FIDDLER (fid'lēr), *n.* 1. One who plays a fiddle. 2. Small burrowing crab.

FIDELITY (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* Faithful performance of duty; firm adherence. [L. *fidelitas*; from *fidelis*, faithful.]

FIDGET (fij'et), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FIDG'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FIDG'ETED.] Move about nervously; be in a state of nervous restlessness. [A. S. *ficol*, move quickly to and fro.]

FIDGET (fij'et), *n.* 1. Irregular motion; restlessness. 2. [*pl.*] General nervous restlessness.

FIDGETINESS (fij'et-i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fidgety.

FIDGETY (fij'et-l), *a.* Restless; uneasy.

FIDUCIAL (fi-dū'shi-əl), *a.* 1. Showing reliance. 2. Of the nature of a trust. [L.—*fido*, trust.]

FIDUCIARY (fi-dū'shi-ār-l), *I. a.* 1. Confident; unwavering. 2. Held in trust. *II. n.* One who holds in trust. [L. *fiduciarius*.]

FIE (fi), *interj.* Signifies contempt or disgust. [Ger. *pfui!* Fr. *fi!*]

FIEF (fēf), *n.* Land of an owner or of one having the power to dispose of same, held in fee or on condition of military service; feud. [Fr.—L. *feudum*.]

FIELD (fēld), *n.* 1. Open country. 2. Piece of ground inclosed for tillage or pasture. 3. Locality of a battle; the battle itself. 4. Room for action or space covered. 5. Wide expanse. 6. Competitors in a contest. 7. *Baseball.* Place for players outside the diamond. [A. S. *feld*.]

FIELD (fēld), *v.* [*pr.p.* FIELD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FIELD'ED.] I. *vt.* In baseball and cricket, to catch or stop and return from the field. II. *vi.* Act as fielder in baseball or cricket.

FIELD-ARTILLERY (fēld'ār-til-ēr-l), *n.* Light ordnance for active operations in the field.

FIELD-DAY (fēld'dā), *n.* 1. Day when troops are drawn out for instruction in field exer-

cises. 2. Any day of unusual bustle. 3. Day devoted to outdoor athletic sports.

FIELDER (fēld'ēr), *n.* 1. One who fields. 2. In baseball, a ball thrown or batted into the field. (Colloq.)

FIELD-GLASS (fēld'glás), *n.* Binocular telescope or opera-glass for looking at objects at a considerable distance.

FIELD-GUN (fēld'gun), *n.* Light cannon for use on the field of battle; field-piece.

FIELD-MARSHAL (fēld'-mār-shāl), *n.* Officer of the highest rank in European armies.

FIELD-OFFICER (fēld'of-l-sēr), *n.* Military officer above the rank of captain, and below that of a general.

FIELDPIECE (fēld'pēs), *n.* Cannon or piece of artillery used on the field of battle.

FIELDWORKS (fēld'wūrks), *n.pl.* Temporary works thrown up by troops in the field.

FIEND (fēnd), *n.* 1. One actuated by intense wickedness or hate. 2. Devil. [A. S. *feōnd*—*feōn*, hate.]

FIENDISH (fēnd'ish), *a.* Resembling a fiend in conduct; diabolical; exceedingly malignant or wicked.

FIENDISHNESS (fēnd'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fiendish.

FIERCE (fērs), *a.* Ferocious; violent; angry. [O. Fr. *fers*—L. *ferus*, wild.] See FEROCIOUS.

FIERCELY (fērs'li), *adv.* In a fierce manner.

FIERCENESS (fērs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fierce.

FIERI FACIES (fi'e-rī fā'shi-ās), *Law.* Writ of execution; abbreviated *fi. fa.* [L., that you cause to be made.]

FIERINESS (fir'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fiery.

FIERY (fir'l), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or containing fire. 2. Hot, ardent; impetuous; irritable.

FIFE (fif), *n.* Small pipe used for military music, an octave higher than the flute.

FIFE (fif), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FIF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FIFED (fift).] Play on the fife. [Fr. *fifre*.]

FIFTEEN (fif'tēn), *a.* and *n.* Five and ten. [A. S. *fiftyne*.]

FIFTEENTH (fif'tēnth), *I. a.* 1. The fifth after the tenth. 2. Being one of fifteen equal parts. *II. n.* A fifteenth part.

FIFTH (fifth), *I. a.* Next after the fourth. *II. n.* One of five equal parts. [A. S. *fifta*.]

FIFTH-WHEEL (fifth'hwēl), *n.* 1. Circular plate on front axle of wagon to facilitate turning. 2. Something superfluous; as, the *fifth-wheel* to a coach.

FIFTIETH (fif'ti-eth), *I. a.* Ordinal of fifty. *II. n.* Fiftieth part.

FIFTY (fif'ti), *a.* and *n.* Five times ten. [A. S. *fif*, five, and *tig*, ten.]



Field-glasses.

FIG (fig), *n.* 1. Tree of the genus *Ficus* or its fruit, growing in warm climates. 2. Thing of little consequence. [Fr. *figue*—*L. ficus*, fig.]



Fig-tree and Fig (*Ficus carica*).

FIGHT (fit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOUGHT** (fəʊt).] *I. vi.* Contend for victory. *II. vt.* 1. Engage in conflict with. 2. Cause to fight. [A. S. *feohtan*.]

FIGHT (fit), *n.* 1. Struggle for victory; battle; contest; combat; conflict; engagement. 2. Inclination for fighting; pugnacity. [A. S. *feoht*; from *feohtan*, fight.]

SYN. Fray; affray; See **BATTLE**.

FIGHTER (fit'ēr), *n.* One who fights.

FIGHTING (fit-ing), *I. a.* 1. Fit or qualified to fight. 2. Engaged in war. *II. n.* Act of engaging in a fight.

FIGMENT (fig'ment), *n.* Fabrication; invention. [*L. fingō*, form.]

FIGURATE (fig'ū-rat), *a.* 1. Of a certain determinate form. 2. *Music.* Florid.

FIGURATION (fig'ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving figure or form. 2. *Music.* Mixture of chords and discords.

FIGURATIVE (fig'ū-rat-iv), *a.* Representing by, containing, or abounding in, figures; metaphorical; flowery; typical.

FIGURATIVELY (fig'ū-rat-iv-li), *adv.* In a figurative manner.

FIGURE (fig'ūr), *n.* 1. Form of anything; outline. 2. Representation in drawing, etc.; design. 3. Statue. 4. Appearance. 5. Character denoting a number. 6. Value; price. 7. *Rhet.* Use of words outside of their literal or common signification. 8. Steps in a dance. 9. Type; emblem. [*L. figura*; from *fingo*, form.]

FIGURE (fig'ūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FIG'URING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FIGURED** (fig'ūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Form or shape. 2. Make an image of. 3. Make with

figures or designs. 4. Imagine. 5. Symbolize. 6. Foreshow. 7. Note by figures. *II. vi.* 1. Make figures; calculate. 2. Take a part; be conspicuous. 3. Scheme; contrive. [*L. figuro*; from *figura*, figure.]

FIGURED (fig'ūrd), *a.* Marked or adorned with figures.

FIGUREHEAD (fig'ūr-hed), *n.* 1. Figure or bust on the head or prow of a ship. 2. One who holds a responsible position in name only.

FIJIAN, FEEJEEAN (fē'-jē-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Fiji Islands. *II. n.* Native of the Fiji Islands.

FIJI (fē'jē) **ISLANDS.** British group in S. Pacific. Area 8,048 sq. m.

FILAMENT (fil'a-ment), *n.* Slender, thread-like object; fiber; part of stamen supporting the anther.



Fijian.

FILAMENTOUS (fil-a-men'tus), *a.* Thread-like.

FILARIA (fil-lā'ri-a), *n.* 1. Genus of parasitic thread-like worms. 2. [f-] [*pl.* **FILARIE**.] Thread-worm of this genus, parasitic in man, into whose veins its germ is transmitted by certain kinds of mosquitos. [*L. filum*, thread.]

FILBERT (fil'bērt), *n.* Fruit or nut of the cultivated hazel. [From St. *Philibert's* day, August 22, old style.]

FILCH (filch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FILCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILCHED** (fleht).] Steal; pilfer.

FILCHER (filch'ēr), *n.* Thief.

FILE (fil), *n.* 1. Line or wire on which papers are placed in order. 2. Papers so placed. 3. Roll or list. 4. Line of soldiers ranged behind one another. [Fr.; from *L. filum*, thread.]

FILE (fil), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILED** (fild).] *I. vt.* 1. Put upon a file. 2. Arrange in an orderly manner. 3. Put among the records of a court. *II. vi.* March in a file.

FILE (fil), *n.* Steel instrument with sharp-edged furrows for smoothing or abrading metals, etc. [A. S. *feōl*.]

FILE (fil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILED** (fild).] Cut or smooth with, or as with, a file; sharpen with a file; as, to *file* a saw.

FILER (fi'lēr), *n.* One who files.

FILIAL (fil'yal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or becoming a son or daughter. 2. Bearing the relation of a child.

FILIATE (fil'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FIL'IATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FIL'IATED**.] Same as **AFFILIATE**.

FILIBUSTER (fil'i-bus-tēr), *n.* Lawless military or piratical adventurer, as in W. Indies; buccaneer. [Sp.]

FILIBUSTER (fil'i-bus-tēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FIL'I-BUSTERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILIBUSTERED** (fil'i-bus-tērd).] 1. Act as a freebooter or

buccaneer. 2. Resort to irregular means to impede or defeat legislation. (Colloq.)

FILIFORM (fil'f-farm), *a. Bot.* Thread-shaped.

FILIGREE (fil'f-grē), *n.* 1. Ornamental work of gold and silver wire. 2. Fine network, containing beads. 3. Any ornamental open work. [Sp. *filagrana*—L. *filum*, thread, and *granum*, grain, bead.]

FILING (fi'ling), *n.* Particle cut off with a file.

FILIPINO (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* [*pl.*

FILIPINOS (fil-i-pē'nōz).]

[*fem.* **FILIPINA** (fil-i-pē'-

nā); *pl.* **FILIPINAS** (fil-i-

pē'nāz).] Native of the Phil-

ippine Islands, specially a

member of the civilized

Malay population as dis-

tinguished from the uncivil-

ized tribes of the islands.



Filipino.

FILL (fil), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FILL'**

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILLED**

(fil'd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make full;

put into until all the space is occupied.

2. Supply abundantly; satisfy; glut.

3. Hold and perform the duties of.

4. Supply, as a vacant office. II. *vi.* Pour or put into

a vessel of any kind until it is full. [A. S.

fyllan.]

FILL (fil), *n.* 1. As much as fills or satisfies.

2. A full supply. 3. A single charge of any-

thing.

FILLER (fil'ēr), *n.* 1. One who fills. 2. Ves-

sel for conveying liquid into a bottle. 3.

Composition for filling pores of wood, etc.

4. Tobacco used for the body of a cigar, as

distinguished from the wrapper.

FILLET (fil'et), *n.* 1. Band to tie around the

hair of the head. 2. Muscle; large piece of

meat without bones, especially of the loin.

3. Narrow molding generally rectangular in

section. [Fr. *filet*—L. *filum*, thread.]

FILLING (fil'ing), *n.* Material used for occu-

pying some vacant space, placing between

layers, as cake, or completing some structure,

stopping up a hole, or the like; sometimes

applied to the web of a web; wool.

FILLIP (fil'ip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FIL'LIPING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. **FILLIPED** (fil'lpt).] Strike with the nail

of the finger, which is forced from the ball of

the thumb with a sudden jerk. [From **FLIP**.]

FILLIP (fil'ip), *n.* Jerk of the finger suddenly

let go from the thumb.

FILLY (fil'i), *n.* [*pl.* **FILLIES** (fil'iz).] Young

mare. [Dim. of **FOAL**.]

FILM (film), *n.* 1. Thin skin or membrane. 2.

Very slender thread. 3. Coating on a plate

prepared to act as a medium for taking a

photograph. 4. Flexible membrane, usu-

ally celluloid, serving as a medium for re-

ceiving a photographic impression. [A. S.

fylmen; from *fell*, skin.]

FILM (film), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FILM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

FILMED (filmd).] I. *vt.* Cover with, or as

with, a film. II. *vi.* Become covered by a film.

FILMINESS (film'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being filmy.

FILMY (film'i), *a.* Composed of film; resembling film; gauzy.

FILOSE (fi'lōs), *a.* Ending in a thread-like process. [L. *filum*, thread.]

FILTER (fil'tēr), *n.* Strainer; piece of woolen cloth, paper or other substance, through which

liquors are passed for separating from them all matter mechanically suspended in them.

[O. Fr. *filtre*; from L.L. *filtrum*, felt.]

FILTER (fil'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FIL'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FILTERED** (fil'tērd).] I. *vt.* Purify by means of a filter. II. *vi.* Pass through a filter; percolate.

FILTH (filth), *n.* 1. Foul matter. 2. That which defiles, physically or morally. [A. S. *fyldh*. See **FOUL**.]

FILTHILY (filth'i-l), *adv.* In a filthy manner.

FILTHINESS (filth'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being filthy.

FILTHY (filth'i), *a.* [*comp.* **FILTH'IER**; *superl.* **FILTH'IEST**.] 1. Of the nature of, or containing, filth. 2. Morally impure or unclean.

SYN. Dirty; nasty; foul; unclean;

coarse; low; polluted; defiled. **ANT.** Pure;

sweet; clean; immaculate; spotless; un-

defiled; untarnished; untainted.

FILTRATE (fil'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FIL'TRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FIL'TRATED**.] Filter.

FILTRATION (fil-trā'shun), *n.* Act or process of filtering.

FIL-VIT (fil'vēt), *n.* Self-starting aeroplane. [Fr.]

FIMBLE (fim'bl), *n.* Male plant of hemp, yielding a weaker and shorter fiber than the female plant. [Dut. *finel*.]

FIMBRIA (fim'bri-ā), *n.* [*pl.* **FIM'BRIÆ**.] 1. Fringing filament. 2. Bot. Elastic toothed membrane beneath the operculum of mosses.

[L. *fimbriæ*, fringe.]

FIMBRIATE (fim'bri-āt), **FIMBRIATED** (fim'bri-ā-ted), *a.* Fringed.

FIN (fin), *n.* Organ by which a fish balances itself and swims. [A. S. *finn*—L. *pinna*.]

FINABLE (fi'nā-bl), *a.* Liable to a fine.

FINAL (fi'nəl), *a.* 1. Respecting the end or motive; last. 2. Conclusive; decisive. [L. *finalis*; from *finis*, end.]

SYN. Ultimate; terminal; definitive.

ANT. Initiative; current; inchoate; nas-

cent.

FINAL (fi'nəl), *n.* That which is final or last; a finale.

FINALE (fē-nā'lā), *n.* End; last passage in a piece of music; concluding piece in a concert, exhibition, etc. [It.]

FINALITY (fi-nal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **FINAL'ITIES**.] State of being final, or of being settled.

FINALLY (fi'nāl-i), *adv.* At the end; ultimately; lastly.

FINANCE (fi-nans'), *n.* 1. System or science of public revenue and expenditure. 2. [*pl.*] Revenue; funds in the public treasury, or accruing to it; public resources of money. 3. Income or resources of individuals. [Fr.; from L. *L. financia*; from *fino*, pay a fine.]

FINANCE (fi-nans'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FINAN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINANCED (fi-nanst').] Manage financially; furnish with money.

FINANCIAL (fi-nan'shal), *a.* Pertaining to finance.

FINANCIALLY (fi-nan'shal-i), *adv.* In relation to finance or finances.

FINANCIER (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* 1. One skilled in finance. 2. Officer who administers the public revenue.

FINANCIER (fin-an-sēr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* FINANCIER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINANCIERED (fin-an-sērd').] I. *vt.* Act as a financier for; finance. II. *vi.* Engage in or conduct financial operations.

FINCH (finch), *n.* One of several species of birds, many of them excellent singers. [A. S. *finc.*]



Finches.

FIND (find), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FIND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOUND (fownd).] 1. Discover or obtain by accident or seeking. 2. Fall in with; come upon. 3. Learn or ascertain by experience. 4. Supply or furnish. 5. *Law.* Decide to be; determine; declare. [A. S. *findan.*]

FIND (find), *n.* 1. Discovery or finding of anything valuable. 2. Something found.

FINDER (find'ēr), *n.* One who or that which finds.

FINDING (find'ing), *n.* 1. Anything found. 2. [*pl.*] Tools, trimmings, etc., which a shoemaker must furnish. 3. Provision; supply. 4. Verdict.

FINE (fin), *a.* [*comp.* FI'NER; *superl.* FI'NEST.] 1. Excellent; beautiful. 2. Not coarse or heavy. 3. Subtle; thin; slender. 4. Exquisite; adorned with every grace and accomplishment. 5. Nice; delicate. 6. Overdone. 7. Showy; splendid.—*The Fine Arts*, as paint-

ing and music, are those in which the love of the beautiful and fineness of taste are chiefly concerned; opposed to the **USEFUL** or **INDUSTRIAL** arts. [Fr. *fin*; from L. *finitus*, finished; from *finio*, finish.]

FINE (fin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINED (find).] Make fine; refine.

FINE (fin), *n.* 1. Sum of money imposed as a punishment. 2. Conclusion; end. [L. *finis*, final settlement.]

FINE (fin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINED (find).] 1. Impose a pecuniary penalty upon; mulct. 2. Finish.

FINEISH (fin'ish), *a.* Somewhat fine.

FINELY (fin'li), *adv.* In a fine manner.

FINENESS (fin'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being fine. 2. Quantity of pure metal in an alloy.

FINERY (fi'nēr-i), *n.* Fine or showy things.

FINESSE (fi-nēs'), *n.* Subtlety of contrivance; cunning; trickery. [Fr.]

FINESSE (fi-nēs'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FINESSE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINESSED (fi-nest').] Use artifice.

FINGER (fing'gēr), *n.* 1. One of the five extreme parts of the hand; digit. 2. Breadth of a finger. 3. Skill in the use of the hand or fingers. [A. S., hand or fingers.]

FINGER (fing'gēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* FIN'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINGERED (fing'gērd).] I. *vt.* Handle or perform with the fingers. II. *vi.* Use the fingers on a musical instrument.

FINGERLING (fing'gēr-ling), *n.* Name given to small newly hatched fish that does not exceed a finger's length.

FINGER-PRINT (fing'gēr-print), *n.* Impression made by lines of inked finger or thumb, used in some cases as means of identification of a person, in other cases used in lieu of signature.

FINIAL (fin'i-ai), *n.* *Arch.* Bunch of foliage, etc., at the end of a gable, spire, etc.

FINICAL (fin'i-kal), *a.* Affected; fine or precise in trifles; over-nice; foppish. [From **FINE**.]

FINICALITY (fin-i-kal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being finical. 2. Something finical.

FINIS (fi'nls), *n.* End; conclusion. [L.]

FINISH (fin'ish), *v.* [*pr.p.* FIN'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FINISHED (fin'isht).] I. *vt.* End; complete the making of; perfect; give the last touches to. II. *vi.* 1. Terminate; expire. 2. Reach the end. [L. *finio*; from *finis*, an end.]

FINISH (fin'ish), *n.* 1. Act of finishing. 2. That which finishes or completes; last touch. 3. Process or effect of perfecting; polish.

FINISHER (fin'ish-ēr), *n.* 1. One who finishes, completes, or perfects. 2. In bookbinding, the one who puts the last touches to the book in the way of gilding and decoration.

FINITE (fi'nit), *a.* Having an end or limit; opposed to **INFINITE**. [L. *finitus*, finished.]

FINLAND (fin'land), *n.* Grand duchy, country N. W. Russia. Area 144,250 sq. m.

FINN (fĭn), **FINLANDER**, (fĭn'land-ēr), *n.* Native of Finland, a grand duchy in N. W. Russia.

FINNY (fĭn'ī), *a.* Furnished with fĭns.

FIORD (fyārd), *n.* Long, narrow, rock-bound strait or inlet. [Norw.]

FIR (fēr), *n.* One of several species of cone-bearing, resinous trees, valuable for their timber. [A. S. *furh.*]

FIRE (fir), *n.* 1. Heat and light caused by burning; flame. 2. Anything burning, as fuel in a grate, etc. 3. Conflagration. 4. Torture by burning; severe trial. 5. Ardor; vigor. 6. Brightness of fancy; enthusiasm. 7. Splendor; glow. 8. Discharge of firearms. [A. S. *fyr.*]

FIRE (fir), *v.* [*pr.p.* FIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FIRED (fird).] I. *vt.* 1. Set on fire. 2. In flame; irritate. 3. Animate. 4. Cause the explosion of; discharge. 5. Bake. II. *vi.* 1. Take fire. 2. Be or become irritated or inflamed. 3. Discharge firearms.

FIREARM (fir'ārm), *n.* Weapon which is discharged by an explosive, as gunpowder.

FIREBRAND (fir'brand), *n.* 1. Piece of wood on fire. 2. One who inflames the passions of others.

FIREBRICK (fir'brik), *n.* Brick that resists the action of fire.

FIRECLAY (fir'klā), *n.* Kind of clay used in making firebricks.

FIRECRACKER (fir'krak-ēr), *n.* Kind of explosive fireworks.

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Finn.

FIREPLACE (fir'sid), *n.* Side of a fireplace; hearth; home.

FIRE-TEST (fir'test), *n.* Examination made of illuminating and heating substances to ascertain the degree of temperature necessary to be reached in order to produce flame or explosion. Same as FLASH-TEST.

FIREWORKS (fir'wŭrks), *n.pl.* Preparations of gunpowder, sulphur, etc., to be fired, chiefly for display or amusement.

FIRKIN (fēr'kin), *n.* 1. Fourth part of a barrel. 2. Small wooden cask, used for butter, tallow, etc. [O. Dut. *vierkin.*]

FIRM (fērm), *a.* 1. Fixed; compact. 2. Not easily moved or disturbed.

SYN. Stable; solid; stanch; compact; dense; substantial; resolute; constant; fast; secure; strong; established; rooted; immovable; determined; steadfast; unfaltering. See OBSTINATE. **ANT.** Unstable; infirm; weak; insecure; tottering; vacillating; irresolute; ductile; unreliable; wavering.

FIRM (fērm), *n.* Title under which a company transacts business; business house. [It. *firma*, signature.]

FIRMAMENT (fēr'mā-ment), *n.* Region of the air; sky; heavens. [L.]

FIRMAN (fēr'mān), *n.* Decree of the Turkish government. [Pers.]

FIRMLY (fērm'li), *adv.* In a firm manner.

FIRMNESS (fērm'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being firm.

FIRST (fērst), *a.* Foremost; preceding all others in place, time, or degree; most eminent. [A. S. *fyrst.*]

SYN. Leading; foremost; principal; highest; chief; earliest; front; primary; primeval; primordial. **ANT.** Subsequent; secondary; subordinate; lowest; last; hindmost.

FIRST (fērst), *adv.* 1. Before all others in time, space, rank, order, etc. 2. Before any other consideration; in preference to something else; sooner.

FIRST (fērst), *n.* 1. The beginning. 2. *Music.* Leading or upper part, voice or instrument. 3. *Baseball.* First base.

FIRST-CLASS (fērst'kiās), *a.* 1. Of the highest class, rank, quality, etc.; first-rate. 2. Belonging to the first class.

FIRST-FLOOR (fērst'flōr), *n.* 1. In England, floor above the ground-floor. 2. In United States, ground-floor.

FIRST-FRUIT (fērst'frōt), *n.* Initial gathering of a crop or harvest.

FIRST-HAND (fērst'hand), *a.* Obtained without the intervention of a second party.

FIRSTLING (fērst'ling), *n.* First produce or offspring, especially of animals.

FIRSTLY (fērst'li), *adv.* In the first place.

FIRST-RATE (fērst'rāt), *a.* Of the first or highest rate or excellence; pre-eminent in quality, size, estimation.

FIRST-WATER (fĕrst'wā-tĕr), *n.* First or highest quality; purest luster.

FIRTH (fĕrth), *n.* Arm of the sea; frith.

FISC (fisk), **FISCUS** (fis'kus), *n.* State treasury.

FISCAL (fis'kal), *I. a.* Pertaining to the public treasury or revenue.—*Fiscal year*, period at the end of which the accounts of a public office or business house are balanced. The U. S. fiscal year runs from July 1st to June 30th of the following year. *II. n.* 1. Treasurer. 2. State attorney. [Fr. *fisc*—L. *fiscus*, basket, purse.]

FISH (fish), *n.* [*pl.* **FISH** or **FISH'ES**.] 1. Animal that lives in water, and breathes through gills. 2. In general, animal living in water. 3. Flesh of fish. [A. S. *fisc*.]

FISH (fish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FISH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FISHED** (fisht).] *I. vt.* 1. Catch or attempt to catch fish in. 2. Draw or drag up. 3. *Naut.* Hoist anchor to cathead. *II. vi.* 1. Be employed in catching or endeavoring to catch fish, as by angling, netting, etc. 2. Catch or try to catch fish, especially by angling.—*Fish for*, seek to obtain by artifice, as to *fish for a compliment*.

FISH-BLOCK (fish'blok), *n.* *Naut.* Block used to fish an anchor.

FISHER (fish'ēr), *n.* 1. One who fishes, or whose occupation is to catch fish. 2. A species of marten; the pekan.

FISHERMAN (fish'ēr-man), *n.* [*pl.* **FISH'ER-MEN**.] One who fishes, or whose occupation it is to catch fish.

FISHERY (fish'ĕ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **FISH'ERIES**.] 1. Business of catching fish. 2. Place for breeding or catching fish.

FISH-HAWK (fish'-hak), *n.* Osprey.

FISH-HOOK (fish'-hok), *n.* Barbed hook for catching fish.

FISHINESS (fish'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fishy.

FISHING (fish'ing), *I. a.* Used in fishery. *II. n.* Art or practice of catching fish.

FISHING-FROG (fish'ing-frog), *n.* Large-headed rapacious spinous-finned sea-fish, called also *the angler*.

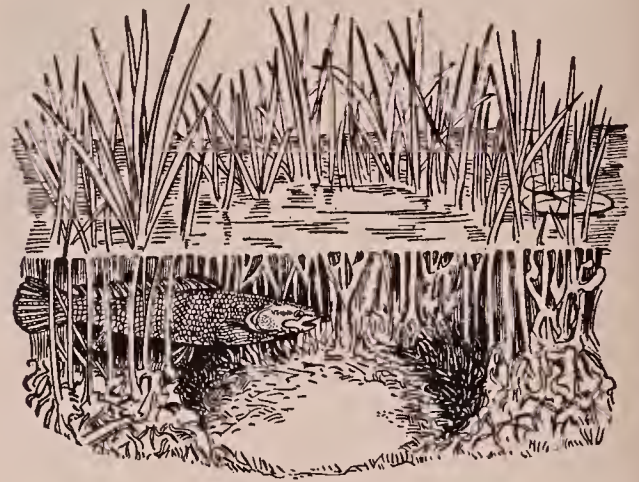
FISH-JOINT (fish'joint), *n.* In railroads, a device for connecting rails by means of plates of iron or steel bolted to the inner sides of the adjoining rails.

FISH-MONGER (fish'mung-gēr), *n.* Dealer in fish.



Fish-hawk.

FISH-NEST (fish'nest), *n.* Secluded spot or receptacle where fishes deposit their spawn and raise their young. See **HATCHERY**.



Nest of Mudfish.

FISH-PLATE (fish'plāt), *n.* One of the plates used for a fish-joint.

FISH-ROE (fish'rō), *n.* Spawn or eggs of fish.


FISH-WIFE (fish'wif), *n.* [*pl.* **FISH'WIVES**.] Woman who sells fish about the streets.

FISHY (fish'ī), *a.* 1. Consisting of fish; like a fish; abounding in fish. 2. Extravagant; suspicious; foul.

FISSILE (fis'īl), *a.* That may be split in the direction of the grain. [L. *findo*, cleave.]

FISSION (fish'un), *n.* Act of cleaving, splitting or breaking up into parts. [L. *fissio*.]

FISSURE (fish'ör), *n.* Narrow opening; cleft. [Fr.—L. *fissura*.]

FIST (fist), *n.* 1. Closed or clenched hand. 2. *Print.* Mark  used to direct special attention. See **INDEX**. [A. S. *fyst*.]

FISTIC (fist'ik), *a.* Pugilistic.

FISTICUFF (fist'ī-kuf), *n.* 1. Blow with the fist; boxing blow. 2. Fist-fight.

FIST-LAW (fist'lā), *n.* Law of brute force.

FISTULA (fis'tū-lā), *n.* 1. Narrow passage or duct. 2. *Pathol.* Deep, narrow, chronic ulcer. [L. *fistula*, reed.]

FISTULAR (fis'tū-lār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a fistula.

FISTULOUS (fis'tū-lus), *a.* Of the form of a fistula.

FIT (fit), *a.* [*comp.* **FIT'TER**; *superl.* **FIT'TEST**.] Adapted to an end or standard; qualified. [Ice. *fitja*, knit together.]

SYN. Appropriate; proper; becoming; meet; seemly; decorous; decent; congruous; correspondent; expedient; convenient; apposite; adapted. **ANT.** Inappropriate; unsuitable; improper; unfit.

FIT (fit), *n.* Nice adjustment or adaptation, as of a dress to a body.

FIT (fit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FIT'TED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Suit, as one thing to another.

2. Be adapted to. 3. Qualify. II. *vi.* Be suitable.
- FIT** (fit), *n.* 1. Sudden attack by convulsions, as apoplexy, epilepsy, etc.; convulsion; paroxysm. 2. Temporary attack as laughter, etc.; sudden effort or motion; passing humor. 3. Eccentric mood or disposition. [A. S. *fitt*, footstep, verse, bout.]
- FITCH** (fich), *n.* Fitchew or its fur. [O. Dut. *vitsche*.]
- FITCHET** (fich'et), *n.* Same as **FITCHEW**.
- FITCHEW** (fich'ō), *n.* European polecat. [See **FITCH**.]
- FITFUL** (fit'fōl), *a.* Marked by sudden impulse; spasmodic.
- FITFULLY** (fit'fōl-i), *adv.* In a fitful manner.
- FITFULNESS** (fit'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fitful.
- FITLY** (fit'li), *adv.* In a fit or proper manner.
- FITNESS** (fit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fit.
- FITTER** (fit'ēr), *n.* One who, or that which, makes a fit.
- FITTING** (fit'ing), I. *a.* Fit; appropriate. II. *n.* Anything used in fitting up; especially in plural.
- FITTINGLY** (fit'ing-li), *adv.* In a fitting manner.
- FIVE** (fiv), *a.* and *n.* Four and one. [A. S. *fif*.]
- FIVEFOLD** (fiv'fōld), *a.* Five times folded or repeated; in fives.
- FIVES** (fivz), *n. pl.* Game of hand-tennis, so-called because the ball is struck with the five fingers.
- FIX** (fiks), *v.* [pr.p. **FIX'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **FIXED** (fikst).] I. *vt.* 1. Make stable, firm, fast or solid; set or place permanently; establish firmly or immovably. 2. Fasten; attach firmly. 3. Direct steadily, as the eye, the mind, the attention, etc. 4. Put in order. 5. Repair; mend. 6. Determine; settle. 7. Establish as a fact. 8. Bribe. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* 1. Rest; settle or remain permanently. 2. Become firm, so as to resist volatilization; congeal. [Fr. *fixer*; from L. *figo*, fasten.]
- FIX** (fiks), *n.* Awkward predicament or dilemma. (Colloq.)
- FIXATION** (fiks-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fixing or state of being fixed. 2. Steadiness; firmness. 3. State in which a body does not evaporate.
- FIXATIVE** (fiks'a-tiv), I. *n.* Photog. and Art. That which renders permanent or stable, especially a sort of varnish to prevent crayon from rubbing. II. *a.* Possessing qualities to make permanent or lasting.
- FIXED** (fikst), *a.* Established; stable.
- FIXEDLY** (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* Firmly; in a settled manner; steadfastly. [Fr. *fixer*—L. *figo*, fasten.]
- FIXEDNESS** (fiks'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fixed.
- FIXING** (fiks'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of making fixed. 2. Fixture. 3. [pl.] Things

needed for putting in order; outfit; furnishings.

- FIXITY** (fiks'i-ti), *n.* Fixedness.
- FIXTURE** (fiks'tūr), *n.* 1. Fixed article of furniture. 2. A fixed or appointed time or event. 3. *Law.* Anything of an accessory nature annexed to house or land, so as to become part of the realty. 4. [pl.] Fixed or permanent accessories necessary to carry on an enterprise or business.
- FIZZ** (fiz), *vi.* [pr.p. **FIZ'ZING**; p.t. and p.p. **FIZZED** (fizd).] Make a hissing noise; fizzie. [From the sound.]
- FIZZ** (fiz), *n.* 1. Any effervescent drink; as soda-water. 2. Hissing noise.
- FIZZLE** (fiz'l) *vi.* [pr.p. **FIZ'ZLING**; p.t. and p.p. **FIZZLED** (fiz'id).] 1. Hiss; splutter. 2. Fail ridiculously. [Dim. of **FIZZ**.]
- FIZZLE** (fiz'i), *n.* 1. State of agitation or worry. 2. Abortive effect. 3. Fizz.
- FJORD**, *n.* See **FIORD**.
- FLABBERGAST** (flab'ēr-gast), *vt.* [pr.p. **FLAB'BERGASTING**; p.t. and p.p. **FLAB'BERGASTED**.] Confound; bewilder.
- FLABBINESS** (flab'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flabby.
- FLABBY** (flab'i), *a.* Easily moved; soft and yielding; hanging loose. [From **FLAP**.]
- FLABELLATE** (flā-bel'āt), *a.* Bot. Fan or wedge-shaped.
- FLABELLUM** (flā-bel'um), *n.* 1. Fan. 2. Fan-like appendage. [L.]
- FLACCID** (flak'sid), *a.* Flabby; easily yielding to pressure; soft and weak. [L. *flaccidus*; from *flaccus*, flabby.]
- FLACCIDITY** (flak-sid'i-ti), *n.* Laxness; want of firmness.
- FLAG** (flag), *vi.* [pr.p. **FLAG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **FLAGGED** (flagd).] Grow languid; droop. [Ice. *flakka*, flap, flutter.]
- FLAG** (flag), *n.* Water-plant, also known as *calamus* or *sweet flag* (*Acorus calamus*), the root of which is esteemed as a remedy for dyspepsia. [So called from its waving in the wind.]
- FLAG** (flag), *n.* Cloth, many-colored or bearing devices, usually mounted on a staff and serving to show nationality, party, etc., or for signaling; ensign; banner; the colors; standard. [Etym. obscure; probably from Ice. *flakka*, flutter.]
- FLAG** (flag), *vt.* [pr.p. **FLAG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **FLAGGED** (flagd).] 1. Give a signal to with a flag. 2. Adorn with flags.
- FLAG** (flag), *n.* Large flat stone used for paving; flagstone. [Ice. *flaga*, slab.]
- FLAGELLANT** (flaj'el-ant), I. *n.* One who scourges himself in religious discipline. II. *a.* Given to whipping.



American Flag.

FLAGELLATE (flaj'ei-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FLAG'EL-LATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAG'ELLATED.] Whip or scourge. [L. *flagello*, scourge.]

FLAGELLATE (flaj'ei-at), *a.* *Bot.* Provided with whip-like runners.

FLAGELLATION (flaj'ei-lā'shun), *n.* Act of flagellating or whipping; use of the whip or scourge.

FLAGEOLET (flaj'o-ict), *n.* 1. Small wind instrument like a flute. 2. Organ-stop.

FLAGGINESS (flag'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flaggy.

FLAGGING (flag'ing), *n.* 1. Flagstones collectively. 2. Pavement of flagstones.

FLAGGY (flag'i), *a.* Limp; flabby.

FLAGGY (flag'i), *a.* Abounding in flags.

FLAGITIOUS (flaj-jish'us), *a.* Grossly wicked. [L. *flagitiosus*.]

SYN. Villainous; heinous; atrocious.

ANT. Noble; honorable; meritorious.

FLAGMAN (flag'man), *n.* [*pl.* FLAG'MEN.] *n.* One who flags trains or vessels.

FLAGON (flag'un), *n.* Long-necked decanter with handle. [Fr.—root of FLASK.]

FLAGRANCY (flā'gran-si), *n.* Heinousness; atrocity. [L. *flagrantia*; from *flagrans*, *pr.p.* of *flagro*, burn.]

FLAG-RANK (flag'rangk), *n.* *Naut.* Officers in the navy above captain entitled to fly their own particular designating flag on the ship or fleet under their command.

FLAGRANT (flā'grant), *a.* 1. Glaring. 2. Enormous. 3. Actually in execution. [Fr.; from L. *flagrans*. See FLAGRANCY.]

SYN. Atrocious; notorious; heinous; flagitious. **ANT.** Admirable; excellent; worthy.

FLAGRANTLY (flā'grant-li), *adv.* In a flagrant manner.

FLAGSHIP (flag'ship), *n.* Ship in which an admiral sails, and flying his flag.

FLAGSTAFF (flag'stáf), *n.* Staff or pole on which a flag is displayed.

FLAGSTONE (flag'stön), *n.* 1. Flat stone used for paving; also called *flag*. 2. Any rock so laminated as to split into large, thin layers.

FLAIL (fläl), *n.* Instrument for threshing. [L. *flagellum*, whip.]

FLAKE (fläk) *n.* Loose, flimy or scale-like mass; small flat particle. [Norw. *flak*, slice.]

FLAKE (fläk), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLÄKED (fläkt).] I. *vt.* Form into flakes. II. *vi.* Separate into flakes; peel or scale off.

FLAKINESS (flä'ki-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flaky.

FLAKY (flä'ki), *a.* 1. Lying in flakes; flake-like. 2. Consisting of flakes; hanging loosely together.

FLAMBEAU (flam'bō), *n.* [*pl.* FLAMBEAUX (flam'bō).] Flaming torch. [Fr.]

FLAMBOYANT (flam-boi'ant), *a.* 1. Flaming; wavy. 2. *Arch.* With waving or flame-like

tracery. 3. Extravagantly pretentious; showy; bombastic. [Fr.]

FLAME (flām), *n.* 1. Gleam or blaze of a fire. 2. Rage; ardor of temper. 3. Vigor of thought. 4. Warmth of affection; love.

FLAME (flām), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FLA'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAMED (flāmd).] 1. Burn as flame. 2. Break out in passion. [Fr. *flamme*.]

FLAMINGO (fla-ming'gō), *n.* Bird of a red color, with very long neck and legs, webbed feet and a beak bent as if broken. [Pg. *flamenco*, flaming red.]

FLANDERS (flan'dērz), *n.* East and West provinces, Belgium.

FLANGE (flan)], *n.* A raised edge or rib, as on the rim of a car-wheel. [From FLANK.]

FLANK (flangk), *n.* 1. Side of an animal from the ribs to the thigh. 2. Side of anything, especially of an army or fleet.

FLANK (flangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLANKED (flangk).] I. *vt.* 1. Stand at the side of; attack, or pass round, the side of. 2. Guard the side of. II. *vi.* Be posted on the side; border. [O. H. Ger. *hlanc*, loin.]

FLANNEL (flan'ei), *n.* Soft woollen cloth of loose texture. [Orig. *flannen*—Wel. *gwlanen*, wool.]

FLANNELETTE, FLANNELET (flan-el-et'), *n.* Cotton cloth in imitation of wool and having fleece-like texture on one side.

FLAP (flap), *n.* 1. Anything broad and flexible that hangs loose or is attached by one end or side and easily moved. 2. Motion or sound of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it. [Prob. from Ice. *flakka*, flutter.]

FLAP (flap), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAPPED (flapt).] I. *vt.* 1. Beat or move with a flap. 2. Move rapidly backward and forward, as a bird *flaps* its wings. II. *vi.* 1. Move the wings rapidly backward and forward. 2. Move loosely backward and forward in the air. 3. Fall or droop like a flap.

FLAPJACK (flap'jak), *n.* Kind of broad, flat pancake.

FLAPPER (flap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flaps. 2. [*pl.*] Exceptionally long shoes worn by professional clog dancers.

FLARE (flār), I. *vi.* [*pr.p.* FLAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLARED (flārd).] Burn with a glaring, unsteady light; glitter; flash. [Norw. *flara*, blaze.]

FLARE (flār), *n.* 1. Glaring, unsteady light. 2. Ostentation. 3. Extension or widening outward or upward.

FLASH (flash), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLASHED (flash).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to blaze or flame out suddenly. 2. Convey or



Flamingo (*Phoenicopterus ruber*).

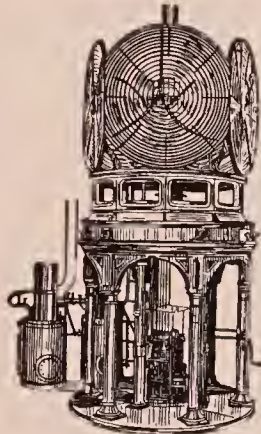
transmit instantaneously. II. *vi.* 1. Burst out suddenly into brilliancy; flame up. 2. Glitter or flutter with a dazzling brilliancy. 3. Open or spread outward. [Sw. *flasa*, burn.]

FLASH (flash), I. *n.* 1. Momentary gleam of light. 2. Sudden burst, as of merriment. 3. Short, transient state. 4. Rogue's slang. II. *a.* 1. Vulgarly showy; gaudy. 2. Counterfelt; spurious.

FLASHILY (flash'li), *adv.* In a flashy manner.

FLASHINESS (flash'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flashy.

FLASH-LIGHT (flash'lit), *n.* 1. Light of momentary brilliancy. 2. Special order of light shown from light-houses towards the sea flashing at certain intervals and controlled by a flashing apparatus or mechanism. 3. Device for furnishing artificial light necessary to photograph where natural light is unobtainable.



FLASH-TEST (flash'test), Flashing apparatus for *n.* Test to show flashing or explosive degree of illuminating oils.

FLASHY (flash'i), *a.* 1. Dazzling for a moment. 2. Showy; gaudy; tawdry.

FLASK (flask), *n.* 1. Narrow-necked bottle of glass or metal. 2. Box used in foundries to contain the sand employed in molding. [A. S. *flasc*.]

FLAT (flat), I. *a.* 1. Having an even and horizontal surface; level. 2. Prostrate. 3. In the fine arts, wanting relief or prominence of the figures. 4. Tasteless; stale; vapid; insipid; dead. 5. Dull; unanimated; without point or spirit. 6. Peremptory; absolute; positive; downright. 7. *Music.* Below the natural or the true pitch. 8. Not sharp or shrill; not acute. II. *n.* 1. Surface without relief or prominences; level or extended plain; low tract of land. 2. *Music.* Mark of depression in sound. 3. Floor of a house, forming a residence by itself. 4. House with several floors thus fitted up. [Ice. *flatr*.]

FLAT (flat), *adv.* Flatly; pronely.

FLAT (flat), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLAT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make flat or level. 2. Lower or depress. 3. *Music.* Reduce below the true pitch. II. *vi.* 1. Become stupid or vapid. 2. *Music.* Fall below the true pitch.

FLAT-FOOT (flat'fot), *n.* Human foot devoid of instep and arch, the entire surface of the sole of the foot resting on the ground.

FLAT-IRON (flat'i-urn), *n.* Iron with handle and polished face for smoothing clothes.

FLATTEN (flat'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLAT'TENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLATTENED (flat'nd).] I. *vt.* 1.

Make flat; reduce to an equal or even surface; level; lay flat. 2. Bring to the ground; prostrate. 3. Make vapid or insipid; render stale. 4. Depress; defect; dispirit. 5. *Music.* Lower in pitch; render less acute or sharp. II. *vi.* 1. Grow or become even on the surface. 2. Become dead, stale, vapid, tasteless. 3. Become dull or spiritless. 4. *Music.* Depress the voice; render a sound less sharp; drop below the true pitch. 5. *Bot.* Convert into a fasciate stem.

FLATTER (flat'er), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FLAT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLATTERED (flat'erd).] Soothe with praise and servile attentions; please with false hopes. [Fr. *flatter*.]

FLATTERER (flat'er-er), *n.* One who flatters.

FLATTERY (flat'er-i), *n.* [*pl.* FLAT'TERIES.] False or venal praise.

FLATULENCE (flat'ü-lens), **FLATULENCY** (flat'ü-len-si), *n.* 1. Distention of the stomach or bowels by gases formed during digestion. 2. State of being puffed up with conceit; vanity. [Fr.; from L. *flatus*, a blowing.]

FLATULENT (flat'ü-lent), *a.* 1. Affected with flatulence. 2. Tending to produce flatulence, or wind in the stomach and bowels. 3. Pretentious; vain.

FLATUS (flä'tus), *n.* 1. Puff of wind. 2. Flatulency; inflation. [L., a blowing.]

FLAUNT (flänt), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLAUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAUNT'ED.] I. *vt.* Display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively. II. *vi.* 1. Make an ostentatious display of any kind. 2. Move or act ostentatiously. [Etym. doubtful.]

FLAUNT (flänt), *n.* Act of flaunting; vaunt; boast.

FLAVESCENT (flä-ves'sent), *a.* *Bot.* Turning to a yellow color.

FLAVIN (flav'in), *n.* Yellow dye obtained from saffron and sulphuric acid.

FLAVOR (flä'vür), *n.* 1. Quality which affects the smell or the palate. 2. Act of imparting an esthetic sensation to the mental taste. [O. Fr. *flaure*—L. *fragro*, smell.]

FLAVOR (flä'vür), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FLA'VORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAVORED (flä'vürd).] Impart flavor to.

FLAVORING (flä'vür-ing), *n.* Any substance used to give a flavor, as an essence or extract.

FLAVOROUS (flä'vür-us), *a.* Pleasing to the taste or palate; savory.

FLAW (flä), *n.* Break; crack; defect.

FLAW (flä), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FLAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FLAWED (fläd).] Crack; break; render defective.

SYN. Breach; fissure. See **FAULT**.

FLAWLESS (flä'les), *a.* Without blemish.

FLAWY (flä'i), *a.* Full of flaws; imperfect; defective.

FLAX (flaks), *n.* 1. Plant yielding thread for linen, etc. 2. Fibrous part of the bark of the plant. [A. S. *flæx*.]

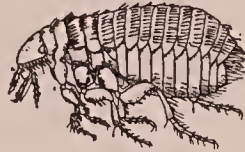
FLAXEN (flaks'n), *a.* 1. Made of or resembling flax. 2. Fair, long, and flowing.

FLAXSEED (flaks'sēd), *n.* Seed of flax; linseed.

FLAXY (flaks'i), *a.* Like flax; flaxen; fair.

FLAY (flā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLAYED** (flād).] 1. Strip off the skin of. 2. Criticise sharply. [A. S. *flēan*.]

FLEA (flē), *n.* Wingless insect of the genus *Pulex*, whose bite is troublesome. [A. S. *flēa*—*flēon*, fly, flee.]



Flea (*Pulex irritans*).
[Greatly magnified.]

FLEAM (flēm), *n.* Instrument for lancing or bleeding. [O. Fr. *fleme*—Gr. *phlebotomon*, vein-cutter.]

FLECK (flek), *n.* Spot or speckle; little bit; dapple; dot; streak; stain. [Ice. *flekkr*.]

FLECK (flek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLECKED** (fлект).] Variegate with spots or flecks; spot; streak.

FLECTION (flek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of bending or state of being bent. 2. Inflection. [See **FLEXION**.]

FLED (fled), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FLEE**.

FLEDGE (flej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLEDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLEDGED** (flejd).] Furnish with feathers or wings. [A. S.—root of **FLY**.]

FLEDGLING (flej'ling), *n.* Young bird just fledged.

FLEE (flē), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLEE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLED** (fled).] I. *vt.* Run from. II. *vi.* Run away, as from danger. [A. S. *flēon*.]

FLEECE (flēs), *n.* 1. Coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time. 2. Loose and thin sheet of cotton or wool coming from the breaking-card in the process of manufacture. [A. S. *flēōs*.]

FLEECE (flēs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLEE'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLEECED** (flēst).] 1. Clip wool from. 2. Plunder. 3. Cover as with wool.

FLEECE (flēst), *a.* 1. Having a fleece. 2. Plundered.

FLEECER (flē'sēr), *n.* One who strips or plunders.

FLEECY (flē'sl), *a.* 1. Covered with wool; woolly. 2. Having the appearance of, or resembling, fleece, as *fleecy* clouds.

FLEER (flēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLEERED** (flērd).] I. *vt.* Moek or gibe at; sneer at. II. *vi.* Make wry faces in contempt; moek; jeer. [Norw. *flire*, titter.]

FLEERING (flēr'ing), *a.* Moeking or sneering.

FLEERINGLY (flēr'ing-ll), *adv.* In a fleering manner.

FLEET (flēt), *n.* Number of ships in company, especially ships of war; division of the navy, commanded by an admiral. [A. S. *flēot*, *flota*, ship.]

FLEET (flēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLEET'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLEET'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Move quickly over; 2. Cause to pass away quickly and pleasantly.

II. *vi.* 1. Pass or move quickly. 2. Slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass. [A. S. *flēotan*, float.]

FLEET (flēt), *a.* Moving or capable of moving at a rapid pace; swift; nimble; speedy.

FLEETING (flēt'ing), *a.* Passing quickly; transient; transitory.

FLEETINGLY (flēt'ing-ll), *adv.* In a fleeting manner.

FLEETNESS (flēt'nes), *n.* Quality of being fleet.

FLEMING (flem'ing), *n.* Native of Flanders.

FLEMISH (flem'ish), I. *a.* Pertaining to Flanders. II. *n.* 1. Language of the Flemings. 2. [*pl.*] People of Flanders.



Fleming Woman.

FLESH (flesh), *n.* 1. Soft substance which covers the bones of animals. 2. Animal food; meat. 3. Body, not the soul; animal nature; bodily appetites. 4. Present life. 5. Mankind; human race. 6. Race; kindred. 7. Edible part of a fruit. [A. S. *flæsc*.]

FLESH (flesh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLESH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLESHED** (flesht).] 1. Train to an appetite for flesh, as dogs for hunting. 2. Use upon flesh, as a sword, especially for the first time. 3. Accustom; glut.

FLESH-COLOR (flesh'kul-ēr), *n.* Light pink or carnation.

FLESHED (flesht), *a.* Having flesh; fat.

FLESHLINESS (flesh'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fleshy.

FLESHINGS (flesh'ingz), *n.pl.* Thin flesh-colored costume, worn by dancers, actors, etc.; tights.

FLESHLESS (flesh'les), *a.* Without flesh; lean.

FLESHLINESS (flesh'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fleshy.

FLESHLY (flesh'li), *a.* 1. Corporeal. 2. Carnal.

FLESHY (flesh'i), *a.* 1. Corporally stout. 2. Bot. Succulent.

FLEUR-DE-LIS (flör-de-lē'), *n.* [*pl.* **FLEURS-DE-LIS**.] 1. Flower of the iris, or flower-de-luce. 2. Conventional design derived from the lily. [Fr.]



Lily.

Fleur-de-lis.

FLEW (flö), *v.* Past tense of **FLY**.

FLEXIBILITY (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Pliancy; easiness to be persuaded.

FLEXIBLE (fleks'i-bl), **FLEXILE** (fleks'li), *a.* Easily bent; pliant; docile. [L. *flexibilis*—*flecto*, bend.]

FLEXIBLES (fleks'i-biz), *n.pl.* Elec. Semi-re-

sisting copper or rubber brushes of an electric dynamo.

FLEXION (flek'shun), *n.* 1. Bend or fold. 2. Action of a flexor muscle. [L. *flexio*, a bending.]

FLEXOR (fleks'ūr), *n.* *Anat.* Muscle that bends a joint, as opposed to **EXTENSOR**. [L. *flexus*, *p.p.* of *flecto*, bend.]

FLEXUOUS (fleks'ū-us), **FLEXUOSE** (fleks'ū-ōs), *a.* Full of windings and turnings; variable.

FLEXURE (flek'shōr), *n.* 1. Bend or turning. 2. *Math.* Curving of a line or surface. 3. Bending of loaded beams. [L. *flexura*; from *flexus*; see **FLEXOR**.]

FLICK (flik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLICK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLICKED** (fikt).] Strike lightly; flip.

FLICKER (flik'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLICK'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLICKERED** (flik'ērd).] 1. Flutter and move the wings, as a bird. 2. Burn unsteadily, as a flame. [A. S. *fliscertan*.]

FLICKER (flik'ēr), *n.* 1. Act of flickering. 2. Flickering movement. 3. Golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*).

FLIER, FLYER (fli'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which flies or flees. 2. Fly-wheel. 3. Race-horse. 4. Fast express train.

FLIER, FLYER (fli'ēr), *n.* Haphazard venture in speculation or other business. (Colloq.)

FLIES (fli:z), *n.* Plural of **FLY**.

FLIGHT (flit), *n.* 1. Passing through the air; soaring; excursion; sally. 2. Act of fleeing; hasty removal. 3. Series of steps. 4. Flock of birds flying together. 5. Birds produced in the same season. 6. Volley or shower. [A. S. *flyht*; from *fleogan*, fly.]

FLIGHTILY (flit'li-l), *adv.* In a flighty manner.

FLIGHTINESS (flit'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flighty.

FLIGHTY (flit'i), *a.* 1. Capricious; volatile; giddy. 2. Slightly delirious.

FLIMFLAM (flim'flam), *n.* Trick; substitution of one thing for another.

FLIMSILY (flim'zli-l), *adv.* In a flimsy manner.

FLIMSINESS (flim'zli-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flimsy.

FLIMSY (flim'zli), *I. a.* [*comp.* **FLIM'SIER**; *superl.* **FLIM'SIEST**.] Thin; without solidity, strength or reason; weak. *II. n.* Copy of any writing manifolded with carbon sheet on tissue or flimsy paper. [Wel. *llymsi*, naked.]

FLINCH (flinch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLINCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLINCHED** (flincht).] Shrink back; wince. [Fr. *fléchir*—L. *flecto*, bend.]

FLINDER (flin'dēr), *n.* Splinter; fragment. [Norw. *flindra*.]

FLING (fling), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUNG**.] *I. vt.* 1. Cast; send, or throw from the hand; hurl. 2. Send forth or emit with violence. 3. Scatter. 4. Prostrate; baffle; defeat. *II. vi.* 1. Flounce; fly into violent and irregular motions; throw out the legs violently. 2. Utter harsh or abusive

language; sneer. 3. Rush away angrily. [Ice. *flengja*.]

FLING (fling), *n.* 1. A cast or throw from the hand. 2. Gibe; sneer; sarcasm; severe or contemptuous remark. 3. Entire freedom of action; wild dash into pleasures. 4. Kind of dance in which there is much exertion of the limbs.

FLINT (flint), *n.* 1. Hard mineral, a variety of quartz, from which fire is readily struck with steel. 2. Anything proverbially hard. [A. S.]

FLINTINESS (flint'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flinty.

FLINTLOCK (flint'lok), *n.* 1. Hammer of lock of gun to which a piece of flint is attached to produce explosion. 2. Old-style gun having such a lock.

FLINTY (flint'i), *a.* [*comp.* **FLINT'IER**; *superl.* **FLINT'IEST**.] 1. Consisting of or like flint; hard. 2. Hard-hearted; cruel.

FLIP (flip), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLIPPED** (flipt).] *I. vt.* 1. Fillip or snap with the fingers. 2. Toss carelessly. 3. Climb or jump onto while moving, as to flip a car. *II. vi.* Flap. [From **FLAP**.]

FLIP (flip), *n.* Sudden fling or toss; fillip.

FLIP (flip), *n.* 1. Hot drink of beer or cider, spiced and sweetened. 2. Cold drink of wine spiced, etc.

FLIP (flip), *a.* Impudent; presumptuous. (Colloq.)

FLIPFLAP (flip'flap), *n.* Noise of the repeated stroke of something broad and loose; flapping noise. [Reduplicated form of **FLAP**.]

FLIPPANCY (flip'an-si), *n.* Pert fluency of speech; pertness; flippancy.

FLIPPANT (flip'ant), *a.* 1. Having a voluble tongue; talkative. 2. Speaking fluently and confidently, but without knowledge or consideration; heedlessly pert. 3. Shallow. [Ice. *flēipa*, prattle.]

FLIPPANTLY (flip'ant-li), *adv.* In a flippancy manner.

FLIPPANTNESS (flip'ant-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being flippancy; flippancy.

FLIPPER (flip'ēr), *n.* Paddle of a turtle; broad fin of a fish; arm of a seal. [From **FLAPPER**.]

FLIRT (flērt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLIRT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLIRT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Fling; toss. 2. Wave; jerk. *II. vi.* 1. Flit. 2. Act with levity. 3. Make love as a pastime; ogle; coquet. [A. S. *flēardian*, trifle.]

FLIRT (flērt), *n.* 1. Person who flirts or coquets. 2. Sudden toss or fling.

FLIRTATION (flēr-tā'shun), *n.* Love-making pastime.

FLIT (flit), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLIT'TED**.] Remove quickly from place to place; fly. [Akin to **FLEET**.]

FLITCH (flich), *n.* Side of a hog salted and cured. [A. S. *flisce*.]

FLITTERS (flit'ēr:z), *n.pl.* Fragments; tatters. (Colloq.)

FLOAT (flôt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOAT'ED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Rest on the surface of a fluid; swim; be buoyed up. 2. Glide without effort or impulse on the surface of a fluid; move as if supported by a fluid; move gently and easily through the air. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a fluid. 2. Flood; irrigate. 3. Bring prominently before public notice; raise funds, as by the sale of shares, for carrying on an undertaking. [A. S. *flotian*, float.]

FLOAT (flôt), *n.* That which floats, as a raft, cork, hollow ball, etc. [A. S. *flota*, ship; from *flotian*, float.]

FLOATAGE (flôt'āj), *n.* Same as **FLOTAGE**.

FLOATER (flôt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which floats. 2. Indifferent or purchasable voter. (Colloq.) 3. Body of drowned person found floating in the water. (Colloq.)

FLOATING (flôt'ing), *a.* 1. Borne on the surface of a liquid. 2. Not fixed. 3. Circulating. 4. *Finance.* Not funded.

FLOCCULENCE (flok'û-lens), *n.* State of being flocculent.

FLOCCULENT (flok'û-lent), *a.* Adhering in locks or flakes. [See **FLOCK**, lock of wool.]

FLOCK (flok), *n.* 1. Company of animals, as sheep, game, birds, etc. 2. Company. 3. Christian congregation. [A. S. *flocc*.]

FLOCK (flok), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOCKED** (fokt).] Gather in flocks or in crowds.

FLOCK (flok), *n.* Lock of wool. [O. Fr. *floc*—L. *floccus*.]

FLOCKY (flok'ī), *a.* Full of flocks or locks of wool.

FLOE (flō), *n.* Field of floating ice. [Prob. Norse *flo*, layer. The usual Danish word is *flage*.]

FLOG (flog), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLOG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOGGED** (flogd).] Beat; strike; lash; chastise with blows. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from L. *flagello*, whip.]

FLOGGING (flog'ing), *n.* Whipping; lashing.

FLONG (flang), *n.* *Print.* Papier-maché pad used to form a matrix for casting stereotype forms.

FLOOD (flud), *n.* 1. Great flow of water. 2. Inundation; deluge. 3. Rise of the tide. 4. Any great quantity. [A. S. *flōd*.]

FLOOD (flud), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOOD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOOD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Overflow; inundate. 2. Oversupply; deluge. II. *vi.* Bleed profusely, as after parturition.

FLOODGATE (flud'gāt), *n.* Gate for letting water flow through.

FLOODMARK (flud'märk), *n.* Mark or line to which the tide rises.

FLOOR (flōr), *n.* 1. Part of a building or room on which to walk. 2. Platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge; any similar platform. 3. Story in a building. 4. In legislative assemblies, the part of the

house assigned to the members.—*Have or get the floor*, have or obtain an opportunity of taking part in a debate at a particular time to the exclusion of others. [A. S. *flōr*.]

FLOOR (flōr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLOOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOORED** (flōrd).] 1. Cover with a floor; furnish with a floor. 2. Strike down or lay level with the floor; beat; conquer.

FLOORING (flōr'ing), *n.* 1. Material for floors. 2. Platform.

FLOP (flop), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOPPED** (flopt).] 1. Flounder and fall violently, as a fish out of water. 2. Violently throw one's self to the ground or in a seat. 3. Suddenly change to opposite opinion or party. (Colloq.)

FLOP (flop), *n.* Act of flopping.

FLORA (flō'ra), *n.* 1. Whole of the plants of a particular country. 2. Catalogue of plants.

FLORA (flō'ra), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of flowers and gardens, and wife of Zephyrus; she enjoyed perpetual youth.

FLORENCE (flor'ens), *It.* **FIRENZE** (fē-rent'se), *n.* City in Italy.

FLORENTINE (flor'en-tēn), I. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Florence. II. *a.* From Florence, or originally made there.

FLORESCENCE (flō-res'ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into flower. 2. Time when plants flower. [L. *flos*, flower.]

FLORET (flō'ret), *n.* 1. Little flower. 2. Separate little flower, as part of an aggregate flower.

FLORICULTURE (flō'rl-kul-tūr), *n.* Cultivation of flowers.

FLORID (flor'id), *a.* 1. Bright in color; flushed with red. 2. Containing flowers of rhetoric; richly ornamental. [L. *floridus*—*flos*.]

FLORIDA (flor'i-dā), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 58,680 sq.m. Capital, Tallahassee.

FLORIDITY (flō-rid'ī-tī), **FLORIDNESS** (flō-rid-nes), *n.* Freshness or brightness of color.

FLORIFEROUS (flō-rif'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing or producing flowers. [L. *flos*, *floris*, flower, and *fero*, bear.]

FLORIN (flor'in), *n.* Coin of gold or silver, of a value varying between forty and fifty cents, in different countries of Europe. [Fr.—It. *florino*.]

FLORIST (flō'rist), *n.* Cultivator of and dealer in flowers.

FLOSCULE (flos'kūl), *n.* *Bot.* Little flower. [L. *flosculus*, little flower.]

FLOSS (flos), *n.* Small stream of water. [Eng. Akin to Ger. *fluss*.]

FLOSS (flos), *n.* 1. Loose downy or silky substance in the husks of certain plants, as the bean. 2. Untwisted thread. [It. *floscia*—L. *fluxus*, loose.]

FLOSS-SILK (flos'silk), *n.* Inferior kind of silk made from floss, or raveled fragments of fiber.

FLOSSY (flos'ī), *a.* Pertaining to or like floss; downy.

FLOTAGE (flō'tāj), *n.* 1. Act of floating. 2.

That which floats. 3. Capacity to buoy up or float. [Fr. *flottage*.]

FLOTATION (flō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of floating. 2. Science of floating bodies. 3. Act of floating a company or commercial enterprise.

FLOTILLA (flō-til'ā), *n.* Fleet of small ships. [Sp., dim. of *flota*, fleet.]

FLOTSAM (flot'sam), *n.* Goods lost by shipwreck, and floating on the sea. [See **JETSAM**.]

FLOUNCE (flowns), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLOUN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOUNCED** (flownst).] Move the body or the limbs abruptly or impatiently; plunge and struggle. [O. Sw. *flunsa*.]

FLOUNCE (flowns), *n.* Act of flouncing; impatient movement.

FLOUNCE (flowns), *n.* Plaited strip or border sewed to the skirt of a dress. [Earlier form **FROUNCE**; from O. Fr. *fronce*—*froncer*, wrinkle.]

FLOUNCING (flown'sing), *n.* 1. Material for flounces. 2. Flounces collectively.

FLOUNDER (flown'dēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLOUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOUNDERED** (flown'dērd).] Struggle with violent motion. [Dut. *flodderen*.]

FLOUNDER (flown'dēr), *n.* Small flat fish, generally found in the sea near the mouths of rivers. [Ger. *flunder*.]



Flounder (*Platessa flesus*).

FLOUR (flour), *n.* 1. Finely ground meal of grain. 2. Fine soft powder of any substance. [Fr. *flour*; from L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

FLOUR (flour), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOURED** (flowrd).] I. *vt.* Reduce to or sprinkle with flour. II. *vi.* Break up into fine globules of mercury in the amalgamation process.

FLOURISH (flūr'ish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOUR'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOURISHED** (flūr'isht).] I. *vi.* 1. Thrive luxuriantly; be prosperous. 2. Use copious and flowery language. 3. Make ornamental strokes with the pen. II. *vt.* 1. Adorn with flourishes or ornaments. 2. Swing about by way of show or triumph. [O. Fr. *florir*; from L. *floresco*; from *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

FLOURISH (flūr'ish), *n.* 1. Decoration; showy splendor. 2. Figure made by a bold stroke of the pen. 3. Waving of a weapon or other thing. 4. Parade of words. 5. Musical prelude or call; fanfare.

FLOURISHING (flūr'ish-ing), *a.* 1. Thriving; prosperous. 2. Making a show.

FLOURY (flour'i), *a.* 1. Like flour. 2. Covered with flour.

FLOUT (flowt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOUT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Treat with contempt; mock; jeer. II. *vi.* Behave in a contemptuous or jeering manner. [From root of **FLUTE**.]

FLOUT (flowt), *n.* Word or act of contempt; jeer; sneer; insult.

FLOW (flō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOWED** (flōd).] I. *vi.* 1. Run, as water. 2. Rise, as the tide. 3. Move in a stream, as air. 4. Glide smoothly. 5. Abound. 6. Hang loose and waving. II. *vt.* Cover with water; flood. [A. S. *flōwan*.]

FLOW (flō), *n.* 1. Stream; current. 2. Setting in of the tide from the ocean. 3. Abundance; copiousness.

FLOWAGE (flō'āj), *n.* 1. Act of flowing. 2. State of being flooded.

FLOWER (flow'ēr), *n.* 1. Blossom of a plant. 2. Best of anything. 3. Prime of life. 4. Person or thing most distinguished. 5. Figure of speech. [O. Fr. *flor*—L. *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

FLOWER (flow'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLOW'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLOWERED** (flow'ērd).] I. *vt.* Adorn with figures of flowers. II. *vi.* 1. Be in flower or blossom. 2. Flourish or thrive.

FLOWER-DE-LUCE (flow'ēr-de-lūs'), *n.* Iris; fleur-de-lis.

FLOWERET (flow'ēr-et), *n.* Little flower; floret.

FLOWER-HEAD (flow'ēr-hed), *n.* Bot. Compound flower in which all the florets are sessile on the receptacle.

FLOWERINESS (flow'ēr-i-nes), *n.* State of being flowery.

FLOWERY (flow'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Full of, or adorned with, flowers. 2. Highly embellished; florid.

FLOWN (flōn), *v.* Past participle of **FLY**.

FLUCTUATE (fluk'tū-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLUC'TUATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUC'TUATED**.] 1. Float backward and forward, up and down. 2. Be irresolute. [L. *fluctus*, wave.]

SYN. Waver; vacillate; oscillate; vary; veer. **ANT.** Persist; abide; stay; stick; adhere.

FLUCTUATION (fluk-tū-ā'shun), *n.* Act of fluctuating. 2. Vicissitude; change.

FLUE (flō), *n.* Soft down or fur; lint; nap. [Allied to **FLUFF**.]

FLUE (flō), *n.* Passage for smoke, air, etc., as a chimney. [O. Fr.]

FLUENCY (flō'en-si), *n.* Quality of being fluent; readiness; copiousness.

FLUENT (flō'ent), *a.* Ready in the use of words; voluble. [L. *fluens*, flowing.]

FLUEY (flō'i), *a.* Fluffy; downy.

FLUFF (fluf), *n.* Light down, such as rises from beds, cotton, etc., when shaken. [From **FLY**.]

FLUFFINESS (fluf'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fluffy.

FLUFFY (fluf'i), *a.* Composed of or like fluff.

FLUID (flō'id), I. *a.* Capable of flowing, liquid or gaseous. II. *n.* Liquid or gas. [L. *fluidus*—*fluo*, flow.]

FLUIDITY (flō-id'i-ti), **FLUIDNESS** (flō'id-nes), *n.* State or quality of being fluid; opposed to **SOLIDITY**.

FLUKE (flök), *n.* Flounder. [A. S. *flōc*.]

FLUKE (flök), *n.* 1. Part of an anchor which fastens in the ground. 2. Half of a whale's tail fin. 3. Lucky chance; accidentally successful stroke in billiards. [Low Ger. *flunk*, wing.]

FLUME (flöm), *n.* Channel for the water that drives a mill-wheel. [A. S. *flum*—L. *flumen*, river.]

FLUMMERY (flum'ēr-l), *n.* 1. Acid jelly made from the husks of oats; the Scotch sowens. 2. Light kind of dessert, made of flour, eggs, etc. 3. Nonsense; anything insipid; empty compliment. [Wel. *llymru*, acid.]

FLUNG (flung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FLING**.

FLUNK (flungk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **FLUNK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUNKED** (flungkt).] 1. Fail, as in a lesson. 2. Retire through fear; back out. [From **FUNK**.]

FLUNK (flungk), *n.* Failure; backing out.

FLUNKEY, FLUNKY (flungk'i), *n.* 1. Male servant in livery. 2. Low flatterer and servile imitator of the aristocracy; toady. [Allied to **FLANK**.]

FLUNKEYDOM, FLUNKYDOM (flungk'i-dum), *n.* 1. The flunkies collectively. 2. Grade or condition of flunkies.

FLUNKEYISM, FLUNKYISM (flungk'i-izm), *n.* Character or quality of a flunkie; servility; toadyism.

FLUOR (flö'ūr), *n.* Beautiful mineral, often crystallized, and usually called *fluor-spar*. [L.; from *fluo*, flow.]

FLUORESCENCE (flö-ūr-es'ens), *n.* Quality of some substances of assuming a peculiar luminous appearance when exposed to the sunlight or the X-rays.

FLUORIDE (flö'ūr-id), *n.* Chem. Compound of fluorine with another element or radical.

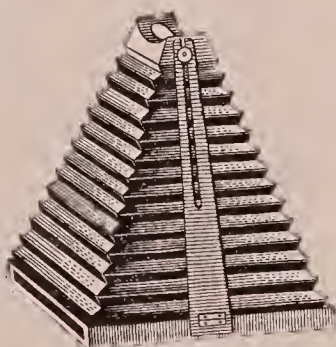
FLUORINE (flö'ūr-in), *n.* Pungent, colorless, corrosive gas, allied to chlorine; obtained chiefly from fluor.

FLUOROSCOPE (flö'-ūr-ō-sköp), *n.* A box-like apparatus by means of which the effects of X-rays are observed.

FLUOR-SPAR (flö'-ūr-spär), *n.* Fluoride of calcium.

FLURRY (flūr'i), *n.* [*pl.* **FLUR'RIES**.] 1. Sudden blast or gust. 2. Nervous agitation. 3. Fluttering assemblage of things, as snowflakes. 4. Death agony of the whale. [Sw. *flurig*, disordered.]

FLURRY (flūr'i), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **FLUR'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLURRIED** (flūr'id).] Bewilder; agitate; confuse.



Fluoroscope.

FLUSH (flush), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLUSH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUSHED** (flusht).] I. *vi.* 1. Flow and spread suddenly; rush. 2. Start; fly out suddenly, as a bird disturbed. 3. Become suffused or red; glow. 4. Be gay, splendid or beautiful. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to blush; redden suddenly. 2. Elate; elevate. 3. Animate. 4. Wash out by flooding. 5. Cause to start up; stir up. [L. *fluo*, flow; the words **BLUSH** and **FLASH** may have influenced the meaning.]

FLUSH (flush), I. *a.* 1. Fresh; full of vigor; glowing; bright. 2. Rich in blossom; exuberant; well supplied with money. 3. Having the surface even or level with the adjacent surface. 4. Consisting of cards of the same suit. II. *n.* 1. Sudden flow of blood to the face. 2. Redness of face from an afflux of blood; warm coloring or glow. 3. Sudden impulse or thrill of feelings. 4. Bloom; growth; abundance. 5. Run of cards of the same suit. 6. Flock of birds suddenly started. III. *adv.* In a manner so as to be even or level.

FLUSTER (flus'tēr), *n.* Hurrying; bustle; excitement; confusion; heat. [Ice. *flaustr*, hurry.]

FLUSTER (flus'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLUS'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUSTERED** (flus'tērd).] I. *vt.* Make hot or red in the face; confuse; muddy. II. *vi.* Be in a state of confusion or excitement; become confused and flurried.

FLUSTERED (flus'trā-ted), *a.* Excited, especially as if by drink.

FLUTE (flöt), *n.* 1. Musical instrument with finger-holes and keys, sounded by blowing. 2. Channel, as on a pillar, or in plaited cloth. [Fr.—L. *flo*, blow.]

FLUTE (flöt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLU'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Play or sing in soft flute-like tones. 2. Form flutes or grooves in. II. *vi.* Play the flute.

FLUTTER (flut'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FLUT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FLUTTERED** (flut'ērd).] I. *vi.* 1. Move or flap wings rapidly, without flying or with short flights. 2. Move about with bustle. 3. Vibrate; be in agitation. II. *vt.* Throw into disorder. [A. S. *flotorian*, float about.]

FLUTTER (flut'ēr), *n.* 1. Rapid, irregular vibration, as of wings. 2. State of excitement or agitation.

FLUVIAL (flö'vi-əl), **FLUVIATIC** (flö-vi-at'ik), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to rivers. 2. Growing or living in streams. [L. *fluvius*, river—*fluo*, flow.]

FLUVIATILE (flö'vi-a-til), *a.* Fluvial.

FLUX (fluks), *n.* 1. Act of flowing; motion of a fluid. 2. Flow; quick succession. 3. Matter discharged. 4. State of being liquid; fusion. 5. Substance that promotes the fusion of metals or minerals. [L. *fluxus*—*p.p.* of *fluo*, flow.]

FLUX (fluks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FLUX'ING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. FLUXED (flukst).] 1. Melt or fuse. 2. Purge; cleanse.

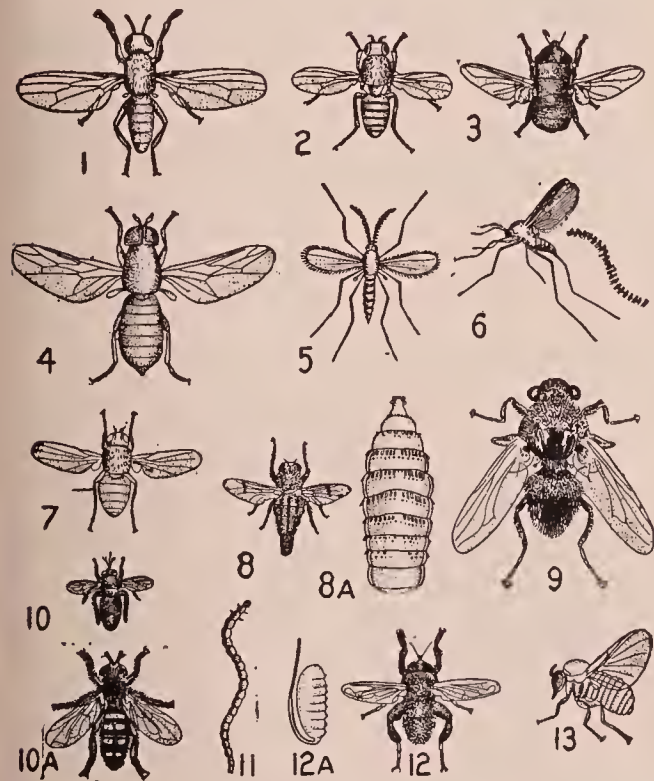
FLUXATION (fluks-ā'shun), *n.* Act of flowing; flux.

FLUXION (fluk'shun), *n.* 1. Flowing. 2. Fusion. 3. Difference; variation.

FLUXIONAL (fluk'shun-əl), *a.* Variable; inconstant.

FLY (fli), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLYING; *p.t.* FLEW (flō); *p.p.* FLOWN (flōn).] I. *vt.* 1. Move through the air on wings. 2. Move swiftly. 3. Pass away; flee. 4. Burst. 5. Flutter or wave in the breeze. II. *vt.* 1. AVOID; flee from. 2. Cause to fly, as a kite. [A. S. *fleōgan*.]

FLY (fli), *n.* [*pl.* FLIES.] 1. Insect with transparent wings, especially the common house-fly (*Musca domestica*). 2. Fish-hook dressed with silk, etc., in imitation of a fly. 3. Flap of a garment. 4. [*pl.* FLYS.] Light double-seated carriage. 5. [*pl.*] Large space above the stage in a theater from which the scenes, etc., are controlled. [A. S. *fleōge*—*fleōgan*, fly.]



Flies (*Muscidae*).

1. Cheese maggot fly (*Piophilidae casei*). 2. Apple worm fly (*Carpocapsa*). 3. Skin bot-fly. 4. Carpet fly (*Scenopinus pallipes*). 5. Hessian fly. 6. Willow gall fly. 7. Willow blister fly (*Louchaea*). 8. Horse bot-fly (*Gastrophilus equi*). 8A. Its larva. 9. Bot-fly of ox (*Hypoderma bovis*). 10. Microdon globosus. 10A. Syrphus fly. 11. Carpet worm of No. 4. 12. Rat-tailed fly (*Merodon barctus*). 12A. Its pupa. 13. Black fly (*Simulium molestum*).

FLY (fli), *n.* Act of flying.

FLY (fli), *a.* Wide-awake; clever; smart. (Colloq.)

FLYAWAY (fli'ā-wā), *a.* Flighty; restless; giddy.

FLYBLOW (fli'blō), *n.* Egg or larva of a fly.

FLYBLOW (fli'blō), *v.* [*pr.p.* FLY'BLOWING; *p.t.* FLYBLOWED (fli'blōd); *p.p.* FLYBLOWN (fli'blōn).] I. *vt.* Deposit flyblows upon; corrupt; taint. II. *vi.* Lay flyblows.

FLYBLOWN (fli'blōn), *a.* Tainted with flyblows; hence, spoiled; corrupted.

FLYBOAT (fli'bōt), *n.* Long narrow swift boat used on canals.

FLYCATCHER (fli'kach-ēr), *n.* Small bird that catches flies while on the wing.

FLYING-FISH (fli'ing-fish),

n. 1. Fish of the genus *Exocoetus*, which can leap from the water and sustain itself in the air for a short time, by its long pectoral fins.



Flying-fish.

2. Flying gurnard. See **DACTYLOPTERUS**.

FLYING-FOX (fli'ing-foks), *n.* Large frugivorous bat.

FLYING-SQUIRREL (fli'ing-skwēr-el), *n.* Squirrel in S. Asia and N. America, which has a broad fold of skin between its fore and hind legs, by the aid of which it can take great leaps in the air.



Flying-squirrel.

FLYLEAF (fli'-lēf), *n.* [*pl.*

FLYLEAVES

(fli'lēvz).]

Blank leaf at

the beginning

and end

of a book.

FLYMAN (fli'man), *n.* [*pl.* FLY'MEN.] One who works the ropes in the flies of a theater.

FLYPAPER (fli'pā-pēr), *n.* Paper prepared with poison or sticky material for destroying flies.

FLYSPECK (fli'spek), *n.* Speck made by the excrement of a fly.

FLY-TRAP (fli'trap), *n.* 1. Trap for catching flies. 2. Bot. The spreading dogbane; also the Venus's fly-trap.

FLY-WHEEL (fli'hwēl), *n.* Wheel with a heavy rim placed on the revolving shaft of machinery put in motion by an irregular or intermittent force, for the purpose of rendering the motion equable and regular by means of its momentum.

FOAL (fōl), *n.* Young of the equine genus; colt or filly. [A. S. *fola*.]

FOAL (fōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOAL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOALED (fōld).] I. *vt.* Bring forth, as a foal. II. *vi.* Give birth to a foal.

FOAM (fōm), *n.* Froth; bubbles which rise on the surface of liquids. [A. S. *fām*.]

FOAM (fōm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FOAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOAMED (fōmd).] 1. Gather or emit foam; froth. 2. Be in a rage.

FOAMY (fōm'ī), *a.* Covered with or full of foam; frothy.

FOB (fob), *n.* 1. Small pocket for a watch. 2. Watch-chain, or ribbon with buckle or charm, worn pendant from the pocket. [From root of Prov. Ger. *fuppe*, pocket.]

FOCAL (fō'kāl), *a.* Of or belonging to a focus.

FOCALIZE (fō'kāl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FO'CALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOCALIZED (fō'kāl-izd).] Bring to a focus; concentrate.

FOCUS (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* FO'CUSES or FOCI (fō'-sī).] 1. Point in which the rays of light meet after reflection or refraction, and cause great heat. 2. Central point. 3. *Geom.* Point in the parabola, ellipse, or hyperbola, where rays reflected from all their parts meet. [L. *focus*, hearth.]

FOCUS (fō'kus), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FO'CUSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOCUSED (fō'kust).] Bring to a focus.

FODDER (fod'ēr), *n.* Coarse food for cattle, horses and sheep, such as cornstalks, dried herbage, etc. [A. S. *fōdder*—*fōda*, food.]

FOE (fō), *n.* 1. Enemy. 2. One who, or that which, injures or hinders anything. 3. Ill-wisher. [A. S. *fāh*; cf. *fēogan*, hate.]

FOEMAN (fō'man), *n.* [*pl.* FOE'MEN.] Open or active enemy; adversary.

FOG (fog), *n.* 1. Dense watery vapor exhaled from the earth or from rivers and lakes, or generated in the atmosphere near the earth. 2. Bewilderment; perplexity. 3. *Phot.* Blur obscuring a developed plate. [Dan. *fog*, spray, storm.]

FOG (fog), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOGGED (fogd).] Befog; darken; obscure.

FOG (fog), **FOGGAGE** (fog'āj), *n.* Grass which grows in the fall after the hay is cut. [Origin unknown.]

FOGGINESS (fog'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being foggy.

FOGGY (fog'i), *a.* 1. Hazy; misty. 2. Clouded in mind.

FOG-HORN (fog'harn), *n.* 1. Horn used as a warning signal by vessels in foggy weather. 2. Sounding instrument for warning vessels off the shore during a fog; siren.

FOGY, FOGGY, (fō'gl), *n.* [*pl.* FO'GIES, FO'-GEYS.] Dull old fellow; person with antiquated notions. [Etym. unknown.]

FOIBLE (foi'bl), *n.* Weak point in one's character; slight failing. [O. Fr.]

FOIL (foi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOILED (foild).] 1. Defeat; puzzle; disappoint. 2. Blunt; dull. [O. Fr. *fuler*, stamp or crush.]

FOIL (foil), *n.* 1. Failure after success seemed certain; defeat. 2. Blunt sword with a button at the point, used in fencing.

FOIL (foil), *n.* 1. Leaf or thin plate of metal, as tin-foil. 2. Thin leaf metal put under precious stones to increase their luster or change their color. 3. Anything that serves to set off something else. 4. Leaf-like ornament. [Fr. *feuille*—L. *folium*, leaf.]

FOIST (foist), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOIST'ED.] 1. Bring in by stealth. 2. Pass off as genuine. [Dut. *vysten*.]

FOLD (fōld), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOLD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOLD'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Lay one part over another. 2. Inclose. 3. Wrap up; envelop. 4. Clasp or embrace. II. *vi.* Close in folds. [A. S. *fealdan*.]

FOLD (fōld), *n.* 1. Doubling of any flexible substance. 2. Part laid over on another. 3. That which infolds; clasp; embrace.

FOLD (fōld), *n.* 1. Pen for domestic animals, especially sheep. 2. Flock of Sheep. 3. Church. [A. S. *fald*, fold; stall.]

FOLD (fōld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOLD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOLD'ED.] Confine in a fold.

-FOLD, *suffix.* In composition with numerals="folded" or "times," as in *tenfold*.

FOLDER (fōld'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which folds. 2. Knife-like tool for folding paper. 3. Folding machine. 4. Circular or other printed paper in folded form suitable for mailing.

FOLDEROL (fol'de-rol), *n.* Nonsense.

FOLDING (fōld'ing), I. *a.* That may be folded or doubled.—*Folding bed*, bed that closes into a frame, so as to stand up vertically.—*Folding door*, door vertically divided in two parts or wings.—*Folding machine*, machine for folding paper. II. *n.* 1. Fold or plait. 2. Keeping of sheep in inclosures on arable land.

FOLIACEOUS (fō-li-ā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of leaves. [L. *foliaceus*—*folium*, leaf.]

FOLIAGE (fō'll-āj), *n.* Leaves; cluster of leaves; leafage. [Fr. *feuillage*.]

FOLIATE (fō'li-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FO'LIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FO'LIATED.] 1. Beat into a leaf. 2. Cover with leaf-metal.

FOLIATED (fō'li-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Spread or covered with a thin plate or foil. 2. Beaten into a leaf. 3. Leafy.

FOLIATION (fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Leafing of plants. 2. Act of beating a metal into a thin plate, leaf, or foil. 3. Operation of spreading foil over the back surface of a mirror.

FOLIO (fō'li-ō), I. *n.* [*pl.* FOLIOS (fō'li-ōz).] 1. Sheet of paper once folded; size of book; 17x22 inches. 2. Book of such sheets. 3. Page in a book. 4. Page in an account book, or two opposite pages numbered as one. II. *a.* Pertaining to or containing paper only once folded. [Abi. of L. *folium*, leaf.]

FOLIO (fō'li-ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FO'LIOING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOLIOED (fō'li-ōd).] Number the pages of, as a book or manuscript.

FOLK (fōk), *n.* 1. People. 2. Certain people, as one's family—generally used in plural. 3. Nation or race. [A. S. *folc*.]

FOLKLORE (fōk'lōr), *n.* Knowledge of ancient customs, superstitions, etc., of the people.

FOLLICLE (fol'ī-kl), *n.* 1. Little bag. 2. Gland.

3. Seed-vessel. [Fr.—L. *folliculus*, dlm. of *follic*, wind bag.]

FOLLOW (fol'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOL'LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOLLOWED (fol'ōd).] I. *vt.* 1. Go, or come, after or behind. 2. Imitate; adopt, as an opinion. 3. Keep the eye or mind fixed on. 4. Result from. II. *vi.* 1. Come after another. 2. Result. [A. S. *folgian*.]

SYN. Attend; pursue; accompany; chase; copy; accept; obey; watch; succeed; ensue. **ANT.** Avoid; elude; quit; disobey; precede; cause; produce; abandon; shun.

FOLLOWER (fol'ō-ēr), *n.* 1. One who follows. 2. Admirer.

FOLLOWING (fol'ō-ing), *n.* 1. Followers collectively. 2. Vocation.

FOLLY (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* FOL'LIES.] 1. Want of understanding. 2. Weak or absurd act. 3. Depravity of mind or actions. [Fr. *folie*. See **FOOL**.]

FOMENT (fo-ment'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOMENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOMENT'ED.] 1. Bathe with warm water. 2. Encourage; excite; instigate. [Fr. *formenter*—L. *fomentum*, lotion; from *foveo*, warm.]

FOMENTATION (fō-men-tā'shun), *n.* 1. A bathing or lotion with warm water. 2. Encouragement; excitation; instigation.

FOND (fond), *a.* 1. Foolishly tender and loving; weakly indulgent. 2. Very affectionate; longing; loving.—*Fond of*, relishing highly. [For *fanned*, *p.p.* of M. E. *fennen*, act foolishly.]

FONDLE (fon'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FON'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FONDLED (fon'dld).] Treat with fondness; caress. [From **FOND**.]

FONT (font), *n.* Complete assortment of types of one style and size. [Fr. *fonte*, *fondre*—L. *fundo*, cast.]

FONT (font), *n.* 1. Vessel used in churches as the repository of the baptismal water. 2. Fountain. [L. *fons*, *fontiso*, fountain.]

FONTAIN (fon'tin), *n.* Spring; Baptismal Font. fountain. [So. African Dutch.]

FOOCHOW (fō-chow'), *n.* Capital of Chinese province of Fuchien.

FOOD (fōd), *n.* 1. What one feeds on; that which being digested nourishes the body. 2. Whatever promotes growth. [A. S. *fōda*.]

FOOL (fōl), *n.* 1. One who acts stupidly. 2. Person of weak mind. 3. Professional jester.—*Fool's errand*, silly enterprise.—*Fool-killer*, imaginary person having power to kill one guilty of great folly.—*Fool's paradise*, deceptive happiness. [O. Fr. *fol*; from L. *follic*, wind bag.]

FOOL (fōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOOL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOOLED (fōld).] I. *vt.* Deceive. II. *vi.* Play the fool; trifle.



FOOLERY (fōl'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* FOOLERIES (fōl'ēr-lz).] Act of folly; habitual folly.

FOOLHARDY (fōl'hār-di), *a.* Rash or incautious.

FOOLISH (fōl'ish), *a.* 1. Weak in intellect. 2. Wanting discretion. 3. Ridiculous.

SYN. Senseless; idiotic; crazed; shallow; weak; silly; injudicious; irrational; absurd.

ANT. Sensible; sane; sound; wise; judicious; prudent.

FOOLISHLY (fōl'ish-li), *adv.* In a foolish manner.

FOOLISHNESS (fōl'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being foolish.

FOOLSCAP (fōlz'kap), *n.* Paper of a certain size. Originally it bore the water-mark of a fool's cap and bells.

FOOT (fot), *n.* [*pl.*

FEET.] 1. Part of body on which man or other vertebrate stands or walks. 2. Lower part or base.

3. Measure = 12 inches. 4. Foot soldiers. 5. Division of a line of poetry. [A. S. *fōt*; *pl.* *fēt*.]

FOOT (fot), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOOT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOOT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Tread or walk on. 2. Spurn with the foot; kick. 3. Make, add, or attach a foot to. 4. Sum up and set the total at the foot. II. *vi.* 1. Go on foot; walk. 2. Dance. 3. *Naut.* Move.

FOOTBALL (fot'bāl), *n.* 1. Ball consisting of an inflated ox-bladder, or a hollow globe of india-rubber, cased in leather, to be driven by the foot. 2. Person or object subjected to many vicissitudes or changes of condition. 3. Game played with a football by two parties of players.

FOOTFALL (fot'fāl), *n.* 1. Footstep. 2. Sound made by a footstep.

FOOTGUARDS (fot'gärdz), *n.pl.* Guards that serve on foot.

FOOTHOLD (fot'höld), *n.* Space on which to plant the feet; that which sustains the feet.

FOOTING (fot'ing), *n.* 1. Place for the foot to rest on; firm foundation. 2. Act or result of adding up a column of figures. 3. [*pl.*] Totals from such adding.

FOOTLIGHT (fot'lit), *n.* One of a row of lights in front of and on a level with the stage, in a theater, etc.

FOOTMAN (fot'man), *n.* [*pl.* FOOT'MEN.] 1. Soldier who serves on foot. 2. Servant or attendant in livery.

FOOTPAD (fot'pad), *n.* Highwayman or robber on foot, who frequents public paths or roads.

FOOTRULE (fot'röl), *n.* Rule or measure a foot (12 inches) in length.

FOOTSTEP (fot'step), *n.* 1. Step or impression of the foot; track. 2. Trace of a course pursued. 3. [*pl.*] Course; example.



Bones of the foot.

1 to 5. First, second, third, fourth and fifth metatarsal. 6. Inferior cuneiform. 7. Middle cuneiform. 8. External cuneiform. 9. Cuboid. 10. Navicular. 11. Astragalus. 12. Calcaneum. A. B. First and second phalanges. C. Distal phalange.

FOOTSTOOL (fot'stöl), *n.* Low support for the feet of one sitting.

FOP (fop), *n.* Affected dandy. [Dut. *foppen*, cheat.]

FOPPERY (fop'ēr-i), *n.* Vanlty in dress or manners; affectation; folly.

FOPPISH (fop'ish), *a.* Vain and showy in dress; affectedly refined in manners.

FOPPISHLY (fop'ish-li), *adv.* In a fopplsh manner.

FOPPISHNESS (fop'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being foppish.

FOR (fər), *I. prep.* In the place of; for the sake of; on account of; in the direction of; with respect to; beneficial to; in quest of; notwithstanding; in spite of; in recompense of; during. *II. conj.* Because; on the account that. [A. S.]

FOR-, *prefix.* It has generally the intensive force of the Ger. *ver-*, signifying greatly, completely, utterly, as in *fortorn*. Sometimes it has the force of a negative or privative, as in *forbid*. [A. S.]

FORAGE (for'aj), *n.* 1. Fodder, or food for horses and cattle; provisions. 2. Act of foraging. [O. Fr. *fourage*. Akin to **FODDER** and **FORAY**.]

FORAGE (for'aj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FOR'AGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORAGED** (for'ajd).] *I. vi.* Go about and forcibly carry off food for horses and cattle. *II. vt.* Plunder.

FORAGER (for'a-jēr), *n.* One who or that which forages.

FORAMEN (fō-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* **FORAMINA** (fō-rā'mi-nā).] *Anat.* Hole or cavity.

FORASMUCH (fər'az-much), *conj.* Because that.

FORAY (for'ā), *n.* Sudden incursion into an enemy's country. [From **FORAGE**.]

FORAY (for'ā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FOR'AYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORAYED** (for'ād).] *I. vt.* Pillage. *II. vi.* Go foraging.

FORBADE (fər-bad'), *v.* Past tense of **FORBID**.

FORBEAR (fər-bār'), **FOREBEAR** (fōr-bār'), *n.* Forefather; ancestor; generally in the plural. [Sc.]

FORBEAR (fər-bār'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FORBEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **FORBORE** (fər-bōr'); *p.p.* **FORBORNE** (fər-bōrn').] *I. vi.* Abstain. *II. vt.* Stop; avoid voluntarily.

FORBEARANCE (fər-bār'ans), *n.* Exercise of patience; command of temper; elemency.

FORBEARING (fər-bār'ing), *a.* Patient. [**FOR-**, away, and **BEAR**.]

SYN. Cease; delay; avoid; decline; withhold; refuse; refrain; abstain. **ANT.** Seek; indulge.

FORBID (fər-bid'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORBID'DING**; *p.t.* **FORBADE** (fər-bad'); *p.p.* **FORBID'DEN** or **FORBID'**.] Prohibit; command not to do. [**FOR-** and **BID**.]

FORBIDDEN (fər-bid'n), *a.* Prohibited; unlawful.

FORBIDDING (fər-bid'ing), *a.* Repulsive; unpleasant; raising dislike.

FORCE (fōrs), *n.* 1. Strength; power; energy. 2. Efficacy; validity. 3. Influence. 4. Coercion; compulsion. 5. Military or naval strength (often in plural); armament. 6. That which produces or tends to produce change in a body's state of rest or motion. [Fr.—L. *fortis*, strong.]

SYN. Vigor; energy; might; stress; emphasis; cogency; vehemence; violence; constraint; agency. **ANT.** Feebleness; weakness; neutralization; inefficiency; inconclusiveness; pointlessness; debility; inertia.

FORCE (fōrs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOR'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORCED** (fōrst).] 1. Draw or push by main strength; compel; constrain. 2. Ravish; violate. 3. Obtain or open by violence; storm. 4. Cause to grow or ripen rapidly.

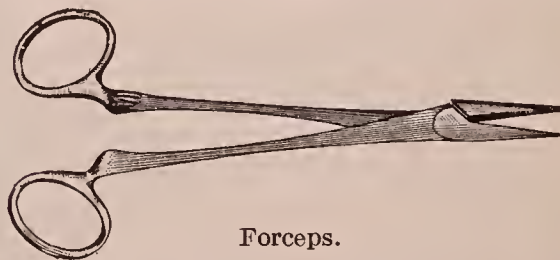
FORCED (fōrst), *a.* 1. Accomplished by great effort, as a *forced* march. 2. Strained; unnatural. 3. Developed by extraordinary means.

FORCEFUL (fōrs'fəl), *a.* Full of force or might; strong; potent; effective; violent.

FORCEFULLY (fōrs'fəl-l), *adv.* In a forceful manner.

FORCEMEAT (fōrs'mēt), *n.* Meat chopped fine and highly seasoned.

FORCEPS (fər'seps), *n.* Pair of tongs, pincers, or pliers for holding or removing anything difficult to be held or removed with the hand. [L. *formus*, hot, and *capio*, take.]



Forceps.

FORCE-PUMP (fōrs'pump), *n.* Pump which delivers water under pressure, ejecting it forcibly.

FORCIBLE (fōr'si-bl), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Done by force. 3. Impetuous.

SYN. Powerful; cogent; impressive; efficacious; violent; energetic. **ANT.** Weak; peaceable; ineffective; feeble.

FORCIBLY (fōr'sl-bil), *adv.* In a forcible manner.

FORCING (fōr'sing), *n.* Art of hastening the growth of plants.

FORD (fōrd), *n.* Place where water may be crossed on foot. [A. S.]

FORD (fōrd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORD'ED**.] Go across on foot; wade.

FORE- (fōr), *prefix.* Before, either in position or time.

FORE (fōr), *I. a.* In front of; advanced in po-

sition; coming first. **II. adv.** At the front; in the first or front part; previously. **III. n.** Front; future. **IV. interj. Golf.** Clear the way! [A. S. *fore*, a form of *for*, *for*.]

FOREARM (fôr'ärm), *n.* Forepart of the arm, between elbow and wrist.

FOREARM (fôr-ärm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREARM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREARMED** (fôr-ärmd').] Arm or prepare beforehand.

FOREBEAR (fôr-bâr'), *n.* Ancestor. [Sc.]

FOREBODE (fôr-bôd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREBO'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREBO'DED**.] Feel a secret sense of (something future), especially of evil. [A. S. *forebodian*—*fore*, before, and *bodian*, announce.]

FOREBODING (fôr-bô'ding), *n.* Apprehension of coming evil.

FORE-CABIN (fôr'kab-in), *n.* Cabin in the forepart of a vessel with accommodation inferior to that of the aft-cabin or saloon.

FORE-CADDIE (fôr'kad-i), *n.* In golf, boy who precedes the player to indicate position of holes or balls.

FORECAST (fôr'kâst), *n.* Previous contrivance; foresight. [**FORE-** and **CAST**.]

FORECAST (fôr'kâst'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FORECAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORECAST'**.] **I. vt.** Contrive or reckon beforehand; foresee. **II. vi.** Form schemes beforehand.

FORECASTER (fôr'kâst'ër), *n.* One who foresees or contrives beforehand.

FORECASTLE (fôr'kas-l or fôk'sl), *n.* 1. Foredeck, raised above the maindeck. 2. More commonly, forepart of the ship under the maindeck, quarters of the crew.

FORECLOSE (fôr-klôz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORECLO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORECLOSED** (fôr-klôzd').] Preclude; prevent; stop.—*Foreclose a mortgage*, bar or cut off the mortgagor from his equity of redemption, or the power of redeeming the mortgaged premises or property, by a judgment of court. [O. Fr. *forclos*, *p.p.* of *forclorre*, exclude.]

FORECLOSURE (fôr-klô'zhûr), *n.* Foreclosing; depriving a mortgagor of the right of redeeming a mortgaged estate.

FOREFATHER (fôr'fä-thër), *n.* Ancestor, especially one that is remote.

FOREFEND (fôr-fend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREFEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREFEND'ED**.] Ward off; avert. [See **DEFEND**.]

FOREFINGER (fôr'fing-gër), *n.* Finger next the thumb.

FOREFOOT (fôr'fot), *n.* One of the feet of an animal in front or next the head.

FOREFRONT (fôr'frunt), *n.* Foremost part or place.

FOREGO (fôr-gô'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREGO'ING**; *p.t.* **FOREWENT** (fôr-went'); *p.p.* **FOREGONE** (fôr-gan').] 1. Go before; precede; chiefly used in its present participle **FOREGOING** and past participle **FOREGONE**. 2. Give up; forbear the use of.—*Foregone conclusion*, con-

clusion come to without examination of the evidence. [A. S. *forgān*.]

FOREGROUND (fôr'grownd), *n.* Ground or space which seems to lie before the figures in a picture.

FOREHANDED (fôr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Seasonable. 2. Provident; well-to-do.

FOREHEAD (fôr'ed), *n.* Forepart of the head above the eyes; brow. [**FORE** and **HEAD**.]

FOREIGN (fôr'in), *a.* 1. Belonging to another country; from abroad. 2. Not belonging to; unconnected. 3. Not appropriate. [Fr. *forain*—L. L. *foraneus*; from L. *foras*, out of doors.]

FOREIGNER (fôr'in-ër), *n.* Native of another country.

FOREKNOW (fôr-nô'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREKNOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREKNOWN** (fôr-nôn').] Know beforehand; foresee.

FOREKNOWLEDGE (fôr-nol'ej), *n.* Knowledge of a thing before it happens.

FORELAND (fôr'land), *n.* Point of land running forward into the sea.

FORELOCK (fôr'lok), *n.* Lock of hair that grows from the forepart of the head.—*Take time by the forelock*, make prompt use of anything; let no opportunity escape.

FOREMAN (fôr'man), *n.* [*pl.* **FORE'MEN**.] First or chief man; overseer; superintendent.

FOREMAST (fôr'mâst), *n.* Mast of a ship placed in the forepart or forecabin and carrying the foresail and foretopmast yards.

FOREMENTIONED (fôr-men'shund), *a.* Mentioned before.

FOREMOST (fôr'môst), *a.* First in place; most advanced; first in rank or dignity. [A. S. *formest*.]

FORENOON (fôr'nôn), *n.* Part of the day before noon or mid-day.

FORENOTICE (fôr'nô-tis), *n.* Notice of anything before it happens.

FORENSIC (fô-ren'sik), *a.* Belonging to courts of judicature, or to public discussion and debate. [L. *forensis*—*forum*, court, forum.]

FOREORDAIN (fôr-är-dän'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREORDAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREORDAINED** (fôr-är-dänd').] Arrange or appoint beforehand; predestinate; predetermine.

FOREORDINATION (fôr-är-di-nä'shun), *n.* Act of foreordaining or state of being foreordained.

FOREPART (fôr'pärt), *n.* Part before the rest; front; beginning.

FOREPOLE (fôr-pôl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FOREPO'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FOREPOLED** (fôr-pöld').] *Mining.* Secure or strengthen by adjusting poles.

FORERUN (fôr-run'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORERUN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORERAN** (fôr-ran').] Run or come before; precede.

FORERUNNER (fôr-run'ër), *n.* 1. Runner or messenger sent before. 2. Sign that something is to follow.

FORESAIL (fôr'säl), *n.* Sail attached to the foreyard on the foremast.

FORESEE (fôr-sē'), *v.* [*pr.p.* FORESEE'ING; *p.t.* FORESAW (fôr-sā'); *p.p.* FORESEEN (fôr-sēn').] I. *vt.* See or know beforehand. II. *vi.* Have foresight.

FORESHADOW (fôr-shad'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORESHAD'OWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORESHAD-OWED (fôr-shad'ōd).] Signalize or typify beforehand.

FORESHORTEN (fôr-shart'en), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORESHORT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORESHORT-ENED (fôr-shart'nd).] (In a picture), represent the shortened appearance of (an object) projecting forward.

FORESIGHT (fôr'sīt), *n.* Act of foreseeing; wise forethought; prudence.

FOREST (for'est), *n.* Large uncultivated tract of land covered with trees and underwood. [O. Fr.—L. *foras*, out of doors.]

FORESTALL (fôr-staj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORESTALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORESTALLED (fôr-stajd).] Anticipate; take possession in advance of; get ahead of. [A. S. See STALL.]

SYN. Preoccupy; monopolize; exclude.

FORESTAY (fôr'stā), *n.* Naut. Large strong rope reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

FORESTER (for'est-ēr), *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest. 2. Inhabitant of a forest. 3. [F-] Member of one of certain fraternal organizations in the U. S.

FORESTRY (for'est-ri), *n.* Art of cultivating and managing forests.

FORETASTE (fôr-tāst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORETA'STING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORETA'STED.] Taste before possession; anticipate.

FORETASTE (fôr'tāst), *n.* Taste beforehand; anticipation.

FORETELL (fôr-tel'), *v.* [*pr.p.* FORETELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORETOLD (fôr-töld').] I. *vt.* Tell before; prophesy. II. *vi.* Utter prophecy.

FORETELLER (fôr-tel'ēr), *n.* One who foretells.

FORETHOUGHT (fôr'that), *n.* Thought or care for the future; provident care.

FORETOKEN (fôr'tō-kn), *n.* Token or sign beforehand.

FORETOKEN (fôr-tō'kn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORETO'-KENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORETOKENED (fôr-tō'knd).] Signify beforehand.

FORETOP (fôr'top), *n.* 1. Foreloek. 2. Naut. Platform at the head of a foremast.

FOREVER (for-ev'ēr), *adv.* 1. For all time to come; through eternity. 2. Always.

SYN. Constantly; continually.

FOREVERMORE (for-ev'ēr-mōr), *adv.* Forever.

FOREWARN (fôr-warn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOREWARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOREWARNED (fôr-warn'd').] Warn beforehand; give previous notice to.

FOREWARNING (fôr-warn'ing), *n.* Warning beforehand.

FOREWOMAN (fôr'wōm-an), *n.* [*pl.* FORE-

WOMEN (fôr'wim-en).] Woman who oversees the employes in any shop, factory, etc.

FOREWORD (fôr'wörd), *n.* Preface.

FORFEIT (fər'fit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOR'FEITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOR'FEITED.] Lose the right to by some fault or crime. [O. Fr. *forfait*; from L. L. *forisfacio*, trespass; from L. *foris*, abroad, and *facio*, do.]

FORFEIT (fər'fit), *n.* 1. That which is forfeited; penalty for a crime; fine. 2. Something deposited and redeemable.

FORFEITABLE (fər'fit-a-bl), *a.* Liable or subject to forfeiture.

FORFEITURE (fər'fi-tūr), *n.* 1. Act of forfeiting or state of being forfeited. 2. Thing forfeited.

FORGAVE (for-gāv'), *v.* Past tense of FORGIVE.

FORGE (fōrj or fərj), *n.* 1. Furnace, especially one in which iron is heated. 2. Smithy. 3. Place where anything is shaped or made. [O. Fr. *forge*; from L. *fabrica*, workshop.]

FORGE (fōrj or fərj), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOR'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORGED (fōrjd).] I. *vt.* 1. Form by heating and hammering; form. 2. Make falsely; fabricate; counterfeit. II. *vi.* Commit forgery.

FORGE (fōrj or fərj), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOR'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FORGED (fōrjd).] I. *vi.* Move steadily on, as *forge* ahead. II. *vt.* Impel forward, as to *forge* a vessel over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail. [Etym. doubtful.]

FORGER (fōr'jēr or fər'jēr), *n.* One who forges or makes; one guilty of forgery.

FORGERY (fōr'jēr-i or fər'jēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* FORGERIES (fōr'jēr-iz).] 1. Fraudulently making or altering any writing. 2. That which is forged or counterfeited.

FORGET (for-get'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORGET'TING; *p.t.* FORGOT (for-got'); *p.p.* FORGOTTEN (for-got'n).] 1. Lose or put away from the memory. 2. Neglect. [A. S. *forgitan*; from *fōr-*, away, and *gitan*, get.]

FORGETFUL (for-get'fəl), *a.* 1. Apt to forget; easily losing remembrance; oblivious. 2. Causing forgetfulness.

FORGETFULLY (for-get'fəl-i), *adv.* In a forgetful manner.

FORGETFULNESS (for-get'fəl-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being forgetful. 2. Oblivion. 3. Negligence.

FORGET-ME-NOT (for-get'-me-not), *n.* Small herb with beautiful blue flowers.

FORGING (fōr'jing or fər'jing), *n.* 1. Piece of metal that has been shaped by hammering or by being forged. 2. Action of a horse that eliks in overreaching while trotting or walking.

FORGIVE (for-giv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FORGIV'ING; *p.t.* FORGAVE (for-gāv'); *p.p.* FORGIVEN (for-giv'n).] Pardon; overlook, as an offense or debt.



Forget-me-not
(*Myosotis palustris*).

FORGIVENESS (for-giv'nes), *n.* 1. Pardon; remission. 2. Disposition to pardon.

FORGIVING (for-giv'ing), *a.* Ready to pardon; merciful; compassionate. [A. S. *for-*, away, and *gifan*, give.]

FORGO (for-gō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORGO'ING**; *p.t.* **FORWENT** (for-went'); *p.p.* **FORGONE** (for-gān').] Renounce; abandon; relinquish; forego. (Rare.)

FORK (fark), *n.* 1. Instrument with two or more prongs at the end. 2. One of the points or divisions of anything fork-like.

FORK (fark), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FORK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORKED** (farkt).] I. *vi.* 1. Divide into branches, as a road or tree. 2. Shoot into blades, as corn. II. *vt.* 1. Form as a fork. 2. Pitch with a fork; throw.—*Fork over*, hand over; hand out; pay up. (Colloq.)

FORKED (farkt), *a.* Opening into two or more parts, points, or shoots; furcated. [A. S. *forc*—L. *furca*.]

FORLORN (for-lārn'), *a.* Wretched; forsaken. [A. S. *forloren*.]

SYN. Lost; deserted; abandoned; miserable; destitute; disconsolate; hapless.

ANT. Supported; attended; cherished; befriended; cheered.

FORLORN HOPE (for-lārn' hōp). Body of soldiers selected for some service of uncommon danger. [Dut. *verloren hoop*, forlorn or lost troop.]

FORM (farm), *n.* 1. Shape of a body; outline of an object. 2. Model; mold. 3. Mode of arrangement. 4. Order; regularity; system, as of government. 5. Established practice; ceremony. 6. Type from which an impression is to be taken, arranged and secured in a chase. [L. *forma*, shape.]

FORM (farm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FORM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORMED** (farmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Give shape to; make; contrive. 2. Settle, as an opinion; combine; go to make up; establish. II. *vi.* Assume a form.

FORMAL (farm'al), *a.* 1. According to form or established mode; ceremonious; methodical. 2. Having the form only; mechanical. 3. Constituent; essential.

FORMALDEHYDE (farm-mal'de-hīd), *n.* A powerful disinfectant and antiseptic obtained from methyl alcohol. [**FORMIC** and **ALDEHYDE**.]

FORMALIN (farm'mā-līn), *n.* A forty per cent solution of formaldehyde.

FORMALISM (farm'al-izm), *n.* Resting in the mere external forms of religion.

FORMALIST (farm'al-ist), *n.* 1. One who is content with the mere forms of religion. 2. One overattentive to forms.

FORMALITY (farm-mal'i-tī), *n.* 1. Precise observance of forms or ceremonies. 2. Established order. 3. Form without substance.

FORMALIZE (farm'al-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORM'-**

ALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORMALIZED** (farm'al-izd).] Adapt to a certain form.

FORMALLY (farm'al-i), *adv.* In a formal manner.

FORMATE (farm'māt), *n.* *Chem.* Formic acid salt.

FORMATION (farm-mā'shun), *n.* 1. The act, process or result of forming or making. 2. Manner in which a thing is formed. 3. Substance formed. 4. *Geol.* Series of rocks referred to a common origin. [Fr.—L. *formatio*.]

FORMATIVE (farm'a-tiv), *a.* Giving form; having the power of giving form; plastic; inflectional.

FORMER (farm'mēr), *a.* Before in time or order; past; first mentioned. [A. S. *forma*, first, and comp. suffix *-er*.]

FORMERLY (farm'mēr-li), *adv.* In former times; heretofore.

FORMIC (farm'mīk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to ants, as *formic acid*, originally obtained from ants. 2. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or derived from, formic acid, a colorless corrosive liquid, commonly obtained by the destructive distillation of oxalic acid. [L. *formica*, ant.]

FORMIDABLE (farm'mī-dā-bl), *a.* Causing fear; adapted to excite fear. [Fr.—L. *formido*, fear.]

SYN. Alarming; awful; terrible; terrifying; discouraging; serious. ANT. Despicable; weak; contemptible; light; trivial.

FORMIDABLY (farm'mī-dā-bli), *adv.* In a formidable manner.

FORMLESS (farm'les), *a.* Devoid of shape or form.

FORMOSA (farm-mō'sā), *n.* Japanese island, 170 m. N. of Luzon.

FORMOSAN (farm-mō'san), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Formosa, an island East of China, belonging to Japan.

FORMULA (farm'ū-la), *n.* [*pl.* **FORMULAS** or **FORMULÆ**.] 1. Prescribed form. 2. Formal statement of doctrine. 3. *Math.* General expression for solving problems. 4. *Chem.* Set of symbols expressing the components of a body. [L., dim. of *forma*, form.]

FORMULARIZE (farm'ū-lā-rīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORM'ULARIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORMULARIZED** (farm'ū-lā-rīzd).] Reduce to a formula; formulate; express tersely and clearly in systematic form.

FORMULARY (farm'ū-lā-rī), *I. n.* [*pl.* **FORMULARIES** (farm'ū-lā-rīz).] Formula; book of formulæ or precedents. II. *a.* Prescribed; ritual; closely adhering to formulas; formal. [Fr. *formulaire*—L. *formula*; see **FORMULA**.]

FORMULATE (farm'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORM'U-**



Formosan.

LATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORM'ULATED.**] Reduce to or express in a clear or definite form.

FORMULATION (fərm-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act, process, or result of formulating.

FORMULIZE (fərm'ū-līz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORM'ULIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORMULIZED** (fərm'ū-līzd).] Reduce to or express in a formula; formulate.

FORMYL (fərm'il), *n.* *Chem.* Radical (HCO) of formic acid. [See **FORMIC.**]

FORNICATE (fə'ni-kāt), *a.* *Bot.* Provided with seale-like appendages.

FORNICATION (fə'ni-kā'shun), *n.* Illicit sexual intercourse. [L. *fornix*, vault, brothel.]

FORNIX (fə'niks), *n.* [*pl.* **FORNICES** (fə'ni-sēz).] 1. *Anat.* Arch or fold. 2. *Conch.* Excavated part of a shell beneath the umbo. [L.]

FORSAKE (for-sāk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORSA'KING**; *p.t.* **FORSOOK** (for-sok'); *p.p.* **FORSAKEN** (for-sā'kn).] Desert; abandon. [A. S. *forsacan*. See **SAKE.**]

FORSAKEN (for-sā'kn), *a.* Deserted; abandoned; neglected.

FORSOOTH (for-sōth'), *adv.* In truth; in fact; certainly. [A. S. *forsoth*, for truth.]

FORSWEAR (for-swār'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORSWEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **FORSWORE** (for-swōr'); *p.p.* **FORSWORN** (for-swōrn').] Renounce or deny upon oath.

FORT (fōrt), *n.* Small fortress; fortification. [Fr.—L. *fortis*, strong.]

FORTE (fōrt), *n.* One's strong point; that in which one excels. [L.]

FORTE (fōr'tā), *adv.* *Music.* Strongly; with emphasis; loud. [It.]

FORTH (fōrth), *n.* River in Scotland.

FORTH (fōrth), *adv.* Forward in place or order; onward in time; out into view; abroad.

FORTHCOMING (fōrth'kum-ing), *a.* Just coming forth; about to appear.

FORTHWITH (fōrth-with'), *adv.* Immediately; without delay. [A. S.]

FORTIETH (fə'ti-eth), *I. a.* Constituting the fourth tenth. *II. n.* Fortieth part. [A. S. *feowertigotha*.]

FORTIFICATION (fə'ti-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. The act or art of strengthening a military position by means of defensive works, earthwalls, ditches, an abatis, etc. 2. Fort; fortress. 3. That which fortifies.

FORTIFY (fə'ti-fī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORTIFY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORTIFIED** (fə'ti-fīd).] 1. Strengthen with forts, etc. 2. Strengthen; invigorate. 3. Confirm. [Fr. *fortifier*.]

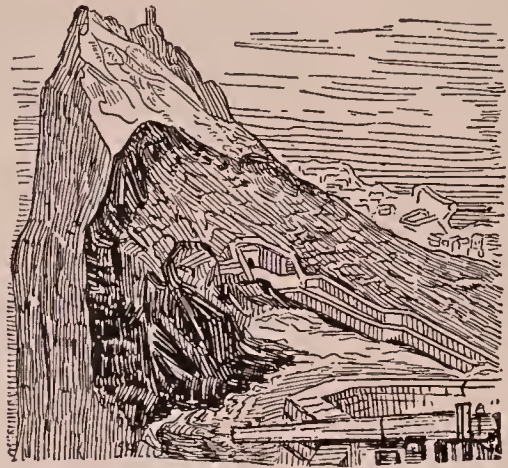
FORTISSIMO (fə'tis'i-mō), *adv.* *Music.* Very strong or loud. [It., superl. of *forte*.]

FORTITUDE (fə'ti-tūd), *n.* That strength of mind which enables one to meet danger or endure pain with calmness. [L. *fortitudo*—*fortis*.]

FORTNIGHT (fə'tnīt), *n.* Two weeks or fourteen days. [Contr. of **FOURTEEN NIGHTS.**]

FORTNIGHTLY (fə'tnīt-lī), *a.* and *adv.* Once a fortnight.

FORTRESS (fə'tres), *n.* Fortified place; fortification; fort. [Fr. *forteresse*.]



Gibraltar.—An impregnable British fortress, standing on an inaccessible rock projecting into the sea at the narrowest part of the strait connecting the Atlantic and Mediterranean.

FORTUITOUS (for-tū'l-tus), *a.* Happening by chance or accident. [L. *fortuitus*.]

SYN. Accidental; undesigned. **ANT.** Designed; purposed.

FORTUITOUSLY (for-tū'l-tus-lī), *adv.* In a fortuitous manner.

FORTUITY (for-tū'l-tī), *n.* Accident; chance.

FORTUNA (fə-tū'nā), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of fortune; a temple was erected to her by King Servius Tullius of Rome; usually represented as standing on a wheel, with a bandage over her eyes, and holding a cornucopia.

FORTUNATE (fə'tū-nat), *a.* 1. Coming by good luck or favorable chance. 2. Bringing some unexpected good. 3. Presaging happiness; auspicious. 4. Lucky; successful.

FORTUNATELY (fə'tū-nat-lī), *adv.* In a fortunate manner; luckily; successfully; happily. [L. *fortunatus*. See **FORTUNE.**]

FORTUNE (fə'tūn), *n.* 1. Whatever comes by lot or chance; luck. 2. Lot that falls to one in life. 3. Success. 4. Wealth. [L. *fortuna*—*fors*, chance; from *fero*, bear.]

SYN. Hap; fate; accident; estate.

FORTY (fə'tī), *I. a.* Consisting of four times ten. *II. n.* Sum of ten and thirty. [A. S. *feower*, four, and *tig*, ten.]

FORUM (fō'rūm), *n.* 1. Market place in ancient Rome; court. 2. Any tribunal of public discussion. [L., akin to *foras*, out of doors.]

FORWARD (fə'wərd), **FORWARDS** (fə'wərdz), *adv.* Towards the front; progressively. [A. S. *foreweard*.]

FORWARD (fə'wərd), *a.* 1. Near or at the forepart; advanced. 2. Ready; too ready; bold.

FORWARD (fə'wərd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FORWARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FORWARDED.**] 1. Help

onward; promote; hasten. 2. Send forward or on to the destination; transmit.

FORWARDER (fər'wārd-ēr), *n.* 1. Promoter. 2. Forwarding merchant or agent.

FORWARDING (fər'wārd-ing), *n.* Act or business of sending forward merchandise, etc., for others.

FORWARDLY (fər'wārd-li), *adv.* In a forward manner.

FORWARDNESS (fər'wārd-nes), *n.* State of being forward.

FOSS (fos), *n.* Artificial ditch, pond, moat, trench or canal. [L. *fossa*, trench.]

FOSSIL (fos'il), *I. a.* Dug out of the earth or rocks. *II. n.* 1. Form of plant or animal, occurring in stratified rocks. 2. *Bot.* Remains of plants or vegetable life converted into stone. [L. *fossilis*; from *fodio*, dig.]

FOSSILIFEROUS (fos-il-lf'ēr-us), *a.* Containing fossils.

FOSSILIZE (fos'il-īz), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOS'SILIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOSSILIZED (fos'il-īzd).] *I. vt.* Reduce to a fossil. *II. vi.* Be changed into a fossil.

FOSTER (fos'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOS'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOSTERED (fos'tērd).] Bring up; nurse; encourage. [A. S. *fōstriān*—root of **FOOD**.]

FOSTER-BROTHER (fos'tēr-bruth-ēr), *n.* Male child, fostered or brought up with another of different parents.

FOSTER-CHILD (fos'tēr-child), *n.* Child nursed or brought up by one who is not its parent.

FOUGHT (fəʊt), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FIGHT**.

FOUL (fowl), *I. a.* 1. Filthy; loathsome; profane; impure. 2. Stormy. 3. Unfair; running against; entangled. *II. n.* Act of fouling, colliding, or otherwise impeding due motion or progress; specifically, in a racing contest, the impeding of a competitor by collision, jostling or the like; in baseball, a batted ball which first strikes the ground outside the lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases. [A. S. *fāl*.]

FOUL (fowl), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOUL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOULED (fowld).] *I. vt.* 1. Soil or defile. 2. Come in collision with. 3. *Baseball.* Hit so as to make a foul. *II. vi.* 1. Become foul or dirty. 2. Come into collision, as two boats. 3. Make a foul play or strike a foul blow.

FOULARD (fö-lärd'), *n.* Thin silk or silk and cotton dress goods. [Fr.]

FOULLY (fowl'i), *adv.* In a foul manner.

FOUL-MOUTHED (fowl'mowthd), *a.* Addicted to the use of foul or profane language.

FOULNESS (fowl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being foul.

FOUND (fownd), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FIND**.

FOUND (fownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOUND'ED.] Lay the bottom or

foundation of; establish on a basis; originate; endow. [L. *fundō*; from *fundus*, bottom.]

FOUND (fownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOUND'ED.] Form by melting and pouring into a mold; cast. [Fr. *fondre*; from L. *fundō*, pour.]

FOUNDATION (fown-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of founding. 2. Base of a building; groundwork or basis. 3. Permanent fund for the support of anything.

FOUNDER (fownd'ēr), *n.* [*fem.* FOUND'RESS.] One who founds, establishes, or originates; endower.

FOUNDER (fownd'ēr), *n.* One who melts and casts metal, as a brass founder.

FOUNDER (fown'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOUN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOUNDERED (fown'dērd).] *I. vi.* Go to the bottom; fill with water and sink. *II. vt.* Disable by injuring the feet, as of a horse. [Fr. *fondre*—*fond*; from L. *fundus*, bottom.]

FOUNDING (fownd'ing), *n.* Metal-casting.

FOUNDLING (fownd'ling), *n.* Little child found deserted.

FOUNDRY (fownd'ri), **FOUNDERY** (fownd'ēr-l), *n.* 1. Art of founding or casting. 2. Place where founding is carried on.

FOUNT (fownt), **FOUNTAIN** (fown'tan), *n.* 1. Spring of water, natural or artificial. 2. Structure for a jet of water. 3. Source of anything. [L. *fons*, *fontis*, spring; from *fundō*, pour.]

FOUNTAINHEAD (fown'tan-hed), *n.* 1. Head or source of a fountain. 2. Beginning or source of anything.

FOUNTAIN-PEN (fown'tan-pen), *n.* Writing pen with a reservoir for furnishing a continuous supply of ink.

FOUR (fōr), *a.* and *n.* Two and two. [A. S. *feower*.]

FOURFOLD (fōr'föld), *a.* Folded four times; multiplied four times.

FOUR-HANDED (fōr'hand-ed), *a.* 1. *Zool.* Quadrumanous, or supplied with four hands. 2. Executed by four hands, as a duet or piece on the piano for four hands. 3. Played by four persons, as a *four-handed* game of cards or billiards.

FOUR-IN-HAND (fōr'in-hand), *n.* 1. Vehicle drawn by four horses under control of one driver. 2. Long necktie, which is passed round the neck and tied in form of a slipknot, with both ends pendent.

FOURSCORE (fōr'skōr), *a.* Four times a score—eighty.

FOURSQUARE (fōr'skwâr), *a.* Having four equal sides and angles; square.

FOURTEEN (fōr'tēn), *I. a.* Consisting of four and ten. *II. n.* Four and ten.

FOURTEENTH (fōr'tēnth), *I. a.* Fourth after the tenth. *II. n.* One of fourteen equal parts. [A. S. *feōwerteōtha*.]

FOURTH (fōrth), *I. a.* Next after the third.

II. n. One of four equal parts.—*The Fourth*, in U. S., Independence Day, July 4th. [A. S. *feörtha*.]

FOURTHLY (föörth'li), *adv.* In the fourth place.

FOVEA (fö'vê-a), *n.* [*pl.* FO'VEÆ.] *Bot.* Depression or pit on upper surface of leaf base in the genus *Isoetes*. [L.]

FOVILLA (fö-vil'a), *n. Bot.* Contents of the pollen grain. [L. *foveo*, nourish.]

FOWL (fowl), *n.* [*pl.* FOWL or FOWLS.] 1. Bird. 2. Bird of the barnyard or poultry kind; cock or hen. 3. Flesh of fowl. [A. S. *fugol*.]

FOWL (fowl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FOWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOWLED (fowld).] Kill fowls by shooting or snaring.

FOWLER (fowl'ër), *n.* Sportsman who takes wild fowl.

FOWLING-PIECE (fowl'ing-pēs), *n.* Light gun for small shot, used in hunting.

FOX (foks), *n.* 1. Carnivorous animal of the dog family, noted for cunning. 2. One notorious for cunning.



Common Fox (*Vulpes vulgaris*).

FOX (foks), *v.* [*pr.p.* FOX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FOXED (fokst).] I. *vt.* 1. Make sour. 2. Spot. II. *vi.* 1. Become sour. 2. Become spotted.

FOXGLOVE (foks'gluv), *n. Bot.* Ornamental flower plant of a purple and white color, also known as *Digitalis*; especially *Digitalis purpurea*.

FOXY (foks'i), *a.* 1. Of or like foxes; cunning; crafty. 2. Having a reddish brown or fox-color.

FOYER (fwä-yä'), *n.* Lobby in theaters, opera-houses, etc. [Fr.]

FRACAS (frä'kas), *n.* Uproar; noisy quarrel. [Fr. *fracasser*, break.]

FRACIDUS (fras'id-us), *a. Bot.* Over-ripe; approaching rottenness. [L., soft, mellow.]

FRACTION (frak'shun), *n.* 1. Fragment; very small piece. 2. *Arith.* One or more of the aliquot parts of a unit.

FRACTIONAL (frak'shun-al), *a.* Belonging to or containing a fraction or fractions.—*Fractional currency*, the small coins or paper-money of lower value than the monetary unit of a country.

FRACTIOUS (frak'shus), *a.* Ready to break out in a passion; cross.

FRACTIOUSLY (frak'shus-li), *adv.* In a fractious manner.

FRACTURE (frak'tür), *n.* Breakage; rupture of a solid body; breaking of a bone.

FRACTURE (frak'tür), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FRAC'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRACTURED (frak'türd).] Burst asunder; crack; break.

FRAGILE (fraj'il), *a.* Easily broken; frail; delicate. [L. *fragilis*; from *frango*, break.]

SYN. Brittle; weak; slight; frangible.

ANT. Tough; hardy; stout; strong; sturdy.

FRAGILITY (fraj'il'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being fragile.

FRAGMENT (frag'ment), *n.* Piece broken off; unfinished portion. [Fr.—L. *fragmentum*; from *frango*, break.]

FRAGMENTARY (frag'men-tā-ri), *a.* Consisting of fragments or pieces; broken.

FRAGRANCE (frä'grans), *n.* 1. Pleasantness of smell or perfume. 2. Sweet or grateful influence. [L. *fragrantia*—*fragrans*, *pr.p.* of *fragro*, emit a sweet odor.]

FRAGRANT (frä'grant), *a.* Having a pleasant odor or perfume. [L. *fragrans*; see **FRAGRANCE**.]

SYN. Aromatic; perfumed; spicy; odorous; balmy. **ANT.** Inodorous; malodorous; fetid.

FRAGRANTLY (frä'grant'li), *adv.* In a fragrant manner.

FRAIL (fräl), *n.* 1. Rush, from which baskets are woven. 2. Basket woven of rushes. [O. Fr. *fraiel*—L. *fraellum*.]

FRAIL (fräl), *a.* Wanting in strength or firmness; weak. [Fr. *frele*—L. *fragilis*. See **FRAGILE**.]

FRAILLY (fräl'i), *adv.* In a frail or fragile manner.

FRAILNESS (fräl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being frail.

FRAILITY (fräl'ti), *n.* [*pl.* FRAIL'TIES.] 1. Fragility. 2. Irresolution. 3. A failing; foible.

SYN. Infirmary; peccadillo; weakness.

FRAME (frām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FRA'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRAMED (frāmd).] 1. Form; shape; construct by fitting the parts to each other. 2. Plan. 3. Put a border or frame on. [A. S. *fremman*, do, effect; from *fram*, bold, forward.]

FRAME (frām), *n.* 1. Form; shape; constitution; structure. 2. Skeleton; fabric. 3. Case made to inclose or support anything. 4. State; temper; mood.

FRAME-HOUSE (frām'how), *n.* House consisting of a framework of timber filled in with boards or shingles.

FRAMER (frā'mēr), *n.* One who frames.

FRAMEWORK (frām'würk), *n.* 1. Work that forms the frame. 2. Skeleton or outline.

FRANC (frangk), *n.* French silver coin of the value of 19.3 cents, American money. [Fr., from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the French, on the coin when first struck by King John of England, in 1360.]

FRANCE (frans), *n.* Republic, W. Europe. Area 207,107 sq. m.

FRANCHISE (fran'chiz or fran'chiz), *n.* 1. Privilege or right granted by municipalities to street railroad corporations, etc. 2. Right of voting. [Fr., from *franc*, *franche*, free.]

FRANCISCAN (fran-sis'kan), *I. a.* Belonging to the order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Assisi (1182-1226). *II. n.* Monk of this order.

FRANCO-(frang'kō). Combining form meaning *French* or *Frankish*; pertaining to France or the French; as, *Franco-German*, *Franco-Russian*, etc.

FRANGIBLE (fran'jl-bl), *a.* Easily broken. [L. *frango*, break.]

FRANGIBILITY (fran-ji-bil'i-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being frangible.

FRANGULIN (frang'gū-lin), *n. Bot.* Yellow crystalline body from the alder-buckthorn (*Rhamnus Frangula*).

FRANK (frangk), *n.* 1. Member of the ancient German tribe or aggregate of tribes which overthrew the Roman dominion in Gaul and gave origin to the name France. 2. Native of Franconia in S.W. Germany. 3. Name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to any of the inhabitants of the western parts of Europe, French, English, Italians, etc.

FRANK (frangk), *a.* Candid in expression. [Fr. *franc*—O. Ger. *frank*, free-man.]

SYN. Open; sincere; ingenuous; unserved. ANT. Disingenuous; close; secretive; reserved.

FRANK (frangk), *n.* 1. Letter sent by mail free of postage. 2. That which makes a letter free, as the signature of a person possessing the privilege. 3. Free transportation, as by an express company.

FRANK (frangk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FRANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRANKED (frangk't)] Send free by mail; obtain free transportation for, as by use of a frank or official signature.

FRANKFORT (frangk'fūrt), *n.* Capital of Kentucky, on Kentucky river.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, *n.* City in the Prussian province of Hesse-Nassau.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-ODER, *n.* Town in province of Brandenburg, Prussia.

FRANKFURTER (frang'fūrt-ēr), *n.* A sausage made of different meats, highly seasoned. [From *Frankfurt*, Germany.]

FRANKINCENSE (frangk'ln-sens), *n.* Sweet-smelling resin issuing from a tree in Arabia, and used in sacrifices. [O. Fr. *franc encens*, pure incense.]

FRANKLINITE (frangk'lin-it), *n.* Oxide of combined iron, manganese and zinc.

FRANKLY (frangk'li), *adv.* In a frank manner; candidly.

FRANKNESS (frangk'nes), *n.* Openness; candor.

FRANTIC (fran'tik), *a.* Mad; furious; wild. [Fr. *frénétique*—Gr. *phrenētikos*, suffering from inflammation of the brain.]

FRANTICALLY (fran'tik-al-i), **FRANTICLY** (fran'tik-li), *adv.* In a frantic manner.

FRANZ-JOSEF LAND *n.* Archipelago in the Arctic Ocean, N. of Nova Zembla.

FRAPPÉ (frap-pā'), *a. I.* Made intensely cold by artificial freezing, as *frappé* wine. *II. n.* Frappé mixture. [Fr. *frapper*, strike.]

FRATERNAL (fra-tēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to a brother or brethren; becoming brothers. [L. *fraternalis*—*frater*, brother.]

FRATERNALLY (fra-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* In a fraternal manner.

FRATERNITY (fra-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* FRATER'NITIES.] 1. State of being brethren. 2. Society formed on a principle of brotherhood. [L. *fraternitas*.]

FRATERNIZATION (frat-ēr-ni-zā'shun), *n.* Act of fraternizing.

FRATERNIZE (frat'ēr-nīz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FRAT'ERNIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRATERNIZED (frat'ēr-nīzd).] 1. Associate as brothers. 2. Seek brotherly fellowship.

FRATRICIDAL (frat'ri-sī-dal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or guilty of, fratricide.

FRATRICIDE (frat'ri-sid), *n.* One who kills his brother. [Fr.—L. *frater* and *caedo*, kill.]

FRAUD (frəd), *n.* 1. Deceit. 2. Deceptive trick. 3. Trickster. [L. *fraus*, *fraudis*.]

SYN. Deception; imposture; craft; imposition; sham. ANT. Honesty; fairness; integrity.

FRAUDULENCE (frəd'ū-lens), *n.* Quality of being fraudulent.

FRAUDULENT (frəd'ū-lent), *a.* 1. Using or practicing fraud. 2. Characterized by fraud.

FRAUDULENTLY (frəd'ū-lent-l), *adv.* In a fraudulent manner.

FRAUGHT (frəʔ), *a.* Freightened; laden; filled. [Sw. *frakta*, load.]

FRAXIN (fraks'in), *n. Bot.* Principal ingredient in the bark of the ash-tree (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

FRAY (frā), *n.* Affray.

FRAY (frā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FRAY'ING; *p.p.* and *p.t.* FRAYED (frād).] Wear off by rubbing; ravel. [Fr. *frayer*—L. *frico*, rub.]

FRAZZLE (fraz'f), *v.* [*pr.p.* FRAZ'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRAZZLED (fraz'ld).] *I. vt.* Reduce to tatters; fray or fret; wear out. *II. vi.* Fray out; ravel; become frayed. [Doublet of FRIZZLE.]

FRAZZLE (fraz'f), *n.* 1. State of being frayed or frazzled. 2. Tatters. 3. Raveled, frayed, or ragged edge. 4. Finish, as beaten to a frazzle.

FREAK (frēk), *n.* 1. Sudden caprice or fancy. 2. Monstrosity; sport; monster. [A. S. *frec*, bold, rash.]

SYN. Folly; whim; prank; caper; antic.

FREAKISH (frēk'ish), *a.* 1. Apt to change the mind suddenly. 2. Capricious.

FRECKLE (frek'l), *n.* Yellowish spot on the skin; any small spot. [Ice. *freknur*, spots.]

FRECKLE (freck'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* FRECK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRECKLED (freck'ld).] I. *vt.* Mark with freckles. II. *vi.* Become marked with freckles.

FRECKLED (freck'ld), **FRECKLY** (freck'li), *a.* Marked with freckles.

FREDERICKSBURG (fred'ēr-iks-bürg), *n.* City, Virginia, on Rappahannock River.

FREE (frē), *a.* 1. Not bound; at liberty; not under arbitrary government; set at liberty. 2. Guiltless. 3. Frank. 4. Lavish. 5. Not attached. 6. Exempt (followed by *from*). 7. Gratuitous. 8. Idiomatic, as a translation. [A. S. *frēð*.]

SYN. Unhindered; unconditional; open; unobstructed. ANT. Obstructed; clogged; bound; confined; restrained.

FREE (frē), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FREE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FREED (frēd).] 1. Set at liberty. 2. Deliver from what confines. 3. Rld or relieve.

FREE-AGENCY (frē'ā-jen-si), *n.* State or power of acting freely or without necessity or constraint upon the will.

FREEBOOTER (frē'bōt-ēr), *n.* One who roves about freely in search of booty; plunderer. [See **BOOTY**.]

FREEDMAN (frēd'man), *n.* [*pl.* FREED'MEN.] One who has been a slave, and has been freed or set free.

FREEDOM (frē'dum), *n.* 1. Liberty. 2. Frankness. 3. Privileges connected with a citizenship. 4. Improper familiarity; license.

FREE-HAND (frē'hand), *a.* Term applied to drawing, in which the hand is not assisted by any guiding or measuring instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, etc.

FREE-HANDED (frē'hand-ed), *a.* Open-handed; liberal.

FREE-HEARTED (frē'härt-ed), *a.* Open-hearted; liberal.

FREEHOLD (frē'höld), *n.* Property in Great Britain and Ireland held free of duty except to the sovereign.

FREEHOLDER (frē'höld-ēr), *n.* One who possesses a freehold.

FREE-LANCE (frē'fāns), *n.* 1. One of a company of armed men who in the middle ages sold their services to fight on any side in a quarrel. 2. One who takes a side in any controversy on his own account and not as a pledged partisan; one who uses great freedom in speech or writing.

FREELY (frē'li), *adv.* Without restraint or hindrance.

FREEMAN (frē'man), *n.* [*pl.* FREE'MEN.] 1. Man who is free or enjoys liberty. 2. One who holds a particular franchise or privilege.

FREEMASON (frē'mā-sn), *n.* Member of an ancient and secret fraternity, said to have originated in the middle ages, and been first composed of certain privileged guilds of masons or builders in stone, but now consisting

of persons who are united for social enjoyment and mutual assistance.

FREEMASONRY (frē'mā-sn-ri), *n.* 1. Institutions, tenets and practices of freemasons. 2. Brotherhood.

FREESTONE (frē'stōn), *n.* 1. Stone composed of sand or grit. 2. Peach or other fruit, the flesh of which does not cling to the stone when ripe.

FREETHINKER (frē'think-ēr), *n.* One who professes to think independently of revelation or church authority.

FREE TRADE (frē trād). Free interchange of commodities, without any customhouse duties, except such as are necessary for revenues and police services.

FREE-WILL (frē'wii), I. *n.* Freedom of the will from restraint; liberty of choice. II. *a.* Spontaneous.

FREEZE (frēz), *v.* [*pr.p.* FREEZ'ING; *p.t.* FROZE (frōz); *p.p.* FROZEN (frō'zn).] I. *vi.* Become ice or like a solid body. II. *vt.* Harden into ice; cause to shiver as with terror. [A. S. *frēosan*.]

FREIGHT (frāt), *n.* 1. Lading or cargo, especially of a ship. 2. Merchandise, live stock and produce, transported by public carriers otherwise than by express. 3. Charge for transporting goods as freight by water or by rail. [From **FRAUGHT**.]

FREIGHT (frāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FREIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FREIGHT'ED.] 1. Load for transportation, as a ship or railway car. 2. Hire or charter for the transportation, of goods. 3. Load or burden, as with a cargo. 4. Ship or transport as freight, as to *freight cattle*.

FREIGHTAGE (frāt'aj), *n.* 1. Money paid for freight. 2. Cargo; freight. 3. Transportation of freight.

FREIGHT-CAR (frāt'kär), *n.* Railway car for carrying merchandise as freight.

FREIGHTER (frāt'ēr), *n.* 1. Vessel that carries freight. 2. One who freights a vessel. 3. One who sends merchandise by freight; shipper.

FREIGHT-TRAIN (frāt'trān), *n.* Train of freight-cars; called *goods train* in England.

FRENCH (french), I. *a.* Belonging to the people of France. II. *n.* 1. Language of France. 2. People of France.

FRENCHING (french'ing), *n.* Bot. Disease caused by *Fusarium vasinfectum* in the leaf of the cotton plant.

FRENCHMAN (french'man), *n.* [*pl.* FRENCH'MEN.] Native of France.

FRENZIED (fren'zid), *a.* Affected with frenzy.

FRENZY (fren'zi), *n.* [*pl.* FREN'ZIES.] Violent



Victor Hugo, French novelist and poet. Born, 1802—died, 1885.

excitement approaching to madness; mania. [Gr. *phrenitis*, inflammation of the brain.]

FREQUENCY (frē'kwen-si), *n.* 1. Quality of occurring frequently. 2. Periodicity.

FREQUENT (frē'kwent), *a.* Coming or occurring often. [L. *frequens*, *frequentis*, frequent.]

FREQUENT (frē'kwent'), *vt.* [pr.p. **FREQUENT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **FREQUENT'ED**.] Visit often.

FREQUENTATION (frē-kwen-tā'shun), *n.* Act of frequenting or visiting often.

FREQUENTATIVE (frē-kwen'ta-tiv), *I. a.* Gram. Denoting the frequent repetition of an action. *II. n.* Gram. Verb expressing this repetition.

FREQUENTER (frē-kwent'ēr), *n.* One who frequents or habitually visits; habitué.

FREQUENTLY (frē'kwent-li), *adv.* At frequent intervals; often.

FREQUENTNESS (frē'kwent-nes), *n.* Frequency.

FRESCO (fres'kō), *n.* [pl. **FRESCOS** (fres'kōz) or **FRESCOES** (fres'kōz).] Painting executed on plaster or mortar while wet or fresh. [It.]

FRESCO (fres'kō), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRES'COING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRES'COED** (fres'kōd).] Paint in fresco.

FRESH (fresh), *a.* 1. In a state of activity and health; new and strong; recently produced or obtained. 2. Untried. 3. Having renewed vigor. 4. Not salt. [A. S. *fersc*.]

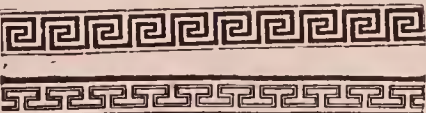
FRESHEN (fresh'n), *v.* [pr.p. **FRESH'ENING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRESHENED** (fresh'nd).] *I. vt.* Make fresh; take the saltiness from. *II. vi.* Grow fresh; grow brisk or strong.

FRESHET (fresh'et), *n.* Sudden overflow of a river from rain or melted snow.

FRESHMAN (fresh'man), *n.* [pl. **FRESH'MEN**.] One in the rudiments of knowledge, especially a university student in his first year.

FRET (fret), *v.* [pr.p. **FRET'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRET'TED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Wear away by rubbing. 2. Eat into. 3. Vex. *II. vi.* 1. Wear away. 2. Vex one's self. 3. Be peevish. [A. S. *fretan*, eat.]

FRET (fret), *n.* 1. Act or process of fretting. 2. Abrasion or corrosion. 3. An agitation of the surface of a fluid. 4. State of chafing or vexation. 5. *Pathol.* Herpes or tetter.

FRET (fret), *n.*  *Arch.* Ornament consisting of small fillets intersecting each other at right angles. [O. Fr. *frete*, treillis-work.]

FRET (fret), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRET'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRET'TED**.] 1. Ornament with fret or raised work. 2. Variegate.

FRET (fret), *n.* Short wire or bar on the finger-board of a guitar or other instrument. [Prob. from O. Fr. *frete*, ferrule.]

FRETFUL (fret'fōl), *a.* Peevish.

SYN. See **CROSS**.

FRETFULLY (fret'fōl-i), *adv.* In a fretful or peevish manner.

FRET-SAW (fret'sā), *n.* Scroll-saw.

FRETTE (fret'ed), *a.* Ornamented with frets.

FRETWORK (fret'wŭrk), *n.* Work adorned with frets or perforated.

FREY (fri), *n.* *Norse Myth.* God of the earth's fruitfulness; son of Njord.

FREYA (fri'a), *n.* *Norse Myth.* Sister of Frey; goddess of fruitfulness and love; her chariot was drawn by two cats; those slain in battle belonged to her.

FRIABILITY (fri-a-bii'i-ti), **FRIABLENESS** (fri'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being friable.

FRIABLE (fri'a-bi), *a.* Easily reduced to powder. L. *friabilis*—*frio*, rub.]

FRIAR (fri'ar), *n.* Member of one of the four mendicant orders: Gray Friars, or Franciscans; Augustinians; Black Friars or Dominicans; White Friars or Carmelites. [Fr. *frère*—L. *frater*, brother.]

FRIARY (fri'ar-i), *n.* Monastery or residence of friars.

FRIBBLE (frib'i), *vi.* [pr.p. **FRIB'BLING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRIBBLED** (frib'id).] Act frivolously; trifle. [From **FRIVOLOUS**.]

FRIBBLE (frib'i), *n.* 1. Trifler. 2. Trifle.

FRICASSEE (frik-as-sē'), *n.* Dish made of rabbit, veal, chicken, or other meat, cut into pieces and cooked in sauce. [Fr.]

FRICASSEE (frik-as-sē'), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRICASSEE'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **FRICASSEED** (frik-as-sēd').] Make into a fricassee.

FRICTION (frik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rubbing the surface of one body against that of another; attrition. 2. *Mech.* Effect of rubbing; resistances which a moving body meets with from the surface on which it moves. 3. Lack of harmony. [L. *fricco*, rub.]

FRICTIONAL (frik'shun-al), *a.* Relating to, moved by, or produced by, friction.

FRIDAY (fri'dā), *n.* Sixth day of the week. [A. S. *Frigedæg*—*Frigu*, the wife of the god Odin, and *dæg*, day.]

FRIED (frid), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **FRY**.

FRIEND (frend), *n.* 1. One loving or attached to another; intimate acquaintance; favorer. 2. One not an enemy; one of the same party, or nation. 3. [F-] Member of the Society of Friends, a community of Christians distinguished for their plainness of speech and manner; Quaker. [A. S. *freōnd*, pr.p. of *frēōn*, love.]

FRIENDLINESS (frend'li-nes), *n.* Disposition to be friendly.

FRIENDLY (frend'li), *a.* 1. Like a friend. 2. Having the disposition of a friend. 3. Favorable.

SYN. Kindly; amicable. **ANT.** Hostile; inimical.

FRIENDSHIP (frend'ship), *n.* Attachment from mutual esteem; friendly assistance.

FRIESE (frēz), **FRIESIAN**

(frē'zi-ən), **FRISIAN** (friz'i-ən), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Friesland.

FRIEZE (frēz), *n.* Coarse woollen cloth with a nap on one side. [Fr. *frise*; prob. from Dut. *Vriesland*, Friesland, whence the cloth came.]

FRIEZE (frēz), *n.* Arch. Part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice, often ornamented with figures. [Etym. doubtful.]

FRIGATE (frig'at), *n.* Quick-sailing ship-of-war of second-rate power. [It. *fregata*—L. *fabricata*, built.]

FRIGATE-BIRD (frig'at-bērd), *n.* Large tropical sea-bird, with very long wings, probably named from its rapid flight.

FRIGHT (frit), *n.* 1. Sudden fear. 2. Shocking sight. [A. S. *fyrhtu*.]

SYN. Alarm; dismay; consternation; terror; affright; apprehension; timidity.

ANT. Confidence; security; quiet.

FRIGHTEN (frit'n), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRIGHT'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRIGHTENED** (frit'nd).] Make afraid; alarm suddenly; scare.

FRIGHTFUL (frit'fōi), *a.* Causing or inspiring fright; terrible; shocking.

SYN. Dreadful; fearful; horrible. **ANT.** Pleasing; lovely.

FRIGHTFULLY (frit'fōi-i), *adv.* In a frightful manner.

FRIGID (frij'id), *a.* 1. Frozen or stiffened with cold; cold; icy; wintry, as the *frigid* zone. 2. Without spirit or feeling; unanimated. 3. Forbidding in manner; chilling; impassive. [L. *frigidus*—*frigus*, cold.]

FRIGIDITY (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* State of being frigid.

FRIGIDLY (frij'id-li), *adv.* In a frigid manner.

FRIGIDNESS (frij'id-nes), *n.* Frigidity.

FRIGORIFIC (frig-o-rif'ik), *a.* Causing cold. [L. *frigus*, cold, and *facio*, make.]

FRILL (fril), *v.* [pr.p. **FRILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRILLED** (frild).] I. *vi.* Ruffle, as a hawk's feathers, when shivering. II. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a frill. 2. Form into a frill. [O. Fr. *friller*, shiver.]

FRILL (friu), *n.* Ruffle; ruffled or crimped edging of linen; ruffle of feathers, hair, etc.

FRINGE (frinj), *n.* Loose threads or strips forming a border; extremity. [Fr. *frange*—L. *fimbriæ*, threads, fibers.]



Friesian Woman.



Frigate.

FRINGE (frinj), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRIN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRINGED** (frinjd).] Adorn with fringe; border.

FRINGY (frin'ji), *a.* Ornamented with fringes. **FRIPPERY** (frip'ēr-i), *n.* Worn-out clothes; dowdy finery; useless trifles. [Fr. *fripserie*—*fripper*, waste.]

FRISEUR (frē-zūr'), *n.* Hairdresser. [Fr.]

FRISIAN (friz'i-ən), *n.* Inhabitant or native of Friesland.

FRISK (frisk), *n.* Fit of wanton gaiety; gambol; frolic. [Fr. *frisque*.]

FRISK (frisk), *vi.* [pr.p. **FRISK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRISKED** (friskt).] Skip about playfully; gambol; frolic.

FRISKILY (frisk'i-li), *adv.* In a frisky manner.

FRISKINESS (frisk'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being frisky.

FRISKY (frisk'i), *a.* Lively; frolicsome.

FRITH (frith), **FIRTH** (fērth), *n.* 1. Narrow arm of the sea; an estuary. 2. Opening of a river into the sea. [Ice. *fjörthr*; Norw. *fjord*.]

FRITTER (frit'ēr), *n.* 1. Piece of meat fried. 2. Kind of cake fried in hot lard. 3. Fragment. [O. Fr. *friture*, a frying; from L. *frictus*, p.p. of *frigo*, fry.]

FRITTER (frit'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRIT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRITTERED** (frit'ērd).] 1. Break or cut into fragments. 2. Waste by degrees.

FRIVOLITY (friv-ol'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **FRIVOL'ITIES**.] Act or habit of trifling; unbecoming levity.

FRIVOLOUS (friv'o-lus), *a.* Trifling; slight; silly. [L. *frivolus*.]

FRIVOLOUSLY (friv'o-lus-li), *adv.* In a frivolous manner.

FRIVOLOUSNESS (friv'o-lus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being frivolous.

FRIZZ, **FRIZ** (friz), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRIZZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRIZZED** (frizd).] Crimp; curl. [O. Fr. *friser*, curl.]

FRIZZ, **FRIZ** (friz), *n.* Anything frizzed; curl; crimp.

FRIZZLE (friz'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **FRIZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRIZZLED** (friz'ld).] 1. Form in small short curls. 2. Crisp or curl in cooking. —*Frizzled beef*, thin slices of dried beef crisped over a fire. [Dim. of **FRIZZ**.]

FRIZZLE (friz'l), *n.* Small curl or crimp of hair.

FRO (frō), *adv.* From; back; backward. [Shortened form of **FROM**; or directly derived from Ice. *frā*, from.]

FROCK (frok), *n.* 1. Monk's outer garment, girded and with a hood. 2. Loose outer garment; smock frock; gown. 3. Woman's or girl's outer gown or dress. [Fr. *froc*, a monk's cowi—L. *floccus*, wool.]

FROCK (frok), *vt.* [pr.p. **FROCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FROCKED** (froktd).] 1. Furnish with a frock. 2. Invest with priestly office.

FROCK-COAT (frok'kōt), *n.* Double-breasted, full-skirted coat for men.

FROCKED (froktd), *a.* Clothed in a frock.

FROG (frog), *n.* 1. Amphibious animal having four legs with four toes on the fore feet and five on the hind, more or less webbed, a naked body, no ribs, and no tail. 2. Tender triangular growth in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot. 3. Triangular support or crossing plate of a railway track, where one line branches off from another or crosses it at an oblique angle. [A. S. *frogga*.]



American frog (*Rana sylvatica*).

FROG (frog), *n.* 1. Fastening for a frock or gown, generally in the form of a tassel, or spindle-shaped button covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop. 2. Loop of a sword or bayonet scabbard. [Pg. *froco*—L. *floccus*, tuft of wool.]

FROLIC (frol'ik), *I. a.* Merry; pranky. *II. n.* 1. Wild prank. 2. Merrymaking. [Dut. *vrolyk*, merry.]

FROLIC (frol'ik), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FROL'ICKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FROLICKED (frol'ikt).] Engage in fun or merrymaking; sport; frisk.

FROLICSOME (frol'ik-sum), *a.* Gay; frisky; sportive.

FROLICSOMENESS (frol'ik-sum-nēs), *n.* Quality of being frolicsome.

FROM (from), *prep.* 1. Out of the neighborhood of; lessening or losing proximity to; leaving behind. 2. Beginning at; starting at. 3. By reason of; out of; by aid of. [A. S.]

FROND (frond), *n.* Leafy branch or stalk; combination of stem and leaf, as in the fern. [L. *frons*, *frondis*, leaf.]

FRONDESCENCE (fron-des'ens), *n.* 1. Bursting into leaf. 2. Time when leaves unfold.

FRONT (frunt), *I. n.* 1. Forehead; face. 2. Forepart; most conspicuous part. 3. Boldness; impudence. *II. a.* Of, relating to, or in, the front. [L. *frons*, *frontis*, forehead.]

FRONT (frunt), *v.* [*pr.p.* FRONT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FRONT'ED.] *I. vt.* Be in front of or opposite; oppose face to face. *II. vi.* Stand in front or foremost; turn the front or face.

FRONTAGE (frunt'aj), *n.* Front linear extent of a building or lot.

FRONTAL (fron'tal), *I. a.* Of, or belonging to, the front or forehead. *II. n.* 1. Front piece; something worn on the forehead or face. 2. *Arch.* Pediment over a door or window.

FRONTIER (frun'tēr or frun-tēr'), *I. n.* 1. That part of a country which fronts or faces another country; border. 2. Confines of civilization.

II. a. Of, or pertaining to, or acquired on, a frontier. [Fr. *frontière*, border.]

FRONTISPIECE (frun'tis-pēs), *n.* Figure or engraving in front of a book. [L. *frons*, front, and *specio*, see.]

FRONTLET (frunt'let), *n.* 1. Frontal; brow-band. 2. Margin of the head behind the bill of birds, generally clothed with rigid bristles.

FROST (frast), *n.* 1. Temperature at which water freezes. 2. Frozen dew, also called hoar-frost. [A. S. *frost*; from *freōsan*, freeze.]

FROST (frast), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FROST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FROST'ED.] 1. Cover with frost or with anything resembling hoar-frost. 2. Injure by frost-bite.

FROST-BITE (frast'bit), *n.* Freezing or depression of vitality in a part of the body by exposure to cold.

FROST-BITTEN (frast'bit-en), *a.* Affected by frost.

FROSTILY (frast'l-il), *adv.* In a frosty manner.

FROSTINESS (frast'i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being frosty.

FROSTING (frast'ing), *n.* 1. Composition, resembling hoar-frost, used to cover cake, etc. etc. 2. Dull ice-like finish of a glass or metal surface.

FROST-WORK (frast'würk), *n.* Work resembling hoar-frost on shrubs, or frost from condensation of warm air on window panes.

FROSTY (frast'i), *a.* 1. Producing or containing frost. 2. Chill in affection. 3. Frost-like.

FROTH (frath), *n.* 1. Foam on liquids caused by boiling, agitation, fermentation, etc. 2. Empty show in speech. 3. Any light matter. [Ire. *frodha*.]

FROTH (frath), *v.* [*pr.p.* FROTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FROTHED (frathd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause froth to appear on; make foam. 2. Cover with froth. 3. Give vent to; spit out. *II. vi.* 1. Form froth. 2. Give vent to empty words.

FROTHILY (frath'i-il), *adv.* In a frothy manner.

FROTHINESS (frath'i-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being frothy.

FROTHY (frath'i), *a.* [*comp.* FROTH'IER; *superl.* FROTH'IEST.] Full of froth or foam; hence, empty; unsubstantial.

FROU-FROU (frö'frö), *n.* Rustling, especially of silk garments. [Fr.]

FROUZY, *a.* See FROWZY.

FROW (frow), *n.* Woman; wife. [Dut. *vrouw*.]

FROW (frow), *n.* Wedge-shaped cleaving tool used by coopers. [Etym doubtful.]

FROWARD (frö'ward), *a.* Self-willed; perverse; unreasonable. [A. S. *from*, away, averse, and *-weard*, -ward.]

SYN. Contrary; wayward; refractory.

ANT. Favorable; docile; amenable.

FROWARDLY (frö'ward-il), *adv.* In a froward manner.

FROWARDNESS (frö'ward-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being froward.

FROWN (frown), *v.* [*pr.p.* FROWN'ING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **FROWNED** (frownd).] *I. vi.* Wrinkle the brow, as in anger; look angry. *II. vt.* Repel or drive by a frown. [O. Fr. *froignier*, knlt the brow.]

FROWN (frown), *n.* Contraction of the brow in displeasure, etc.; stern look; scowl.

FROWZILY (frow'zi-li), *adv.* In a frowzy manner.

FROWZINESS (frow'zi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being frowzy.

FROWZY (frow'zi), *a.* [*comp.* **FROW'ZIER**; *superl.* **FROW'ZIEST**.] Slovenly; untidy; unkempt. [Etym. doubtful.]

FROZEN (frô'zn), *v.* Past participle of **FREEZE**.

FRUCTIFICATION (fruk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fructifying, or producing fruit. 2. All the parts that compose the flower and fruit.

FRUCTIFY (fruk'ti-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FRUC'TIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRUCTIFIED** (fruk'ti-fid).] *I. vt.* Make fruitful; fertilize. *II. vi.* Bear fruit. [L. *fructifico*—*fructus*, fruit, and *facio*, make.]

FRUGAL (frô'gal), *a.* 1. Sparling; saving; plain; inexpressive. 2. Economical in the use of means; thrifty. [L. *frugal*—*frux*, fruit.]

SYN. Saving; sparing; penurious; parsimonious; niggardly; miserly. *ANT.* Profligate; luxurious; extravagant; prodigal.

FRUGALITY (frô-gal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **FRUGALITIES**.] Quality of being frugal; economy; thrift.

FRUGIFEROUS (frô-jif'ēr-us), *a.* Fruit-bearing. [L. *frux*, fruit, and *fero*, bear.]

FRUGIVOROUS (frô-jiv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding on fruits. [L. *frux*, fruit, and *voro*, eat.]

FRUIT (frôt), *n.* 1. Produce of the earth, which supplies the wants of men and animals. 2. Part of a plant which contains the seed. 3. Offspring; product; consequence; effect; advantage. [O. Fr. *fruit*—L. *fructus*—*fruo*, enjoy.]

FRUITAGE (frôt'aj), *n.* Fruit collectively; fruits.

FRUITERER (frôt'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who deals in fruit.

FRUITFUL (frôt'fol), *a.* Producing fruit abundantly; productive.

SYN. Prolific; pregnant; causative; effective; successful. *ANT.* Unproductive; sterile; barren; fruitless; ineffectual; abortive; useless.

FRUITFULLY (frôt'fol-l), *adv.* In a fruitful manner.

FRUITFULNESS (frôt'fol-nes), *n.* Quality of being fruitful.

FRUITION (frô-ish'un), *n.* Enjoyment; satisfactory use or possession of anything, especially accompanied with pleasure. [O. Fr. *fruitio*—L. *fruo*, enjoy.]

FRUITLESS (frôt'les), *a.* 1. Without fruit; barren. 2. Useless; vain.

FRUMP (frump), *n.* 1. Taunt; jeer. 2. Disagreeable, ill-tempered, dowdy woman or girl. [Etym. obscure.]

FRUSTRATE (frus'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FRUS'TRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRUS'TRATED**.] Make vain or of no effect; bring to nothing; defeat. [L. *frustra*, in vain—*fraus*, fraud.]

SYN. Baffle; balk; foil; thwart. *ANT.* Aid; abet; enforce; assist; promote; advance.

FRUSTRATION (frus-trā'shun), *n.* Act of frustrating; defeat.

FRUSTUM (frus'tum), *n.* 1. Part of a cone, pyramid, etc., which remains when the top is cut off by a plane parallel to the base. 2. Any remainder. [L. *frustum*, fragment.]

FRY (fri), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FRY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FRIED** (frid).] *I. vt.* Cook (food) with oil or fat in a pan over the fire. *II. vi.* Undergo the action of heat in a frying-pan; simmer. [Fr. *frir*—L. *frigo*, fry.]

FRY (fri), *n.* [*pl.* **FRIES** (friz).] 1. Dish of anything fried. 2. State of ferment or agglutination.

FRY (fri), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. Swarm of fishes just spawned. 2. Seed; offspring; number of small things. [Fr. *frai*, spawn.]

FUCHSIA (fū'shi-a), *n.*

Bot. 1. Genus of plants with long pendulous flowers, originally natives of S. America. 2. [f-] Plant of this genus. [Named after Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]



Fuchsia (*F. macrostemma*).

FUCHSINE (fök'sin), *n.*

Beautiful aniline color; magenta. [From resembling the *fuchsia* in color.]

FUDDLE (fud'l), *v.* [*pr.p.*

FUD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FUDDLED** (fud'id).] *I. vt.* Stupefy with drink; intoxicate. *II. vi.* Become intoxicated. [Etym. doubtful.]

FUDDLE (fud'l), *n.* Intoxication.

FUDGE (fuj), *I. n.* 1. Nonsense. 2. Special kind of home-made candy. 3. *Print.* Type forms used for getting up special or extra editions of daily papers and usually printed in colors in space left for the purpose in regular editions. *II. interj.* Expressive of disdain or contempt.

FUDGE (fuj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FUDGED** (fujd).] *I. vt.* Bungle. *II. vi.* 1. Slight one's work. 2. Take unfair advantage.

FUEGIAN (fū-ē'ji-an), *I. a.* Belonging to Tierra del Fuego. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Tierra del Fuego.

FUEL (fū'el), *n.* 1. Anything that feeds a fire. 2. Whatever supports heat, excitement, or energy. [O. Fr. *fouailles*—L. *L. focale*—L. *focus*, fireplace.]

FUGITIVE (fū'ji-tiv), *I. a.* Apt to flee away; uncertain; volatile; perishable; temporary. *II. n.* One who flees from duty, danger or restraint. [L. *fugitivus*—*fugio*, flee.]

FUGITIVELY (fû'jī-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a fugitive manner.

FUGITIVENESS (fû'jī-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being fugitive.

FUGLEMAN (fû'gl-man), *n.* [*pl.* FU'GLEMEN.] 1. File-leader. 2. Ringleader. [Ger. *fluegelmann*.]

FUGUE (fûg), *n.* *Music.* Composition in which several themes follow one another at certain intervals. [Fr.—L. *fuga*, flight.]

-FUL, *suffix.* 1. Full of. 2. As much as will fill.

FULCRUM (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* FUL'CRUMS or FUL'CRA.] 1. Prop or fixed point on which a lever moves. 2. Prop; support. [L.]

FULFILL, FULFIL (fûi-fl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FULFIL'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FULFILLED (fûi-flid').] Complete; accomplish; carry into effect.

FULFILLMENT (fûi-flī'ment), *n.* Full performance; completion; accomplishment.

FULGENCY (ful'jen-sī), *n.* State of being fulgent.

FULGENT (ful'jent), *a.* Bright; dazzling. [L. *fulgeo*, flash.]

FULGURITE (ful'gû-rit), *n.* 1. A powerful explosive containing nitroglycerine. 2. Fusion of sand or rock into glass of tubular form by passage of lightning flash.

FULL (fûl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FULLED.] 1. Press or pound, as cloth in a mill. 2. Scour and thicken in a mill. [Fr. *fouller*, stamp, tread—L. *fullo*, cloth-fuller.]

FULL (fûl), *I. a.* 1. Having all anything can contain; having no empty space. 2. Abundantly supplied or furnished. 3. Abounding. 4. Containing the whole matter; complete; perfect. 5. Strong; clear. *II. n.* 1. Complete measure. 2. Highest degree. 3. Whole. 4. Time of full-moon. *III. adv.* Quite; to the same degree; with the whole effect; completely. [A. S. *full*.]

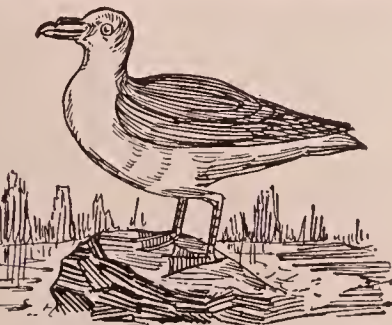
FULLER (fûl'êr), *n.* Bleacher or cleanser of cloth.—*Fullers' earth*, soft earth or clay, capable of absorbing grease, used in fulling. [L. *fullo*.]

FULLNESS, FULNESS (fûl'nes), *n.* State or quality of being full.

FULL-ORBED (fûl'arbd), *a.* Having the orb or disk fully illuminated, as the full-moon; round.

FULLY (fûl'), *adv.* Absolutely; completely; entirely.

FULMAR (fûl'mar), *n.* Large petrel, of the genus *Procellaria*, inhabiting the arctic seas.



Fulmar (*Procellaria glacialis*).

FULMINANT (ful'mī-nant), *I. a.* Fulminating.

II. n. That which fulminates; explosive. [L. *fulminans*, *pr.p.* of *fulmino*, lighten; from *fulgeo*, flash.]

FULMINATE (fûl'mī-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* FUL'MINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUL'MINATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Thunder; make a loud noise. 2. Issue decrees with violence. 3. Become suddenly bright. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to explode. 2. Send forth, as a denunciation. [L. *fulminatus*, *p.p.* of *fulmino*, lighten.]

FULMINATE (ful'mī-nāt), *n.* Compound of nitro-aceto-nitrile, known as fulminic acid, with mercury, etc.

FULMINATION (ful'mī-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of fulminating, thundering, or issuing forth. 2. Denunciation. 3. Chemical explosion. [L. *fulmen*, thunderbolt.]

FULMINIC (fûl-min'ik), *a.* Capable of detonation.

FULSOME (ful'sum), *a.* Cloying; nauseous; offensive; gross; disgustingly fawning. [A. S. *fulsum*.]

FULSOMELY (ful'sum-lī), *adv.* In a fulsome manner.

FULSOMENESS (ful'sum-nes), *n.* Quality of being fulsome.

FULVOUS (ful'vus), *a. Bot.* Yellow-hued.

FUMATORIUM

(fû-mā-tō'ri-um), **FUMATORY** (fû-mā-tō-ri), *n.*

Specially constructed air- and smoke-tight tent or other structure to fumigate trees and plants for the extermination of destructive insects.



Fumatorium.

FUMBLE (fum'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* FUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUMBLED (fum'bid).] *I. vt.* 1. Grope about awkwardly. 2. Do anything awkwardly. 3. Cumsily catch or stop a ball in baseball so as to lose an advantage that would have been otherwise gained. *II. vt.* 1. Handle much. 2. Manage awkwardly. [Dut. *fommelen*, move incessantly and in jerks.]

FUMBLER (fum'blêr), *n.* One who fumbles.

FUME (fûm), *n.* 1. Smoke; vapor. 2. Any volatile matter. 3. Heat of mind; rage. 4. Empty conceit. [Fr.—L. *fumus*, smoke.]

FUME (fûm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUMED (fûmd).] 1. Throw off vapor or fumes. 2. Be in a rage.

FUMIGATE (fû'mī-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FU'MIGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FU'MIGATED.] Expose to smoke or gas, especially for disinfecting.

FUMIGATION (fû-mī-gā'shun), *n.* Act of using smoke or other vapor for disinfecting purposes. [L. *fumigo*.]

FUMOUS (fū'mus), **FUMY** (fū'mi), *a.* Producing fumes.

FUN (fun), *n.* Merriment; sport. [Gael. *fonn*, delight.]

FUNAMBULATE (fun-am'bū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FUNAM'BULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUNAM'BULATED.] Perform, dance, or walk on a tight or slack rope or wire. [L. *funis*, rope, and *ambulo*, walk.]

FUNAMBULISM (fun-am'bū-llizm), *n.* Art of walking on a tight or slack rope or wire.

FUNAMBULIST (fun-am'bū-llst), *n.* Performer or one who walks on a tight or slack rope or wire.

FUNCTION (funk'shun), *n.* 1. Doing of a thing. 2. Duty peculiar to any office or profession. 3. Office peculiar to any part of the body or mind; power. 4. Formal social event. 5. *Math.* Quantity so connected with another that any change in the one changes the other. [L. *functio*—*fungor*, perform.]

FUNCTIONAL (funk'shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to or performed by functions; opposed to **ORGANIC** or **STRUCTURAL**.

FUNCTIONARY (funk'shun-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* FUNC'TIONARIES.] 1. One who discharges a function or duty. 2. One who holds an office.

FUND (fund), *n.* 1. Sum of money on which some enterprise is founded or expense supported. 2. Supply or source of money. 3. Store laid up; supply. 4. [*pl.*] Permanent debts due by a government and paying interest.—*Sinking fund*, fund or stock set apart, generally at certain intervals, for the reduction of a debt of a government or corporation. [Fr. *fond*; from L. *fundus*, bottom.]

FUND (fund), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUND'ED.] 1. Convert (a debt) into a stock charged with interest. 2. Place (money) in a fund.

FUNDAMENT (fun'da-ment), *n.* 1. Lower part or seat of the body. 2. Foundation; base. [L. *fundamentum*, foundation; from *fundus*, bottom.]

FUNDAMENTAL (fun-da-men'tal), *I. a.* Pertaining to or serving for the foundation; essential; important. *II. n.* That which serves as a foundation or groundwork; essential.

SYN. Primary; important; indispensable; essential. **ANT.** Secondary; unimportant; adventitious; non-essential.

FUNDAMENTALLY (fun-da-men'tal-l), *adv.* In a fundamental manner.

FUNDY (fun'di), **BAY OF.** Inlet between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

FUNERAL (fū'nēr-əl), *I. n.* Ceremony connected with burial. *II. a.* Pertaining to or used at a burial. [L. *funus*, *funeris*, funeral procession.]

FUNERAL-DIRECTOR (fū'nēr-əl-dl-rek-tūr), *n.* Undertaker; one who attends to funeral arrangements.

FUNERIAL (fū-nēr-əl), *a.* Suitable for a funeral; dismal; mournful. [L. *funereus*.]

FUNGATE (fung'gāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FUN'GATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUN'GATED.] *Med.* Grow or increase in fungus or spongy form, said of sores, tumors, etc.

FUNGI (fun'ji or fun'gl), *n.pl.* *Bot.* Large natural order of acotyledonous or cryptogamous plants, 30,000 being known, varying greatly in size, form, color, and consistence, and comprehending not only the various mushrooms, toadstools, and similar plants, but a large number of microscopic plants growing upon other plants, and many substances known as mold, mildew, smut, rust, brand, dry-rot, etc. [L., *pl.* of *fungus*, a mushroom.]

FUNGOUS (fung'gus), *a.* Of or like fungus; soft; spongy; growing suddenly; ephemeral.

FUNGUS (fung'gus), *n.* [*pl.* FUNGI (fun'ji) or FUN'GUSES.] 1. One of the *Fungi* (which see). 2. *Med.* Spongy morbid excrescence, as proud flesh formed in wounds. [L.]

FUNICLE (fū'nī-kl), *n.* 1. Small cord or ligature; fiber. 2. *Bot.* Stem of a seed. [L. *funiculus*, *dim.* of *funis*, rope.]

FUNICULAR (fū-nīk'ū-lar), *a.* Consisting of a funicle.

FUNILIFORM (fū-nīl'f-ārm), *a.* Resembling or like a rope or cable.

FUNK (funk), *n.* 1. Spark. 2. Punk. 3. Offensive smell. 4. State of abject terror; cowardly flight; panic. [Ger. *funke*.]

FUNK (funk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* FUNK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FUNKED (funkt).] Quail; back out. (Colloq.)

FUNKY (funk'i), *a.* 1. Scared; timid; afraid. 2. Cranky; touchy; quickly angered.

FUNNEL (fun'el), *n.* 1. Tube or passage for the escape of smoke, etc.; smokestack. 2. Instrument for pouring fluids into close vessels, as bottles, etc. 3. *Bot.* Space below the thick outer coats of the macrospore into which the apical papilla projects. [L. *infundibulum*—*fundo*, pour.]

FUNNY (fun'i), *a.* Full of fun; droll.

SYN. Laughable; ludicrous; comic; ridiculous; amusing; diverting. **ANT.** Dull; tedious; mournful; lugubrious; dismal; serious; sad.

FUNNY-BONE (fun'i-bōn) *n.* Crazy-bone.

FUR (fūr), *n.* 1. Short, fine hair of certain animals. 2. Skins with the hair, prepared for garments. 3. Fur-like coating on the tongue, the interior of boilers, etc. [O. Fr. *fouffe*—A. S. *fodder*, lining—Ger. *futter*.]

FUR (fūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FUR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* FURRED (fūrd).] 1. Line or coat with fur. 2. Cover with morbid fur-like matter.

FURBELOW (fūr'be-lō), *n.* 1. Plait; flounce. 2. Fringed border of a gown or petticoat. 3. Any ornament. [Sp. *falbala*.]

FURBELOW (fūr'be-lō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* FUR'BE-

LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURBELOWED** (fūr'bē-lōd.) Deck or trim with furbelows.

FURBISH (fūr'bish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FUR'BISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURBISHED** (fūr'bisht).] Polish; brighten. [Fr. *fourbir*—O. H. Ger. *furhan*, clean.]

FURCATE (fūr'kāt), *a.* Forked; branching like the prongs of a fork. [L. *furca*, fork.]

FURCATION (fūr-kā'shun), *n.* A forking or branching out.

FURCATORIUM (fūr-kā-tō'rl-um), *n.* Same as **FURCULA**.

FURCULA (fūr'kū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* **FUR'CULÆ**.] Pair of collar-bones, grown together, in a bird, known as the wishbone or merrythought in a fowl; furcatorium. [L., small fork.]

FURFUR (fūr'fūr), *n.* Dandruff; scurf. [L.]

FURIA (fūr'ri-ā), *n.* Genus of bats found in Spanish America, and which are known to have vampire proclivities. The principal one is known as *Furia horreus*.

FURIOSO (fūr-ri-ō'sō), *I. a.* Music. Energetic; vehement. *II. n.* Furlous person. [It.]

FURIOUS (fūr'ri-us), *a.* Full of fury. [Fr. *furieux*—L. *furiosus*.]

SYN. Violent; mad; frantic; frenzied.

ANT. Sane; sober; calm; collected; cool; unruffled; composed.

FURIOUSLY (fūr'ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a furious manner.

FURL (fūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FURL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURLED** (fūrld).] Draw or roll up, as a sail. [Obs. **FURDLE**—O. Fr. *farde*, bundle.]

FURLONG (fūr'lang), *n.* The one-elghth of a mile=forty rods. [A. S. *furlang*—length of a furrow.]

FURLOUGH (fūr'lō), *n.* Leave of absence. [Dut. *verlof*, permission—Ger. *verlaub*.]

FURLOUGH (fūr'lō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FUR'LOUGH-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURLOUGHED** (fūr'lōd).] Grant or concede leave of absence to.

FURNACE (fūr'nās), *n.* Place where a vehement fire and heat may be made and maintained, as for melting ores or metals, heating the boiler of a steam-engine, warming a house, baking pottery or bread, etc. [Fr. *fournaie*—L. *forname*—*furnus*, oven.]

FURNISH (fūr'nish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FUR'NISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURNISHED** (fūr'nisht).] Fit up or supply completely, or with what is necessary; equip. [O. Fr. *furniss*, *furnir*.]

FURNISHER (fūr'nish-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes or equips; dealer in furnishing-goods.

FURNISHINGS (fūr'nish-ingz), *n.pl.* Articles of furniture; fittings.

FURNITURE (fūr'ni-tūr), *n.* Movables, either for use or ornament, with which a house is equipped. [Fr. *fourniture*.]

FUROR (fūr'rā), **FURORE** (fūr-rō're), *n.* 1. Uncontrollable rage or anger. 2. Unbounded enthusiasm.

FURRIER (fūr'i-ēr), *n.* Maker of, or dealer in, furs and fur-goods.

FURRING (fūr'ing), *n.* 1. Fur; fur trimming. 2. Fur-like deposit, as in a boiler, or on the tongue. 3. Nailing strips to rafters or joists, etc., to form an even surface, or to provide an air space.

FURROW (fūr'ō), *n.* Trench made by a plow; groove; wrinkle on the face. [A. S. *furh*.]

FURROW (fūr'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FUR'ROWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURROWED** (fūr'ōd).] *I. vt.* Form furrows in; groove; wrinkle. *II. vi.* Plow.

FURRY (fūr'l), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or dressed in, fur.

FUR-SEAL (fūr'sēl), *n.* Zool. Seal of the species *Otariidae*, whose hides or skins furnish fur garments. Mostly found in the Pribilof islands in Berling Sea off the territory of Alaska. These are distinguished from the non-fur-bearing seal.

FURTHER (fūr'thēr), *I. adv.* 1. To a greater distance or degree. 2. In addition. *II. a.* [*superl.* **FUR'THEST**.] More distant; additional. [A. S. *furthor*, a comp. of *fore*, forward, with comp. suffix *-thor*.]

FURTHER (fūr'thēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **FUR'THER-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FURTHERED** (fūr'thērd).] Help forward; promote. [A. S. *fyrrthrian*.]

FURTHERANCE (fūr'thēr-ans), *n.* 1. Act of furthering. 2. Advancement; promotion.

FURTHERMORE (fūr'thēr-mōr), *adv.* In addition to what has been said; moreover; besides.

FURTHERMOST (fūr'thēr-mōst), *a.* Furthest; most remote.

FURTHEST (fūr'thest), *I. adv.* At the greatest distance. *II. a.* Most distant. [A *superl.* either of *furth*, forth, or more prob. of *fore*. See **FURTHER**, *adj.*]

FURTIVE (fūr'tiv), *a.* Stealthy; secret. [L. *furtivus*—*fur*, thief.]

FURTIVELY (fūr'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a furtive manner.

FURUNCLE (fūr'run-kī), *n.* Boll. [L. *furunculus*, dim. of *fur*, thief.]

FURUNCULAR (fūr'run-kū-lār), *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by furuncles.

FURY (fūr'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **FUR'RIES**.] 1. Rage; violent passion; madness. 2. [F-] *Myth.* One of the three goddesses of vengeance; Erinys. 3. Passionate, violent woman. [L. *furia*—*furo*, be angry.]

FURZE (fūrz), *n.* Whin or gorse, a prickly evergreen bush with beautiful yellow flowers, so called from the likeness of its spines to those of the fir-tree.

FURZY (fūrz'l), *a.* Overgrown with furze. [A. S. *fyrs*.]

FUSE (fūz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **FU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **FUSED** (fūzd).] *I. vt.* Melt; liquefy by heat. *II. vi.* 1. Be melted; be reduced to a liquid. 2. Blend; combine. [L. *fundo*, *fusum*, melt.]


FUSE (fūz), *n.* 1. Tube filled with combustible matter for firing mines, discharging shells, etc. 2. Any similar device, as a ribbon saturated with combustible matter, etc. 3. Strip

of metal, which melts at passage of a fixed amount of electric current, thus breaking the circuit. [Abbr. of FUSEE.]

FUSE-BLOCK (fūz'blok), *n.* *Elec.* Insulating device made by porcelain or other adequate material designed to prevent the molten metal of a fuse forming any electrical connection when burnt out.

FUSED-WOOD (fūzd'wɔd), *n.* Agglomeration of different kinds of wood subjected to heat in a closed vessel.

FUSEE (fū-zē'), *n.* 1. Match or cigar lighter. 2. Fuse. 3. Flaring torpedo used as a signal on railroad tracks.

FUSEE (fū-zē'), *n.*  Fusee. Conical spindle in a watch or clock on which the chain is wound, serving to equalize the varying force of the spring. [Fr. *fusée*—L. *fusus*, spindle.]

FUSEL-OIL (fū'zel-oil), *n.* Poisonous, nauseous oil in spirits distilled from potatoes, barley, etc. [Ger. *fusel*, bad spirits.]

FUSIBILITY (fū-zī-bil'i-tī), *n.* Quality of being fusible.

FUSIBLE (fū-zī-bl), *a.* That may be fused or melted.

FUSIFORM (fū'sl-fərm), *a.* *Bot.* Shaped like a spindle. [L. *fusus*, *fusi*, spindle, and *forma*, shape.]

FUSIL (fū'zil), *n.* Light musket or firelock gun. [Fr. *fusil*—L. *L. focile*, steel (to strike fire), dim. of L. *focus*, fireplace.]

FUSILIER, FUSILEER (fū-zil-ēr'), *n.* General term for a soldier in the infantry or one who carries a gun.

FUSILLADE (fū'zil-ād or fū-zil-lād'), *n.* Volley of firearms. [Fr. *fusil*, musket.]

FUSILLADE (fū-zil-lād'), *vt.* [pr.p. FUSILLA'DING; p.t. and p.p. FUSILLA'DED.] Attack or shoot down by a volley of firearms.

FUSING-POINT (fū'zing-point), *n.* Temperature at which a solid substance becomes liquid.

FUSION (fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or state of melting. 2. State of fluidity from heat. 3. Close union of things, as if melted together; political union of parties. [See FUSE.]

FUSS (fus), *n.* 1. Bustle; tumult; unnecessary ado; haste; flurry. 2. Wrangle. [A. S. *fūs*, ready.]

FUSS (fus), *v.* [pr.p. FUSS'ING; p.t. and p.p. FUSSED (fust).] I. *vt.* Disturb with trifling matters. II. *vi.* 1. Make much ado about trifles; worry; fret. 2. Wrangle.

FUSSILY (fus'i-il), *adv.* In a fussy manner.

FUSSINESS (fus'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fussy.

FUSSY (fus'i), *a.* Acting in an uneasy manner with fuss.

FUST (fust), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Shaft of a column. 2. Strong musty odor. [L. *fustis*, club.]

FUSTIAN (fus'ti-an), I. *n.* 1. Kind of coarse, twilled cotton cloth. 2. Pompous and un-

natural style of writing or speaking; bombast. II. *a.* 1. Made of fustian. 2. Bombastic. [O. Fr. *fustaine*—L. *L. fustianum*—*Fustāt* (a suburb of Cairo in Egypt), where first made.]

FUSTIGATE (fus'ti-gāt), *vt.* [pr.p. FUS'TIGATING; p.t. and p.p. FUS'TIGATED.] Beat with a stick. [L. *fustis*, club, and *ago*, drive.]

FUSTINESS (fust'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fusty.

FUSTY (fust'i), *a.* Smelling of the wood of the cask, as wine; musty. [O. Fr. *fusté*, wood of a cask; from L. *fustis*, club.]

FUTILE (fū'til), *a.* Useless; trifling. [Fr. *futile*—L. *futilis*, fit to be poured out.]

SYN. Vain; trivial; unavailing; weak; ineffective. **ANT.** Powerful; effective; cogent; useful; solid.

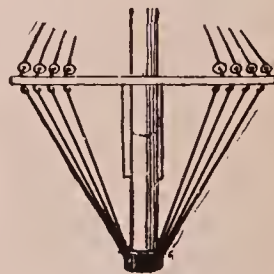
FUTILITY (fu-til'i-ti), *n.* [pl. FUTILITIES (fū-til'i-tiz).] 1. Quality or state of being futile. 2. Anything that is futile.

FUTTOCK (fut'uk), *n.* Curved timber forming part of one of the ribs of a ship. [Perh. corrupted from FOOT-HOOK.]

FUTTOCK-HOOP (fut'uk-höp), *n.* Iron ring around a mast below the top, to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are fastened.

FUTTOCK-PLATES (fut'uk-plāts), *n.pl.* Iron plates to which the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds and the dead eyes of the topmast rigging are fastened.

FUTTOCK-SHROUDS (fut'uk-shrowdz), *n.pl.* Short iron rods or shrouds connecting the futtock-plates and the futtock-hoop.



Futtock shrouds, etc.

FUTURE (fū'tūr), I. *a.* 1. About to be; that is to come. 2. *Gram.* Expressing what will be. II. *n.* 1. Time to come. 2. Speculative deal in stocks or commodities, in which only the difference in price is paid or received. [L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *sum*, am.]

FUTURITY (fū-tū'ri-ti), *n.* 1. Time to come. 2. Event, or state of being, yet to come.

FUZZ (fuz), *n.* Fine light particles, as of down; wool, etc. [Etym. doubtful.]

FUZZ (fuz), *vi.* [pr.p. FUZZ'ING; p.t. and p.p. FUZZED (fuzd).] Fly off in minute particles or fuzz.

FUZZILY (fuz'i-il), *adv.* In a fuzzy manner.

FUZZINESS (fuz'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fuzzy.

FUZZY (fuz'i), *a.* Covered with fuzz; like fuzz; fluffy.

FY (fi), *interj.* Same as FIE.

-FY, *suffix.* Make. [L. *-fico*, from *facio*, do, make.]

FYKE (fik), *n.* Large fish-trap with funnel-like entrances. [D. *fuik*.]



G (jē), *n.* [*pl.* G'S (jēz).] Seventh letter in the English alphabet. It is a consonant and has two sounds: (1) *hard*, heard when the letter occurs before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, or *r*, and in words of English origin before *e* and *i*, as in *get*, *give*, and when final (except after *n*, as in *sing*); (2) *soft*, commonly heard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gymnast*. Before *m* and *n* this letter usually is silent, as in *gnat*, *phlegm*. In respelling for pronunciation in this dictionary the hard sound is always indicated by *g* and the soft sound by *j*.

GAB (gab), *n.* Hook on the end of the eccentric rod of a steam-engine, opposite the strap.

GAB (gab), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GAB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GABBED (gabd).] Talk volubly or idly. [*See gabba*, mock.]

GAB (gab), *n.* Idle talk; loquacity.

GABARDINE (gab-ar-dēn'), *n.* Coarse frock; loose upper garment. [*Sp. gabardina.*]

GABBLE (gab'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GABBLED (gab'ld).] 1. Talk inarticularly; chatter; prate. 2. Cackle like geese. [*From GAB.*]

GABBLE (gab'l), *n.* 1. Nonsy, rapid, unmeaning talk. 2. Confused noise of talking. 3. Cackle. [*From GAB.*]

GABBLER (gab'lēr), *n.* One who gabbles.

GABBY (gab'l), *a.* Given to gab; loquacious. [*Colloq.*]

GABILLA (ga-bil'ā; *Sp. gā-bē'lyā*), *n.* Parcel of tobacco in Cuba, consisting of about thirty-six to forty leaves. The bales are usually made up of eighty hands, each of four gabillas. [*Cuban.*]

GABION (gā'bl-un), *n.* Bottomless basket of wickerwork filled with earth, for shelter from the enemy's fire, or filled with stones, in building a dam under water. [*Fr.—It. gabbione*, large cage—*L. cavea*, cave.]

GABLE (gā'bl), *n.* Arch. Triangular part of an exterior wall of a building between the top of the side-walls and the slopes of the roof. [*O. Fr. gable*; *A. S. geaf*, fork.]



Gable.

GABLED (gā'bl), *a.* Having gables or a gable.

GABLE-END (gā'bl-end), *n.* Arch. End wall of a building on the side where there is a gable.

GABLE-ROOFED (gā'bl-rōft), *a.* Having a roof converged to an apex, as a ridge-roof terminating in a gable.

GABLE-WINDOW (gā'bl-wln-dō), *n.* 1. Window in the gable-end of a building. 2.

Window with its upper part shaped like a gable.

GABRIEL (gā'bri-el), *n.* *Heb. Myth.* Prince of fire and thunder, and angel of death.

GAD (gad), *n.* Wedge of steel; pointed instrument; graver; prod; stick; rod. [*A. S. gad*, goad.]

GAD (gad), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GAD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAD'DED.] Rove about idly or for diversion.

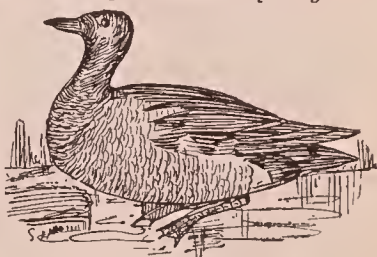
GADABOUT (gad'a-bowt), *I. a.* Addicted to gad-dling. *II. n.* Gadder.

GADDER (gad'ēr), *n.* One who gads or roams about idly.

GADFLY (gad'fli), *n.* [*pl.* GAD'FLIES.] Dipterous insect of numerous species, one of which pierces the skin of cattle in order to deposit its eggs, and another produces intestinal parasites in horses; breeze-fly; horse-fly.

GADHELIC (gad'el-ik), *a.* Of or belonging to that branch of the Celtic race which comprises the Erse of Ireland, the Gaels of Scotland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the CYMRIC. [*Ir. gaedheal*, Gael.]

GADWALL (gad'-wal), *n.* River duck of genus *Chaulelasmus* abounding in both Europe and America.



GAEL (gāl), *n.* Name by which Gadwall (*C. streperus*).

those who speak the Gaelic language are known to themselves. For distinction's sake the Highlanders of Scotland call themselves Gael Albinich, that is, the Gaels of Albin, and the Celtic population of Ireland call themselves Gael Erinnich, that is, the Gaels of Erin.

GAELIC (gāl'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to the Gaels. *II. n.* 1. The northern or Gadhelle branch of Celtic family of languages, embracing the Irish, the Highland-Scottish, and the Manx. 2. Language of the Gaels or Celts. [*Prob. originally a Celtic word of which the Latinized form is Gallus.*]

GAFF (gaf), *n.* 1. Boat-hook. 2. Harpoon. 3. Sharp-pointed iron hook, used for landing large fish after they have been hooked on the line and spent by the skill of the angler. 4. Boom or spar extending the upper edge of a sail not set on stays. [*Fr. gaffe.*]

GAFF (gaf), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAFFED (gaf).] *I. vt.* Strike, catch or land with a gaff. *II. vi.* Use a gaff.

GAFFER (gaf'ēr), *n.* 1. Old man. 2. In England, the foreman of a squad of workmen. [*Contr. of GRANDFATHER.*]

GAFFER (gaf'ēr), *n.* Gaffsman.

GAFFLE (gaf'l), *n.* 1. Steel spur for gamecocks. 2. Iron hook or fork. [*A. S. geaf*, fork.]

GAFFSMAN (gafs'man), *n.* [*pl.* GAFFS'MEN.] One who uses a gaff, especially in angling.

GAG (gag), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAGGED (gagd).] I. *vt.* 1. Forcebly stop the mouth of; silence. 2. Pry or hold open with a gag. 3. Cause to heave with nausea. II. *vi.* 1. Retch; come near vomiting. 2. Interpolate one's own words into a part on the stage. [From the sound.]

GAG (gag), *n.* 1. Something thrust into the mouth or put over it to enforce silence. 2. Interpolation by an actor. 3. Anything that silences a person. 4. Anything that causes nausea. 5. Instrument used in surgery to distend the jaws during an operation. 6. Joke or hoax. (Slang.)

GAGE (gāj), *n.* 1. Pledge; security for the fulfillment of a promise. 2. Something thrown down as a challenge, as a glove. [Fr. *gage*—*gager*, *wager*. Cogn. with A. S. *wed*, pledge. Akin to **WAGE**.]

GAGE, GAUGE (gāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GA'GING, GAU'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAGED, GAUGED (gājd).] 1. Ascertain the capacity or the contents of. 2. Measure in respect to capability. 3. Estimate. 4. Gather with thread in uniform puckers. [O. Fr. *gauger*, measure.]

GAGE, GAUGE (gāj), *n.* 1. A standard of measurement; measure. 2. Measurement or capacity of a cask as gaged. 3. Instrument for determining distances, sizes, proportions, etc., as the carpenter's gages of various kinds. 4. Depth to which a vessel sinks in the water. 5. Position of a vessel with reference to another vessel and the wind. [O. Fr. *gauge*; from *gauger*.]

GAGE (gāj), *n.* Name applied to several varieties of plum. See **GREENGAGE**.

GAGER, GAUGER (gāj'jēr), *n.* One who gages; officer whose business it is to gage or measure the contents of casks, as in the revenue service.

GAIETY, GAYETY (gā'e-tī), *n.* 1. Merriment. 2. Flattery; show. [O. Fr. *gaieté*—*gai*, *gay*.]

GAILY (gā'li), *adv.* Same as **GAYLY**.

GAIN (gān), *n.* 1. Anything obtained as an advantage; profit; emolument; interest. 2. Act of acquiring; acquisition. [Ice. *gagn*, gain, advantage.]

GAIN (gān), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAINED (gānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Obtain by effort; earn. 2. Be successful in. 3. Draw to one's own party. 4. Arrive at; reach. 5. Draw nearer; advance. II. *vi.* Advance in interest, possession, health, strength, happiness, etc.; progress; profit.

SYN. Acquire; get; win; procure; obtain; benefit. ANT. Lose; forfeit.

GAINFUL (gān'fōl), *a.* Advantageous.

GAININGS (gān'ingz), *n.pl.* What has been gained.

GAINLESS (gān'les), *a.* Unprofitable.

GAINSAY (gān-sā' or gān'sā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAIN-SAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAINSAID (gān-sed').] Deny; dispute; contradict. [A. S. *gegn*, against, and **SAY**.]

GAIRISH, *a.* Same as **GARISH**.

GAIT (gāt), *n.* Way or manner of walking. [Ice. *gata*, way.]

GAITER (gāt'ēr), *n.* 1. Covering of cloth fitting down upon the shoe. 2. Shoe covering the ankle, generally with an elastic on each side. 3. Overshoe having a cloth upper. [Fr. *guêtre*.]

GALA (gā'la), *n.* 1. Festive show or attire, as in the phrase *in gala*. 2. Festivity; chiefly attributive, as in *gala day*. [It.]

GALACTOMETER (gal-ak-tom'e-tēr), *n.* Device for ascertaining richness of milk.

GALALITH (gai-a-ilth'), *n.* Ivory-like substance derived from casein by coagulation of skim milk, used for making collar-buttons, piano keys, etc. [Gr. *gala*, milk, and *lithos*, stone.]

GALATEA (gai-a-tē'a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. Daughter of Nereus and Doris, a sea-nymph who was beloved by Polypheme, whom she did not love. Galatea loved Acis, and upon the latter's death, she threw herself into the sea and joined her sister nymphs. 2. *Rom. Myth.* A beautiful statue that was endowed with life by Venus at the earnest prayer of a beautiful youth named Pygmalion.

GALAXY (gal'aks-l), *n.* 1. *Astron.* Milky Way, the luminous band of stars stretching across the heavens. 2. [g-] Any splendid assemblage. [Gr. *galaxias*—*gala*, milk.]

GALBANUM (gal'ba-num), *n.* *Bot.* Greenish-yellow gum of the *Ferula Rubricaulis*.

GALE (gāl), *n.* 1. Strong wind between a stiff breeze and a storm. 2. Continued state of high excitement or merriment. [Norw. *galen*, raging.]

GALEATED, (gā'le-ā-ted), *a.* Helmeted; having a flower like a helmet, as the monk's hood. [L. *galeatus*—*galea*, helmet.]

GALENA (gā-lē'na), *n.* Native lead sulphide. [L. *galena*, lead-ore.]

GALICIA (gā-līsh'la), *n.* Crownland, Austria-Hungary. Area 30,321 sq. m.

GALLOT (gal'i-ot), *n.* Small swift galley or brigantine propelled by both sails and oars. [O. Fr. *galiote*—*galie*, galley.]

GALIPOT (gal'i-pot), *n.* Unrefined kind of turpentine. [Fr.]

GALL (gal), *n.* 1. Greenish-yellow fluid secreted by the liver; bile. 2. Gall bladder. 3. Bitterness; malignity. 4. Impudence. [A. S. *gealla*—root of **YELLOW**.]

GALL (gal), *n.* Wound or sore on the skin caused by rubbing or friction; excoriation. [O. Fr. *galle*, a fretting.]

GALL (gal), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GALLED (gald).] 1. Fret or hurt the skin of by rubbing or chafing. 2. Irritate; vex; chafe.

GALL (gal), **GALLNUT** (gal'nut), *n.* 1. Light nut-like ball which certain insects produce on the



Galliot.

- oak-tree, used in dyeing; oak-apple; oak-gall; nutgall. 2. A similar excrescence similarly produced in the bark or leaves of various plants. [Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*.]
- GALLANT** (gal'ant), *a.* 1. Brave; noble; heroic; chivalrous. 2. Formerly, well-attired; showy; gay. [O. Fr. *gallant*, *pr.p.* of *galer*, rejoice; from *gale*, show, festivity.]
- GALLANT** (gal-iant'), *I. a.* Courteous or attentive to ladies; like a gallant or brave man. *II. n.* 1. Man of fashion. 2. Ladies' man. 3. Lover; suitor.
- GALLANT** (gal-iant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GALLANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GALLANT'ED.] 1. Attend or wait on as a gallant; pay court to. 2. Manage or handle stylishly, as a fan.
- GALLANTRY** (gal'ant-ri), *n.* [*pl.* GAL'LANTRIES.] 1. Bravery; intrepidity. 2. Attention or devotion to ladies; intrigue.
- GALLEON** (gal'e-un), *n.* Large Spanish vessel with lofty stem and stern. [Sp.]
- GALLERY** (gal'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* GAL'LERIES.] 1. Balcony surrounded by rails. 2. Long passage. 3. Upper floor of seats in a church or theater. 4. Room for the exhibition of works of art. 5. Passage cut through the earth or masonry. [Fr. *galerie*, perhaps from *GALE*.]
- GALLEY** (gal'i), *n.* 1. Long, low-built ship with one deck, propelled by oars. 2. Kitchen on a ship; caboose. 3. *Print.* Frame which receives the type from the composing-stick. [O. Fr. *galie*—L. L. *galea*, galley.]
- GALLEY-SLAVE** (gal'i-slāv), *n.* One condemned for crime to work like a slave at the oar of a galley.
- GALLEY-STICK** (gal'i-stik), *n.* Long tapering stick, the breadth of which is less than the height of types, placed beside a column of type in a galley, in order that the type may be locked up or wedged in place by quoins.
- GALLIC** (gal'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or France. [L. *Gallicus*—*Gallia*, Gaul.]
- GALLICANISM** (gal'l-kan-izm), *n.* Spirit of nationalism in the French church.
- GALLICISM** (gal'i-sizm), *n.* Mode of speech peculiar to the French; French idiom.
- GALLIGASKINS** (gal-i-gas'kinz), *n.pl.* Large open hose or trousers; leggings worn by sportsmen. [Prob. a corrup. of Fr. *Greguesgues*, Grecians.]
- GALLINACEOUS** (gal-i-nā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to the order of birds to which the domestic fowl, pheasant, etc., belong. [L. *gallina*, hen.]
- GALLINIPPER** (gal'i-nip-ēr), *n.* Large mosquito. (Colloq.)
- GALLIPOT** (gal'i-pot), *n.* Small glazed pot for containing medicine, pomatum, etc. [O. Dut. *gleypot*, glazed pot.]
- GALLON** (gal'un), *n.* U. S. standard measure of capacity=four quarts. [O. Fr. *galon*, gallon.]
- GALLOON** (gal-lōn'), *n.* 1. Kind of lace. 2. Narrow ribbon made of silk or worsted, or of

- both. 3. Tape sewn along a seam, etc. [Sp. *galon*—*gala*, finery.]
- GALLOP** (gai'up), *n.* The pace at which a horse runs when the fore feet are lifted together and the hind feet together. [Fr. *galoper*—A. S. *gehleapan*, leap.]
- GALLOP** (gai'up), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAL'LOPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GALLOPED (gai'upt).] *I. vt.* Cause to go in a gallop. *II. vi.* 1. Go in a gallop, as a horse. 2. Ride a horse at a gallop. 3. Move very fast; scamper.
- GALLOWS** (gal'ōz), *n.* Structure on which criminals are executed by hanging. [A. S. *galga*.]
- GALOCHE, GALOSH** (ga-losh'), *n.* Shoe or slipper worn over another in wet weather. [Fr.]
- GALOOT** (ga-lōt'), *n.* 1. Uncouth, clumsy fellow. 2. In England, a recruit. (Slang.)
- GALOP** (gal'up or gā-lō'), *n.* 1. Lively dance in double measure. 2. Music for such a dance. [Fr.]
- GALORE** (ga-lōr'), *adv.* In abundance; plentifully. [Ir. *go leor*—go, to, and *leor*, enough.]
- GALVANIC** (gai-van'ik), *a.* Belonging to or exhibiting galvanism.
- GALVANISM** (gai'va-nizm), *n.* 1. Current of electricity produced by chemical agents. 2. Branch of science which treats of such currents [From *Galvani*, the discoverer.]
- GALVANIZE** (gai'va-niz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAL'VANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GALVANIZED (gal-va-nizd).] 1. Affect with galvanism. 2. Coat with some non-corrosive metal as tin or zinc, as in the case of galvanized iron.
- GALVANIZED-IRON** (gal-va-nizd-i'ūr), *n.* Iron coated with tin or zinc by a chemical process to prevent rust and corrosion.
- GALVANOMETER** (gal-va-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents.
- GALVANOTROPISM** (gai-va-not'rō-plizm), *n. Bot.* Movements in organs of plants produced by currents of electricity.
- GALVESTON** (gai'ves-tun), *n.* Seaport, Texas, Galveston Bay, Gulf of Mexico.
- GALWAY** (gal'wā), *n.* Seaport, Galvanometer. Ireland, on Galway Bay, 130 miles W. of Dublin.
- GAMBIER, GAMBIR** (gam'bēr), *n.* Tree and shrub grown in the Malay peninsula and the surrounding islands (*Uncaria Gambier*) from which a tannic astringent is extracted and used as medicine. Also used for dyeing.
- GAMBLE** (gam'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAMBLED (gam'bid).] *I. vi.* Play for money in games of chance. *II. vt.* Squander by gaming (away). [A. S. *gamenian*, play at games—*gamen*, game.]
- GAMBLER** (gam'biēr), *n.* One who gambles, especially who makes gambling his business.



GAMBOGE (gam-bōj' or gam-bōj'), *n.* Yellow gum-resin used as a pigment and medicine. [From *Cambodia* in Asia, where it is obtained.]

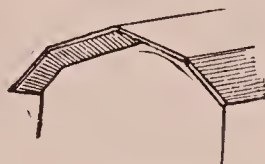
GAMBOL (gam'bul), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GAM'BOLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GAMBOLED** (gam'buid).] Leap; skip; frisk or dance in sport.

GAMBOL (gam'bul), *n.* A skipping or frisking about. [Fr. *gambole*—*gambe*, leg.]

GAMBREL (gam'brel), *n.* 1. Hind leg of a horse. 2. Stick, crooked like a horse's leg, used by butchers for suspending animals while dressing them.—*Gambrel roof*, roof with a slope broken at an obtuse angle. [O. Fr. *gambe*, leg.]



Gamboge.



Gambrel Roof.

GAME (gām), *I. n.* 1. Sport of any kind; exercise or contest for amusement, winning a stake, etc. 2. Stake in a game. 3. Trick; scheme. 4. One match in a series. 5. Wild animal hunted by sportsmen. 6. Flesh of wild animals, used as food. *II. a.* Defying; unyielding. [A. S. *gamen*, play.]

GAMECOCK (gām'kok), *n.* Cock trained to fight.

GAMEKEEPER (gām'kēp-ēr), *n.* One who has the care of game.

GAME-LAWS (gām'laz), *n.pl.* Laws relating to the protection of certain wild animals.

GAMESOME (gām'sum), *a.* Playful.

GAMESTER (gām'stēr), *n.* One addicted to playing for money; gambler.

GAMIN (gam'in; Fr. *ga-mang'*), *n.* Neglected street boy; Arab of the streets. [Fr.]

GAMMER (gam'ēr), *n.* Old woman. [Contr. of **GRANDMOTHER**.]

GAMMON (gam'un), *n.* Leg or thigh of a hog pickled and smoked or dried. [Fr. *jambon*, ham—O. Fr. *gambon*.]

GAMMON (gam'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GAM'MONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GAMMONED** (gam'und).] Cure as bacon.

GAMMON (gam'un), *n.* Hoax; nonsense. [A. S. *gamen*, game.]

GAMMON (gam'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GAM'MONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GAMMONED** (gam'und).] Impose upon; hoax.

GAMUT (gam'ut), *n.* 1. Musical scale. 2. Scale or compass of wind instruments. 3. Entire range, compass or series. [Gr. *gamma*, which stood first in the scale invented

by Guy of Arezzo, and thus gave its name to the whole scale, and L. *ut*, the syllable used in singing the first note of the scale.]

GANDER (gan'dēr), *n.* Male of the goose. [A. S. *gandra*.]

GANG (gang), *n.* 1. Number of persons going together or associated for a certain purpose, usually in a bad sense. 2. Outfit, as a gang of tools. [A. S. *gangan*, go.]

GANGBOARD (gang'bōrd), *n.* Board or plank on which passengers may walk into or out of a ship; gangplank.

GANGES (gan'jēz), *n.* Great river, India, flowing 1509 m. to Bay of Bengal.

GANGLION (gang'gii-un), *n.* [*pl.* **GAN'GLIONS** or **GAN'GLIA**.] 1. Tumor in the sheath of a tendon. 2. Natural enlargement in the course of a nerve. [Gr.]

GANGPLANK (gang'plangk), *n.* Plank used as temporary bridge between a vessel and the wharf.

GANGRENE (gang'grēn), *n.* Loss of vitality in some part of the body; first stage in mortification. [Fr.—Gr. *gangraina*—*grainō*, gnaw.]

GANGRENE (gang'grēn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GAN'GRENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GANGRENED** (gang'grēnd).] *I. vt.* Cause gangrene in; mortify. *II. vi.* Become mortified or affected with gangrene.

GANGWAY (gang'wā), *n.* 1. Passage or way into or out of any place, especially a ship. 2. Narrow platform of planks along the upper part of a ship's side. [A. S. *gang*, and *WAY*.]

GANNET (gan'et), *n.* Web-footed fowl found in the northern seas. [A. S. *ganot*, a sea-fowl—root of **GANDER**.]

Gannet (*Sula bassana*).

GANTLET (gānt'let), *n.* Glove. Same as **GAUNTLET**.

GANTLET (gānt'let), *n.* 1. Military punishment, in which the offender, stripped to his waist, was compelled to pass between two files of men, and each man gave him a stroke. 2. Arrangement of two railroad tracks, by which the two inner rails cross each other and run close to the opposite outer rail.—*Run the gantlet*, undergo the punishment of the gantlet; go through much and severe criticism, controversy or ill-treatment. [Sw. *gatlopp*—*gata*, lane, and *lopp*, run.]

GANYMEDE (gan-i-mē'dē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Beautiful Trojan youth; succeeded Hebe as cup-bearer to Zeus; transferred by the eagle of Zeus, or by Zeus himself in the form of an eagle, to Olympus.

GAOL, GAOLER. See **JAIL, JAILER**.

GAP (gap), *n.* 1. Opening made by rupture or parting. 2. Passage or aperture; interstice; breach. 3. Hiatus. 4. Deep ravine in a mountain-ridge. [Icc. *gap*, opening.]

GAP (gap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GAPPED** (gapt).] 1. Notch; jag; cut into teeth like those of a saw. 2. Make a break or opening in, as *gap* a fence, wall, or the like.

GAPE (gäp or gāp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GA'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAPEd (gäpt or gāpt).] 1. Open the mouth wide in yawning. 2. Stare open-mouthed. [A. S. *geāpan*.]

SYN. Gaze; stare. *Gape* and *stare* have a bad sense; the former is the result of ignorance, the latter of impertinence; *gaze* has a good sense, as to *gaze* at a picture.

GAPE (gäp or gāp), *n.* 1. Act of gaping; yawn. 2. Width of the open mouth. 3. [*pl.*] Fit of yawning. 4. [*pl.*] Disease of young fowls, characterized by much gaping.

GAPER (gä'pēr or gāp'pēr), *n.* One who gapes. **GAPINGLY** (gäp'ing-ly or gā'ping-ly), *adv.* In a gaping manner.

GAR (gär), **GARFISH** (gär'fīsh), *n.* Long fish with pointed head. [A. S. *gar*, *dart*.]

GARAGE (gar'aj; Fr. gä-rāzh'), *n.* Place where automobiles are stored, repaired or hired. [Fr.]

GARB (gärb), *n.* 1. Fashion of dress. 2. External appearance. [O. Fr. *garbe*—O. Ger. *garawi*, preparation, dress. Akin to **GEAR**.]

GARB (gärb), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GARB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARBED (gärbd).] Dress; clothe; attire.

GARBAGE (gär'baʃ), *n.* Refuse; offal.

GARBLE (gär'bi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARBLED (gär'bld).] Select out of a book or writing what may serve the purpose, in a bad sense; mutilate; corrupt. [O. Fr.—Sp. *garbillar*, sift.]

GARBLER (gär'biēr), *n.* One who garbles.

GARCON (gär-sang'), *n.* Boy; waiter. [Fr.]

GARDEN (gär'dn), *n.* 1. Piece of ground on which flowers, etc., are cultivated. 2. Place of amusement. [O. Fr. *gardin*. Allied to A. S. *geard*, yard.]

GARDEN (gär'dn), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GAR'DENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARDENED (gär'dnd).] Work in a garden; practice gardening.

GARDENER (gär'dn-ēr), *n.* One who cultivates or has charge of a garden.

GARDENING (gär'dn-ing), *n.* Art of laying out and cultivating gardens.

GARGLE (gär'gi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARGLED (gär'gld).] Make gurgie or bubble in the throat, without swallowing; wash (the throat) with a medicated liquid, preventing it from going down by expelling air against it. [O. Fr. *gargouiller*—*gargouille*, throat.]

GARGLE (gär'gi), *n.* Medicated liquid for gargling.

GARGOYLE (gär'goil), *n.* Projecting spout, conveying the water from the roof-gutters of buildings, often representing human or other figures. [Fr. *gargouille*, throat.]

GARISH (gär'ish), *a.* Showy; dazzling; gaudy. [O. E. *gare*, stare.]



Gargoyle.

GARLAND (gär'land), *n.* Wreath of flowers or leaves. [O. Fr. *garlande*.]

GARLAND (gär'land), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'LANDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GAR'LANDED.] Deck with a garland.

GARLIC (gär'lik), *n.* Bulbous-rooted plant, having a strong odor and a pungent taste, used as seasoning. [A. S. *gärleac*—*gär*, spear, and *leac*, leek.]

GARMENT (gär'ment), *n.* Article of clothing. [O. Fr. *garnement*—*garnir*, furnish.]

GARNER (gär'nēr), *n.* Granary or place where grain is stored up. [Fr. *grenier*—L. *granaria*, granary, from *granum*, grain.]

GARNER (gär'nēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'NERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARNERED (gär'nērd).] Store, as in a garner.

GARNET (gär'net), *n.* 1. Precious stone resembling the grains or seeds of the pomegranate. 2. Deep red color. [Fr. *grenat*—L. (*pomum*) *granatum*, grained (apple), pomegranate—*granum*, grain.]

GARNISH (gär'nish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'NISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARNISHED (gär'nisht).] 1. Furnish; adorn; surround with ornaments. 2. *Cookery.* Place round as an ornament or relish; as, to *garnish* a dish with parsley. [Fr. *garnir*, fortify. Akin to **WARN**.]

GARNISH (gär'nish), *n.* That which garnishes or embellishes; ornament.

GARNISHEE (gär-nish-ē'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GARNISHEE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARNISHEED (gär-nish-ēd).] *Law.* Serve notice of garnishment on.

GARNISHEE (gär-nish-ē'), *n.* Person garnisheed.

GARNISHER (gär'nish-ēr), *n.* 1. One who garnishees. 2. *Law.* Creditor who causes garnishee process to issue against a debtor of one he is suing for debt.

GARNISHMENT (gär'nish-ment), *n.* 1. Ornament; embellishment; decoration. 2. *Law.* Warning or legal notice not to pay money, etc., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff creditor's suit.

GARNITURE (gär'ni-tūr), *n.* That which garnishes or embellishes; ornament; apparel; trimming.

GARONNE (gä-ron'), *n.* River, S. France.

GARRET (gar'et), *n.* Room next the roof of a house. [O. Fr. *garite*, place of lookout.]

GARRISON (gar'i-sn), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers stationed in a town or fortress. 2. Fortified place. [O. Fr. *garnison*—*garnir*, furnish.]

GARRISON (gar'i-sn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'RISONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARRISONED (gar'i-snd).] 1. Furnish (a fortress) with troops. 2. Defend by fortresses manned with troops.

GARROTE (gar-rōt'), *n.* 1. Spanish mode of strangling criminals, originally with a cord placed over the neck and twisted tight by a stick. 2. Brass collar used in strangling. [Sp. *garrote*, cudgel.]

GARROTE (gar-rôt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GARRO'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARRO'TED.] 1. Strangle by a brass collar tightened by a screw, whose point enters the spinal marrow. 2. Render insensible by semi-strangulation, and then rob.

GARROTER (gar-rô'têr), *n.* One who garrotes.

GARRULITY (gar-rô'li-tî), *n.* Quality of being garrulous.

GARRULOUS (gar'q-lus), *a.* Given to much talking; loquacious; talkative. [*L. garrulus* —*garrilo*, chatter.]

GARTER (gär'têr), *n.* 1. Band or other device used to hold up the stocking. 2. Badge of the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain, called the Order of the Garter. [*Norm. Fr. gartier.*]

GARTER (gär'têr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAR'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GARTERED (gär'têrd). Fasten up with a garter.

GAS (gas), *n.* [*pl.* GAS'ES.] 1. In popular language, coal-gas. 2. *Chem.* Any elastic aeriform fluid. 3. Boasting; bluster; gasconade; froth. 4. Gas-flame. [A word coined by Van Helmont, a chemist of Flanders, 1577-1644, probably from *Flem. geest*, *Ger. geist*, spirit.]

GAS (gas), *v.* [*pr.p.* GAS'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GASED (gast).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply with gas. 2. Expose to the action of a gas-flame. II. *vi.* 1. Throw out gas, as a defective coal heater. 2. Talk nonsense; vapor.

GAS-BURNER (gas'bûrn-êr), *n.* Jet-piece or tip attached to a gas-flxture to spread out the flame; gas-tip.

GAS-COAL (gas'kôl), *n.* Any coal suitable for making illuminating gas.

GASCONADE (gas-kon-äd'), *n.* Boasting or bragging; bravado. [From *Gascony*, a province of France.]

GASCONADE (gas-kon-äd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GASCONA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GASCONA'DED.] Brag or boast.

GAS-ENGINE (gas'en-jîn), *n.* Engine in which motion is communicated to the piston by the alternate admission and condensation of gas in a closed cylinder.

GASEOUS (gas'e-us), *a.* In the form of gas or air.

GAS-FITTER (gas'fit-êr), *n.* One who fits up the pipes and brackets for gas-lighting.

GAS-FIXTURE (gas'fiks-tûr), *n.* Bracket or chandelier for gas.

GASH (gash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GASHED (gasht).] Make a deep hack or cut in; especially applied to flesh. [*O. Fr. garser*, pierce with a lancet.]

GASH (gash), *n.* Deep, open wound.

GASIFICATION (gas-i-fi-kä'shun), *n.* Act or process of gasifying.

GASIFORM (gas'i-färm), *a.* Gaseous. [*GAS* and *FORM.*]

GASIFY (gas'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GAS'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GASIFIED (gas'i-fid).] Convert into gas. [*GAS* and *-FY.*]

GAS-JET (gas'jet), *n.* 1. Gas-burner or tip. 2. Gas-flame.

GASKET (gas'ket), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Canvas band used to bind the sails to the yards when furled. 2. Strip of tow, etc., for packing a piston. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

GASLIGHT (gas'lit), *n.* 1. Light produced by the combustion of coal-gas. 2. Gas-jet.

GAS-MAIN (gas'män), *n.* One of the principal underground pipes conveying gas from the works to the places where it is consumed.

GAS-METER (gas'mê-têr), *n.* Instrument through which the gas is made to pass, in order to ascertain the number of cubic feet which is consumed in a given time.

GASOLENE, GASOLINE (gas'o-lên), *n.* Volatile fluid distilled from crude petroleum. [*GAS*, and *L. oleum*, oil.]

GASOLENE-ENGINE (gas'o-lên-en'jîn), *n.* Internal combustion engine in which explosions of gasolene vapor and air are used as a motive power. Also called *gasolene-motor*.

GASOMETER (gas-om'e-ter), *n.* 1. Instrument for measuring gas. 2. Reservoir for gas.

GASP (gâsp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GASP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GASPED (gâspt).] Gape in order to catch breath; breathe laboriously or convulsively. [*Ice. geispa*, yawn.]

GASP (gâsp), *n.* Act of opening the mouth to catch the breath; painful catching of the breath.

GASSY (gas'i), *a.* 1. Gaseous. 2. Given to vain and boastful talk.

GAS-TAR (gas'tär), *n.* Coal-tar.

ASTEROPOD (gas'têr-o-pod), *n.* One of the *Gasteropoda*; gastropod.

ASTEROPODA (gas-têr-op'o-da), **GASTROPODA** (gas-trop'o-da), *n.pl.* Class of mollusks, embracing whelks, limpets, snails and slugs, having in general a muscular disk under the belly, which serves them as feet. [*Gr. gastêr*, stomach, and *pous, podos*, foot.]

GAS-TIP (gas'tip), *n.* Same as **GAS-BURNER**.

GASTRIC (gas'trik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the belly or stomach.—*Gastric juice*, thin pellucid liquor, secreted by the glands of the stomach, the principal agent in digestion, containing pepsin as its characteristic compound. In the empty stomach it is neutral, but during digestion it becomes acid, from the separation of free hydrochloric acid. [*Gr. gastêr*, stomach.]

GASTRITIS (gas-tri'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the stomach. [*Gr. gastêr*, stomach, and *-ITIS.*]

GASTROGRAPH (gas'tro-grâf), *n.* A mechanism for recording the movements of the stomach and the movement of the food during digestion. [*Gr. gastêr*, stomach, and *graphô*, write.]

GASTRONOMIC (gas-tro-nom'ik), *a.* Pertaining to gastronomy.

GASTRONOMY (gas-tron'o-mî), *n.* Art or science of good eating; pleasure of the table. [*Gr. gastêr*, stomach, and *nomos*, rule.]

GASTROPOD (gas'tro-pod), *n.* One of the *Gasteropoda*; gasteropod.

GASTROSCOPE (gas'tro-sköp), *n. Med.* Device by which the interior of the stomach can be examined.

GATE (gät), *n.* 1. Passage into a city, inclosure, or large building. 2. Movable frame in the entrance into any inclosure, serving to close it. [A. S. *geat*, opening.]

GATE-MONEY (gät'mun-i), *n.* Money taken for entrance to an athletic or other exhibition.



Ancient City Gate.

GATEWAY (gät'wä), *n.* 1. Way through a gate. 2. Gate. 3. Any entrance; avenue; approach.

GATHER (gath'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. GATH'ERING; p.t. and p.p. GATHERED (gath'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Collect; acquire. 2. Plait. 3. Learn by inference. II. *vi.* 1. Assemble; muster. 2. Increase. 3. Suppurate. [A. S. *garderian*—*gador*, together.]

SYN. Collect; collate; glean; infer. We *gather* from necessity or convenience; we *collect* from choice or design; we *gather* fruit; *collect* pictures. **ANT.** Distribute; dispose; dispense; deal.

GATHER (gath'ēr), *n.* 1. Plait or fold in cloth made by drawing the thread through. 2. That part of the dress which is drawn in or gathered.

GATHERER (gath'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which gathers.

GATHERING (gath'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Crowd or assembly. 2. Tumor or collection of matter.

GAUCHE (gōsh), *a.* Left-handed; awkward. [Fr.]

GAUCHERIE (gō-she-rē'), *n.* Awkwardness; clumsiness. [Fr.]

GAUD (gād), *n.* 1. Ornament. 2. Piece of finery. 3. [pl.] Showy ceremonies. [L. *gaudium*, delight—*gaudeo*, rejoice.]

GAUDERY (gād'ēr-i), *n.* Finery.

GAUDILY (gād'i-li), *adv.* In a gaudy manner.

GAUDINESS (gād'i-nes), *n.* Showiness.

GAUDY (gād'i), *a.* [comp. GAUD'IER; superl. GAUD'IENT.] Showy; flashy; gay.

GAUGE, GAUGER. See GAGE, GAGER.

GAUL (gāl), *n.* 1. Name of ancient France. 2. Inhabitant of Gaul. [L. *Gallia*.]

GAUNT (gänt), *a.* 1. Thin; of a pinched appearance. 2. Hungry; famishing. [Norw. *gand*.]

GAUNTLET (gänt'let), *n.* 1. Iron glove of armor, formerly thrown down in challenge. 2. Long glove covering the wrist. [Fr. *gantelet*.]

GAUTAMA (gow-tā-mä'), *n.* Family name of Buddha.

GAUZE (gāz), *n.* 1. Thin, transparent fabric, originally of silk. 2. Light open-woven material of any kind, as wire-gauze. [Fr.

gaze—Gaza in Palestine, whence it was first brought.]

GAUZINESS (gāz'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gauzy.

GAUZY (gāz'i), *a.* Like gauze; thin and diaphanous.

GAVE (gāv), *v.* Past tense of GIVE.

GAVEL (gav'l), *n.* 1. Mallet used by a presiding officer. 2. Mason's mallet. [O. Fr. *gavelle*.]

GAVOTTE (gā-vot'), *n.* 1. Vivacious, dignified French dance. 2. Music in the rhythm of this dance. [Fr.]

GAWK (gāk), *n.* 1. Cuckoo. 2. Simpleton; awkward fellow. [A. S. *geac*, cuckoo.]

GAWK (gāk), *vi.* [pr.p. GAWK'ING; p.t. and p.p. GAWKED (gākt).] Behave in a gawky or stupid manner.

GAWKINESS (gāk'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being gawky.

GAWKY (gāk'i), *a.* Awkward; ungainly; stupid.

GAWP (gāp), *vi.* [pr.p. GAWP'ING; p.t. and p.p. GAWPED (gāpt).] 1. Stare in a dazed manner, with the mouth open. 2. Gape. [Variant of GAPE.]

GAY (gā), *a.* Lively; bright; sportive; merry; showy. [Fr. *gai*, probably from root of Ger. *jaeche*, sudden.]

GAYETY (gā'e-ti), *n.* Same as GAIETY.

GAYLY, GAILY (gā'li), *adv.* In a gay or joyous manner; blithely; joyfully; merrily.

GAZE (gāz), *vi.* [pr.p. GA'ZING; p.t. and p.p. GAZED (gāzd).] Look fixedly. [Sw. *gasa*, stare.]

SYN. Contemplate; behold; regard; view; stare; gape. See GAPE. **ANT.** Ignore; overlook; disregard.

GAZE (gāz), *n.* 1. Fixed look. 2. Object gazed at.

GAZELLA (gā-zel'ā), *n. Zool.* Typical genus of gazelles. [L.L.]

GAZELLE (gā-zel'), *n.* Small graceful species of antelope (genus *Gazella*), with beautiful dark eyes, in Arabia and N. Africa. [Ar. *ghādl*.]

GAZER (gā'zēr), *n.* One who gazes.

GAZETTE (gā-zet'), *n.* 1. Newspaper. 2. [G-] British or Continental official newspaper. [Fr.—It. *gazzetta*.]

GAZETTE (gā-zet'), *vt.* [pr.p. GAZET'TING; p.t. and p.p. GAZET'TED.] Publish or announce in a gazette.

GAZETTEER (gāz-et-tēr'), *n.* 1. Writer for a gazette. 2. Geographical dictionary.

GEAR (gēr), *n.* 1. Dress; harness; tackle. 2. Connection by means of toothed wheels. [A. S. *gearwe*, preparation—*gearu*, ready.]

GEAR (gēr), *vt.* [pr.p. GEAR'ING; p.t. and p.p.



Gazelle.

GEARED (gērd.) 1. Put in gear, as machinery. 2. Equip or harness.

GEARING (gēr'ing), *n.* 1. Harness. 2. Train of toothed wheels and pinions, or other working parts of a machine.

GECKO (gek'ō), *n.*
Wall lizard.



Common Gecko.

GEE (jē), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GEE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GEED** (jēd).] I. *vt.* Cause to move to the right, or from the driver, who walks on the left side. II. *vi.* Move to the right, away from the driver; opposed to **HAW**.

GEE (jē), *interj.* Word of command, addressed to oxen or horses, to urge a move to the off side or forward.

GEESE (gēs), *n.* Plural of goose.

GEEZ (gē-ez'), *n.* Ancient language of Ethiopia, a Semitic tongue closely related to Arabic. [Ethiopic.]

GEHENNA (ge-hen'a), *n.* 1. Valley of Hinnom (ge-hinnom), where sacrifices to Moloch were offered. 2. Place of eternal torment; hell. [L.—Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, valley of Hinnom.]

GEISHA (gā-shā'), *n.* Japanese dancing girl. [Jap.]

GEISSLER TUBE (gis'lēr tūb). A sealed tube containing a gas which becomes luminous when charged by an electric current from an induction coil. [After Heinrich *Geissler*, German mechanician.]

GEIST (gist), *n.* Spirit; hence, any inspiring or dominating principle. [Ger.]

GELATIN, GELATINE (jel'a-tin), *n.* Animal substance which dissolves in hot water and forms a jelly when cold. [Fr.—L. *gelo*, freeze.]

GELATINATE (jel-at'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GELAT'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GELAT'INATED**.] I. *vt.* Make into gelatin or jelly-like substance. II. *vi.* Be converted into gelatin or jelly.

GELATINATION (jel-at-i-nā'shun), *n.* Act or process of converting or being converted into gelatin or jelly-like substance.

GELATINIZE (jel-at'i-nīz), *vt.* and *vi.* Same as **GELATINATE**.

GELATINOUS (jel-at'i-nus), *a.* Consisting of or resembling gelatin.

GELATION (je-lā'shun), *n.* Solidification by cold.

GELD (geld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GELD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GELD'ED**.] 1. Emasculate. 2. Deprive of anything essential. [Ice. *gelda*.]

GELDING (geld'ing), *n.* Castrated animal, especially a horse.

GELID (jel'id), *a.* Icy cold; cold. [L. *gelidus*, cold.]

GEM (jem), *n.* 1. Bud. 2. Precious stone especially when cut. 3. Anything extremely valuable or attractive. 4. Small, round cake. [L. *gemma*.]

GEM (jem), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GEM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GEMMED** (jemd).] Adorn with gems.

GEMINATION (jem-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Doubling. 2. Repetition.

GEMINI (jem'i-nī), *n. pl.* Constellation of the zodiac, representing the twins Castor and Pollux. [L., twins.]

GEMMATE (jem'āt), *a.* Having buds.

GEMMATION (jem-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or time of budding. 2. Arrangement of buds on the stalk. [L. *gemma*, bud.]

GEMSBOK (gemz'bok), *n. Zool.* South African antelope with long tapering horns, forming efficient weapons of defense (*Oryx capensis*).



Gemsbok (*Oryx capensis*).

-GEN, *suffix.* Produced; producing. [Gr. *gen-naō*, produce.]

GENDARME (zhäng-därm'), *n.* 1. Member of armed police of France. 2. Formerly, knight; cavalryman. [Fr. *gens d'armes*, men-at-arms.]

GENDER (jen'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GEN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GENDERED** (jen'dērd).] Begot. [Abbr. of **ENGENDER**.]

GENDER (jen'dēr), *n.* 1. Kind. 2. Sex. 3. *Gram.* Formal distinction of words (nouns, etc.), in three classes, masculine, feminine and neuter, according to sex. [Fr. *genre*—L. *genus, generis*, kind, kin.]

GENEALOGICAL (jen-e-ā-loj'lk-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to genealogy.

GENEALOGIST (jen-e-al'o-jlist), *n.* One who studies or traces genealogies.

GENEALOGY (jen-e-al'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* **GENEAL'O-GIES**.] 1. History of the descent of families. 2. Pedigree of a particular person or family. [Gr. *genealogia*—*genea*, birth, descent, and *-logos*, science.]

GENERA (jen'e-rā), *n.* Plural of **GENUS**.

GENERAL (jen'ēr-əl), I. *a.* 1. Relating to a whole class; not special. 2. Viewed as a whole. 3. Not restricted in scope, as *general* agent. 4. Common; prevalent; usual. 5. Loose; vague. II. *n.* 1. Whole or chief part. 2. Officer who is head over a whole department. 3. Military officer who commands a body of men not less than a brigade. 4. Chief commander of an army in service. [O. Fr.—L. *generalis*—*genus*.]

GENERALISSIMO (jen'ēr-əl-is'i-mō), *n.* Chief commander of an army or of separate armies. [It.]

GENERALITY (jen'ēr-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being general. 2. Main part; greatest part. 3. Vague statement or principle. [Fr.—L. *generalitas*.]

GENERALIZATION (jen'ēr-al-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending under a common

name several objects resembling each other in some part of their nature. 2. Deduction of a general principle from particulars.

GENERALIZE (jen'ēr-ai-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GEN'ER-ALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GENERALIZED (jen'ēr-ai-izd).] Make general; reduce to or include under a general term; infer from one or a few, as the nature of a whole class. [Fr. *généraliser*—*général*.]

GENERALLY (jen'ēr-ai-i), *adv.* 1. In general; commonly. 2. Extensively; most frequently. 3. In a general way; without detail. 4. Collectively; together.

GENERALSHIP (jen'ēr-ai-ship), *n.* 1. Office or skill of a general or military officer. 2. Diplomatic or strategic skill.

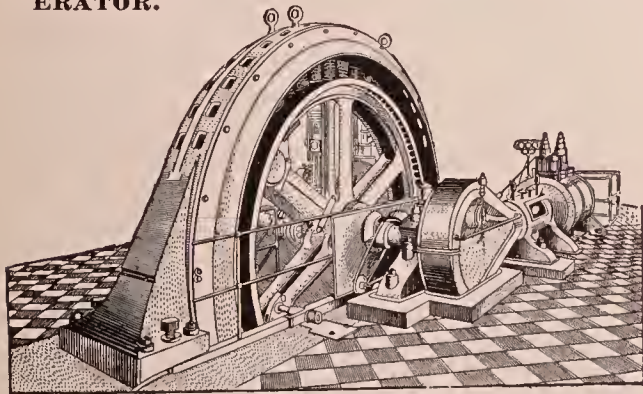
GENERATE (jen'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GEN'ER-ATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GEN'ERATED.] Produce; bring into life; originate. [L. *genero*—*genus*, kind.]

GENERATION (jen-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Producing or originating. 2. That which is generated. 3. Single stage in natural descent. 4. People of the same age or period. 5. Age of a generation; average lifetime.

SYN. Age; period; era; epoch; century; cycle; eon.

GENERATIVE (jen'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power of generating or producing; prolific.

GENERATOR (jen'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. Begetter; producer. 2. *Elec.* Apparatus for maintaining an electric current; dynamo; voltaic battery. 3. *Aviation.* Device for generating hydrogen gas, specially intended for inflating balloons. See cut under **HYDROGEN-GENERATOR**.



Electric Current Generator.

GENERIC (je-ner'ik), **GENERICAL** (je-ner'-ik-ai), *a.* Marking or comprehending a genus. [Fr. *générique*.]

GENERICALLY (je-ner'ik-ai-i), *adv.* With regard to genus or generic characteristics.

GENEROSITY (jen-ēr-os'i-ti), *n.* Nobleness or liberality of nature. [Fr. *générosité*—L. *generositas*.]

GENEROUS (jen'ēr-us), *a.* 1. Of a noble nature; well-born. 2. Courageous. 3. Liberal. 4. Invigorating in its nature, as wine. 5. Abundant; full. [O. Fr.—L. *generosus*—*genus*, birth.]

GENEROUSLY (jen'ēr-us-il), *adv.* In a generous manner.

GENESIS (jen'e-sis), *n.* 1. Generation; creation or production. 2. Manner of producing. 3. Theory of the origin of something. 4. [G-] First book of the Old Testament. [Gr.]

GENET (je-net'), *n.* Kind of elvet-cat, found around the Mediterranean. [Ar. *jarnēt*.]

GENET (jen'et), *n.* Same as **JENNET**.

GENETIC (je-net'ik), **GENETICAL** (je-net'ik-ai), *a.* Pertaining to generation or origin.

GENEVA (je-nē'və), *n.* Largest city of Switzerland.

GENEVA, LAKE OF, LAKE LEMAN. Between Switzerland and France. Area 82 sq. m.

GENIAL (jē-ni-ai), *a.* Cheering; merry; kindly; sympathetic; healthful. [Fr. L. *genialis*—*genius*, the spirit of social enjoyment.]

GENIALITY (jē-ni-ai'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being genial.

GENIE (jē-ni), *n.* One of the genii.

GENII (jē-ni-i), *n.* Plural of **GENIUS**, presiding spirit.

GENITAL (jen'i-tai), *a.* Belonging to generation or the act of producing; reproductive.

GENITIVE (jen'i-tiv), *n.* *Gram.* Case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, participles, etc., expressing source, origin, possession, and the like; possessive case. [L. *gigno*, *genitum*, beget.]

GENIUS (jēn'yus), *n.* 1. Special inborn faculty of an individual; special aptitude or disposition for a particular employment. 2. Superior inborn power of mind. 3. Distinguishing disposition or tendency, as of a nation, language, etc. 4. [*pl.* **GENIUSES** (jēn'yus-ez).] Person endowed with uncommon intellectual powers. [L.; from *gigno*, beget.]

SYN. Talent; talents. *Genius* is an innate mental endowment; *talent* is acquisitive and imitative rather than original.

ANT. Senselessness; stupidity; dullness.

GENIUS (jē-ni-us), **GENIE** (jē-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **GENII** (jē-ni-i).] Good or evil spirit, supposed by the ancients to preside over every person, place, and thing, and especially to preside over a man's destiny from his birth. [L. *genius*, one's tutelary spirit; from *gigno*, beget.]

GENOA (jen'ō-ä), *n.* Seaport city, N. Italy, on gulf of same name.

-GENOUS, *suffix.* Bearing; born. [L. *genus*, birth.]

GENRE (zhäng'r), *n.* Style; sort; genus. A genre picture or painting is one of a style illustrative of common every-day life. [Fr.]

GENS (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* **GENTES** (jen'tēz).] In ancient Rome, a clan including several families descended from a common ancestor. [L.]

GENT (jent), *n.* Abbreviated form of **GENTLEMAN**; used only colloquially or humorously.

GENTEEL (jen-tēi'), *a.* 1. Well-bred. 2. Graceful in manners or in form. 3. Fashionable. [Fr. *gentil*.]

GENTIAN (jen'shan), *n.* Plant of many species, (genus *Gentiana*), some beautiful, some medicinal.

GENTILE (jen'til), *I. n.* 1. One not a Jew. 2. One neither a Jew nor a Christian. 3. In Utah, one not a Mormon. 4. [g-] *Gram.* Noun or adjective denoting race, country or locality. *II. a.* 1. Belonging to any nation but the Jews. 2. Non-Mormon. 3. [g-] Of or belonging to a gens or clan. 4. [g-] *Gram.* Denoting, race, country, or locality. [L. *gentilis*—gens, nation.]



Fringed
gentian
(*Gentiana
crinita*).

SYN. Heathen; pagan. *Gentiles* were all peoples except the Jews; *heathens* and *pagans* are all peoples practicing idolatry. *Heathen* is more frequently applied to cultivated pagan nations like the Greek and Roman.

GENTILITY (jen-til'i-ti), *n.* Good birth or extraction; good breeding; politeness of manners.

GENTLE (jen'tl), *a.* 1. Well-born. 2. Mild and refined in manners; mild in disposition. 3. Soft; not strong. 4. Moderate; mild. 5. Gradual. [Fr.—L. *gentilis*. See GENTEEL.]

SYN. Courteous; polite; high-bred; mild; blend; tame; docile; meek. **ANT.** Rough; rude; coarse; fierce; savage.

GENTLEFOLK (jen'tl-fōk), *n.pl.* Persons of good family or above the vulgar. [See FOLK.]

GENTLEMAN (jen'tl-mən), *n.* [*pl.* GEN'TLEMEN; *fem.* GEN'TLEWOMAN.] 1. Man of gentle or good birth, above the yeoman. 2. A man of refined manners and good behavior.

GENTLEMANLIKE (jen'tl-mən-lik), **GENTLEMANLY** (jen'tl-mən-li), *a.* Well-bred; refined; generous.

GENTLENESS (jen'tl-nes), *n.* 1. Sweetness of disposition. 2. Easiness; softness.

GENTLEWOMAN (jen'tl-wōm-ən), *n* [*pl.* GENTLEWOMEN (jen'tl-wlm-en).] Lady. See GENTLEMAN.

GENTLY (jen'tli), *adv.* 1. In a gentle manner; softly; tenderly. 2. In a manner characteristic of the gentry or persons of high birth.

GENTOO (jen-tō'), *n.* Hindu. [Pg. *gentio*, *gentile*.]

GENTRY (jen'tri), *n.* 1. In England, class of people between the nobility and the yeomanry. 2. Educated and well-bred people. 3. Any particular class of people. (Colloq.)

GENUFLECTION, GENUFLEXION (jen-ū-flek'-shun), *n.* Act of bending the knee, especially in worship. [L. *genu*, knee, and *flecto*, *flexum*, bend.]

GENUINE (jen'ū-in), *a.* Natural; not spurious or adulterated; real; pure; true. [Fr.—L. *genuinus*, inborn.]

SYN. Native; true; authentic; unalloyed; intrinsic; trustworthy; unadulterated; veri-

table. **ANT.** Spurious; bogus; sham; counterfeit; fictitious; adulterated.

GENUINELY (jen'ū-in-li), *adv.* In a genuine manner; purely; truly.

GENUINENESS (jen'ū-in-nes), *n.* Quality of being genuine.

GENUS (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* GEN'ERA.] 1. *Biol.* Group consisting of a number of species closely connected by common characters or natural affinity. 2. *Logic.* Class of objects divisible into two or more subordinate classes. [L. *genus*, origin, kind; from *gigno*, beget.]

GEO-, *prefix.* Used in words derived from the Greek, and referring to the earth. [Gr. *gē*, earth.]

GEOCENTRIC (jē-ō-sen'trik), **GEOCENTRIC-AL** (jē-ō-sen'trik-əl), *a.* 1. Having the earth for its center. 2. *Astron.* As seen or measured from the earth. [Gr. *gē*, the earth, and *kentron*, center.]

GEOCYCLIC (jē-ō-sik'lik), *a.* Pertaining to the revolutions of the earth. [GEO- and CYCLIC.]

GEODE (jē'ōd), *n.* *Min.* and *Geol.* Nodule of stone with a hollow interior lined with crystals. [Gr. *gēodēs*, earth-like—*gē*, earth, and *eidōs*, form.]

GEODESY (jē-od'e-si), *n.* Survey of large portions of the earth's surface, taking into account its curvature, elevations, etc. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *daō*, divide.]

GEOGRAPHER (jē-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who is versed in, or who writes on, geography.

GEOGRAPHIC (jē-ō-graf'ik), **GEOGRAPHICAL** (jē-ō-graf'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geography.

GEOGRAPHY (jē-og'ra-fi), *n.* [*pl.* GEOG'RAPHIES.] 1. Science which describes the surface of the earth and its inhabitants. 2. Book containing a description of the earth. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *graphē*, description—*graphō*, write.]

GEOLOGIC (jē-ō-loj'ik), **GEOLOGICAL** (jē-ō-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to geology.

GEOLOGIST (jē-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in geology.

GEOLOGY (jē-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of the structure and history of the earth. [GEO- and -LOGY.]

GEOMETER (jē-om'e-tēr), *n.* 1. One skilled in geometry; geometrician. 2. Measuring-worm. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *metron*, measure.]

GEOMETRIC, GEOMETRICAL (jē-ō-met'rik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to geometry; according to or done by geometry.

GEOMETRICIAN (jē-om-e-trish'ən), *n.* One versed in geometry; mathematician.

GEOMETRID (jē-om'e-trid), *n.* Larva of the *Geometridæ*; measuring-worm.

GEOMETRIDÆ (jē-ō-met'ri-dē), *n.pl.* *Entom.* Typical family of a group of moths whose larvæ are known as loopers or measuring-

worms. [Gr. *geōmetrēs*, land-measurer—*gē*, earth, and *metron*, measure]

GEOMETRIZE (jē-om'e-triz), *vi.* [pr.p. **GEOMETRIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GEOMETRIZED** (je-om'e-trizd).] Study or practice geometry.

GEOMETRY (jē-om'e-tri), *n.* [pl. **GEOM'ETRIES**.] 1. Branch of mathematics which treats of magnitude of space and its relations. 2. Text-book of geometry. [Gr. *geōmetria*—*gē*, earth, and *metron*, measure.]

GEORGE (jɑrʃ), **LAKE**. In the Adirondacks, New York.

GEORGIA (jɑr'ji-ə), *n.* 1. One of the U. S. Area, 59,436 sq. m. Capital, Atlanta. 2. A country in Asia.

GEORGIAN (jɑr'jan), *n.* Member of a pure Caucasian race in Georgia, Asia.

GEORGIC (jɑr'jik), *I. n.* A poem relating to agriculture or rural affairs, as the *Georgics* of Virgil. *II. a.* Relating to agricultural affairs. [Gr. *gē*, earth, and *ergon*, work.]



Georgian.

GEOTROPISM (jē-ot'ro-pizm), *n.* Bot. Downward growth of plants.

GERANINE (jē'rā-nin), *n.* Peculiar red-tinted aniline dye. [**GERANIUM** and **IN**.]

GERANT (zhā-rāng'), *n.* Acting manager of a joint-stock association or newspaper establishment. [Fr.]

GERANIUM (je-rā'ni-um), *n.* Plant with seed-vessels like a crane's bill. [Gr. *geranos*, crane.]



GERENUK (ge-re-nōk'), *n.* Geranium (genus *Pelargonium*). Species of African gazelle with a very long neck (*Lithocranius walleri*). [Adapted from the native African name.]

GERM (jěrm), *n.* 1. Rudimentary form of a new plant or animal. 2. Origin; first principle. 3. Micro-organism; microbe; bacterium.—*Germ theory*, theory that zymotic diseases are caused by presence of micro-organisms in the body. [L. *germen*, bud.]



Disease Germs.

Consumption.

Grip.

GERMAN (jěr'-man), **GERMANE** (jěr-mān'), *a.* 1. Of the first degree, as cousins-*german*. 2. Closely allied; relevant. [Fr.—L. *germanus*, prob.—*germen*, bud, origin.]

GERMAN (jěr'-man), *I. n.* [pl. **GER'MANS**.] 1. Native of Germany. 2. German language. [g-] 3. The cotillion or party at which it is danced. *II. a.* Of or from Germany.—*High-German*, language or dialects of central and southern Germany.—*Low-German*, language or dialects of northern Germany. The Anglo-Saxons were Low Germans. The literature of Germany is chiefly High German. [L. *Germani*, from their Gallic name of uncertain meaning.]



Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck, German statesman. Born 1815—died 1898.

GERMANIC (jěr-man'ik), *I. a.* Pertaining to Germany or to the Teutonic race. *II. n.* Teutonic.

GERMANISM (jěr-man-izm), *n.* 1. Idiom or phrase peculiar to the German language. 2. Characteristic German custom, idea, institution, or spirit.

GERMAN-SILVER (jěr-man-sii-věr), *n.* Alloy of copper, nickel, and zinc, white like silver, and first made in Germany.

GERMANY (jěr'mān-i), *n.* Empire in central Europe. Area 208,830 sq. m.

GERMICIDE (jěr'mi-sid), *n.* Substance used for destroying the germs of a disease. [**GERM**, and L. *cædo*, kill.]

GERMICULTURE (jěr'mi-kul-tūr), *n.* Artificial culture of disease germs or bacteria. [**GERM** and **CULTURE**.]

GERMINAL (jěr'mi-nəl), *a.* Pertaining to a germ.

GERMINATE (jěr'mi-nāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **GER'MINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GER'MINATED**.] Spring from a germ; begin to grow. [L. *germino*, sprout.]

GERMINATION (jěr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* Act or process of germinating.

GERMINATIVE (jěr'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to germination. 2. Tending to cause germination.

GERRYMANDER (ger'i-man-děr), *vt.* [pr.p. **GER'RYMANDERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GERRY-MANDERED** (ger'i-man-děrd).] Divide as, a State, into political districts so as to give one party an unfair advantage. [Elbridge Gerry, governor of Massachusetts when the plan was devised.]

GERRYMANDER (ger'i-man-děr), *n.* Act of gerrymandering.

GERUND (jer'und), *n.* 1. Part of the Latin verb used as a noun. 2. Similar form of the verb in other languages, as in English "a hall designed for *dancing*." [L. *gerundium*—*gero*, carry on.]

GERUNDIVE (je-run-div), *n.* Term applied in Latin grammar to future participle passive.

GERYON (jē'ri-on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A three-headed monster with three bodies killed by Hercules, who carried off his cattle.

GESTATION (jes-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Carrying the young in the womb. 2. Carrying; exercise by being carried, as on horseback. [L. *gesto*, carry.]

GESTICULATE (jes-tik'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GESTIC'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GESTIC'ULATED**.] Make gestures or motions when speaking; play antic tricks. [L. *gesticulator*—*gero*, carry.]

GESTICULATION (jes-tik'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of gesticulating. 2. Art of making gestures. 3. Gesture.

GESTURE (jes'tūr), *n.* Position, or movement of the body, expressive of sentiment or passion. [L.L. *gestura*, mode of action—L. *gero*, carry.]

GET (get), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GET'TING**; *p.t.* **GOT**; *p.p.* **GOT** or **GOTTEN** (got'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Obtain. 2. Beget. 3. Learn. 4. Persuade; cause. 5. Take; betake. 6. Carry; bring. II. *vi.* Arrive; put one's self in a place, state or condition; become.—*Get at*, reach.—*Get off*, escape.—*Get on*, proceed; advance.—*Get over*, surmount.—*Get through*, finish.—*Get up*, arise; ascend. [A. S. *gitan*.]

SYN. Gain; procure; win; acquire; earn; obtain; achieve; attain; secure; receive. One *gets* whatever he comes to possess in any way; he *gains* by striving; he *earns* what he gives an equivalent for; he *wins* by hazard or chance. **ANT.** Lose; surrender; forego; miss.

GEWGAW (gū'gā), *I. n.* Toy; bauble; showy trifle. II. *a.* Showy; without value. [M. E. *givegove*, trifling gift—root of **GIVE**.]

GEYSER (gī'sēr), *n.* Spring which throws out hot or cold water, mud, etc. [Ice. *geysa*, gush.]

GHASTLINESS (gāst'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being ghastly.

GHASTLY (gāst'li), *a.* Death-like; haggard; hideous. [A. S. *gæstlic*, terrible. See **AGHAST**.]

GHAT, GHAUT (gät), *n.* 1. Mountain-pass. 2. Mountain-range. 3. Landing place. [India.]

GHEENT (gent), *n.* Capital of E. Flanders, Belgium.

GHERKIN (gēr'kin), *n.* Small cucumber used for pickling. [Dut. *agurkje*.]

GHETTO (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **GHETTOS** (get'ōz).] 1. Quarter of an Italian city in which formerly the Jews were compelled to live. 2. Part of a city where Jews are numerous.

GHOST (gōst), *n.* 1. Breath; spirit. 2. Soul of a dead person. 3. Unearthly apparition;

spirit. 4. Mere shadow.—*Holy Ghost*, third person in the Trinity. [A. S. *gāst*.]

GHOSTLINESS (gōst'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ghostly.

GHOSTLY (gōst'li), *a.* 1. Spiritual. 2. Pertaining to apparitions; supernatural; ghost-like; ghastly.

GHOUL (göl), *n.* 1. Demon supposed to feed on the dead; ogre. 2. Grave-robber. [Pers. *ghāl*.]

GIANT (ji'ant), *n.* [*fem.* **GI'ANTESS**.] 1. Man of extraordinary size. 2. Person of extraordinary powers. 3. In ancient Greek and Roman mythology, a gigantic being supposed to be the offspring of Uranus and Gæa, literally, heaven and earth. [Fr. *géant*—Gr. *gigas*.]

GIAOUR (jowr), *n.* Infidel, term applied by the Turks to all who are not of their own religion. [Pers. *gāwr*.]

GIBBER (gib'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GIB'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GIBBERED** (gib'ērd).] Jabber.

GIBBERISH (gib'ēr-ish), *I. n.* Rapid, gabbling talk; unmeaning words. II. *a.* Unmeaning. [Imitation of the sound.]

GIBBET (jib'et), *n.* 1. Gallows. 2. Projecting beam of a crane. [Fr. *gibet*.]

GIBBET (jib'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GIB'BETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GIB'BETED**.] Expose on a gibbet; execute; expose to scorn.

GIBBON (gib'un), *n.* Long-armed, tailless ape native of the East Indies.

GIBBOSITY (gib-bos'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being gibbous. 2. Hump.

GIBBOUS (gib'us), *a.* 1. Hump-backed. 2. Swelling, convex, as the moon when nearly full. [L. *gibbosus*—*gibber*, humped.]

GIBE (jib), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GI'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GIBED** (jibd).] I. *vt.* Sneer at; mock; taunt. II. *vi.* Make use of sneering or taunting expressions; sneer; flout. [Ice. *geipa*, talk nonsense.]

GIBE (jib), *n.* Expression of sarcastic scorn or contempt; sneer; scoff; taunt.

GIBER (jībēr), *n.* One who makes use of gibes.

GIBINGLY (jī'bing-li), *adv.* In a gibbing manner.

GIBLETS (jib'lets), *n. pl.* 1. Eatable internal parts of a fowl. 2. Tatters; shreds. [O. Fr. *gibelet*.]

GIBRALTAR (ji-brāl'tar), *n.* Town and fortified rock, S. Spain. See cut under **FORTRESS**.

GID (gid), *n.* Staggers in sheep, caused by the presence in the brain of the larva of the dog's tapeworm. [From **GIDDY**.]

GIDDILY (gid'i-li), *adv.* In a giddy manner.

GIDDINESS (gid'i-nes), *n.* State or quality of being giddy.

GIDDY (gid'i), *a.* 1. Foolish; frivolous, inconstant; thoughtless. 2. Dizzy. 3. That causes giddiness. 4. Whirling. [A. S. *gidig*.]

GIFT (gift), *n.* 1. Thing given. 2. Quality



Geyser.

bestowed by nature. 3. Act or right of giving. [A. S.; from *gipan*, give.]

SYN. Donation; present; gratuity; endowment; talent; faculty. ANT. Compensation; remuneration; guerdon.

GIFT (gift), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIFT'ED.] Endow with any power or faculty.

GIFTED (gift'ed), *a.* Well endowed by nature; talented.

GIG (gig), *n.* 1. Light, two-wheeled, one-horse carriage. 2. Long, light boat. 3. Any light, quickly moving thing. 4. Fun; sport. 5. Silly girl. 6. Fishing-spear or harpoon. [Ice. *gīgja*, fiddle; Fr. *gigue*, lively dance.]

GIG (gig), *v.* [*pr.p.* GIG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIGGED (gigd).] I. *vt.* Spear with a gig. II. *vi.* Fish with a gig.

GIGANTIC (ji-gan'tik), *a.* Of the nature of or like a giant; colossal; immense. [See GIANT.]

GIGGLE (gig'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GIG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIGGLED (gig'ld).] Laugh with short catches of the breath, or in a silly manner. [From the sound.]

GIGGLE (gig'l), *n.* Silly convulsive laugh; titter.

GIGGLER (gig'lēr), *n.* One who giggles.

GILA MONSTER

(hē'lā mon'-stēr). Large poisonous lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*), having tubercular scales. [Named from *Gila* river, in Arizona.]



Gila Monster.

GILD (gild), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GILD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GILD'ED or GILT.] 1. Cover or overlay with gold. 2. Adorn with luster; give a splendid, deceptive appearance to. [A. S. *gyldan*. See GOLD.]

GILD (gild), *n.* Same as GUILD.

GILDER (gild'ēr), *n.* One who gilds or practices gilding as a trade.

GILDING (gild'ing), *n.* 1. Art or practice of overlaying with gold. 2. That which is laid on in, or as in, overlaying with gold.

GILDING-METAL (gild'ing-met-əl), *n.* Alloy composed of copper, brass, and tin.

GILDING-SIZE (gild'ing-siz), *n.* Kind of size used by gilders.

GILL (gil), *n.* 1. Breathing organ in fishes and certain other aquatic animals. 2. Wattle of a fowl. [Dan. *gielle*.]

GILL (gil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GILLED (gild).] Catch by the gills, as fish in a gill-net.

GILL (gil), *n.* Measure of liquids = $\frac{1}{4}$ pint. [O. Fr. *gelle*.]

GILLIE, GILLY (gil'i), *n.* Youth; manservant. [Sc.]

GILL-NET (gil'net), *n.* Net suspended vertically in the water from floats on the surface by means of metallic weights, so that fish in attempting to get through catch their gills in the meshes.

GILLYFLOWER (jil'i-flow-ēr), *n.* 1. Popular name for stock, wall-flower, etc., so called from its clove-like smell. 2. Kind of apple. [Fr. *giroflée*—Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove-tree—*karyon*, nut, and *phyllon*, leaf.]



Gillyflowers.

GILT (gilt), *I. a.* Gilded.

II. *n.* Gilding.

GIMBALS (jim'balz), *n.pl.*

Two rings for suspending the mariner's compass so as to keep it always horizontal. [L. *gemelli*, twins.]

GIMCRACK (jim'krak),

n. Toy; trivial mechanism.

GIMLET (jim'let), *n.* Small tool for boring holes. [Fr. *gibelet*—Teut. root of WIMBLE.]

GIMP (gimp), *n.* Kind of trimming, etc., of silk, woolen, or cotton twist. [Fr. *guimpe*—O. Ger. *wimpal*, light robe. See WIMPLE.]

GIN (jin), *n.* Liquor distilled from grain flavored with juniper berries. [Dut. *jenever*, juniper.]

GIN (jin), *n.* 1. Trap; snare. 2. Machine or instrument by which the mechanical powers are employed in aid of human strength. [From ENGINE.]

GIN (jin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GINNED (jind).] 1. Catch in a trap. 2. Clear (cotton) of its seeds by means of the cotton-gin.

GIN-FIZZ (jin-fiz'), *n.* Beverage made of admixture of gin, lemon, sugar and aerated water.

GINGER (jin'jēr), *n.* Root of a plant in the E. and W. Indies, with a hot and spicy taste, so called from being shaped like a horn. [Gr. *zingiberis*.]

GINGERBREAD (jin'jēr-bred), *n.* Sweet cake flavored with ginger.

GINGERLY (jin'jēr-li), *adv.* With soft steps; timidly. [From root of Sw. *gingla*, walk gingerly.]

GINGERSNAP (jin'jer-snap), *n.* Thin brittle cakes spiced with ginger. Ginger (*Zingiber officinale*).



GINGHAM (ging'am), *n.* Kind of cotton cloth.

[Fr. *guingan*—*Guingamp*, a town in Brittany, where made.]

GINGKO (ging'kō), *n.* Maidenhair-tree. [Jap.]

GINSENG (jin'seng), *n.* Chinese plant (genus *Aralia*), used as a panacea, recently cultivated in U. S. for export to China. [Chin., wonder of the world.]



Ginseng.

GIN-SLING (jin'sling), *n.* Decoction of gin,

sugar, lemon and other flavors mixed with cold water and used as a beverage.

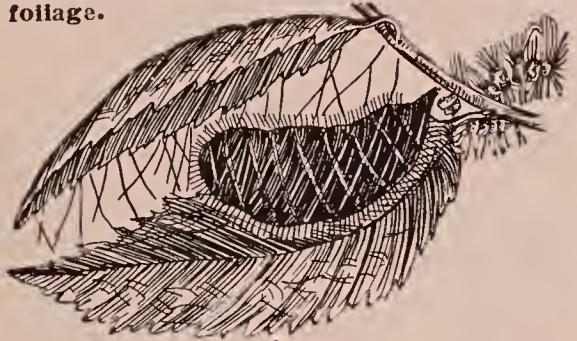
GIPSY, GYPSY (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* GIP'SIES, GYP'SIES.]

1. One of a wandering race, originally from India. 2. One with a dark complexion. 3. Sly woman or playful girl. [Corrup. from EGYPTIAN.]

GIPSY-MOTH (jip'si-math), *n.* Destructive moth and its larva that infest the forests of the Eastern States of the U. S., the larvæ divesting many trees of their entire foliage.



Gipsy.



GIPSY-WINCH

(jip'si-winch), *n.* *Naut.* Small hand ratchet winch attached horizontally to a bitt or stanchion and moved with either bars or a crank handle to facilitate the hoisting or clewing of sails, etc.



Gipsy-moth (*Porthetria dispar* L.)

1. Pupa of Gipsy-moth. 2. Male Gipsy-moth.

GIRAFFE (ji-raf'), *n.* Ruminant animal of Africa, the only species of its genus and family. A full-grown male reaches the height of eighteen to twenty feet. It feeds upon the leaves of trees. [Fr.—Ar. *zurafa*, long-necked.]



Giraffe.

GIRANDOLE (jir'an-döl), *n.* 1. Chandelier. 2. Revolving jet of water or fireworks. [It. See **GYRATE**.]

GIRASOL (jir'a-söl), *n.* Kind of opal. [It.—L. *gyro*, turn, and *sol*, sun.]

GIRD (gërd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIRD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIRD'ED or GIRT.] 1. Bind round; make fast by binding. 2. Surround; clothe. [A. S. *gyrdan*. Akin to **YARD**.]

GIRD (gërd), *n.* 1. Twitch or pang. 2. Gibe. [A. S. *gyrd*.]

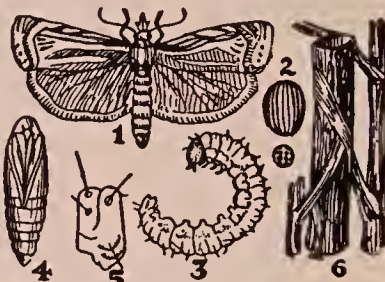
GIRD (gërd), *v.* [*pr.p.* GIRD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

GIRD'ED.] I. *vt.* Gibe or mock. II. *vi.* Give vent to gibes or sarcasm.

GIRDER (gërd'ër), *n.* 1. One who girds. 2. Simple or compound beam sustaining a weight, and supported at ends.

GIRDLE (gërd'l), *n.* That which girds or encircles, especially a band for the waist. [A. S. *gyrdel*—*gyrdan*, gird.]

GIRDLE (gërd'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIR'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIRDLED (gërd'ld).] 1. Bind, as with a girdle. 2. Inclose. 3. Make a circular incision in, as through the bark of a tree to kill it.



Girdler (*Crambus hortuellus* Hbn.).

1. Moth. 2. Egg. 3. Larva. 4. Pupa. 5. Segment of larva. 6. Nest of larva. (Greatly enlarged).

GIRDLER (gërd'lër), *n.* Species of caterpillar or worm that attacks cranberry bushes. Sometimes called *girdle-worm*.

GIRL (gërl), *n.* 1. Female child. 2. Young woman. 3. Female servant; maid-servant. 4. Sweetheart. [From root of L. Ger. *gær*, child.]

GIRLHOOD (gërl'hød), *n.* State, time, or condition of being a girl.

GIRLISH (gërl'ish), *a.* 1. Characteristic of girlhood. 2. Of or pertaining to a girl or girlhood.

GIRT (gërt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIRT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIRT.] 1. Gird or encircle. 2. Measure the girth of.

GIRT (gërt), *a.* 1. Girded; bound. 2. *Naut.* Applied to a vessel when moored with cables so as to prevent swinging to the wind or tide.

GIRTH (gërth), *n.* 1. Belly-band of a saddle. 2. Measure round the waist.

GIRTH (gërth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GIRTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GIRTHED (gërtht).] Bind as with a girth; gird.

GIST (jist), *n.* Main point or pith of a matter. [From an O. Fr. proverb: "I know where the hare lies (*gist*)."]

GIVE (giv), *v.* [*pr.p.* GIV'ING; *p.t.* GAVE (gäv); *p.p.* GIVEN (giv'n).] I. *vt.* Bestow; impart; yield; permit; afford; furnish; pay or render, as thanks; pronounce, as a decision; show, as a result; apply, as one's self; allow or admit. II. *vi.* Yield to pressure; begin to melt; grow soft. [A. S. *gifan*.]

SYN. Grant; confer. We *give* what is or is not asked for; *grant* what is asked for; *give* a present; *grant* a request; *confer* an honor. **ANT.** Take; withhold; deny; refuse.

GIVER (giv'ër), *n.* One who gives, donates, bestows or contributes.

GIZZARD (giz'ərd), *n.* Muscular second stom-

ach of a bird or insect, in which grain and other food is ground. [Fr. *gésier*—L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]

GLABROUS (glā'brus), *a.* Having no hairs or any unevenness. [L. *glaber*, smooth.]

GLACE (glā-sā'), *a.* Glazed; polished; frozen; sugar-coated.

GLACIAL (glā'shi-əl), *a.* 1. Icy; frozen. 2. Pertaining to ice or its action, especially to glaciers. [L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLACIER (glā'shēr or glas'i-ēr), *n.* Slowly moving river of ice, in the hollows and on the slopes of lofty mountains. [Fr.—L. *glacies*, ice.]

GLACIS (glā'sis or glā-sēs'), *n.* Gentle slope. [Fr.; slide.]

GLAD (glad), *a.* [comp. **GLAD'DER**; *superl.* **GLAD'DEST**.] 1. Pleased, cheerful; bright. 2. Giving pleasure. [A. S. *glæd*, smooth, slippery.]

SYN. Happy; joyful; joyous; gratified; delighted; blithesome; gleeful; pleased. **ANT.** Unhappy; sorrowful; sorry; disappointed; dismal.

GLAD (glad), *vt.* [pr.p. **GLAD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLAD'DED**.] Make glad. (Poet.)

GLADDEN (glad'n), *vt.* [pr.p. **GLAD'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLADDENED** (glad'nd).] Make glad; cheer.

GLADE (glād), *n.* 1. Open space in a wood. 2. Patch of smooth ice or blue sky. [Root of **GLAD**. Norw. *glette*, patch of blue sky.]

GLAD-HAND (glad'hand), *n.* Heartfelt welcome and greeting.

GLADIATE (glad'i-āt), *a.* Sword-shaped. [L. *gladius*, sword.]

GLADIATOR (glad'i-ā-tūr), *n.* Professional combatant with men or beasts in an arena. [L.; swordsman.]

GLADIATORISM (glad'i-ā-tūr-izm), *n.* Combats of gladiators in the amphitheater or arena in ancient times; and prize-fighting of the present day.

GLADIOLUS (glā-dī'ō-lus), *n.* Sword-lily. [L.]



Gladiator.



Gladiolus.

GLADLY (glad'il), *adv.* [comp. **GLAD'LIER**;

superl. **GLAD'LIEST**.] 1. With gladness or pleasure. 2. Blithely; cheerfully.

GLADNESS (glad'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being glad.

GLADSOME (glad'sum), *a.* Glad; joyous; gay.

GLAIR (glâr), *n.* 1. White of an egg used as varnish. 2. Any viscous transparent substance. [Fr. *glaire*. Akin to **CLEAR**.]

GLAIR (glâr), *vt.* [pr.p. **GLAIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLAIRE** (glârd).] Varnish with white of egg.

GLAIRY (glâr'i), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling glair.

GLAIVE (glāv), *n.* Weapon like a halberd, fixed on a long shaft, its edges on the outer curve. [O. Fr.—L. *gladius*, sword.]

GLAMOUR (glam'ur), *n.* Influence of a charm on the eyes; enchantment. [Corrup. of **GRAMMAR**, which formerly meant *magic*.]

GLANCE (glāns), *n.* 1. Sudden shoot of light. 2. Darting of the eye; momentary view. 3. Deflected motion. [Sw. *glans*, luster.]

GLANCE (glāns), *v.* [pr.p. **GLAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLANCED** (glānst).] I. *vi.* 1. Dart a ray of light or splendor. 2. Snatch a momentary view. 3. Fly off obliquely. 4. Make a passing allusion. II. *vt.* Dart suddenly or obliquely.

GLANCINGLY (glān'sing-ly), *adv.* In a glancing manner; indirectly.

GLAND (gland), *n.* 1. Fleishy organ of the body which secretes some substance from the blood. 2. Small cellular organ of a plant which secretes oil or aroma. 3. *Mach.* Joints in machinery arranged tightly so as to retain oil for lubricating purposes. [L. *glans*, acorn.]

GLANDERS (glan'dērz), *n.* Contagious disease of the mucous membrane of the nostrils of horses. [From **GLAND**.]

GLANDULAR (glan'dū-lar), *a.* 1. Consisting of, having, or pertaining to glands. 2. *Bot.* Covered with hairs tipped with glands.

GLANDULE (glan'dūl), *n.* Small gland.

GLARE (glâr), *n.* 1. Clear, dazzling light; overpowering luster. 2. Fierce stare. [A. S. *glær*, amber; akin to **GLASS**.]

GLARE (glâr), *vi.* [pr.p. **GLAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLARED** (glârd).] 1. Shine with a dazzling light. 2. Look with piercing eyes. [A. S. *glær*, amber; akin to **GLASS**.]

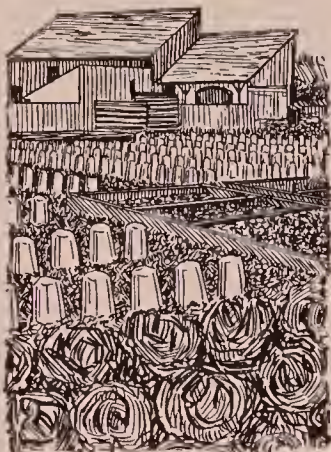
GLARING (glâr'ing), *a.* 1. Bright and dazzling. 2. Barefaced; bold. 3. Plainly discernible.

GLASGOW (glās'gō), *n.* City, Scotland, on River Clyde.

GLASS (glās), *I. n.* 1. Hard, brittle, transparent substance. 2. Anything made of glass, especially a drinking vessel, a mirror, etc. 3. [pl.] Spectacles. 4. Quantity of liquid a glass holds. 5. Barometer. II. *a.* Made of glass. [A. S. *glæs*, akin to **GLOW**, **GLANCE**, etc.]

GLASS (glās), *vt.* [pr.p. **GLASS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLASSED** (glâst).] 1. Reflect as in a glass; mirror. 2. Glaze.

GLASS-BELL (glás'bel), *n.* Glass cylinder with dome-shaped top, either open or closed used for various purposes, so as to protect articles under it from dust or inclement weather.—*Glass-bell gardening*, forced vegetation by inclosing the different plants under individual *glass-bell* coverings.



GLASS - BLOWER (glás'blō-ēr), *n.* One who makes or shapes glass by means of a blow-pipe.

GLASSFUL (glás'fəl), *n.* [*pl.* GLASS'FULS.] Glass-bell gardening.

As much as a drinking-glass or wine-glass will hold.

GLASSILY (glás'i-lī), *adv.* With a glass-like appearance.

GLASSINESS (glás'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being glassy.

GLASSY (glás'i), *n.* 1. Made of or resembling glass. 2. Dull; staring; as a *glassy* eye.

GLAUCUS (glā'kus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Also known as the marine god *Glaucus Pontius*. He steered the ship *Argo* when Jason went in search of the golden fleece. Father of all soothsayers.

GLAUCOUS (glā'kus), *a.* 1. Light green, passing into bluish-gray. 2. Covered with fine powder, as a plum. [*L.*, sea-green.]

GLAVE (glāv), *n.* Same as GLAIVE.

GLAZE (glāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GLA'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLAZED (glāzd).] 1. Furnish with glass. 2. Give a glassy surface to. [*M. E.* *glasen*—*glas*—*A. S.* *glæs*, glass.]

GLAZE (glāz), *n.* 1. Glassy coating put upon pottery. 2. Any material for giving a shining exterior.

GLAZIER (glā'zhēr), *n.* One who sets glass in window-frames, etc. [*For glaz-er*, as *law-y-er* for *law-er*.]

GLAZING (glā'zing), *n.* 1. Act or art of setting glass. 2. Art of covering with a vitreous substance. 3. Semi-transparent color put thinly over another.

GLEAM (glēm), *n.* 1. Small ray of light; glimmer; glow. 2. Short or sudden glimpse or sight; ray. [*A. S.* *glæm*.]

GLEAM (glēm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLEAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLEAMED (glēmd).] Dart or throw gleams or rays; shine; glow; glimmer.

GLEAMY (glēm'i), *a.* Casting beams of light.

GLEAN (glēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GLEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLEANED (glēnd).] Gather, as grain which reapers leave behind them; collect, as what is thinly scattered. [*O. Fr.* *glener*—*A. S.* *glīm*, handful.]

GLEANER (glēn'ēr), *n.* One who gleans.

GLEBE (glēb), *n.* 1. Clod of earth; sod. 2. Land belonging to a parish church or ecclesiastical benefice. [*Fr.*—*L.* *gleba*, clod, soil.]

GLEE (glē), *n.* 1. Joy; mirth; gaily. 2. Song for three or more solo voices, without accompaniment. [*A. S.* *gleō*, mirth.]

GLEEFUL (glē'fəl), **GLEESOME** (glē'sum), *a.* Merry; gay.

GLEET (glēt), *n.* Glairy discharge from a mucous surface. [*O. Fr.* *glete*, mucus.]

GLEN (glen), *n.* Narrow valley. [*Gael.* *gleann*.]

GLENGARRY (glen-gar'i), *n.* Scotch woolen cap, growing lower toward the back, where two ribbons hang down. [*From Valley of Glengarry*.]

GLIB (glib), *a.* 1. Slippery. 2. Moving easily. [*Dut.* *glibberig*, slippery.]

GLIBNESS (glib'nes), *n.* Volubility; fluency.

GLIDE (glid), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLI'DED or GLID (glid).] 1. Slide smoothly and easily; flow gently. 2. *Aviation.* Descend by means of the elevator and ailerons after the engine has been shut off; volplane. [*A. S.* *glidan*.]

GLIDE (glid), *n.* 1. Act of gliding. 2. *Music.* Slur. 3. Smooth and sliding waltz-step.

GLIDER (gli'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that glides. 2. Aeroplane designed for gliding, or otherwise aviating, without the aid of a motor.

GLIM (glim), *n.* Light; candle. (*Colloq.*)

GLIMMER (glim'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLIM'MERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLIMMERED (glim'ērd).] Burn or appear faintly. [*Dan.* *glimre*.]

GLIMMER (glim'ēr), *n.* 1. Faint light; feeble rays of light. 2. Mica.

GLIMMERING (glim'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Glimmer. 2. Slight idea.

GLIMPSE (glimps), *v.* [*pr.p.* GLIMPS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLIMPSED (glimpst).] I. *vt.* Catch a transitory or momentary sight of. II. *vi.* 1. Appear with a faint light. 2. Glance. [*M. E.* *glimpssen*; from *glim*, brightness. A variant of GLIMMER.]

GLIMPSE (glimps), *n.* 1. Weak light; transient luster. 2. Hurried view. 3. Fleeting enjoyment. 4. Faint resemblance.

GLINT (glint), *v.* [*pr.p.* GLINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLINT'ED.] I. *vt.* Reflect the flash of. II. *vi.* 1. Shine; gleam. 2. Move quickly. [*O. Dan.* *glinte*, shine.]

GLINT (glint), *n.* Gleam; glance, or flash.

GLISTEN (glis'n), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLIS'TENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLISTENED (glis'nd).] Glitter; sparkle with light; shine. [*Akin to GLITTER*.]

GLITTER (glit'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLIT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLITTERED (glit'ērd).] Sparkle with light; be splendid; be showy. [*Ice.* *glitra*.]

GLITTER (glit'ēr), *n.* Luster; sparkle; radiance; brilliancy.

GLOAMING (glōm'ing), *n.* 1. Twilight; dusk;

fall of the evening. 2. Gloominess. [Sc. Variant of GLOOM.]

GLOAT (glōt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLOAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOAT'ED.] Look eagerly with wicked satisfaction; view with evil joy. [Ice. *glotta*; Ger. *glotzen*.]

GLOBE (glōb), *n.* 1. Round body; ball; sphere. 2. Earth. 3. Sphere representing the earth (terrestrial globe), or the heavens (celestial globe). [Fr.—L. *globus*.]



Terrestrial Globe.

GLOBOSE (glō'bōs), **GLOBOUS** (glō'bus), **GLOBULAR** (glob'ū-lar), **GLOBULOUS** (glob'ū-lus), *a.* Like a globe; spherical.

GLOBULE (glob'ūl), *n.* Little globe; round particle.

GLOMERATE (glom'ēr-āt), *a.* Gathered in a ball or cluster. [L. *glomus*, ball.]

GLOOM (glōm), *n.* 1. Partial darkness; cloudiness. 2. Sadness. [A. S. *glōm*, gloom.]

SYN. Shade; dimness; melancholy; obscurity; depression; dejection. **ANT.** Light; radiance; clearness; brightness.

GLOOM (glōm), *v.* [*pr.p.* GLOOM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOOMED (glōmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make gloomy; darken. 2. Make dismal or sad. II. *vi.* 1. Appear obscurely or dimly. 2. Become dark or cloudy.

GLOOMILY (glōm'ī-li), *adv.* In a dejected and melancholy manner.

GLOOMINESS (glōm'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gloomy.

GLOOMY (glōm'ī), *a.* [*comp.* GLOOM'IER; *superl.* GLOOM'UEST.] 1. Dark; dismal; lowering. 2. Melancholy; downcast.

GLORIFICATION (glō-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of glorifying or state of being glorified.

GLORIFY (glō-ri-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GLORIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLORIFIED (glō-ri-fid).] 1. Make glorious; honor; exalt to glory or happiness. 2. Ascribe honor to; worship. [L. *gloria*, glory, and *facio*, make.]

GLORIOUS (glō-ri-us), *a.* Noble; splendid; conferring renown. [L. *gloriosus*.]

GLORIOUSLY (glō-ri-us-li), *adv.* In a glorious manner.

GLORY (glō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* GLOR'IES.] 1. Renown; honor. 2. Occasion of praise. 3. Object of pride. 4. Excellency; splendor; brightness. 5. Presence of God; heaven. [L. *gloria*, akin to *clarus*, clear.]

SYN. See FAME.

GLORY (glō-ri), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLOR'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLORIED (glō-rid).] Feel exultant satisfaction or pleasure; exult with joy.

GLOSS (glos), *n.* Brightness or luster, as from

a polished surface; external show. [Ice. *glossi*, brightness.]

GLOSS (glos), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GLOSS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOSSED (glost).] 1. Give a superfleial luster to. 2. Render plausible; palliate.

GLOSS (glos), *n.* Explanatory remark; comment. [L. L. *glossa*, unexplained word.]

GLOSS (glos), *v.* [*pr.p.* GLOSS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOSSED (glost).] I. *vt.* Explain by note or comment. II. *vi.* Comment or make explanatory notes.

GLOSSARY (glos'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* GLOSS'ARIES.] 1. Collection of glosses. 2. List of words or passages requiring special explanation.

GLOSSILY (glos'i-li), *adv.* In a glossy manner.

GLOSSINESS (glos'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being glossy.

GLOSSOLOGY (glos-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science of language. 2. Glossary.

GLOSSY (glos'ī), *a.* Smooth and shining; highly polished.

GLOTTIS (glot'is), *n.* [*pl.* GLOTTIDES (glot'ī-dēz).] Opening of the larynx; entrance to the windpipe. [Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.]

GLOUCESTER (glos'tēr), *n.* City and port, England, on the Severn.

GLOUCESTER (glos'tēr), *n.* Seaport, Massachusetts.

GLOVE (gluv), *n.* Cover for the hand, with a sheath for each finger. [A. S. *glōf*.]

GLOVE (gluv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GLOV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOVED (gluvd).] Cover with, or as with, a glove.

GLOW (glō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOWED (glōd).] 1. Shine with an intense heat. 2. Feel great heat of body; be flushed. 3. Feel the heat of passion; be ardent. [A. S. *glōwan*.]

GLOW (glō), *n.* 1. Shining, red or white heat. 2. Unusual warmth. 3. Brightness of color. 4. Vehemence of passion.

GLOWER (glow'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GLOW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOWERED (glow'ērd).] Look intently; stare angrily. [From GLARE.]

GLOWWORM (glō'wūrm), *n.* Female, or larva of a certain insect, which glows or shines in the dark.

GLOZE (glōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* GLO'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GLOZED (glōzd).] I. *vi.* Give a false meaning. II. *vt.* Palliate by specious explanation. [From GLOSS.]



Glowworm.

GLUCOSE (glō'kōs), *n.* 1. Peculiar kind of sugar in the juice of fruits. 2. Sugar syrup obtained when starch is changed to sugar by sulphuric acid. [Fr.—Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLUCOSIDE (glō'kō-sīd), *n.* *Chem.* Generic term for vegetable compounds, which, when treated with alkalis, turn into saccharine matter and acids.

GLUE (glö), *n.* Substance obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. [Fr. *glu*, birdlime.]

GLUE (glö), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GLU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLUED** (glöd).] I. *vt.* 1. Join with glue. 2. Fasten. II. *vi.* Stick together; adhere.

GLUEY (glö'i), *a.* Containing glue; sticky; viscous.

GLUM (gium), *a.* Frowning; sullen. [Akin to **GLOOM**.]

GLUMACEOUS (glö-mā'shus), *a. Bot.* Having glumes.

GLUMIFEROUS (glö-mif'ër-us), *a.* Bearing glumes.

GLUME (glöm), *n.* Husk or bracteal covering of grain and grasses. [L. *gluma*—*glubo*, peel off bark.]

GLUT (glut), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GLUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GLUT'TED**.] 1. Swallow greedily. 2. Feast to satiety. 3. Supply in excess. [L. *glutio*, swallow.]

GLUT (glut), *n.* 1. That which is gorged. 2. Over-abundance. 3. Anything that obstructs the passage.

GLUTEN (glö'ten), *n.* Grayish, viscid, nitrogenous, nutritious substance which becomes brown and brittle by drying, found in the flour of wheat and other grain. [L. Akin to **GLUE**.]

GLUTINOUS (glö'ti-nus), *a.* 1. Gluey; tenacious. 2. Covered with sticky moisture.

GLUTTON (glut'n), *n.* 1. One who eats to excess. 2. Wolverine, a carnivorous mammal. [Fr. *glouton*—L. *gluto*.]



Glutton.

GLUTTONOUS (glut'n-us), **GLUTTONISH** (glut'n-ish), *a.*

Given to gluttony; greedy; voracious.

GLUTTONY (glut'n-i), *n.* Excessive indulgence of the appetite for food.

GLYCERINE, GLYCERIN (glis'e-rin), *n.* Transparent, colorless, viscous liquid with a sweet taste, obtained from natural fats by saponification with alkalis or by the action of superheated steam. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

GLYCOL (gli'kol), *n. Chem.* Generic term for all combinations of glycerine and alcohol.

GNARL (närl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GNARL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GNARLED** (närl'd).] Snarl; growl. [Dan. *knurre*, growl.]

GNARL (närl), *n.* Snarl; growl.

GNARL (närl), *n.* 1. Twisted knot in wood. 2. Rough irregular growth on a tree; roughness. [Teut. root, as in Ger. *knurren*, knot.]

GNARLED (närl'd), *a.* 1. Full of knots; knotty. 2. Cross-grained; peevish; perverse.

GNARLY (närl'i), *a.* Gnarled; knotty.

GNASH (nash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GNASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GNASHED** (nasht).] Strike (the teeth) together in rage or pain. [From the sound.]

GNAT (nat), *n.* Small two-winged fly. The larvae and pupæ live in water.

[A. S. *gnæt*.]

GNAW (nä), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GNAW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GNAWED** (näwd).] I. *vt.* 1. Bite so as to make a noise with the teeth. 2. Bite off by degrees. 3. Corrode or wear away. 4. Bite in agony or rage. 5. Figuratively, torment. II. *vi.* Use the teeth in biting anything away gradually. [A. S. *gnagan*.]



Ocean Gnat.
A. Head of female.

GNEISS (nīs), *n.* Species of stratified rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica. [Ger.]

GNEISSOID (nīs'oid), *a.* Having some of the characteristics of gneiss.

GNOME (nöm), *n.* 1. Kind of sprite, said to preside over the inner parts of the earth and its treasures; dwarf; goblin. 2. Small owl found in the Western U. S. [Gr. *gnōmōn*, one that knows.]

GNOMON (nō'mon), *n.* 1. Pin or triangle of a sundial, whose shadow points to the hour. 2. Index of the hour-circle of a globe. 3. Remainder of a parallelogram, after a similar parallelogram has been cut out at one corner. [Gr. See **GNOME**.]

GNOSTIC (nos'tik), *n.* One of a sect in the first centuries of the Christian era, whose views were very rationalistic. [Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing.]

GNOSTICISM (nos'ti-sizm), *n.* Eclectic doctrine of the Gnostics.

GNU (nö), *n.* [*pl.* **GNUS** (nöz).] Kind of antelope in S. Africa, resembling the horse and ox. [Hottentot.]



Gnu (genus *catoblephas*).

GO (gō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GO'ING**; *p.t.* **WENT**; *p.p.* **GONE** (gān).] 1. Pass from one place to another. 2. Be in motion; proceed. 3. Depart. 4. Extend. 5. Be about to do. 6. Pass in report or in payment; be accounted in value. 7. Happen in a particular way; turn out. 8. Fare. [A. S. *gān*, *gangan*.]

SYN. Move; depart; pass; travel; vanish; reach; extend. **ANT.** Stand; stay; come; remain; abide; fail.

GO (gō), *n.* 1. Turn; bout. 2. Push; enterprise.

GOAD (gōd), *n.* Sharp-pointed stick for driving oxen; stimulus. [A. S. *gād*.]

GOAD (gōd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GOAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GOAD'ED**.] 1. Drive with a goad. 2. Urge forward; incite.

GOAL (gōl), *n.* 1. Mark set up to bound a race; winning-post. 2. End; aim. [Fr. *gaule*, pole.]

GOAT (gōt), *n.* Hollow-horned quadruped, allied to the sheep. [A. S. *gāt*.]

GOATEE (gō-tē'), *n.* Pointed beard on the chin.

GOB (gob), *n.* Mouthful; lump.

GOBBLE (gob'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* GOB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GOBBLED (gob'ld).] I. *vt.* Swallow in lumps; swallow hastily. II. *vi.* Make a noise in the throat, as a turkey. [From the sound.]

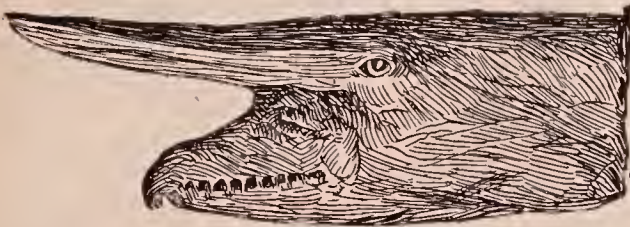
GOBBLE (gob'l), *n.* 1. Sound made by the turkey-cock or gobbler. 2. In golf, rapid straight putt.

GOBLER (gob'lër), *n.* Turkey-cock.

GOBLET (gob'let), *n.* Large drinking-cup without a handle. [Fr. *gobelet*—root of CUP.]

GOBLIN (gob'lln), *n.* Frightful phantom; fairy. [Fr. *goblin*—L. L. *gobelinus*—Gr. *kobalos*, mischievous spirit.]

GOBLIN-SHARK (gob'lin-shärk), *n.* *Ichth.* Particularly formed shark found in Japan sea.



Goblin-shark (*Scapanorhynchus owstoni*).

GO-BY (gō'bi), *n.* Going by without notice; escape; intentional disregard.

GO-CART (gō'kärt), *n.* 1. Cart or contrivance for teaching children to walk. 2. Small baby-carriage.

GOD (god), *n.* 1. Supreme Being; Creator and Preserver of the world. 2. [g-] [*fem.* GOD'DESS.] Object of worship; idol.—*God's acre*, burial-ground. [A. S. Orig. unknown.]

GODCHILD (god'child), *n.* Child for whom a person stands sponsor at baptism; godson or goddaughter.

GODDAUGHTER (god'dä-tër), *n.* Female god-child.

GODDESS (god'es), *n.* 1. Heathen deity of the female sex. 2. Woman of pre-eminent qualities or charms.

GO-DEVIL (gō'dëv-l), *n.* Pointed iron dropped into a drill hole to explode a cartridge at the bottom.

GODFATHER (god'fä-thër), *n.* [*fem.* GOD'-MOTHER.] Man who, at a child's baptism, becomes sponsor for its religious training.

GODHEAD (god'hed), *n.* 1. State of being a god; deity; divine nature. 2. [G-] Supreme Being; Deity; God.

GODHOOD (god'hød), *n.* State or quality of God; divinity.

GODLESS (god'les), *a.* 1. Living without God. 2. Impious. 3. Atheistical.

GODLIKE (god'lik), *a.* Like God; divine.

GODLILY (god'li-li), *adv.* In a godly manner; piously.

GODLINESS (god'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being godly; piety.

GODLY (god'll), *a.* 1. Like God in character; pious. 2. According to God's law. 3. Of or pertaining to a god.

GODMOTHER (god'muth-ër), *n.* Female sponsor. See **GODFATHER**.

GODSEND (god'send), *n.* Unexpected piece of good-fortune in time of need.

GODSHIP (god'ship), *n.* Divinity.

GODSON (god'sun), *n.* Male godchild.

GODSPEED (god'spēd), *n.* A wish for good speed or success. [From **GOD SPEED YOU**.]

GODWARD (god'ward), *adv.* Toward God.

GODWIT (god'wit), *n.*

Bird with a long bill and long slender legs (genus *Limosa*), that frequents marshes. [A. S. *gōd*, good, and *wiht*, creature.]

GOER (gō'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which goes. 2. Fast horse.

GOETTINGEN (get'ting-en), *n.* City, Prussia, province of Hanover.



Godwit.

GOFFER (gof'ër), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GOF'FERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GOFFERED (gof'ërd).] Plait or crimp. [O. Fr. *gauffrer*—*goffre*, wafer.]

GOFFERING (gof'ër-ing), *n.* 1. Plaits or ruffles, or the process of making them. 2. Indented tooling on the edge of a book.

GOGGLE (gog'l), *n.* 1. Affected rolling of the eye; stare. 2. [*pl.*] Spectacles with projecting eye-tubes. [Gael. *gog*, nod.]

GOITER, GOITRE (gol'tër), *n.* Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland on the fore part of throat. [Fr. *gôitre*—*guttur*, throat.]

GOLD (göld), *n.* 1. Most precious metal used for coin. 2. Money; riches. 3. Yellow; gold color. [A. S.]

GOLD-BEATER (göld'bēt-ër), *n.* One whose trade is to beat gold into gold-leaf.

GOLD-BEATERS'-SKIN (göld'bēt-ërz-skin), *n.* Outer membrane of large intestines of the ox prepared for use of gold-beaters; also used as a plaster for cuts and wounds.

GOLD-BRICK (göld'brük), *n.* 1. Valueless brick-shaped mass of metal, in imitation of gold, passed off as genuine gold. 2. Any similar swindle.

GOLD-DUST (göld'dust), *n.* Gold in dust or very fine particles, as it is sometimes found in rivers.

GOLDEN (göld'n), *a.* Made of gold; of the color of gold; bright; most valuable; happy; highly favorable.—*Golden age*, fabled primeval period of innocent human existence, in which the earth yielded all fullness without toll, and every creature lived at peace with every other.—*Golden rule*, the rule of conduct that "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

GOLDEN FLEECE. *Greek Myth.* The hide of the ram Chrysomallus, and the object of the Argonauts' expedition to Colchis.

GOLDENROD (göld'n-rod), *n.* Plant of the genus *Solidago*, having rod-like stems with radiate heads of bright yellow flowers.

GOLD-FERN (göld'fërn), *n.* Fern having the under surface of the frond covered with bright yellow powder.

GOLD-FEVER (göld'fë-vër), *n.* Mania for gold.

GOLD-FIELD (göld'fëld), *n.* Region of auriferous deposits and diggings, as in Australia and Alaska; district where gold-mining is carried on.

GOLDFINCH (göld'fîrch), *n.* Singing-bird with gold-colored wings.

GOLDFISH (göld'fîsh), *n.* Small gold-colored fish, native to China, kept in glass globes and ponds.

GOLD-FOIL (göld'fôil), *n.* Sheets of gold, thicker than gold-leaf, used by dentists.

GOLD-LEAF (göld'lëf), *n.* Gold beaten extremely thin or into leaves, and used for gilding.

GOLD-PRINTING (göld'print-ing), *n.* Printing done in gold-leaf through use of size and a hot impression of the type.

GOLDSMITH (göld'smlth), *n.* A smith or worker in gold and silver.

GOLF (golf), *n.* Game played with a set of clubs and a ball over extensive courses of ground, or "links," as they are technically termed. [Dut. *kolf*, club.]

GOLGOTHA (gol'gô-tha), *n.* Calvary, where Christ was crucified. [L.—Heb. *gulgôleth*, skull.]

GONDOLA (gon'do-là), *n.* Long narrow pleasure-boat used at Venice. [It.]



Gondola.

GONDOLIER (gon-do-lër'), *n.* One who rows a gondola.

GONE (gan), *a.* 1. Passed beyond help; lost. 2. Feeling a sinking sensation; weak; faint. 3. Wide of the mark; as, a *gone* shot in archery. 4. Entirely given up to (with *on*).

GONENESS (gan'nes), *n.* Sinking sensation.



Goldenrod.

Goldfinch (*Carduelis elegans*).

GONG (gəŋ), *n.* 1. Musical instrument of circular form, made of bronze, producing, when struck with a wooden mallet, a loud sound. 2. Flat kind of stationary bell struck by a mechanical device, as in a clock. [Malay.]

GOOBER (gö'bër), *n.* Peanut. [So. U. S.]

GOOD (gød), *a.* [comp. **BETTER**; superl. **BEST**.] 1. Having qualities, whether physical or moral,

desirable or suitable to the end proposed; promoting success, welfare or happiness; proper; fit; beneficial; serviceable; competent. 2. Virtuous; plous; kind; benevolent. 3. Valld; sound. 4. Real, as in *good* earnest. 5. Not small; considerable, as in *good* deal. 6. Full; complete, as *good* measure. 7. Unblemished; honorable, as in *good* name. [A. S. *gōd*.]

GOOD (gød), *n.* 1. That which promotes happiness, success, etc.; opposed to **EVIL**. 2. Prosperity; welfare; advantage, temporal or spiritual. 3. Virtue. 4. [pl.] Household furniture; movable property; merchandlse.

GOOD-BY, GOOD-BYE (gød'bi), *n., a.* and *interj.* A form of salutation at parting; farewell.

GOOD-FELLOW (gød-fel'ō), *n.* 1. Jolly or boon companion. 2. Reveler.

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP (gød-fel'ō-shlp), *n.* 1. Merry or pleasant company. 2. Conviviality.

GOOD-FRIDAY (gød-frī'dā), *n.* Fast in memory of Christ's crucifixion, held on the Friday of Passion-week.

GOOD-HUMOR (gød-hū'mūr or gød-ū'mūr), *n.* 1. Pleasant temper or disposition. 2. Feeling of satisfaction.

GOOD-HUMORED (gød-hū'mūrd or gød-ū'mūrd), *a.* Of a cheerful temper or disposition.

GOODINESS (gød'i-nes), *n.* Weak, priggish, or canting goodness.

GOODISH (gød'ish), *a.* 1. Pretty good. 2. Of fair quality or quantity.

GOODLINESS (gød'li-nes), *n.* Quality of being goodly.

GOODLY (gød'li), *I. a.* [comp. **GOOD'LIER**; superl. **GOOD'LIEST**.] Good-looking; desirable; stately. *II. adv.* Gracefully; kindly; in a good manner.

GOOD-NATURED (gød-nā'tūrd), *a.* Of a mild, kind, and benignant temper or disposition.

GOODNESS (gød'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being good.



Chinese Gong.

GOOD-WILL (gød-wil'), *n.* 1. Kindly or favorable disposition or feelings. 2. Established custom or popularity of any business or trade.

GOODY (gød'i), **GOODY-GOODY** (gød'i-gød-i),

I. a. Mawkishly well-intentioned. *II. n.*

[*pl.* **GOOD'IES**, **GOOD'Y-GOODIES**.] 1. Mawkishly good or pious person.

2. Kernel of a nut; sweet-meat.

GOORKA, GHOORKA (gør'-ka), *n.* One of a stalwart race in Nepal, India.

GOOSE (gös), *n.* [*pl.*

GEESE (gēs).] 1. Water-

fowl larger than a duck. 2.

Tailor's sad iron. 3. Stupid, silly person. [A. S. *gōs*.]

GOOSEBERRY (göz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **GOOSE'-**

BERRIES.] Berry or fruit of a shrub of the genus *Ribes*.

GOOSENECK (gös'nek), *n.* 1.

Anything curved like a goose's

neck. 2. *Naut.* Piece of bent

iron fitted to the end of a

boomyard, etc.

GOPHER (gō'fēr), *n.* Name of

several species of American

burrowing animals, as the

pouched rat, and the land tortoise of the south-

ern states. [Fr.

gaufre, honey-

comb.]

GORDIAN-KNOT

(gər'di-ən-not),

n. Inextricable knot

tied by Gor-

dian, king of Phrygia, and cut by Alexander

the Great with his sword.

GORE (gör), *n.* Clotted blood; blood. [A. S. *gōr*.]

GORE (gör), *n.* 1. Triangular piece set into a

garment to widen it. 2. Triangular piece of

land. [A. S. *gāra*, pointed triangular piece of

land; from *gār*, spear.]

GORE (gör), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

GORED (görd).] 1. Shape like or furnish

with gores. 2. Pierce, as with a spear or horns.

GORGE (gərj), *n.* 1. Throat. 2. Narrow pass

among hills. 3. Obstructing mass. 4.

Heavy meal. 5. Disgust; indignation. [Fr.

—*L. gurgēs*, whirlpool.]

GORGE (gərj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GOR'GING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. **GORGED** (gərjd).] *I. vt.* 1. Swallow

greedily. 2. Glut. *II. vi.* Stuff one's self.

GORGEOUS (gər'jus), *a.* Showy; splendid. [O.

Fr. *gorgias*.]

GORGEOUSLY (gər'jus-li), *adv.* In a gorgeous

manner.

GORGEOUSNESS (gər'jus-nes), *n.* Quality or

state of being gorgeous.



Goorka.



Gooseberries.



Pouched gopher.

GORGET (gər'jet), *n.* 1. Piece of armor for the throat. 2. Small crescent-shaped metallic ornament, formerly worn on the breast by British officers on duty. 3. *Surg.* Lithotomic cutting instrument. [Fr. *gorgette*—gorge throat.]

GORGONS (gər'gonz), **THE.** *Greek Myth.* Three sisters, named Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa, daughters of Phoreys and Ceto; petrified everyone they looked at; instead of hair Medusa's head was covered with vipers; Perseus conquered them, and cut off the head of Medusa, which was placed on the shield of Minerva, and all who looked at it were turned into stone.

GORILLA (gō-ril'a), *n.* Largest ape, found on the west coast of tropical Africa. [African word.]

GORMAND, *n.* See **GOURMAND**.

GORMANDIZE (gər'-man-diz), *vi.* [*pr.p.*

GORMANDIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GORMANDIZED** (gər'man-dizd).] Eat greedily.

GORMANDIZER (gər'man-di-zēr), *n.* Glutton.

GORSE (gərs), *n.* Prickly shrub growing on waste places; furze; whin. [A. S. *gorst*.]

GORY (gōr'i), *a.* Covered with gore; bloody.

GOSHAWK (gos'hək), *n.* Large short-winged hawk, once used for hunting wild geese and other fowl. [A. S. *gōs*, goose, and *hafuc*, hawk.]

GOSLING (goz'ling), *n.* Young goose. [A. S. *gōs*, goose, and -LING.]

GOSPEL (gos'pel), *n.* 1. Christian revelation. 2. Narrative of the life of Christ, as related by Matthew, Mark, Luke, or John. 3. System of religious truth. 4. Last of the Eucharistic lessons in all liturgies. 5. Truth. [A. S. *godspell*; from *god*, God, and *spell*, story.]

GOSSAMER (gos'a-mēr), *I. n.* 1. Very fine filmy substance which floats in the air or forms webs on bushes. 2. Fine gauze fabric. 3. Thin waterproof over-garment. *II. a.* Like gossamer; flimsy. [M. E. *gossomer*, goose-summer.]

GOSSIP (gos'ip), *n.* 1. One who runs about telling and hearing news. 2. Idle talk.

GOSSIP (gos'ip), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **GOS'SIPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GOSSIPED** (gos'ipt).] Run about telling idle tales; talk much; chat. [A. S. *godsib*, sponsor in baptism, God-relation.]

GOT (got), **GOTTEN** (got'n), *v.* See **GET**.

GOTH (goth), *n.* One of an ancient Germanic nation who overran the Roman empire. [L. *L. Gothi*, Goths.]


GOTHAMITE (gō'tham-it), *n.* 1. Simpleton; wiseacre. (Orig. "man of Gotham," a village



Gorilla.

of Nottinghamshire, Eng., with a reputation for foolish blundering.) 2. Citizen of New York City which has been nicknamed Gotham.

GOTHIC (goth'ik), *a.* 1. Belonging to the Goths or their language; barbarous; romantic. 2. Of a style of architecture with high-pointed arches, clustered columns, etc.—*Gothic type*, type faces with strokes all of uniform width.

 This line is in Gothic type.

GOUGE (gowj), *n.* 1. Chisel with a hollow blade for cutting grooves or holes. 2. Fraud; cheat. [O. Fr.—L.L. *guvia*, kind of chisel.]

GOUGE (gowj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GOU'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GOUGED (gowjd).] 1. Scoop out, as with a gouge; force out, as the eye with the thumb. 2. Overreach; cheat. [Fr.]

GOURD (görd), *n.* 1. Large fleshy fruit. 2. Rind of a gourd used as a drinking-cup. 3. Gourd plant. [Fr. *gourde*—L. *cucurbita*.]

GOURMAND (gör'mand), *n.* 1. One addicted to choice food and drink; epicure. 2. One who eats greedily. [Fr.]

GOURMET (gör-mä'), *n.* Inordinately nice feeder; epicure. [Fr.]

GOUT (gowt), *n.* Disease with inflammation of the smaller joints, and especially of the great toe. [Fr. *goutte*—L. *gutta*, drop.]

GOUT (gö), *n.* Taste; relish. [Fr.—L. *gustus*, taste.]

GOUTINESS (gowt'i-nes), *n.* Gouty condition.

GOUTY (gowt'i), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

GOVERN (guv'ern), *v.* [*pr.p.* GOV'ERNING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GOVERNED (guv'ernd).] I. *vt.* 1. Rule with authority. 2. *Gram.* Require as a mood, tense, or case of. 3. Direct; control; influence. II. *vi.* Administer the laws. [Fr. *gouverner*—L. *gubernō*, steer.]

GOVERNABLE (guv'ern-ə-bl), *a.* That may or can be governed.

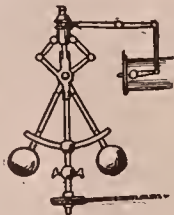
GOVERNANCE (guv'ern-ans), *n.* Government; control; direction; behavior.

GOVERNESS (guv'ern-es), *n.* Lady who has charge of the instruction of children; tutoress. [O. Fr. *gouvernesse*.]

GOVERNMENT (guv'ern-ment), *n.* 1. Ruling or managing; control. 2. System of governing. 3. Persons authorized to administer the laws. 4. Territory over which sovereign power extends. 5. *Gram.* Power of one word in determining the form of another.

GOVERNMENTAL (guv-ern-men'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or sanctioned by government.

GOVERNOR (guv'ern-ür), *n.* 1. Chief executive officer of a state; ruler. 2. Tutor. 3. Governor of an engine. *Mach.* Regulator, or contrivance for maintaining uniform velocity with a varying resistance.



GOVERNORSHIP (guv'ern-ür-ship), *n.* Position or office of a governor.

GOWN (gown), *n.* 1. Woman's upper garment. 2. Long loose robe worn by professional men. [Wel. *gwn*.]

GOWN (gown), *v.* [*pr.p.* GOWN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GOWNED (gownd).] I. *vt.* Put a gown upon; invest with the gown. II. *vi.* Put on a gown.

GOWNSMAN (gownz'man), *n.* [*pl.* GOWNS'MEN.] One whose professional habit is a gown, as an ecclesiastic, student or barrister.

GRAB (grab), *n.* 1. Sudden or spasmodic snatching of anything. 2. Device for shunting cars on overhead cable railroads.

GRAB (grab), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GRAB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRABBED (grabd).] Seize or grasp suddenly. [Sw. *grabba*, grasp.]

GRACE (gräs), *n.* 1. Easy elegance in form or manner. 2. What adorns and commends to favor; adornment; embellishment. 3. Favor; mercy; pardon. 4. Undeserved kindness and mercy of God; divine influence; eternal life or salvation. 5. Short prayer at meat. —*Days of grace*, three days allowed for the payment of a note or bill of exchange, after being due. [O. Fr.—L. *gratia*, favor.]

GRACE (gräs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GRA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRACED (gräst).] 1. Mark with favor. 2. Adorn.

GRACEFUL (gräs'fol), *a.* 1. Elegant and easy. 2. Marked by propriety or fitness; becoming.

GRACEFULLY (gräs'fol-i), *adv.* In a graceful manner.

GRACEFULNESS (gräs'fol-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being graceful.

GRACELESS (gräs'les), *a.* 1. Void of grace or dignity. 2. Corrupt; depraved; abandoned.

GRACES (grä'scz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Virgin daughters of Zeus and Eurynome; the attendants of Venus, named Aglaia (beauty and goodness), Thalia (perpetual bloom), and Euphrosyne (cheerfulness); generally depicted as three cheerful maidens with hands joined, and either nude or only wearing transparent robes; supposed to teach the duties of gratitude and friendship, and to promote love and harmony.

GRACILE (gras'il), *a.* Slender. [L. *gracilis*.]

GRACILITY (grä-sil'i-ti), *n.* Slenderness.

GRACIOUS (grä'shus), I. *a.* 1. Abounding in grace or kindness. 2. Proceeding from divine favor. 3. Agreeable; attractive; becoming; graceful. II. *interj.* Expresses surprise.

SYN. Benevolent; condescending; benignant; favorable; kind; merciful; affable; courteous. **ANT.** Haughty; ungracious; churlish; discourteous.

GRACIOUSLY (grä'shus-li), *adv.* In a gracious manner.

GRACIOUSNESS (grä'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gracious.

GRADATION (grä-dä'shun), *n.* 1. Rising step

by step; progress from one degree or state to another. 2. Arrangement in ranks. 3. Degree or rank. [Fr. — L. *gradatio* — *gradus*, step.]

GRADATORY (grad'ā-tō-rī), *a.* 1. Proceeding step by step; gradual. 2. Adapted for walking or forward movement.

GRADE (grād), *n.* 1. Degree or step in rank or dignity. 2. Degree of slope on a road. [Fr. — L. *gradus*, step.]

GRADE (grād), *vt.* [pr.p. GRA'DING; p.t. and p.p. GRA'DED.] 1. Arrange according to proficiency, size, etc. 2. Reduce to an even degree of slope, or to a level.

GRADIENT (grā'di-ent), *I. a.* Gradually rising; rising with a regular slope. *II. n.* 1. Degree of slope on a road or railway. 2. Difference in the height of the barometer between one place and another place at some distance. 3. Incline.

GRADUAL (grad'ū-āl), *a.* Advancing by grades or degrees; regular and slow.

GRADUALLY (grad'ū-āl-i), *adv.* In a gradual manner.

GRADUATE (grad'ū-āt), *v.* [pr.p. GRAD'UATING; p.t. and p.p. GRAD'UATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Divide into regular intervals. 2. Admit to a degree at the end of a course of study. *II. vi.* 1. Pass or change by degrees. 2. Pass through a college course or other course of instruction and receive a degree; complete a course; take a degree. [L. L. *graduatus*, p.p. of *graduo*, confer a degree upon; from L. *gradus*, step.]

GRADUATE (grad'ū-āt), *n.* One admitted to a degree in a college, university, or society; one who has completed any course.

GRADUATION (grad'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Regular progression by succession of degrees. 2. The conferring or receiving of academical degrees. 3. A division of any space into small regular intervals. 4. The reduction of a liquid to a certain consistence by evaporation.

GRADUATOR (grad'ū-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which graduates; mathematical instrument for graduating or dividing lines into regular intervals.

GRAF (gräf), *n.* [pl. GRAF'EN.] German title of nobility equivalent to an English earl or French count. [Ger.]

GRAFT (gräft), *n.* 1. Small shoot of a tree, inserted into another tree which is to support and nourish it. 2. Unlawful perquisite; petty boodlie; gain acquired by corrupt practice in a position of trust; unfair official conduct for profit; bribery; blackmail. [O. Fr. *graffe*—L. *graphium*, pencil.]

GRAFT (gräft), *v.* [pr.p. GRAFT'ING; p.t. and



Grafts.

p.p. GRAFT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Insert a shoot or scion into, as into a tree. 2. Insert after the manner of a graft. *II. vi.* 1. Practice grafting. 2. Obtain unlawful gains by bribery or otherwise.

GRAFTER (gräft'ēr), *n.* 1. One who practices grafting. 2. One who obtains unlawful gains by bribery or boodling.

GRAFTING (gräft'ing), *n.* 1. Act of inserting grafts. 2. Practice of taking bribes or corruption money.

GRAIL (grāl), *n.* In medieval legend, the Holy Cup in which Christ celebrated the Lord's Supper. [O. Fr. *greal*, possibly—L. *cratella*, bowl.]

GRAIN (grān), *n.* 1. Single small hard seed. 2. (Collectively) the seeds of certain plants which form the chief food of man. 3. Minute particle; very small quantity. 4. Unit of troy weight (5,760 gr. = 1 pound). 5. Red dye obtained from the kermes or coccus-insect. 6. Arrangement of the particles or fibres, as in stone or wood; texture. [O. Fr.—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRAIN (grān), *vt.* [pr.p. GRAIN'ING; p.t. and p.p. GRAINED (grānd).] 1. Paint in imitation of wood. 2. Form into grains, as sugar. 3. Free a skin of (hair); raise the grain of (leather), etc.

GRALLÆ (gral'ē), **GRALLATORES** (gral-a-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* Order of birds, the waders. [L. *grallæ*, stilts—*gradior*, walk.]

GRALLATORIAL (gral-a-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Of or relating to the *Grallatores* or wading birds, as the crane, stork, etc.

GRAM, GRAMME (gram), *n.* French or Metric System unit of weight, equal to 15.432 grains. [Gr. *gramma*, letter, small weight.]

-GRAM, *suffix.* Denoting something written or drawn; as, telegram, diagram. [Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

GRAMINEAL (grā-min'e-āl), **GRAMINEOUS** (grā-min'e-us), *a.* Like or pertaining to grass; grassy. [L. *gramen*, grass.]

GRAMINIVOROUS (gram-i-niv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding or subsisting on grass and herbs. [L. *gramen*, grass, and *voro*, eat.]

GRAMMAR (gram'ar), *n.* 1. Science of the right use of language. 2. Book which teaches grammar. 3. Elementary work. [Fr. *grammaire*—Gr. *gramma*, letter, from *graphō*, write.]

GRAMMARIAN (gram-mā'ri-an), *n.* One versed in, or who teaches grammar.

GRAMMATIC (gram-mat'ik), **GRAMMATICAL** (gram-mat'ik-āl), *a.* Belonging to, or according to, the rules of grammar.

GRAMMATICALLY (gram-mat'ik-āl-i), *adv.* In a grammatical manner.

GRAMOPHONE (gram'o-fōn), *n.* Form of phonograph. [Gr. *gramma*, writing, and *phōnē*, sound.]

GRAMPUS (gram'pus), *n.* Large voracious fish

of the dolphin family. [Through Pg. or Sp.; from L. *grandis piscis*, great fish.]

GRANADA (grā-nă'dā), *n.* City, capital of province of same name, Spain.

GRANARY (gran'ā-rl), *n.* [*pl.* GRAN'ARIES.] Storehouse for grain. [L. *granarium*—*granum*.]

GRAND (grand), *a.* 1. Of imposing size. 2. Inspiring. 3. Noble. 4. Complete. 5. Chief, as in *grandmaster*. 6. Of the second degree of parentage or descent, as in *grandfather*. [Fr. *grand*—L. *grandis*, great.]

SYN. Illustrious; sublime; great; magnificent; august; stately; exalted; majestic; lofty. **ANT.** Little; insignificant; unimposing; inferior; petty; unimportant; paltry; beggarly; mean; common.

GRAND (grand), *n.* Grand piano, a large piano of great compass and power.

GRANDAM (gran'dam), *n.* Old dame or woman. [GRAND and DAM, mother.]

GRANDAUNT (grand'änt), *n.* Aunt of one's parent.

GRANDCHILD (grand'child), *n.* [*pl.* GRAND'-CHILDREN.] Child of one's son or daughter.

GRANDDAUGHTER (grand'dā-tēr), *n.* Daughter of one's son or daughter.

GRANDEE (gran-dē'), *n.* 1. Spanish nobleman of the first rank. 2. Any nobleman or man of high rank.

GRANDEUR (gran'dūr), *n.* Splendor; sublimity.

GRANDFATHER (grand'fä-thēr), *n.* Father of one's mother or father.

GRANDILOQUENCE (gran-dil'o-kwens), *n.* Quality or state of being grandiloquent.

GRANDILOQUENT (grand-il'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking grandly or bombastically; pompous. [L. *grandis*, grand, and *loquens*, *pr.p.* of *loquor*, speak.]

GRANDIOSE (gran'di-ös), *a.* 1. Grand or imposing. 2. Pompous.

GRANDIOSITY (gran-di-os'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being grandiose; pompous.

GRANDIOSO (grän-dyö'zö), *adv.* *Music.* Grandly. [It.]

GRAND-JUROR (grand'jö-rūr), *n.* Member of a grand-jury.

GRAND-JURY (grand'jö-rl), *n.* [*pl.* GRAND'-JURIES.] Jury that decides whether there is sufficient evidence to put an accused person on trial.

GRANDMA (grand'mä), **GRANDMAMA** (grand'-mä-mä), *n.* Grandmother.

GRANDMOTHER (grand'muth-ēr), *n.* Mother of one's mother or father.

GRANDNEPHEW (grand'nef-ū), *n.* Son of one's nephew or niece.

GRANDNIECE (grand'nēs), *n.* Daughter of one's nephew or niece.

GRANDPA (grand'pä), **GRANDPAPA** (grand'-pä-pä), *n.* Grandfather.

GRANDSIRE (grand'sir), *n.* Grandfather; ancestor.

GRANDSON (grand'sun), *n.* Son of one's child.

GRAND STAND (grand stand), *n.* Principal stand, tier of seats, or other accommodation for spectators at a race-course, field sport, etc.

GRANDUNCLE (grand'ung-kl), *n.* Uncle of one's father or mother.

GRANGE (gränj), *n.* 1. Granary. 2. Farm, with the dwelling-house, stables, barns, etc. 3. Society of farmers for the promotion of agricultural interests. [Fr. *grange*, barn—L. *granea*—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANGER (grän'jēr), *n.* 1. Member of a farmer's grange. 2. Rustic.

GRANILITE (gran'i-lit), *n.* Granite composed of more than three ingredients. [L. *granum*, grain, and *lithos*, stone.]

GRANITE (gran'it), *n.* Igneous crystalline rock, composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, and of whitish, grayish, or reddish color. [It. *granito*, grained—L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANITEWARE (gran'it-wâr), *n.* 1. Kind of ironstone china. 2. Kind of enameled iron kitchenware, very durable.

GRANITIC (grä-nit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, granite.

GRANIVOROUS (grä-nlv'o-rus), *a.* Eating grain; feeding on seeds. [L. *granum*, grain, and *voro*, eat.]

GRANT (grânt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GRANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRANT'ED.] 1. Bestow; give. 2. Admit as true (what is not yet proved); concede. [O. Fr. *granter*.]

SYN. Allot; confer; transfer; admit; allow. **ANT.** Withhold; withdraw; reserve; deny.

GRANT (grânt), *n.* 1. Bestowing. 2. Something bestowed; allowance; gift. 3. Transfer or conveyance by deed or writing.

GRANTEE (grânt-ē'), *n.* Person to whom a grant, gift or conveyance is made.

GRANTOR (grânt'ūr or grânt-ār'), *n.* Person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

GRANULAR (gran'ū-lār), *a.* Consisting of or like grains.

GRANULATE (gran'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* GRAN'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRAN'ULATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Form or break into grains. 2. Make rough on the surface. II. *vi.* Be formed into grains. [L. *granum*, grain.]

GRANULATED (gran'ū-lā-ted), *a.* 1. Granular. 2. Having the surface covered with small elevations.

GRANULATION (gran-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of forming into grains. 2. [*pl.*] Grain-like bodies which form in sores when healing.

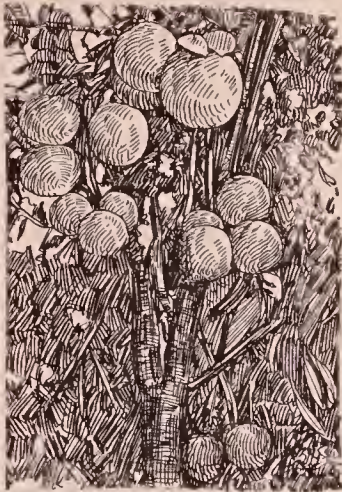
GRANULE (gran'ūl), *n.* Little grain. [L. *granulum*, dim. of *granum*.]

GRANULIFORM (grä-nū'li-farm), *a.* *Min.* Having an irregular granular structure.

GRANULOUS (gran'ū-lus), *a.* Full of grains or particles.

GRAPE (grāp), *n.* 1. Fruit of the vine. 2. Grape-shot. [O. Fr. *grape*, cluster of grapes.]

GRAPEFRUIT (grāp'frōt), *n.* Species of pumelo or shaddock. Fruit much larger than, and similar in formation, to an orange, of a bright lemon-yellow color. Pulp is tart and sometimes sweet with a tonic bitter taste. The white inner skin covering the pulp is very bitter. Cultivated largely in China and also found in citrus growing States of the United States.



Grapefruit (*Citrus decumana*).

GRAPE-SHOT (grāp'-shot), *n.* Missile discharged from a cannon, intermediate between case-shot and solid shot.

GRAPH (grāf), *n.* A representation by means of lines, exhibiting the nature of the law according to which some phenomena vary. [Gr. *graphē*, writing.]

-GRAPH, *suffix.* Denotes that which writes or is written; as, *stylograph*, *autograph*. [Gr. *graphē*, writing—*graphō*, write.]

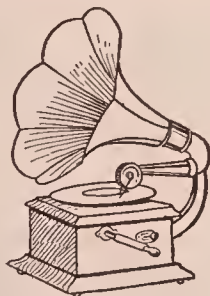
GRAPHIC (graf'ik), **GRAPHICAL** (graf'ik-ai), *a.* 1. Pertaining to writing; describing or delineating. 2. Picturesquely described. [Gr. *graphikos*—*graphō*, write.]

GRAPHITE (graf'it), *n.* Mineral, commonly called black-lead or plumbago (though containing no lead) largely used in making pencils. [Gr. *graphō*, write.]

GRAPHOPHONE (graf'o-fōn), *n.* Form of phonograph. [Gr. *graphō*, write, and *phōnē*, sound.]

-GRAPHY, *suffix.* Description; writing. [Gr. *graphia*.]

GRAPNEL (grap'nel), *n.* Small anchor with several claws or arms; grappling-iron. [O. Fr. *grappil*; from root of **GRAPPLE**.]



Graphophone.

GRAPPLE (grap'i), *n.* Device consisting of a series of metal hooks used to grasp anything.

GRAPPLE (grap'i) *v.* [pr.p. **GRAP'PLING**; p.t. and p.p. **GRAPPLED** (grap'id).] I. *vt.* Grip; seize; lay fast hold of. II. *vi.* Contend in close fight. [Dim. of **GRAB**.]

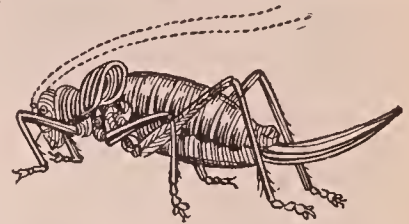
GRAPPLING-IRON (grap'ling-i-ŭrn), *n.* Large grapnel, formerly used for seizing hostile ships in naval engagements.

GRASP (grāsp), *v.* [pr.p. **GRASP'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GRASPED** (grāsp't).] I. *vt.* Seize and hold by clasping with the fingers or arms; understand. II. *vi.* Endeavor to seize; catch at. [M. E. *graspen*.]

GRASP (grāsp), *n.* 1. Grip of the hand. 2. Reach of the arms. 3. Power of the intellect. 4. Act of grasping.

GRASS (grās), *n.* 1. Common herbage. 2. Order of plants with long, narrow leaves, and tubular stem, including wheat, oats, etc. [A. S. *græs*.]

GRASSHOPPER (grās'hop-ēr), *n.* Hopping insect, allied to the locust.



Grasshopper (*Orocharis saltator*).

GRASS-HOUSE (grās'hows), *n.* House with roof and sides made of thatch, common in the tropics.

GRASSINESS (grās'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being grassy.

GRASSY (grās'i), *a.* 1. Covered with or resembling grass. 2. Green.



Grass-house in Hawaii.

GRATE (grāt), *n.* Framework

composed of bars with interstices, especially one of iron bars for holding coals while burning. [L. *L. grata*—L. *cratis*, hurdle. See **CRATE**.]

GRATE (grāt), *v.* [pr.p. **GRA'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **GRA'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Rub hard or wear away with anything rough. 2. Make a harsh sound with. 3. Irritate or offend. II. *vi.* 1. Rub hard. 2. Make a harsh sound. [Fr. *gratter*—O. Ger. *chrätzōn* (Ger. *kratzen*), scratch.]

GRATEFUL (grāt'fol), *a.* 1. Causing pleasure; acceptable; delightful. 2. Thankful; having a due sense of benefits. [L. *gratus*, pleasing.]

GRATEFULLY (grāt'fol-i), *adv.* In a grateful manner; with gratitude.

GRATEFULNESS (grāt'fol-nes), *n.* Quality of being grateful.

GRATER (grā'tēr), *n.* Utensil for rasping of fine particles from a body.

GRATIFICATION (grat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Pleasing; indulging. 2. That which gratifies; delight. 3. Gratuity; bonus.

GRATIFY (grat'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **GRATI'FYING**; p.t. and p.p. **GRATIFIED** (grat'i-fid).] Please; soothe. [L. *gratifico*—*gratus*, kind, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Delight; humor; indulge; gladden; satisfy; recompense. **ANT.** Displease; dissatisfy; disappoint; deny.

GRATING (grā'ting), *n.* Framework of bars.

GRATING (grā'ting), *a.* Fretting; harsh; irritating.

GRATIS (grā'tis), *adv.* For nothing; without payment or recompense. [L., contr. of *gratius*, ablative pl. of *gratia*, favor.]

GRATITUDE (grat'ī-tūd), *n.* Warm and friendly feeling towards a benefactor; thankfulness. [Fr.—L. L. *gratitudo*.]

GRATUITOUS (grā-tū'i-tus), *a.* Not required; not called for by the circumstances; voluntary; without reason, ground or proof. [L. *gratuitus*—*gratus*.]

GRATUITOUSLY (grā-tū'i-tus-lī), *adv.* In a gratuitous manner; gratis.

GRATUITY (grā-tū'i-tī), *n.* [pl. **GRATU'ITIES**.] Present; acknowledgment of service, generally pecuniary. [Fr.—L. L. *gratuitas*—*gratus*.]

GRATULATE (grat'ū-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **GRAT'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAT'ULATED**.] Congratulate.

GRAVAMEN (grā-vā'men), *n.* Most serious part of a charge or complaint. [L. L.—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVE (grāv), *v.* [pr.p. **GRA'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAVED** (grāvd).] I. *vt.* 1. Carve or cut on a hard substance; engrave. 2. Impress deeply. II. *vi.* Carve; engrave. [A. S. *grafan*, dig, engrave.]

GRAVE (grāv), *n.* 1. Pit dug out, especially one in which to bury the dead; place of burial; sepulcher. 2. Death; destruction. [A. S. *grafan*.]

GRAVE (grāv), *a.* 1. Weighty. 2. Not gay. 3. *Music.* Not acute; low. [L. *gravis*.]

SYN. Important; momentous; sober; serious; solemn; sedate; demure; sad. **ANT.** Joyous; merry; facetious; ridiculous; unimportant; trivial; light; frivolous; futile.

GRAVEL (grav'el), *n.* 1. Small stones often intermixed with sand. 2. Small collections of gravelly matter in the kidneys or bladder. [O. Fr. *gravele*—Wel. *gro*, pebbles.]

GRAVEL (grav'el), *vt.* [pr.p. **GRAV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAVELED** (grav'eld).] 1. Cover with gravel. 2. Puzzle.

GRAVELY (grāv'li), *adv.* In a grave manner.

GRAVER (grā'vēr), *n.* 1. Engraver. 2. Tool for engraving on hard substances.

GRAVESTONE (grāv'stōn), *n.* Stone laid over, or placed at the head of, a grave as a memorial.

GRAVEYARD (grāv'yārd), *n.* Inclosure used as a burial ground; cemetery.

GRAVITATE (grav'i-tāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **GRAV'I-TATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAV'ITATED**.] 1. Be acted on by gravity; tend towards the earth. 2. Tend towards some object. [L. *gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVITATION (grav-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of tending to a center of attraction, as the earth.

GRAVITY (grav'i-tī), *n.* [pl. **GRAV'ITIES**.] 1. Weightiness; importance. 2. Sobriety. 3. Tendency of matter to attract and be attracted, thus causing weight. 4. State of being grave or sober. 5. *Music.* Lowness of

a note. [Fr. *gravité*—L. *gravitas*—*gravis*, heavy.]

GRAVY (grā'vi), *n.* [pl. **GRA'VIES**.] 1. Juices that issue from meat while cooking. 2. Liquid dressing for food. [From **GREAVES**.]

GRAY, GREY (grā), *I. a.* 1. Of a white color mixed with black; ash-colored. 2. Aged. II. *n.* 1. Gray color. 2. Animal of a gray color, as a horse. [A. S. *græg*.]

GRAYBEARD (grā'bērd), *n.* One with a gray beard; old man.

GRAYHOUND (grā'hownd), *n.* Same as **GREYHOUND**.

GRAYISH (grā'ish), *a.* Somewhat gray.

GRAYLING (grā'ling), *n.* Silver-gray fish of the salmon family.



Grayling.

GRAZE (grāz), *v.* [pr.p. **GRA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAZED** (grāzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to feed on growing grass. 2. Eat herbage from. II. *vi.* Eat growing grass or herbage. [From **GRASS**.]

GRAZE (grāz), *v.* [pr.p. **GRA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRAZED** (grāzd).] I. *vt.* Touch or rub lightly in passing. II. *vi.* Touch something lightly in passing. [Etym. doubtful; perhaps only a special use of **GRAZE** above.]

GRAZIER (grā'zhēr), *n.* One who grazes or pastures cattle and rears them for the market.

GRAZING (grā'zing), *n.* 1. Act of feeding on growing grass. 2. The feeding or raising of cattle. 3. Pasture.

GREASE (grēs), *n.* 1. Soft thick animal fat; oily matter of any kind. 2. Inflammation of the heels of a horse, marked by a swelling, etc. [Fr. *graisse*—*gras*, fat—L. *crassus*, gross, thick.]

GREASE (grēs or grēz), *vt.* [pr.p. **GREAS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GREASED** (grēst or grēzd).] Smear with grease.

GREASER (grēs'ēr or grēz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which greases. 2. Opprobrious name for a Mexican.

GREASILY (grēs'i-lī or grēz'i-lī), *adv.* In a greasy manner.

GREASINESS (grēs'i-nes or grēz'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being greasy.

GREASY (grēs'i or grēz'i), *a.* Of or like grease or oil; smeared with grease; smooth; fat.

GREAT (grāt), *a.* [comp. **GREAT'ER**; *superl.* **GREAT'EST**.] 1. Large. 2. Long-continued. 3. Superior; distinguished; highly gifted; noble; mighty; sublime; of high rank. 4. Chief. 5. Weighty. 6. Indicating one degree more remote in the direct line of descent, as *great-grandfather*. [A. S.]

SYN. Big; wide; huge; numerous; protracted; excellent; magnanimous; powerful; exalted. **ANT.** Little; narrow; puny; few; scanty; short; mean; ignoble; weak; unimportant.

GREAT BRITAIN (grāt brīt'ān), 1. Largest island of Europe including England, Scotland and Wales. 2. United kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Area 88,729 sq. m.

GREATER (grāt'ēr), *a.* With increased territory; as, *Greater New York*, the city with its annexed suburbs; *Greater Britain*, Great Britain and the entire British empire.

GREATLY (grāt'li), *adv.* In a great manner.

GREATNESS (grāt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being great.

GREAT SALT LAKE. In Utah, in N. E. part of Great Basin, 70 m. long.

GREAVE (grēv), *n.* Armor for the leg below the knee. [O. Fr. *greves*.]

GREAVES (grēvz), *n. pl.* Remains of pork or tallow tried out; scraps. [Ger. *griebn*.]

GREBE (grēb), *n.* Aquatic bird, having a long conical beak, short wings, and no tail. [Fr. *grèbe*.]

GRECIAN (grē'shan), *I. a.* Pertaining to Greece.

II. n. 1. Native of Greece. 2. One well versed in the Greek language and literature. See **GREEK**.

GRECISM (grē'sizm), *n.* Idiom of the Greek language.

GREECE (grēs), *n.* Kingdom, S. E. Europe. Area 25,014 sq. m.

GREED (grēd), *n.* Eager desire or longing; covetousness. [A. S. *græd*.]

GREEDILY (grēd'i-lī), *adv.* In a greedy manner.

GREEDINESS (grēd'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being greedy.

GREEDY (grēd'l), *a.* 1. Having a voracious appetite. 2. Covetous.

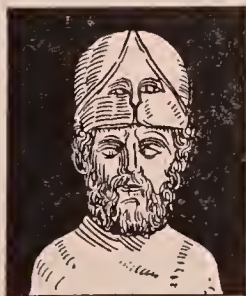
GREEK (grēk), *I. a.* Pertaining to Greece; Grecian. *II. n.* 1. Grecian, especially a member of the ancient Greek race. 2. Language of Greece. [Gr. *Graikos*.]

GREEK-FIRE (grēk'fir), *n.* Combustible substance inextinguishable by water, used by the Greeks of the Byzantine empire against the Saracens.

GREEN (grēn), *I. a.* 1. Of the color of growing plants. 2. Growing; vigorous. 3. New; unripe; inexperienced; young. *II. n.* 1. The color of growing plants. 2. Small green or grassy plot. 3. [*pl.*] Fresh



Head and foot of Grebe.



Pericles, Greek general and statesman. Born B. C. 499—died B. C. 429.

leaves; wreaths; leaves of green vegetables used for food, etc. [A. S. *grēne*, from root of **GROW**.]

GREENBACK (grēn'bak), *n.* U. S. legal tender note, first issued in 1862.

GREENGAGE (grēn'gā), *n.* Green variety of the plum, named after Sir William Gage, about 1725.

GREENGROCER (grēn'grō-sēr), *n.* One who retails greens, or fresh vegetables and fruits.

GREENHORN (grēn'hārn), *n.* 1. Raw, inexperienced person. 2. Immigrant recently arrived.

GREENHOUSE (grēn'hows), *n.* House partially covered with glass to shelter tender plants from cold weather, or advance plants or fruit.

GREENING (grēn'ing), *n.* Green variety of apple.

GREENISH (grēn'ish), *a.* Somewhat green.

GREENLAND (grēn'land), *n.* Large Danish island, N. E. of N. America.

GREEN MOUNTAINS. Range in Vermont, U. S. Highest peak, 4,240 ft.

GREENROOM (grēn'rōm), *n.* Room near the stage in a theater to which actors retire during the intervals of their parts in the play.

GREENSAND (grēn'sand), *n.* Sandstone in which green specks of iron occur.

GREENSHANK (grēn'shangk), *n.* Bird of the snipe family, with greenish-gray legs and feet.

GREENSICKNESS (grēn'sik-nes), *n.* Chlorosis.

GREENSNAKE (grēn'snāk), *n.* Harmless colubrine snake common in the southern United States.

GREENSWARD (grēn'swārd), *n.* Turf green with grass.

GREENWICH (grēn'ij), *n.* Borough, Kent, England, on the Thames, noted for its Royal Observatory, from the meridian of which longitudes are usually measured.

GREENWOOD (grēn'wōd), *n.* 1. Forest in summer when the trees, etc., are green. 2. Wood that has acquired a green tint from fungi.

GREET (grēt), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **GREET'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **GREET'ED**.] 1. Salute or address with kind wishes. 2. Send kind wishes to; congratulate. 3. Accost. 4. Receive with expression of approval or disapproval; as "the performer was greeted with applause and hisses." [A. S. *grētan*.]

GREETING (grēt'ing), *n.* 1. Expression of kindness or joy. 2. Salutation.

GREGARIOUS (gre-gā'ri-us), *a.* Associating or living in flocks or herds. [L. *grex*, flock.]

GRENADE (gre-nād'), *n.* Small shell of iron or glass, filled with powder and bits of iron, and thrown from the hand. [So called from its resembling a pomegranate.]

GRENADIER (gren-ā-dēr'), *n.* 1. Soldier who threw grenades. 2. Soldier peculiarly equipped.

GRETNA GREEN (gret'nā grēn). Village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; noted for runaway marriages.

GREW (grō), *v.* Past tense of **GROW**.

GREY (grā), *a.* and *n.* Same as **GRAY**.

GREYHOUND (grā'-hownd), *n.* 1. Swift hunting hound, of slender form, great length of limb and muzzle, and great keenness of sight. 2. Figurative name applied to a swift passenger-steamship, as *ocean greyhound*. [Etym. doubtful.]



Greyhound.

GRID (grid), *n.* *Elec.* Perforated or ridged lead plate employed in the formation of a storage battery.

GRIDDLE (grid'l), *n.* Shallow iron pan for baking cakes; also a cake baked on a griddle. [Wel. *greiddell*.]

GRIDE (grid), *n.* Harsh, grinding sound. [From root of **GRIND**.]

GRIDIRON (grid'i-ŭrn), *n.* 1. Frame of iron bars for broiling flesh or fish over the fire. 2. *Elec.* Battery plate resembling a grating. 3. Colloquial name given to a football field. [M. E. *gridire*, griddle.]

GRIEF (grēf), *n.* 1. Heaviness of heart; sorrow; regret; mourning. 2. Cause of sorrow; affliction. [Fr.]

SYN. Trouble; tribulation; sadness. **ANT.** Joy; exultation; delight; elation; hilarity.

GRIEVANCE (grēv'ans), *n.* Cause of grief; burden; hardship; injury.

SYN. Affliction; complaint; trouble. **ANT.** Congratulation; rejoicing; boon; benefit; alleviation.

GRIEVE (grēv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GRIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRIEVED** (grēvd).] I. *vt.* Cause grief or pain of mind to. II. *vi.* Feel grief.

SYN. Trouble; burden; annoy; afflict; mourn; lament; complain; deplore. **ANT.** Ease; console; soothe; please; rejoice; exult; gratify; alleviate.

GRIEVOUS (grēv'us), *a.* 1. Causing, or full of, grief; burdensome; painful. 2. Heinous; atrocious; hurtful.

GRIEVOUSLY (grēv'us-li), *adv.* In a grievous manner.

GRIEVOUSNESS (grēv'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being grievous.

GRIFFIN (grif'in), **GRIFFON** (grif'un), *n.* Fabled animal, with the body and legs of a lion, and the beak and wings of an eagle. [Fr. *griffon*—Gr. *gryps*, hook-nosed.]

GRILL (gril), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GRILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRILLED** (grild).] 1. Broil on a gridiron. 2. Torment. [Fr. *griller*—*gril*, gridiron.]

GRILL (gril), *n.* Utensil of loose rods set across an open fire for broiling food.

GRILL-ROOM (gril'röm), *n.* Restaurant where steaks, etc., are broiled to order.

GRIM (grim), *a.* Of forbidding aspect; ferocious; ghastly; horrible. [A. S.]

GRIMACE (gri-mās'), *n.* Distortion of the face, in jest, etc.; smirk. [Fr.]

GRIMALKIN (gri-mal'kin), *n.* Old cat. [GRAY and **MALKIN**, dim. of *Moll* or *Mary*.]

GRIME (grim), *n.* Ingrained dirt. [From root of Dan. *grim*, soot.]

GRIME (grim), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GRIM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRIMED** (grimd).] Soil deeply.

GRIMLY (grim'll), *adv.* Sternly; forbiddingly.

GRIMNESS (grim'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being grim.

GRIMY (grí'mi), *a.* Full of grime; foul; filthy.

GRIN (grin), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GRIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRINNED** (grind).] I. *vi.* Set the teeth together and withdraw the lips; show the teeth.

II. *vt.* Express by grinning. [A. S. *grennian*.]

GRIN (grin), *n.* Act of grinning; broad smile; smirk.

GRIND (grind), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GRIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GROUND** (grownd).] I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to powder by friction. 2. Wear down or sharpen by rubbing. 3. Rub together. 4. Oppress or harass. II. *vi.* Be moved or rubbed together. [A. S. *grindan*.]

GRIND (grind), *n.* 1. Act of grinding. 2. Hard or distasteful work. 3. Laborious study for a special examination, etc. 4. Plodding, laborious student.

GRINDER (grind'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which grinds. 2. Double or jaw-tooth.

GRINDSTONE (grind'stön), *n.* Circular revolving stone for grinding or sharpening tools.

GRIP (grip), *n.* 1. Grasp or firm hold with the hand, etc. 2. Instrument or appliance for grasping. 3. Satchel. 4. Grasp peculiar to a secret society, by means of which members are recognized; as, the Masonic *grip*. [A. S. *gripe*—*grīpan*, seize.]

GRIP (grip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GRIP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRIPPED** (gript).] Take fast hold of; grasp or gripe.

GRIP (grip), *n.* Same as **GRIPPE**.

GRIPE (grip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GRI'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GRIPED** (gript).] 1. Grasp with the hand; seize and hold fast; squeeze. 2. Give pain to (the bowels). [A. S. *grīpan*.]

GRIPE (grip), *n.* 1. Fast hold; grasp. 2. forcible retention. 3. Griffin. 4. Usurer. 5. [*pl.*] Severe spasmodic pain in the intestines.

GRIPING (grī'ping), *a.* 1. Avaricious. 2. Catching or seizing acutely.

GRIPPE, **GRIP** (grip), *n.* Influenza or epidemic catarrh. [Fr. *grippe*, a taking; from *gripper*, take hold.]

GRIPPER (grip'ēr), *n.* One who or that which grips.

GRIPSACK (grip'sak), *n.* Valise or traveler's hand-satchel.

GRISSETTE (gri-zet'), *n.* Gay young Frenchwoman of the lower class. [Fr. *grisette*, gray gown, which used to be worn by working women in France; from *gris*, gray.]

GRISLY (grlz'li), *a.* Frightful; hideous. [A. S. *gryslíc*.]
GRIST (grist), *n.* Grain for grinding at one time; supply; profit. [A. S.]
GRISTLE (gris'tl), *n.* Soft, elastic substance in animal bodies; cartilage. [A. S. *gristle*.]
GRISTLED (gris'tld), **GRISTLY** (gris'tli), *a.* Consisting of or like gristle.
GRIST-MILL (grist'mil), *n.* Mill for grinding grain.
GRIT (grit), *n.* 1. Coarse part of meal. 2. Gravel. 3. Kind of hard sandstone. 4. [pl.] Oats coarsely ground; groats. 5. Pluck; courage; endurance. [A. S. *greöt, grytt*, sand. Akin to **GROUT**.]
GRIT (grit), *vt.* [pr.p. **GRIT'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **GRIT'TED**.] Grind with a rasping sound.
GRITTINESS (grit'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gritty.
GRITTY (grit'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing grit. 2. Plucky.
GRIZZLE (griz'li), *n.* Gray. [Fr. *gris*.]
GRIZZLED (griz'ld), *a.* Gray, or mixed with gray.
GRIZZLY (griz'li), *a.* Of a gray color.—*Grizzly bear*, large ferocious bear, of the Western U. S.
GROAN (grön), *vi.* [pr.p. **GROAN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GROANED** (grönd).] 1. Utter a moaning sound in distress. 2. Express disapprobation of a speaker by means of groans or similar sounds. [A. S. *grānian*.]
GROAN (grön), *n.* 1. Deep moaning sound as of distress. 2. Sound of disapprobation.
GROANING (grön'ing), *n.* 1. Deep moan as of pain. 2. Low rumbling sound.
GROAT (gröt), *n.* 1. Old Eng. coin=4d. 2. Trifle. [L. Ger. *grote*, large coin.]
GROATS (gröts), *n.pl.* Grain deprived of the husks and crushed. [A. S. *grut*.]
GROCER (grö'sēr), *n.* Dealer in household supplies, such as tea, sugar, etc. [Fr. *grossier*, wholesale dealer.]
GROCERY (grö'sēr-i), *n.* [pl. **GRO'CERIES**.] 1. Store or shop kept by a grocer. 2. [pl.] Grocer's wares, such as sugar, tea, coffee, etc.
GROG (grog), *n.* 1. Mixture of spirits and cold water. 2. Strong drink. [Derived from "Old Grog," a nickname given by British sailors to Admiral Vernon, who first introduced the drink, because he used to wear a grogram cloak.]
GROGGERY (grog'ēr-l), *n.* [pl. **GROG'GERIES**.] Low drinking resort; dive.
GROGGINESS (grog'i-nes), *n.* State of being groggy.
GROGGY (grog'i), *a.* 1. Intoxicated. 2. Staggering.
GROGRAM (grog'ram), *n.* Coarse cloth made of silk and mohair. [O. Fr. *gros-grain*.]
GROIN (groin), *n.* 1. Depression between the thigh and abdomen. 2. *Arch.* Angular curve

formed by crossing of two arches. [Ice. *grein*, division.]
GROMMET (grom'et), *n.* *Naut.* Ring of rope made by the circular laying of a single strand until the entire size and thickness of the rope is formed. [O. Fr. *gromme*, groom.]
GROOM (gröm), *n.* 1. One who has the charge of horses. 2. Title of several officers of a royal household. 3. Bridegroom.
GROOM (gröm), *vt.* [pr.p. **GROOM'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GROOMED** (grömd).] Tend, care for, or dress, as a groom does a horse.
GROOMSMAN (gröms'man), *n.* [pl. **GROOMS'MEN**.] Attendant on a bridegroom at his marriage.
GROOVE (gröv), *n.* 1. Furrow; long hollow; rut. 2. Fixed routine of thought or action. [Dut. *groef, groeve*, furrow, grave.]
GROOVE (gröv), *vt.* [pr.p. **GROOV'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GROOVED** (grövd).] Grave or cut a groove or furrow in.
GROOVER (gröv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which grooves.
GROPE (gröp), *v.* [pr.p. **GRO'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **GROPED** (gröpd).] I. *vt.* Search out by feeling with the hands, as in the dark. II. *vt.* Search for something by feeling about, as if blind or in the dark. [A. S. *grāpian*, seize; allied to **GRAB** and **GRIPE**.]
GROSBEAK (grös'bēk), *n.* Finch with a thick strong convex beak. [**GROSS** and **BEAK**.]
GROSRAIN (grö'grān), I. *n.* Stout and durable corded silk fabric. II. *a.* Of the nature of grosgrain. [Fr.]
GROSS (grös), I. *a.* Coarse; rough; dense; palpable. 2. Whole. 3. Coarse in mind; stupid; sensual; obscene. II. *n.* 1. Main bulk; whole taken together. 2. [sing. and pl.] Twelve dozen.—*Great gross*, twelve gross.—*In gross*, in bulk; wholesale. [Fr. *gros*—L.L. *grossus*.]
GROSSLY (grös'li), *adv.* In a gross manner.
GROSSNESS (grös'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gross.
GROT (grot), *n.* Grotto. (Poet.)
GROTESQUE (grö-tesk'), *a.* Extravagantly formed; ludicrous; uncouth. [Fr.—It. *grotesca*. *Grottos* were commonly adorned with quaint figures.]
GROTTO (grot'ō), *n.* [pl. **GROT'TOS**.] Natural or artificial cave, especially, one decorated with rock-work, etc., and resorted to for coolness in hot weather. [It. *grotta*.]
GROUCHINESS (growch'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being grouchy.
GROUCHY (growch'i), *a.* Gruff; morose. [From the root of **GRUDGE**.]
GROUND (grownd), *n.* 1. Surface of the earth; land; field; floor, etc. 2. Position; field of action. 3. That on which something is raised; foundation; reason. 4. *Art.* Surface on which the figures are represented. 5. *Elec.* Connection with the earth. 6. [pl.] Dregs; sediment. [A. S. *grund*.]

GROUND (grownd), *v.* [*pr.p.* GROUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GROUND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Fix on a foundation or principle; instruct in first principles. 2. Place or run on the ground. 3. Connect with the earth. II. *vi.* Strike the bottom and remain fixed.

GRINDER (grownd'ēr), *n.* In baseball, a ball thrown or struck so as to fly close to and along the ground.

GROUND-FLOOR (grownd'flōr), *n.* Floor of a house on a level with the street or exterior ground; first floor.

GROUND-HOG (grownd'hog), *n.* 1. American marmot; woodchuck. 2. South African aardvark.—*Ground-hog day*, 2nd of February, on which day the ground-hog or woodchuck is said to emerge from his hole, and if he sees his shadow, retreat to his hole for six weeks, the shadow being a sign of six weeks more of winter. See *cut* under **WOODCHUCK**.

GROUNDING (grownd'ing), *n.* Background of embroidery, etc.

GROUNDLESS (grownd'les), *a.* Without ground, foundation, or reason.

GROUNDLESSLY (grownd'les-li), *adv.* In a groundless manner.

GROUNDLESSNESS (grownd'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being groundless.

GROUNDLING (grownd'ling), *n.* 1. Fish which keeps near the bottom of the water, especially the spinous loach. 2. Person of low degree; underling.

GROUNDNUT (grownd'nut), *n.* Name for various plants and tubers, especially the peanut.

GROUND-PLAN (grownd'plan), *n.* Plan of the horizontal section of the lowest or ground story of a building.

GROUNDS (growndz), *n.pl.* Dregs; sediment.

GROUND-SQUIRREL (grownd'-skwēr-el), *n.* Squirrel that burrows in the ground; prairie squirrel.

GROUND-SWELL (grownd'swel), *n.* Broad, deep undulation of the ocean, proceeding from a distant storm.

GROUNDWORK (grownd'wŭrk), *n.* That which forms the ground or foundation of anything; basis; essential part; first principle.

GROUP (grōp), *n.* 1. Number of persons or things together. 2. *Art.* Combination of figures forming a harmonious whole. [*Fr. groupe*, from Teut. root of **CROP**.]

GROUP (grōp), *v.* [*pr.p.* GROUP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GROUPEd (grōpt).] I. *vt.* Form into a group or groups. II. *vi.* Fall into harmonious combination; form a group.

GROUPING (grōp'ing), *n.* 1. Act or result of arranging in a group. 2. Art of combining the objects of a picture or piece of sculpture.

GROUSE (grows), *n. sing. and pl.* A game bird of many varieties, including the European red grouse (*Lagopus scoticus*), and the American ruffed grouse or partridge of the northern United States (*Bonasa umbellus*), sage grouse and various kinds of partridges and related birds. [*O. Fr. griesche*, gray.]



Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus*).

GROUT (growt), *n.* Coarse meal; sediment of liquor. [*A. S. grūt*.]

GROUTY (growt'l), *a.* 1. Rolly. 2. Surly.

GROVE (grōv), *n.* Cluster of shade-trees. [*A. S. grāf*.]

GROVEL (grov'el), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GROV'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GROVELED (grov'eld).] 1. Crawl on the earth. 2. Be mean, low, depraved. [*Ice. grufla*.]

GROVELER (grov'el-ēr), *n.* One who grovels; person of low, mean spirit or tastes.

GROW (grō), *v.* [*pr.p.* GROW'ING; *p.t.* GREW (grō); *p.p.* GROWN (grōn).] I. *vi.* 1. Become enlarged by a natural process. 2. Advance towards maturity; develop. 3. Thrive. 4. Become; pass from one state to another. II. *vt.* Cause to grow; raise. [*A. S. grōwan*.]

SYN. Expand; extend; cultivate; increase; accrue; flourish; produce. **ANT.** Diminish; recede; stop; wane; die.

GROWL (growl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GROWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GROWLED (growld).] 1. Utter a deep guttural sound, like an angry dog. 2. Grumble surlily. [*Ger. grollen*, be angry, roar.]

GROWL (growl), *n.* 1. Snarling sound, as of an angry dog. 2. Grumble.

GROWLER (growl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which growls. 2. Fish of the perch family, abundant in North American rivers, so named from the sound it emits. 3. Jug, pitcher, or other vessel used for carrying beer home from the place of sale. (*Colloq.*)

GROWTH (grōth), *n.* 1. Gradual increase; progress; development. 2. That which has grown; product.

GRUB (grub), *v.* [*pr.p.* GRUB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRUBBED (grubd).] I. *vi.* 1. Dig in the dirt. 2. Be occupied meanly. 3. Eat. (*Colloq.*) II. *vt.* Dig or root out of the ground. [*A. S. grāpian*, grope.]

GRUB (grub), *n.* 1. Larva of the beetle, moth, etc. 2. Something to eat. (*Colloq.*)

GRUBSTAKE (grub'stāk), *n.* Outfit consisting of supplies, food, utensils, etc., furnished for an undertaking or enterprise in exchange for a share in the profits. Usually applied in mine prospecting. [*From GRUB and STAKE.*]

GRUBSTAKE (grub'stāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GRUB'-STAKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRUBSTAKED (grub'stākt).] Supply with a grubstake.



Ground-squirrel.

GRUDGE (gruj), *v.* [*pr.p.* GRUDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRUDGED (grujd).] I. *vt.* 1. Look upon with envy. 2. Give or take unwillingly. II. *vi.* Show discontent. [O. Fr. *groucher*, murmur.]

GRUDGE (gruj), *n.* 1. Secret enmity or envy. 2. Old cause of quarrel; ill-will. 3. Reluctance; unwillingness.

GRUDGINGLY (gruj'ing-li), *adv.* Unwillingly.

GRUEL (grö'el), *n.* Thin porridge, made by boiling meal in water. [O. Fr.]

GRUESOME (grö'sum), *a.* Horrible; fearful. [L. Ger. *grusom*, cruel.]

GRUFF (gruf), *a.* Rough; abrupt in manner; churlish. [Dut. *grof*.]

GRUFFLY (gruf'li), *adv.* In a gruff manner.

GRUFFNESS (gruf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gruff.

GRUMBLE (grum'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GRUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRUMBLED (grum'bld).] Murmur with discontent; growl; rumble. [O. Ger. *grummeln*.]

GRUMBLE (grum'bl), *n.* Act of grumbling; complaint.

GRUMBLER (grum'blēr), *n.* One who grumbles.

GRUME (gröm), *n.* Thick fluid; clot of blood. [O. Fr. *grume*.]

GRUMPISH (grump'ish), **GRUMPY** (grump'i), *a.* Surly; cross. [From root of GRUMBLE.]

GRUNT (grunt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GRUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GRUNT'ED.] 1. Make a sound like a pig. 2. Utter guttural sounds. [A. S. *grun-ian*.]

GRUNT (grunt), *n.* 1. Short, guttural sound, as of a pig. 2. Food-fish of the genus *Hæmulon*, found in the warm waters of the Atlantic Ocean from Cape Hatteras to Florida, and of which there are many different species.

GRUNTER (grunt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which grunts. 2. Horse accustomed to snort and belch wind when pulling a load.

GRUPPETTO (gröp-pet'-tō), *n.* Music. Group of notes. [It.]

GUACAMAYA, GUACAMAIA (gwä-kä-mi'ä), *n.* Parrot fish of the Caribbean Sea (*Scarus Callyodon guacamia*). [Sp. *guacamaya*, macaw.]

GUACIMA (gwä'sē-mä), *n.* The "orchata" tree of tropical America, of the genus *Sterculiaceæ*, with yellow flowers and a nut-like fruit, from which latter a refreshing drink called orchata is made.

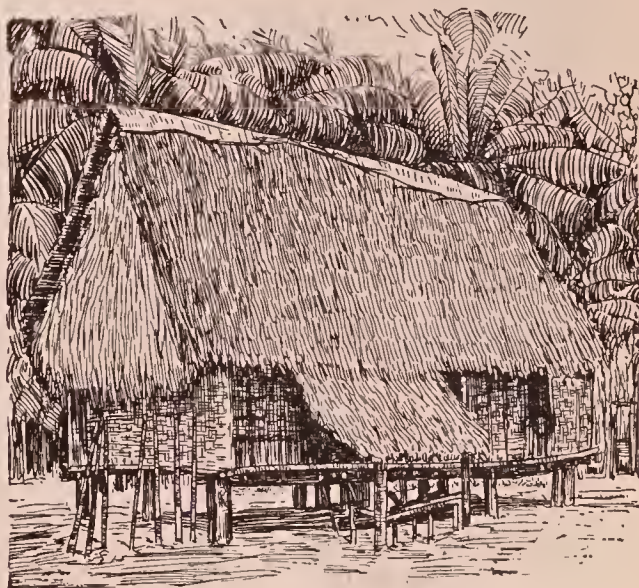
GUACOCOA (gwä-kō-kō'ä), *n.* Fiber-producing tree of the genus *Daphnaceæ* found in the West Indies and tropical America.

GUAIACOL (gwä'ä-koi), *n.* Chem. Mixture of guaiacum and creosote used in infinitesimal doses for consumption; guaiacol. [GUAICUM and -OL.]



GUAIACUM (gwä'ä-kum), *n.* Same as GUAICUM.

GUAM (gwäm), *n.* Island, Pacific Ocean, largest of the Ladrões. U. S. possession. Area 200 sq. m. Aborigines live in native dwelling-houses like cut.



Guam native dwelling made of reeds and bamboo with roof of cocoanut thatch.

GUAMA (gwä-mä'), *n.* Tree used as a shade tree for young coffee trees when first set out, native of tropical countries where coffee is grown (genus *Mimosa*).

GUAN (gwän), *n.* Bird of the *Cracidæ* family, resembling the curassow, and largely found in the State of Texas.

GUANA (gwä'nä), *n.* 1. Zool. New Zealand lizard, similar to the iguana. 2. Bot. Fibrous net-like inner bark of the *Pariti elatum* or mahoe tree used in Cuba and Porto Rico to tie cigars into bundles.

GUANABANO (gwän-ä'bä-nō), *n.* Small tree, of the genus *Anonaceæ*, or its large egg-shaped dark-green fruit with rough, knobby and spiny skin, and having a soft, juicy, sweet and tart pulp; sour-sop. [Sp.]

GUANACO (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* Large kind of llama. [S. American.]

GUANO (gwä'nō), *n.* Excrement of sea-birds, in a decomposed state used as a fertilizer. [Peruv. *huanu*, dung.]

GUAO (gwä'ō), *n.* Tree of the genus *Anicardiaceæ*, bearing a luscious fruit from which an exceedingly bitter and acrid bean-like nut grows at the stem. See cut under MARAÑON.



Guanabano or Sour-sop (*Anona muricata*).

GUARANTEE (gar-ən-tē'), *n.* 1. One to whom a guaranty is given; opposed to **GUARANTOR**. 2. Guaranty. 3. Incorrectly, but in accordance with common usage, a guarantor.

GUARANTEE (gar-ən-tē'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **GUARANTEE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GUARANTEED** (gar-ən-tēd').] 1. Undertake (that another shall perform certain engagements). 2. Make sure. 3. Warrant.

GUARANTOR (gar-ən-tər'), *n.* One who guarantees or warrants.

GUARANTY (gar-ən-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **GUAR'ANTIES**.]

1. An engagement or undertaking on the part of a third person or party that the conditions or stipulations of an engagement or promise entered into by any person shall be fulfilled. 2. Any security or warranty. [O. Fr. *garantie*, *p.p.* of *garantir*, warrant; from *garant*, a warrant.]

GUARD (gärd), *n.* 1. That which guards from danger. 2. Man or body of men stationed to protect. 3. One who has charge of a coach or railway-train. 4. State of caution; posture of defense. 5. Part of the hilt of a sword. 6. Frog or other device on watch-chain. 7. [*pl.*] Troops attached to the person of a sovereign or other official. [O. Fr. *garde*—*garder*—O. H. Ger. *warten*, watch.]

GUARD (gärd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GUARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GUARD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Ward; watch. 2. Protect from danger or attack. 3. Protect the edge of, as by an ornamental border. II. *vi.* Be wary; watch.

GUARDED (gärd'ed), *a.* 1. Wary; cautious. 2. Uttered with caution.

GUARDEDLY (gärd'ed-li), *adv.* In a guarded manner.

GUARD-HOUSE (gärd'how), *n.* *Mil.* 1. House for the accommodation of a guard of soldiers. 2. House where military offenders are confined.

GUARDIAN (gärd'i-ən), I. *n.* 1. One who guards or takes care of. 2. One who has the care of an orphan minor. II. *a.* Protecting.

GUARDIANSHIP (gärd'i-ən-ship), *n.* Office of a guardian; care; protection.

GUARD-LAMP (gärd'lamp), *n.* *Elec.* Small incandescent electric light, placed on the switchboard of a telephone exchange which ignites upon a call-signal being made, so as to prevent mistakes by the telephone operator.

GUARDSMAN (gärdz'mən), *n.* Soldier of the guards.

GUATEMALA (gwä-te-mä-lä or gwä-tä-mä-lä), *n.* Republic and city, Central America. Area 48,300 sq. m.

GUATEMALAN (gwä-te-mä-lən or gwä-tä-mä-lən), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Guatemala. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Guatemala.



Guatemalan.

GUAVA (gwä'və), *n.* Tree and shrub of tropical America of the genus *Myrtaceæ*, with yellow, pear-shaped fruit which is made into jelly.

[Sp. *guayaba*, of W. Indian origin.]

GUAYAQUIL (gwä-ä-kēl'), *n.* Chief commercial city of Ecuador.

GUBERNATORIAL (gū-bēr-nə-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a governor or to his office. [L. *gubernator*, governor.]

GUDGEON (guj'un), *n.* 1. Small fresh-water fish, easily caught. 2. Any one easily cheated. [Fr. *goujon*.]

GUDGEON (guj'un), *n.* 1. *Mach.* Pin, wedge or pivot placed at the end of a shaft to prevent the pulley from slipping. 2. *Naut.* Socket in which the pintle of the rudder is set so as to enable it to turn from side to side. [O. Fr.]

GUELDER-ROSE, GELDER ROSE (gel'dēr-rōz), *n.* Plant (*Viburnum Opulus*), commonly called the snow-ball tree.

GUERDON (gēr'dun), *n.* Reward. [O. Fr.]

GUERNSEY (gēr'n'zi), *n.* 1. Island, Channel Islands. Area 28 sq. m. 2. Breed of dairy cattle somewhat larger than the Hereford and Jersey breeds. [Named from the island of *Guernsey*.]

GUERRILLA (gēr-ril'ä), I. *n.* Member of an irregular band of soldiers. II. *a.* Pertaining to irregular or petty warfare. [Sp., dim. of *guerra*, war.]

GUESS (ges), *v.* [*pr.p.* **GUESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **GUESSED** (gest).] I. *vt.* 1. Judge of at random. 2. Form an opinion or idea of on probable grounds. 3. Conjecture rightly; divine. 4. Suppose; imagine. II. *vi.* 1. Form a conjecture; make a guess. 2. Believe; think. [M. E. *gessen*—*geten*, get.]

SYN. Reckon; surmise; fancy; suspect.

ANT. Examine; prove; investigate; establish; demonstrate; deduce.

GUESS (ges), *n.* 1. Judgment or opinion without sufficient evidence or grounds. 2. Act of guessing.

GUESSER (ges'ēr), *n.* One who guesses.

GUESSWORK (ges'würk), *n.* Result from working by surmise or conjecture.

GUEST (gest), *n.* Visitor received and entertained. [A. S. *gæst*.]

GUFFAW (guf-fə'), *n.* Loud laugh. [From the sound.]

GUIACOL (gwä-ä-kol), *n.* Same as **GUAIACOL**.



Guava (*Psidium guajava*).



Guelder Rose.

GUIACUM (gwi'ä-kum), *n.* Tree of the genus *Zygophyllaceæ*, and the resinous gum from it. The tree is also known as *lignum-vitæ*; gualacum. [Sp. *guayaco*, *lignum-vitæ*.]

GUIANA (gē-ä'nä), *n.* Region, S. A., comprlses Brtlish, Dutch and French Guiana.



Guaiacum.

GUIDANCE (gīd'ans), *n.* Direction; government.

GUIDE (gīd), *vt.* [pr.p. **GUID'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GUID'ED**.] 1. Lead; direct. 2. Regulate; influence. [O. Fr. *guider*.]

GUIDE (gīd), *n.* 1. One who or that which guides. 2. Soldier or other person employed to obtain information for an army. 3. Anything calculated to direct or maintain in a certain direction or position. 4. Guide-book.

GUIDE-BIRD (gīd'bērd), *n.* Same as **HONEY-GUIDE**.

GUIDE-BOARD (gīd'bōrd), *n.* Board or other sign placed at the intersection of roads to give instructions to travelers as to direction and distance.

GUIDE-BOOK (gīd'bōk), *n.* Book of information for tourists.

GUIDE-POST (gīd'pōst), *n.* Post erected at a road-fork, to guide the traveler.

GUIDON (gī'don), *n.* 1. Little flag or standard of a troop of cavalry. 2. Flag used to direct the movements of infantry or to signal at sea. 3. Flag of a guild or fraternity. 4. One who bears a guidon; standard-bearer. [Fr. *guider*, *guide*.]

GUILD, GILD (gīld), *n.* 1. Association of persons for mutual aid. 2. Ancient trade organization. [A. S. *gild*, tribute.]

GUILE (gīl), *n.* Artfulness; trickery. [From root of **WILE**.]

GUILEFUL (gīl'fōl), *a.* Full of wiles and trickery.

GUILELESS (gīl'les), *a.* Devoid of guile; unsophisticated.

GUILLOTINE (gīl'o-tēn), *n.* Instrument for beheading by the fall of a heavy ax. [Named after *Guillotin*, a Paris physician, its inventor, 1789.]

GUILLOTINE (gīl-o-tēn'), *vt.* [pr.p. **GUILLOTI'NING**; p.t. and p.p. **GUILLOTINED** (gīl-o-tēnd').] Behead with the guillotine.

GUILT (glīt), *n.* 1. Punishable conduct. 2. State of having broken a law. 3. Criminality; wickedness. [A. S. *gyllt*, crime.]

GUILTILY (glīt'i-lī), *adv.* In a guilty manner.

GUILTINESS (glīt'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being guilty.

GUILTLESS (glīt'les), *a.* Free from crime; innocent.

GUILTLESSNESS (glīt'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being guiltless.

GUILTY (glīt'i), *a.* [comp. **GUILT'IER**; superl. **GUILT'IENT**.] 1. Having incurred guilt; criminal. 2. Cognizant of or characterized by guilt.

GUIMPE (gimp or gangp), *n.* Chemisette; a garment worn with low-necked dress. [Fr.]

GUINEA (gin'i), **GULF OF**. On W. coast of Africa.

GUINEA (gin'i), *n.* English gold coin, no longer used=21s., first made of gold brought from Guinea in Africa.

GUINEA CORN (gin'i-kārn). Same as **KAFFIR CORN** (which see).

GUINEA-FOWL (gin'i-fowl), **GUINEA-HEN** (gin'i-hen), *n.* Fowl of a dark-gray color, with white spots, originally from Guinea, in Africa.



GUINEA-PIG (gin'i-pig), Guinea-fowl (*Mumida meleagris*). *n.* Small S. American animal. [Prob. for **GUIANA-PIG**.]

GUIPURE (gē-pūr'), *n.* 1. Imitation of antique lace. 2. Kind of gimp. [Fr.]

GUISE (gīz), *n.* 1. Manner; behavior; external appearance. 2. Dress; garb. [Fr. *guise*. See **WISE**.]

GUITAR (gi-tār'), *n.* Musical stringed instrument like the violin in shape but larger, and played upon with the fingers. [Fr. *guitare*—L. *cithara*.]



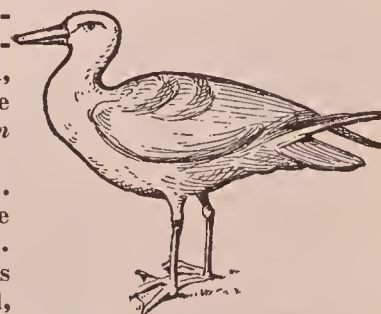
Guitar.

GULASH, GOULASH, GOULASCH (gō'lāsh), *n.* Stew of meat and vegetables highly seasoned, cooked in Hungarian style. [Hung. *gulya*, flock, and *hus*, meat.]

GULCH (gulch), *n.* Deep ravine. [Etym. doubtful.]

GULF (gulf), *n.* 1. Large bay or indentation in the sea-coast. 2. Deep place in the earth; abyss. [Fr. *golfe*—Gr. *kolpos*.]

GULL (gul), *n.* Web-footed, long-winged sea-fowl, with a hoarse cry. [Bret. *gwelan*—*gwela*, cry.]



Common Gull (*Larus Cunus*).

GULL (gul), *n.* 1. Trick. 2. One easily cheated. [Same word as **GULL**, sea-fowl, the bird being thought stupid.]

GULL (gul), *vt.* [pr.p. **GULL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **GULLED** (guld).] Take in; dupe; trick; deceive; cheat.

GULLET (gul'et), *n.* Passage by which food is conveyed from the pharynx into the stomach; esophagus. [Fr. *goulet*—O. Fr. *goule*—L. *gula*, throat.]

GULLIBILITY (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Easy credulity.
GULLIBLE (gul'i-bl), *a.* Easily gulied or deceived.
GULLY (gul'i), *n.* [*pl.* GUL'LIES.] Furrow or channel worn by running water. [From root of GULLET.]
GULLY (gul'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GULLY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GULLIED (gul'id).] Wear a gully or channel in.
GULP (gulp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GULP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GULPED (gulpt).] Swallow eagerly or in large drafts. [Dut. *gulpen*, swallow.]
GULP (gulp), *n.* 1. Single act of swallowing. 2. As much as can be swallowed at one time.
GUM (gum), *n.* Flesh of the jaws which surrounds the teeth. [A. S. *gōma*.]
GUM (gum), *n.* Substance which exudes from certain trees, and hardens on the surface.—*Chewing-gum*, preparation containing resin or paraffin.—*Gum-arabic*, essential part of mucilage. [Gr. *kommi*.]
GUM (gum), *v.* [*pr.p.* GUM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUMMED (gumd).] I. *vt.* Smear, stiffen, close or unite with gum. II. *vi.* Become gummy; form gum.
GUMBO (gum'bō), **GOMBO** (gom'bō), *n.* 1. Okra plant and its pods. 2. Soup made with these pods.
GUMMY (gum'i), *n.* Having or being like gum; sticky; viscous.
GUMPTION (gump'shun), *n.* Quick judgment. [A. S. *gyman*, observe.]
GUMPTIOUS (gump'shus), *a.* 1. Quick of perception. 2. Conceited.
GUM-SHOE (gum'shō), *n.* Overshoe made of India-rubber. (Colloq.)
GUN (gun), *n.* Weapon from which balls or other projectiles are discharged, usually by means of gunpowder; firearm; rifle; cannon. [Probably from O. Fr. *mangonel*, catapult.]
GUN (gun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GUN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUNNED (gund).] Hunt or shoot with a gun.
GUN-BARREL (gun'bar-el), *n.* Tube of a gun.
GUNBOAT (gun'bōt), *n.* Small vessel of light draft, fitted to carry one or more guns.
GUNCOTTON (gun'kot-n), *n.* Highly explosive substance produced by soaking cotton or other vegetable fibre in nitric and sulphuric acids, and then leaving it to dry.
GUN-METAL (gun'met-al), *n.* Alloy of ninety per cent copper and ten of tin, has a peculiar bronze-like color owing to its treatment with iron and sulphur compounds.
GUN-MONEY (gun'mun-i), *n.* Allotment of prize-money in naval warfare according to the guns carried by each vessel.
GUNNEL (gun'el), *n.* Gunwale.
GUNNER (gun'ēr), *n.* One who tends a gun or cannon.
GUNNERY (gun'ēr-i), *n.* Science of artillery.
GUNNING (gun'ing), *n.* Hunting game with a gun.

GUNNY (gun'i), *n.* Strong coarse cloth manufactured in India from jute, and used as sack-ing. [Hind. *ganni*, bag.]
GUNPOWDER (gun'pow-dēr), *n.* Explosive mixture of sulphur, saltpeter and charcoal, used for guns and firearms.—*Smokeless gunpowder*, gunpowder prepared with chemicals whose combination when exploded emits no smoke. See SMOKELESS POWDER.
GUNSHOT (gun'shot), I. *n.* Distance to which shot can be thrown from a gun. II. *a.* Caused by the shot of a gun.
GUNSMITH (gun'smith), *n.* One who makes or repairs guns or small-arms.
GUNWALE (gun'wāl or gun'i), *n.* Upper edge of a ship's side. [See WALE.]
GURGLE (gūr'gl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GUR'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GURGLED (gūr'gld).] Flow in an irregular noisy current, as water from a bottle; make a bubbling sound. [From the sound. See GARGLE.]
GURGLE (gūr'gl), *n.* Act of gurgling; gurgling sound or flow.
GURNARD (gūr'nard), **GURNET** (gūr'net), *n.* Sea-fish with spiny head and mailed cheeks, that utters a growl when taken out of the water. [Ger. *knurrhahn*, growling cock.]
GUSH (gush), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GUSH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUSHED (gusht).] 1. Flow out with violence or copiously. 2. Make a silly display of affection or sentiment. [Ice. *gusa*, gush.]
GUSH (gush), *n.* Act of gushing.
GUSHER (gush'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which gushes; oil well that flows copiously. 2. Sentimentalist. (Colloq.)
GUSHING (gush'ing), *a.* 1. Rushing forth with violence; flowing copiously. 2. Effusive; foolishly sentimental.
GUSSET (gus'et), *n.* Piece of cloth in a shirt which covers the armpit; angular piece of cloth inserted in a garment. [Fr. *gousset*, armpit.]
GUST (gust), *n.* Sudden blast of wind; violent burst of passion. [Ice. *gustr*.]
GUST (gust), *n.* Sense of pleasure of tasting; relish. [L. *gustus*, taste.]
GUSTATION (gus-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of tasting. 2. Sense of taste.
GUSTATORY (gus'tā-tō-ri), **GUSTATIVE** (gus'tā-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to gustation.
GUSTFUL (gust'fōl), *a.* Same as GUSTY.
GUSTINESS (gust'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being gusty.
GUSTO (gus'tō), *n.* Keen enjoyment; taste; relish; zest. [It.; from L. *gustus*, taste.]
GUSTOSO (gus-tō'sō), *a.* 1. *Music.* Executed with taste and feeling. 2. Savory; tasty.
GUSTY (gust'i), *a.* 1. Subject to gusts or sudden storms. 2. Stormy; squally. 3. Subject to sudden outbursts of passion.
GUT (gut), *n.* 1. Intestinal canal. 2. Material made of the entrails of an animal. [A. S.—*geōtan*, pour. Akin to GUTTER.]

† fāte, fat, tās-k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

GUT (gut), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GUT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUTTED.] 1. Take out the bowels of; plunder. 2. Destroy the interior of.

GUTTA-PERCHA (gut'ta-pēr'cha), *n.* Solidified julee of various trees in the Malayan islands resembling caoutchouc. [Malay. *gatah*, gum, and *percha*, tree producing it.]

GUTTER (gut'ēr), *n.* Channel at the eaves of a roof, or in the street, for carrying off rain water. [O. Fr. *gouttière*—*goutte*—*L. gutta*, drop.]

GUTTER (gut'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* GUT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUTTERED (gut'ērd).] I. *vt.* Cut or form into small hollows. II. *vi.* Become hollowed; run down in drops, as a candle.

GUTTURAL (gut'ūr-al), I. *a.* Pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat. II. *n.* Gram. Letter pronounced in the throat. [*L. guttur*, throat.]

GUY (gi), *n.* Rope to guide or steady a suspended weight. [*Sp. guía*, guide.]

GUY (gi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GUY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUYED (gid).] Steady or keep in position by a guy.

GUY (gi), *n.* 1. Effigy of Guy Fawkes, dressed up grotesquely on the day of the gunpowder plot. 2. Odd figure; person of ludicrous appearance.

GUY (gi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* GUY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUYED (gid).] Make fun of; ridicule; fool. (Colloq.)

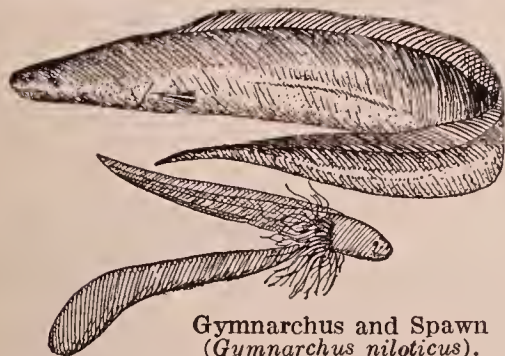
GUZZLE (guz'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* GUZ'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GUZZLED (guz'ld).] I. *vt.* Drink or swallow greedily. II. *vi.* Drink with haste and greediness. [O. Fr. *desgouziller*, swallow down.]

GYGES (gi'jēz), *n.* Greek Myth. 1. Son of Collus, who made war against the gods—he had a hundred hands and fifty heads. 2. A Lydian who ascended the throne by means of an enchanted ring, which could make him invisible.

GYMNARCHUS (jim-nār'kus), *n.* Fish of the



Gutta-percha.



Gymnarchus and Spawn
(*Gymnarchus niloticus*).

family of *Gymnarchidae*, inhabiting the White Nile River in Africa, often attaining the length of six feet. It has a single fin on the whole length of back and two smaller fins near the

gills. It does not use its fins as a means of propulsion but darts through the water by the movements of its tail. [Gr. *gymnos*, naked, and *anthos*, rectum.]

GYMNASIUM (jim-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* GYMNA'SIA.] 1. Place for athletic exercise. 2. School for the higher branches of literature and science. [Gr. *gymnazō*, exercise naked.]

GYMNAST (jim'nast), *n.* One who teaches or practices gymnastics.

GYMNASTIC (jim-nas'tik), *a.* Pertaining to athletic exercise.

GYMNASTICS (jim-nas'tiks), *n.pl.* Athletic exercises; art or science of athletic exercise.

GYMNOTUS (jim-nō'tus), *n.* Genus of fish, including the electrical eel.

GYNARCHY (jin'ār-ki), *n.* Rule or government by a female. [Gr. *gunē*, woman, and *archō*, rule, govern.]

GYPSEOUS (jip'se-us), *a.* Of or resembling gypsum.

GYPSUM (jip'sum), *n.* Hydrous sulphate of lime. When calcined it is plaster-of-Paris. [*L.*—Gr. *gypsos*.]

GYPSY (jip'si), *n.* See GIPSY.

GYRAL (ji'rāl), *a.* Having a whirling motion. [See GYRATE.]

GYRATE (ji'rāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* GY'RATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* GY'RATED.] Whirl around a central point; move spirally. [*L. gyro*.]

GYRATION (ji-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of whirling round a central point. 2. Spiral motion.

GYRATORY (ji'ra-tō-ri), *a.* Moving in a circle.

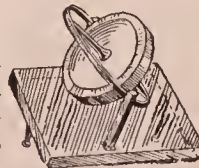
GYRE (jir), *n.* A circular motion.

GYRFALCON, GIERFALCON (jēr'fā-kn), *n.* Large falcon, found in the arctic regions. [Ger. *geier*—O. Ger. *giri*, voracious, vulture, and *falke*, falcon.]

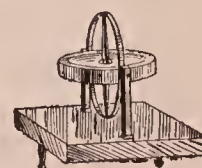
GYROMANCY (ji'ro-man-si), *n.* Divination by walking in a circle till dizziness causes a fall towards one direction or another. [Gr. *gyros*, circle, and *mantia*, prophecy.]

GYROSCOPE

(ji'ro-skōp), *n.* Flywheel so mounted upon a system of bearings that its axis may be tilted in any



Gyroscope tilted.



Gyroscope in normal position.

direction, used on the mono-rail car to preserve the equilibrium. [Gr. *gyros*, circle, and *skopēō*, view.]

GYROSCOPIC-MONO-RAILROAD (ji-ro-skōp'-lk-mon-o-rāl'rōd), *n.* See MONO-RAIL.

GYROSTAT (ji'rō-stat), *n.* Instrument showing rotary force. [Gr. *gyros*, circle, and *statikos*, static.]

GYRUS (ji'rus), *n.* [*pl.* GY'RL.] One of the round ridges of the brain.

GYVE (jiv), *n.* Fetter, especially for the legs—commonly used in plural. [Wel. *gefyn*.]



h (äch), *n.* [*pl.* H'S (äch'ez).] Eighth letter of the English alphabet. It represents a mere expiration of breath, as in *harm, hear, inhale*; or is silent, as in *heir, hour*; or indicates a change in the value of the preceding character as in *ch, gh, th*.

HA (hä), *interj.* Denotes surprise or joy.

HAARLEM (här'iem), *n.* Town in Holland, 10 m. W. of Amsterdam.

HABEAS CORPUS (hā'be-as kər'pus). Writ to bring a prisoner before a court. [L., Have the body!]

HABERDASHER (hab'ēr-dash-ēr), *n.* 1. Seller of small-wares, as ribbons, tape, etc. 2. Dealers in men's articles of dress. [O. Fr. *hapertas*.]

HABERDASHERY (hab'ēr-dash-ēr-i), *n.* Goods sold by a haberdasher.

HABILIMENT (hə-bil'i-ment), *n.* 1. Garment. 2. [*pl.*] Clothing; dress. [Fr. *habillement*—*habiller* dress.]

HABIT (hab'it), *n.* 1. Ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency. 2. Practice; custom. 3. Outward appearance; dress, especially a tight-fitting dress, worn by ladies on horse-back. [Fr.—L. *habitus*, dress.]

SYN. Manner; mode; fashion; tendency; usage; behavior; attire. ANT. Inexperience; inconversance; desuetude; deshability; undress.

HABIT (hab'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAB'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAB'ITED.] Dress; clothe; array; accouter.

HABITABLE (hab'it-ə-bl), *a.* That may be dwelt in. [Fr.]

HABITABLENESS (hab'it-ə-bl-nes), **HABITABILITY** (hab-it-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being habitable.

HABITANCY (hab'it-ən-si), *n.* Inhabitancy.

HABITANT (hab'it-ənt), *n.* Inhabitant.

HABITAT (hab'i-tat), *n.* Natural locality of an animal or plant. [L., it dwells.]

HABITATION (hab-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. State of inhabiting or dwelling. 2. Dwelling; residence. [L. *habito*, dwell.]

HABITUAL (hə-bit'ū-əl), *a.* Formed or acquired by habit or frequent use; customary.

SYN. Regular; ordinary; perpetual; customary; usual; common. ANT. Irregular; extraordinary; occasional; unusual; exceptional; rare.

HABITUALLY (hə-bit'ū-əl-i), *adv.* In a habitual manner; customarily.

HABITUATE (hə-bit'ū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HABIT'UATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HABIT'UATED.] Cause to acquire a habit; accustom. [L. *habitus*, held in a state or condition.]

HABITUATION (hə-bit'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inhabiting. 2. Dwelling or residence. 3. Group; lodge; company.

HABITUDE (hab'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Usual manner. 2. Relation. 3. Familiarity. [L. *habitus*—*habeo*.]

HABITUE (hə-bit'ū-ā'), *n.* Habitual frequenter of a place. [Fr.]

HACIENDA (as-i-en-də), *n.* Plantation or country estate. [Sp.]

HACK (hak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HACKED (hakt).] Cut, chop, or mangle.—*Hacking cough*, broken, troublesome cough. [A. S. *haccian*.]

HACK (hak), *n.* Cut made by hacking.

HACK (hak), *I. n.* 1. Hackney. 2. Person overworked on hire; literary drudge. 3. Four-wheeled closed carriage. II. *a.* Hired.

HACK (hak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HACKED (hakt).] 1. Offer for hire. 2. Use roughly.

HACKBERRY (hak'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* HACK'BERRIES.] American tree allied to the elm, with small edible berries.

HACKLE (hak'i), *n.* 1. Instrument with hooks or iron teeth for dressing hemp or flax. 2. Flimsy substance unspun. [Dut. *hekel*, dim. of *haak*, hook.]

HACKLE (hak'i), *vt. pr.p.* HACK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HACKLED (hak'id).] 1. Dress with a hackie, as flax. 2. Tear rudely asunder. 3. Hack; haggle.

HACKLER (hak'iēr), *n.* Flax-dresser.

HACKLY (hak'li), *a.* 1. Rough and broken, as if hacked or chopped. 2. *Min.* Covered with sharp points.

HACKMAN (hak'mən), *n.* [*pl.* HACK'MEN.] Driver of a hack.

HACKMATAK (hak'mə-tak), *n.* American larch or tamarack tree.

HACKNEY (hak'ni), *n.* Horse for general use, especially for hire. [Fr. *haquenée*, ambling or pacing nag.]

HACKNEY (hak'ni), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HACK'NEYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HACKNEYED (hak'nid).] 1. Carry in a hackney coach. 2. Use much; make commonplace.

HACKNEY-COACH (hak'ni-kōch), *n.* Coach plying for hire.

HACKNEYED (hak'nid), *a.* 1. Let out for hire; devoted to common use. 2. Much used.

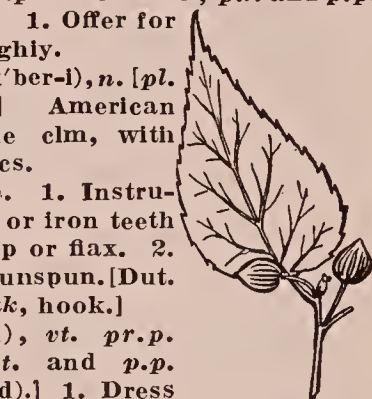
HAD (had), *v.* Past tense and past participle of HAVE.

HADDOCK (had'-uk), *n.* Sea-fish of the cod family.

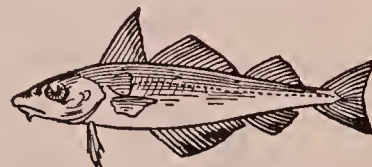
HADEAN (hā-dē'-ən), *a.* Of or pertaining to Hades.

HADES (hā-dēz),

n. 1. Greek Myth. Abode of shades and departed spirits. 2. Old Test. Abode of the souls of the dead; Sheol. 3. New Test. Sheol;



Hackberry.



Haddock (*Melanogrammus aeglefinus*).

also hell or the infernal regions. [Gr. *Haidēs*—*a* priv. and *idein*, see.]

HÆM-, **HÆME-**, **HÆMAT-**, **HÆMO-**, *prefix*.

1. Consisting of or containing blood. 2. Resembling blood in color or any other respect. See **HEM-**, **HEMA-**, etc. [Gr. *haima*, *haimatos*, blood.]

HÆMAL, **HEMAL** (hē'məl), *a*. 1. Relating to the blood or blood-vessels. 2. Ventral; the opposite of **NEURAL**. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

HÆMATEIN (hē'mat-in), *n*. *Bot.* Coloring matter of logwood. [Gr. *haima*, blood.]

HÆMAMOEBA, **HEMOMOEBA** (hem-a-mē'ba), *n*. White blood-corpuscle. [HÆM- and **AMOEBA**.]

HAFT (häft), *n*. Handle. [A. S. *hæft*.]

HAG (hag), *n*. Repulsive or vicious old woman; witch. [A. S. *hægtesse*, witch—Ger. *hexe*—*haga*, hedge.]

HAGGARD (hag'ard), *a*. Lean; hollow-eyed. [From **HAG**.]

HAGGIS (hag'ls), *n*. Scotch dish prepared from the pluck of a sheep. [Fr. *hachis*, chopped meat.]

HAGGLE (hag'l), *v*. [*pr.p.* **HAG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAGGLED** (hag'ld).] I. *vt.* Cut unskillfully; mangle. II. *vi.* Be slow and hard in making a bargain; stick at trifles. [Freq. of **HACK**, cut.]

HAGGLE (hag'l), *n*. Act of haggling.

HAGGLER (hag'lër), *n*. One who haggies; mangler.

HAGUE (håg), **THE**. Capital of the Netherlands.

HAIKWAN (hī-kwän'), *n*. Imperial maritime customs of China. [Chinese *hai*, sea, and *kwan*, gateway.]

HAIL (hāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAILED** (hāld).] Greet; call to, at a distance; address; salute. [Abbr. from **HAIL TO YOU**. Akin to **HALE**.]

HAIL (hāl), I. *n*. Salutation; greeting; call. II. *interj.* Exclamation of greeting or welcome.

HAIL (hāl), *n*. Frozen rain or particles of ice falling from the clouds. [A. S. *haegel*.]

HAIL (hāl), *v*. [*pr.p.* **HAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAILED** (hāld).] I. *vt.* Pour down, as hail. II. *vi.* Pour down hail.

HAIL-FELLOW (hāl'fel-lō), *n*. Genial companion.

HAILSTONE (hāl'stōn), *n*. Single piece or ball of hail.

HAIR (hâr), *n*. 1. Filament growing from the skin of an animal. 2. Whole mass of hairs which forms a covering for the head or the whole body. 3. Minute hair-like processes on the cuticle of plants. 4. Anything very small and fine. [A. S. *hær*.]

HAIRBREADTH (hâr'bredth), **HAIR'S-BREADTH** (hârz'bredth), *n*. Very small distance or dimension.

HAIRBRUSH (hâr'brush), *n*. Brush for dressing and smoothing the hair.

HAIR-CLOTH (hâr'klath), *n*. Cloth made partly or entirely of hair.

HAIRDRESSER (hâr'dres-ër), *n*. One who dresses or cuts hair.

HAired (hârd), *a*. Having hair; as black-haired.

HAIRINESS (hâr'l-nes), *n*. Quality or state of being hairy.

HAIRLESS (hâr'les), *a*. Without hair.

HAIR-LINE (hâr'lin), *n*. 1. Line made of hair, used in fishing. 2. Slender line made in writing or drawing. 3. *Print*. Very thin line on a type.

HAIR-PENCIL (hâr'pen-sil), *n*. Artist's brush made of a few fine hairs.

HAIRPIN (hâr'pin), *n*. 1. Pin used in dressing the hair. 2. Forked pin of wire, tortoise-shell, etc., used for supporting the hair, or keeping it in place.

HAIR-SPLITTING (hâr'spllt-ing), *n*. Art or act of making minute distinctions.

HAIRSPRING (hâr'spring), *n*. Fine spring on the balance-wheel of a watch.

HAIR-TRIGGER (hâr'trig-ër), *n*. Trigger which discharges a gun or pistol by a hair-like spring.

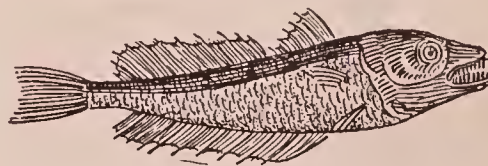
HAIRY (hâr'l), *a*. Of or resembling hair; covered with hair.

HAITI, **HAYTI** (hā'ti), *n*. Island and republic, W. Indies. Area of island 28,523 sq. m.

HAITIAN (hā'tl-an), *n*. Same as **HAYTIAN**.

HAJE (hā'jē), *n*. African cobra. [Ar.]

HAKE (hāk), *n*. Fish resembling the cod. [A. S. *haca*, hook.]



Hake

HALBERD (hal-bërd'), *n*. Weapon consisting of a combined ax and spear.

[Fr. *halebarde*—O. Ger. *helm*, handle, and *barte*, axe.]

HALBERDIER (hal-bër-dër'), *n*. One armed with a halberd.

HALCYON (hal'si-un), I. *n*. Kingfisher, a bird that was once believed to make a floating nest on the sea, which remained calm while it was hatching. II. *a*. Calm; peaceful; happy. [L.—Gr. *alkyôn*.]



Halberds.

HALE (hāl), *a*. Healthy; robust; sound of body. [M. E. *heill*—Ice. *heill*.]

HALE (hāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HA'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALED** (hāld).] Drag; haul. [Variant of **HAUL**.]

HALF (häf), I. *n*. [*pl.* **HALVES** (hävz).] One of two equal parts. II. *a*. 1. Having or consisting of one or two equal parts. 2. Being in part; incomplete. III. *adv.* In an

equal part or degree; in part; imperfectly. [A. S. *healf*. Akin to **HELP**.]

HALF-AND-HALF (häf'and-häf'), *n.* Mixture of beer and ale or ale and porter.

HALF-BACK (häf'bak), *n.* 1. In football, a position on the right or left side of the field, between the quarter-back and full-back, or directly behind the forwards. 2. Player occupying this position.

HALF-BAKED (häf'bäkt), *a.* 1. Underdone. 2. Incomplete. 3. Half-witted.

HALF-BLOOD (häf'blud), *n.* Relation between those who are of the same father or mother, but not of both.

HALF-BREED (häf'brēd), *n.* Offspring of parents not of the same race.

HALF-BROTHER (häf'bruth-ēr), *n.* Brother by one parent only.

HALF-CASTE (häf'kást), *n.* Person one of whose parents belongs to a Hindu caste, while the other is a European.

HALF-COCK (häf'kok), *n.* Position of the cock of a gun when retained by the first notch. — *To go off at half-cock or half-cocked*, to start or make a move before one is ready.

HALF-HEARTED (häf'härt-ed), *a.* 1. Illiberal; ungenerous. 2. Wanting in enthusiasm; lukewarm.

HALF-HOSE (häf'hōz), *n.* Short socks or stockings reaching half way to the knee.

HALF-MAST (häf'mást), *n.* Position of a flag lowered half-way down the staff, in respect for the dead or in signal of distress.

HALF-MEASURE (häf'mezh-ūr), *n.* Any means inadequate for the end proposed.

HALF-MOON (häf'mön), *n.* 1. Moon at the quarter when but half of it is illuminated. 2. Any semicircle.

HALF-MOURNING (häf'mörn-ing), *n.* Mourning costume less than deep or full mourning.

HALF-NOTE (häf'nöt), *n.* *Music.* Half of a whole note in musical notation; also called *minim*.

HALFPENNY (häf'pen-i or hä'pen-i or hap'e-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **HALF'PENCE** or **HALF'PENNIES**.] 1. British copper coin worth a half penny, or one cent. 2. Value of a half a penny.

HALF-SISTER (häf'sis-tēr), *n.* Sister by one parent only.

HALF-SOLE (häf'söl), *n.* Piece of leather used to repair the sole of a shoe from shank to toe.

HALF-SOLE (häf'söl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HALF'SOLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALF-SOLED** (häf'söld).] Repair with a new half-sole.

HALF-TINT (häf'tint), *n.* Intermediate tint.

HALF-TITLE (häf'ti-tl), *n.* Short title of a book at the head of the first page of the text, or a title of any subdivision of a book when printed in a full page.

HALF-TONE (häf'tön), *n.* Plate, or impression therefrom, made by a photographic process in which the entire surface of the plate is covered with a regular series of small dots, or a

grating of fine lines in white. See cuts under **ENGRAVING**, **ETCHING** and **SCREEN**.



120-line screen half-tone on copper.



65-line screen half-tone on zinc.

HALF-TRUTH (häf'tröth), *n.* Statement conveying only part of the truth.

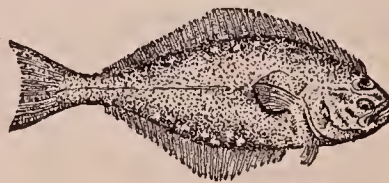
HALFWAY (häf'wā), *I. adv.* 1. At half the way or distance. 2. Imperfectly. *II. a.* Equally distant from two points; equidistant.

HALF-WITTED (häf'wit-ed), *a.* Weak in intellect.

HALF-YEARLY (häf'yēr-ll), *I. a.* Occurring every half-year or twice in a year; semi-annual. *II. adv.* Once in every half-year; semi-annually.

HALIBUT (hal'i-but), *n.* Largest kind of flatfish.

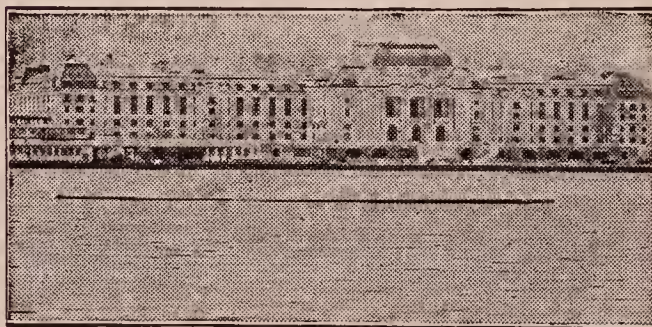
HALIFAX (hal'i-faks), *n.* Capital of Nova Scotia, seaport.



Halibut (*Hippoglossus hippoglossus*).

HALL (həl), *n.* 1.

Passage at the entrance of a house; passageway or thoroughfare through a house. 2. Large room; large chamber for public business. 3. Large public building. [A. S. *heall*, roof.]



Bancroft Hall with Memorial Hall in center, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

HALLE (hal'le), *n.* City in Prussian Saxony, on the Saale River.

HALLELUIAH, HALLELUJAH (hal-e-lö'ya), *n.* Expression of praise. [Heb.]

HALL-MARK (həl'märk), *n.* Mark made on

plate at Goldsmith's Hall, in London, to show its purity.

HALLO (hal-lō'), *n.* Same as **HALLOO**.

HALLO, HALLOA (hal-lō'), *interj.* Used to call attention; helio. [A. S. *ēālā*.]

HALLOO (hal-lō'), *n.* 1. Hunting cry. 2. Cry to draw attention.

HALLOO (hal-lō' or hol'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HALLOO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALLOOED** (hal-lōd' or hol-ōd').] I. *vi.* 1. Cry after dogs. 2. Raise an outcry. II. *vt.* Encourage or chase with shouts.

HALLOW (hal'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAL'LOWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALLOWED** (hal'ōd).] Make holy; set apart for religious use; hold sacred. [A.S. *hālgian*—*hālig*, holy.]

HALLOWE'EN (hal-ō-ēn'), *n.* Evening before All-Hallows or All-Saints day.

HALLUCINATION (hal-lō-si-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Wandering of the mind. 2. Delusion; perception of things that do not exist. [L. *hallucino*, go astray mentally.]

HALO (hā'lō), *n.* 1. Luminous circle round the sun or moon. 2. Bright ring represented round the heads of holy persons; nimbus; glory. [Gr. *halōs*.]

HALT (halt), I. *n.* A halting or limping; lameness. II. *a.* Lame; crippled. [A. S.]

HALT (halt), *n.* Act of stopping or halting on a march.

HALT (halt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HALT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to cease marching. II. *vi.* 1. Stop from going on; stop in a march. 2. Limp; hesitate.

HALTER (halt'ēr), *n.* 1. Head-rope or strap for holding and leading a horse. 2. Rope for hanging criminals. [A. S. *healfter*.]

HALTER (halt'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAL'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALTERED** (halt'ērd).] 1. Put a halter on. 2. Catch and tie up with a halter.

HALVE (häv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HALV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HALVED** (hälvd).] Divide into halves or two equal parts.

HALYARD (hal'yard), *n.* Rope by which yards, sails, etc., are hauled or holsted. [HALE and YARD.]

HAM (ham), *n.* 1. Inner bend of the knee. 2. Thigh of an animal, especially of a hog, salted and dried. [A.S. *hamm*.]

HAM-BEETLE (ham'bē-tl), *n.* Household insect pest that infests the dry and preserved food such as cheese, smoked ham, chipped beef, etc., among which the principal ones are the ham-beetle and ham-skipper.



Ham-skipper.

1. Larva. 2. Puparium. 3. Pupa. 4. Male fly. 5. Female with wings folded.

HAMBURG (häm'-börkh), *n.* Free city and chief commercial port of Germany. Area 158 sq. m.

HAME (hām), *n.* One of two curved pieces fitted

to a horse's collar to support the traces. [Dut. *haam*.]

HAMLET (ham'let), *n.* Cluster of houses in the country; small village. [A. S. *hām*, dwelling. Akin to **HOME**.]

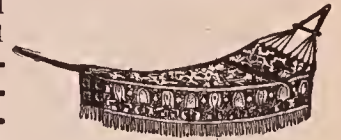
HAMMER (ham'ēr), *n.* 1. Tool for driving nails; anything similar, as the part of a clock that strikes the bell. 2. Machinery used for forging, etc. [A. S. *hamer*.]

HAMMER (ham'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HAM'MERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAMMERED** (ham'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Beat, drive, shape or form with a hammer. 2. Work out or contrive by intellectual labor. II. *vi.* 1. Work with a hammer; pound; beat. 2. Keep busy.

HAMMER-BEAM (ham'ēr-bēm), *n.* Beam which projects from the wall and forms a sort of bracket-support for the tie-beams.

HAMMERHEAD (ham'ēr-hed), **HAMMER-FISH** (ham'ēr-fish), *n.* Rapacious fish of the shark family. [From the shape of its head.]

HAMMOCK (ham'uk), *n.* Piece of strong cloth or netting suspended by the corners, and used as a bed; swinging couch. [Sp. *hamaca*; from an American Indian word, meaning a net.]



Hammock.

HAMPER (ham'pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAM'PERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAMPERED** (ham'pērd).] 1. Impede or perplex. 2. Shackle. [Ice. *henja*, *p.t.* of *hamdi*, restrain.]

HAMPER (ham'pēr), *n.* 1. Fetter. 2. Naut. Equipment and gear about the decks of a vessel.

HAMPER (ham'pēr), *n.* Large basket for conveying goods. [Contr. from **HANAPER**.]

HAMPER (ham'pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAM'PERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAMPERED** (ham'pērd).] Put in a hamper.

HAM-SKIPPER (ham'skip-ēr), *n.* See **HAM-BEETLE**.

HAMSTER (ham'stēr), *n.* Rat-like animal of the genus of rodents *Cricetus*, larger somewhat than the ordinary gray rat, and of a reddish-brown color. Native of Europe and Northern Asia.



Hamster.

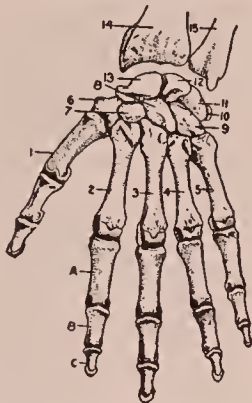
HAMSTRING (ham'string), *n.* Great tendon at the back of the knee or hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.

HAMSTRING (ham'string), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAM'STRINGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAMSTRUNG** (ham'strung) or **HAMSTRINGED** (ham'stringd).] Cut or sever the hamstring of; cripple by cutting the hamstring.

HANAPER (han'a-pēr), *n.* Eng. Law. Kind of basket formerly used by the sovereigns of

England in which to hold and carry their treasure while traveling from place to place. [O. Fr. *hanap*, cup.]

HAND (hand), *n.* 1. Extremity of the arm below the wrist. 2. That which does the duty of a hand by pointing, as the *hand* of a clock. 3. Measure of four inches. 4. An operative or workman. 5. Performance; power or manner of performing; skill. 6. Possession; control. 7. Style of handwriting. 8. Side; direction. 9. Cards dealt to a player. [A. S.]



Bones of the Hand and Wrist.

HAND (hand), *vt.* [pr.p. **HAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAND'ED**.] 1. Give or transmit with the hand. 2. Lead, assist, or raise with the hand. 3. *Naut.* Furl, as the sails of a vessel.

HAND-BARROW (hand'bar-ō), *n.* Barrow without a wheel, carried by the hands of men.

HANDBILL (hand'bil), *n.* Advertising circular; dodger.

HANDBOOK (hand'bōk), *n.* 1. Manual; book of reference. 2. Small guide book. 3. Book in which wagers are entered on sporting events.

HANDBREADTH (hand'bredth), *n.* Breadth of a hand; palm.

HANDCAR (hand'kär), *n.* Small railroad construction car, operated by hand.

HANDCART (hand'kärt), *n.* Small cart drawn by hand.

HANDCUFF (hand'kuf), *n.* Fetter for the hand; manacle. [A. S. *handcops*, modified by confusion with **CUFF**.]

HANDCUFF (hand'kuf), *vt.* [pr.p. **HAND'CUFFING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HANDCUFFED** (hand'kufd).] Put handcuffs on.

HANDED (hand'ed), *a.* Having a hand of a certain sort or possessed of some property or characteristic; as right-handed, most dexterous with the right hand.

HANDFUL (hand'fōl), *n.* [pl. **HANDFULS** (hand'fōlz).] 1. As much as fills the hand. 2. Small number or quantity.

HAND-GLASS (hand'glās), *n.* 1. Small mirror that can be held in the hand while in use. 2. *Naut.* Sand glass used to time the paying out of the log-line. 3. *Hort.* Small glass serving to protect young plants from inclement weather.

HAND-GRENADE (hand'gre-nād), *n.* 1. Destructive explosive bomb thrown by the hand in warfare. 2. Device for extinguishing fire.

HANDHOLD (hand'hōld), *n.* Metal bar or cleat attached to any kind of vehicle or ship to which a person may cling while riding.

HANDICAP (hand'i-kap), *n.* 1. Race in which

the horses carry different weights, or are placed at different distances, or start at different times, so that all shall have, as nearly as possible, an equal chance of winning. 2. The condition imposed. [**HAND IN CAP**, for drawing of lots.]

HANDICAP (hand'i-kap), *vt.* [pr.p. **HAND'I-CAPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HANDICAPPED** (hand'i-kapt).] 1. Impose the conditions of handicap on. 2. Encumber with disadvantages or difficulties.

HANDICRAFT (hand'i-kräft), *n.* Trade or work performed by the hand.

HANDIWORK (hand'i-würk), *n.* Work done by the hands. [A. S. *handgeweorc*.]

HANDKERCHIEF (hang'kēr-ehif), *n.* 1. Piece of cloth for wiping the nose, etc. 2. Neckkerchief. [**HAND** and **KERCHIEF**.]

HANDLE (han'dl), *v.* [pr.p. **HAN'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HANDLED** (han'dld).] I. *vt.* 1. Touch, hold, or use with the hand. 2. Treat; use. 3. Manage. 4. Discuss. 5. Deal in. II. *vi.* 1. Use the hands. 2. Submit to handling.

HANDLE (han'dl), *n.* 1. That part of anything to be grasped in the hand. 2. One who or that which is used as a tool.

HANDLEBAR (han'dl-bär), *n.* Cross-bar placed on a bicycle or motorcycle by which the rider is enabled to guide its movements by the hands.

HANDLER (han'dlēr), *n.* 1. One who manages or manipulates by hand. 2. One employed to fix handles on utensils.

HANDLING (han'dllng), *n.* Manipulation by hand.

HAND-MADE (hand'mād), *a.* Made by hand as distinguished from manufactured by machine.

HANDMAID (hand'mād), **HANDMAIDEN** (hand'mād-n), *n.* Female personal attendant.

HANDSOME (han'sum or hand'sum), *a.* 1. Good-looking. 2. Liberal. 3. Ample. [**HAND** and **SOME**.]

SYN. Pretty; attractive; generous; comely; beautiful. **ANT.** Uncomely; ill-looking; homely; illiberal.

HANDSOMELY (han'sum-ll), *adv.* In a handsome manner.

HANDSOMENESS (han'sum-nes), *n.* Quality of being handsome.

HANDSPIKE (hand'spik), *n.* *Naut.* Long bar of wood or metal used as a purchase or lever in overcoming resistance.

HANDWORK (hand'würk), *n.* Work done by hand, as distinguished from that done by machinery.

HANDWRITING (hand'rī-ting), *n.* 1. Style of writing peculiar to a person. 2. Manuscript; writing.

HANDY (hand'l), *a.* [comp. **HAND'IER**; superl. **HAND'iest**.] 1. Dexterous. 2. Ready to the hand; convenient; near.

HANG (hang), *v.* [pr.p. **HANG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HANGED** (hangd) or **HUNG**.] I. *vt.* 1. Hook

or fix to some high point; suspend. 2. Put to death by suspending and choking. 3. Droop.

II. *vi.* 1. Be suspended so as to allow swinging motion. 2. Lean or rest for support. 3. Drag; linger. 4. Hover; impend; be in suspense. 5. Depend.—*Hang fire*, be slow in communicating fire; be reticent or reluctant in saying or doing anything. [A. S. *hangian*.]

HANG (hang), *n.* 1. Mode in which anything hangs. 2. General tendency, drift, or bent, as of a discourse. 3. Knaek; way of doing.

HANGAR (häng'gär), *n.* Shed in which a balloon or airship is stored. [Fr., carriage shed.]

HANGER (hang'ēr), *n.* 1. That on which anything is hung. 2. Short sword, curved near the point. 3. One who places wall-paper, as paper-hanger. 4. Something made to hang, as an advertising-card. 5. Shed in which a balloon or airship is stored. 6. Stringer for suspending raw hides in vat containing tanning liquor while being converted into leather.

HANGING (hang'ing), *n.* 1. Act of suspending; state of being suspended. 2. Death by the halter. 3. That which is hung, as drapery.

HANGMAN (hang'man), *n.* [*pl.* **HANG'MEN**.] Public executioner.

HANGNAIL (hang'nāl), *n.* Loosened cuticle at the side edges of the human nails. [A. S. *agnail*; from *ange*, painful, and *nægl*, nail.]

HANK (hangk), *n.* 1. Bunch of two or more skeins of yarn tied together.

2. *Naut.* Ring of wood or metal on stays of vessels to which fore-and-aft sails are attached so that they may be easily hoisted, or lowered. [Ice. *hanki*.]



Nautical Hanks.

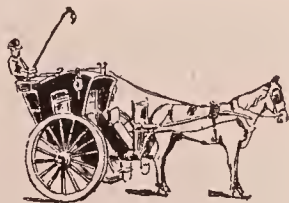
HANKER (hangk'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HANK'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HANKERED** (hangk'ērd).] 1.

Long; yearn; crave. 2. Linger. [From **HANG**.]

HANKERING (hangk'ēr-ing), *n.* Longing; craving; earnest desire for.

HANOVER (han'o-vēr), *n.* Capital of Hanover, Prussian province on Leine river.

HANSOM-CAB (han'-sum-kab), *n.* Light two-wheeled cab or carriage with the driver's seat raised behind. [From the name of the inventor.]



Hansom-cab.

HAP (hap), *n.* Chance; fortune; accident. [Ice. *happ*, good-luck.]

HAPHAZARD (hap'haz-ard), I. *n.* That which happens by hazard; chance; accident. II. *a.* Accidental; unpremeditated.

HAPLESS (hap'les), *a.* Unlucky; unhappy.

HAPLY (hap'li), *adv.* By hap; perhaps.

HAPPEN (hap'n), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HAP'PENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAPPENED** (hap'nd).] Fall out; take place.

HAPPILY (hap'i-li), *adv.* By good fortune; fortunately.

HAPPINESS (hap'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being happy.

SYN. Felicity; bliss; blessedness; gladness; joy; delight; comfort; pleasure; satisfaction; beatitude. *Felicity* is more than happiness; *bliss* than both. *Beatitude* is heavenly happiness; *blessedness* the happiness of those favored by Heaven. ANT. Unhappiness; sadness; sorrow; affliction; melancholy; mourning; forlornness; desolation; regret; dejection.

HAPPY (hap'i), *a.* [*comp.* **HAP'PIER**; *superl.* **HAP'PIEST**.] 1. Lucky; successful; possessing or enjoying pleasure or good; secure of good; furnishing enjoyment. 2. Dexterous; timely. [From **HAP**.]

HARA KIRI (här'ä kē'ri). Suicide by disembowelment. [Jap. *hara*, abdomen, and *kiri*, cut.]

HARANGUE (hä-rang'), *n.* Loud speech addressed to a multitude; popular, pompous address. [Fr.—O. Ger. *hring*, a ring of people.]

HARANGUE (hä-rang'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HARANGUING** (hä-rang'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARANGUED** (hä-rang'd').] I. *vt.* Address by a harangue. II. *vi.* Deliver a harangue.

HARANGUER (hä-rang'ēr), *n.* One who harangues.

HARASS (har'as), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HAR'ASSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARASSED** (har'ast').] Fatigue; annoy; torment. [Fr. *harasser*.]

HARBINGER (här'bin-jēr), *n.* 1. One who travels ahead to bespeak lodging. 2. Fore-runner. [O. Fr. *herberge*. See **HARBOR**.]

HARBINGER (här'bin-jēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HARBINGERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARBINGERED** (här'bin-jērd').] Precede as a harbinger; pre-
sage; announce.

HARBOR (här'būr), *n.* 1. Port for ships. 2. Any refuge or shelter. [M. E. *herberwe*—O. Fr. *herberge*, inn, shelter.]

SYN. Haven; home. *Haven* is a natural harbor; *port* an artificial harbor. ANT. Exposure; voyage; roving; pilgrimage.

HARBOR (här'būr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HAR'BORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARBORED** (här'būrd').] I. *vt.* 1. Lodge; entertain. 2. Possess; indulge, as thoughts. II. *vi.* Take shelter.

HARD (härd), I. *a.* 1. Not easily penetrated; firm; solid; not soft. 2. Difficult to understand or accomplish. 3. Difficult to bear; painful; unjust. 4. Difficult to please. 5. Unfeeling; severe; stiff; constrained. 6. Impregnated with mineral and saline matter which renders soluble qualities very refractory; as, *hard* water. 7. Energetic; persistent; constant, said of a *hard* worker. 8. Coarse in sound phonetically; as, a *hard* "g." II. *adv.* 1. With urgency. 2. With difficulty. 3. Close; near, as in *hard* by; *hard-a-lee*, i. e., close to the lee-side, etc. 4. Earnestly; forcibly.—*Die hard*, die only after a desperate struggle for life. [A. S. *heard*.]

SYN. Dense; compact; unyielding; impenetrable; arduous; grievous; distressing; rigorous; exacting; forced. **ANT.** Soft; fluid; liquid; easy; mild; lenient; tender; simple.

HARDEN (hård'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HARD'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARDENED** (hård'nd).] I. *vt.* Make hard or harder; make firm; strengthen; confirm in wickedness; make insensible. II. *vi.* Become hard or harder.

HARDENED (hård'nd), *a.* Made hard; unfeeling.

HARDHACK (hård'hak), *n.* Shrub of the rose family, with rose-colored or white flowers.

HARD-HEARTED (hård'härt-ed), *a.* Having a hard or unfeeling heart; cruel.

HARDHOOD (hård'hd), *n.* 1. Boldness untried with intrepidity. 2. Effrontery.

HARDILY (hård'li), *adv.* With boldness or hardihood.

HARDINESS (hård'li-nes), *n.* State or quality of being hardy; vigor; intrepidity.

HARDISH (hård'ish), *a.* Somewhat or moderately hard.

HARDLY (hård'li), *adv.* 1. With difficulty. 2. Scarcely; not quite. 3. Severely; harshly.

HARDNESS (hård'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hard.

HARD-PAN (hård'pan), *n.* 1. Solid or bed-rock foundation. 2. Bottom or lowest level.

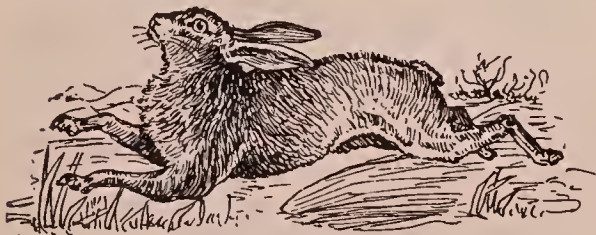
HARDSHIP (hård'ship), *n.* Severe affliction; toil; injury.

HARDTACK (hård'tak), *n.* Large hard-baked cracker, used in army and navy.

HARDWARE (hård'wâr), *n.* Articles made of the baser metals, such as iron or copper.

HARDY (hård'i), *a.* 1. Daring; brave; resolute. 2. Requiring boldness and endurance. 3. Capable of resisting hardship, cold, exposure, or fatigue. [*Fr. hardi*—root of **HARD**.]

HARE (hâr), *n.* Common timid animal, with divided upper lip and long hind legs, which runs swiftly by leaps. [*A. S. hara*.]



European Hare.

HAREBELL (hâr'bel), *n.* Plant with blue, bell-shaped flowers.

HAREBRAINED (hâr'brând), *a.* Giddy; heedless.

HARELIP (hâr'lip), *n.* Lip split like a hare's.

HAREM (hâ'rem), *n.* 1. Portion of a Mohammedan house allotted to females. 2. Women in one Turkish or other polygamous household. [*Ar., forbidden*.]

HARICOT (har'i-kô), *n.* 1. Kind of mutton stew. 2. Kidney-bean. [*Fr.*]

HARK (härk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HARK'ING**; *pt.* and *p.p.* **HARKED** (härkt).] Listen; pay attention to; harken.—*Hark back*, go back for a fresh start; revert.

HARK (härk), *interj.* Harken! listen! [*Contr. of HARKEN*.]

HARK-BACK (härk'bak), *n.* Backward move.

HARKEN, HEARKEN (härk'n), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HARK'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARKENED** (härk'nd).] Listen; hear attentively; regard. [*A. S. hyrcnian—hyran*, hear.]

HARLEQUIN (här'le-kln), *n.* Clown; buffoon. [*Fr.*]

HARLOT (här'lut), *n.* Prostitute. [*O. Fr. herlot*.]

HARM (härm), *n.* Hurt; damage; injury. [*A. S. harm*.]

HARM (härm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HARM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARMED** (härmd).] Do harm to; injure; hurt; damage.

HARMFUL (härm'fql), *a.* Hurtful; injurious; detrimental.

HARMFULLY (härm'fql-l), *adv.* In a harmful manner.

HARMFULNESS (härm'fql-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being harmful.

HARMLESS (härm'les), *a.* 1. Not injurious; innocent. 2. Unharmful.

HARMLESSLY (härm'les-li), *adv.* In a harmless manner.

HARMLESSNESS (härm'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being harmless.

HARMONIC (här-mon'ik), **HARMONICAL** (här-mon'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to harmony; musical; recurring periodically.

HARMONICA (här-mon'ik-a), **HARMONICON** (här-mon'ik-on), *n.*

Mouth organ, consisting of free reeds inclosed in a case



Harmonica.

in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another. [*Gr. harmonikos*.]

HARMONICS (här-mon'iks), *n.* 1. Science of musical sounds. 2. [*pl.*] Consonances, or component sounds included in what appears to the ear to be a single sound.

HARMONIOUS (här-mö'ni-us), *a.* Having harmony; symmetrical; concordant.

HARMONIOUSLY (här-mö'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a harmonious manner.

HARMONIST (här'mo-nist), *n.* 1. One skilled in harmony. 2. Musical composer.

HARMONIUM (här-mö'ni-um), *n.* Small reed organ.

HARMONIZE (här'mo-niz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HAR'MONIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HARMONIZED** (här'mo-nizd).] I. *vi.* Agree; be in harmony. II. *vt.* Cause to agree.

SYN. Coincide; concur; accord; correspond; comport; resemble; suit; tally; fit;

match. ANT. Conflict; disagree; clash; jar; dispute; intrude.

HARMONY (här'mo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* HAR'MONIES.]

1. Fitting together of parts so as to form a connected whole. 2. Combination of accordant sounds heard at the same time; concord. 3. Book with parallel passages regarding the same event. [Gr. *harmos*, fitting—*aro*, fit.]

HARNESS (här'nes), *n.* 1. Formerly, armor of a man or horse. 2. Equipments of a horse, dog or other draft animal. [O. Fr. *harnais*, armor.]

HARNESS (här'nes), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAR'NESSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HARNESSED (här'nest).] 1. Equip with armor. 2. Put the harness on, as a horse.

HARP (härp), *n.* Musical instrument with strings struck by the fingers.

HARP (härp), *v.* [*pr.p.* HAR'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HARPED (härpt).] I. *vi.* 1. Play on the harp. 2. Dwell tediously upon anything. II. *vt.* Give voice to.

HARPER (härp'ēr), **HARPIST** (härp'ist), *n.* Player on the harp.

HARPOCRATES (här-pok'-ra-tēz), *n.* Greek Myth. Adopted from the Egyptian god Horus, son of Osiris and Isis. Known as the god of silence by both the ancient Greeks and Romans. He is usually represented as having his forefinger to his lips.

HARPOON (här-pön'), *n.* Dart for striking and killing whales. [Fr. *harpon*—root of HARPY.]

HARPOON (här-pön'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HARPOON'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HARPOONED (här-pönd').] Strike with the harpoon.

HARPSICORD (härp'si-körd), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed musical instrument, shaped like a piano. [O. Fr. *harpechorde*.]

HARPY (här'pi), *n.* [*pl.* HAR'PIES.] 1. Fabled rapacious monster, half bird and half woman. 2. Short-winged American eagle. 3. Extortioner. [Gr. *harpyia*—*harpazō*, seize.]

HARRIDAN (har'i-dan), *n.* Hag. [O. Fr. *haridelle*.]

HARRIER (har'i-ēr), *n.* Dog with a keen scent for hunting hares. [From HARE.]

HARRIER (har'i-ēr), *n.* Kind of hawk, so named from its harrying (destroying) small animals.

HARRISBURG (har'is-bürg), *n.* City, capital of State of Pennsylvania.



Harp.



Harpy eagle
(*Thrasactes harpyia*).

HARROW (har'ō), *n.* Frame toothed with spikes for leveling plowed soil. [A. S. *hearge*, harrow.]

HARROW (har'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAR'ROWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HARROWED (har'ōd).] 1. Draw a harrow over.

2. Harass; tear.

HARROWING (har'ō-ing), *a.* Acutely distressing to the mind.

HARRY (har'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HARRIED (har'id).] Plunder; destroy; harass. [A. S. *hergian*—*here*, army.]

HARSH (härsh), *a.* Rough; bitter; jarring; severe. [Ger. *harsch*, hard.]

SYN. Grating; sharp. ANT. Smooth; melodious; lenient; gentle; genial.

HARSHLY (härsh'li), *adv.* In a harsh manner.

HARSHNESS (härsh'nes), *n.* Quality of being harsh.

HART (härt), *n.* Stag; male deer. [A. S. *heort*, horned animal.]

HARTBEEST, **HARTEBEEST** (härt'bēst), *n.* Large African antelope. [S. Afr. Dut. *hartebeest*.]



HARTFORD (härt'fürd), *n.* City, capital of State of Connecticut.

HARTSHORN (härts'harn), *n.* Solution of ammonia, originally a decoction of the shavings of a hart's horn.

HARTZ (härts), *n.* Mountains in Germany, between the rivers Weser and Elbe.

HARUM-SCARUM (här'um-skär-um), *a.* Reckless; flighty. [Cf. HARE and SCARE.]

HARVEST (här'vest), *n.* 1. Time of gathering in the crops or fruits. 2. Crops gathered in; fruits. 3. Product of any labor; consequences. [A. S. *hærfest*.]

HARVEST (här'vest), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAR'VESTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAR'VESTED.] Reap and gather in.

HARVESTER (här'vest-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Self-binding reaping machine.

HARVEST-HOME (här'vest-höm), *n.* 1. The bringing home of the harvest; harvest time. 2. Feast held at the bringing home of the harvest; harvest-feast.

HARVEST-MOON (här'vest-mön), *n.* Full moon nearest the autumnal equinox, rising nearly at the same hour for several days.

HAS (haz), *v.* Third person singular present indicative of HAVE.

HAS-BEEN (haz'bin), *n.* 1. One who has had his day. 2. Anything past its prime. (Colloq.)

HASH (hash), *n.* 1. Mixed dish of meat and vegetables in small pieces. 2. Mixture and preparation of old matter. [Fr. *hacher*—Ger. *hacken*; same root as HACK.]

HASH (hash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HASHED** (hasht).] Chop small; mince.

HASHISH, **HASHEESH** (hash'ēsh), *n.* Strongly intoxicating preparation made from the leaves of Indian hemp. [Ar.]

HASLET (has'let), *n.* Entrails of an animal, as the liver, heart, etc., used for human food. [O. Fr. *hastelet*.]

HASP (hāsp), *n.* Metal strap used as a clasp of a padlock. [A. S. *hæpse*.]

HASP (hāsp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HASP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HASPED** (hāsp't).] Fasten with a hasp.

HASSOCK (has'uk), *n.* 1. Upholstered footstool. 2. Tussock. [Wel. *hesg*, sedge, rushes.]

HAST (hast), *v.* Second person singular present indicative of **HAVE**.

HASTE (hāst), *n.* Speed; expedition; vehemence. [A. S. *hæst*.]

HASTE (hāst), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HA'STING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HA'STED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to hurry. 2. Hasten, used reflexively. II. *vi.* Be speedy or quick; hurry.

HASTEN (hā'sn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HA'STENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HASTENED** (hā'snd).] I. *vt.* Drive forward; put to speed. II. *vi.* Be in a hurry.

HASTILY (hā'sti-lī), *adv.* In a hasty manner.

HASTINESS (hā'sti-nes), *n.* Quality of being hasty.

HASTINGS (hā'stings), *n.* Famous watering-place, E. Sussex, England.

HASTY (ha'stl), *a.* 1. Speedy; quick. 2. Rash; eager; passionate.

HASTY-PUDDING (hās'ti-pŭd-ing), *n.* Thick batter-pudding of flour and cornmeal.

HAT (hat), *n.* Covering the forehead, having crown, sides and brim for men, and of various distinctive shapes for women. [A. S. *hæt*.]

HATABLE (hā'ta-bl), *a.* Deserving of being hated; hateful; odious.



HATCH (hach), *n.* 1. Door. Tibetan Hat. Mongolian Hat. with an opening over it; half-door. 2. Wicket or door made of cross-bars; covering of a hatchway. [A. S. *hæc*, gate.]

HATCH (hach), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HATCHED** (hacht).] I. *vt.* Produce, especially from eggs, by incubation; originate; plot. II. *vi.* Produce young; be advancing towards maturity. [Etym. doubtful.]

HATCH (hach), *n.* 1. Act of hatching. 2. Brood hatched.

HATCH (hach), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HATCHED** (hacht).] Shade by minute lines crossing each other in drawing and engraving. [Fr. *hacher*, chop. See **HASH**.]

HATCH-BOAT (hach'bōt), *n.* Kind of half-decked fishing boat.

HACHEL (hach'ei), *n.* Same as **HACKLE**.

HATCHER (hach'ēr), *n.* One who or that which hatches.

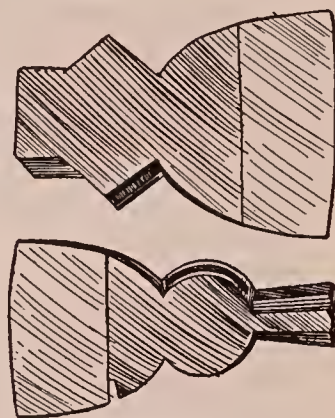
HATCHERY (hach'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **HATCH'ER-IES**.] Place for hatching eggs, especially those of fish, by artificial means.

HATCHET (hach'et), *n.* Small ax. [Fr. *hachette*—*hacher*, chop.]

HATCHWAY (hach'wā), *n.* Opening in a ship's deck into the hold, or from one deck to another.

HATE (hāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HA'TED**.] I. *vt.* Dislike intensely. II. *vi.* Feel hatred. [A. S. *hatan*. Akin to **CHASE**.]

SYN. Abhor; detest; despise; abominate. **ANT.** Love; admire; enjoy; affect; desire; approve; relish; covet; crave.



Hatchets.

Top: Bench or broad hatchet.
Bottom: Shingling hatchet.

HATE (hāt), *n.* Extreme dislike; hatred.

HATEABLE (hā'ta-bl), *a.* Same as **HATABLE**.

HATEFUL (hāt'fŭl), *a.* 1. Exciting hate; odious; detestable. 2. Feeling or manifesting hate.

HATEFULLY (hāt'fŭl-lī), *adv.* In a hateful manner.

HATEFULNESS (hāt'fŭl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hateful.

HATER (hā'tēr), *n.* One who hates.

HATH (hath), *v.* Old form of **HAS**.

HATPIN (hat'pin), *n.* Long pin of steel or other metal used by women to keep the hat on the head.

HATRED (hā'tred), *n.* Extreme dislike; detestation; abhorrence; repugnance.

HATTER (hat'ēr), *n.* One who makes or sells hats.

HAUGHTILY (hā'ti-lī), *adv.* In a haughty manner.

HAUGHTINESS (hā'ti-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being haughty.

HAUGHTY (hā'ti), *a.* Proud; disdainful. [Fr. *hautain*—L. *altus*, high.]

HAUL (hā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HAUL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAULED** (haid).] I. *vt.* 1. Drag. 2. Pull with violence. II. *vi.* 1. Try to draw something; tug. 2. *Naut.* Alter a vessel's course. 3. Shift, as the wind. [A. S. *holian*, get.]

HAUL (hā), *n.* 1. Act of dragging or hauling. 2. Drawing of a net, as to take so many fish at a haul. 3. That which is taken by hauling; hence anything acquired. 4. Distance over which anything is hauled, as a short or long haul.

HAUNCH (hānch), *n.* Part between the last rib and the thigh; hlp. [Fr. *hanche*—O. Ger. *anchā*, joint. Akin to **ANKLE**.]

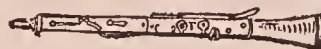
HAUNT (hänt), *v.* [*pr.p.* HAUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAUNT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Frequent. 2. Follow importunately. 3. Intrude upon continually. 4. Inhabit or visit as a ghost. II. *vi.* 1. Be much about. 2. Appear or visit frequently. [O. Fr. *hanter*; probably a corrup. of L. *habito*, dwell.]

HAUNT (hänt), *n.* Place much resorted to.

HAUNTED (hänt'ed), *a.* 1. Frequented. 2. Infested, especially by ghosts or apparitions.

HAUTBOY (hö'bol), *n.*

High-toned wooden wind-instrument shaped like a tapering tube, and having holes and keys; oboe. [Fr. *hautbois*—*haut*, high, and *bois*, wood.]



Hautboy.

HAUTEUR (hö-tër'), *n.* Arrogance; proud bearing. [Fr.]

HAVANA (hä-van'a), *n.* City, capital of Cuba.

HAVE (hav), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

HAD.] 1. Own; possess; hold. 2. Regard. 3. Obtain. 4. Bear or beget. 5. Be affected by. 6. Be obliged (to). [A. S. *habban*.]

HAVELOCK (hav'lok), *n.* Cloth covering for a soldier's cap and neck. [After an English general.]

HAVEN (hä'vn), *n.* 1. Inlet of the sea, or mouth of a river, where ships can get good and safe anchorage. 2. Place of safety; asylum. [A. S. *hæen*.]

HAVERSACK (hav'ër-sak), *n.* *Mil.* 1. Bag of strong linen, or case, for a soldier's provisions. 2. Leather bag for carrying ammunition. [Fr. *havresac*—Ger. *hafersack*—*hafer*, oats, and *sack*, sack.]

HAVILDAR (hav'il-där), *n.* Native East Indian soldier bearing the non-commissioned rank of sergeant in the army. [Hind. *hawaldar*, keeper or guardian.]

HAVOC (hav'uk), *n.* General waste or destruction. [Etym. doubtful; prob. Wel. *hafoc*, havoc.]

HAVRE (hä'vër), *n.* Seaport, department of Seine-Inférieure, France, on the Seine.

HAW (hä), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAWED (häd).] Speak with a haw or hesitation. [From the sound.]

HAW (hä), *n.* Hesitation in speech.

HAW (hä), *interj.* Turn to the left (call to oxen; opposite of GEE).

HAW (hä), *n.* 1. Hedge; inclosure. 2. Berry of the hawthorn. [Dut. *haag*, hedge.]

HAWAII (hä-wi'ë), *n.* Islands, Pacific Ocean. Territory of U. S. Area 6,449, sq. m.

HAWAIIAN (hä-wi'yan), I. *a.* Belonging to Hawaii or the Sandwich Islands, a U. S. possession. II. *n.* 1. Native of Hawaii. 2. Language of Hawaii.



Liliuokalani, last Queen of Hawaii. Born 1838.

HAWFINCH (hä'finch), *n.* Songbird of the genus *Coccothraustes* found in Europe and North America. It feeds on berries and the seeds of different fruits and trees.



HAWK (häk), *n.* Short-winged bird of prey allied to the falcons. [A. S. *hafoc*.]

HAWK (häk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HAWK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAWKED (häkt).] Hunt birds with hawks trained for the purpose.

HAWK (häk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HAWK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAWKED (häkt).] Force up phlegm or other matter from the throat, or attempt to do so. [Imitative.]

HAWK (häk), *n.* Effort to throw up phlegm or other matter from the throat.

HAWK (häk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HAWK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HAWKED (häkt).] Carry about for sale; cry for sale; peddle. [Formed from HAWKER.]

HAWKBILL (häk'bil), *n.* Tortoise-shell sea-turtle.

HAWKER (häk'ër), *n.* One who hawks goods about for sale; peddler; huckster. [Dan. *høker*, huckster.]

HAWK-EYED (häk'id), *a.* Having sharp, penetrating sight.

HAWKING (häk'ing), *n.* Falconry.

HAWKISH (häk'ish), *a.* Like a hawk.

HAWSE (häz), *n.* 1. Situation of the cables in front of a ship's bow when she has two anchors out forward. 2. Distance forward to which cables extend. [See *halse*, neck.]

HAWSER (hä'zër), *n.* Small cable; large towline. [O. Fr. *haulserce*—*haulser*, raise.]

HAWSER-LAID (hä'zër-läd), *a.* Made by a series of reverse laying of rope; the strands being separately laid one way to form small ropes, which in turn are laid in opposite direction to form a hawser or cable.

HAWTHORN (hä'thärn), *n.* Shrub with shining leaves and small red fruit called haws.

HAY (hä), *n.* Grass cut down and cured. [A. S. *hæg*—*heāwan*, cut.]

HAYCOCK (hä'kok), *n.* Pile of hay in the field.

HAY-FEVER (hä'fë-vër), *n.* Irritation of the nose and throat in spring and summer.

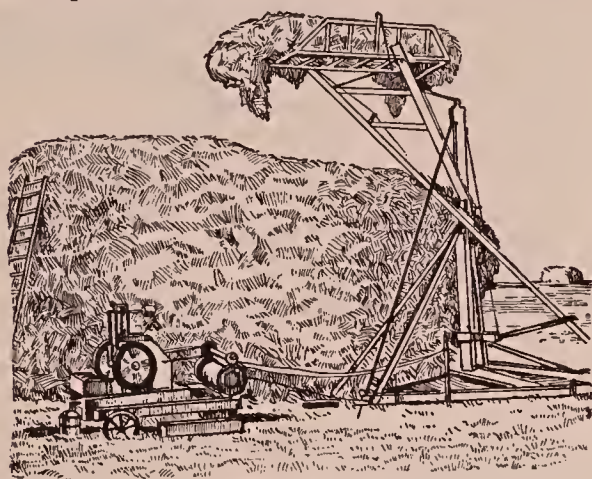
HAYMAKER (hä'mä-kër), *n.* 1. Person who mows and dries hay for fodder. 2. Agricultural machine for cutting, curing and baling hay.

HAYMAKING (hä'mä-king), *n.* Cutting and harvesting of hay.

HAYMOW (hä'mow), *n.* Mass of hay laid up in a barn; place in barn specially used for storing hay.

HAYRICK (hä'rik), **HAYSTACK** (hä'stak), *n.* Pile of hay in the open air.

HAYSTACKER (hā'stak-ēr), *n.* Agricultural machine that collects hay from the ground and places it on the haystack.



Haystacker.

HAYTI (hā'ti), *n.* One of the islands of the West Indies. See **HAITI**.

HAYTIAN, HAITIAN (hā'ti-ān), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the island of Hayti or San Domingo. 2. Belonging to the republic of Hayti, which occupies the western part of the island. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Hayti.

HAZARD (haz'ard), *n.* 1. Complicated game at dice. 2. Chance; accident. 3. Risk. [O. Fr. *hasard*—Ar. *al zār*, the die.]

HAZARD (haz'ard), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HAZ'ARDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAZ'ARDED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Expose to chance or risk. 2. Venture. *II. vi.* Run a risk.

HAZARDOUS (haz'ard-us), *a.* Dangerous; perilous; uncertain; risky.

HAZE (hāz), *n.* Light vapor; obscurity. [Etym. doubtful.]

HAZE (hāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HA'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HAZED** (hāzd).] 1. *Naut.* Harass with labor; punish with unnecessary work. 2. Play shameful tricks and practical jokes on, said of students.

HAZEL (hā'zl), *I. n.* Well-known shrub. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to the hazel. 2. Of a light-brown color, like the hazelnut. [A. S. *hæsel*.]

HAZELNUT (hā'zl-nut), *n.* Nut of the hazel shrub.

HAZER (hā'zēr), *n.* One who hazes.

HAZILY (hā'zl-li), *adv.* In a hazy or misty manner; dimly.

HAZINESS (hā'zl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hazy.

HAZY (hā'zl), *a.* 1. Thick with haze. 2. Dim.

HE (hē), *pron.* [*poss.* **HIS**; *obj.* **HIM**; *pl. nom.* **THEY**; *poss.* **THEIR**; *obj.* **THEM**.] 1.

Male person, animal or object understood or previously mentioned. 2. Any person individually; the one; as, "he who laughs last laughs best. [A. S. *hē*.]

HEAD (hed), *n.* 1. Uppermost or foremost part of an animal's body. 2. Brain; understanding. 3. Chief; leader. 4. Place of honor or command; front. 5. Individual. 6. Topic or chief point of a discourse. 7. Source; spring. 8. Highest point; cape. 9. Pressure; fall. 10. Headway. 11. Strength. 12. Anything resembling the human head in shape. 13. A single one or a number regarded as a unit; as, so much per head, a hundred head of cattle." [A. S. *heafod*, head.]

HEAD (hed), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HEAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEAD'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Act as a head to; lead; govern. 2. Go in front of; stop; prevent. 3. Commence. 4. Be contrary. *II. vi.* 1. Grow to a head. 2. Originate. 3. Tend or point. 4. *Naut.* Turn (the bow of a ship) in opposite direction to that in which the vessel is sailing.

HEADACHE (hed'āk), *n.* Ache or pain in the head.

HEADBAND (hed'band), *n.* 1. Band or fillet for the head. 2. Band at each end of a book. 3. Thin slip of iron on the tympan of a printing press.

HEAD (hed), *a.* 1. Chief; principal; leading; first; stationed at the foremost point. 2. Approaching from in front.

HEADCHEESE (hed'chēz), *n.* Portions of head and feet of pigs or calves, cut up fine, seasoned, and pressed into form of a cheese.

HEAD-BLOCK (hed'blok), *n.* *Mach.* and *Naut.* Fixed swivel pulley or block at the head of a crane or apex of a derrick, or likewise at the end of a boom, used for hoisting purposes.

HEAD-CLIP (hed'klip), *n.* *Phot.* Adjustable device used to steady the head while taking a photograph.

HEADDRESS (hed'dres), *n.* Ornamental covering for the head, worn by women.

HEADED (hed'ed), *a.* Having a head.

HEADER (hed'ēr), *n.* 1. One who puts a head on something. 2. A dive head foremost into water. 3. Brick laid lengthwise along the thickness of a wall, serving as a bond. 4. Heavy stone extending through the thickness of a wall. 5. Heading-machine. 6. Horse used as a temporary auxiliary force in hauling heavy loads up hills or grades.

HEADFAST (hed'fäst), *n.* *Naut.* Rope at the bows of a vessel, used to fasten it to a wharf, etc.

HEAD-GEAR (hed'gēr), *n.* Gear, covering, or ornament for the head. 2. *Naut.* Standing and running rigging at a vessel's head.

HEADILY (hed'i-li), *adv.* In a heady manner.

HEADINESS (hed'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being heady.

HEADING (hed'ing), *n.* 1. Act of furnishing

with a head. 2. That which stands at the head. 3. Material for heads of barrels, etc.

HEADLAND (hed'land), *n.* 1. Cape. 2. Strip of unplowed land.

HEADLESS (hed'les), *a.* Without a head.

HEADLIGHT (hed'lit), *n.* 1. Light carried in front of a locomotive or motor car to light the track. 2. Light carried at masthead of a moving vessel.

HEADLINE (hed'lin), *n.* 1. Line at the head or top of a page containing the folio or number of the page. 2. Title or subject line at the head of a newspaper article.

HEADLINE (hed'lin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HEAD/LINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEADLINED** (hed'lind).] Give prominence or importance to, as a written or printed article, by the addition of headlines.

HEADLONG (hed'lang), *I. adv.* With the head first; rashly; precipitately. *II. a.* Rash; precipitate.

HEADMOST (hed'möst), *a.* Most advanced.

HEAD-PIECE (hed'pēs), *n.* 1. Helmet. 2. Hat. 3. Head; intelligence. 4. *Print.* Decorative engraving placed at the top of the first page of a volume, and at the beginning of books, chapters, etc. 5. *Naut.* Carved or other decorative figure on the bowsprit of a vessel.

HEADQUARTERS (hed'kwār-tērz), *n.* 1. Residence of a commander-in-chief. 2. Center of authority; principal place of business or resort.

HEADSMAN (hedz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **HEADS/MEN.**] Executioner.

HEADSTALL (hed'stal), *n.* Part of a bridle round the head.

HEADSTONE (hed'stōn), *n.* 1. Chief stone. 2. Stone at the head of a grave.

HEADSTRONG (hed'strang), *a.* Self-willed; stubborn; obstinate; willful.

HEADWAY (hed'wā), *n.* 1. Way or distance gone ahead or advanced. 2. Motion of an advancing ship. 3. Clears pace in height, as over a stair.

HEADWIND (hed'wind), *n.* Wind blowing from the front.

HEAD-WORK (hed'würk), *n.* Work of the brain as distinguished from physical work; intellectual or mental labor.

HEAD-WORKER (hed'würk-ēr), *n.* One who works with his head and brain instead of doing physical labor.

HEADY (hed'i), *a.* 1. Affecting the head or brain; intoxicating. 2. Inflamed; rash. 3. Impetuous.

HEAL (hēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HEAL/ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEALED** (hēld).] *I. vt.* Make healthy; cure; restore to soundness. *II. vi.* Grow sound again. [A.S. *hælan*—*hāl*, whole. Akin to **HALE**, **WHOLE**.]

HEALABLE (hēl'ā-bi), *a.* Capable of being healed.

HEALER (hēl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who heals. 2.

One who makes a profession of healing the sick; as, a Christian-Science *healer*.

HEALTH (helth), *n.* 1. Soundness; freedom from sickness or pain. 2. Wish of prosperity; toast. [A.S. *hæth*—*hāl*, whole.]

HEALTHFUL (helth'fəl), *a.* 1. Full of or enjoying health. 2. Indicating health. 3. Wholesome; salutary.

HEALTHILY (helth'i-il), *adv.* In a healthy or wholesome manner.

HEALTHINESS (helth'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being healthy.

HEALTHY (helth'i), *a.* 1. In a state of good health. 2. Conducive to health.

SYN. Healthful; hale; sound; vigorous; salubrious; salutary; wholesome. *Healthy* is the general word; *wholesome* is what does not injure the health; *salubrious*, what improves it; *salutary*, what cures a disorder.

ANT. Unhealthy; unsound; weak; delicate; fragile; noxious; pernicious; insalubrious; sickly.

HEAP (hēp), *n.* 1. Pile. 2. Collection. [A.S. *heap*, crowd.]

HEAP (hēp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HEAP/ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEAPED** (hēpt).] 1. Throw in a heap or pile. 2. Pile above the top.

HEAR (hēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HEAR/ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEARD** (hērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Perceive by the ear; listen to. 2. Grant; obey; answer favorably. 3. Try judicially. *II. vi.* 1. Have the sense of hearing. 2. Listen. 3. Be told. [A.S. *hyran*.]

HEAR (hēr), *interj.* Exclamation or cry used in reference to the words of a speaker. It may indicate, according to the tone in which it is uttered, approval or derision, and is usually repeated, as "*Hear, hear!*"

HEARER (hēr'ēr), *n.* One who hears.

HEARING (hēr'ing), *n.* 1. Act of perceiving by the ear. 2. Sense of perceiving sound. 3. Opportunity to be heard. 4. Reach of the ear.

HEARKEN (härk'n), *vi.* Same as **HARKEN**.

HEARSAY (hēr'sā), *n.* Rumor; report.

HEARSE (hērs), *n.* Carriage in which the dead are conveyed to the grave. [Fr. *herse*—O. Fr. *herce*, harrow.]

HEART (härt), *n.* 1. Organ that circulates the blood. 2. Vital, inner or chief part; core. 3. Seat of the affections, passions, etc., especially love, courage, vigor. 4. Secret meaning or design. 5. That which resembles a heart. 6. Core. 7. [*pl.*] One of a suit of playing cards marked with the conventional figure, or figures, of a heart. [A.S. *heorte*.]



The heart.

1. Pulmonary artery. 2. Aorta. 3-5. Pulmonary veins. 4. Left auricle. 6. Left ventricle.

HEARTACHE (härt'äk), *n.* Sorrow; angulsh.
HEART-BREAKING (härt-brä'king), *a.* Crushing with grief or sorrow.

HEART-BROKEN (härt'bró-kn), *a.* Intensely afflicted or grieved.

HEARTBURN (härt'bürn), *n.* Burning, acrid feeling in the esophagus, caused by the decomposition of undigestible food in the stomach.

HEARTBURNING (härt'bürn-ing), *n.* Discontent; secret enmity.

HEART-DISEASE (härt'diz-ēz), *n. Med.* Unhealthy condition of the heart, whether organic or inorganic.

HEART-FAILURE (härt'fāl-ūr), *n. Med.* Disease attributable to the inefficiency and refusal of the heart to perform its requisite functions.

HEARTFELT (härt'felt), *a.* Felt deeply.

HEARTH (härth), *n.* 1. Part of the floor, or structure, on which the fire is made. 2. Fireplace; house; home. [A. S. *heorh*.]

HEARTILY (härt'i-li), *adv.* 1. From the heart; cordially. 2. Eagerly; vigorously; freely.

HEARTINESS (härt'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hearty.

HEARTLESS (härt'les), *a.* Without heart, courage, or feeling.

HEARTLESSLY (härt'les-li), *adv.* Unfeelingly.

HEARTLESSNESS (härt'les-nes), *n.* State of being heartless.

HEART-RENDING (härt'rend-ing), *a.* Deeply afflictive; agonizing.

HEART'S-EASE, HEARTSEASE (härts'ēz), *n.* Pansy.

HEARTSICK (härt'sik), *a.* Deeply grieved.

HEART-WHOLE (härt'hōi), *a.* Not in love; unmoved in the affections or spirits.

HEARTY (härt'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the heart; heartfelt; earnest. 2. Sound; healthy; lusty.

SYN. Cordial; warm; eager; vigorous.

ANT. Cold; insincere; delicate; unhealthy; frail.

HEAT (hēt), *n.* 1. Form of energy, manifested in fire, sun-rays, etc. 2. Sensation produced in man by this energy. 3. High temperature. 4. Color of a body when heated. 5. Excitement. 6. Single match in a series. 7. Warmest part; warmth. [A. S. *hætu*—*hāt*, hot.]

HEAT (hēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* HEAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HEAT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make hot. 2. Excite. II. *vi.* 1. Become hot. 2. Become excited.

HEATER (hēt'ēr), *n.* Furnace or other device used to produce heat for warming purposes.

HEATH (hēth), *n.* 1. Small evergreen shrub with beautiful flowers; heather. 2. Land that produces only heather. [A. S. *hæth*.]

HEATH-BIRD (hēth'bērd), *n.* Same as PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

HEATH-COCK (hēth'kok), *n.* Male heath-bird.

HEATHEN (hē'thn). I. *n.* [*pl.* HEA'THENS or (collectively) HEA'THEN.] Inhabitant of an unchristian country; pagan; irreligious person. II. *a.* Pagan; irreligious. [A. S. *hæthen*—*hæth*, country.]

HEATHENDOM (hē'thn-dum), *n.* 1. Part of the world where heathenism prevails. 2. Heathenism.

HEATHENISH (hē'thn-ish), *a.* Rude; uncivilized; cruel.

HEATHENISM (hē'thn-izm), *n.* Religious system of the heathens; paganism.

HEATHER (heth'ēr), *n.* Small evergreen shrub growing on heaths.

HEATH-HEN (hēth'hen), *n.* Female heath-bird.

HEAT-UNIT (hēt'ū-nit), *n.* Amount of heat required to make one pound of water warmer by one degree.

HEAT-WAVE (hēt'wāv), *n. Meteor.* Prolonged spell or duration of hot weather.

HEAVE (hēv), *v.* [*pr.p.* HEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HEAVED (hēvd) or HOVE (hōv).] I. *vt.* 1. Lift up; throw. 2. Cause to swell. 3. Force from the breast. II. *vi.* 1. Be raised. 2. Rise and fall. 3. Try to vomit. [A. S. *hebban*, lift.]

HEAVE (hēv), *n.* 1. Effort upward; throw; swelling; effort to vomit. 2. *Naut.* Turn or otherwise operate a windlass, capstan, winch or other device, in order to move or raise some heavy object; as, *heave* the anchor. 3. [*pl.*] Disease of horses characterized by difficult and laborious breathing.

HEAVEN (hev'n), *n.* 1. Arch of sky overhanging the earth; air. 2. Dwelling-place of the Deity and the blessed. 3. Supreme happiness. [A. S. *heofen*.]

HEAVENLINESS (hev'n-li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being heavenly.

HEAVENLY (hev'n-li), I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial. 2. Fit or suited for heaven; angelic. II. *adv.* 1. In a manner like that of heaven. 2. By the influence of heaven.

HEAVER (hēv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which heaves or lifts.

HEAVES (hēvz), *n.pl.* Disease of horses. See HEAVE.

HEAVILY (hev'i-il), *adv.* In a heavy manner.

HEAVINESS (hev'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being heavy.

HEAVING (hēv'ing), *n.* Panting; palpitation.

HEAVY (hev'i), *a.* [*comp.* HEAV'IER; *superl.* HEAV'iest.] 1. Weighty; not easy to bear; oppressive. 2. Afflicted; burdened. 3. Inactive; inclined to slumber. 4. Violent; loud. 5. Not easily digested, as food. 6. Having strength, as liquor. 7. Dark with clouds; gloomy. [A. S. *hefig*—*hebban*, heave.]

SYN. Cumbrous; massive; ponderous; unwieldy; burdensome. ANT. Light; airy; volatile; buoyant.

HEBDOMADAL (heb-dom'a-dal), *a.* 1. Occurring every seven days; weekly. 2. Consisting

of seven days. [Gr. *hebdomas*, seven days —*hepta*, seven.]

HEBE (hē'bē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The goddess of youth and cup-bearer to the Olympian god until she so displeased Jupiter that Ganymede was appointed in her stead.

HEBRAIC (he-brā'ik), *a.* Relating to the Hebrews, or to their language.

HEBREW (hē'brō), *I. n.* 1. One of the descendants of Abraham; Israelite; Jew. 2. Language of the Hebrews. *II. a.* Relating to the Hebrews. [Heb. *ibhri*, stranger from the other side of the Euphrates.]

HEBRIDES (heb'ri-dēz), or **WESTERN ISLANDS.** W. of Scotland. Area 3,000 sq. m.

HECATE (hek'ā-tē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Perses and Asteria, called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate in hell; a Titan goddess of marriage, presiding over magic, roads, doors and gates, conferring honor and riches.

HECATOMB (hek'ā-tōm), *n.* 1. Among the Greeks and Romans, sacrifice of a hundred oxen. 2. Large number of victims. [Gr. *hekaton*, hundred.]

HECLA, HEKLA (hek'la), *n.* Volcano, S.W. Iceland. Altitude 5,108 feet.

HECTARE (hek'tār), *n.* Superficial measure in the metric system=100 ares, or nearly 2½ acres. [Fr.—Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, and Fr. *are*—L. *area*.]

HECTIC (hek'tik), *I. a.* 1. Habitual (used of feverish symptoms, as flushed cheeks, hot skin, etc.). 2. Affected with hectic fever; consumptive. *II. n.* Remittent fever; consumption. [Gr. *hexis*, habit.]

HECTOGRAM (hek'to-gram), *n.* One hundred grams=3,527 ounces (metric system). [Fr.—Gr. *hekaton*, hundred, and Fr. *gramme*.]

HECTOGRAPH (hek'to-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for multiple copying of writing.

HECTOLITER, HECTOLITRE (hek'to-lē-tēr), *n.* Measure of capacity in the metric system=100 liters, or, in dry measure 2 bush. 3.35 pecks, liquid measure 26.42 gallons.

HECTOMETER, HECTOMETRE (hek'to-mē-tēr), *n.* Measure of length in the metric system=100 meters, or 328 feet 1 inch.

HECTOR (hek'tūr), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Son of Hecuba and King Priam, the most valiant of the Trojan chiefs; husband of Andromache; killed by Achilles, who dragged his body round the walls of Troy. 2. [h-] One who bullies; braggart.

HECTOR (hek'tūr), *v.* [pr.p. **HECTORING**; p.t. and p.p. **HECTORED** (hek'tūrd).] *I. vt.* Treat insolently; annoy. *II. vi.* Play the bully.

HECTOSTERE (hek'to-stēr), *n.* Cubic measure of metric system=100 steres (cubic meters), or 3531.05 cubic feet.

HECUBA (hek'ū-bā), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Mother of Hector, Paris and Cassandra; wife of Priam;

taken as a slave by Achilles at the fall of Troy.

HEDDLE (hed'l), *n.* One of the sets of vertical cords or wires which guide the warp threads in a loom. [Etym. doubtful.]

HEDGE (hej), *n.* Thicket of bushes; fence of bushes or trees, etc. [A. S. *hecga*.]

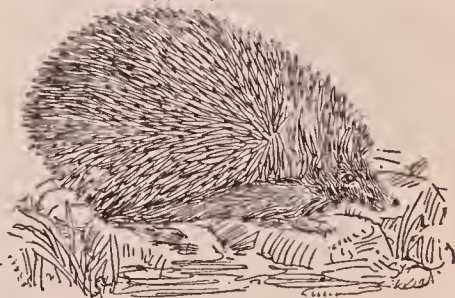
HEDGE (hej), *v.* [pr.p. **HEDGING**; p.t. and p.p. **HEDGED** (hejd).] *I. vt.* 1. Inclose or fence with a hedge. 2. Encircle, as for defense. *II. vi.* In betting, to protect one's self from loss, partly or wholly, by betting on both sides; shift; shuffle.

HEDGEHOG

(hej'hog), *n.* Small, prickly-backed insectivorous quadruped.

HEDGEROW

(hej'rō), *n.*



Hedgehog (*Medicago intertesta*).

Row of trees or shrubs for hedging fields.

HEED (hēd), *v.* [pr.p. **HEEDING**; p.t. and p.p. **HEED'ED**.] *I. vt.* Observe; mind; attend to. *II. vi.* Pay attention. [A. S. *hēdan*.]

HEED (hēd), *n.* Cautious or careful observation; care; attention; regard; notice.

HEEDFUL (hēd'fōl), *a.* Careful; wary.

HEEDLESS (hēd'les), *a.* Careless; thoughtless.

HEEL (hēl), *n.* 1. Part of the foot projecting behind. 2. Covering of the heel. 3. Hind part of anything. [A. S. *hēla*.]

HEEL (hēl), *vt.* [pr.p. **HEELING**; p.t. and p.p. **HEELED** (hēld).] 1. Furnish with a heel. 2. Arm with a steel spur, as a fighting cock. 3. Supply with money. (Colloq.)

HEELER (hēl'ēr), *n.* Unscrupulous backer and supporter of a political boss. (Colloq.)

HEEL-TAP (hēl'tap), *n.* 1. Small semi-circular piece of leather used in the formation of the heel of a shoe. 2. Small portion of wine left in a glass when drinking a toast.

HEFT (heft), *n.* Weight. [From **HEAVE**.]

HEFT (heft), *vt.* [pr.p. **HEFTING**; p.t. and p.p. **HEFT'ED**.] Try or test the weight of.

HEFTY (heft'i), *a.* Rather heavy. (Colloq.)

HEGEMONY (hē'jē-mō-ni), *n.* [pl. **HE'GEMONIES**.] Leadership; especially control exercised by a state over others. [Gr. *agō*, lead.]

HEGIRA, HEJIRA (he-jī'ra or hej'i-ra), *n.* 1. Flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina, July 16, 622 A. D., from which the Mohammedan era dates. 2. [h-] Any flight. [Ar. *hijrah*, flight.]

HEIDELBERG (hi'dl-berkh), *n.* City in Baden, Germany, on the Neckar.

HEIFER (hef'ēr), *n.* Young cow. [A. S. *heāhfore*.]

HEIGH-HO (hi'hō), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of weariness or surprise.

HEIGHT, HIGHT (hīt), *n.* 1. Condition of being high; distance upwards. 2. That which is elevated; hill. 3. Elevation in rank or excellence. 4. Utmost degree. [A. S. *heāthu*—*heāh*, high.]

HEIGHTEN, HIGHTEN (hīt'n), *vt.* [pr.p. **HEIGHT'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEIGHTENED** (hīt'nd).] 1. Make higher. 2. Increase.

HEINOUS (hā'nus), *a.* Very wicked; atrocious. [Fr. *haineux*, hateful.]

SYN. Hateful; flagrant; flagitious; odious; abominable; execrable; detestable.

ANT. Excellent; laudable; meritorious; praiseworthy.

HEINOUSLY (hā'nus-li), *adv.* In a heinous manner or degree.

HEINOUSNESS (hā'nus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being heinous.

HEIR (ār), *n.* [fem. **HEIR'ESS**.] One who inherits anything after the death of the owner. [O. Fr. *heir*—L. *heres*.]

HEIR-APPARENT (ār-ap-pār'ent), *n.* Acknowledged heir, especially to a throne.

HEIRDOM (ār'dum), *n.* State or condition of an heir; heirship.

HEIRESS (ār'es), *n.* Female heir, especially one inheriting wealth.

HEIRLESS (ār'les), *a.* Having no heir.

HEIRLOOM (ār'löm), *n.* Piece of personal property which has been held by many generations of one family. [See **LOOM**.]

HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE (ār-prē-sump'tiv), *n.* One who will be heir if no nearer relative should be born.

HEJIRA (he-jī'ra), *n.* Same as **HEGIRA**.

HEL (hel), *n.* *Scand. Myth.* The giantess Angurboda, daughter of Loki and goddess of Niflheim.

HELD (held), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **HOLD**.

HELENA (hel'e-nə), **HELEN** (hel'en), *n.* Daughter of Leda and Zeus (Jupiter) or of Tyndarus and Leda; most beautiful woman of her age; wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta; eloping with Paris, she thus caused the Trojan war, after which she returned to Greece with Menelaus.

HELENA (hel'e-nə), *n.* City, capital of State of Montana.

HELIACAL (hē-li'ak-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the sun. 2. Rising or setting with the sun. [Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]

HELICAL (hel'ik-al), *a.* Spiral, like a helix.

HELIOGRAPH (hel'i-ko-gráf), *n.* Instrument used to draw spiral lines.

HELICOPTER (hel'i-kop-tēr), *n.* Aeroplane that rises vertically by horizontally revolving screws. [Gr. *helix*, spiral, and *pteron*, wing.]



Helicopter
Screws.

HELIGOLAND (hel'i-gō-land), *n.* Island, North Sea, belonging to Germany.

HELIOCENTRIC (hē-li-o-sen'trik), **HELIOCENTRICAL** (hē-li-o-sen'trik-al), *a.* *Astron.* As seen from the sun's center.

HELIOGRAPH (hē'li-o-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for signaling by means of the sun's rays. [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, and *graphō*, write.]

HELIOLOGY (hē-li-ol'ə-tri), *n.* Sun worship. [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, and *latreia*, worship.]

HELIOS (hē'll-os), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Hyperion and Theia, known as the god of the sun.

HELIOTROPE (hē'li-o-trōp), *n.* 1. Plant whose flowers are said always to turn round to the sun. 2. Color ranging from pink to lilac, or from purple to blue successively. 3. Variety of dark-green chalcidony variegated with red. 4. Hellograph. [Gr. *hēlios*, sun, and *trepō*, turn.]

HELIOTYPE (hē'li-o-tip), *n.* 1. Process of printing from photo-engravings. 2. Print produced by such a process.

HELIUM (hē'll-um), *n.* Chemical elementary substance first discovered in the sun, but since isolated from certain terrestrial minerals. [Gr. *hēlios*, sun.]

HELIX (hē'llks), *n.*

[pl. **HELIXES** (hē'llks-es) or **HELICES** (hel'1-sēz).] 1. Spiral, as of wire in a coil.

2. [H.] Genus of snails having spiral shells. 3. Incurved

margin of the external ear. [Gr. *helissō*, turn.]

HELL (hel), *n.* 1. Place or state of punishment of the wicked after death; abode of evil spirits. 2. Evil powers. 3. Place of woe or misery. 4. Sheol; Hades. [A. S. *hel*, the hidden place.]

HELLE (hel'lē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Athamas and Nephele; fleeing through the air on a golden ram, from Ino, her stepmother, she became giddy and fell into the Dardanelles, which then received the name Hellespont.

HELLEBORE (hel'e-bōr), *n.*

1. Plant used in medicine, anciently as a cure for insanity. 2. Powdered root of the plant, used to destroy vermin. [Gr. *helleboros*.]

HELLENIC (hel-len'ik), **HELLENIAN** (hel-lē'nī-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Hellenes or Greeks. 2. Pertaining to classical Greek



Species of *Helix* (*H. hortensis*).



Black Hellebore.

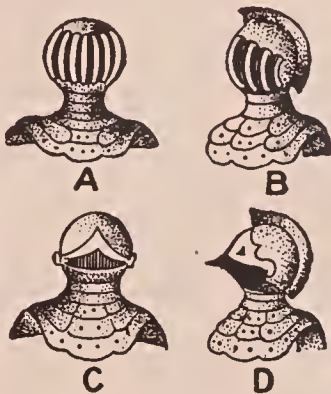
culture. [Gr. *Hellēn*, son of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.]

HELLISH (hel'ish), *a.* Pertaining to or like hell; very wicked.

HELLO (hel-lō'), *interj.* Exclamation to attract attention or to greet, now generally used in telephoning. [Variant of **HOLLA**.]

HELM (helm), *n.* 1. Apparatus by which a ship is steered. 2. Station of management or government. [A. S. *helma*, handle.]

HELMET (hei'met), *n.* 1. Covering of armor for the head. 2. Hat made of pith, cork, or other light material as a protection against the sun's rays. 3. Hat or head-covering not made of metal, used by firemen, police and the military. 4. Hollow air and water-tight head-covering used by divers, mine-workers, etc. [A. S. *helmian*, cover.]



Helmets.

A. King. B. Noble.
C. Knight. D. Esquire.

HELMINTHIC (hei-min'thik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to parasitic worms. 2. Expelling worms. *II. n.* Vermifuge. [Gr. *helmins*, worm—*helleō*, wriggle.]

HELMSMAN (heimz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **HELMS'MEN**.] Man at the helm.

HELOT (hei'ot) or *hē'lot*), *n.* Slave among the ancient Spartans. [h-] Serf or slave. [Gr.]

HELP (help), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HELP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HELPED** (help't).] *I. vt.* 1. Aid or assist. 2. Relieve; succor. 3. Be of avail against; prevent. 4. Serve with food at table. 5. Take care of or provide for. *II. vi.* 1. Be of use; avail. 2. Serve at table. [A. S. *helpan*.]

HELP (help), *n.* 1. Means or strength given to another; assistance; relief. 2. One who assists; hired person.

HELPER (help'ēr), *n.* One who helps; an assistant.

HELPFUL (help'fəl), *a.* Giving help; useful.

HELPLESSNESS (help'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being helpless.

HELPLESS (help'les), *a.* Without help or power in one's self.

HELPLESSLY (help'les-li), *adv.* In a helpless manner.

HELPLESSNESS (help'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being helpless.

HELPMATE (help'māt), *n.* Aid; wife. [From "help meet for him." Gen. ii. 1-8.]

HELSINGFORS (hei'sing-farz), *n.* Seaport, naval station of Russia, capital of Finland.

HELTER-SKELTER (hei'tēr-skel-tēr), *adv.* In a confused hurry; tumultuously.

HELVE (heiv), *n.* Handle. [A. S. *helf*.]

HEM (hem), *n.* Border of a garment doubled down and sewed. [A. S.]

HEM (hem), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HEM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEMMED** (hemd).] Form a hem on; edge.—*Hem in*, surround.

HEM-, **HEMA-**, etc., *prefix.* Same as **HÆM**, **HÆMA-**, etc.

HEM (hem), *n.* and *interj.* Sort of half-cough to draw attention. [Imitative.]

HEM (hem), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HEM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEMMED** (hemd).] 1. Give a short voluntary cough to draw attention. 2. Hesitate.

HEMATITE (hem'a-tit), *n.* Red oxide of iron.

HEMI-, *prefix.* Half. [L. *hemi-*; from Gr. *hēmi-*, half.]

HEMIPTERA (hem-ip'te-ra), *n.pl.* Genus of insects known as the half or spilt-winged kind, such as bugs, beetles, etc. [Gr. *hēmi-*, half, and *pteron*, wing.]

HEMIPTEROUS (hem-ip'ter-us), *a.* Half-winged.

HEMISPHERE (hem'i-sfēr), *n.* 1. Half-sphere. 2. Half of the globe, or a map of it. [Gr. *hēmisphairion*—*hēmi-*, half, and *sphaira*, sphere.]



The two hemispheres.

HEMISPHERIC (hem-i-sfer'ik), **HEMISPHERICAL** (hem-i-sfer'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemisphere; half-round.

HEMLOCK (hem'lok), *n.*

1. Poisonous plant used in medicine. 2. Hemlock-spruce, the tree or its timber. [A. S. *hemlic*.]

HEMMER (hem'ēr), *n.* Metal attachment to sewing-machine to form hems in cloth while being sewn.

HEMOGLOBIN, **HÆMOGLOBIN** (hem-o-glō'bin), *n.* Red substance in the red blood corpuscles. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and L. *globus*, ball.]



Water Hemlock (*Cicuta maculata*).

HEMORRHAGE (hem'or-aj), *n.* *Pathol.* Bursting or flowing of blood. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rhēgnymi*, burst.]

HEMORRHOIDS (hem'or-oldz), *n.pl.* *Pathol.* Piles. [Gr. *haima*, blood, and *rheō*, flow.]

HEMP (hemp), *n.* 1. Plant of the genus *Cannabis* with a fibrous bark used for cordage, coarse cloth, etc. 2. Its fibrous rind prepared for spinning. [A. S. *hænep*.]

HEMPEN (hemp'en), *a.* Made of hemp.

HEMSTITCH (hem'stich), *n.* Drawing out some threads running parallel to the edge, and gathering in groups those running at right angle to it.

HEMSTITCH (hem'stich), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HEM-STITCHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HEMSTITCHED** (hem'sticht).] Decorate with a hemstitch.

HEN (hen), *n.* Female bird, especially of the domestic fowl. [A. S. *henn*, fem. of *hana*. Akin to **CHANT**.]

HENBANE (hen'-bān), *n.* Poisonous plant used in medicine for opium; a species of nightshade.

HENCE (hens), *adv.*
1. From this place; away. 2. In the future. 3. From this cause or reason. 4. From this origin. [A. S. *heonan*.]

HENCEFORTH (hens-fōrth'), *adv.*
From this time forward.

HENCHMAN (hench'man), *n.* [*pl.* **HENCHMEN**.] Servant; follower. [A. S. *hengst*, horse, and *man*, groom.]

HENEQUIN (hen'e-kin), *n.* Fibrous plant also known as sisal hemp, grown in Mexico and Central America, used to manufacture cordage and cloth.

HENNA (hen'a), *n.* Paste made of the leaves of a hedge shrub, used for dyeing finger-nails, etc., red. [Ar.]

HENNERY (hen'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **HEN'NERIES**.] Place where hens are kept; poultry yard.

HENPECK (hen'pek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HEN'PECKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HENPECKED** (hen'pekt).] Keep in subjection by force of will and outbreaks of ill-temper; domineer over; said of a wife who thus rules her husband.

HENPECKED (hen'pekt), *a.* Weakly subject to one's wife; domineered over.

HENRY (hen'ri), *n.* *Elec.* Practical unit of magnetic inductance. [Prof. *Henry*, Am. Soc. Elec. Engineers.]

SYN. Secohm; quadrant; quad.



Henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*).



Henequin Fiber (*Agave Ixtli*).

[Drawn from nature.]

HEP (hep), **H⁻P** (hip), *n.* Fruit of the dogrose or wild brier (*Rosa canina*). [A. S. *heōpe*.]

HEPATIC (he-pat'ik), **HEPATICAL** (he-pat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the liver. 2. Liver-colored. [L.—Gr. *hēpar*, liver.]

HEPATICA (he-pat'i-kā), *n.* Plant with its flower, of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. It is found in the temperate zones of both Europe and America. The flowers are crimson, red, and purple.

HEPATITE (hep'a-tit), *n.* *Min.* Variety of barium sulphate or barite, with a characteristic odor. [Gr. *hēpar*, *hēpatōs*, liver.]

HEPATITIS (hep-a-ti'tis), *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the liver.

HEPHAESTUS (he-fes'tus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* God of fire and metal workers, son of Zeus and Hera. One of the great Olympians known to the Romans as *Vulcan*. Vesuvius and Etna volcanoes were supposed to be his furnaces while the whole host of Cyclopes were his workmen.

HEPTAGON (hep'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure with seven angles and seven sides. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *gōnia*, angle.]

HEPTAGONAL (hep-tag'o-nal), *a.* Having seven angles or sides.

HEPTARCHY (hep'tärk-i), *n.* 1. Government by seven persons. 2. Country governed by seven. [Gr. *hepta*, seven, and *archē*, rule.]

HER (hēr), *pron.* Objective and possessive case of **SHE**. [A. S. *hire*, genitive and dative sing. of *heō*, she.]

HERA (hē'ra), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Queen of heaven and wife of Zeus. Known to the Romans as *Juno*.

HERACLES (her'a-klēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Same as Roman **HERCULES**.

HERALD (her'ald), *n.* 1. One whose duty it is to read proclamations, blazon the arms of nobility, etc. 2. Proclaimer; forerunner. [O. Fr. *heralt*—O. Ger. *heri*, army, and *wald*, warden.]

HERALD (her'ald), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HER'ALDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HER'ALDED**.] 1. Introduce or announce by, or as by, a herald; proclaim; usher in. 2. Act as herald to.

HERALDIC (her-al'dik), *a.* Of or relating to heralds or heraldry.

HERALDRY (her'ald-ri), *n.* 1. Art or office of a herald. 2. Science of recording genealogies and blazoning coats of arms.

HERB (ērb or hērb), *n.* Plant the stem of which dies every year, as distinguished from a tree or shrub which has a permanent stem. [Fr. *herbe*—L. *herba*.]

HERBACEOUS (hēr-bā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, herbs. [L. *herbaceus*.]



Hepatica (*Hepatica triloba*).

HERBAGE (ĕrb'aj or hĕrb'aj), *n.* Green food; herbs collectively.

HERBAL (hĕrb'al), *a.* Pertaining to herbs.

HERBALIST (hĕrb'al-ist), *n.* One who makes collections of plants.

HERBARIUM (hĕr-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* HERBA'RIUMS or HERBA'RIA.] Classified collection of preserved plants.

HERBIVOROUS (hĕr-biv'o-rus), *a.* Eating plants. [*L. herba*, herb, and *voro*, devour.]

HERCULEAN (hĕr-kū'le-an), *a.* 1. Extremely difficult or dangerous. 2. Of extraordinary strength and size.

HERCULES (hĕr'kū-lēz), **HERACLES** (her'-a-klēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Zeus and Alcmena; subject to king of Argos, who compelled him to perform his famous twelve labors; celebrated for his virtue and strength; rewarded with immortality.

HERCULES-BEETLE (hĕr'kū-lēz-bē-tl), *n.* *Entom.* Large Brazilian beetle with a hard crust-like shell and projecting horn, making the whole animal resemble a pair of pincers.



Hercules-beetle (*Dynastes hercules*).

HERD (hĕrd), *v.* [*pr.p.*

HERD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HERD'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Tend as a herdsman. 2. Crowd together in a herd. *II. vi.* Get together in a herd.

HERD (hĕrd), *n.* 1. Drove or flock of cattle, horses, sheep, or other animals. 2. Crowd or assemblage of people.

HERDSMAN (hĕrdz'man), *n.* [*pl.* HERDS'MEN.] Man employed to tend cattle.

HERE (hĕr), *adv.* 1. In this place; in the present life or state. 2. To this place. [*A. S. hēr.*]

HEREABOUT (hĕr'a-bowt'), *adv.* About this place.

HEREAFTER (hĕr-āft'ēr), *I. adv.* In some future time or state. *II. n.* Future state.

HEREBY (hĕr-bī'), *adv.* 1. Not far off. 2. By this.

HEREDITABLE (he-red'i-tā-bl), *a.* That may or can be inherited.

HEREDITAMENT (her-e-dit'a-ment), *n.* Property that may pass to an heir.

HEREDITARY (he-red'i-tā-ri), *a.* 1. Descending by inheritance. 2. Transmitted by parents to their offspring. [*L. hereditarius*—*hereditas*, state of an heir—*heres*, heir.]

HEREDITY (he-red'i-ti), *n.* 1. Transmission of qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring. 2. *Biol.* Tendency which there is in each animal or plant to resemble its parents, so as to be of the same species.

HEREIN (hĕr-in'), *adv.* In this.

HEREINAFTER (hĕr-in-āft'ēr), *adv.* Afterward in this (document, etc.).

HEREOF (hĕr-ov'), *adv.* 1. Of this. 2. As a result of this.

HERESY (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* HER'ESIES.] Opinion opposed to the established doctrine or faith. [*Fr. hérésie*—*Gr. haireō*, choose.]

HERETIC (her'e-tik), *n.* Upholder of a heresy. [*Gr. hairesikos*, able to choose, heretical.]

HERETICAL (he-ret'ik-al), *a.* Containing, or of the nature of, heresy.

HERETO (hĕr-tō'), *adv.* 1. Till this time. 2. In accordance with this.

HERETOFORE (hĕr-tō-fōr'), *adv.* Before this time; up to this time; formerly.

HEREUNDER (hĕr-un'dēr), *adv.* Under or below this; by authority of this.

HEREUNTO (hĕr-un-tō'), *adv.* Up to this; hereto.

HERewith (hĕr-with'), *adv.* With this; along with this.

HERITABLE (her'i-tā-bl), *a.* That may be inherited. [*O. Fr.*]

HERITAGE (her'it-aj), *n.* That which is inherited. [*Fr.*]

HERMAPHRODITE (her-maf'ro-dit), *I. n.* Animal or plant in which the two sexes are united. *II. a.* Bi-sexual; combining both sexes. [*Gr. Hermaphroditos*, son of *Hermes* and *Aphrodite* (*Mercury* and *Venus*), whose body became one with that of *Salmacis*, a nymph.]

HERMENEUTICS (hĕr-me-nū'tiks), *n.* Science of interpretation, especially of the Scriptures. [*Gr. Hermēs*, *Mercury*.]

HERMES (hĕr'mēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Messenger of the gods, known to the Romans as *Mercury*.

HERMETIC (hĕr-met'ik), **HERMETICAL** (hĕr-met'ik-al), *a.* 1. Alchemic. 2. Air-tight.—*Hermetically sealed*, closed completely, as a glass vessel, the opening of which is closed by melting the glass. [*From Hermēs Trismegistos*, *Hermes* "the thrice-greatest," the Greek name of the Egyptian god *Thoth*, who was the god of science, especially alchemy, whose magic seal was held to make vessels and treasures inaccessible.]

HERMIONE (hĕr-mē'ō-nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Successively the wife of *Neoptolemus* and *Orestes*; daughter of *Menelaus* and *Helen*.

HERMIT (hĕr'mit), *n.* One who retires from society and lives in solitude or in the desert. [*Gr. erēmītēs*—*crēmos*, solitary.]

HERMITAGE (hĕr'mit-aj), *n.* 1. Dwelling of a hermit. 2. Retired abode.

HERMIT-CRAB (hĕr'mit-krab), *n.* Species of crab of the genus *Eupagurus*, found on the Atlantic coasts of Europe and North America, having characteristics of both the crawfish and common crab.



Hermit-crab (*E. bernhardus*).

HERMITIC (hĕr-mit'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a hermit.

HERNIA (hĕr'ni-ə), *n.* Rupture, especially of the abdomen. [L.]

HERO (hĕr'ō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A priestess of Venus beloved by Leander, who swam the Hellespont every night to see her; one night he was drowned, and Hero threw herself in the sea.

HERO (hĕr'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **HE'ROES**; *fem.* **HEROINE** (her'o-in).] 1. Originally a warrior; demigod. 2. Man of distinguished bravery. 3. Any illustrious person. 4. Principal figure in a story or work of fiction. [Gr. *heros*. Akin to L. *vir*; A. S. *wer*, man.]

HEROIC (he-rō'ik), **HEROICAL** (he-rō'ik-əl), *I. a.* 1. Becoming a hero; courageous; illustrious. 2. Of the style of verse in which the exploits of heroes are celebrated. 3. *Art.* Larger than life. *II. n.* Heroic verse.

HEROICALLY (he-rō'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a heroic manner.

HEROINE (her'o-in), *n.* 1. Woman of a brave spirit; female hero. 2. Principal female character in a novel, play, etc. [See **HERO**.]

HEROISM (her'o-izm), *n.* 1. Qualities of a hero. 2. Act of a hero.

HERON (her'un), *n.* Large screaming water-fowl, with long legs and neck. [Fr.]

HERONRY (her'un-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **HER'ONRIES**.] A place where herons breed. [Fr.]

HERPETOLOGY (hĕr-pe-tol'-o-jī), *n.* Natural history of reptiles. [Gr. *herpeton*, reptile, and *logos*, science.]

HERRING (her'ing), *n.* Small North Atlantic fish found moving in great shoals. [A. S. *hæring*—*here*, army.]

HERRING-BONE (her'ing-bōn), *a.* Like the spine of a herring; applied to masonry in which the stones slope in different directions in alternate rows; and also with reference to embroidery and sewing; as, the *herring-bone* stitch.

HERS (hĕrz), *pron.* Possessive of **SHE**; never used attributively.

HERSELF (hĕr-self'), *pron.* 1. Emphatic form of **SHE** or **HER**. 2. Her real character or nature; her right mind.

HERTZIAN (herts'ī-ən), *a.* Relating to the German scientist Heinrich Hertz, or to the wave-propagation of electromagnetic induction discovered by him in 1888.—*Hertzian waves*, electromagnetic vibrations given off by an electromagnet whose intensity is undergoing rapid periodic variation, or by a current whose strength is undergoing rapid periodic variations.



Common Heron of Europe (*Ardea cinerea*).



Herring-bone work.

HESIONE (he-si'ō-nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of King Laomedan of Troy and Leucippe. She was rescued by Hercules from a sea-monster to which she had been exposed.

HESITANCY (hez'i-tən-si), *n.* Hesitation.

HESITATE (hez'i-tāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HES'ITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HES'ITATED**.] 1. Stop or pause in action; be in suspense or uncertainty. 2. Stammer. [L. *hæsito*, stick.]

HESITATION (hez-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of hesitating.

HESPER (hes'pēr), **HESPERUS** (hes'pēr-us), *n.* Evening-star (Venus). [Gr. *Hesperos*, evening-star.]

HESPERIAN (hes-pē'ri-ən), *a.* Western.

HESPERIDES (hes-per'i-dēz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Daughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples which Gæa, the goddess of earth, gave to Zeus and Hera.

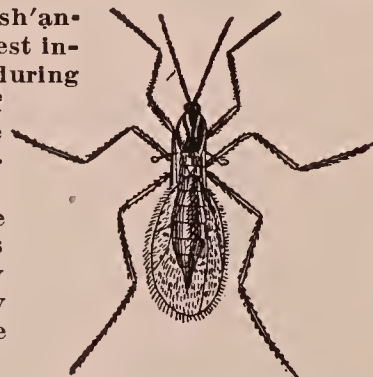
HESPERUS (hes'pēr-us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Astræus and Eos, god of the twilight.

HESSE (hes) or **HESSEN** (hes'sen), *n.* Grand duchy, Germany. Area 2,966 sq. m.

HESSE-NASSAU (hes'nas-sow), *n.* Province of Prussia. Area 6,058 sq. m.

HESSIAN (hesh'an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse. *II. n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Hesse. 2. Hireling; mercenary; from the Hessian troops hired by the British in the American revolution.

HESSIAN-FLY (hesh'an-flī), *n.* Insect pest infesting fields during the growth of the harvest. The adult fly is harmless, but its larvae cause all the damage to crops which they prey upon until they reach mature size.



HESTIA (hes'ti-ə), *n.* Hessian-fly (*Mayetiola destructor*). [*Enlarged.*] *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Cronos and Rhea. Known among the Romans as *Vesta*, goddess of the hearth and home.

HETERODOX (het'ēr-o-doks), *a.* Not orthodox; heretical. [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *dokeō*, think.]

HETERODOXY (het'ēr-o-doks-i), *n.* [*pl.* **HET'ERODOXIES**.] Heresy.

HETEROGENEOUS (het'ēr-o-jē'ne-us), *a.* Dissimilar in kind; mixed; opposed to **HOMOGENEOUS**. [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genos*, kind.]

HETEROGENESIS (het'ēr-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Biol.* 1. Spontaneous generation; abiogenesis. 2. Generation in which the offspring differs in structure and habit from the parent animal or plant, the ancestral characteristics, however, ultimately reappearing. [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *genesis*, generation.]

HETERONYM (het'ēr-o-nim), *n.* Word spelled like another, but with a different sound and meaning; as, *lead*, to guide, and *lead*, the metal. [Gr. *heteros*, other, and *onyma*, name.]

HEW (hū), *v.* [*pr.p.* HEW'ING; *p.t.* HEWED (hūd); *p.p.* HEWN (hūn) or HEWED.] I. *vt.* 1. Cut with an ax; chop. 2. Cut in pieces. 3. Shape. II. *vi.* Deal blows with an ax. [A. S. *heāwan*.]

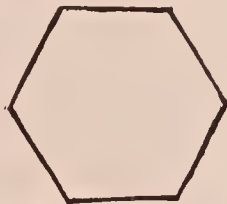
HEWER (hū'ēr), *n.* One who hews.

HEXACHORD (heks'ā-kārd), *n.* *Music.* Diatonic series of six notes, having a semitone between the third and fourth. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *chordē*, string.]

HEXAD (heks'ad), *a.* *Chem.* Having a combining power of six units—I. e., of six atoms of hydrogen; sexivalent. [Gr. *hex*, six.]

HEXAGON (heks'ā-gon), *n.* Plane figure with six angles and sides. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *gōnia*, angle.]

HEXAGONAL (heks-ag'o-nal), *a.* Of the form of a hexagon.



Regular Hexagon.

HEXAHEDRON (heks-ā-hē'-dron), *n.* Cube, a regular solid with six sides or faces, each of these being a square. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *hedra*, base.]

HEXAMETER (heks-am'e-tēr), I. *n.* Verse of six feet, the first four being either dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl, the last a spondee. II. *a.* Having six metrical feet. [Gr. *hex*, six, and *metron*, measure.]

HEY (hā), *interj.* Expressive of joy or interrogation.

HEYDAY (hā'dā), *interj.* Expressive of frolic, exultation or wonder. [Gr. *heida*, hey there, ho there.]

HEYDAY (hā'dā), *n.* Full vigor of youth. [For HIGH-DAY.]

HIATUS (hī-ā'tus), *n.* 1. Gap; opening; defect. 2. *Gram.* Concurrence of vowel sounds in successive syllables. [L.]

HIBERNAL (hī-bēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to winter; wintry. [L. *hiems*, winter.]

HIBERNATE (hī'bēr-nāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HI'BERNATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HI'BERNATED.] Pass the winter in sleep or torpor.

HIBERNATION (hī-bēr-nā'shun), *n.* Time or act of hibernating.

HIBERNIAN (hī-bēr'ni-an), I. *a.* Relating to Hibernia or Ireland. II. *n.* Irishman. [L. *Hibernia*, Ireland.]

HIBERNIANISM (hī-bēr'ni-an-izm), **HIBERNICISM** (hī-bēr'ni-sizm), *n.* Irish idiom or peculiarity.

HIBISCUS (hī-bis'kus), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of plants of the mallow family, with large, showy, variously colored flowers. 2. [h-] Plant of this genus. [Gr. *hibiskos*, mallow.]

HICCUP, HICCOUGH (hik'up), *n.* Spasm of the diaphragm, with a sudden closing of the glottis. [Imitative.]

HICCUP, HICCOUGH (hik'up), *v.* [*pr.p.* HIC'CUPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HICCUPEd (hik'upt).] I. *vt.* Say with a hiccup. II. *vi.* Be affected with hiccup.

HICCUPY (hik'up-i), *a.* Marked by hiccups.

HICKORY (hik'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* HICK'ORIES.] Name of several American nut-bearing trees. [Amer. Ind. *pawcohiccora*, nut oil.]

HID, HIDDEN, *v.* See HIDE.

HIDALGO (hi-dai'gō), *n.* Spanish nobleman of the lowest class. [Sp.]

HIDDEN (hid'n), *a.* Concealed; unknown.

SYN. Covert; secret; masked; disguised; mysterious. ANT. Apparent; clear; manifest; obvious; plain; evident; transparent; intelligible.

HIDE (hid), *v.* [*pr.p.* HI'DING; *p.t.* HID; *p.p.* HID'DEN.] I. *vt.* Conceal; secrete; cover up. II. *vi.* Lie concealed. [A. S. *hydan*.]

HIDE (hid), *n.* Skin of an animal. [A. S. *hyd*, skin.]

HIDE (hid), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HI'DED.] Flog or whip. [A. S. *hyd*.]

HIDBOUND (hid'bownd), *a.* 1. Having the hide or bark so close that it impedes the growth. 2. Narrow-minded.

HIDEOUS (hid'e-us), *a.* Frightful; horrible; ghastly. [Fr. *hideux*.]

SYN. Horrid; unshapely; monstrous.

ANT. Captivating; attractive; graceful; winsome; lovely; beautiful; fair.

HIDING (hi'ding), *n.* Place of concealment.

HIDING (hi'ding), *n.* Flogging; thrashing, or beating.

HIE (hi), *v.* [*pr.p.* HIE'ING or HY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HIED (hid).] I. *vt.* Hasten; urge. II. *vi.* Go in haste. [A. S. *higian*, hasten.]

HIERARCH (hi'ēr-ārk), *n.* Ruler in sacred matters. [Gr. *hierarchēs*—*hicros*, sacred, and *archos*, ruler—*archō*, rule.]

HIERARCHAL (hi'ēr-ārk'al), **HIERARCHIC** (hi'ēr-ārk'ik), **HIERARCHICAL** (hi'ēr-ārk'ik-al), *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a hierarch or hierarchy.

HIERARCHY (hi'ēr-ārk-i), *n.* [*pl.* HI'ERARCHIES.] 1. Body of the clergy. 2. Government by priests. [Gr. *hierarchia*—*hierarchēs*; see HIERARCH.]

HIERATIC (hi'ēr-at'ik), *a.* Sacred; relating to priests.

HIEROGLYPH (hi'ēr-o-glif), **HIEROGLYPHIC** (hi'ēr-o-glif'ik), *n.* 1. Sacred character of the ancient Egyptian language. 2. Unintelligible character or mark. [Gr. *hicros*, sacred, and *glyphō*, carve.]

HIEROGLYPHIC (hi'ēr-o-glif'ik), **HIEROGLYPHICAL** (hi'ēr-o-glif'ik-al), *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or represented by, hieroglyphs.

HIEROPHANT (hi'ēr-o-fant), *n.* One who reveals sacred things; religious teacher. [Gr. *hieros*, sacred, and *phainō*, show.]

HIGGLE (hig'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HIG'GLING; *p.t.* and

p.p. **HIGGLED** (hig'ld).] 1. Drive a hard bargain. 2. Haggle. [Form of **HAGGLE**.]
HIGGLEDY-PIGGLEDY (hig'l-di-pig'l-di), *adv.* In a state of confusion. (Colloq.)
HIGGLER (hig'lēr), *n.* One who higgles.
HIGH (hī), *I. a.* [*comp.* **HIGH'ER**; *superl.* **HIGH'EST**.] 1. Elevated; lofty; exalted; powerful. 2. Chief. 3. Arrogant. 4. Intense; loud; violent. 5. Dear; difficult. *II. adv.* Aloft; eminently; powerfully; profoundly; expensively; luxuriously. [A. S. *heāh*.]
HIGHBALL (hi'bəl), *n.* Whiskey or other liquor served with ice and aerated water in a large glass. (Colloq.)
HIGHBINDER (hi'bīnd-ēr), *n.* 1. Ruffian; loafer; rowdy who commits wanton outrages. (Colloq.) 2. One of lawless Chinese bands organized for purpose of blackmail and murder.
HIGH-BORN (hi'bārn), *a.* Of noble birth.
HIGH-BRED (hi'bred), *a.* Of noble breed, training or family.
HIGH-CHURCH (hi'chūrch), *a.* and *n.* Applied to a party within the Church of England, which exalts the authority of the episcopate and the priesthood, the saving grace of sacraments, etc.
HIGH-CHURCHMAN (hi'chūrch-mən), *n.* [*pl.* **HIGH'CHURCHMEN**.] High-church adherent.
HIGH-FLIER (hi'fli-ēr), *n.* One who flies high, or runs into extravagance of opinion or action.
HIGH-FLOWN (hi'flōn), *a.* 1. Proud; pretentious. 2. Turgid.
HIGH-HANDED (hi-hand'ed), *a.* Overbearing; violent.
HIGHLAND (hi'land), *n.* Mountainous district.
HIGHLANDER (hi'land-ēr), *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a mountainous region; mountaineer. 2. [*H-*] Native of the Scottish Highlands.
HIGHLY (hi'li), *adv.* In or to a great degree.
HIGH-METTLED (hi'met-ld), *a.* Full of mettle or spirit; spirited.
HIGH-MINDED (hi'mīnd-ed), *a.* 1. Having a proud or arrogant mind. 2. Having honorable pride; magnanimous.
HIGHMOST (hi'mōst), *a.* Highest.
HIGHNESS (hi'nes), *n.* 1. State of being high. 2. Dignity of rank. 3. Title of honor given to princes.
HIGH-PRESSURE (hi'presh-ūr), *a.* Applied to a steam-engine in which the steam is raised to a high temperature, so that the pressure may exceed that of the atmosphere.
HIGH-PRIEST (hi'prēst), *n.* Chief priest under the Mosaic dispensation.
HIGHROAD (hi'rōd), *n.* 1. Road for general traffic. 2. Usual or easy course or method.
HIGH-SOUNDING (hi'sownd-ing), *a.* Pompous; ostentatious.
HIGH-SPIRITED (hi'spir-it-ed), *a.* Bold; daring; irascible.
HIGH-STRUNG (hi'strung), *a.* High-spirited; sensitive.

HIGHT (hit), *n.* Same as **HEIGHT**.
HIGHTH (hith), *n.* Old form of **HEIGHT**.
HIGH-TIDE (hi'tid), *n.* Tide at its full; high-water.
HIGH-TONED (hi'tōnd), *a.* 1. Honorable. 2. Aristocratic. 3. *Music.* Having a high tone or pitch.
HIGH-TREASON (hi-trē'zn), *n.* Treason against the sovereign or state.
HIGH-WATER (hi'wā-tēr), *n.* 1. Time at which the tide is highest. 2. Greatest elevation of the tide.
HIGHWAY (hi'wā), *n.* 1. Public way or road. 2. Any means or way of communication open to all.
HIGHWAYMAN (hi'wā-mən), *n.* Robber who attacks people on the public way.
HIGH-WINE (hi'win), *n.* Distillate containing a high percentage of alcohol.
HIKE (hik), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HI'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HIKED** (hikt).] Go rapidly; walk. (Colloq.)
HILARIOUS (hi-lā'ri-us), *a.* Gay; very merry. [Gr. *hilaros*.]
HILARITY (hi-lar'i-ti), *n.* Gaiety; jollity.
HILL (hil), *n.* High mass of land less than a mountain. [A. S. *hyll*.]
HILL (hil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HILLED** (hild).] Form small hills about or over; as, to *hill* potatoes.
HILLOCK (hil'uk), *n.* Small hill.
HILLY (hil'i), *a.* Full of hills.
HILT (hilt), *n.* Handle, especially of a sword, dagger, or similar weapon. [A. S.]
HIM (him), *pron.* Objective case of **HE**. [A. S.]
HIMALAYA (hi-mā'ia-ya), *n.* Mountains, between India and Tibet.
HIMSELF (him-seif'), *pron.* 1. Emphatic and reflexive form of **HE** and **HIM**. 2. His real nature and character; his right mind.
HIND (hind), *n.* Female of the stag. [A. S. *hind*.]
HIND (hind), *n.* In northern part of England and in Scotland, a skilled farm assistant. [A. S. *hīna*, house-servant.]
HIND (hind), *a.* [*superl.* **HIND'MOST**.] Placed in, or belonging to, the rear; opposed to **FORE**. [A. S. *hindan* (adv.), back.]
HINDER (hind'ēr), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting the rear or back; hind. [From **HIND**, *a.*]
HINDER (hin'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HIN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HINDERED** (hin'dērd).] *I. vt.* Stop or prevent progress of; embarrass. *II. vi.* Raise obstacles. [A. S. *hindrian*.]
SYN. Block; check; delay; impede; obstruct; oppose; retard. **ANT.** Accelerate; expedite; promote; facilitate; help.
HINDERANCE (hin'dēr-əns), *n.* Same as **HINDERANCE**.
HINDERMOST (hind'ēr-mōst), *a.* Same as **HINDMOST**.
HINDI (hin'dē), *n.* One of the languages of Aryan stock spoken in Northern India.

HINDMOST (hind'möst), *a.* Farthest behind; superlative of **HIND**.

HINDRANCE (hin'drəns), *n.* Act of hindering or state of being hindered.

HINDU, HINDOO (hin'-dö), *n.* 1. Native of Hindustan. 2. Native Indian and believer in Brahmanism.

HINDUISM, HINDOOISM (hin'dö-izm), *n.* Religion and customs of the Hindus.



Hindu.

HINDU KUSH (hin'dö-kösh), *n.* Mountain system of Central Asia.

HINDUSTAN (hln-dö-stan'), *n.* India; properly, only the Punjab and the valley of the Ganges.

HINDUSTANI, HINDOOSTANI (hin-dö-stä'-nē), *n.* Chief official and commercial language of India.

HINGE (hlnj), *n.* 1. Joint on which a door or lid hangs. 2. That on which anything depends or turns. [Ice. *henja*, hang.]

HINGE (hlnj), *v.* [pr.p. **HIN'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **HINGED** (hinjd).] I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with hinges. 2. Bend as a hinge. II. *vi.* 1. Hang or turn on a hinge. 2. Depend.

HINNY (hln'i), *n.* Offspring of a male horse and a she-ass. [Gr. *hinnos*, mule.]

HINT (hint), *v.* [pr.p. **HINT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HINT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Bring to mind by a slight mention or remote allusion; allude to. II. *vi.* Make an indirect or remote allusion. [A. S. *hentan*, seize.]

HINT (hlnt), *n.* Distant allusion; slight mention; insinuation.

HINTERLAND (hint'ēr-land), *n.* District lying behind a definite portion of seacoast or river shore. [Ger.]

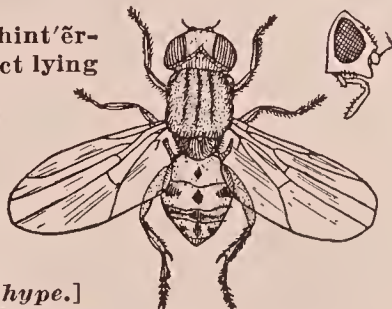
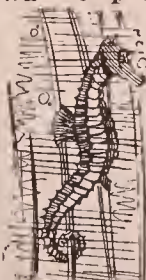
HIP (hip), *n.* Haunch or fleshy part of the thigh. [A. S. *hype*.]

HIP (hip), *n.* Same as **HEP**.

HIPPELATES-FLY (hlp-e-lä'tēz-flī), *n.* Pestilential insects infesting the cattle and other livestock on farm lands in the warmer portions of the Southern States.

HIPOCAMPUS (hip-o-kam'pus), *n.* Genus of fishes with head and neck like a horse; sea-horse; in Japan used as the trade symbol of workers in wood. [L., sea-horse—Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *kampos*, sea-monster.]

HIPPODROME (hip'o-dröm), *n.* Ancient race-course for horses and chariots; modern equestrian circus. [Gr. *hippos*, horse, and *dromos*, course.]

Hippelates-fly (*H. flavipes*).

Hippocampus.

HIPPOPOTAMUS (hip-o-pot'a-mus), *n.* [pl. **HIPPOPOT'AMUSES** or **HIPPOPOTAMI** (hip-o-pot'a-mī).] African quadruped, of aquatic habits, of the genus *Hippopotamus*, having a very thick skin, short legs, and a large head and muzzle. [Gr. *Hippopotamus* (*H. amphibius*). *hippos*, horse, and *potamos*, river.]



HIRCINE (hēr'sin), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a goat. [L. *hircus*, goat.]

HIRE (hīr), *vt.* [pr.p. **HIR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HIRED** (hīrd).] Procure the use or service of, at a price; engage for wages; let for compensation. [A. S. *hyrian*, hire.]

HIRE (hīr), *n.* Wages for service; price paid for the use of a thing. [A. S. *hyr*—*hyrian*, hire.]

HIRELING (hīr'ling), *n.* Hired servant; mercenary. [A. S. *hyrling*.]

HIRER (hīr'ēr), *n.* One who hires.

HIRSUTE (hēr-sūt'), *a.* Hairy; rough; shaggy. [L. *hirsutus*.]

HIS (hiz), *pron.* Possessive form of **HE**. [A. S.]

HISS (his), *v.* [pr.p. **HISS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HISS'D** (hist).] I. *vi.* 1. Make a sound like the letter *s*, as the goose, serpent, etc. 2. Express contempt, etc., by hissing. II. *vt.* Condemn by hissing. [A. S. *hysian*, formed from the sound.]

HISS (his), *n.* Sound made by forcing the breath out between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*.

HIST (hist), *interj.* Hush! silence!

HISTOLOGY (his-tol'o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of the organic tissues. [Gr. *histos*, web, and *-LOGY*.]

HISTORIAN (his-tō'ri-an), *n.* Writer of history.

HISTORIC (his-tor'ik), **HISTORICAL** (his-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to history; containing history; derived from history.

HISTORY (his'to-ri), *n.* [pl. **HIS'TORIES**.] 1. Account of an event. 2. Systematic account of events. [Gr. *historia*—*histōr*, learned.]

SYN. Knowledge; narrative; story; relation; annals; chronicle.

HISTRIONIC (his-tri-on'ik), **HISTRIONICAL** (his-tri-on'ik-al), *a.* Relating to the stage; theatrical. [L. *histrion*, actor.]

HIT (hit), *v.* [pr.p. **HIT'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **HIT**.] I. *vt.* 1. Touch or strike. 2. Reach or attain. 3. Come upon; guess. II. *vi.* 1. Come in contact. 2. Chance luckily. 3. Succeed. [A. S. *hittan*, meet with.]

HIT (hit), *n.* 1. Lucky chance. 2. Stroke. 3. Happy turn of thought or expression. 4. In backgammon, a move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering point; also, a game won after one of two men are removed from the board.

HITCH (hich), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HITCHED** (hicht).] I. *vi.* 1. Move by jerks, as if caught by a hook. 2. Be caught or entangled. II. *vt.* 1. Hook; catch; unite; yoke. 2. Fasten or tie; as, to *hitch* a horse. [Etym. doubtful.]

HITCH (hich), *n.* 1. Jerk. 2. Catch, or anything that holds. 3. Obstacle. 4. Sudden halt. 5. Knot or noose.

HITHER (hith'ēr), I. *adv.* To this place. II. *a.* Toward the speaker; nearer. [A. S. *hider*.]

HITHERMOST (hith'ēr-mōst), *a.* Nearest on this side.

HITHERTO (hlth'ēr-tō), *adv.* To this place or time; as yet.

HITHERWARD (hith'ēr-wārd), *adv.* Towards this place.

HIVE (hiv), *n.* 1. Swarm of bees in a box or basket. 2. Habitation of bees. 3. Busy company. [A. S. *hiw*, house.]

HIVE (hiv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HI'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HIVED** (hivd).] I. *vt.* Collect into a hive; lay up in store. II. *vi.* Take shelter together; reside in a body.

HIVES (hivz), *n.* Eruptive disease.

HO, HOA (hō), *interj.* Hold! stop!

HOANG-HO (hwäng'hō), **YELLOW RIVER.** China, falls into Gulf of Pechili.

HOAR (hōr), I. *a.* White or grayish-white, especially with age or frost. II. *n.* Hoariness. [A. S. *hār*.]

HOARD (hōrd), *n.* Store; hidden stock; treasure. [A. S. *hord*.]

HOARD (hōrd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOARD'ED**.] I. *vt.* Collect and store away. II. *vi.* Lay up; store.

HOARFROST (hōr'frāst), *n.* White frost; the white particles formed by the freezing of dew.

HOARHOUND, HOREHOUND (hōr'hownd), *n.* Plant of the mint family, used as a tonic. [A. S. *hārhone*—*hār*, hoary white, and *hūne*, strong-scented.]

HOARINESS (hōr'i-nes), *n.* Condition of being hoary.

HOARSE (hōrs), *a.* Having a harsh, grating voice, as from a cold; discordant. [A. S. *hās*.]

HOARSELY (hōrs'll), *adv.* In a hoarse manner.

HOARSENESS (hōrs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hoarse.

HOARY (hōr'i), *a.* White or gray, as with age.

HOAX (hōks), *n.* Deceptive trick; practical joke. [Corrup. of **HOCUS**. See **HOCUS-POCUS**.]

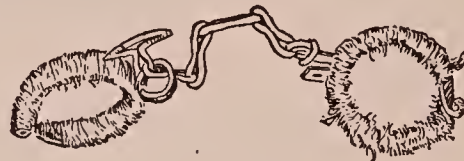
HOAX (hōks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOAX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOAXED** (hōkst).] Play a trick upon, or deceive, for sport.

HOB (hob), *n.* 1. Projecting nave of a wheel;

hub. 2. Raised place over a grate where things are kept warm. [See **HUMP**.]

HOBBLE (hob'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOBBLED** (hob'ld).] I. *vi.* Walk with a limp; walk awkwardly; move irregularly. II. *vt.* Fasten loosely the legs of. [Freq. of **HOP**.]

HOBBLE (hob'l), *n.* 1. Awkward, limping gait. 2. Anything used to hamper the feet of an animal; clog or fetter. 3. Embarrassment; difficulty; also used adjectively; as, *hobble* skirt.



Hobbles.

HOBBLEDEHOY (hob'i-de-hoi), *n.* Stripling, neither man nor boy. [Etym. unknown.]

HOBBY (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* **HOB'BIES**.] 1. Stick used as a toy-horse; hobby-horse. 2. Ruling passion; favorite pursuit or theme. [O. Fr. *hobi*, mare.]

HOBBY (hob'i), *n.* *Ornith.* Species of falcon of the genus *Hypotriorchis* that preys on small birds. Common in Europe and northern United States.

HOBBY-HORSE (hob'i-hārs), *n.* Wooden toy-horse on rockers, springs, etc.

HOBGOBLIN (hob'gob-lln), *n.* Bugaboo; frightful apparition. [**HOB** (=Robin) and **GOBLIN**.]

HOBNAIL (hob'nāl), *n.* Nail with a thick, strong head, used in the shoes of horses, and sometimes of men.

HOBNOB (hob'nob), *adv.* At random.

HOBNOB (hob'nob), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **HOB'NOBBING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOBNOBBED** (hob'nobd).] Be on terms of close intimacy.

HOBO (hō'bō), *n.* [*pl.* **HOBOs** (hō'bōz).] Wandering, shiftless workman.

HOCK, HOUGH (hok), *n.* 1. Joint on the hind leg of a quadruped, between the knee and fetlock, corresponding to the ankle-joint in man. 2. In man, the back part of the knee-joint; the ham. [A. S. *hōh*, heel.]

HOCK (hok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOCKED** (hokt).] Hamstring.

HOCK (hok), *n.* 1. Wine produced in Hochheim. 2. Any white Rhine wine.

HOCKEY (hok'i), *n.* Game played with a ball and bent stick; commonly called *shinny*.

HOCUS (hō'kus), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HO'CUSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOCUSED** (hō'kust).] 1. Cheat. 2. Drug. [Abbr. of **HOCUS-POCUS**.]



Hobby (*H. sub-buteo*).



Hoarhound (*Mar-rubium vulgare*).

HOCUS (hō'kus), *n.* 1. Impostor; cheat. 2. Drugged drink.

HOCUS-POCUS (hō'kus-pō-kus), *n.* Juggler's trick. [Jugglers' slang.]

HOD (hod), *n.* 1. Trough for carrying bricks and mortar. 2. Coal-scuttle. [Fr. *hotte*.]

HOD-CARRIER (hod'kar-l-ēr), *n.* Workman who carries bricks and mortar in a hod.

HODGEPODGE (hōj'poj), *n.* See **HOTCHPOTCH**.

HOE (hō), *n.* Instrument for digging up weeds, and loosening the earth. [Fr. *houe*—O. Ger. *houwa*.]

HOE (hō), *v.* [pr.p. **HOE'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HOED** (hōd).] I. *vt.* Cut or clean with a hoe; weed. II. *vi.* Use a hoe.

HOE-CAKE (hō'kāk), *n.* Thin cake of Indian meal, water and salt, baked before an open fire, originally on a hoe.

HOE-DOWN (hō'down), *n.* Noisy dance; breakdown.

HOG (hog), *n.* 1. Swine; pig. 2. Greedy person. [Wel. *hweh*—*houc'ha*, grunt.]

HOG (hog), *vt.* [pr.p. **HOG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **HOGGED** (hogd).] Take more than one's fair share of.

HOGGISH (hog'ish), *a.* Selfish; gluttonous; greedy.

HOGGISHLY (hog'ish-li), *adv.* In a hoggish manner; greedily; selfishly.

HOGGISHNESS (hog'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hoggish.

HOGSHEAD (hogz'hed), *n.* 1. Measure of capacity=63 wine gallons. 2. Large cask. [O. Dut. *oghshoofd*, ox-head.]

HOGSKIN (hog'skin), *n.* Leather made of the skin of swine.

HOGWASH (hog'wosh), *n.* Refuse of a kitchen, brewery, etc.; swill.

HOHENZOLLERN (hō-en-tsol'ēr-n), *n.* Territory in Black Forest, belonging to Prussia. Area 441 sq.m.

HOIDEN, HOYDEN (hol'dn), I. *n.* Romping, bold, ill-bred girl. II. *a.* Rude; bold. [O. Dut. *heyden*, heathen, gipsy.]

HOIDEN (hol'dn), *vi.* [pr.p. **HOI'DENING**; p.t. and p.p. **HOIDENED** (hol'dnd).] Romp about roughly or indecently.

HOIDENISH (hol'dn-ish), *a.* Like a holden; rough; bold; romping.

HOIST (holst), *vt.* [pr.p. **HOIST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HOIST'ED**.] Raise with a tackle; heave; lift; run up. [O. Dut. *hyssen*, hoist.]

HOIST (holst), *n.* 1. Act of lifting. 2. Height of a sail. 3. Apparatus for lifting heavy bodies to the upper stories of a building.

HOLD (hōld), *v.* [pr.p. **HOLD'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HELD** (held).] I. *vt.* 1. Keep; contain; accept; sustain. 2. Defend. 3. Occupy. 4. Confine; restrain. 5. Continue; persist in. 6. Have or join in, as a meeting; celebrate. 7. Believe. 8. Esteem. II. *vi.* 1. Remain fixed; continue unbroken or unsubdued; adhere. 2. Derive right. 3. Stop; forbear.—*Hold*

up, stop for the purpose of robbing; waylay. [A. S. *healdan*.]

SYN. Grasp; retain; support; maintain; possess; sustain; regard; consider; cohere.

ANT. Drop; abandon; surrender; release; desert; concede; vacate; cease; break.

HOLD (hōld), *n.* 1. Act or manner of holding; power of seizing. 2. Support. 3. Place of confinement. 4. Custody. 5. Fortified place.

HOLD (hōld), *n.* Part of the ship used for the cargo. [Dut. *hol*, hole.]

HOLD-ALL (hōld'āl), *n.* General receptacle, especially a large carpet bag.

HOLDBACK (hōld'bak), *n.* 1. Check; hindrance; restraint. 2. Strap joining the breeching to the shaft of a vehicle.

HOLDER (hōld'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which holds. 2. Payee of a bill or note.

HOLDFAST (hōld'fast), *n.* That which holds fast; catch.

HOLDING (hōld'ing), *n.* 1. Anything held, as property, an opinion, etc. 2. *Law.* A tenement.

HOLD-UP (hōld'up), *n.* Act of "holding up" or stopping a person, train, etc., for the purpose of robbery.

HOLE (hōl), *n.* Hollow place; cavity; opening in a solid body; pit. [A. S. *hol*. Akin to **HOLLOW**.]

HOLIDAY (hol'i-dā), *n.* Day of amusement, or of exemption from work.

HOLINESS (hō'll-nes), *n.* State of being holy; religious goodness; sanctity.—*His Holiness*, title of the Pope.

HOLLA (hol'ā), **HOLLO, HOLLOA** (hol'ō or hol-lō'), I. *interj.* Ho, there! attend! hello! II. *n.* Loud shout. [Fr. *holà*.]

HOLLA (hol'ā), *vi.* [pr.p. **HOL LAING**; p.t. and p.p. **HOLLAED** (hol'ad).] Shout to one at a distance.

HOLLAND (hol'and), *n.* Netherlands.

HOLLAND (hol'and), *n.* Kind of linen first made in Holland.

HOLLANDER (hol'and-ēr), *n.* Native of Holland or of the Netherlands.

HOLLANDS (hol'andz), *n. pl.* Gln made in Holland.

HOLLOW (hol'ō), I. *a.* 1. Containing an empty space. 2. Unsound; insincere. 3. Sunken. 4. Deep; muffled. II. *n.*

1. Hole; cavity; depression in a body. 2. Valley. [A. S. *holh*.]

HOLLOW (hol'ō), *vt.* [pr.p.

HOL'LOWING; p.t. and p.p. **HOLLOWED** (hol'ōd).] Make hollow; excavate.

HOLLOWNESS (hol'ō-nes), *n.* 1. State of being hollow; depression; cavity. 2. Insincerity; deceitfulness.



Wilhelmina, Queen of the Netherlands. Born 1880.

HOLLOWWARE (hol'ô-wâr), *n.* Hollow articles of iron, silver, china, etc.

HOLLY (hol'i), *n.* [*pl.* **HOL'LIES.**] Evergreen shrub having leathery, shining, and spinous leaves and scarlet or yellow berries, much used for Christmas decorations. [*A. S. holegn.*]

HOLLYHOCK (hol'i-hok), *n.* Plant with large flowers of various colors. [*HOLY*, and *A. S. hoc*, mallow.]

HOLM (hõlm or hõm), *n.* 1. River islet. 2. Rich flat land near a river. [*A. S.*]

HOLOBLAST (hol'o-blást), *n.* Ovum the protoplasm of which is wholly germinal. [*Gr. holos*, whole, and *blastos*, germ.]

HOLOCAINE (hõ-lok'a-in), *n.* *Chem.* Powerful drug used hypodermically as an anæsthetic.

HOLOCAUST (hol'o-kást), *n.* 1. Burnt sacrifice. 2. Sacrifice of many lives by fire. [*Gr. holos*, whole, and *kaustos*, burnt.]

HOLSTER (hõl'stër), *n.* Leathern case for a pistol. [*Dut.*]

HOLY (hõ'i), *a.* 1. Perfect in a moral sense; pure in heart; religious. 2. Set apart to a sacred use. [*A. S. hâlig—hâl*, sound, whole.]

HOMAGE (hom'aj), *n.* 1. Profession of fealty. 2. Respect paid by external action. 3. Reverence directed to the Supreme Being. [*Fr.—L. homo*, man.]

HOME (hõm), *I. n.* 1. One's house or country. 2. Place of constant residence. 3. Seat, as of war. 4. Goal, as in field-games. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to one's dwelling or country; domestic. 2. Close; severe. *III. adv.* 1. To one's habitation or country. 2. Closely; to the point. [*A. S. hām.*]

HOME (hõm), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HO'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOMED** (hõmd).] *I. vt.* Bring or send home. *II. vi.* Go or fly home, as a carrier-pigeon.

HOME-BRED (hõm'bred), *a.* 1. Bred at home. native; domestic. 2. Plain; unpolished.

HOMEFELT (hõm'felt), *a.* Inward; private.

HOMELESS (hõm'les), *a.* Having no home.

HOMELINESS (hõm'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

HOMELY (hõm'li), *a.* 1. Pertaining to home; familiar. 2. Plain; rude; not handsome.

HOMEMADE (hõm'mād), *a.* Made at home, or in one's own country; plain.

HOMEOPATHIC (hõ-me-o-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to homeopathy.



Hollyhock (*Althæa rosea*).

HOMEOPATHIST (hõ-me-op'a-thist), *n.* One who believes in or practices homeopathy.

HOMEOPATHY (hõ-me-op'a-thi), *n.* System of curing diseases by small doses of drugs which excite symptoms similar to those of the disease. [*Gr. homoiōs*, like, and *pathos*, suffering.]

HOMER (hõ'měr), *n.* Homing pigeon.

HOMESICK (hõm'sik), *a.* Sick or grieved at separation from home.

HOMESICKNESS (hõm'sik-nes), *n.* State of being homesick; nostalgia.

HOMESPUN (hõm'spun), *I. a.* 1. Spun or wrought at home; not made in foreign countries. 2. Plain; inelegant. *II. n.* Cloth made at home.

HOMESTEAD (hõm'sted), *n.* Property occupied or set apart as a home.

HOMEWARD (hõm'wård), *I. adv.* Toward home; toward one's habitation or country. *II. a.* Directed toward home.

HOMEWARDS (hõm'wårdz), *adv.* Directed or turned toward home; homeward.

HOMICIDAL (hom'i-sī-dəl), *a.* Pertaining to homicide; murderous bloody.

HOMICIDE (hom'i-sīd), *n.* 1. Manslaughter; murder. 2. One who kills another. [*L. homo*, man, and *cædo*, kill.]

HOMILETICS (hom-i-let'iks), *n.* Art which treats of sermons and the best mode of preparing and delivering them. [*Gr. homilētikos*; from *homilia*, homily.]

HOMILIST (hom'i-list), *n.* Preacher.

HOMILY (hom'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* **HOM'ILIES.**] 1. Sermon. 2. Serious or tedious exhortation. [*Gr. homilia—homilos*, assembly.]

HOMING (hõ'ming), *I. a.* Coming or returning home, as *homing-pigeons*. *II. n.* Act of returning home.

HOMINY (hom'i-ni), *n.* Maize hulled and coarsely ground. [*American Indian auhuminea*, parched corn.]

HOMMOCK (hom'ok), *n.* Same as **HUMMOCK**.

HOMOGENEAL (hõ-mo-jě'ne-əl), *a.* Homogeneous.

HOMOGENEITY (hõ-mo-je-ně'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being homogeneous.

HOMOGENEOUS (hõ-mo-jě'ne-us), *a.* 1. Of the same kind or nature. 2. Having the constituent elements all similar. [*Gr. homogenēs—homos*, same, and *genos*, kind.]

HOMOLOGOUS (hõ-mol'o-gus), *a.* Corresponding in relative position, proportion, value, or structure. [*Gr. homos*, same, and *logos*, ratio.]

HOMONYM (hom'o-nim), *n.* Word of the same sound, but of different meaning, as *tail*, *tale*.

HOMONYMIC (hom-o-nim'ik), **HOMONYMOUS** (ho-mon'i-mus), *a.* 1. Having the same name. 2. Characterized or expressed by the same term.

HOMUNCULUS (ho-mung'kū-ius), *n.* [*pl.* **HOMUNCULI** (ho-mung'kū-li).] 1. Fancied wee human being produced chemically. 2. Little man; manikin. [*L.*, dim. of *homo*, man.]

HONDURAN (hon-dō'ran), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Honduras, a republic of Central America.

HONDURAS (hon-dō'ras), *n.* Republic, Central America. Area 46,262 sq. m.

HONE (hōn), *n.* Stone of a fine grit for sharpening edged tools. [A. S. *hān*.]

HONE (hōn), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

HO'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

HONED (hōnd).] Sharpen on a hone.

HONEST (on'est), *a.* 1. Just; free from fraud; frank. 2. Chaste [L. *honestus*, full of honor — *honor*, honor.]

HONESTLY (on'est-li), *adv.* In an honest manner.

HONESTY (on'est-i), *n.* Quality or state of being honest. [L. *honestas*, honorableness — *honestus*. See **HONEST**.]

SYN. Integrity; probity; uprightness; fairness; sincerity; honor. **ANT.** Dishonesty; chicanery; trickery; insincerity; deception; fraud; unfairness.

HONEY (hun'ī), *n.* Fluid collected by bees from flowers. [A. S. *hunig*.]

HONEY (hun'ī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HON'EYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HONEYED** (hun'id).] Address in terms of endearment or flattery.

HONEY-BAG (hun'ī-bag), *n.* Enlargement of the alimentary canal of the bee in which it carries its load of honey.

HONEY-BEAR (hun'ī-bâr), *n.* Sloth-bear.

HONEY-BEE (hun'ī-bē), *n.* Bee that produces honey; specifically, the common hive-bee.

HONEY-BIRD (hun'ī-bērd), *n.* 1. Honey-eater. 2. Honey-guide.

HONEYCOMB (hun'ī-kōm), *n.* Mass of waxy cells formed by bees, in which they store their honey.

HONEY-COMBED (hun'ī-kōmd), *a.* 1. Like a honeycomb. 2. Permeated; corrupted.

HONEY-EATER (hun'ī-ē-tēr), *n.* Small bird of genus *Meliphagidæ*; also known as *honey-sucker*.

HONEY-GUIDE (hun'ī-gīd), *n.* Small non-passerine bird of the family *Indicatoridæ*, supposed to guide men to nests of honey by hopping from tree to tree with repetitions of a cry which resembles the syllable *cheer*; also called *honey-bird* and *guide-bird*.

HONEY-LOCUST (hun'ī-lō-kust), *n.* Pod-bearing, thorny North American tree (*Gleditschia triacanthos*).

HONEYMOON (hun'ī-mōn), *n.* First month after marriage; indefinite period after marriage when newly married couples enjoy themselves with travel or other recreation before settling down to married life.

HONEY-MOUTHED (hun'ī-mowtht), *a.* Soft or smooth in speech.



Gen. Manuel Bonilla, elected president of Honduras in 1903.

HONEY-SUCKER (hun'ī-suk-ēr), *n.* Same as **HONEY-EATER**.

HONEYSUCKLE (hun'ī-suk-l), *n.* Climbing shrub with handsome fragrant flowers. [A. S. *hunisuce*.]

HONG KONG (hang kang), British island, China, in Bay of Canton. Area 32 sq. m.

HONOLULU (hō-no-lō'lō), *n.* Seaport, capital of Hawaii, on Oahu Island.

HONOR (on'ūr), *n.* 1. Esteem due or paid to worth. 2. That which rightfully attracts esteem; exalted rank; distinction. 3. Excellence of character; nobleness of mind; any special virtue much esteemed. 4. Mark of esteem; title of respect. 5. Academic prize or distinction. 6. One of the four highest cards in a suit. [L. *honor*, honor.]

SYN. Respect; reverence; nobility; eminence; reputation; fame; credit; glory; renown; dignity. **ANT.** Disrespect; contempt; irreverence; slight; obscurity; degradation; dishonor; infamy.

HONOR (on'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HON'ORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HONORED** (on'ūrd).] 1. Hold in high esteem; respect. 2. Exalt; treat in a complimentary manner; dignify. 3. Accept and pay when due, as a draft.

HONORABLE (on'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of honor; illustrious. 2. Actuated by principles of honor. 3. Conferring honor; becoming men of exalted station. 4. Title of distinction.

HONORABLENESS (on'ūr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being honorable.

HONORABLY (on'ūr-ā-bli), *adv.* In an honorable manner.

HONORARIUM (on-ūr-ā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **HONORA'RIA**.] Honorary fee paid to a professional man for his gratuitous services. [L.]

HONORARY (on'ūr-ār-ī), *a.* 1. Conferring honor. 2. Holding a title or office without performing services or receiving a salary.

HOOD (hōd), *n.* Covering for the head; anything resembling a hood. [A. S. *hōd*. Akin to **HAT**.]

HOOD (hōd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOOD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOOD'ED**.] Cover or furnish with a hood.

HOODED (hōd'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a hood. 2. Having a hood-like part; as, the *hooded* crow.

HOODLUM (hōd'lum), *n.* Lounging, good-for-nothing, quarrelsome fellow; rowdy. (Colloq.)

HOODOO (hō'dō), *n.* Something that brings bad luck. [A corrup. of **VOODOO**.]

HOODOO (hō'dō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOO'DOOING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOODOOED** (hō'dōd).] Bring bad luck to; place under the influence of a hoodoo.

HOODWINK (hōd'wingk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOOD'WINKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOODWINKED** (hōd'wingkt).] 1. Impose upon; deceive. 2. Blindfold.



Honey-suckle.

HOOF (höf), *n.* [*pl.* **HOOFS** or (rarely) **HOOVES**.]

Horny covering on the feet of certain animals, as horses, etc. [A. S. *hōf*.]

HOOF-BOUND

(höf'bownd), *a.* Having a contraction of the hoof causing lameness.

HOOFED (höft), *a.* Furnished with hoofs.

HOOK (høk), *n.* 1. Piece of metal bent into a curve, so as to catch or hold. 2. Snare. 3. Instrument for cutting grain; sickle.—*By hook or by crook*, one way or the other. [A. S. *hōc*.]

HOOK (høk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOOK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOOKED** (høkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Catch or hold with a hook. 2. Draw as with a hook; ensnare. 3. Toss or injure with the horns. II. *vi.* 1. Be bent in the form of a hook. 2. Practice hooking.

HOOKAH (hö'kə), *n.* Pipe in which the smoke passes through water. [Ar. *hugga*.]

HOOKWORM (høk'würm), *n.* Thread-like intestinal parasite about one-inch long, which sucks the blood from the intestine, causing anemia and lassitude; also called *lazy bug*.

HOOKY (høk'i), *n.* Truancy from school.

HOOP (höp or hōp), *n.* Band holding together the staves of casks, etc. [Dut. *hoep*.]

HOOP (höp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOOPED** (höpt).] Encircle with hoops, as of a cask or barrel; encircle.

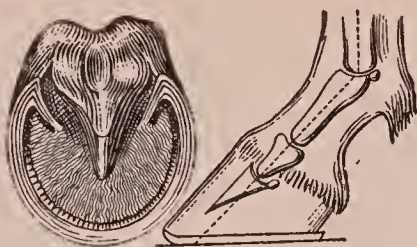
HOPOE (hö'pō), *n.* Bird of the genus *Upupa*, of a light color marked with buff and black, having a very long bill and a handsome tufted crest on its head.

HOOP-SNAKE (höp'-snāk), *n.* Zool. Non-venomous snake of southern United States, erroneously believed to roll like a hoop by taking its tail in its mouth.

HOOSIER (hö'zhēr), *n.* Nickname for an inhabitant of Indiana.

HOOT (höt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOOT'ED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Shout in contempt. 2. Cry like an owl. II. *vt.* Drive with cries of contempt.

HOP (hop), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOPPED** (hopt).] I. *vt.* Leap over; as, to hop



Hoof of Horse.
Left. Bottom of hoof. Right. Side of hoof showing anatomy of the bones in foot.



Hoopoe (*Upupa epops*).

a fence. II. *vi.* 1. Leap on one foot. 2. Skip lightly, as a bird. 3. Limp. 4. Dance. [A. S. *hoppian*, dance.]

HOP (hop), *n.* 1. Act of hopping. 2. Dancing party; dance.

HOP (hop), *n.* 1. Plant (*Humulus Lupulus*) with a long twining stalk. 2. [*pl.*] Flowers, cone, or catkin of the plant, used in brewing and in medicine. [Dut. *hop*.]

HOPE (hōp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOPED** (hōpt).] I. *vi.* 1. Cherish an expectation of good. 2. Place confidence. II. *vt.* Expect. [A. S. *hopian*.]

HOPE (hōp), *n.* 1. Expectation of good. 2. Confidence. 3. He who or that which furnishes ground of expectation. 4. That which is hoped for.

HOPEFUL (hōp'fəl), *a.* 1. Full of hope. 2. Having qualities which excite hope; promising good or success.

HOPEFULLY (hōp'fəl-i), *adv.* With hope or confidence.

HOPELESS (hōp'les), *a.* Without hope; desperate.

HOPELESSLY (hōp'les-li), *adv.* In a hopeless manner.

HOPPER (hop'ēr), *n.* 1. One who hops. 2. Wooden trough through which grain passes into a mill.

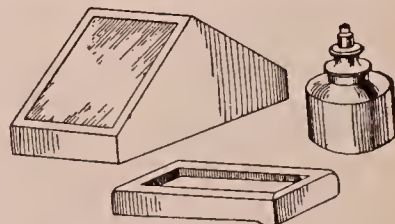
HOPPLE (hop'ī), *vt.* and *n.* Same as **HOBBLE**.

HOP-SCOTCH (hop'skoch), *n.* Children's game that takes place on a divided diagram or figure marked out on the ground, and played by driving a small piece of stone or metal that has been thrown with the hand, by kicking it with the foot while in the act of hopping on one foot from one section to the other.

HORDE (hōrd), *n.* 1. Wandering tribe or clan. 2. Crowd; multitude. [Fr.—Turk. *ordū*, camp.]

HORIZON (ho-ri'zun), *n.* 1. Circle where the earth and sky appear to meet.

2. Plane or extent of view, physical or mental.—*Artificial horizon*, device consisting of a tray of quicksilver set beneath a prism of plate glass to form a horizon, where a natural one is lacking, in order to take celestial observations at sea. [Gr. *horizō*, bound.]



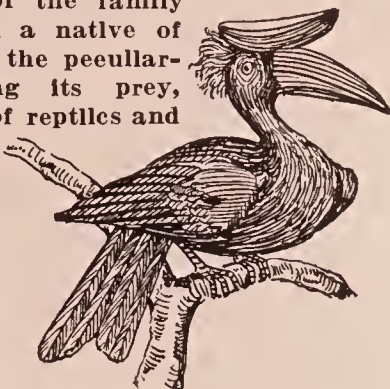
Artificial horizon, with tray and flask of quicksilver.

HORIZONTAL (hor-i-zon'təl), *a.* Pertaining to the horizon; parallel to the horizon; level.

HORN (hərn), *n.* 1. Hard organ projecting from the heads of certain animals, as oxen, etc. 2. Material of which horns, hoofs, claws, etc., consist. 3. Something made of, or like, a horn. 4. Wind-instrument consisting of a coiled brass tube. 5. Draft of intoxicating liquor. (Colloq.) [A. S.]

HORNBEAM (hårn'bēm), *n.* Small beech-like tree of Europe and America, the hard white wood of which is used by joiners.

HORNBILL (hårn'bil), *n.* Bird of the genus *Buceros* and of the family *Bucerotidae* and a native of Africa. It has the peculiarity of crushing its prey, which consists of reptiles and insects, with its enormous bill, tossing it up in the air, catching it again and swallowing it whole. The rhinoceros hornbill is the most powerful of the species.



Rhinoceros Hornbill.

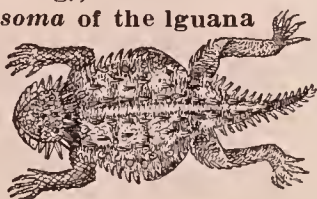
HORNBLLENDE (hårn'blend), *n.* Mineral of various colors, found in granite.

HORN-BLOWER (hårn'blō-ēr), *n.* 1. One who blows a horn. 2. Same as **HORNWORM**.

HORNBOOK (hårn'bøk), *n.* A first book for children, which formerly consisted of a single leaf set in a frame, with a thin plate of transparent horn in front to preserve it.

HORNBUG (hårn'bug), *n.* Common North American beetle having long curved horn-like jaws.

HORNED-FROG (hårnd'frog), *n.* Zool. Animal of the genus *Phrynosoma* of the Iguana class found in California and the Pacific States generally. It ranges from four to five inches long and is characterized by its spiny back and lizard-like propensities. It feeds on insects almost exclusively.



Horned-frog.

HORNED-OWL (hårnd'owl), *n.* Owl with two tufts of feathers on its head, resembling horns.

HORNET (hår'net), *n.* Large wasp of the genus *Vespa*. The European species is *V. crabro*, and the American species *V. maculata*. [A. S. *hynet*, dim. of *horn*.]

HORPIPE (hårn'pip), *n.* 1. Welsh musical instrument. 2. Lively air; lively dance.

HORNWORM (hårn'-wûrm), *n.* Insect and its larva that attack and destroy the tobacco plant in the northern and eastern part of the United States.



Hornworm (*Protoparce celeus*).

At top, moth; at right, larva; at left, pupa. [Reduced size.]

HORNY (hårn'l), *a.* 1.

Like horn; hard; callous. 2. Made of horn, or of horn-like substance.

HOROCLOGY (hor-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of determining time; art of constructing machines for measuring time.

HOROSCOPE (hor'o-skōp), *n.* 1. Observation of the heavens at the hour of a person's birth, by which astrology predicts the events of the person's life. 2. Representation of the heavens for this purpose. [Gr. *hōra*, hour, and *skopeō*, observe.]

HORRIBLE (hor'i-bl), *a.* Causing horror. [See **HORROR**.]

HORRIBLY (hor'i-bli), *adv.* 1. So as to cause horror. 2. To a horrible degree.

HORRID (hor'id), *a.* Fit to produce horror; shocking. [L. *horridus*.]

SYN. Abominable; offensive; awful; alarming; dreadful; hideous; fearful; terrible; terrific; horrible. ANT. Pleasing; cheering; attractive; beautiful; fair; alluring.

HORRIDLY (hor'id-li), *adv.* In a horrid manner or degree.

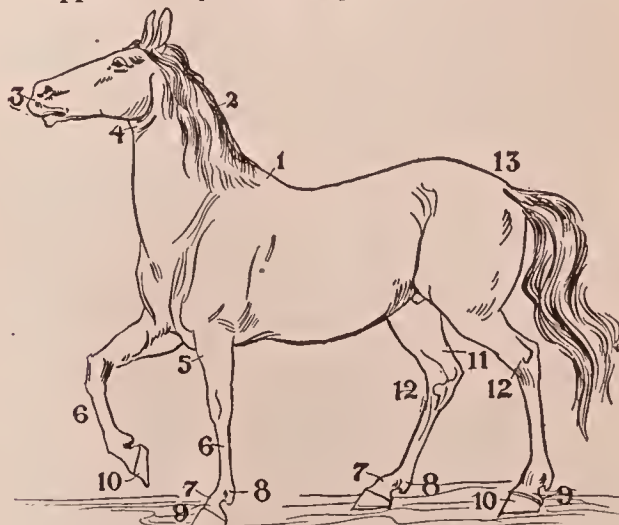
HORRIDNESS (hor'id-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being horrid.

HORRIFIC (hor-rif'ik), *a.* Frightful.

HORRIFY (hor'l-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **HOR'RIFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **HORRIFIED** (hor'l-fid).] Strike with horror. [L. *horror*, horror, and *facio*, make.]

HORROR (hor'ūr), *n.* 1. Shuddering; excessive fear. 2. That which excites horror. [Lit. "a bristling," as of hair. L.; from *horreo*, bristle, shudder.]

HORSE (hårs), *n.* 1. Well-known quadruped (*Equus caballus*). 2. (Collectively) cavalry. 3. Frame with legs by which something is supported. [A. S. *hors*.]



Horse (*Equus caballus*).

1. Withers. 2. Crest. 3. Muzzle. 4. Gullet. 5. Arm. 6. Cannon. 7. Coronet. 8. Fetlock. 9. Pastern. 10. Hoof. 11. Hamstring. 12. Hock. 13. Croup.

HORSE (hårs), *v.* [pr.p. **HORS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **HORSED** (hårst).] I. *vt.* 1. Mount on a horse. 2. Provide with a horse or horses. 3. Bedstride. II. *vi.* Get on horseback; mount a horse.

HORSEBACK (hars'bak), *I. n.* Back of a horse.
II. adv. On a horse's back.

HORSE-BEAN (hars'bēn), *n.* Large bean (*Faba vulgaris*) fed to horses.

HORSE-CHESTNUT (hars'ches-nut), *n. Bot.* 1. Large nut-like seed, also known as *buck-eye*.
2. Tree that produces it, *Æsculus glabra*.

HORSE-FLY (hars'fli), *n.* [*pl.* **HORSE'FLIES.**] Large fly that stings horses; gadfly; brecze.

HORSE-GUARDS (hars'-gärdz), *n.pl.* Cavalry employed as guards.

HORSE-LATITUDES (hars'lat-l-tüd-z), *n.pl.* See cut **WINDBELTS**.

HORSE-LEECH (hars'-lēch), *n.* 1. Large species of leech, that attacks horses in the water. 2. Veterinary surgeon.

HORSEMAN (hars'man), *n.* [*pl.* **HORSE'MEN.**]

1. Rider on horseback. 2. Manager of horses.

HORSEMANSHIP (hars'man-ship), *n.* Art of riding, and of training and managing horses.

HORSEMINT (hars'mint), *n.* 1. American herb (*Monarda punctata*), of the mint family. 2. European wild mint.

HORSE-PLAY (hars'piä), *n.* Buffoonery.

HORSE-POWER (hars'pow-ēr), *n.* 1. Power a horse can exert. 2. Unit of measure for steam power, etc.; power required to raise 33,000 lbs. one foot per minute.

HORSERADISH (hars'rad-ish), *n.* Plant with a pungent root, used in medicine and as a condiment.

HORSERADISH-TREE (hars'rad-ish-trē), *n.* Small tree of the genus *Moringa*, having soft wood and a corky bark with a root of pungent flavor with taste like horseradish. Seeds of this tree yield a lubricating oil highly prized by watchmakers. The roots are also used instead of mustard plasters. Grows extensively in Guam, Philippines and Malay Archipelago.

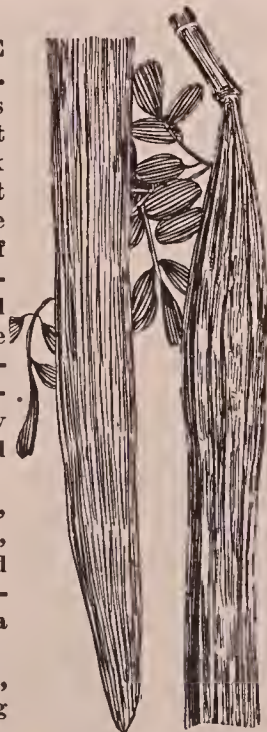
HORSESHOE (hars'shö), *n.* 1. Shoe for horses, consisting of a curved piece of iron. 2. Anything shaped like a horseshoe.

HORSEWHIP (hars'hwip), *n.* Whip for driving horses.

HORSEWHIP (hars'hwip), *Horseradish-tree (Moringa moringa).*
vt. [*pr.p.* **HORSE'WHIP-PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HORSEWHIPPED** (hars'-hwipt).] Strike with a horsewhip; lash.



Horse-fly (*Tabanus lineola*).



HORSEWOMAN (hars'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* **HORSE'-WOMEN** (hars'wim-en).] Woman who rides on horseback.

HORSY (hars'i), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to horses. 2. Devoted to horse racing or breeding.

HORTATIVE (har'ta-tiv), **HORTATORY** (har'ta-tō-ri), *a.* Admonishing; giving advice. [*L. hortor*, admonish.]

HORTICULTURAL (har-ti-kul'tūr-al), *a.* Pertaining to the culture of gardens.

HORTICULTURE (har'ti-kul-tūr), *n.* Art of cultivating gardens. [*L. hortus*, garden, and **CULTURE**.]

HORTICULTURIST (har-ti-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* One versed in the art of cultivating gardens.

HORUS (hō'rus), *n.* Egyptian solar deity, son of Osiris and Isis.

HOSANNA (ho-zan'a), *n.* Exclamation of praise to God. [*Heb. hoshiahnnah*, save, I pray!]

HOSE (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* **HOSE.**] 1. Covering for the legs or feet; stockings; socks. 2. Flexible pipe for conveying fluids. [*A.S. hosa*, breeches.]

HOSIER (hō'zhēr), *n.* One who deals in hose, stockings, socks, etc.

HOSIERY (hō'zhēr-i), *n.* 1. Goods dealt in by a hosier; hose in general. 2. Manufactory or business of a hosier.

HOSPICE (hos'pls), *n.* 1. Cloister and refuge for travelers. [*Fr.—L. hospes*, guest.]

HOSPITABLE (hos'pi-ta-bl), *a.* Entertaining strangers and guests kindly; showing kindness to visitors. [*Fr.—L. hospito*, receive as a guest.]

HOSPITABLY (hos'pi-ta-bli), *adv.* In a hospitable manner.

HOSPITAL (hos'pl-tal), *n.* Building for the reception and treatment of the sick, wounded, etc. [*L. L. hospitale—L. hospes*, guest.]

HOSPITALITY (hos-pi-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **HOSPITAL'ITIES.**] Friendly welcome and entertainment of guests.

HOSPODAR (hos'po-där), *n.* Former title of princes in Moldavia, etc.

HOST (höst), *n.* [*fem.* **HOST'ESS.**] 1. One who entertains a guest at his house. 2. Innkeeper. [*O. Fr. hoste—L. hospes*.]

HOST (höst), *n.* Army; large multitude. [*O. Fr. host—L. hostis*, enemy.]

HOST (höst), *n.* Consecrated bread of the Eucharist. [*L. hostia*, sacrifice.]

HOSTAGE (hos'taj), *n.* One remaining with the enemy as a pledge for the fulfillment of promises. [*O. Fr.—L. obses*, hostage.]

HOSTELRY (hos'tei-ri), *n.* Inn. [See **HOTEL**.]

HOSTESS (höst'es), *n.* Female of **HOST**, entertainer or innkeeper.

HOSTILE (hos'til), *a.* 1. Showing enmity. 2. Of the enemy. [*L. hostilis—hostis*, enemy.]

SYN. Adverse; antagonistic; inimical; opposed; unfriendly; warlike. **ANT.** Friendly; amicable; kindly; peaceable.

HOSTILELY (hos'til-i), *adv.* In a hostile manner.

HOSTILITY (hos-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **HOSTIL'ITIES.**]

1. Enmity. 2. Hostile deed, specifically, in the plural, acts of warfare.

HOSTLER (hos'lēr), *n.* Stableman at an inn. [*O. Fr. hostelier—L. hospes.*]

HOT (hot), *a.* [*comp.* **HOT'TER**; *superl.* **HOT'TEST.**] 1. Having heat; very warm. 2. Pungent. 3. Ardent in temper; passionate; fiery. [*A. S. hāt.*]

SYN. Feverish; torrid; pungent; exalted.

ANT. Cold; cool; calm.

HOTBED (hot'bed), *n.* 1. Glass-covered bed heated for bringing forward plants rapidly. 2. Any place favorable to rapid growth.

HOTBLAST (hot'blāst), *n.* Blast of heated air blown into a furnace to raise the heat.

HOT-BLOODED (hot-blud'ed), *a.* High spirited; irritable.

HOTCHPOTCH (hoch'poch), **HODGE-PODGE** (hoj'poj), *n.* Confused mass. [*Fr. hochepot—hocher, stake, and pot, pot.*]

HOTEL (hō-tel'), *n.* 1. House for the accommodation of travelers; inn. 2. In France, palace; large building; hall. [*O. Fr. hostel—L. hospitalia, guest-chambers.*]

HOT-HEADED (hot'hed-ed), *a.* Having warm passions; violent; impetuous.

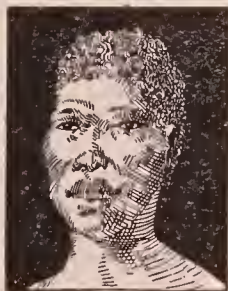
HOTHOUSE (hot'hows), *n.* House kept hot for the rearing of tender plants.

HOTLY (hot'li), *adv.* In a hot manner.

HOTNESS (hot'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hot.

HOTSPUR (hot'spūr), *n.* Man of hot and hasty valor.

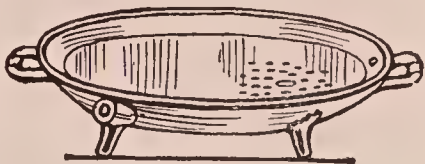
HOTTENTOT (hot'n-tot), *n.* Aboriginal native of the Cape of Good Hope.



Hottentot.

HOT WATER (hot wā'tēr), 1. Water that has been heated. 2. Trouble; difficulties, when referring to one as being in hot water.

HOT-WATER-DISH (hot-wā'tēr-dish), *n.* Double plate or dish with space in between as a receptacle for hot water wherewith to keep the food served warm.



Hot-water-dish.

HOUGH (hok), *n.* and *v.* See **HOCK.**

HOUND (hownd), *n.* Dog used in hunting. [*A. S. hund, dog.*]

HOUND (hownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOUND'ED.**] 1. Hunt with hounds. 2. Incline to pursuit; set on.

HOURLY (owr'), *n.* 1. Sixty minutes. 2. Time indicated by a clock, etc. 3. Time or occasion. [*Gr. hora, season, hour.*]

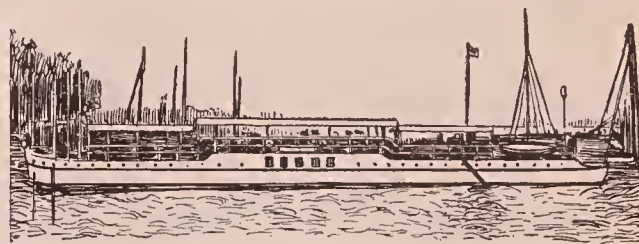
HOURLASS (owr'glās), *n.* Instrument for measuring the hours by the running of sand, or the like, through a small opening.

HOURLY (owr'li), *I. a.* Happening, or done every hour; frequent. *II. adv.* Every hour; frequently.

HOUSE (hows), *n.* 1. Building; dwelling-place; inn. 2. Household affairs; family; kindred. 3. Mereantile establishment. 4. One of the two branches of a legislature. 5. In astrology, twelfth part of the heavens. [*A. S. hūs.*]

HOUSE (howz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **HOUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HOUSED** (howzd).] *I. vt.* Protect by covering; shelter; store. *II. vi.* Take shelter; reside.

HOUSEBOAT (hows'bōt), *n.* Boat having a house arrangement on deck suitable as residential quarters. Generally used for inland travel on lakes and rivers.



Houseboat.

HOUSEBREAKER (hows'brāk-ēr), *n.* 1. One who breaks open and enters a house for the purpose of stealing. 2. In England, a housewrecker.

HOUSEBREAKING (hows'brāk-ing), *n.* Burglary.

HOUSED OG (hows'dog), *n.* Dog kept to guard a house from thieves, etc.

HOUSE-FLY (hows'fli), *n.* [*pl.* **HOUSE'FLIES.**] Common fly (*Musca domestica*), universally distributed.

HOUSEHOLD (hows'hōld), *I. n.* Those who are in the same house, and compose a family. *II. a.* Pertaining to the house and family.

HOUSEHOLDER (hows'hōld-ēr), *n.* One who occupies a house; head of a family.

HOUSEKEEPER (hows'kēp-ēr), *n.* 1. Householder. 2. Woman who manages the household.

HOUSEKEEPING (hows'kēp-ing), *I. n.* Keeping or management of a house or of domestic affairs. *II. a.* Domestic.

HOUSEMAID (hows'mād), *n.* Male employed in housework.

HOUSE-WARMING (hows'wārm-ing), *n.* Entertainment given when a family moves into a new house.

HOUSEWIFE (hows'wif), *n.* [*pl.* **HOUSE'WIVES.**] Mistress of a house; wife of a householder.

HOUSEWIFERY (hows'wif-ri), *n.* Female management of the domestic affairs of a household; domestic economy.

HOUSEWORK (hows'wūrk), *n.* Work incident to housekeeping.

HOUSE-WRECKER (hows'rek-ēr), *n.* One whose business is to tear down and remove the débris of old buildings; in England, sometimes called *house-breaker*.

HOUSING (howz'ing), *n.* 1. Ornamental covering for a horse; saddle-cloth. 2. [*pl.*] Trappings of a horse. [*Fr. housse. Akin to HOLSTER.*]

HOVA (hō'vā), *n.* Member of the dominating race in Madagascar.

HOVE (hōv), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **HEAVE**.

HOVEL (hov'l), *n.* Small or mean dwelling. [*Dlm. of A. S. hof, dwelling.*]

HOVER (huv'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p. HOVERING; p.t. and p.p. HOVERED* (huv'-ērd).] 1. Remain aloft flapping the wings; flutter lingeringly about. 2. Wait in suspense. 3. Move about near. [*Prob. from A. S. hof, and therefore, lit., dwell.*]

HOW (how), *adv. and conj.* 1. In what manner. 2. To what extent. 3. For what reason. 4. By what means. 5. From what cause. 6. In what condition. 7. At what price. [*A. S. hū.*]

HOW (how), *n.* The manner of doing anything.

HOWBEIT (how-bē'it), *conj.* Be it as it may; nevertheless.

HOWDAH, HOUDAH (how'dā), *n.* Large, canopied seat fixed on an elephant's or camel's back. [*Ar. hawdaj.*]

HOWDY-DO (how'dl-dō), *n.* 1. Salutation. 2. Embarrassing state of affairs.

HOWEVER (how-ev'ēr), *I. adv.* In whatever manner or degree. *II. conj.* Nevertheless.

HOWITZER (how'its-ēr), *n.* Short, light cannon. [*Ger. haubitze—Bohem. haufnice, sling.*]

HOWL (howl), *v.* [*pr.p. HOWLING; p.t. and p.p. HOWLED* (howld).] *I. vt.* Utter in a yelling manner. *II. vi.* 1. Yell or cry, as a wolf or dog. 2. Utter a long, loud, whling sound. 3. Wall. 4. Roar, as a tempest. [*Imitative.*]

HOWL (howl), *n.* 1. Cry of a wolf or dog; protracted mournful sound. 2. Wail or cry of anguish or distress.

HOWLER (howl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which howls.

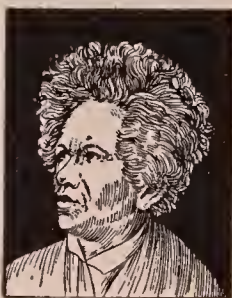
HOWLING (howl'ing) *a.* Filled with howling, as of the wind or of wild beasts; as, a *howling* wilderness.

HOWSOEVER (how-so-ev'ēr), *adv. and conj.* However.

HOYDEN (hoi'dn), *n.* Same as **HOIDEN**.

HUB (hub), *n.* 1. Central portion or nave of a wheel. 2. Central portion of anything. [*A form of HOB.*]

HUBBLE-BUBBLE (hub'l-bub-l), *n.* Hindu water-pipe made of the shell of a cocoanut, the latter containing water through which the smoke passes.



Hova.

HUBBUB (hub'ub), *n.* Confused sound of many voices; uproar.

HUCKABACK (huk'a-bak), *n.* Coarse variety of table-linen, having raised figures on it. [*Perh. because sold by hucksters with their goods on their backs.*]

HUCKLEBERRY (huk'l-ber-l), *n.* [*pl. HUCKLEBERRIES.*] American species of whortleberry.

HUCKSTER (huk'stēr), *n.* Hawker; peddler of garden products. [*Dut. heukster—hucken, squat.*]

HUDDLE (hud'l), *v.* [*pr.p. HUD'DLING; p.t. and p.p. HUDDLED* (hud'ld).] *I. vi.* 1. Hurry in disorder. 2. Crowd. *II. vt.* Throw or crowd together in confusion. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

HUDDLE (hud'l), *n.* Confused crowd or collection.

HUDSON BAY (hud'sun bā). Inland sea, in the N. E. of N. America. Area 510,000 sq. m.

HUDSON RIVER (hud'sun riv'ēr). In New York, rises in the Adirondacks, falls into New York Bay.

HUE (hū), *n.* Color; tint. [*A. S. hiw, heow, structure.*]

HUE (hū), *n.* Shouting.—*Hue and cry*, old practice of pursuing felons with loud hooting. [*Fr. huer, hoot.*]

HUFF (huf), *v.* [*pr.p. HUFF'ING; p.t. and p.p. HUFFED* (huff).] *I. vt.* 1. Blow or puff up. 2. Hector; bully. *II. vi.* 1. Swell or dilate. 2. Take offense; bluster. [*Imitative.*]

HUFF (huf), *n.* Fit of disappointment or anger; offense taken at some real or imaginary wrong or slight.

HUFFISH (huf'ish), *a.* Given to huff; petulant.

HUFFISHLY (huf'ish-li), *adv.* In a huffish manner.

HUFFISHNESS (huf'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being huffish.

HUFFY (huf'i), *a.* Petulant; easily offended.

HUG (hug), *v.* [*pr.p. HUG'GING; p.t. and p.p. HUGGED* (hugd).] *I. vt.* 1. Embrace closely. 2. Cherish; cling to. 3. *Naut.* Keep close to. *II. vi.* Crowd together. [*Origin uncertain; cf. Ice, hūka, sit.*]

HUG (hug), *n.* 1. Close embrace. 2. Particular grip in wrestling.

HUGE (hūj), *a.* Enormous; monstrous. [*O. Fr. ahuge, high—root of HIGH.*]

SYN. Gigantic; hulking; massive; strapping; unwieldy; vast; voluminous. **ANT.** Diminutive; dwarfed; little; pigmy; undersized; minute; stunted.

HUGELY (hūj'i), *adv.* In a huge manner or degree.

HUGENESS (hūj'nes), *n.* 1. Enormous size. 2. Vastness.

HUGGERMUGGER (hug'ēr-mug-ēr), *I. n.* Secrecy. *II. a.* 1. Clandestine. 2. Slovenly; mean. [*Sc.*]

HUGUENOT (hū'ge-not), *n.* French Protestant of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

HULK (hulk), *n.* 1. Body of a ship. 2. Old ship unfit for service; anything unwieldy. [L. *L. hulca*—Gr. *holkas*, ship which is towed—*helkō*, draw.]

HULKY (hulk'i), *a.* Bulky; unwieldy.

HULL (hul), *n.* 1. Outer covering; husk; pod; shell. 2. *Bot.* Calyx; as, the *hull* of a strawberry. [A. S. *hulu*—*helan*, cover.]

HULL (hul), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HULLED (huld).] Strip off the hull of; husk.

HULL (hul), *n.* Frame or body of a ship. [From root of **HOLE**.]

HULL (hul), *v.* [*pr.p.* HULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HULLED (huld).] I. *vt.* Pierce the hull of (as with a cannon-ball). II. *vi.* Float or drift, as a mere hull.

HULLABALOO (hul'a-bā-lō), *n.* Uproar; confusion; noise.

HULLO (hul-lō'), *v., n.* and *interj.* Same as **HALLOO**.

HUM (hum), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMMED (humd).] I. *vi.* Make a buzzing sound like bees; utter a low droning sound. II. *vt.* Sing in a low tone. [Imitative.]

HUM (hum), *I. n.* 1. Noise of bees or other insects. 2. Any low, dull noise. II. *interj.* Hem; ahem.

HUM (hum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMMED (humd).] Deceive; humbug.

HUMAN (hū'mān), *a.* 1. Belonging or pertaining to mankind. 2. Having the qualities of a man. [L. *humanus*—*homo*, man.]

HUMANE (hū-mān'), *a.* 1. Having the feeling proper to man; merciful. 2. Humanizing.

SYN. Benevolent; sympathizing; benign; kind; tender. **ANT.** Unkind; cruel; unmerciful; inhuman.

HUMANELY (hū-mān'li), *adv.* In a humane manner.

HUMANIST (hū'mān-ist), *n.* 1. Student of polite literature. 2. Student of human nature.

HUMANITARIAN (hū-man-i-tā'ri-ān), *n.* 1. One who has great regard or love for humanity; philanthropist. 2. One who replaces religion by ethics.

HUMANITY (hū-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* HUMAN'ITIES.] 1. Nature peculiar to a human being. 2. Kind feelings; benevolence; tenderness. 3. Mankind collectively. [L. *humanitas*.]

HUMANIZE (hū'mān-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* HU'MANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMANIZED (hū'mān-izd).] I. *vt.* Render human, humane or civilized. II. *vi.* Become more human or humane.

HUMANKIND (hū'mān-kind), *n.* Mankind.

HUMANLY (hū'mān-li), *adv.* After the manner of men; like a man.

HUMBLE (hum'bl), *a.* [*comp.* HUM'BLER; *superl.* HUM'BLEST.] 1. Not high or lofty; unpretending. 2. Submissive; lowly; meek. [Fr.—L. *humilis*, low—*humus*, ground.]

HUMBLE (hum'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMBLED (hum'bid).] 1. Make

less lofty or high; lower. 2. Bring to a state of subjection; humiliate. 3. Make humble.

HUMBLEBEE (hum'bl-bē), *n.* Bumblebee.

HUMBLENESS (hum'bl-nes), *n.* Quality of being humble.

HUMBLY (hum'bl), *adv.* In a humble manner.

HUMBUG (hum'bug), *n.* 1. Imposition under fair pretense. 2. One who so imposes. [HUM, deceive, and BUG, specter.]

HUMBUG (hum'bug), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUM'BUGGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMBUGGED (hum'bugd).] Deceive; hoax.

HUMDRUM (hum'drum), *a.* Dull; droning; monotonous.

HUMERAL (hū'mēr-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the humerus.

HUMERUS (hū'mēr-us), *n.* [*pl.* HUMERI (hū'mēr-i).] *Anat.* 1. Arm from the shoulder to the elbow. 2. Bone of the upper arm. [L.]

HUMID (hū'mid), *a.* Moist; damp; wet. [L. *humidus*—*humeo*, be moist.]

HUMIDITY (hū-mid'i-ti), **HUMIDNESS** (hū-mid-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being humid.

HUMIDOR (hū'mi-dər), *n.* Any receptacle in which a certain amount of moisture is maintained, as for cigars.

HUMILIATE (hū-mil'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUMIL'IATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMIL'IATED.] Deprive of dignity; make humble. [L. *humilio*.]

HUMILIATING (hū-mil'i-ā-ting), *a.* Humbling; mortifying.

HUMILIATION (hū-mil-i-ā'shun), *n.* Act of humiliating; abasement; mortification.

HUMILITY (hū-mil'i-ti), *n.* Lowliness of mind; modesty. [Fr. *humilité*.]

HUMMING-BIRD

(hum'ing-bērd),

n. Small bird, exclusively American, of brilliant plumage and rapid flight, whose wings hum when hovering.



Ruby-throat Humming-bird
(*Trochilus colubris*).

HUMMOCK (hum'ok), *n.* Hillock; clump of earth and grass on swampy ground. [Dim. of **HUMP**.]

HUMOR (hū'mūr or ū'mūr), *n.* 1. Moisture or fluid of animal bodies. 2. State of mind; mood. 3. Mental quality which delights in ludicrous or mirthful ideas. 4. Exhibition of the ludicrous or jocose; drollery; playful fancy. [Fr. *humeur*—L. *humor*—*humeo*, be moist.]

SYN. Disposition; caprice; temper; freak; fancy; whim; frame; pleasantry; facetiousness; wit; jocoseness. **ANT.** Seriousness; sobriety; gravity.

HUMOR (hū'mūr or ū'mūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HU'MORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMORED (hū'mūrd or ū'mūrd).] 1. Condescend to; gratify; comply with. 2. Accommodate or adapt one's self to.

HUMORIST (hū'mūr-ist or ū'mūr-ist), *n.* 1. One ruled by caprice. 2. One who pictures the humors of people. 3. One who makes use of humor in writing or speaking.

HUMORLESS (hū'mūr-les or ū'mūr-les), *a.* Without humor.

HUMOROUS (hū'mūr-us or ū'mūr-us), *a.* 1. Capricious. 2. Exciting laughter or mirth; amusing; comical; funny.

HUMOROUSLY (hū'mūr-us-li or ū'mūr-us-li), *adv.* In a humorous manner.

HUMOROUSNESS (hū'mūr-us-nes or ū'mūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being humorous.

HUMORSOME (hū'mūr-sum or ū'mūr-sum), *a.* Capricious; petulant.

HUMP (hump), *n.* Lump or hunch upon the back. [Dut. *homp*.]

HUMP (hump), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUMPED (humpt).] 1. Bend round. 2. Exert; as, to hump one's self. 3. Vex; provoke.

HUMPBAC (hump'bak), *n.* 1. Back with a hump or hunch. 2. Person with a humpback. 3. Whale of the genus *Megaptera*.

HUMPBACED (hump'bakt), *a.* Having a hump on the back.

HUMPH (humf), *interj.* Exclamation expressive of doubt, dissatisfaction, or the like.

HUMPY (hump'i), *a.* [*comp.* HUMP'IER; *superl.* HUMP'iest.] Full of humps or protuberances.

HUN (hun), *n.* 1. One of a powerful, swarthy, and savage nomad race of Asia, probably of Mongolian or Tartar stock, who began to move westward in Europe about 372 A. D. pushing the Goths before them across the Danube, and under Attila (443-453) overrunning Europe. 2. Shortened form of HUNGARIAN.



Hun.

HUNCH (hunch), *n.* 1. Hump. 2. Sudden push or thrust with the elbow.

HUNCH (hunch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUNCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUNCHED (huncht).] Give a sudden push or thrust with the elbow to.

HUNCHBACK (hunch'bak), *n.* One with a hunch or hump on his back.

HUNCHBACKED (hunch'bakt), *a.* Humpbacked.

HUNDRED (hun'dred), *n.* 1. Number of ten times ten. 2. Division of a county in England. [A. S.]

HUNDREDFOLD (hun'dred-föld), *a.* Folded a hundred times; multiplied by a hundred.

HUNDREDTH (hun'dredth), *I. a.* Coming last of a hundred. *II. n.* One of a hundred.

HUNDREDWEIGHT (hun-dred-wät), *n.* 100, 112 or 120 pounds avoirdupois, according to different customs.

HUNG (hung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of HANG.

HUNGARIAN (hung-gā'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Hungary or its inhabitants. *II. n.* Native or language of Hungary.

HUNGARY (hung'gā-ri), *n.* Kingdom, S. E. Europe.

HUNGER (hung'gēr), *n.* Desire for food; strong desire for anything. [A. S. *hunger*.]

HUNGER (hung'gēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUN'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUNGERED (hung'gērd).] 1. Crave food. 2. Have an eager desire or longing.

HUNGRILY (hung'gri-li), *adv.* In a hungry manner.

HUNGRY (hung'gri), *a.* 1. Having eager desire. 2. Greedy; lean; poor.

HUNK (hungk), *n.* Large lump; chunk. [From root of HOOK.]

HUNKS (hungks), *n.* Covetous fellow; sordid miser.

HUNKY (hungk'i), *a.* Being in good position; all right. (Colloq.)

HUNT (hunt), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUNT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Chase, as wild animals, for prey or sport. 2. Direct or manage, as a pack of dogs, in pursuit of game. 3. Traverse in pursuit of game. 4. Pursue. 5. Search for. *II. vi.* 1. Go out in pursuit of game. 2. Make a search or quest. [A. S. *huntian*.]

HUNT (hunt), *n.* 1. Act of hunting game. 2. Pack of hunting hounds. 3. Association of huntsmen. 4. District hunted over. 5. Search.

HUNTER (hunt'ēr), *n.* [*fem.* HUNT'RESS.] 1. One who hunts. 2. Horse used in the chase.

HUNTSMAN (hunts'man), *n.* [*pl.* HUNTS'MEN.] 1. One who hunts. 2. Servant who manages the hounds during the chase.

HURDLE (hūr'dl), *n.* 1. Frame of twigs or sticks interlaced. 2. Movable frame of timber or iron for gates, etc. [A. S. *hyrdel*.]

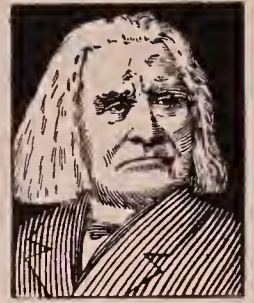
HURDY-GURDY (hūr'di-gūr-di), *n.* [*pl.* HUR'DY-GURDIES.] Musical stringed instrument, like a rude violin, the notes of which are produced by the friction of a wheel.

HURL (hūrl), *v.* [*pr.p.* HURL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HURLED (hūrid).] *I. vt.* Make a noise by throwing; move rapidly. *II. vt.* Throw with violence; utter with vehemence. [From HURTLE.]

HURLY-BURLY (hūr'li-būr'li), *n.* Tumult; confusion. [O. Fr. *hurler*, yell, and a rhyming addition, *burly*.]

HURON (hū'run), *n.* Lake between Canada and the U. S. Area 23,610 sq. m.

HURRAH, **HURRA** (hōr-rä'), *I. interj.* Excla-



Franz Liszt, Hungarian composer and pianist. Born 1811—Died 1886.

matlon of excitement or joy. **II. n.** Shout of satisfaction or joy. [Dan. and Sw. *hurra*.]
HURRAH (hər-rä'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* HURRAH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HURRAHED (hər-räd').] Shout hurrah.
HURRICANE (hur'l-kăn), *n.* Furlous storm with sudden changes of the wind. [Caribbean *hurakan*.]
HURRIED (hur'ld), *a.* 1. Impelled to speed; urged on. 2. Marked by haste; done in a hurry.
HURRIEDLY (hur'ld-li), *adv.* In a hurried manner; with hurry or haste.
HURRY (hur'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HURRIED (hur'ld).] **I. vt.** 1. Urge forward. 2. Hasten. **II. vi.** Move or act with haste. [O. Sw. *hurra*, whirl round.]
HURRY (hur'l), *n.* [*pl.* HUR'RIES.] 1. Act of hurrying. 2. Precipitation. 3. *Music.* Stage name for a tremolo passage on the violin or a roll on the drum.
HURRY-SKURRY (hur'i-skur-l), *I. n.* Bustling haste. **II. adv.** In confusion and bustle. [HURRY, with the rhyming addition, *skurry*.]
HURT (hürt), *v.* [*pr.p.* HURT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HURT.] **I. vt.** 1. Cause bodily pain to. 2. Damage. 3. Wound, as the feelings. **II. vi.** Be hurtful; cause pain, injury, damage, or harm. [O. Fr. *hurter*, knock, hit.]
SYN. Pain; injure; harm; bruise. **ANT.** Heal; soothe; console; repair; benefit.
HURT (hürt), *n.* 1. Wound or bruise; physical injury of any kind. 2. Anything that causes mental pain or distress. 3. Damage or detriment.
HURTER (hürt'ēr), *n.* 1. Shoulder of an axle against which the hub strikes. 2. Beam at the lower end of a gun-platform to save the parapet. 3. Piece of iron or wood fixed to the top-rails of a gun-carriage to check its motion. [Fr. *heurtoir*—*hurter*, dash against—O. Fr. *hurter*, hit.]
HURTFUL (hürt'fəl), *a.* Causing hurt or loss.
HURTFULLY (hürt'fəl-i), *adv.* In a hurtful manner.
HURTFULNESS (hürt'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being hurtful.
HURTLE (hür'tl), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUR'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HURTTLED (hür'tld).] **I. vt.** 1. Swing or whirl rapidly. 2. Throw or hurl. **II. vi.** 1. Move rapidly; rush. 2. Clash. [Freq. of HURT.]
HURTLEBERRY (hür'tl-ber-i), *n.* See WHORTLEBERRY.
HUSBAND (huz'band), *n.* Married man; correlative of WIFE. [A. S. *hūsbonða*, master of a house.]
HUSBAND (huz'band), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUS'BAND-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUS'BANDED.] 1. Supply with a husband. 2. Manage with economy.
HUSBANDMAN (huz'band-mən), *n.* [*pl.* HUS'BANDMEN.] One who is engaged in agriculture; farmer.

HUSBANDRY (huz'band-ri), *n.* 1. Farming. 2. Products of the farm. 3. Domestic economy; frugal household management.
HUSH (hush), *I. interj.* Silence! be still! **II. a.** Silent; quiet. **III. n.** Stillness. [Imitative.]
HUSH (hush), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUSH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUSHED (husht).] **I. vt.** Make quiet; still; silence. **II. vi.** Be still, silent, or quiet.—*Hush up*, stifle or suppress; also, be silent.
HUSHABY (hush'a-bi), *I. n.* Lullaby used to lull children to sleep. **II. a.** Having a tendency to lull or quiet.
HUSH-MONEY (hush'mun-l), *n.* Money given as a bribe to make one keep silent.
HUSK (husk), *n.* Thin covering of certain fruits and seeds. [A. S. *hulse*.]
HUSK (husk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* HUSK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUSKED (huskt).] Remove the husk from.
HUSKED (huskt), *a.* 1. Covered with husk. 2. Stripped of husks; as, *husked* corn.
HUSKER (husk'ēr), *n.* One who husks Indian corn.
HUSKINESS (husk'l-nes), *n.* State of being husky.
HUSKING (husk'ing), *n.* 1. The stripping of husks. 2. Husking-bee.
HUSKING-BEE (husk'ing-bē), *n.* Festive gathering to assist in husking Indian corn or maize.
HUSKY (husk'l), *a.* Hoarse, as the voice; rough in sound. [A. S. *hwosta*, cough.]
HUSKY (husk'l), *n.* [*pl.* HUSKIES (husk'iz).] Dog used in Arctic regions for drawing sleds.
HUSSAR (höz-zär'), *n.* Light armed cavalry soldier. [Hung.]
HUSSY (huz'l), *n.* [*pl.* HUS'SIES.] 1. Pert girl; worthless woman. 2. Case; bag. [Corrup. of HOUSEWIFE.]
HUSTINGS (hust'ingz), *n.pl.* 1. Council; court. 2. Formerly, election booth. 3. Platform. [A. S. *hūsting*, council.]
HUSTLE (hus'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUSTLING (hus'ling); *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUSTLED (hus'ld).] **I. vt.** Shake or push together; crowd with violence. **II. vi.** Move or act with energy. [O. Dut. *hutsen*, *hutselen*, shake to and fro.]
HUSTLER (hus'lē), *n.* One who hustles or acts with energy.
HUT (hut), *n.* 1. Small, rudely constructed dwelling; cabin; hovel. 2. *Mil.* Small temporary dwelling for troops. [Fr. *hutte*.]
HUT (hut), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUT'TED.] **I. vt.** Place or quarter in huts. **II. vi.** Take lodgings in huts.
HUTCH (huch), *n.* Box; chest; coop for rabbits. [Fr. *huche*—L.L. *hutica*, box.]
HUZZA (höz-zä'), *interj.* and *n.* Shout of joy or approbation; hurrah. [Ger.]
HUZZA (höz-zä'), *v.* [*pr.p.* HUZZA'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* HUZZAED (höz-zäd').] **I. vt.** Attend with shouts of approbation. **II. vi.** Utter shouts of approbation; hurrah.

HYACINTH (hi'á-sinth), *n.* 1. Bulbous-rooted fragrant flower of a great variety of colors (genus *Hyacinthus*). 2. Red precious stone.

HYACINTHUS (hi-á-sin'-thus), *n. Greek Myth.* A beautiful youth, killed while playing quoits with Apollo; from his blood the god caused the hyacinth to grow, or caused its petals to be marked with *AI*, the Greek exclamation of "woe."



Hyacinth (*H. orientalis*).

HYADES (hi'á-dēz), *n.pl.* Daughters of Atlas and Æthra who nursed the infant Zeus.

HYBRID (hi'brid), *I. n.* 1. Animal or plant produced from two different species. 2. Word formed of elements from different languages. *II. a.* Mongrel. [*L. hybrida*, mongrel.]

HYDR-, HYDRO-, prefix. 1. Watery. 2. *Chem.* Indicating the presence of water or hydrogen. [*Gr. hydōr*, water.]

HYDRA (hi'drā), *n. Greek Myth.* 1. Fabled water-snake with many heads, each of which, when cut off, was replaced by two new ones; it lived in Lake Lerna, and was killed by Hercules. 2. [h-] Any manifold evil. [*Gr. hydra*, water-snake. Akin to *OTTER*.]



Hydrangea (*H. hortensia*).

HYDRANGEA (hi-dran'-je-ā), *n.* 1. Genus of shrubby plants with large heads of showy flowers, native of China and Japan. 2. [h-] Plant of this genus. [*HYDR-*, and *Gr. an-geion*, vessel.]

HYDRANT (hi'drant), *n.* Appliance for drawing water from a main pipe; water-plug. [*Gr. hydōr*, water.]

HYDRASTIS (hi-dras'tis), *n.* Genus of herbs including the goldenseal, orange root, and yellow puccoon of North America. [*HYDR-*, and *Gr. draō*, act.]

HYDRATE (hi'drāt), *n. Chem.* Compound formed by the union of water with an oxide. [*Gr. hydōr*, water.]

HYDRAULIC (hi-dra'lik), *a.* Relating to hydraulics; conveying water; worked by water. [*Gr. hydōr*, water, and *aulos*, pipe.]

HYDRAULICS (hi-dra'liks), *n.* Science of hydrodynamics in its practical application to water in motion.

HYDRIC (hi'drik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to hydrogen. 2. Of or pertaining to water.

HYDRID (hi'drid), *n. Chem.* Substance consisting of hydrogen combined with an element or some compound radical.

HYDRO-, prefix. In chemistry *HYDRO-* is prefixed to compounds containing hydrogen.

HYDRO-AEROPLANE (hi-drō-ā'ēr-ō-plān), *n.* Combination of hydroplane and aeroplane for travel both on the water and in the air.

HYDROCARBON (hi-drō-kār'bon), *n. Chem.* Compound of hydrogen and carbon. [*HYDRO-* and *CARBON*.]

HYDROCHLORIC (hi-drō-klō'rik), *a.* Compounded of hydrogen and chlorine. [*HYDRO-* and *CHLORIC*.]

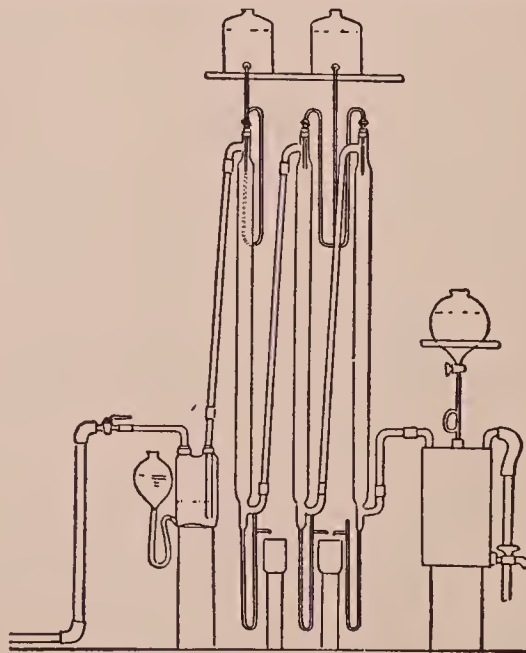
HYDROCYANIC (hi-drō-sī-an'ik), *a.* Noting acid formed by the combination of hydrogen and cyanogen.

HYDRODYNAMICS (hi-drō-dī-nam'iks), *n.* Science that treats of the motions and action of water and other fluids, called *hydrostatics* when the system is in equilibrium, *hydrokinetics* when it is not. [*HYDRO-* and *DYNAMICS*.]

HYDROGEN (hi'drō-jen), *n.* Gas whose combustion (combination with oxygen) produces water; the lightest of all substances known. [*HYDRO-* and *-GEN*.]

HYDROGENATE (hi'drō-jen-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* *HYDROGENATING*; *p.t.* and *p.p.* *HYDROGENATED*.] Hydrogenize.

HYDROGEN-GENERATOR (hi'drō-jen-jen-ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Apparatus for generating hydrogen in a pure state for use in aeronautics, by



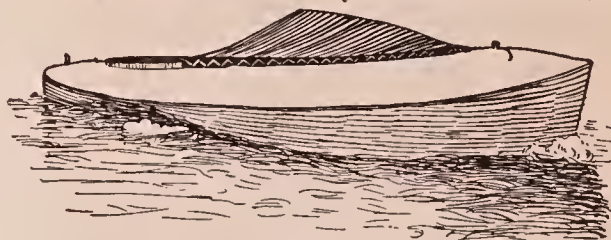
Hydrogen Generator.

liberating the hydrogen from other gases or substances with which it may be combined.

HYDROGENIZE (hi'drō-jen-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

- HY'DROGENIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HYDROGENIZED** (hī'drō-gen-izd), *n.* Cause to combine with hydrogen.
- HYDROGENOUS** (hī-droj'e-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen.
- HYDROGRAPHER** (hī-drog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in hydrography; maker of sea-charts.
- HYDROGRAPHIC** (hī-drō-graf'lk), **HYDROGRAPHICAL** (hī-drō-graf'lk-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, hydrography.
- HYDROGRAPHY** (hī-drog'ra-fl), *n.* Description of seas, rivers, and other navigable waters; art of making sea-charts. [**HYDRO-** and **-GRAPHY**.]
- HYDROKINETICS** (hī-drō-ki-net'iks), *n.* Science and study of the active and passive motion in liquids. [**HYDRO-** and **KINETICS**.]
- HYDROLOGY** (hī-drol'o-ji), *n.* Science which treats of water and its distribution over the surface of the earth. [**HYDRO-** and **-LOGY**.]
- HYDROLYSIS** (hī-drol'li-sis), *n.* Chemical decomposition by which a compound is resolved into other compounds by taking up the element of water. [**HYDRO-**, and Gr. *lysis*, loosing—*lyō*, loose.]
- HYDROMEL** (hī'drō-mel), *n.* Honey diluted with water. [Gr. *hydromeli*—*hydōr*, water, and *meli*, honey.]
- HYDROMETER** (hī-drom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the specific gravity of liquids, the strength of spirituous liquors, etc. [Gr. *hydrometrion*—*hydōr*, water, and *metron*, measure.]
- HYDROMETRIC** (hī-drō-met'rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of, a hydrometer.
- HYDROMETRY** (hī-drom'e-tri), *n.* Art of using the hydrometer.
- HYDROMOTOR** (hī-drō-mō'tūr), *n.* 1. Motor designed for propulsion of vessels by means of water jets. 2. Device attached to a hydrant or pipe of running water to generate a motive force.
- HYDROPATH** (hī'drō-path), *n.* Hydropathist.
- HYDROPATHIC** (hī-drō-path'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to hydropathy.
- HYDROPATHIST** (hī-drop-ə-thist), *n.* One who practices hydropathy.
- HYDROPATHY** (hī-drop'ə-thi), *n.* Treatment of disease by water; hydrotherapy; water-cure. [**HYDRO-** and **-PATHY**.]
- HYDROPHOBIA** (hī-drō-fō'bi-ə), *n.* Unnatural dread of water, a symptom of a disease resulting from the bite of a mad animal, hence the disease itself; rabies. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phobos*, fear.]
- HYDROPHONE** (hī'drō-fōn), *n.* 1. Appliance for finding leaks in water-pipes, 2. Electrical device for warning a fleet or fort of a secret attack about to be made by war-vessels. 3. Telephonic device for use under water. [**HYDR-** and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]
- HYDROPHYTE** (hī'drō-fit), *n.* Plant living in water. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and *phyton*, plant.]

HYDROPLANE (hī'drō-plān), *n.* 1. Boat which skims over the surface of water, being propelled by a motor which also operates two or more aerial planes called hydroplanes. 2. Large wood or metal planes used to raise or depress a boat while in the water. [**HYDRO-** and **PLANE**.]



Hydroplane.

- HYDROSTAT** (hī'drō-stat), *n.* Elec. Device used to detect moisture or leakage tending to impair insulation of electric wires.
- HYDROSTATIC** (hī-drō-stat'lk), **HYDROSTATICAL** (hī-drō-stat'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to hydrostatics.
- HYDROSTATICS** (hī-drō-stat'iks), *n.* Branch of science which treats of the conditions of pressure and equilibrium in liquids that are practically incompressible, as water and mercury. [**HYDRO-** and **STATICS**.]
- HYDROTHERAPY** (hī-drō-ther'ə-pi), **HYDROTHERAPEUTICS** (hī-drō-ther-ə-pū'tiks), *n.* Treatment of disease by water, especially baths and mineral water used externally and internally. [**HYDRO-** and **THERAPY**.]
- HYDROUS** (hī'drus), *a.* Containing water.
- HYDROXIDE** (hī-droks'id), **HYDROXID** (hī-droks'id), *n.* Chem. Combination of a metallic or basic unit with an unsoluted combination of hydrogen and oxygen. [Gr. *hydōr*, water, and **OXIDE**.]
- HYDROXYL** (hī-droks'ill), *n.* Chem. Inseparable compound radical composed of two or more simple elements.
- HYDROXYLAMIN** (hī-droks-ill-am'in), *n.* Chem. Oxygenated hydrate of ammonia.
- HYENA** (hī-ē'nə), *n.* Bristly-maned, carnivorous quadruped of the dog kind, having the hind legs shorter than the fore. [Gr. *hyaīna*, sow.]
- HYETOGRAPH** (hī-et'o-grāf), *n.* Automatic rain-gage. [Gr. *hyetos*, rain, and **-GRAPH**.]

Brown Hyena (*Hyæna brunna*).

- HYGEIA** (hī-jē'ya), **HYGIEIA** (hī-ji-ē'ya), *n.* Greek Myth. Daughter of Æsculapius, and goddess of health.
- HYGEIAN** (hī-jē'an), *a.* Relating to health and its preservation. [*Hygeia*, goddess of health.]
- HYGIENE** (hī'ji-ēn), *n.* Science which treats of the preservation of health. [Gr. *hygieia*, health.]

HYGIENIC (hi-jī-en'ik), *a.* Relating to hygiene; wholesome; sanitary.

HYGIENICS (hi-jī-en'iks), *n.* Sanitary science; hygiene. [HYGIENE and -ICS.]

HYGROMETER (hi-grom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the moisture in the atmosphere. [Gr. *hygros*, wet, and *metron*, measure.]

HYGROMETRIC (hi-grō-met'rik), **HYGROMETRICAL** (hi-grō-met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to hygrometry.

HYGROMETRY (hi-grom'e-tri), *n.* Art of measuring the moisture in the atmosphere, and in bodies generally.

HYLAS (hi'las), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Youthful boy attendant of Hercules who was spirited away by nymphs while he was drawing water from a fountain in Mysia.

HYMEN (hi'men), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Deity presiding over marriage. 2. [h-] Wedlock; marriage. 3. [h-] Virginal membrane. [Gr. *Hymen*, god of marriage.]

HYMENEAL (hi-men-ē'al), **HYMENEAN** (hi-men-ē'an), *a.* Pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

HYMENOPTERA (hi-men-op'te-ra), *n.pl. Entom.* Large and extensively varied order of insects, being the principal and most important of the class *Insecta*.

HYMN (him), *n.* Song of praise or adoration; sacred song. [A. S. *hymen*—L. L. *hymnus*—Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.]

HYMN (him), *v.* [pr.p. **HYMNING** (him'ing or him'ning); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HYMNED** (himd).] I. *vt.* 1. Celebrate in song. 2. Worship by hymns. II. *vi.* Sing hymns.

HYMNAL (him'nal), *n.* Collection of hymns; hymn-book.

HYMNIC (him'nik), *a.* Relating to hymns.

HYMNODY (him'no-di), *n.* Hymns collectively; hymnology.

HYMNOLOGIST (him-nol'o-jist), *n.* 1. Writer or composer of hymns. 2. One skilled in hymnology.

HYMNOLOGY (him-nol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Science which treats of hymns. 2. Collection of hymns.

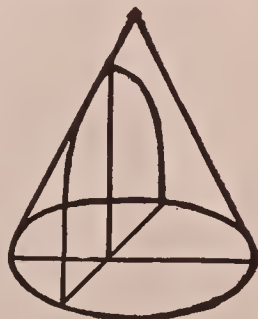
HYOID (hi'oid), *a.* Having the form of the Greek letter *upsilon* (*υ*), applied to a bone at the base of the tongue. [Gr. *hyocidēs*—the letter *υ*, *upsilon*, and *eidos*, form.]

HYP- *prefix.* See **HYPO-**.

HYPER-, *prefix.* Over; beyond; exceeding. [Gr.]

HYPERBOLA (hi-pēr'bo-lā), *n.* One of the conic sections or curves formed when the intersecting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes. [Gr. *hyperbolē*—*hyper*, beyond, and *ballō*, throw.]

HYPERBOLE (hi-pēr'bo-lē), *n.* Rhetorical figure



Hyperbola.

representing things as much greater or much less than they really are; exaggeration. [Gr. *hyperbolē*. See **HYPERBOLA**.]

HYPERBOLIC (hi-pēr-bol'ik), **HYPERBOLICAL** (hi-pēr-bol'ik-al), *a.* 1. *Geom.* Of or pertaining to the hyperbola. 2. *Rhet.* Of the nature of or containing hyperbola.

HYPERBOREAN (hi-pēr-bō're-an), *a.* Belonging to the extreme north. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *Boreas*, north wind.]

HYPERCRITIC (hi-pēr-krit'ik), *n.* One who is over-critical. [HYPER- and **CRITIC**.]

HYPERCRITIC (hi-pēr-krit'ik), **HYPERCRITICAL** (hi-pēr-krit'ik-al), *a.* Over-critical; captiously censorious.

HYPEREMIA, **HYPERÆMIA** (hi-pēr-ē'mi-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Excessive accumulation of blood in any part of the body. [HYPER-, and Gr. *haima*, blood.]

HYPERMETROPIA (hi-pēr-met-rō'pi-a), **HYPERMETROPY** (hi-pēr-met'ro-pi), *n.* Long-sightedness; hyperopia; opposite of **MYOPIA**. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, *metron*, measure, and *ōps*, eye.]

HYPERMETROPIC (hi-pēr-met-rop'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, hypermetropia.

HYPEROPIA (hi-pēr-ō'pi-a), *n.* Hypermetropia. [Gr. *hyper*, beyond, and *ōps*, eye.]

HYPERTROPHIC (hi-pēr-trof'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, producing, or tending to, hypertrophy.

HYPERTROPHIED (hi-pēr'trō-fid), *a.* Caused or affected by hypertrophy; excessively developed.

HYPERTROPHY (hi-pēr'trō-fi), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Excessive development of the body or any organ or part from over-nutrition. 2. *Bot.* Excessive development of one part of a plant to the detriment of another part. [HYPER- and Gr. *trophē*, nourishment.]

HYPHEN (hi'fen), *n.* Short stroke (-) joining two syllables or words. [Gr. *hypo*, into, and *hen*, one.]

HYPHENATE (hi'fen-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **HY'PHENATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HY'PHENATED**.] Join words or syllables by use of a hyphen.

HYPNOSIS (hip-nō'sis), *n.* 1. Production of sleep. 2. Hypnotic state. [Gr. *hypnos*, sleep.]

HYPNOTIC (hip-not'ik), I. *a.* Having the property of producing sleep; soporific. II. *n.* *Med.* 1. That which tends to produce sleep; opiate. 2. One who is subject to hypnotism.

HYPNOTISM (hip'no-tizm), *n.* 1. Sleep-like condition or somnambulism induced by artificial means. 2. Mental therapeutics.

HYPNOTIST (hip'no-tist), *n.* One who produces hypnotism.

HYPNOTISTIC (hip-no-tis'tik), *a.* Pertaining or tending to hypnotism.

HYPNOTIZABLE (hip'no-ti-zā-bi), *a.* Capable of being hypnotized.

HYPNOTIZATION (hip-no-ti-zā'shun), *n.* Act of hypnotizing or state of being hypnotized.

HYPNOTIZE (hip'no-tíz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HYP'NOTIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HYPNOTIZED** (hip'no-tízd).] Subject to hypnotism; produce hypnotic sleep in.

HYPNOTIZER (hip'no-tí-zēr), *n.* One who hypnotizes; hypnotist.

HYPO-, **HYP-**, *prefix.* Under; beneath; behind; down; less than. [Gr.]

HYPOBLAST (hí'pō-blást), *n.* *Bot.* Flat or dorsal side of a blade of grass or grass-like plant. [**HYPO-**, and Gr. *blastos*, sprout.]

HYPOCHLORIC (hí'pō-klō'rik), *n.* *Chem.* Dioxide of chlorine, an acid.

HYPOCHLORITE (hí'pō-klō'rit), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of hypochloric acid.

HYPOCHONDRIA, (hip-o-kon'dri-ā), *n.* Nervous malady, often arising from indigestion and tormenting the patient with imaginary fears. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *chondros*, cartilage.]

HYPOCHONDRIAC (hip-o-kon'dri-ak), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or connected with the hypochondrium. 2. Of the nature of, or affected with, hypochondria. *II. n.* Person affected with hypochondria.

HYPOCHONDRIUM (hip-o-kon'dri-um), *n.* [*pl.* **HYPOCHON'DRIA**.] *Anat.* Region of the abdomen situated on either side, under the costal cartilages and short ribs. [L.]

HYPOCRISY (hip-ok'ri-si), *n.* A feigning to be what one is not; concealment of true character specifically, simulation of virtue or piety. [Gr. *hypokrisis*—*hypo*, under, and *kri-nomai*, contend.]

HYPOCRITE (hip'o-krit), *n.* One who practices hypocrisy. [Gr. *hypokritēs*, actor, dissembler.]

SYN. Dissembler; pretender; cheat; deceiver; feigner; impostor. The *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not, the *dissembler* not to be what he is. **ANT.** Saint; believer; bigot; fanatic.

HYPOCRITICAL (hí'pō-krit'ík-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to hypocrisy; dissimulating.

HYPODERMIC (hí'pō-dēr'mik), *I. a.* Pertaining to parts immediately underlying the dermis or true skin; specifically applied to medical treatment by injection under the skin. *II. n.* Medicine introduced into the system by injection under the skin. [**HYPO-** and **DERMIC**.]

HYPOPHOSPHITE (hí'pō-fos'fít), *n.* *Chem.* Salt of hypophosphoric acid, applied especially to certain medicinal salts; as, the *hypophosphites* of potassium, sodium, and calcium. [**HYPO-** and **PHOSPHITE**.]

HYPOSCOPE (hí'pō-skōp), *n.* *Mil.* Device, adjusted with mirrors, by which guns that are concealed or hidden can be accurately aimed.

HYPOPHOSPHORIC (hí'pō-fos-for'ík), *a.* *Chem.* Having elements of phosphoric acid but with a diminished quantity of oxygen.

HYPOTENUSE (hí-pot'e-nūs), **HYPOTHE-NUSE** (hí-poth'e-nūs), *n.* Side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. [Gr. *hypo*, under, and *teinō*, stretch.]

HYPOTHECATE (hí-poth'e-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **HYPOTH'ECATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **HYPOTH'ECATED**.] Assign as security for a creditor; mortgage. [L.L. *hypotheca*—Gr. *hypothēkē*, a pledge—*hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, place.]

HYPOTHECATION (hí-poth'e-kā'shun), *n.* Act of hypothecating or state of being hypothecated.

HYPOTHECATOR (hí-poth'e-kā-tūr), *n.* One who hypothecates.

HYPOTHESIS (hí-poth'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **HYPOTHESES** (hí-poth'e-sēz).] Supposition; proposition assumed for the sake of argument; theory to be proved or disproved by reference to facts. [Gr., supposition—*hypo*, under, and *tithēmi*, place.]

SYN. Speculation; conjecture; guess.

ANT. Fact; certainty; demonstration; proof.

HYPOTHETIC (hí-po-thet'ík), **HYPOTHETICAL** (hí-po-thet'ík-āl), *a.* Belonging to a hypothesis; conditional. [Gr. *hypothētikos*, supposed.]

HYPOTHETICALLY (hí-po-thet'ík-āl-i), *adv.* In a hypothetical manner; conjecturally.

HYPOTYPOSIS (hí-po-tí-pō'sis), *n.* *Rhet.* Vivid description of a scene. [Gr.]

HYSON (hí'sn), *n.* Kind of green tea. [Chin., spring crop.]

HYSSOP (his'up), *n.* Aromatic plant of the mint family. [Gr. *hys-sōpos*—Heb. *ēzōph*.]

HYSTERESIS (hís-te-rē'sis), *n.* *Elec.* Deterioration in the conductive properties of wire used for the transmission of electric current.



Hyssop (*Hyssopus officinalis*).

HYSTERIA (his-tē'ri-ā), *n.* *Pathol.* Nervous disorder occurring in paroxysms varying in severity from a simple fit of uncontrollable laughter or weeping to one resembling the most severe epileptic convulsion. A peculiarity of the disease is the simulation of many other grave diseases. It usually comes on with the sensation as of a ball rising in the throat; hysterics. [Gr. *hystera*, womb.]

HYSTERIC (his-ter'ík), **HYSTERICAL** (his-ter'ík-āl), *a.* 1. Affected with or due to hysteria or hysterics. 2. Spasmodically emotional. **HYSTERICALLY** (his-ter'ík-āl-i), *adv.* In a hysterical manner.

HYSTERICS (his-ter'iks), *n.pl.* 1. Uncontrollable hysterical spasms. 2. Hysteria.

HYSTEROMANIA (his-tēr-o-mā'ni-ā), *n.* Hysterical mania, often marked by erotic delusions and an excessive desire for attention. [Gr. *hystera*, womb, and **MANIA**.]



i (i), *n.* [*pl.* I'S (iz).] Third vowel and ninth letter of the English alphabet. It has two principal sounds: (1) a long sound as in *bind*, and (2) a short sound as in *fit*. It has also three minor sounds: (1) like *e* in *her*, as in *bird*; (2) the sound of long *ē*, as

in *machine*; (3) the consonantal sound of *y*, when followed by a vowel, as in *million*.

I (i), *n.* In metaphysics, the conscious thinking subject; the ego.

I (i), *pron.* [*poss.* MY or MINE; *object.* ME; *pl. nom.* WE; *poss.* OUR or OURS; *object.* US.] Nominative case singular of the pronoun of the first person; pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself or herself. [A. S. *ic*.]

IACCHUS (i-ak'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Grecian divinity in charge of the Eleusian temple of mysteries belonging to the gods.

IAMBIC (i-am'bik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the iambus. 2. Composed of iambs.

IAMBIC (i-am'bik), *n.* *Pros.* 1. Iambus. 2. [*pl.*] Verse composed of iambic feet.

IAMBUS (i-am'bus), *n.* [*pl.* IAMBI (i-am'bi).] Metrical foot of two syllables, the first short and the second long, or the first unaccented and the second accented. [L. *iambus*—Gr. *iambos*.]

IAPETUS (i-ap'e-tus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Uranus and Gæa and father of Prometheus. Hurlled into Tartarus by Zeus as a punishment.

IBEX (i'beks), *n.* Subgenus of wild goat with large recurved horns, inhabiting the Alps and other mountainous regions. 2. [i-] Any goat of the subgenus *Ibex*. [L.]

IBIDEM (i-bi'dem), *adv.* In the same place [L.]

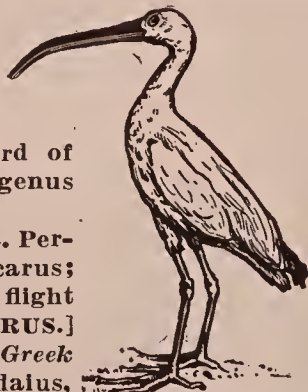
IBIS (i'bis), *n.* 1. Genus of wading birds like the stork, one species of which was worshiped by the ancient Egyptians. 2. [i-] Bird of any species of the genus *Ibis*.

ICARIAN (i-kā'ri-an), *a.* Pertaining to or like Icarus; too venturesome in flight or enterprise. [See ICARUS.]

ICARUS (ik'a-rus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Dædalus, who made himself wings with which to fly from Crete; these were fixed to the shoulders by



Ibex.



Sacred Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*).

wax; Icarus flew too near the sun, and the heat melting the wax, he fell and was drowned. [Gr. *Ikaros*.]

ICE (is), *n.* 1. Water congealed by freezing. 2. Concreted sugar. 3. Frozen, sweet, and flavored kind of pudding. [A. S. *īs*.]

ICE (is), *vt.* [*pr.p.* I'cing; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ICED (ist).] 1. Cover with ice. 2. Freeze; refrigerate. 3. Cover with icing.

ICE-AGE (is'āj), *n.* *Geol.* Glacial period.

ICE-BELT (is'belt), *n.* Belt of ice along the shores in arctic regions.

ICEBERG (is'bērg), *n.* Huge mass of floating ice. [Sw. *isberg*—*is*, ice, and *berg*, mountain.]

ICE-BLINK (is'blingk), *n.* Light reflected from ice near the horizon.

ICE-BOAT (is'bōt), *n.* 1. Boat used for forcing a passage through ice. 2. Craft on runners, for sailing on ice.

ICE-BOUND (is'bownd), *a.* Surrounded by, hemmed in, or beset with, ice.

ICE-BOX (is'boks), *n.* Small refrigerator.

ICE-CREAM (is'krēm), *n.* Cream or custard sweetened, flavored, and artificially frozen.

ICED (ist), *a.* 1. Converted into or covered with ice; frozen. 2. Made cold with ice, as *iced tea*. 3. Covered with icing; frosted.

ICE-DRIFT (is'drift), *n.* Collection of loose or floating ice.

ICE-FIELD (is'fēld), *n.* Large field or sheet of ice.

ICE-FLOE (is'flō), *n.* Large isolated sheet of floating ice.

ICE-HOUSE (is'how), *n.* House for preserving or storing ice.



Ice-house.

ICE-JAM (is'jam), *n.* Obstructing mass of fragmentary ice piled up by the current.

ICELAND (is'land), *n.* Danish island, N. Atlantic, S. of Polar Circle.

ICELAND-AGATE (is'land-ag-at), *n.* Rare species of volcanic glass-agate found in the vicinity of Mount Hekla, in Iceland.

ICELAND-CRYSTAL (is'land-kris-tal), *n. Min.* Crystallized carbonate of calcium, found in the Arctic regions, remarkable for its brilliancy; largely used for imitation of precious stones.

ICELAND-DOG (is'land-dog), *n.* White shaggy-haired dog, found almost exclusively in Iceland and used for traction purposes, drawing sleds, timber, etc., over the ice and snow.

ICELANDER (is'land-ēr), *n.* Native of Iceland.

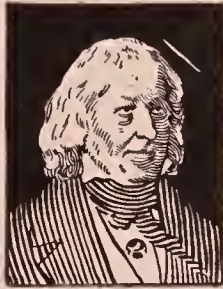
ICELANDIC (is-lan'dik), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland. *II. n.* Language of Iceland.

ICELAND-MOSS (is'land-mas), *n.* Lichen found in Iceland, Norway, etc., valuable as a medicine and for food.

ICELAND-SPAR (is'land-spär), *n.* Transparent variety of calcite or calcium carbonate.

ICE-LEAD (is'iēd), *n.* Channel temporarily opened up through an ice-field, and liable to be closed at any moment by the movement of the ice.

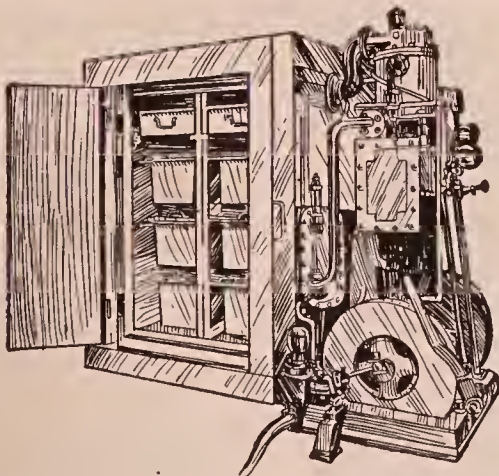
ICE-MACHINE (is'ma-shēn), *n.* Mechanical apparatus for manufacturing artificial ice.



Albert Bertel Thorwaldsen, Icelandic sculptor. Born at sea, 1770—died 1844.



Iceland-moss (*Cetraria Islandica*).



Ice-machine.

ICEMAN (is'man), *n.* [*pl.* ICE'MEN.] 1. Dealer in ice. 2. Man skilled in travel upon or among blocks of ice. 3. One who delivers ice to customers. 4. Managing official of an ice skating-rink.

ICE-MARKER (is'märk-ēr), *n.* Device for marking grooves in ice, which is to be cut into blocks.

ICE-MILL (is'mil), *n.* Nearly vertical shaft or cavity worn in a glacier by the running down of water, into which a stream of water pours in a subglacial cascade.

ICE-PICK (is'pik), *n.* Small, sharp-pointed pick, used in breaking ice for domestic use.

ICE-PLANT (is'plant), *n. Bot.* 1. Plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) having leaves which glisten in the sun as if covered with ice. Its ashes are used in the manufacture of glass. 2. *Montropa uniflora*, commonly known as the *American ice-plant*.

ICE-PLOW (is'plow), *n.* Instrument for cutting grooves in ice to facilitate its removal.

ICE-SAW (is'sa), *n.* Large saw for cutting through ice to free ships, etc.

ICE-SCOOTER (is'sköt-ēr), *n.* Combination of sailing-yacht and ice-boat, designed for sailing both in the water and on the ice.

ICE-WATER (is'wa-tēr), *n.* 1. Iced water. 2. Water from melted ice.

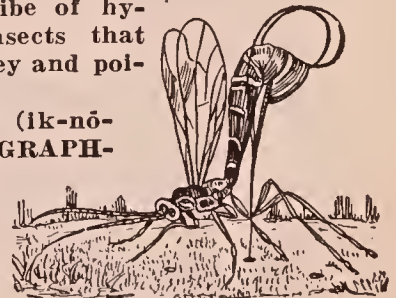
ICE-WOOL (is'wöl), *n.* Same as EIS-WOOL.

ICHNEUMON (ik-nū'mun), *n.* Small carnivorous animal in Egypt, famed for destroying the crocodile's eggs. [*Gr. ichneuō*, hunt—*ichnos*, track.]

ICHNEUMON-FLY (ik-nū'mun-flī), *n.* One of an extensive tribe of hymenopterous insects that live on the honey and pollen of flowers.

ICHTNOGRAPHIC (ik-nō-graf'ik), **ICHTNOGRAPHICAL** (ik-nō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ichnography.

ICHTNOGRAPHY (ik-nog'ra-flī), *n.* Ground-



Ichneumon-fly (*Musca vibrante*).

plan of a work or building. [*Gr. ichnos*, track, and *graphō*, write.]

ICHOR (i'kūr), *n. Med.* Watery acid discharged from a wound. [*Gr.*]

ICHOROUS (i'kūr-us), **ICHOROSE** (i'kūr-ōs), *a.* Full of, mingled with, or resembling, ichor.

ICHTHYOLOGICAL (ik-thi-o-iōj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGIST (ik-thi-ol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in ichthyology.

ICHTHYOLOGY (ik-thi-ol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of zoology that treats of fishes. [*Gr. ichthys*, fish, and *-ology*.]

ICHTHYOPHAGOUS (ik-thi-of'a-gus), *a.* Eating, or subsisting on, fish. [*Gr. ichthys*, fish, and *phagō*, eat.]

ICHTHYOSAURUS (ik-thi-o-sa'rus), *n.* Genus of extinct marine reptiles. [*Gr. ichthys*, fish, and *sauros*, lizard.]

ICICLE (i'si-kl), *n.* Hanging point of ice, formed by the freezing of dripping water. [*A. S. is-gicel*, ice-peg.]

ICILY (i'si-lī), *adv.* In an icy, cold, or frigid manner.

ICINESS (i'si-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being icy.

ICING (i'sing), *n.* Sugar frosting for cake.

ICON (i'kon), *n.* An image or portrait, especially of Christ, an angel or saint. [Gr. *eikōn*, image.]

ICONOCLASM (i-kon'-o-klazm), *n.* 1. Act or practice of breaking images. 2. Act or practice of attacking established beliefs or institutions. [Gr. *eikōn*, image, and *klaō*, break.]

ICONOCLAST (i-kon'-o-klāst), *n.* 1. Breaker of images or idols. 2. One who fights shams; reformer; radical.



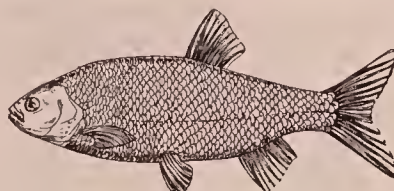
Icon.

ICY (i'si), *a.* Like ice; frosty; cold.

IDA (i'da), *n.* 1. Mountain in Crete. 2. Mountain range in Asia Minor.

IDAHO (i'da-hō), *n.* One of the United States. Area 84,800 sq. m. Capital, Boise.

IDE (id), *n.* *Ichth.* Small fresh-water fish greatly resembling the roach. Found extensively in the northern parts of Europe and North America. [Norw.]



Ide (*Idus melanotus*).

IDEA (i-dē'a), *n.* 1. Mental image; conception. 2. Thought; mental view; purpose. [Gr. *idea*—*idein*, see.]

SYN. Notion; belief; opinion; plan; design; intention; fancy; sentiment; concept; conceit; view; estimate; consideration; impression; theory. **ANT.** Actuality; fact; reality; substance; materialization.

IDEAL (i-dē'al), *a.* 1. Existing in idea; mental. 2. Highest and best conceivable, perfect; as opposite to the **REAL**, the **IMPERFECT**. 3. Unreal; visionary. 4. Idealistic.

SYN. Fancied; imaginary; fanciful. **ANT.** Actual; real; substantial; tangible.

IDEAL (i-dē'al), *n.* Conceived standard or model of perfection or excellence.

SYN. Model; standard; pattern; idea; archetype; prototype. **ANT.** Incarnation; reality; embodiment.

IDEALISM (i-dē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that the objects of external perceptions are not material but ideas. 2. Tendency towards the highest conceivable perfection.

IDEALIST (i-dē'al-ist), *n.* 1. One who indulges in flights of fancy. 2. Supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

IDEALISTIC (i-dē'al-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to idealism or idealists.

IDEALITY (i-dē'al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Ideal state. 2. Ability and disposition to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

SYN. Fancy; creativeness; genius. **ANT.**

Imitation; uninventiveness.

IDEALIZATION (i-dē'al-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of forming an ideal, or of raising to the highest conception.

IDEALIZE (i-dē'al-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IDE'ALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IDEALIZED** (i-dē'al-izd).] **I. vt.** Raise to the highest conception. **II. vi.** Form ideals.

IDEALLY (i-dē'al-i), *adv.* In an ideal manner.

IDEM (i'dem), *adv.* Same as before; often used abbreviated as *id.* [L., same.]

IDENTICAL (i-den'tik-al), *a.* Very same; not different. [L. *idem*, the same.]

SYN. Synonymous; equal; equivalent; unaltered. **ANT.** Antithetical; contrary; converse; antagonistic; conflicting; counter; opposite; reverse.

IDENTICALLY (i-den'tik-al-i), *adv.* In exactly the same manner.

IDENTIFIABLE (i-den'ti-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of identification.

IDENTIFICATION (i-den-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of identifying or state of being identified.

IDENTIFY (i-den'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IDENTIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IDENTIFIED** (i-den'ti-fid).] 1. Make to be the same. 2. Ascertain or prove the identity of. 3. Unite one's self with in interests, aims, etc. [L. *idem*, the same, and *facio*, make.]

IDENTITY (i-den'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IDENTITIES**.] State of being the same; sameness.

IDEOGRAPH (i'de-ō-grāf), *n.* Such a character or symbol as represents an idea without expressing its name. [Gr. *idea*, idea, and *graphō*, write.]

IDEOGRAPHIC (i-de-ō-graf'ik), **IDEOGRAPHICAL** (i-de-ō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Representing ideas by pictures or directly instead of by words.

IDEOGRAPHICALLY (i-de-ō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an ideographical manner.

IDEOGRAPHY (i-de-og'ra-fi), *n.* Representation of ideas by symbols, with disregard of the sounds of words.

IDES (idz), *n.pl.* In Ancient Rome, the 15th day of March, May, July, Oct., and the 13th of the other months. [L. *idus*, of Etruscan origin.]

ID EST (id est). That is; that is to say. Usually abbreviated by the use of the letters *i. e.* [L.]

IDIOCY (id'i-o-si), *n.* State of being an idiot. [Formed from **IDIOT**, as **FREQUENCY** from **FREQUENT**.]

SYN. Imbecility; stupidity; fatuity; foolishness; folly. **ANT.** Sense; sagacity; intelligence; judgment.

IDIOELECTRIC (id-i-ō-e-lek'trik), *a.* Electric by virtue of its own peculiar properties.

IDIOM (id'i-um), *n.* 1. Mode of expression peculiar to a language. 2. Variety of a language; dialect. [Gr. *idiōma*, peculiarity—*idios*, one's own.]

IDIOMATIC (id-i-ō-mat'ik), **IDIOMATICAL** (id-i-ō-mat'ik-əl), *a.* Conformed or pertaining to the idioms of a language.

IDIOPATHIC (id-i-ō-path'ik), *a.* *Pathol.* Of the nature of, or pertaining to, idiopathy.

IDIOPATHY (id-i-ōp'a-thi), *n.* [*pl.* **IDIOPATHIES.**] *Pathol.* A primary disease, one not occasioned by another. [Gr. *idios*, peculiar, and *pathos*, suffering.]

IDIOSYNCRASY (id-i-o-sin'kra-si), *n.* 1. Peculiarity of temperament or constitution; characteristic of a person. 2. Eccentricity. [Gr. *idios*, own, peculiar, *syn*, together, and *krasis*, mixture.]

SYN. Characteristic; temperament; singularity; eccentricity. **ANT.** Generality; universality.

IDIOT (id'i-ut), *n.* One deficient in ordinary intellect. [Gr. *idiōtēs*, private citizen, layman, ignoramus.]

SYN. Fool; imbecile; simpleton. **ANT.** Luminary; sage.

IDIOTIC (id-i-ot'ik), *a.* Characteristic of an idiot; foolish; silly.

IDIOTISM (id'i-ut-izm), *n.* State of being an idiot.

IDLE (i'di), *a.* 1. Vain; trifling; useless. 2. Unemployed. 3. Averse to labor. [A. S. *idel*, idle.]

SYN. See **INDOLENT**.

IDLE (i'di), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IDLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IDLED** (i'dld).] **I.** *vt.* Spend in idleness. **II.** *vi.* Be idle or unoccupied.

IDLENESS (i'dl-nes), *n.* State of being idle.

SYN. Inaction; indolence; sloth; laziness. **ANT.** Activity; industry; hustle.

IDLER (i'diēr), *n.* One who idles.

IDLY (i'dli), *adv.* In an idle manner.

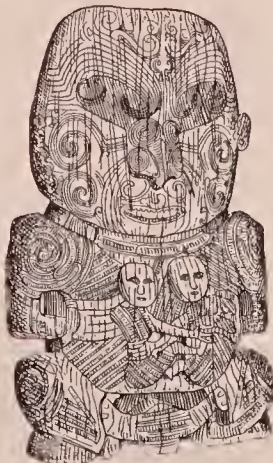
IDO (ē-dō'), *n.* New universal language, based mainly upon Esperanto. The name means *descendant*, and is analogous to the termination *-ite*, as used in *Hittite*, *Semite*, etc., the idea being that Ido is the descendant of all languages, the roots which form it being those which are common to most of them.

IDOL (i'dul), *n.* 1. Image of an object of worship. 2. Person or thing too much loved or honored. [Gr. *eidōlon*—*eidos*, what is seen—*eidomai*, appear.]

IDOLATER (i-dol'a-tēr), *n.* [*fem.* **IDOL'ATRESS.**] 1. Worshiper of idols. 2. Great admirer.

IDOLATROUS (i-dol'a-trus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to idolatry. 2. Given to or practicing idolatry.

IDOLATRY (i-dol'a-tri), *n.* [*pl.* **IDOL'ATRIES.**]



Idol.

1. Worship of idols. 2. Excessive love. [Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, and *latreia*, service.]

IDOLIZE (i'dul-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IDOLIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IDOLIZED** (i'dul-izd).] 1. Make an idol of; love to excess. 2. Worship idolatrously.

IDOMENUS (i-dom'e-nus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* King of Crete who engaged in the Trojan war.

IDYL, **IDYLL** (i'dil), *n.* Short descriptive or narrative poem, chiefly on pastoral subjects. [Gr. *eidyllion*, dim. of *eidos*, image.]

IDYLLIC (i-dil'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to idyls. 2. Of the nature of an idyl.

IF (if), *conj.* 1. In case that; on condition that; supposing that. 2. Whether. [A. S. *gif*.]

IGLOO (ig'iō), *n.* 1.

Eskimo hut, usually of a circular form and made of snow. 2. Excavation made in the snow by a seal. [Eskimo.]



Igloo.

IGNEOUS (ig'ne-

us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, or like, fire. 2. Produced by the action of fire. [L. *igneus*—*ignis*, fire.]

IGNIS FATUUS (ig'nls fat'ū-us). [*pl.* **IGNES FATUI** (ig'nēz fat'ū-i).] Phosphorescent light, often seen over marshy places; will-o-the-wisp. [L. *ignis*, fire, and *fatuus*, foolish.]

IGNITE (ig-nīt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IGNITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IGNITED**.] **I.** *vt.* Set on fire; kindle. **II.** *vi.* Take fire; burn.

IGNITER (ig-nī'tēr), *n.* One who or that which ignites.

IGNITIBLE (ig-nī'ti-bl), *a.* Capable of being ignited; easily kindled.

IGNITION (ig-nish'un), *n.* 1. Act of setting on fire. 2. State of being kindled.

IGNOBLE (ig-nō'bl), *a.* 1. Of low birth. 2. Mean; worthless; dishonorable. [Fr.—L. *ignobilis*—*in*, not, and *nobilis*, noble.]

SYN. Mean; base; dishonorable; lowly.

ANT. Honorable; noble; exalted.

IGNOBLY (ig-nō'bli), *adv.* In an ignoble manner.

IGNOMINIOUS (ig-no-min'i-us), *a.* 1. Dishonorable. 2. Marked with ignominy. 3. contemptible; mean.

IGNOMINIOUSLY (ig-no-min'i-us-li), *adv.* In an ignominious manner.

IGNOMINY (ig'no-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* **IG'NOMINIES.**] Public disgrace; infamy. [L. *ignominia*—*in*, not, and *nomen*, name.]

IGNORAMUS (ig-no-rā-mus), *n.* Ignorant person. [L.]

IGNORANCE (ig'no-rans), *n.* State of being ignorant.

IGNORANT (ig'no-rant), *a.* Without knowledge; unacquainted with. [L. *ignorans*—*ignoro*, ignore.]

SYN. Uninstructed; untaught; illiter-

ate; unaware; uninformed. *Ignorant* is the general term; it implies simply a want of knowledge; *illiterate* implies total want of education and is used in an unfavorable sense. **ANT.** Well-informed; educated; learned; instructed; trained; skilled; wise.

IGNORANTLY (ig'no-rant-i), *adv.* 1. In an ignorant manner. 2. Without intention.

IGNORE (ig-nör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IGNO'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IGNORED** (ig-nörd').] Disregard willfully; set aside. [*L. ignoro.*]

IGOROT (ē-go-rôt'), **IGOR-ROTE** (ē-gor-rō'tā), *n.*

1. Member of aboriginal tribe of the Philippines. 2. Language of the Igorots.

IGUANA (i-gwä'-na), *n.* 1. Genus of tropical lizards, having a large dewlap under the throat. 2. [i-] Lizard of the genus *Iguana*. [*Sp.*]



Iguana (*Iguana tuberculata*).

ILEUM (il'e-um), *n.* Last part of small intestine. [*L.*]

ILEX (i'leks), *n.* 1. Holly. 2. Evergreen or holm oak. [*L.*]

ILIAC (il'i-ak), *a.* Pertaining to the lower intestines.

ILIUM (il'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* **IL'IA.**] *Anat.* Upper part of the hip bone. [*L. ilium, ileum, flank.*]

ILK (ilk), *I. a.* Same; each. **II. n.** Kind. [*Sc. —A. S. ylc, like.*]

ILL (il), *I. a.* 1. Producing evil; unfortunate; unfavorable. 2. Sick; diseased. 3. Improper; incorrect. 4. Cross, as temper. **II. adv.** 1. Not well; not rightly. 2. With difficulty. **III. n.** 1. Evil. 2. Wickedness. 3. Misfortune. [*Icc. illr, a contraction of the word which appears in A. S. yfel, evil.*]

SYN. Badness; wrong; worthlessness; mischief; bane; ruin; disaster. **ANT.** Goodness; good-fortune.

PLL (i'l). Contraction of **I WILL.**

ILLAPSE (il-iaps'), *n.* 1. A sliding in. 2. A falling on. [*L. illapsus.*]

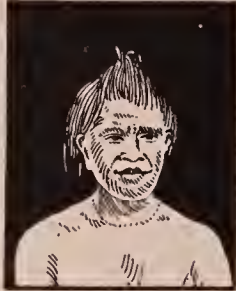
ILLATION (il-lā'shun), *n.* Act of inferring from premises or reasons; inference; conclusion. [*L. in, in, and latus, carried.*]

ILLEGAL (il-iē'gal), *a.* Contrary to law.

ILLEGALITY (il-le-gal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ILLEGAL'ITIES.**] 1. State of being illegal. 2. That which is illegal.

ILLEGALLY (il-iē'gal-i), *adv.* In an illegal manner.

ILLEGIBILITY (il-lej-i-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being illegible.



Igorot.

ILLEGIBLE (il-lej'i-bl), *a.* Not to be easily read or deciphered; not decipherable.

ILLEGIBLENESS (il-lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Illegibility.

ILLEGIBLY (il-lej'i-bl), *adv.* In an illegible manner.

ILLEGITIMACY (il-le-jit'i-ma-si), *n.* Quality or state of being illegitimate.

ILLEGITIMATE (il-le-jit'i-mat), *a.* 1. Not according to law. 2. Not born in wedlock. 3. Not properly inferred or reasoned.

ILLEGITIMATELY (il-le-jit'i-mat-i), *adv.* In an illegitimate manner.

ILLIBERAL (il-lib'ēr-ai), *a.* 1. Niggardly; mean. 2. Narrow-minded; bigoted.

ILLIBERALITY (il-lib'ēr-ai'l-ti), *n.* Illiberalness.

ILLIBERALLY (il-lib'ēr-ai-i), *adv.* In an illiberal manner.

ILLIBERALNESS (il-lib'ēr-ai-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being illiberal.

ILLCIT (il-lis'it), *a.* Unlawful; unlicensed. [*L. illicitus—in, not, and licitus, p.p. of licet, be allowable.*]

ILLCITLY (il-lis'it-i), *adv.* In an illicit manner.

ILLCITNESS (il-lis'it-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being illicit.

ILLIMITABLE (il-lim'it-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be bounded; infinite.

ILLIMITABLENESS (il-lim'it-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being illimitable.

ILLINOIS (il-l-noi'), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Springfield. Area 56,650 sq. m. [Named from the *Illini* tribe of North American Indians, the name being said to mean "the men."]

ILLITERACY (il-lit'ēr-a-si), *n.* 1. State of being illiterate; want of learning. 2. Blunder.

ILLITERATE (il-lit'ēr-at), *a.* 1. Unable to read. 2. Uneducated; ignorant.

SYN. See **IGNORANT.**

ILLITERATENESS (il-lit'ēr-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being illiterate.

ILL-MANNERED (il-man'ērd), *a.* Rude; rough; boorish; uncivil.

ILL-NATURED (il-nā'tūrd), *a.* Cross; peevish.

ILL-NATUREDLY (il-nā'tūrd-li), *adv.* In an ill-natured manner.

ILLNESS (il'nes), *n.* Sickness; disease.

ILLOGICAL (il-loj'ik-al), *a.* Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reason.

ILLOGICALLY (il-loj'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an illogical manner.

ILL-OMENED (il-ō'mend), *a.* Unpropitious; having bad omens or warnings; ill-starred.

ILL-STARRED (il-stārd'), *a.* Same as **ILL-OMENED.**

ILLUME (il-löm' or il-lūm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ILLU'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ILLUMED** (il-lömd' or il-lūmd').] Illumine; illuminate. [*Poet.*]

ILLUMINABLE (il-lö'mi-na-bl), *a.* Capable of being illuminated.

ILLUMINANT (il-lō'mi-nānt), *n.* That which illuminates.

ILLUMINATE (il-lō'mi-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ILLU'MINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ILLU'MINATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Light up; enlighten; make clear. 2. Illustrate; adorn with ornamental lettering or illustrations. II. *vi.* Make a display of lights. [L. *in*, upon, and *lumino*, cast light.]

ILLUMINATION (il-lō-mi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving light. 2. That which gives light. 3. Splendor; brightness. 4. A display of lights. 5. Colored or gilt ornament or embellishment, as of a book or manuscript.

ILLUMINATIVE (il-lō'mi-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to give light. 2. Illustrative or explanatory.

ILLUMINATOR (il-lō'mi-nā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which illuminates.

ILLUMINE (il-lō'min), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ILLU'MINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ILLUMINED (il-lō'mind).] 1. Make luminous or bright. 2. Enlighten. 3. Adorn or embellish.

ILLUMINOMETER (il-lō-mi-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring the actual illumination available.

ILLUSION (il-lō'zhun), *n.* 1. False show or appearance. 2. Deceptive impression on sense or mind. 3. Witchery. [Fr.—L. *illudo*, play upon, deceive.]

SYN. Delusion; deception; fallacy. *Delusion* is malicious or injurious deception; *illusion* is innocent misleading.

ILLUSIVE (il-lō'siv), *a.* Deceiving by false appearances; false; unreal; illusory.

ILLUSIVELY (il-lō'siv-ii), *adv.* In an illusive manner.

ILLUSIVENESS (il-lō'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being illusive.

ILLUSORY (il-lō'so-ri), *a.* Tending to deceive; deceptive; fallacious.

ILLUSTRATE (il-lus'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ILLUS'TRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ILLUS'TRATED.] 1. Make clear to the mind; explain. 2. Adorn or elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, etc. 3. Display. [L. *illustro*, light up.]

ILLUSTRATION (il-lus-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making lustrous or clear; act of explaining. 2. That which illustrates; example; picture; diagram.

ILLUSTRATIVE (il-lus'trā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality of making clear or explaining.

ILLUSTRATOR (il-lus-trā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who illustrates. 2. One who serves as an illustration; exemplar.

ILLUSTRIOUS (il-lus'tri-us), *a.* 1. Bright; distinguished. 2. Conferring honor. [L. *illustis*—*in*, in, and *lux*, *lucis*, light.]

SYN. Renowned; famous; eminent; famed; glorious; noted; honored; celebrated.

ANT. Despised; inglorious; ignominious; base; disreputable; dishonored; unknown; infamous.

ILUS (i'lus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Tros, and founder of Ilium.

IM-, *prefix.* 1. Euphonic variant of IN- before *b*, *m*, and *p*. 2. Corruption of Fr. *em-*. [See IN-.]

IMAGE (im'aj), *n.* 1. Likeness; statue; idol. 2. Representation in the mind; idea; picture in the imagination. 3. Figure of an object formed by focused rays of light. [Fr.—L. *imago*, from root of *imitor*, imitate.]

IMAGE (im'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IM'AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMAGED (im'ajd).] 1. Form an image of. 2. Form a likeness of in the mind.

IMAGERY (im'aj-ri), *n.* [*pl.* IM'AGERIES.] Work of the imagination; mental pictures; figures of speech.

IMAGINABLE (im-aj'i-nā-bl), *a.* That may be imagined.

IMAGINARY (im-aj'i-nā-ri), *a.* Existing only in the imagination; not real.

IMAGINATION (im-aj-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of imagining. 2. Faculty of forming images in the mind. 3. That which is imagined.

IMAGINATIVE (im-aj'i-nā-tiv), *a.* 1. Full of imagination; given to imagining. 2. Proceeding from the imagination.

SYN. Creative; conceptive; ideal; poetical; romantic; inventive. ANT. Unimaginative; unpoetical; unromantic; prosaic; matter-of-fact; literal; uninventive.

IMAGINATIVENESS (im-aj'i-nā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality of being imaginative.

IMAGINE (im-aj'in), *v.* [*pr.p.* IMAG'INING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMAGINED (im-aj'ind).] I. *vt.* 1. Form an image of in the mind; conceive; think. 2. Contrive or devise. II. *vi.* 1. Form mental images. 2. Conjecture. [L. *imago*, image.]

SYN. Suppose; surmise; understand; fancy; fabricate. ANT. Represent; exhibit; demonstrate; prove; substantiate; verify; depict.

IMAGO (i-mā'gō), *n.* Insect in its final, perfect state. [L.]

IMAM, IMAUM (i-mām'), *n.* 1. Priest who recites the prayers in Mohammedan mosques. 2. Mohammedan leader. [Ar.]

IMBECILE (im'be-sil or im'be-sēl), I. *a.* Without strength of mind; feeble-minded. II. *n.* One destitute of strength of mind. [O. Fr.]

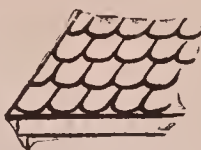
IMBECILITY (im-be-sil'i-ti), *n.* State of being imbecile.

IMBED (im-bed'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMBED'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMBED'DED.] Lay as in bed; place in a mass of matter.

IMBIBE (im-bib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMBI'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMBIBED (im-bībd').] 1. Drink. 2. Absorb; receive into the mind. [L. *in*, in, and *bibo*, drink.]

IMBITTER (im-bit'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMBIT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMBITTERED (im-bit'ērd).] Make bitter; render more violent; render unhappy. See EMBITTER, the more usual form of the word.

IMBRICATE (im'bri-kāt), **IMBRICATED** (im'bri-kā-ted), *a.* Overlapping each other like tiles on roofs. [L. *imbrex*, gutter-tile—*imber*, rain.]



IMBRICATION (im-bri-kā'-shun), *n.* 1. Concave indentation, as of a tile. 2. An overlapping of the edges, applied to shingles or tiles.

Imbricate Tiles.

IMBROGLIO (im-brō'iyō), *n.* 1. Intricate plot. 2. Perplexing state of matters; complicated misunderstanding. [It.]

IMBRUE (im-brō'), *vt.* [pr.p. **IMBRU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMBRUED** (im-brōd').] Soak; drench. [O. Fr. *embruer*—L. *bibo*, drink.]

IMBUE (im-bū'), *vt.* [pr.p. **IMBU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMBUED** (im-būd').] Tinge deeply; cause to imbibe, as the mind; impress. [L. *in*, in, and root of *bibo*, drink.]

IMITABILITY (im-i-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being imitable.

IMITABLE (im'i-tā-bil), *a.* That may be imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.

IMITATE (im'i-tāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **IM'ITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IM'ITATED**.] Copy; strive to be the same as.

IMITATION (im-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of imitating. 2. That which is produced as a copy; likeness.

SYN. Duplication; mimicry; plagiarism; forgery; simulation. **ANT.** Originality; uniqueness.

IMITATIVE (im'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Inclined to imitate. 2. Formed after a model.

IMITATOR (im'i-tā-tūr), *n.* [fem. **IM'ITATRESS**.] One who imitates.

IMMACULATE (im-mak'ū-lāt), *a.* Spotless; pure. [L. *in*, not, and *macula*, stain.]

IMMANENCE (im'a-nens), **IMMANENCY** (im'a-nen-si), *n.* State of being immanent.

IMMANENT (im'a-nent), *a.* Remaining within; inherent. [L. *in*, not, and *maneo*, remain.]

IMMATERIAL (im-a-tē'ri-āl), *a.* 1. Not consisting of matter; incorporeal. 2. Unimportant.

IMMATERIALITY (im-a-tē'ri-āl'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being immaterial or of not consisting of matter.

IMMATERIALLY (im-a-tē'ri-āl-i), *adv.* 1. Incorporeally; without matter. 2. In an unimportant manner or degree.

IMMATURE (im-a-tūr'), *a.* Not ripe; not perfect; come before the proper time.

IMMATURELY (im-a-tūr'li), *adv.* In an immature manner.

IMMATURITY (im-a-tūr'i-ti), **IMMATURENESS** (im-a-tūr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being immature.

IMMEASURABLE (im-mezh'ur-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be measured.

IMMEASURABLY (im-mezh'ur-a-bli), *adv.* In an immeasurable manner.

IMMEDIATE (im-mē'di-āt), *a.* 1. With nothing intervening; close. 2. Direct. 3. Instant.

SYN. Proximate; contiguous; present.

ANT. Distant; remote; future; mediate.

IMMEDIATELY (im-mē'di-āt-li), *I. adv.* Closely; directly; at once. **II. conj.** As soon as.

IMMEMORIAL (im-me-mō'ri-āl), *a.* Beyond the reach of memory.

IMMEMORIALLY (im-me-mō'ri-āl-i), *adv.* Beyond memory or record.

IMMENSE (im-mens'), *a.* 1. That cannot be measured. 2. Vast in extent; very large. [L. *immensus*—*in*, not, and *mensus*, *p.p.* of *metior*, measure.]

SYN. Great; big; large; bulky; enormous; huge; massive; gigantic; obese; voluminous. **ANT.** Little; small; dwarf; microscopic; tiny.

IMMENSELY (im-mens'li), *adv.* To an immense extent.

IMMENSENESS (im-mens'nes), *n.* Immensity.

IMMENSITY (im-men'si-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being immense. 2. That which is immense.

IMMERSE (im-mērs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **IMMERS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMMERSED** (im-mērst').] 1. Plunge or dip entirely under water or other fluid. 2. Involve deeply. [L. *in*, in, and *mergo*, *mersum*, dip.]

SYN. Dip; submerge; duck. **ANT.** Drain; dry.

IMMERSION (im-mēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of plunging into. 2. State of being dipped into. 3. Specifically, baptism by immersing. 4. State of being deeply engaged.

IMMETHODICAL (im-me-thod'ik-āl), *a.* Without method or order; irregular.

IMMIGRANT (im'i-grānt), *n.* One who immigrates.

IMMIGRATE (im'i-grāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **IM'MIGRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IM'MIGRATED**.] Migrate or remove into a country. [L. *immigro*.]

IMMIGRATION (im-i-grā'shun), *n.* Act or process of immigrating.

SYN. Migration; colonization; settlement. **ANT.** Emigration; exodus.

IMMINENCE (im'i-nens), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being imminent. 2. Impending evil or danger.

IMMINENT (im'i-nent), *a.* 1. Near at hand; impending. 2. Threatening. [L. *in*, on, and *mineo*, project.]

IMMINENTLY (im'i-nent-li), *adv.* In an imminent manner.

IMMOBILITY (im-o-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being immobile.

IMMOBILE (im-mō'bil), *a.* Immovable; fixed; stable.

IMMODERATE (im-mod'ēr-āt), *a.* Excessive.

IMMODERATELY (im-mod'ēr-āt-li), *adv.* In an immoderate manner.

IMMODEST (im-mod'est), *a.* Wanting restraint or shame.

SYN. Arrogant; forward; impudent; indelicate; shameless; lewd; indecent; bold; brazen; wanton; obscene. **ANT.** Modest; decorous; decent; chaste.

IMMODESTLY (im-mod'est-li), *adv.* In an immodest manner.

IMMODESTY (im-mod'est-i), *n.* State or quality of being immodest.

IMMOLATE (im'o-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IM'MOLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IM'MOLATED.] Offer in sacrifice. [L. *in*, upon, and *mola*, flour.]

IMMOLATION (im-o-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of immolating. 2. That which is immolated; sacrifice.

IMMORAL (im-mor'al), *a.* Inconsistent with what is right; wicked.

IMMORALITY (im-mo-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* IMMORALITIES.] 1. Quality of being immoral. 2. Immoral act or practice.

IMMORALLY (im-mor'al-i), *adv.* In an immoral manner.

IMMORTAL (im-mār'tal), *I. a.* Exempt from death; imperishable. *II. n.* One who will never cease to exist.

SYN. Deathless; eternal; everlasting; ceaseless; incessant. **ANT.** Evanescent; instantaneous; ending; finishing.

IMMORTALITY (im-mār-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being immortal. 2. Exemption from oblivion.

IMMORTALIZE (im-mār'tal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMMORTALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMMORTALIZED (im-mār'tal-izd).] 1. Exempt from death. 2. Exempt from oblivion.

IMMORTALLY (im-mār'tal-i), *adv.* In an immortal manner.

IMMORTELLE (im-mār-tel'), *n.* Plant with unwithering handsome flower-like involucre; flower commonly called *everlasting*.

IMMOVABLE (im-möv'a-bl), *I. a.* Not capable of being moved; fast; unalterable. *II. n.* Land with buildings, trees, etc., not movable by a tenant.

IMMUNE (im-mün'), *I. a.* Protected; exempt, as from a disease. *II. n.* One who is exempt from some particular disease. [L. *in*, not, and *munis*, serving.]

IMMUNITY (im-mü'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* IMMUNITIES.] 1. State of being immune. 2. Exemption. 3. Privilege.

IMMURE (im-mür'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMMUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMMURED (im-mürd').] Wall in; shut up; imprison. [L. *in*, in, and *murus*, wall.]

SYN. Confine; restrain; seclude; incage.

ANT. Release; liberate; abandon.

IMMUTABILITY (im-mü-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being immutable.

IMMUTABLE (im-mü'ta-bl), *a.* Not capable or susceptible of change; unchangeable.

IMMUTABLY (im-mü'ta-bil), *adv.* In an immutable manner.

IMP (imp), *n.* Little devil; wicked spirit. [A. S. *impe*.]

IMPACT (im'pakt), *n.* 1. Collision. 2. Impulse resulting from collision. [L. *impingo*. See **IMPINGE**.]

IMPAIR (im-pâr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPAIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPAIRED (im-pârd').] Diminish in quantity, value, or strength. [O. Fr. *empeirer*—L. *in*, in, and *pejor*, worse.]

SYN. Deteriorate; injure; damage; weaken; lessen; reduce. **ANT.** Enhance; augment; improve; repair.

IMPAIRMENT (im-pâr'ment), *n.* State of being impaired.

IMPALE (im-pāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPA'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPALED (im-pâld').] 1. Pierce with a pointed stake. 2. Inclose with stakes.

IMPALEMENT (im-pāl'ment), *n.* 1. Piercing. 2. Inclosing. 3. Space inclosed.

IMPALLA (im-pal'a), **PAL-LAH** (pal'a), *n.* Small African antelope, about three feet high at the withers, of a dark-red-dish color above, yellowish on the sides, and white beneath.



Impalla (*Æpyceros melampus*).

IMPALPABLE (im-pal'pa-bl), *a.* 1. Not perceivable by touch. 2. Incorporeal. 3. Incomprehensible.

IMPALPABLY (im-pal'pa-bli), *adv.* In an impalpable manner or degree.

IMPANATION (im-pa-nā'-shun), *n.* *Eccl.* Supposed real presence and union of Christ's material body and blood with the bread and wine after consecration in the Eucharist. [L. *im*-, in, and *panis*, bread.]

IMPANEL (im-pan'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPAN'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPANELED (im-pan'ld).] Enter the names of in a list called a panel.

IMPART (im-pärt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPART'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPART'ED.] 1. Give. 2. Make known. [L. *in*, in, and *pars*, part.]

SYN. Yield; grant; divulge; convey; bestow. **ANT.** Withhold; retain; refuse; deny.

IMPARTIAL (im-pär'shal), *a.* Not favoring either side; just.

IMPARTIALITY (im-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being impartial; freedom from bias.

IMPARTIALLY (im-pär'shal-i), *adv.* In an impartial manner.

IMPASSABILITY (im-päs-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impassable.

IMPASSABLE (im-päs'a-bl), *a.* Not capable of being passed.

IMPASSABLENESS (im-päs'a-bi-nes), *n.* Impassability.

IMPASSABLY (im-päs'a-bil), *adv.* In an impassable manner or degree.

IMPASSIBILITY (im-päs-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impassible.

IMPASSIBLE (im-päs'i-bl), *a.* Incapable of

passion or feeling. [L. *in*, not, and *patior*, *passus*, suffer.]

IMPASSIONED (im-pash'und), **IMPASSION-ATE** (im-pash'un-at), *a.* Moved by strong feeling; excited.

IMPASSIVE (im-pas'iv), *a.* Not susceptible of pain or feeling.

IMPASSIVELY (im-pas'iv-li), *adv.* In an impassive manner.

IMPASSIVENESS (im-pas'iv-nes), **IMPASSIV-ITY** (im-pas-siv'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impassive.

IMPATIENCE (im-pā'shens), *n.* Want of patience.

IMPATIENT (im-pā'shent), *a.* Not able to endure or wait; fretful.

IMPATIENTLY (im-pā'shent-li), *adv.* In an impatient manner.

IMPEACH (im-pēch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPEACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPEACHED** (im-pēcht').] 1. Charge with a crime or misconduct. 2. Call in question; challenge the credibility of. [Fr. *empescher*, hinder.]

SYN. Accuse; censure. **ANT.** Approve; believe; excuse; exculpate.

IMPEACHABLE (im-pēch'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be impeached; questionable.

IMPEACHMENT (im-pēch'ment), *n.* Act of impeaching; arraignment of a high civil official before a proper tribunal.

IMPECCABILITY (im-pek-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impeccable.

IMPECCABLE (im-pek'a-bi), *a.* Not liable to sin. [L. *in*, not, and *pecco*, sin.]

IMPECUNIOSITY (im-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* Want of money; poverty.

IMPECUNIOUS (im-pe-kū'ni-us), *a.* Having no money; poor. [L. *in*, not, and *pecunia*, money.]

IMPEDANCE (im-pē'dans), *n.* *Elec.* Resistance experienced in the flow of electricity in order to produce an alternating current.

IMPEDANCE-COIL (im-pē'dans-koi), *n.* *Elec.* Bobbin specially covered with insulated wire used to overcome impedance.

IMPEDE (im-pēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPE'DED**.] Hinder; obstruct. [L. *impedio*—*in*, in, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

SYN. Check; balk; barricade; disconcert; estop; foil; oppose; prevent; restrict; stop; thwart; undermine. **ANT.** Assist; aid; befriend; foster; encourage; nourish; patronize; succor; uphold; sustain; support.

IMPEDIMENT (im-ped'i-ment), *n.* 1. That which impedes; hindrance. 2. Defect preventing fluent speech. [L. *impedio*, entangle the feet—*in*, in, and *pes*, foot.]

IMPEDIMENTA (im-ped-i-men'ta), *n.pl.* Things that impede; baggage, especially military baggage. [L.]

IMPEL (im-pel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPEL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPELLED** (im-peld').] Drive forward. [L. *in*, on, and *pello*, drive.]

SYN. Urge; incite; shove; push. **ANT.**

Recoil; repel; react; resist; withdraw.

IMPEND (im-pend'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **IMPEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPEND'ED**.] 1. Hang over or above. 2. Threaten near at hand; be imminent. [L. *impendeo*—*in*, on, and *pendeo*, hang.]

IMPENDENCE (im-pend'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being impendent.

IMPENDING (im-pend'ent), **IMPENDING** (im-pend'ing), *a.* Hanging over; imminent; threatening.

IMPENETRABILITY (im-pen-e-tra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impenetrable.

IMPENETRABLE (im-pen'e-tra-bl), *a.* Incapable of being pierced; impervious.

IMPENITENCE (im-pen'i-tens), *n.* Quality or state of being impenitent.

IMPENITENT (im-pen'i-tent), *a.* Not repenting of sin.

IMPERATIVE (im-per'a-tiv), *I. a.* Expressive of command; authoritative; obligatory. *II. n. Gram.* Imperative mood, or a verb or verbal form denoting it. [L. *impero*, command—*in*, in, and *paro*, prepare.]

IMPERATIVELY (im-per'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an imperative manner.

IMPERCEPTIBILITY (im-pēr-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Imperceptibleness.

IMPERCEPTIBLE (im-pēr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not discernible; insensible; minute.

IMPERCEPTIBLENESS (im-pēr-sep'ti-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being imperceptible.

IMPERCEPTIBLY (im-pēr-sep'ti-bil), *adv.* In an imperceptible manner.

IMPERFECT (im-pēr'fekt), *I. a.* Incomplete; defective; not fulfilling its design; liable to err. *II. n. Gram.* Mood of the verb, representing the action or state as going on at the time mentioned.

SYN. Faulty; crude; inadequate; inferior; tainted. **ANT.** Perfect; best; finished; intact; model; unblemished.

IMPERFECTION (im-pēr-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being imperfect; fault or defect, moral or physical. 2. Something imperfect or defective.

SYN. Blemish; flaw. *Imperfection* is want of perfection; *defect* shows that something is wanting; *fault* is a positive imperfection. **ANT.** Perfection; immaculateness; excellence.

IMPERFECTLY (im-pēr'fekt-li), *adv.* In an imperfect manner or degree.

IMPERFECTNESS (im-pēr'fekt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being imperfect.

IMPERIAL (im-pē'ri-əl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; sovereign; supreme. 2. Of superior size or excellence. *II. n.* Narrow pointed beard on the chin.

IMPERIALISM (im-pē'ri-əl-izm), *n.* 1. Power or authority of an emperor. 2. Spirit of empire. 3. Principle, policy, or advocacy of

territorial expansion, with right of sovereignty over the territory acquired. 4. Collectivism. **IMPERIALIST** (im-pě'ri-əl-ist), *n.* One who favors imperialism. [Fr. See **EMPIRE**.]

IMPERIALLY (im-pě'ri-əl-i), *adv.* In an imperial manner.

IMPERIL (im-per'il), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPER'ILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPERIED** (im-per'id).] Endanger.

IMPERIOUS (im-pě'ri-us), *a.* 1. Haughty; tyrannical; authoritative. 2. Urgent; compelling.

SYN. Arrogant; dictatorial; commanding; lordly; domineering; overbearing. **ANT.** Yielding; submissive; compliant; docile; lenient; gentle; mild.

IMPERIOUSLY (im-pě'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an imperious manner.

IMPERIOUSNESS (im-pě'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being imperious.

IMPERISHABLE (im-per'ish-a-bl), *a.* Indestructible; everlasting.

IMPERMANENT (im-pěr'mā-nent), *a.* Provisional; not lasting; transitory; temporary.

IMPERMEABILITY (im-pěr-me-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impermeable.

IMPERMEABLE (im-pěr'me-a-bl), *a.* Not permitting passage; impenetrable.

IMPERSONAL (im-pěr'sun-əl), *a.* 1. Not representing a person. 2. Not having personality. 3. *Gram.* Not used with a personal subject, as *it rains*.

IMPERSONALITY (im-pěr'sun-əl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impersonal.

IMPERSONALLY (im-pěr'sun-əl-i), *adv.* In an impersonal manner.

IMPERSONATE (im-pěr'sun-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPER'SONATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPER'SONATED**.] 1. Invest with personality. 2. Represent; personify.

IMPERSONATION (im-pěr'sun-ā'shun), *n.* Act of impersonating.

IMPERSONATOR (im-pěr'sun-ā-tūr), *n.* One who impersonates.

IMPERSONIFICATION (im-pěr-son-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Impersonation.

IMPERTINENCE (im-pěr'ti-nens), *n.* 1. Unfitness. 2. Unbecoming conduct; incivility. 3. That which is impertinent.

IMPERTINENT (im-pěr'tl-nent), *a.* 1. Irrelevant; out of place. 2. Trifling. 3. Intrusive; impudent.

SYN. Frivolous; rude; unmannerly; saucy; disrespectful; insolent; meddlesome; officious. **ANT.** Diffident; deferential; shy; modest; retiring; timid; bashful.

IMPERTURBABILITY (im-pěr-tūrb-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being imperturbable.

IMPERTURBABLE (im-pěr-tūrb-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be disturbed or agitated. [L. *in*, not, and *perturbo*, disturb.]

IMPERVIOUS (im-pěr'vi-us), *a.* Not to be penetrated or entered.

IMPERVIOUSLY (im-pěr'vi-us-li), *adv.* In an impervious manner.

IMPERVIOUSNESS (im-pěr'vi-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impervious.

IMPETUOSITY (im-pet-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* Impetuousness.

IMPETUOUS (im-pet'ū-us), *a.* 1. Rushing with violence. 2. Vehement in feeling; passionate; hasty. [L. *impetuosus*—*impetus*, attack.]

IMPETUOUSLY (im-pet'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an impetuous manner.

IMPETUOUSNESS (im-pet'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impetuous.

IMPETUS (im'pe-tus), *n.* 1. Attack; assault. 2. Force or quantity of motion. [L. *in*, on, and *peto*, fall upon.]

IMPIETY (im-pi'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPI'ETIES**.] 1. Want of piety; irreverence toward God. 2. Impious act.

IMPINGE (im-pinj'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **IMPIN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPINGED** (im-pinjd').] Come into collision or contact; collide; clash; strike. (Followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*.) [L. *impingo*—*in*, in, and *pango*, strike.]

IMPIOUS (im'pi-us), *a.* Wanting in veneration for God or the church. [L. *impius*—*in*, not, and *pius*, pious.]

IMPISH (imp'ish), *a.* Having the qualities of an imp; imp-like.

IMPIOUSLY (im'pi-us-li), *adv.* In an impious manner.

IMPLACABILITY (im-plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being implacable.

IMPLACABLE (im-plā-kā-bl), *a.* Not to be appeased; inexorable; irreconcilable.

IMPLACABLENESS (im-plā-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Implacability.

IMPLACABLY (im-plā-kā-bli), *adv.* In an implacable manner.

IMPLANT (im-plant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPLANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPLANT'ED**.] Plant or fix into in order to grow; inculcate.

IMPLAUSIBLE (im-plā'zi-bl), *a.* Not to be relied upon.

IMPLEAD (im-plēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPLEAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPLEAD'ED**.] Sue in a proceeding brought against several joined in the same action, as to *implead* John Smith with James Jones in an action of assumption.

IMPLEMENT (im'ple-ment), *n.* Tool; utensil. [L. *impleo*, fill up.]

IMPLICATE (im'pli-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IM'PLICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IM'PLICATED**.] Infold; involve; entangle. [L. *implico*—*in*, in, and *plico*, fold.]

IMPLICATION (im-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of implicating. 2. Entanglement. 3. That which is implied.

IMPLICIT (im-plis'it), *a.* 1. Implied; tacitly understood. 2. Complete; without reserve. [L. *implicitus*, folded in.]

IMPLICITLY (im-plis'it-li), *adv.* 1. Impliedly. 2. Unhesitatingly; undoubtedly.

IMPLICITNESS (im-plis'it-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being implicit.

IMPLIED (im-plid'), *a.* Contained virtually though not expressed.

IMPLORE (im-plör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPLOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPLORED** (im-plörd').] Beseech; beg. [L. *in*, upon, and *ploro*, weep aloud.]

IMPLORED (im-plör'd'), *n.* One who implores; suppliant.

IMPLORINGLY (im-plör'ing-ii), *adv.* In an imploring manner.

IMPLY (im-pii'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPLIED** (im-plid').] Include or signify in reality, though not expressing in words. [L. *implico*, infold.]

IMPOLICY (im-pol'i-si), *n.* Quality or state of being impolitic.

IMPOLITE (im-pō-lit'), *a.* Of rude manners; uncivil.

IMPOLITELY (im-pō-lit'ii), *adv.* In an impolite manner.

IMPOLITENESS (im-pō-lit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impolite.

IMPOLITIC (im-pol'i-tik), *a.* Imprudent; unwise; inexpedient.

IMPONDERABILITY (im-pon-dēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being imponderable.

IMPONDERABLE (im-pon'dēr-a-bl), *a.* Not able to be weighed.

IMPORT (im-pōrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPORT'ED**.] 1. Bring from abroad. 2. Signify. 3. Concern. [L. *im-porto*—*in*, in, and *porto*, carry.]

SYN. Introduce; imply; mean; convey; denote; interest. ANT. Export; state.

IMPORT (im'pōrt), *n.* 1. That which is brought from abroad. 2. Meaning. 3. Importance.

IMPORTABLE (im-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* That can or may be imported.

IMPORTANCE (im-pār'tans), *n.* 1. Quality of being important. 2. Weight; authority; consequence.

IMPORTANT (im-pār'tant), *a.* Of great import or consequence. [L. *importans*, *pr.p.* of *im-porto*, import.]

IMPORTATION (im-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of importing. 2. Commodities imported.

IMPORTER (im-pōrt'ēr), *n.* One who brings in goods from abroad.

IMPORTUNATE (im-pār'tū-nat), *a.* Troublesomely urgent; over-pressing in request.

IMPORTUNATELY (im-pār'tū-nat-li), *adv.* In an importunate manner.

IMPORTUNE (im-pār-tūn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPOR-TU'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPORTUNED** (im-pār-tūnd').] Urge with annoying persistency. [L. *importunus*, harborless, inconvenient.]

SYN. Entreat; solicit; implore; urge; ask; beg; dun; press; tease. ANT. Forego.

IMPORTUNITY (im-pār-tū-ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPORTU'NITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being importunate. 2. Urgent request or solicitation.

IMPOSABLE (im-pō'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being imposed or laid on.

IMPOSE (im-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IMPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPOSED** (im-pōzd').] 1. *vt.* 1. Place or lay on. 2. Enjoin; command. 3. Put over by authority or force. 4. Obtrude unfairly. 5. Paim off. 6. *Print.* Arrange in a chase, as pages of type. II. *vi.* Deceive; abuse one's kindness.—*Imposing-stone*, slab of stone or metal on which the type is made up into forms. [Fr. *imposer*.]

IMPOSING (im-pō'zing), *a.* Commanding; adapted to impress forcibly.

IMPOSINGLY (im-pō'zing-li), *adv.* In an imposing manner.

IMPOSITION (im-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. Laying on, of hands in ordination. 2. Tax; burden. 3. Deception; abuse of kindness. 4. *Print.* Act of arranging set matter, plates, etc., into columns or pages. [L. *impositio*—*im-pono*, place upon.]

IMPOSSIBILITY (im-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPOSSIBILITIES** (im-pos-i-bil'i-tiz).] 1. Quality or state of being impossible. 2. That which is impossible.

IMPOSSIBLE (im-pos'l-bl), *a.* That cannot be done; that cannot exist; absurd.

IMPOST (im'pōst), *n.* 1. Tax, especially on imports. 2. Part of a pillar on which the weight of the vault or arch rests. [O. Fr.—L. *impono*, lay on.]



Impost

IMPOSTOR (im-pos'tūr), *n.* One who practices imposition or fraud. [L. *impositor*—*impono*, place upon.]

IMPOSTURE (im-pos'tūr), *n.* Fraud.

IMPOTENCE (im'pō-tens), **IMPOTENCY** (im'pō-tens-si), *n.* Quality or state of being impotent.

IMPOTENT (im'pō-tent), *a.* 1. Powerless. 2. Not able to procreate.

IMPOTENTLY (im'pō-tent-li), *adv.* In an impotent manner.

IMPOUND (im-pownd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPOUND'ED**.] Confine, as in a pound; hold in custody of the court.

IMPOVERISH (im-pov'ēr-lsh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPOV'ERISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPOVERISHED** (im-pov'ēr-lsht).] Make poor; exhaust. [O. Fr. *povre*—L. *pauper*.]

IMPOVERISHMENT (im-pov'ēr-ish-ment), *n.* Act of impoverishing or state of being impoverished.

IMPRACTICABILITY (im-prak-ti-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPRACTICABILITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being impracticable. 2. That which is impracticable.

IMPRACTICABLE (im-prak'ti-kā-bi), *a.* 1. Not practicable. 2. Unmanageable.

SYN. Impossible; intractable. ANT. Practicable; tractable.

IMPRACTICABLENESS (im-prak'ti-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impracticable.

IMPRACTICABLY (im-prak'ti-kā-bli), *adv.* In an impracticable manner.

IMPRECATE (im'pre-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IM'PRE-CATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IM'PRECATED.] 1. Pray for evil upon. 2. Curse. [L. *in*, upon, and *precor*, pray.]

IMPRECATION (im-pre-kā'shun), *n.* Act of imprecating; malediction; curse.

IMPRECATORY (im'pre-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Involving an imprecation; maledictory.

IMPREGNABILITY (im-preg-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being impregnable.

IMPREGNABLE (im-preg'nā-bi), *a.* 1. That cannot be taken; unconquerable. 2. Able to be impregnated.

IMPREGNABLY (im-preg'nā-bli), *adv.* In an impregnable manner.

IMPREGNATE (im-preg'nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPREG'NATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPREG'NATED.] 1. Make pregnant; fertilize. 2. Impart life or spirit to. [L.L. *impregno*. See PREGNANT.]

IMPREGNATION (im-preg-nā'shun), *n.* Act of impregnating or that which is impregnated.

IMPRESARIO (im-pre-sā'ri-ō), *n.* Operatic manager. [It. *impresa*, enterprise.]

IMPRESS (im-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPRESSED (im-pres't').] 1. Mark or produce by pressure; stamp. 2. Fix deeply (in the mind). 3. Force into service, especially the public service.

IMPRESS (im'pres), *n.* Mark made by pressure; stamp; likeness; device.

IMPRESSIBILITY (im-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being impressible.

IMPRESSIBLE (im-pres'i-bi), *a.* Capable of being made to feel; susceptible.

IMPRESSIBLY (im-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an impressible manner.

IMPRESSION (im-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of impressing. 2. That which is produced by pressure. 3. Single edition of a book. 4. Effect on the mind; idea. 5. Slight remembrance.

IMPRESSIONABLE (im-presh'un-ā-bi), *a.* Able to receive an impression; easily impressed; emotional.

IMPRESSIONISM (im-presh'un-izm), *n.* System in art or literature which depicts scenes by general effects or first impressions.

IMPRESSIONIST (im-presh'un-ist), *n.* I. *a.* Characterized by impressionism. II. Person who yields to or is governed by impressionism.

IMPRESSIVE (im-pres'iv), *a.* Capable of making an impression on the mind or conscience.

IMPRESSIVELY (im-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an impressive manner.

IMPRESSIVENESS (im-pres'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impressive.

IMPRESSMENT (im-pres'ment), *n.* Act of impressing or seizing for service, especially in the navy.

IMPRINT (im-print'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPRINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPRINT'ED.] 1. Print; stamp. 2. Fix in the mind.

IMPRINT (im'print), *n.* 1. That which is imprinted. 2. Name of the publisher or printer on a title-page or sheet, etc.

IMPRISON (im-priz'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IMPRIS'ON-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPRISONED (im-priz'nd).] Shut up; confine.

IMPRISONMENT (im-priz'n-ment), *n.* Act of imprisoning or state of being imprisoned.

IMPROBABILITY (im-prob-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* IMPROBABIL'ITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being improbable. 2. That which is improbable.

IMPROBABLE (im-prob'ā-bi), *a.* Unlikely.

IMPROBABLENESS (im-prob'ā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being improbable.

IMPROBABLY (im-prob'ā-bli), *adv.* In an improbable manner or degree.

IMPROBITY (im-prob'i-ti), *n.* Dishonesty.

IMPROMPTU (im-promp'tū), I. *a.* Offhand; without preparation. II. *adv.* Readily. III. *n.* Witty saying or composition produced at the moment. [L. *in promptu*, in readiness.]

IMPROPER (im-prop'ēr), *a.* 1. Not suitable. 2. Unbecoming; indecent; incorrect.

IMPROPERLY (im-prop'ēr-li), *adv.* In an improper manner.

IMPROPRIETY (im-pro-pri'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* IMPROPRI'ETIES.] 1. Unsuitableness. 2. Unbecoming conduct.

IMPROVABLE (im-pröv'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being improved.

IMPROVE (im-pröv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* IMPROV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPROVED (im-prövd').] I. *vt.* 1. Make better; advance in value or excellence. 2. Correct. 3. Employ to good purpose. II. *vi.* 1. Grow better. 2. Make progress. 3. Increase; rise, as prices. [Variant of AP-PROVE.]

SYN. Mend; amend; repair; reform; better; ameliorate. ANT. Aggravate; impair; spoil; vitiate; deteriorate; degenerate.

IMPROVEMENT (im-pröv'ment), *n.* 1. Act of improving. 2. Advancement; increase. 3. Turning to good account.

IMPROVIDENCE (im-prov'i-dens), *n.* Quality of being improvident.

IMPROVIDENT (im-prov'i-dent), *a.* Wanting foresight.

IMPROVIDENTLY (im-prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* In an improvident manner.

IMPROVISATION (im-prov-i-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or art of improvising. 2. That which is improvised.

IMPROVISATOR (im-prov'i-sā-tūr), *n.* Improviser.

IMPROVISE (im-pro-viz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* IMPROV'ISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IMPROVISED (im-provizd').] I. *vt.* 1. Compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously; extemporize. 2. Do or perform offhand. II. *vi.* Compose or perform

anything extemporaneously. [L. *improvisus*, unforeseen.]

IMPROVISER (im-pro-vi'zēr), *n.* One who improvises.

IMPRUDENCE (im-prö'dens), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being imprudent. 2. Imprudent act or course of action.

IMPRUDENT (im-prö'dent), *a.* Wanting foresight or discretion.

IMPRUDENTLY (im-prö'dent-li), *adv.* In an imprudent manner.

IMPUDENCE (im'pū-dens), *n.* Quality or state of being impudent.

SYN. Insolence; impertinence; rudeness; effrontery; audacity. **ANT.** Modesty; civility; diffidence; politeness.

IMPUDENT (im'pū-dent), *a.* Wanting shame or modesty; bold. [L. *in*, not, and *pudeo*, am ashamed.]

IMPUDENTLY (im'pū-dent-li), *adv.* In an impudent manner.

IMPUGN (im-pūn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPUGN'ING** *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPUGNED** (im-pūnd').] Attack by words or arguments; call in question. [L. *impugno*—*in*, against, and *pugno*, fight.]

IMPUGNER (im-pūn'ēr), *n.* One who impugns.

IMPULSE (im'puls), *n.* 1. Act of impelling or driving on. 2. Effect of an impelling force. 3. Force suddenly communicated. 4. Influence on the mind. [L. *impulsus*, *p.p.* of *impello*, impel.]

IMPULSION (im-pui'shun), *n.* 1. Impelling force. 2. Act or state of being impelled. 3. Impulse; instigation.

IMPULSIVE (im-pul'siv), *a.* 1. Impelling or driving on. 2. Actuated by impulse. 3. Not continuous.

IMPULSIVELY (im-pul'siv-li), *adv.* In an impulsive manner.

IMPULSIVENESS (im-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impulsive.

IMPUNITY (im-pū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPU'NITIES**.] Freedom from punishment; exemption from injury or loss. [L. *impunitas*—*in*, not, and *pæna*, punishment.]

IMPURE (im-pūr'), *a.* 1. Mixed with other substances. 2. Defiled by sin; unholly; unchaste; unclean.

IMPURELY (im-pūr'li), *adv.* In an impure manner.

IMPURENESS (im-pūr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being impure; impurity.

IMPURITY (im-pū'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IMPURITIES** (im-pū'ri-tiz).] 1. Impureness. 2. That which makes impure.

IMPUTABLE (im-pū'ta-bl), *a.* Capable of being imputed or charged; attributable.

IMPUTATION (im-pū-tā'shun), *n.* Act of imputing or charging; censure.

IMPUTE (im-pūt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IMPU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IMPU'TED**.] Reckon as belonging to; charge. [L. *imputo*—*in*, in, and *puto*, reckon.]

SYN. See **ASCRIBE**.

IN-, *prefix.* 1. In; on. 2. Denoting negation; not; as *infirm*. Before *b* and *p* the *n* changes to *m*, as *impudent*; before *l*, *m*, and *r*, it is assimilated as in *illegal*, *immature*, *irregular*. [A. S. *in*; Fr. *en*; L. *in*.]

IN (in), *I. prep.* Within; during; by; through. **II. adv.** Within; not out.

INABILITY (in-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of sufficient power; incapacity.

INACCESSIBLE (in-ak-ses'i-bi), *a.* Not to be reached, obtained, or approached.

INACCESSIBLENESS (in-ak-ses'i-bl-nes), **INACCESSIBILITY** (in-ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inaccessible.

INACCURACY (in-ak'ū-rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **INACCURACIES**.] Want of exactness; mistake.

INACCURATE (in-ak'ū-rā-t), *a.* Not exact or correct; erroneous.

INACCURATELY (in-ak'ū-rā-t-li), *adv.* In an inaccurate manner.

INACTION (in-ak'shun), *n.* Want of action; idleness; rest.

INACTIVE (in-akt'iv), *a.* Not acting; idle; lazy. **SYN.** Indolent; sluggish; inert. **ANT.** Active; busy; industrious.

INACTIVITY (in-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Want of activity.

INADEQUACY (in-ad'e-kwā-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inadequate.

INADEQUATE (in-ad'e-kwā-t), *a.* Insufficient.

INADEQUATELY (in-ad'e-kwā-t-li), *adv.* In an inadequate manner or degree.

INADMISSIBILITY (in-ad-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inadmissible.

INADMISSIBLE (in-ad-mis'i-bl), *a.* Not admissible or allowable.

INADVERTENCE (in-ad-vēr'tens), **INADVERTENCY** (in-ad-vēr'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* **INADVERTENCES**, **INADVERTENCIES**.] Lack of attention; negligence; oversight.

INADVERTENT (in-ad-vēr'tent), *a.* Not paying attention or heed; heedless; careless.

INADVERTENTLY (in-ad-vēr'tent-li), *adv.* In an inadvertent manner.

INALIENABLE (in-āl'yen-ā-bi), *a.* Not capable of being transferred.

INAMORATA (ēn-ā-mo-rā'ta), *n.* Sweetheart; woman with whom a man is in love. [It. *innamorata*.]

INAMORATO (ēn-ā-mo-rā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* **INAMORATOS**.] Male lover. [It. See **ENAMOR**.]

INANE (in-ān'), *a.* Empty; void of ordinary intelligence. [L. *inanis*.]

INANIMATE (in-an'i-mā-t), *a.* Without animation or life; dead.

INANITION (in-ā-nish'un), *n.* State of being inane; emptiness; exhaustion from want of food.

INANITY (in-an'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INANITIES**.] 1. Empty space; senselessness. 2. Frivolous thing.

INAPPLICABILITY (in-ap-li-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inapplicable.

INAPPLICABLE (in-ap'li-kə-bl), *a.* Not applicable or suitable.

SYN. Discordant; divergent; inapt; incongruous; misplaced; unfit. **ANT.** Accordant; compatible; conformable; consistent; harmonious; reconciled; relevant.

INAPPRECIABLE (in-ap-prē'shi-ə-bl), *a.* Not capable of being valued; not appreciable.

INAPPROPRIATE (in-ap-prō'pri-at), *a.* Not suitable; not adaptable; impertinent.

INAPT (in-apt'), *a.* Not apt; unfit.

INAPTITUDE (in-ap'ti-tūd), *n.* Want of aptitude.

INAPPLY (in-apt'li), *adv.* In an inapt manner.

INARCHING (in-ärch'ing), *n.* *Bot.* Method of grafting by which branches are united before being separated from the original stem. [*L. in*, and *ARCH*.]

INARTICULATE (in-är-tik'ü-lät), *a.* 1. Not distinct. 2. Not jointed.

INARTICULATELY (in-är-tik'ü-lät-li), *adv.* In an inarticulate manner.

INARTICULATENESS (in-är-tik'ü-lät-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inarticulate.

INARTICULATION (in-är-tik'ü-lä'shun), *n.* Inarticulateness.

INARTISTIC (in-är-tis'tik), **INARTISTICAL** (in-är-tis'tik-əl), *a.* Devoid of the basic principles of art.

INASMUCH (in-az-much'), *adv.* Since; seeing that; it being the case.

INATTENTION (in-at-ten'shun), *n.* Want of attention; neglect; heedlessness.

INATTENTIVE (in-at-ten'tiv), *a.* Careless.

SYN. Abstracted; distraught; unheeding.

ANT. Attentive; regardful; mindful; observant; watchful.

INATTENTIVELY (in-at-ten'tiv-li), *adv.* In an inattentive manner.

INAUDIBLE (in-ə'di-bl), *a.* Not capable of being heard.

INAUDIBLY (in-ə'di-bli), *adv.* In an inaudible manner.

INAUGURAL (in-ə'gü-rəl), *a.* Pertaining to, or pronounced at, an inauguration.

INAUGURATE (in-ə'gü-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INAUGURATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INAUGURATED**.]

1. Induct into an office in a formal manner.

2. Cause to begin. 3. Make a public exhibition of for the first time. [*L. inauguro—in*, *in*, and *augur*, *diviner*.]

INAUGURATION (in-ə'gü-rä'shun), *n.* Act of inaugurating or state of being inaugurated.

INAUGURATOR (in-ə'gü-rä-tūr), *n.* One who inaugurates; originator.

INAUGURATORY (in-ə'gü-rä-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to inauguration.

INAUSPICIOUS (in-əs-pish'us), *a.* Not auspicious; ill-omened; unlucky.

INAUSPICIOUSLY (in-əs-pish'us-li), *adv.* In an inauspicious manner.

INAUSPICIOUSNESS (in-əs-pish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inauspicious.

INBORN (in'bərn), *a.* Born in or with; innate.

INBREAK (in'brāk), *n.* Sudden inroad.

INBRED (in'bred), *a.* Bred within; innate; natural.

INBREEDING (in-brēd'ing), *n.* Mating of those closely related.

INCA (ing'kə), *n.* 1. Ancient king or prince of Peru. 2. [*I-*] Member of formerly dominating tribe of South American Indians. [*Peruv.*]

INCALCULABLE (in-kai'kū-lə-bl), *a.* Not calculable; not capable of being reckoned.

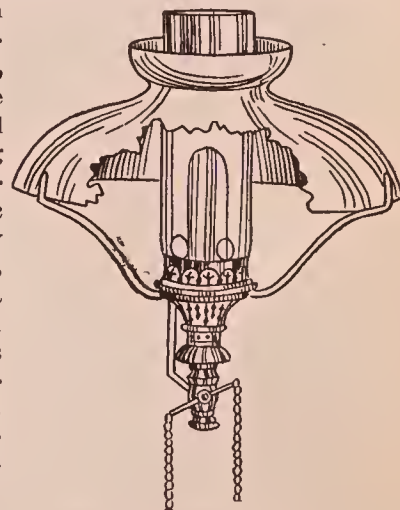
SYN. Boundless; endless; countless; innumerable; interminable; unapproachable; untold. **ANT.** Limited; definite; terminable; measured.

INCALCULABLY (in-kal'kū-lə-bli), *adv.* In an incalculable degree.

INCANDESCENCE (in-kan-des'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being incandescent; white heat.

INCANDESCENT (in-kan-des'ent), *a.* White or glowing with heat.—*Incan-*

descent light, brilliant white light produced by a resisting conductor under an electric current, or by coal-gas, etc., burnt under a mantle hood that becomes readily incandescent. [*L. candesco*, inceptive of *candeo*, glow. Cf. **CANDLE**.]



Incandescent Gaslight.

INCANTATION

(in-kan-tā'shun), *n.* Magical charm uttered by singing; enchantment. [*L.* See **ENCHANT**.]

INCAPABILITY (in-kā-pə-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being incapable.

INCAPABLE (in-kā'pə-bl), *a.* Not capable; insufficient; unable.

SYN. Unqualified; unfitted; incompetent; feeble; weak. **ANT.** Capable; qualified; able; fitted; clever; strong.

INCAPABLY (in-kā'pə-bli), *adv.* In an incapable manner.


INCAPACIOUS (in-kə-pā'shus), *a.* Lack of sufficient space to contain.

INCAPACITATE (in-kə-pas'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INCAPACITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INCAPACITATED**.] Deprive of capacity; make incapable; disqualify.

INCAPACITY (in-kə-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INCAPACITIES**.] Want of power of mind; inability; disqualification.

INCARCERATE (in-kär'sēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INCARCERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INCARCERATED**.]

ATED.] Imprison. [L. *in*, *in*, and *carcer*, prison.]
SYN. Immure; confine. **ANT.** Liberate; release.
INCARCERATION (in-kär-sēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of incarcerating or state of being incarcerated.
INCARNADINE (in-kär'na-dīn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCARNADINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCARNADINED (in-kär'na-dīnd).] Dye red. [Fr.—root of INCARNATE.]
INCARNATE (in-kär'nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCARNATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCARNATED.] Embody in flesh. [L. *in*, *in*, and *caro*, *carnis*, flesh.]
INCARNATE (in-kär'nāt), *a.* Embodied in flesh.
INCARNATION (in-kär-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of embodying in flesh; act of taking a human body and the nature of a man. 2. Incarnate form. 3. Manifestation. 4. Process of healing, or forming new flesh. [L.]
INCASE (in-kās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCA'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCASED (in-kāst').] Put in a case; surround with something solid.
INCASEMENT (in-kās'ment), *n.* 1. Act of incasing or state of being incased. 2. That which incases; casing.
INCAUTIOUS (in-kā'shus), *a.* Not cautious or careful.
INCAUTIOUSLY (in-kā'shus-lī), *adv.* In an incautious manner.
INCAUTIOUSNESS (in-kā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being incautious.
INCENDIARISM (in-sen'dī-ā-rizm), *n.* Act or practice of an incendiary.
INCENDIARY (in-sen'dī-ā-ri), *I. n.* [*pl.* INCENDIARIES.] One that sets fire to a building, etc., maliciously. *II. a.* 1. Willfully setting fire to; relating to incendiarism. 2. Tending to excite sedition or quarrels. [L. *incendo*, kindle.]
INCENSE (in-sens'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCEN'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCENSED (in-senst').] Inflamm with anger.
INCENSE (in'sens), *n.* Odor of spices burned in religious rites; materials so burned. [L. *incensum*.]
INCENTIVE (in-sen'tiv), *I. a.* Inciting; encouraging. *II. n.* That which incites to action; motive. [L.L. *incentivus*, striking up a tune—L. *in*, intensive and *cano*, sing.]
SYN. Inducement; excitement; stimulus.
ANT. Discouragement; dissuasion; deterrent.
INCEPTION (in-sep'shun), *n.* Beginning. [L. *incipio*, begin—*in*, on, and *cipio*, seize.]
INCEPTIVE (in-sep'tiv), *I. a.* Beginning or marking the beginning. *II. n.* That which begins; inceptive word.
INCERTITUDE (in-sēr'ti-tūd), *n.* Want of certainty; doubtfulness.
INCESSANT (in-ses'ant), *a.* Not ceasing; uninterrupted; unintermittent; continual. [L. *in*, not, and *cesso*, cease.]

INCESSANTLY (in-ses'ant-lī), *adv.* In an incessant manner; unceasingly.
INCEST (in'sest), *n.* Carnal relations within a degree of relationship within which marriage is prohibited by law. [L. *incestus*, unchaste.]
INCESTUOUS (in-ses'tū-us), *a.* 1. Guilty of incest. 2. Involving the crime of incest.
INCH (inch), *n.* Twelfth part of a foot; small distance or degree.—*By inches*, *inchmeal*, little by little, by slow degrees. [A. S. *ynce*—L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]
INCHOATE (in'kō-at), *a.* Only begun; incipient. [L. *inchoo*, begin.]
INCH-WORM (inch'wūrm), *n.* *Entom.* Measuring worm; looper.
INCIDENCE (in'si-dens), *n.* 1. Meeting of one body with another. 2.  *Inch-worm.* Manner or direction of falling; course.—*Angle of incidence*, angle at which a ray of light, heat, etc., falls upon a surface.
INCIDENT (in'si-dent), *I. a.* 1. Falling upon; fortuitous. 2. Liable to occur; naturally belonging. *II. n.* 1. Event. 2. Subordinate occurrence. [L. *in*, *in*, and *cado*, fall.]
INCIDENTAL (in-si-den'tal), *I. a.* 1. Happening or done by the way; concomitant. 2. Occurring undesignedly; casual. *II. n.* Casual or subordinate matter; used in plural with reference to minor or insignificant expenses or details.
INCIDENTALLY (in-si-den'tal-lī), *adv.* In an incidental manner.
INCINERATE (in-sin'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCINERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCINERATED.] Burn to ashes. [L. *in*, into, and *cinis*, ashes.]
INCINERATOR (in-sin'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Device for reducing substances to ashes by burning.
INCIPIENCE (in-sip'i-ens), **INCIPIENCY** (in-sip'i-en-sī), *n.* State of being incipient; opening stage; beginning.
INCIPIENT (in-sip'i-ent), *a.* Belonging to the first stage; initial; beginning. [L. *incipiens*, *pr.p.* of *incipio*, begin.]
INCISE (in-siz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCI'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCISED (in-sīzd').] 1. Cut into. 2. Engrave. [Fr.—L. *in*, into, and *cædo*, cut.]
INCISED (in-sīzd'), *a.* *Bot.* Having the leaf margins as if cut.
INCISION (in-sīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of cutting into. 2. Cut; gash.
INCISIVE (in-sī'siv), *a.* Having the quality of cutting into, or penetrating as with a sharp instrument; trenchant; acute; sarcastic.
INCISOR (in-sī'sūr), *n.* Cutting or foretooth. [L.]
INCISORY (in-sī'so-ri), *a.* Incisive.
INCITANT (in-sī'tant), **INCITATIVE** (in-sī'ta-tiv), *n.* Provocative; stimulant.
INCITATION (in-sī-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inciting or rousing; incitement. 2. That which stimulates to action; incentive.

INCITE (in-sit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCI'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCI'TED.] Rouse to action; spur on. [*L. cito*, rouse.]

SYN. Urge; encourage; stimulate; instigate; prompt; excite. **ANT.** Discourage; damp; repress; hold; restrain.

INCITEMENT (in-sit'ment), *n.* 1. That which rouses to action; stimulus. 2. Act of instigating.

INCIVILITY (in-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* INCIVIL'I-TIES.] 1. Want of courtesy. 2. Act of discourtesy.

INCLEMENCY (in-kiem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* INCLEM'ENCIES.] Quality of being inclement.

INCLEMENT (in-kiem'ent), *a.* 1. Unmerciful. 2. Stormy; very cold.

INCLINABLE (in-kli'nā-bi), *a.* That may be inclined; leaning; somewhat disposed.

INCLINATION (in-kli-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Bending; deviation. 2. Tendency; bent. 3. Angle between two lines or planes.

SYN. Proclivity; propensity; bend; predilection; proneness. **ANT.** Aversion; inaptitude; opposition; disinclination.

INCLINE (in-klīn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INCLI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCLINED (in-klind').] I. *vi.* 1. Lean; deviate from a line. 2. Be disposed; have a desire. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to bend towards; give a leaning to. 2. Dispose.—*Inclined plane*, one of the mechanical powers, a slope or plane up which may be rolled a weight one could not lift. [*L. inclino—in*, towards, and *clino*, bend.]

SYN. Bend; slant; slope; tend.

INCLINE (in-klīn'), *n.* Inclined surface; sloping ascent or descent.

INCLINOMETER (in-kli-nom'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Device for ascertaining the angles of slopes. 2. *Elec.* Apparatus for ascertaining the divergent angle of magnetic force.

INCLOSE (in'klōz'), **ENCLOSE** (en'klōz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCLO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCLOSED (in-klōzd').] 1. Close or shut in; confine; surround. 2. Fence. 3. Place in an envelope or wrapper. See **ENCLOSE**. [*Fr.—L. includo, inclusus*, shut in.]

INCLOSURE (in-klō'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing. 2. State of being inclosed. 3. That which is inclosed. 4. Space fenced off. 5. That which incloses.

INCLUDE (in-klöd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCLU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCLU'DED.] Close or shut in; embrace within limits; contain; comprehend. [*L. in*, in, and *claudo*, shut.]

SYN. Admit; compose; embrace; involve; embody; hold; combine. **ANT.** Exclude; banish; omit; repudiate; neglect; eliminate; reject; segregate; separate.

INCLUSION (in-klō'zhun), *n.* Act of including.

INCLUSIVE (in-klō'siv), *a.* Shutting in; inclosing; comprehending.

INCLUSIVELY (in-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In an inclusive manner.

INCOG (in-kog'). Abbreviation in common use for **INCOGNITO**.

INCOGNITO (in-kog'ni-tō), I. *a.* Unknown; disguised. II. *adv.* In concealment; in a disguise; under an assumed name or title. III. *n.* 1. One in disguise. 2. State of being in disguise. [*It.—L. incognitus.*]

INCOGNIZABLE (in-kog'ni-zā-bi or in-kon'i-zā-bi), *a.* That cannot be known or distinguished.

INCOGNIZANT (in-kog'ni-zant), *a.* Not cognizant.

INCOHERENCE (in-kō-hēr'ens), **INCOHERENCY** (in-kō-hēr'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* INCOHER'ENCES, INCOHER'ENCIES.] 1. Want of coherence. 2. Want or absence of cohesion.

SYN. Freedom; laxity; disjunction; aberration; delusion; hallucination; oddity.

ANT. Adhesion; cohesion; consolidation; inseparability; sanity; lucidity; rationality.

INCOHERENT (in-kō-hēr'ent), *a.* Not connected; incongruous.

INCOMBUSTIBILITY (in-kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being incombustible.

INCOMBUSTIBLE (in-kom-bus'ti-bi), *a.* Incapable of being consumed by fire.

INCOME (in'kum), *n.* Earnings, profit, or interest, coming in regularly.

SYN. Revenue; receipt; produce. **ANT.** Expenditure; disbursement.

INCOMER (in'kum-ēr), *n.* New-comer; fresh arrival; immigrant.

INCOMING (in'kum-ing), *a.* 1. Entering upon or coming in; as, *incoming* officials or tenants. 2. Immediately succeeding; as, the *incoming* year.

INCOMMENSURABLE (in-kom-men'sū-rā-bi), *a.* Having no common measure.

INCOMMENSURATE (in-kom-men'sū-rat), *a.* Inadequate; disproportionate; unequally measured.

INCOMMODO (in-kom-mōd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCOMMO'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCOMMO'DED.] Cause inconvenience to; molest. [*L. incommodus*, inconvenient.]

INCOMMODIOUS (in-kom-mō'di-us), *a.* Not commodious; inconvenient; annoying.

INCOMMUNICABLE (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-bi), *a.* Incapable of being communicated or imparted to others.

INCOMMUNICATIVE (in-kom-mū'ni-kā-tiv), *a.* Not disposed to converse or to answer questions; unsocial.

INCOMMUTABLE (in-kom-mū'tā-bi), *a.* Not susceptible of being varied or exchanged.

INCOMPACT (in-kom-pakt'), *a.* Not firm or solid; loosely put together.

INCOMPARABLE (in-kom'pā-rā-bi), *a.* Matchless.

INCOMPARABLENESS (in-kom'pā-rā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being incomparable.

INCOMPARABLY (in-kom'pā-rā-bli), *adv.* In an incomparable manner.

INCOMPATIBILITY (in-kom-pat-i-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being incompatible.

INCOMPATIBLE (in-kom-pat'i-bl), *a.* Not consistent; contradictory.

SYN. Incongruous; discordant; irreconcilable; repugnant. **ANT.** Compatible; consistent; accordant; harmonious.

INCOMPETENCE (in-kom'pe-tens), **INCOMPETENCY** (in-kom'pe-ten-si), *n.* State of being incompetent; insufficiency; inability.

INCOMPETENT (in-kom'pe-tent), *a.* Wanting adequate qualifications.

SYN. Incapable; inefficient; disqualified; unfit; inadequate; insufficient. **ANT.** Competent; able efficient.

INCOMPLETE (in-kom-plēt'), *a.* Imperfect.

INCOMPLETELY (in-kom-plēt'li), *adv.* In an incomplete manner.

INCOMPLETENESS (in-kom-plēt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being incomplete.

INCOMPLETION (in-kom-piē'shun), *n.* State of being incomplete.

INCOMPREHENSIBLE (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl), *a.* Inconceivable.

INCOMPREHENSIBLENESS (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bl-nes), *n.* State or quality of being incomprehensible.

INCOMPREHENSIBLY (in-kom-pre-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In an incomprehensible manner.

INCOMPREHENSIVE (in-kom-pre-hen'siv), *a.* Not comprehensive; limited.

INCONCEIVABLE (in-kon-sēv'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be conceived; incomprehensible.

INCONCEIVABLENESS (in-kon-sēv'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inconceivable.

INCONCEIVABLY (in-kon-sēv'a-bli), *adv.* In an inconceivable manner.

INCONCLUSIVE (in-kon-klō'siv), *a.* Not settling a point in debate.

INCONCLUSIVELY (in-kon-klō'siv-li), *adv.* In an inconclusive manner.

INCONCLUSIVENESS (in-kon-klō'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inconclusive.

INCONDITE (in-kon'dit), *a.* Not well put together; ill-arranged. [L. *in*, not, *con*, together, and *do*, put.]

INCONGRUITY (in-kon-grō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INCONGRUITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being incongruous. 2. That which is incongruous.

INCONGRUOUS (in-kong'grō-us), *a.* Inconsistent; unsuitable.

SYN. Contradictory; incompatible; irreconcilable; discrepant. **ANT.** Compatible; consistent; accordant; congruous.

INCONGRUOUSLY (in-kong'grō-us-li), *adv.* In an incongruous manner.

INCONSEQUENCE (in-kon'se-kwens), *n.* Quality or state of being inconsequent.

INCONSEQUENT (in-kon'se-kwent), *a.* Not following from the premises.

INCONSEQUENTIAL (in-kon-se-kwen'shal), *a.* 1. Not regularly following from the premises. 2. Of little importance.

INCONSIDERABLE (in-kon-sid'ēr-a-bl), *a.* Not worthy of notice; unimportant.

INCONSIDERATE (in-kon-sid'ēr-at), *a.* Not considerate; thoughtless.

INCONSIDERATELY (in-kon-sid'ēr-at-li), *adv.* In an inconsiderate manner.

INCONSIDERATENESS (in-kon-sid'ēr-at-nes), *n.* Want of due consideration or thought.

INCONSISTENCY (in-kon-sist'en-si), **INCONSISTENCE** (in-kon-sist'ens), *n.* [*pl.* **INCONSISTENCIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being inconsistent. 2. That which is inconsistent.

INCONSISTENT (in-kon-sist'ent), *a.* Not consistent; not suitable or agreeing.

SYN. See **INCOMPATIBLE**.

INCONSISTENTLY (in-kon-sist'ent-li), *adv.* In an inconsistent manner.

INCONSOLABLE (in-kon-sō'la-bl), *a.* Not to be consoled or comforted; disconsolate.

INCONSOLABLY (in-kon-sō'la-bli), *adv.* In a manner or degree incapable of consolation.

INCONSONANT (in-kon'so-nant), *a.* Discordant; displaying lack of harmony.

INCONSPICUOUS (in-kon-spik'ū-us), *a.* Not conspicuous; not readily noticed.

INCONSPICUOUSLY (in-kon-spik'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an inconspicuous manner.

INCONSPICUOUSNESS (in-kon-spik'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inconspicuous.

INCONSTANCY (in-kon'stan-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inconstant.

INCONSTANT (in-kon'stant), *a.* Not constant.

SYN. Fickle; changeable; capricious; unsteady; wavering; variable; uncertain; unstable; fluctuating; volatile. **ANT.** Constant; steadfast; unchanging; resolute; steady; immutable; uniform; fixed; firm; unalterable.

INCONSTANTLY (in-kon'stant-li), *adv.* In an inconstant manner.

INCONTESTABLE (in-kon-test'a-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question; undeniable.

SYN. Indisputable; irrefragable; indubitable; incontrovertible; certain. **ANT.** Dubious; questionable; problematical; supposititious; assumptive; hypothetical.

INCONTESTABLY (in-kon-test'a-bli), *adv.* In an incontestable manner.

INCONTINENCE (in-kon'ti-nens), **INCONTINENCY** (in-kon'ti-nen-si), *n.* Want of self-restraint or continence.

INCONTINENT (in-kon'ti-nent), *a.* Not restraining the passions or appetites; unchaste.

INCONTINENTLY (in-kon'ti-nent-li), *adv.* 1. Dissolutely. 2. Immediately.

INCONTROVERTIBLE (in-kon-tro-vērt'i-bl), *a.* Too clear to be called in question.

INCONTROVERTIBLY (in-kon-tro-vērt'i-bli), *adv.* In an incontrovertible manner.

INCONVENIENCE (in-kon-vē'nyens), *n.* 1. Want of convenience. 2. Cause of trouble or uneasiness.

INCONVENIENCE (in-kon-vē'nyens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCONVE'NIENCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCONVE'NIENCED (in-kon-vē'nyenst).] Put to inconvenience; incommode.

INCONVENIENT (in-kon-vē'nyent), *a.* Unsuitable; causing trouble or uneasiness.

INCONVENIENTLY (in-kon-vē'nyent-li), *adv.* In an inconvenient manner.

INCONVERTIBLE (in-kon-vērt'i-bī), *a.* Not to be changed or exchanged.

INCORPORATE (in-kar'po-rāt, *v.* [*pr.p.* INCOR'PORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCOR'PORATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Form into a body. 2. Combine into one mass. 3. Form into a corporation. II. *vi.* Form or unite in a body; become incorporated.

INCORPORATE (in-kar'po-rat), *a.* 1. Incorporated. 2. Of or pertaining to a corporation.

INCORPORATION (in-kar-po-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of incorporating or state of being incorporated. 2. Corporation.

INCORPORATIVE (in-kar'po-rā-tiv), *a.* Incorporating or tending to incorporate.

INCORPORATOR (in-kar'po-rā-tūr), *n.* One who incorporates; incorporating member of a corporation.

INCORPOREAL (in-kar-pō're-əl), *a.* Not having a body; spiritual.

INCORPOREALLY (in-kar-pō're-ai-li), *adv.* In an incorporeal manner.

INCORRECT (in-kor-rekt'), *a.* 1. Not correct as to form, structure or model. 2. Improper; disorderly as to habit.

INCORRIGIBILITY (in-kor-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* Incorrigibleness.

INCORRIGIBLE (in-kor'i-ji-bī), *a.* Bad beyond correction or reform.

INCORRIGIBLENESS (in-kor'i-ji-bī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being incorrigible.

INCORRUPTION (in-kor-rup'shun), *n.* Purity; exemption or freedom from corruption.

INCORRUPTIBLE (in-kor-rupt'i-bī), *a.* 1. Not capable of decay. 2. That cannot be bribed; inflexibly just.

INCORRUPTIBLENESS (in-kor-rupt'i-bī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being incorruptible.

INCRASSATE (in-kras'at), *a.* Bot. Thickened; swelling by degrees.

INCREASE (in-krēs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INCREAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCREASED (in-krēst').] 1. *vt.* Make greater. II. *vi.* Become greater.

INCREASE (in'krēs), *n.* Growth; addition; profit; produce. [O. Fr. *encrease*—L. *increasco*, grow.]

INCREDIBILITY (in-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* INCREDIBIL'ITIES.] 1. Incredibleness. 2. That which is incredible.

INCREDIBLE (in-kred'i-bī), *a.* Surpassing belief.

INCREDULITY (in-kre-dū'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being incredulous.

INCREDULOUS (in-kred'ū-ius), *a.* Indisposed to believe.

INCREMENT (in'kre-ment), *n.* Growth, especially in the value of real estate from increased population, traffic, etc. [See INCREASE.]

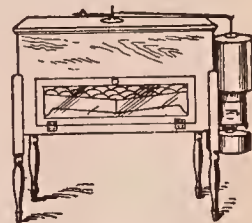
INCRIMINATE (in-krim'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCRIM'INATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCRIM'INATED.] Charge with a crime.

INCROYABLE (ang-krwä-yä'bl), *n.* During the French Directorate (1795-'99), one who was given to extravagant foppery in dress.—*Incroyable gown*, gown having the coat long of tail and cut off squarely and abruptly above the waist line in front, with long sleeves, massively cuffed, with huge revers and pocket flaps—all profusely bedecked with buttons.

INCRUST (in-krust'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCRUST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCRUST'ED.] Cover with a hard case.

INCRUSTATION (in-krus-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of covering with a shell or crust-like substance. 2. Something that has become incrustated or covered with a hard case.

INCUBATE (in'kū-bāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* IN'CUBATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IN'CUBATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Produce by hatching. 2. Turn over in the mind. II. *vi.* Sit on eggs to hatch them.



Incubator.

INCUBATION (in-kū-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of sitting on eggs to hatch them. 2. Period between the implanting of a disease and its development.

INCUBATOR (in'kū-bā-tūr), *n.* Machine for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

INCUBUS (ing'kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* IN'CUBUSES or INCUBI (ing'kū-bī).] 1. Nightmare. 2. Oppressive influence. [L. *incubo*.]

INCULCATE (in-kul'kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCUL'CATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCUL'CATED.] Impress by admonitions. [L. *in*, not, and *calco*, tread—*calx*, heel.]

SYN. Teach; implant; infuse; instill.

ANT. Efface; erase.

INCULPATE (in-kul'pāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INCUL'PATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INCUL'PATED.] Incriminate; show to be guilty; censure. [L. *in* in, and *culpa*, fault.]

INCULPATION (in-kul-pā'shun), *n.* Act of inculpating or state of being inculpated.

INCULPATORY (in-kul'pā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to inculpate.

INCUMBENCY (in-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* INCUM'BENCIES.] 1. State of holding an office. 2. Period during which an office is held.

INCUMBENT (in-kum'bent), I. *a.* 1. Lying or resting on. 2. Bot. In relation to the position of the embryo, having the cotyledons folded so as to bring the back of one against the radicle. II. *n.* One who holds an office or benefice. [L. *incumbens*, *pr.p.* of *incumbo*, lie upon.]

INCUR (in-kūr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INCUR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INCURRED** (in-kūrd').] Become liable to; run into. [L. *in*, against, and *curro*, run.]

INCURABLE (in-kūr'a-bl), *I. a.* That cannot be cured. *II. n.* One beyond cure.

INCURIUS (in-kū'ri-us), *a.* Not curious or prying; indifferent.

INCURSION (in-kūr'shun), *n.* Hostile inroad; raid. [Fr.—L. *incursio*—*incurro*.]

INCURSIVE (in-kūr'siv), *a.* Pertaining to, or making, an incursion or inroad.

INCURVATE (in-kūr'vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INCURV'ATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INCURV'ATED**.] Curve or bend. [L. *in*, in, and *curvus*, bent.]

INCURVATE (in-kūr'vāt), *a.* Curved inward or upward.

INCUS (ing'kus), *n.* [*pl.* **INCUCES** (ing'kū-dēz).] Bone of the internal ear. [L., anvil.]

INDEBTED (in-det'ed), *a.* Being in debt; obliged.

INDEBTEDNESS (in-det'ed-nes), *n.* 1. State of being indebted. 2. Amount of debts owing.

INDECENCY (in-dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **INDE'CENCIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being indecent. 2. That which is indecent.

SYN. Corruption; demoralization; depravity; impropriety; immorality; wickedness; frailty; vice. **ANT.** Virtue; morality; decency; rectitude; innocence.

INDECENT (in-dē'sent), *a.* Offensive to common modesty.

INDECENTLY (in-dē'sent-il), *adv.* In an indecent manner.

INDECIPHERABLE (in-de-si'fēr-a-bl), *a.* Not susceptible of being distinguished or interpreted.

INDECISION (in-de-sizh'un), *n.* Want of decision; hesitation.

INDECISIVE (in-de-si'siv), *a.* Uncertain; hesitating; not reaching a decision.

INDECLINABLE (in-de-klī'nā-bl), *a.* Not varied by determinations of case and number.

INDECOROUS (in-de-kō'rus or in-dek'o-rus), *a.* Not becoming; violating good manners.

INDECORUM (in-de-kō'rum), *n.* Want of propriety of conduct.

INDEED (in-dēd'), *adv.* In fact; in truth; in reality.

INDEFATIGABLE (in-de-fat'i-gā-bl), *a.* That cannot be tired out; unremitting in effort; persevering. [L. *in*, not, *de*, down, and *fatigo*, tire.]

INDEFATIGABLY (in-de-fat'i-gā-bli), *adv.* In an indefatigable manner.

INDEFEASIBILITY (in-de-fē-zī-blī'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being indefeasible.

INDEFEASIBLE (in-de-fē'zī-bl), *a.* Not to be defeated.

INDEFENSIBLE (in-de-fen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be maintained or justified.

INDEFINABLE (in-de-fi'nā-bl), *a.* Not to be defined.

INDEFINITE (in-def'i-nit), *a.* Not limited; not precise or certain.

SYN. Vague; dim; obscure; inexplicit; inexact; equivocal. **ANT.** Clear; specified; definitive; specific; certain.

INDEFINITELY (in-def'i-nit-il), *adv.* In an indefinite manner.

INDEFINITENESS (in-def'i-nit-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being indefinite.

INDELIBILITY (in-del-i-blī'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being indelible.

INDELIBLE (in-del'i-bl), *a.* That cannot be effaced. [L. *in*, not, and *deleo*, destroy.]

INDELIBLENESS (in-del'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indelibility.

INDELIBLY (in-del'i-bl), *adv.* In an indelible manner.

INDELICACY (in-del'i-kā-si), *n.* Want of delicacy or refinement; rudeness.

INDELICATE (in-del'i-kāt), *a.* Offensive to good manners or purity of mind; coarse.

INDELICATELY (in-del'i-kāt-il), *adv.* In an indelicate manner.

INDEMNIFICATION (in-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of indemnifying. 2. That which indemnifies.

INDEMNIFY (in-dem'ni-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDEMNIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDEMNIFIED** (in-dem'ni-fid).] Repay; secure against loss. [L. *in*, not, *damnum*, loss, and *facio*, make.]

INDEMNITY (in-dem'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INDEMNITIES**.] Security from damage, loss, or punishment; compensation for loss or injury. [L. *indemnitas*.]

INDEMONSTRABLE (in-de-mon'stra-bl), *a.* That cannot be proved.

INDENT (in-dent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDENT'ED**.] 1. Cut into points like teeth; notch. 2. *Print.* Begin further in from the margin than the rest of a paragraph. [L.L. *indentio*—L. *in*, in, and *dens*, *dentis*, tooth.]

INDENTATION (in-den-tā'shun), *n.* Act of indenting or notching; notch; recess.

INDENTION (in-den'shun), *n.* *Print.* Setting of type a space or more within the margin.

INDENTURE (in-den'tūr), *n.* Written agreement between two or more parties; contract (originally written in duplicate on one sheet, which was then cut apart on a zigzag line). [O.F. *endenture*—L.L. *indentura*—*indentio*. See **INDENT**.]

INDENTURE (in-den'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDEN'TURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDENTURED** (in-den'tūrd).] Bind by an indenture, as an apprentice.

INDEPENDENCE (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being independent.—*Independence day*, legal holiday on July 4, celebrating the anniversary of the declaration by Congress of the independence of the United States.

INDEPENDENCY (in-de-pend'en-si), *n.* 1. Independence. 2. *Eccl.* Congregationalism.

INDEPENDENT (in-de-pend'ent), *I. a.* 1. Not dependent or relying on others; not subordi-

nate; not subject to another. 2. Thinking for one's self; self-governing. 3. Affording a comfortable livelihood; moderately wealthy. 4. Irrespective; exclusive. II. *n.* One who lives or thinks independently.

INDEPENDENTLY (in-de-pend'ent-li), *adv.* 1. In an independent manner. 2. Irrespective.

INDESCRIBABLE (in-de-skri'ba-bi), *a.* That cannot be described.

INDESTRUCTIBLE (in-de-struk'ti-bi), *a.* That cannot be destroyed.

INDETERMINABLE (in-de-tēr'min-a-bi), *a.* Not to be ascertained or ended.

INDETERMINATE (in-de-tēr'min-at), *a.* Not fixed.

INDETERMINATELY (in-de-tēr'min-at-li), *adv.* In an indeterminate manner.

INDETERMINATENESS (in-de-tēr'min-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being indeterminate.

INDETERMINATION (in-de-tēr'min-ā'shun), *n.* Want of determination.

INDETERMINED (in-de-tēr'mind), *a.* Not determined; unsettled.

INDEX (in'deks), *n.* [*pl.* INDEXES (in'deks-ez), or INDICES (in'di-sēz).] 1. Anything that indicates or points out; a hand that directs to anything (see). 2. List of subjects treated of in a book. 3. *Math.* Exponent of a power.—*Index finger*, fore-finger, next the thumb.—*Index Expurgatorius*, in the R.C. church, an authoritative list of books to be read only in expurgated editions.—*Index rerum*, an index of subjects.—*Index verborum*, an index of words.—*Thumb index*, alphabetical arrangement of letters on the edges of pages of a book indicating position of contents. [*L. index, indicis—indico*, show.]

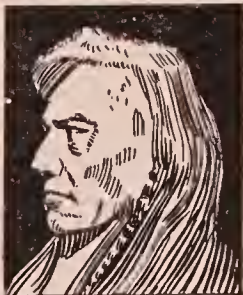
INDIA (in'di-a), *n.* East Indies, an extensive region in S. Asia. Area 1,587,104 sq. m.

INDIA (in'di-a), *a.* Of or pertaining to India.—*India Ink*, black pigment made originally in China.—*India paper*, very fine soft paper, originally made in China and Japan, used for "India proofs," the first and finest prints from engravings.

INDIAMAN (in'di-a-man), *n.* Large ship employed in trade between Great Britain and British India.

INDIAN (in'di-an), I. *a.* Belonging to the Indies, East or West, or to the aborigines of America. II. *n.* 1. Native of the Indies. 2. Aboriginal of America; American Indian.—*Indian corn*, maize, so called because brought from W. Indies.—*Indian file*, single file. [From the name of the River Indus.]

INDIANA (in-di-an'a), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 36,350 sq. m. Capital, Indianapolis.



Charcot, hereditary chief of the Flathead Tribe of American Indians, and last of the great Indian chiefs of the Northwest. Born, 1835—died, 1910.

INDIAN OCEAN (in'di-an ō'shan). Between Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

INDIAN TERRITORY (in'di-an ter'i-tō-ri). A former territory of U. S. reserved for Indians, now part of the State of Oklahoma.

INDIA-RUBBER (in'di-a-rub-ēr or in-di-a-rub'-ēr), *n.* 1. Caoutchouc; gum-elastic, the most elastic substance known. 2. Overshoe made of india-rubber.

INDIC (in'dik), *a.* Belonging to India. Used of the Indo-European languages, such as Sanskrit, etc.

INDICANT (in'di-kant), I. *a.* Indicating. II. *n.* That which indicates.

INDICATE (in'di-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IN'DICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IN'DICATED.] 1. Point out; denote. 2. Be a sign or token of. [*L. indico*, point out.]

SYN. Show; evidence; evince; manifest; declare; specify. ANT. Conceal; falsify; misdirect.

INDICATION (in-di-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of indicating. 2. That which indicates; mark; token; symptom.

INDICATIVE (in-dik'a-tiv), *a.* 1. Pointing out; giving intimation of. 2. *Gram.* Applied to the mood of the verb which affirms or denies a fact.

INDICATIVELY (in-dik'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an indicative manner.

INDICATOR (in'di-kā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which indicates. 2. Instrument on a steam-engine to show the pressure during one complete stroke of the piston. 3. *Elec.* Device used to show the condition of distant elements, such as temperature, height of water, steam pressure, etc.—*Stock indicator*, electric telegraph apparatus which prints automatically on an unwinding strip of paper the market quotations sent out from a central office; ticker. [*L. in*, in, and *dico*, tell, proclaim.]

INDICES (in'di-sēz), *n.* Plural of INDEX. Used in science and mathematics.

INDICT (in-dit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INDICT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INDICT'ED.] Charge with a crime formally or in writing, especially by a grand jury. [*L. in*, in, and *dicto*, freq. of *dico*, say.]

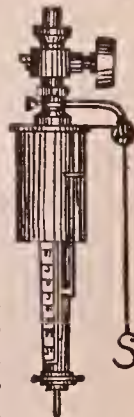
INDICTABLE (in-dit'a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to be indicted. 2. That forms a subject or ground of indictment.

INDICTMENT (in-dit'ment), *n.* 1. Formal charge or accusation found by a grand jury. 2. Act of indicting.

INDIES (in'diz), *n. pl.* 1. East Indies, or India. 2. West Indies, islands in Atlantic Ocean, between Cape Florida and South America.

INDIFFERENCE (in-dif'ēr-ens), *n.* 1. State of being indifferent. 2. State of being of indifferent quality; mediocrity.

SYN. Triviality; unimportance; insignif-



leance; coolness; carelessness; composure.

ANT. Curiosity; anxiety; concern; interest.

INDIFFERENT (in-dif'ēr-ent), *a.* 1. Without importance. 2. Neutral. 3. Unconcerned.

INDIFFERENTLY (in-dif'ēr-ent-li), *adv.* 1. In an indifferent manner. 2. Poorly.

INDIGENCE (in'di-jens), *n.* Quality or state of being indigent; want; penury, poverty.

INDIGENOUS (in-dij'e-nus), *a.* Native born or originating in; produced naturally in a country. [L. *in*, and *gen*, root of *gigno*, produce.]

INDIGENT (in'di-jent), *a.* Destitute of means of subsistence; poor. [L. *in*, *in*, and *egeo*, need.]

INDIGESTED (in-di-jest'ed), *a.* Not digested; not assimilated; not methodized.

INDIGESTIBLE (in-di-jest'i-bl), *a.* Not easily digested.

INDIGESTION (in-di-jest'yun), *n.* Defective digestion; dyspepsia.

INDIGNANT (in-dig'nant), *a.* Affected with anger and disdain. [L. *in*, not, and *dignus*, worthy.]

INDIGNANTLY (in-dig'nant-li), *adv.* With indignation.

INDIGNATION (in-dig-nā'shun), *n.* Anger mixed with contempt.

INDIGNITY (in-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INDIGNITIES.**] Unmerited contemptuous treatment.

INDIGO (in'di-gō), *n.* 1. Blue dye first obtained from the stalks of the indigo plant. 2. Deep blue color, formerly considered as a separate color in the solar spectrum. [Sp. *indica*—L. *indicus*, Indian.]

INDIRECT (in-di-rekt'), *a.* 1. Not direct or straight. 2. Remotely connected. 3. Not straightforward or honest.

INDIRECTION (in-di-rek'shun), *n.* Indirect course or means.

INDIRECTLY (in-di-rekt'li), *adv.* In an indirect manner.

INDIRECTNESS (in-di-rekt'nes), *n.* Quality of being indirect.

INDISCERNIBLE (in-di-zērn'i-bl), *a.* Not to be observed or seen.

INDISCREET (in-dis-krēt'), *a.* Imprudent; injudicious.

INDISCREETLY (in-dis-krēt'li), *adv.* In an indiscreet manner.

INDISCREETNESS (in-dis-krēt'nes), *n.* State or quality of being indiscreet.

INDISCRETION (in-dis-kresh'un), *n.* 1. Want of discretion; rashness. 2. Indiscreet act; false step.

INDISCRIMINATE (in-dis-krim'i-nat), *a.* Not distinguishing; promiscuous.

INDISCRIMINATELY (in-dis-krim'i-nat-li), *adv.* In an indiscriminate manner.

INDISPENSABLE (in-dis-pen'sa-bl), *a.* Absolutely necessary.

SYN. Exigent; requisite; essential; imperative; obligatory. ANT. Optional; unnecessary; dispensable; needless.

INDISPENSABLENESS (in-dis-pen'sa-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being indispensable.

INDISPENSABLY (in-dis-pen'sa-bli), *adv.* In an indispensable manner.

INDISPOSE (in-dis-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDISPOSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDISPOSED** (in-dis-pōzd').]

1. Render indisposed or unfit. 2. Make averse to.

INDISPOSED (in-dis-pōzd'), *a.* 1. Averse; disinclined. 2. Slightly disordered in health.

INDISPOSITION (in-dis-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. Disinclination. 2. Slight illness.

INDISPUTABLE (in-dis'pū-ta-bl), *a.* Too evident to be called in question; certain.

INDISPUTABLY (in-dis'pū-ta-bli), *adv.* Beyond or without question.

INDISSOLUBLE (in-dis'o-lq-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken or violated; inseparable; binding forever.

INDISSOLUBLY (in-dis'o-lq-bli), *adv.* In a manner that cannot be broken.

INDISTINCT (in-dis-tingkt'), *a.* Not plainly marked; confused; not clear to the mind.

INDISTINCTLY (in-dis-tingkt'li), *adv.* In an indistinct manner; uncertainly.

INDISTINCTNESS (in-dis-tingkt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being indistinct.

INDISTINGUISHABLE (in-dis-ting'gwish-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be distinguished.

INDITE (in-dit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDITED.**] 1. Dictate what is to be uttered or written. 2. Compose or write. [O. Fr. *enditer*—root of **INDICT.**]

INDITEMENT (in-dit'ment), *n.* Act of inditing.

INDITER (in-dī'tēr), *n.* One who indites.

INDIVIDUAL (in-di-vid'ū-əl), *I. a.* 1. Not divided; subsisting as one. 2. Pertaining to one only. *II. n.* Single person, animal, plant, or thing. [L. *in*, not, and *divido*, divide.]

INDIVIDUALISM (in-di-vid'ū-əl-izm), *n.* Regard to individual interests and not those of society at large.

INDIVIDUALITY (in-di-vid-ū-əl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INDIVIDUALITIES.**] 1. Separate and distinct existence; oneness. 2. Distinctive character. [L. *in*, not, and *divido*, divide.]

INDIVIDUALIZATION (in-di-vid-ū-əl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of individualizing or state of being individualized.

INDIVIDUALIZE (in-di-vid'ū-əl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDIVIDUALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDIVIDUALIZED** (in-di-vid'ū-əl-izd).] 1. Stamp with individual character. 2. Particularize.

INDIVISIBILITY (in-di-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being indivisible.

INDIVISIBLE (in-di-viz'i-bl), *I. a.* Not divisible. *II. n.* Indefinitely small quantity.

INDIVISIBLENESS (in-di-viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Indivisibility.

INDIVISIBLY (in-di-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In an indivisible manner.

INDO-, *prefix.* Indicative of the combination of the East-Indian race with that of another country; as, *Indo-Chinese*.

INDO-CHINA (in'dō-chī-nā), *n.* The eastern of the two great Asiatic peninsulas, on the Indian Ocean.

INDOCTRINATE (in-dok'tri-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDOC'TRINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDOC'TRINATED**.] Instruct in a doctrine; imbue with an opinion.

INDOCTRINATION (in-dok-tri-nā'shun), *n.* Act of indoctrinating or state of being indoctrinated.

INDOLENCE (in'do-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being indolent.

INDOLENT (in'do-lent), *a.* Indisposed to activity or work; lazy. [*L. in*, not, and *doleo*, suffer pain.]

SYN. Inert; idle; unemployed; inactive; sluggish. **ANT.** Active; industrious; busy.

INDOMITABLE (in-dom'i-tā-bl), *a.* Not to be subdued. [*L. in*, not, and *domo*, tame.]

INDOMITABLY (in-dom'i-tā-bli), *adv.* In an indomitable manner.

INDOOR (in'dōr), *a.* Carried on, or being in the house.

INDOORS (in'dōrz), *adv.* In the house.

INDORSE (in-dārs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDORS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDORSED** (in-dārst').] 1. Write upon the back of; assign by writing on the back of. 2. Give one's sanction to.

INDORSEE (in-dārs-sē'), *n.* Person to whom a bill, etc., is assigned by indorsement.

INDORSEMENT (in-dārs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of writing on the back of a bill, etc., in order to transfer it. 2. That which is written on a bill, etc. 3. Sanction. [*Fr. endosser—L. in*, on, and *dorsum*, back.]

INDORSER (in-dārs'ēr), *n.* One who indorses.

INDUBITABLE (in-dū'bl-tā-bl), *a.* That cannot be doubted. [*L. in*, not, and *dubito*, doubt.]

SYN. Unquestionable; certain; sure; evident. **ANT.** Dubious; uncertain; doubtful; ambiguous; confused; oracular. See **INCONTESTABLE**.

INDUBITABLY (in-dū'bl-tā-bli), *adv.* In an indubitable manner.

INDUCE (in-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDUCED** (in-dūst').] 1. Prevail on. 2. *Physics.* Cause, as an electric state, by mere proximity of surfaces.—*Induced current*, current excited by presence of a primary current.—*Induced magnetism*, magnetism produced in soft iron when a magnet is held near, or a wire, through which a current is passing, is coiled around it. [*L. induco—in*, in, and *duco*, lead.]

INDUCEMENT (in-dūs'ment), *n.* 1. That which induces or causes. 2. Introduction.

INDUCER (in-dū'sēr), *n.* One who induces.

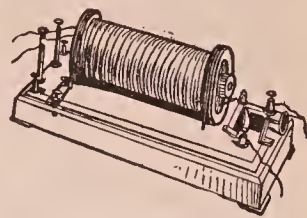
INDUCIBLE (in-dū'si-bl), *a.* That may be induced or inferred. [*L. in*, into, and *duco*, lead.]

INDUCT (in-dukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDUCT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDUCT'ED**.] 1. Bring in; intro-

duce. 2. Put in possession, as of an office. [*L. inductus*, *p.p.* of *induco*, induce.]

INDUCTANCE (in-dukt'ans), *n.* *Elec.* Ratio between total induction through a circuit to the current producing it.

INDUCTION (in-dukt'-shun), *n.* 1. Introduction to an office. 2. Act or process of reasoning from particulars to generals. 3. Production by one body of an opposite electric state in another by proximity.



Induction Coil.

INDUCTIONAL (in-dukt'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to induction.

INDUCTIVE (in-dukt'iv), *a.* 1. Leading to inference. 2. Proceeding by induction in reasoning.

INDUCTIVELY (in-dukt'iv-li), *adv.* In an inductive manner.

INDUCTOR (in-dukt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who inducts another into an office. 2. *Elec.* Part of an electrical apparatus that acts inductively upon another part.

INDUE (in-dū'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INDU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDUED** (in-dūd').] 1. Invest or clothe; supply. 2. Inure. [*L. induo*, put on.]

INDULGE (in-dulj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INDUL'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INDULGED** (in-duijd').] I. *vt.* 1. Yield to the wishes of; humor. 2. Allow, as a favor; grant. 3. Not restrain, as a passion or vice, etc. II. *vi.* (with *in*) Gratify one's own appetite [*L. indulgeo*.]

INDULGENCE (in-dul'jens), *n.* 1. Permission. 2. Gratification. 3. Remission of punishment. [*L. indulgentia—indulgeo*, indulge.]

INDULGENT (in-dul'jent), *a.* Yielding to the wishes of others; compliant; lenient.

INDULGENTLY (in-dul'jent-li), *adv.* In an indulgent manner.

INDURATE (in-dū-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IN'DURATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'DURATED**.] I. *vt.* Harden, as the feelings. II. *vi.* Grow or become hard. [*L. induro*, -atum—in, in, and *durus*, hard.]

INDURATE (in-dū-rat), *a.* Hardened; indurated; obdurate.

INDUS (in'dus), *n.* River, India, rises in Tibet and falls into Indian Ocean.

INDUSIUM (in-dū'si-um), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Kind of hairy cup inclosing the stigma of a flower. 2. Scale covering the fruit spot of ferns. [*L.*, undergarment.]

INDUSTRIAL (in-dus'tri-əl), *a.* Relating to industry or the manufacture of commodities.

INDUSTRIALLY (in-dus'tri-əl-i), *adv.* With reference to industry.

INDUSTRIOUS (in-dus'tri-us), *a.* Diligent; sedulous. [*Fr.—L. in*, and *struo*, build up.]

INDUSTRIOUSLY (in-dus'tri-us-li), *adv.* In an industrious manner.

INDUSTRY (in'dus-trī), *n.* [*pl.* IN'DUSTRIES.]

1. Steady application to labor. 2. Productive labor; manufacture. 3. Trade. [*L. industria.*]

SYN. Diligence; assiduity; perseverance. **ANT.** Inactivity; ease; indolence; idleness.

INDWELLING (in'dwei-ling), *I. a.* Dwelling within; permanent. *II. n.* Residence within, or in the heart or soul.

INEBRIANT (in-ē'bri-ant), *I. a.* Intoxicating. *II. n.* That which intoxicates.

INEBRIATE (in-ē'bri-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INE'BRIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INE'BRIATED.] Make drunk; intoxicate. [*L. in, in, and ebrio, make drunk.*]

INEBRIATE (in-ē'bri-āt), *n.* Drunkard.

INEBRIATION (in-ē'bri-ā'shun), *n.* Act of inebriating or state of being inebriated.

INEBRIETY (in-e-bri'e-ti), *n.* Habitual drinking; drunkenness; intoxication.

INEDIBLE (in-ed'i-bi), *a.* Not fit to be eaten or used for food.

INEDITED (in-ed'it-ed), *a.* Not published; not arranged or edited for publication.

INEFFABLE (in-ef'ā-bi), *a.* Unspeakable. [*L. in, not, e, out, and fari, speak.*]

INEFFABLY (in-ef'ā-bi), *adv.* In an ineffable manner.

INEFFACEABLE (in-ef-fās'ā-bi), *a.* That cannot be effaced; indelible.

INEFFACEABLY (in-ef-fās'ā-bi), *adv.* In an ineffaceable manner.

INEFFECTIVE (in-ef-fekt'iv), *a.* Inefficient; useless.

INEFFECTIVELY (in-ef-fekt'iv-i), *adv.* In an ineffective manner.

INEFFECTUAL (in-ef-fek'tū-ai), *a.* Fruitless; futile.

INEFFECTUALLY (in-ef-fek'tū-ai-i), *adv.* In an ineffectual manner.

INEFFICACIOUS (in-ef-fi-kā'shus), *a.* Inadequate.

INEFFICACIOUSLY (in-ef-fi-kā'shus-i), *adv.* In an inefficacious manner.

INEFFICIENCY (in-ef-fish'en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inefficient.

INEFFICIENT (in-ef-fish'ent), *a.* Effecting little or nothing.

INEFFICIENTLY (in-ef-fish'ent-i), *adv.* In an inefficient manner.

INELASTIC (in-e-las'tik), *a.* Unyielding.

INELEGANCE (in-ei'e-gans), **INELEGANCY** (in-ei'e-gan-si), *n.* [*pl.* INEL'EGANCIES.] 1. Quality or state of being inelegant. 2. That which is inelegant.

INELEGANT (in-ei'e-gant), *a.* Wanting in refinement or taste.

INELEGANTLY (in-ei'e-gant-i), *adv.* In an inelegant manner.

INELIGIBILITY (in-ei-i-ji-bi'l-i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being ineligible.

INELIGIBLE (in-el'i-ji-bi), *a.* Not capable or worthy of being chosen.

INELOQUENT (in-el'o-kwent), *a.* Lacking in oratorical power.

INEPT (in-ept'), *a.* 1. Not apt or fit; unsuitable. 2. Foolish. [*Fr.—L. ineptus—in, not, and aptus, apt.*]

INEPTITUDE (in-ept'i-tūd), *n.* Quality of being inept.

INEPTLY (in-ept'i), *adv.* In an inept manner.

INEQUAL (in-ē'kwā), *a.* Uneven; as, an *unequal* surface.—*Inequal hour*, twelfth part of the time from sunrise to sunset, and from sunset to sunrise.

INEQUALITY (in-e-kwō'l'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* INEQUALITIES.] 1. Want of equality; unevenness; dissimilarity. 2. Difference. 3. Inadequacy; incompetency.

INEQUITABLE (in-ek'wi-tā-bi), *a.* Unfair; unjust.

INERADICABLE (in-e-rad'i-kā-bi), *a.* Not to be rooted out. [See **ERADICATE**.]

INERT (in-ērt'), *a.* 1. Having no power of action or resistance. 2. Sluggish. [*L. iners, inertis—in, not, and ars, art.*]

SYN. Lifeless; inanimate; passive; dead; senseless; insensible; inactive; dull; lazy; listless. **ANT.** Active; energetic; alert; brisk; spry; quick.

INERTIA (in-ēr'shi-ā), *n.* 1. Inertness. 2. Inherent property of matter by which it tends to remain at rest when resting, and in motion when moving.

INERTLY (in-ērt'i), *adv.* In an inert manner.

INERTNESS (in-ērt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inert.

ESSENTIAL (in-es-sen'shai), *a.* Not essential or necessary.

INESTIMABLE (in-es'ti-mā-bi), *a.* Incalculable; priceless.

INESTIMABLY (in-es'ti-mā-bi), *adv.* In an inestimable manner.

INEVITABLE (in-ev'i-tā-bi), *a.* 1. Not able to be avoided or escaped; certain. 2. Irresistible. [*L. in, not, and evito, avoid.*]

INEVITABLENESS (in-ev'i-tā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inevitable.

INEVITABLY (in-ev'i-tā-bi), *adv.* In an inevitable manner; unavoidable.

INEXACT (in-egz-akt'), *a.* Not precisely correct or true.

INEXCUSABLE (in-eks-kū'zā-bi), *a.* Not justifiable; unpardonable.

INEXCUSABLENESS (in-eks-kū'zā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inexcusable.

INEXCUSABLY (in-eks-kū'zā-bi), *adv.* In an inexcusable manner.

INEXERTION (in-egz-ēr'shun), *n.* Lack of movement or action.

INEXHAUSTIBILITY (in-egz-ast-i-bi'l'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inexhaustible.

INEXHAUSTIBLE (in-egz-ast'i-bi), *a.* Not able to be exhausted or spent; unfailing.

INEXHAUSTIBLY (in-egz-ast'i-bi), *adv.* In an inexhaustible manner.

INEXISTENT (in-egz-ist'ent), *n.* Devoid of the state of being.

INEXORABLE (in-eks'o-ra-bl), *a.* Not to be moved by entreaty; unrelenting. [L. *in*, not, *ex*, out, and *oro*, entreat—*os*, mouth.]

INEXORABLY (in-eks'o-ra-bli), *adv.* In an inexorable manner.

INEXPECTANT (in-eks-pekt'ant), *a.* Not expecting or anticipating.

INEXPEDIENCY (in-eks-pē'di-ens), *n.* Inexpediency.

INEXPEDIENCY (in-eks-pē'di-en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inexpedient.

INEXPEDIENT (in-eks-pē'di-ent), *a.* 1. Not tending to promote the desired end. 2. Not suited to time or circumstances.

SYN. Inconvenient; unwise; disadvantageous. **ANT.** Advisable; profitable; expedient; wise.

INEXPENSIVE (in-eks-pen'siv), *a.* Involving slight expense; cheap.

INEXPERIENCE (in-eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* Want of experience.

INEXPERIENCED (in-eks-pē'ri-enst), *a.* Not having experience; unskilled; unpracticed.

INEXPIABLE (in-eks'pi-a-bi), *a.* Not able to be expiated or atoned for.

INEXPIABLY (in-eks'pi-a-bli), *adv.* In an expiable manner or degree.

INEXPLICABLE (in-eks'pli-kā-bi), *a.* That cannot be explained; unintelligible.

INEXPLICABLY (in-eks'pli-kā-bli), *adv.* In an inexplicable manner.

INEXPLICIT (in-eks-plis'it), *a.* Not clear.

INEXPLORABLE (in-eks-plōr'a-bl), *a.* Unable to be explored or investigated.

INEXPLOSIVE (in-eks-piō'siv), *a.* Not able to explode.

INEXPRESSIBLE (in-eks-pres'i-bl), *a.* Unutterable; indescribable.

INEXPRESSIBLY (in-eks-pres'i-bli), *adv.* In an inexpressible manner or degree.

INEXPRESSIVE (in-eks-pres'iv), *a.* Without expression or meaning; dull.

SYN. Characterless; blank. **ANT.** Expressive; telling.

IN EXTENSO (in eks-ten'sō). Unabridged; to the full extent. [L.]

INEXTINGUISHABLE (in-eks-ting'gwish-a-bi), *a.* That cannot be extinguished or quenched.

INEXTRICABLE (in-eks'tri-kā-bl), *a.* Not able to be extricated or disentangled.

INEXTRICABLY (in-eks'tri-kā-bli), *adv.* In an inextricable manner.

INFALLIBILITY (in-fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being infallible.

INFALLIBLE (in-fal'i-bl), *a.* 1. Incapable of error. 2. Trustworthy; certain.

INFALLIBLY (in-fal'i-bli), *adv.* In an infallible manner.

INFAMOUS (in'fa-mus), *a.* 1. Of ill fame; notoriously wicked. 2. Bringing infamy. 3. Disgraced by legal conviction of crime.

SYN. Vile; scandalous; disgraceful; dishonorable; disreputable; heinous; atrocious.

ANT. Famed; famous; illustrious; renowned; noted; eminent; distinguished; exalted; honorable.

INFAMY (in'fa-mi), *n.* [*pl.* IN'FAMIES.] 1. Ill repute; public disgrace. 2. Extreme villeness.

INFANCY (in'fan-si), *n.* 1. Early childhood. 2. Beginning of anything.

INFANT (in'fant), *I. n.* 1. Babe. 2. Minor. **II. a.** 1. Belonging to infants or to infancy; tender. 2. Intended for infants. [L. *infans*—*in*, not, and *fari*, speak.]

INFANTA (in-fan'ta), *n.* Title of the daughters of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heiress-apparent.

INFANTE (in-fan'te), *n.* Title of the sons of the kings of Spain and Portugal, except the heir-apparent.

INFANTICIDE (in-fan'ti-sid), *n.* 1. Infant or child murder. 2. Murder of an infant. [Fr.—L. *infans*, infant and *cædo*, kill.]

INFANTILE (in'fan-til or in'fan-til), **INFANTINE** (in'fan-tin or in'fan-tin), *a.* Pertaining to infancy or to an infant.

INFANTRY (in'fan-tri), *n.* Foot-soldiers. [It. *infanteria*—*infante*, boy, servant, foot-soldier.]

INFANTRYMAN (in'fan-tri-man), *n.* [*pl.* INFANTRYMEN (in'fan-tri-men).] Foot-soldier.

INFATUATE (in-fat'ū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INFAT'UATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INFAT'UATED.] Inspire with foolish passion. [L. *fatuus*, foolish.]

INFATUATION (in-fat-ū-ā'shun), *n.* Act of infatuating or state of being infatuated.

SYN. Fatuity; hallucination; delusion; captivation. **ANT.** Sagacity; wisdom.

INFECT (in-fekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INFECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INFECT'ED.] Taint, especially with disease. [L. *inficio*—*in*, in, and *facio*, make.]

INFECTION (in-fek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of infecting. 2. That which infects.

INFECTIOUS (in-fek'shus), *a.* Having the quality of infecting; apt to spread.

INFECUNDITY (in-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* State of barrenness; unfruitfulness.

INFELICITOUS (in-fe-lis'i-tus), *a.* Not happy.

INFELICITY (in-fe-lis'i-ti), *n.* Misery; misfortune; unfavorableness.

INFER (in-fēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INFER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INFERRED (in-fērd').] Deduce; derive, as a consequence.

INFERABLE (in-fēr'a-bl), *a.* That may be inferred.

INFERENCE (in'fēr-ens), *n.* Conclusion; deduction.

INFERENTIAL (in-fēr-en'shai), *a.* Deducible or deduced. [L. *infero*—*in*, in, and *fero*, bring.]

INFERIOR (in-fē'ri-ūr), *I. a.* Lower; less valuable; subordinate; secondary. **II. n.** One lower in rank or station. [L., comp. of *inferus*, low.]

INFERIORITY (in-fē-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inferior.

INFERNAL (in-fēr'nai), *a.* 1. Belonging to the lower regions or hell. 2. Resembling or suitable to hell; devilish.—*Infernal machine*, apparatus usually in harmless disguise, contrived to explode and injure. [See **INFERIOR**.]
INFERNALLY (in-fēr'nai-l), *adv.* In an infernal manner.

INFERNO (in-fēr'nō), *n.* Hell. [It.]

INFERTILE (in-fēr'tli), *a.* Barren; sterile.

INFEST (in-fest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFEST'ED**.] Disturb by frequency of presence or by numbers. [L. *infestus*, hostile—root of **FEND**.]

INFIDEL (in'fi-del), *I. a.* Unbelieving. *II. n.* One who withholds belief from the prevailing religion. [L. *infidellis*—*in*, in, and *fides*, faith.]

SYN. Skeptical; agnostic; athelst; free-thinker; heathen; pagan; unbeliever. **ANT.** Believer; Christian.

INFIDELITY (in-fi-del'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of faith; disbelief, especially in Christianity. 2. Unfaithfulness, especially to the marriage contract.

INFIELD (in'fēld), *n.* Baseball. The diamond; opposed to **OUTFIELD**.

INFILTER (in-fil'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFIL'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFILTERED** (in-fil'tērd).] Filter or sift in.

INFILTRATE (in-fil'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFIL'TRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFIL'TRATED**.] Enter (a substance) by filtration, or through its pores.

INFILTRATION (in-fil-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of infiltrating. 2. That which infiltrates.

INFINITE (in'fi-nit), *I. a.* Without end. *II. n.* 1. That which is infinite. 2. [I-] Infinite Being or God.

SYN. Immeasurable; eternal; boundless.

ANT. Finite; bounded.

INFINITELY (in'fi-nit-li), *adv.* In an infinite manner; to an infinite degree or extent.

INFINITESIMAL (in-fni-i-tes'i-mal), *I. a.* Infinitely small. *II. n.* Infinitely small quantity.

INFINITESIMALLY (in-fni-i-tes'i-mai-i), *adv.* In an infinitesimal manner or degree.

INFINITIVE (in-fni'i-tiv), *a.* 1. Unlimited; unrestricted. 2. Of that mood of the verb which expresses the idea without reference to person or number.

INFINITUDE (in-fni'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Boundlessness. 2. Countless, indefinite number.

INFINITY (in-fni'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INFIN'ITIES**.] State of being without end; immeasurableness.

INFIRM (in-fērm'), *a.* Not strong; feeble; sickly.

INFIRMARY (in-fēr'ma-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **INFIR'MARIES**.] Hospital.

INFIRMITY (in-fēr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INFIR'MITIES**.] Disease; failing; defect; imbecility.

INFIX (in-fiks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFIX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFIXED** (in-fikst').] Fix or drive in.

INFLAME (in-flām'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INFLA'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFLAMED** (in-flāmd').] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to burn. 2. Make unnaturally hot. 3. Excite. *II. vi.* Become hot or angry.

INFLAMMABILITY (in-flam-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being inflammable.

INFLAMMABLE (in-flam'a-bl), *a.* Easily kindled.

INFLAMMATION (in-flam-mā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being in flame. 2. Unnatural heat of the body, with pain and swelling. 3. Violent excitement.

INFLAMMATORY (in-flam'a-tō-ri), *a.* Inflaming; exciting.

INFLATE (in-flāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFLA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFLA'TED**.] Swell with air; puff up. [L. *in*, into, and *flō*, blow.]

INFLATION (in-flā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being puffed up. 2. Increased issue of paper currency, not warranted by the security.

INFLATUS (in-flā'tus), *n.* A breathing into; inspiration. [L.]

INFLECT (in-flekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFLECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFLECT'ED**.] 1. Bend in; turn from a direct line or course. 2. Modulate, as the voice. 3. *Gram.* Vary, as a noun by declension (*mouse—mice*), or a verb by conjugation (*give—given—gave*). [L. *in*, in, and *flecto*, bend.]

INFLECTION (in-flek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inflecting or state of being inflected. 2. Modulation of the voice. 3. *Gram.* The variation of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, verbs, etc., to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc.

INFLEXIBILITY (in-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inflexible.

INFLEXIBLE (in-fleks'i-bl), *a.* Rigid; unyielding; unbending.

SYN. Unrelenting; inexorable; resolute; stubborn. **ANT.** Flexible; yielding; supple; pliant; pliable; ilthe.

INFLEXIBLENES (in-fleks'i-bl-nes), *n.* Inflexibility.

INFLEXION (in-flek'shun), *n.* Same as **INFLECTION**.

INFLICT (in-flikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INFLICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFLICT'ED**.] Lay on; impose, as punishment. [L. *inflictus*, p.p. of *infligo*—*in*, on, and *fligo*, strike.]

INFLECTION (in-flik'shun), *n.* Act of inflecting or imposing; punishment applied.

INFLECTIVE (in-flikt'iv), *a.* Tending or able to inflict.

INFLORESCENCE (in-flo-res'ens), *n.* Compound umbel. Panicle. Cyme. *n.* Mode of flowering of a plant. [L. *infloresco*, begin to blossom.]



INFLOWERING (in-flow'ēr-ing), *n.* Process of extracting the perfume of flowers by maceration and without the application of heat.

INFLUENCE (in'flō-ens), *n.* Power exerted on men or things; power in operation. [L. *in*, into, and *fluo*, flow.]

SYN. Control; authority; ascendancy; sway. *Influence* implies a power unconnected with a right; *authority* implies a power by right, superiority, etc. *Ascendancy* and *sway* imply an extreme influence. **ANT.** Neutrality; ineffectiveness.

INFLUENCE (in'flō-ens) *vt.* [pr.p. **IN'FLUENCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFLUENCED** (in'flō-ent).] Affect; move; direct.

INFLUENTIAL (in-flō-en'shal), *a.* Having influence.

INFLUENTIALLY (in-flō-en'shal-i), *adv.* In an influential manner.

INFUENZA (in-flō-en'zə), *n.* Severe epidemic catarrh, accompanied with weakening fever. [It.]

INFLUX (in'fluks), *n.* Flowing in; infusion; abundant accession.

INFOLD (in-fōld'), *vt.* [pr.p. **INFOLD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFOLD'ED**.] Inwrap; involve; embrace.

INFORM (in-farm'), *vt.* [pr.p. **INFORM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFORMED** (in-farmd').] 1. Give form to; animate or give life to. 2. Impart knowledge to; tell. [L. *in*, in, and *formo*, form.]

INFORMAL (in-farm'al), *a.* Not in proper form; without ceremony.

INFORMALITY (in-farm-mal'i-ti), *n.* Act or state of being informal; lack of adhering to the customary or formal mode of procedure.

INFORMANT (in-farm'ant), *n.* One who informs.

INFORMATION (in-farm-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Intelligence given; knowledge. 2. Accusation.

INFORMER (in-farm'ēr), *n.* One who informs against another for the breaking of a law.

INFORMIDABLE (in-farm'id-ə-bl), *a.* Not to be alarmed at; not dangerous.

INFRA-, *prefix.* Below; lower. [L.]

INFRACTION (in-frak'shun), *n.* Violation, especially of law. [L. *in*, in, and *frango*, break.]

INFRAGRANT (in-frā'grənt), *a.* Odorless; devoid of perfume.

INFRANGIBLE (in-fran'ji-bl), *a.* That cannot be broken; not to be violated. [See **INFRACTION**.]

INFRA-RED (in'frə-red), *a.* Below the red.—*Infra-red rays*, invisible rays of the spectrum, having a greater wave-length and less refrangibility than the visible red rays. [L. *infra*, below, and **RED**.]

INFREQUENCY (in-frē'kwen-si), *n.* Quality or state of being infrequent.

INFREQUENT (in-frē'kwent), *a.* Seldom occurring; uncommon.

INFREQUENTLY (in-frē'kwent-li), *adv.* Not frequently; rarely.

INFRINGE (in-frinj'), *vt.* [pr.p. **INFRIN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFRINGED** (in-frinjd').] 1.

Violate, especially law. 2. Enroach; trespass. [L. *infringo*—*in*, in, and *frango*, break.]

INFRINGEMENT (in-frinj'ment), *n.* Act of infringing.

INFRINGER (in-frinj'jēr), *n.* One who infringes.

INFUNDIBULIFORM (in-fun-dib'ū-li-farm), *a.* Bot. Funnel-shaped. [L. *infundibulum*, funnel, and *forma*, shape.]

INFURIATE (in-fū'ri-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **INFU'RIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFU'RIATED**.] Render furious or mad; enrage. [L. *in*, in, and *furio*, enrage.]

INFUSE (in-fūz'), *vt.* [pr.p. **INFU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INFUSED** (in-fūzd').] 1. Pour into. 2. Inspire with. 3. Steep in liquor without boiling.

INFUSIBLE (in-fū'zi-bl), *a.* That cannot be dissolved or melted.

INFUSION (in-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Pouring of water over a substance, in order to extract its active principles. 2. Solution in water of an organic, especially a vegetable, substance. 3. Liquor so obtained. 4. Inspiration; instilling.

INFUSORIA (in-fū-sō'ri-ə), *n.pl.* Microscope animalcula found in infusions of decaying organic material.

INGATHERING (in-gath'ēr-ing), *n.* Gleaning of a harvest; act of collecting together.

INGEMINATE (in-jem'i-nāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **INGEM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGEM'INATED**.] Repeat. [L. *in*, in, and *geminō*, duplicate or repeat.]

INGENIO (Sp. in-hā'ni-ō; E. in-jē'ni-ō), *n.* Engine; mill; sugar plantation. [Cuban.]

INGENIOUS (in-jē'ni-us), *a.* Skillful in inventing; clever; apt. [L. *ingenium*, mother-wit.]

INGENIOUSLY (in-jē'ni-us-il), *adv.* In an ingenious manner.

INGENIOUSNESS (in-jē'ni-us-nes), *n.* Quality of being ingenious.

INGENUE (āng-zhā-nō'), *n.* Artless girl. [Fr.]

INGENUITY (in-jē-nū'i-ti), *n.* Power of ready invention; facility in combining ideas; curi-ousness in design.

SYN. Ingeniousness; invention; inventiveness; skill. **ANT.** Uninventiveness; stupidity; unskillfulness.

INGENUOUS (in-jen'ū-us), *a.* 1. Frank; open; candid. 2. Free-born. 3. Generous. [L. *ingenuus*, native, free-born.]

SYN. Artless; plain; sincere; unreserved; honorable. **ANT.** Disingenuous; insincere; crafty; tricky; sly; wily.

INGENUOUSLY (in-jen'ū-us-il), *adv.* In an ingenuous manner.

INGENUOUSNESS (in-jen'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ingenuous.



INGLE (ing'gl), *n.* Fire.—*Ingle-nook*, corner by the fireplace. [Sc.]

INGLORIOUS (in-glō'rl-us), *a.* Without honor; shameful.

INGLOBATE (in-glō'bāt), *a.* Shaped or formed into a globe or spherical body.

INGLOBE (in-giōb'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INGLO'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGLOBED** (in-glōbd').] Form or make into a sphere or globe; place within a globe. [IN and **GLOBE**.]

INGLORIOUSLY (in-glō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an inglorious manner.

INGOING (in'gō-ing), *I. n.* Entrance. *II. a.* Entering, as an *ingoing* steamer.

INGOT (in'got), *n.* Mass of unwrought metal, especially gold or silver, cast in a mold. [A. S. *in*, *in*, and *goten*, *p.p.* of *geōtan*, pour.]

INGRAFT (in-grāft'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INGRAFT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGRAFT'ED**.] 1. Graft. 2. Introduce (something foreign). 3. Fix deeply.

INGRAIN (in'grān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INGRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGRAINED** (in-grānd').] 1. Dye with grain (cochineal). 2. Dye in a lasting color. 3. Dye in the raw state. 4. Imbue thoroughly. [See **GRAIN**, 5.]

INGRAIN (in'grān), *I. a.* 1. Dyed with kermes. 2. Dyed in the raw material. *II. n.* Yarn or fabric dyed with fast colors before manufacture.

INGRATE (in'grāt). *I. a.* Unthankful. *II. n.* One who is ungrateful. [Fr.—L. *ingratus*.]

INGRATiate (in-grā'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INGRA'TIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGRA'TIATED**.] Commend or work (one's self) into favor with one. [See **GRACE**.]

INGRATITUDE (in-grat'i-tūd), *n.* Unthankfulness.

INGREDIENT (in-grē'dl-ent), *n.* Component part; constituent; element. [Fr.—L. *ingredientor*, enter.]

INGRESS (in'gres), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Power, right, or means of entrance. [L. *ingressus*.]

INGROWING (in'grō-ing), *a.* 1. Growing inwards. 2. *Surg.* Growing into the flesh.

INGUINAL (ing'wi-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the groin. [L. *inguen*, groin, and -AL.]

INGULF (in-gulf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INGULF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INGULFED** (in-gulft').] Swallow up wholly; cast into a gulf; overwhelm.

INHABIT (in-hab'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INHAB'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHAB'ITED**.] Dwell in; occupy. [L. *inhabito*—*in*, *in*, and *habito*, dwell.]

INHABITABLE (in-hab'it-ə-bl), *a.* Fit for inhabitation; habitable.

INHABITANCE (in-hab'it-əns), *n.* Occupancy as a dwelling place; habitancy; residence.

INHABITANCY (in-hab'it-ən-si), *n.* Inhabitation.

INHABITANT (in-hab'it-ənt), *n.* One who resides permanently in a place; resident.

INHABITATION (in-hab-l-tā'shun), *n.* Act or state of inhabiting.

INHALANT (in-hā'iant), *I. a.* Inhaling. *II. n.* Inhaling device.

INHALATION (in-hə-lā'shun), *n.* Drawing into the lungs.

INHALE (in-hāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INHIA'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHALED** (in-hāld').] Draw in, as the breath; draw into the lungs. [L. *in*, *in*, and *halo*, breathe.]

INHALER (in-hā'lēr), *n.* 1. One who inhales. 2. Apparatus used to aid in the process of inhaling.

INHARMONIOUS (in-här-mō'ni-us), *a.* Discordant; unmusical.

INHARMONIOUSLY (in-här-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In an inharmonious manner.

INHARMONIOUSNESS (in-här-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inharmonious.

INHERE (in-hēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INHER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHERED** (in-hērd').] 1. Stick fast; remain firm. 2. Belong intrinsically; form an element. [L. *inhæreo*—*in*, *in*, and *hæreo*, stick.]

INHERENCE (in-hēr'ens), **INHERENCY** (in-hēr'en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inherent.

INHERENT (in-hēr'ent), *a.* 1. Sticking fast. 2. Existing in and inseparable from something else. 3. Innate; natural.

INHERENTLY (in-hēr'ent-li), *adv.* In an inherent manner.

INHERIT (in-her'it), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INHER'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHER'ITED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Receive as heir or by descent from an ancestor; take by succession. 2. Derive from a progenitor, as part of one's nature. 3. Receive as a possession; possess; enjoy. *II. vi.* Be an heir. [L. *in*, *in*, and *heres*, heir.]

INHERITABLE (in-her'it-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being inherited. 2. Capable of or qualified for inheriting.

INHERITANCE (in-her'it-əns), *n.* 1. That which is or may be inherited. 2. Estate derived from an ancestor. 3. Hereditary descent. 4. Natural gift. 5. Possession.

SYN. Bequest; legacy; heritage; hereditament. **ANT.** Purchase; donation; gift; acquisition.

INHERITOR (in-her'it-ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **INHER'ITRIX** or **INHER'ITRESS**.] One who inherits; heir.

INHESION (in-hē'zhun), *n.* Inherence.

INHIBIT (in-hib'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INHIB'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHIB'ITED**.] Forbid; check.

INHIBITION (in-hi-bish'un), *n.* Act of inhibiting or state of being inhibited.

INHIBITOR (in-hib'it-ūr), *n.* One who or that which inhibits.

INHIBITORY (in-hib'it-ō-ri), *a.* Prohibitory.

INHOSPITABLE (in-hos'pi-tə-bl), *a.* 1. Not hospitable to guests or strangers. 2. Affording no convenience, subsistence, or shelter; barren; cheerless.

INHOSPITABLENESS (in-hos'pi-tə-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inhospitable.

INHOSPITABLY (in-hos'pi-tə-bli), *adv.* In an inhospitable manner.

INHOSPITALITY (in-hos-pl-tal'ī-tī), *n.* Inhospitableness.

INHUMAN (in-hū'man), *a.* Cruel; unfeeling.

SYN. Pitiless; brutal; cruel; merciless; atrocious; barbaric. **ANT.** Humane; kind; gentle; merciful.

INHUMANE (in-hū-mān'), *a.* Hard-hearted; inhuman. [*L. inhumanus*—*in*, not, and *humanus*, human—*homo*, man.]

INHUMANITY (in-hū-man'ī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* **INHUMANITIES**.] Quality or state of being inhuman; cruelty; barbarity.

INHUMANLY (in-hū'man-īl), *adv.* In an inhuman manner.

INHUMATION (in-hū-mā'shun), *n.* Depositing in the ground; burial.

INHUME (in-hūm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INHU'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INHUMED** (in-hūmd').] Inter; bury. [*L. inhumo*—*in*, in, and *humus*, ground.]

INIMICAL (in-im'ī-kal), *a.* 1. Not friendly. 2. Contrary; repugnant. [*L. in*, not, and *amicus*, friendly—*amo*, love.]

SYN. Estranged; hostile; adverse; antagonistic; opposed; against; competitive; unfavorable. **ANT.** Cooperative; friendly; favorable; helpful; cordial; sympathetic.

INIMICALLY (in-im'ī-kal-ī), *adv.* In an inimical manner.

INIMITABLE (in-im'ī-ta-bl), *a.* That cannot be imitated; matchless.

SYN. Original; unique; unparalleled; singular; sui generis. **ANT.** Imitable; copied; duplicated; forged; simulated.

INIMITABLY (in-im'ī-ta-blī), *adv.* In an inimitable manner.

INIQUITOUS (in-ik'wi-tus), *a.* Characterized by iniquity; wicked; unjust; nefarious.

INIQUITOUSLY (in-ik'wi-tus-īl), *adv.* In an iniquitous manner.

INIQUITY (in-ik'wi-tī), *n.* [*pl.* **INIQUITIES**.]

1. Deviation from rectitude; wickedness. 2. Iniquitous act. [*L. iniquitas*, injustice—*in*, not, and *æquis* equal.]

INITIAL (in-ish'al), *I. a.* Commencing; placed at the beginning. *II. n.* Letter beginning a word, especially a name. [*L. initium*, beginning—*in*, in, and *eo*, itum, go.]

INITIAL (in-ish'al), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INI'TIALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INITIALED** (in-ish'al-d).] Mark with an initial or initials.

INITIATE (in-ish'ī-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INI'TIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INI'TIATED**.] 1. Make a beginning. 2. Instruct in principles; acquaint with. 3. Introduce into a new state or society. [*L. initio*, begin.]

INITIATE (in-ish'ī-āt), *I. a.* Newly admitted; initiated. *II. n.* One who has been initiated.

INITIATION (in-ish'ī-ā'shun), *n.* Act of initiating or state of being initiated.

INITIATIVE (in-ish'ī-ā-tīv), *I. a.* Serving to initiate; introductory. *II. n.* 1. Introductory step. 2. Power or ability to originate or to take the lead.

INITIATORY (in-ish'ī-ā-tō-ri), *I. a.* Introductory. *II. n.* Introductory rite. [See **INITIAL**.]

INATION (in-ish'un), *n.* Commencement; beginning, especially of college life. [*L. ineo*, begin.]

INATIONARY (in-ish'un-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to inition, especially to the beginning of college life.

INJECT (in-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INJECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INJECT'ED**.] 1. Throw into; cast on. 2. Charge with a fluid. [*L. inficio*, *injectus*—*in*, in, and *facio*, throw.]

INJECTION (in-jek'shun), *n.* Act of injecting; liquid to be injected.

INJECTOR (in-jekt'ūr), *n.*

1. One who or that which injects. 2. *Mach.* Device for forcing water into a steam boiler.

INJUDICABLE (in-jō'dī-kā-bl), *a.* Not subject to be brought before a judge.

INJUDICIOUS (in-jō-dish'us), *a.* Void of, or wanting in, judgment; inconsiderate.

INJUDICIOUSLY (in-jō-dish'us-īl), *adv.* In an injudicious manner.

INJUDICIOUSNESS (in-jō-dish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being injudicious.

INJUNCTION (in-jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enjoining. 2. Exhortation. 3. Writ of prohibition granted by a court of equity. [*L. injungo*, command.]

INJURE (in'jōr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IN'JURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INJURED** (in'jōrd).] Do injury to; wrong; damage. [*Fr. injurier*—*L. in*, not, and *jus*, juris, law.]

INJURIOUS (in-jō'ri-us), *a.* Tending to injure; harmful.

INJURIOUSLY (in-jō'ri-us-īl), *adv.* In an injurious manner.

INJURY (in'jō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **IN'JURIES**.] 1. That which injures. 2. Damage; wrong; mischief.

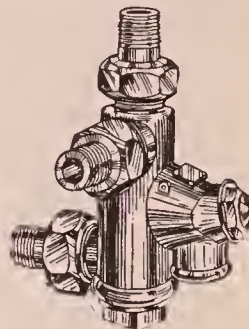
SYN. Harm; hurt; evil; detriment; disadvantage. **ANT.** Service; help; benefit; boon; advantage.

INJUSTICE (in-jus'tis), *n.* Violation or withholding of another's rights.

INK (ingk) *n.* 1. Colored fluid used in writing, printing, etc. 2. Inky fluid of the cuttle-fish or other cephalopod.—*Sympathetic ink*, an ink which exhibits no color until some means are used, such as holding it to the fire, or rubbing something over it. [*O. Fr. enque*—*L.L. encaustum*, burnt in.]

INK (ingk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INKED** (ingkt).] 1. Daub with ink. 2. Spread ink upon.

INK-BAG (ingk'bag), *n.* Bag or sac containing a black liquid, found in certain animals, as the cuttle-fish.



Injector.

INKBERRY (ingk'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **INK'BERRIES.**] *Bot.* Slender shrub (*Ilex glabra*), or one of the small black berries it produces.

INKLING (ingk'-ling), *n.* Hint; whisper; intimation. [*M. E. inklen*, hint at (of uncertain origin).]

INKSTAND (ingk'stand), *n.* Small stand for holding ink.

INKY (ingk'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling ink; blackened with ink.



Inkberry.

INLAID (in-lād'), *v.* Past participle of **INLAY**.

INLAND (in'land), *I. n.* Interior part of a country. *II. a.* 1. Remote from the sea. 2. Carried on or produced within a country; confined to a country. *III. adv.* Towards the interior of a country.

INLAY (in-lā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INLAID** (in-lād').] Ornament by inserting pieces of metal, ivory, etc.

INLAY (in'lā), *n.* Pieces of metal, ivory, etc., for inlaying.

INLET (in'let), *n.* 1. Passage; place of ingress. 2. Small bay.

INLY (in'li), *I. a.* Internal. *II. adv.* Inwardly; in the heart.

INMATE (in'māt), *n.* 1. One who lodges in a place with others. 2. Lodger or occupant.

INMOST, *a.* See **INNERMOST**.

INN (in), *n.* 1. House for the lodging and entertainment of travelers; hotel. 2. House; town residence.—*Inns of Court*, incorporated societies of London, which educate law students and call them to the bar. [*A. S. in, inn, lnn*, house—*prep. in, ln.*]

INNATE (in'nāt or in-nāt'), *a.* Inborn; natural; inherent. [*L. in, in*, and *nascor*, be born.]

INNATELY (in'nāt-li), *adv.* In an innate manner.

INNATENESS (in'nāt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being innate.

INNER (in'ēr), *a.* 1. Further in; interior. 2. Internal. [*A. S.*]

INNERMOST (in'ēr-mōst), **INMOST** (in'mōst), *a.* Farthest in; most remote from the outer part.

INNING (in'ing), *n.* Turn for using the bat in baseball and cricket or for one side's action in any game. (In England generally used in plural form but constructed as singular.)

INKEEPER (in'kēp-ēr), *n.* One who keeps an inn.

INNOCENCE (in'o-sens), **INNOCENCY** (in'o-sen-si), *n.* Harmlessness; blamelessness; purity; sinlessness.

INNOCENT (in'o-sent), *I. a.* 1. Harmless; inoffensive. 2. Blameless; pure; lawful. *II.*

n. One free from harm or fault. [*L. in*, not, and *noceo*, hurt.]

INNOCENTLY (in'o-sent-li), *adv.* In an innocent manner.

INNOCUOUS (in-nok'ū-us), *a.* Harmless in effects. [*L. innocuus.*]

INNOCUOUSLY (in-nok'ū-us-li), *adv.* In an innocuous manner.

INNOMINATUM (in-nom-i-nā'tum), *n.* Hipbone, formed of three parts, ilium, ischium, and pubis. [*L.*, unnamed.]

INNOVATE (in'o-vāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **IN'NOVATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'NOVATED.**] Introduce novelties; make changes. [*L. novus*, new.]

INNOVATION (in-o-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of introducing something new into a previously existing system. 2. Change made by the introduction of something new, as a law, custom, etc.

INNOXIOUS (in-nok'shus), *a.* Not producing or tending to produce harmful effects.

INNSBRUCK (ins'brøk), *n.* Capital of Tyrol.

INNUENDO (in-ū-en'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **INNUEN'DOS.**] Side-hint; insinuation. [*L. in, in*, and *nuo*, nod.]

SYN. Intimation; suggestion. **ANT.** Accusation; imputation.

INNUIT (in'ū-it), *n.* Native name of the Eskimo race in America.

INNUMERABLE (in-nū'mēr-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be numbered; countless.

INNUMERABLY (in-nū'mēr-ā-bli), *adv.* Without number; so as to be innumerable.

INNUTRITION (in-nū-trish'un), *n.* Want of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

INNUTRITIOUS (in-nū-trish'us), *a.* Not nutritious.

INOBTUSIVE (in-ob-trō'siv), *a.* Not obtrusive.

INOCULATE (in-ok'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INOC'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INOC'ULATED.**] *I. vt.* 1. Communicate disease by inserting matter in the skin. 2. Imbue. *II. vi.* Practice inoculation. [*L. in, in*, and *oculus*, eye.]

INOCULATION (in-ok-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. *Med.* The communication of disease by the introduction of a specific germ or animal poison into the system by puncture or otherwise. 2. Contamination or infection.

INODOROUS (in-ō'dūr-us), *a.* Without odor.

INOFFENSIVE (in-of-fen'siv), *a.* Giving no offense; harmless.

INOFFENSIVELY (in-of-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In an inoffensive manner.

INOFFENSIVENESS (in-of-fen'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inoffensive.

INOFFICIAL (in-of-fish'al), *a.* Not proceeding from the proper officer; without the usual form of authority.

INOFFICIALLY (in-of-fish'al-l), *adv.* In an inofficial manner.

INOPERATIVE (in-op'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Not in action; producing no effect.

INOPPORTUNE (in-op-ūr-tūn'), *a.* Untimely; unseasonable; inconvenient.

INOPPORTUNELY (in-op-ūr-tūn'li), *adv.* In an inopportune manner.

INORDINATE (in-ār'di-nāt), *a.* Beyond usual bounds; irregular; immoderate.

INORDINATELY (in-ār'di-nāt-li), *adv.* In an inordinate manner.

INORDINATENESS (in-ār'di-nāt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inordinate.

INORGANIC (in-ār-gan'ik), *a.* Without life or organized structure, as minerals, etc.

INORNATE (in-ār-nāt'), *a.* Without decoration; plain.

INOSCULATE (in-os'kū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* INOS'CU-LATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INOS'CULATED.] I. *vt.* Unite by mouths or ducts, as two vessels in an animal body; interjoin. II. *vi.* Intercommunicate. [L. *in*, in, and *osculor*, kiss.]

INOSCULATION (in-os'kū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of inosculating; intercommunication.

INQUEST (in'kwest), *n.* 1. Judicial inquiry. 2. Jury for inquiring into any matter, especially a case of violent or sudden death. [O. Fr. *enqueste*. See INQUIRE.]

INQUIETUDE (in-kwi'et-ūd), *n.* Uneasiness of body or mind.

INQUIRE (in-kwir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INQUIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INQUIRED (in-kwird').] I. *vi.* 1. Ask a question. 2. Make an investigation. II. *vt.* Ask about. [L. *inquiero*—*in*, into, and *quæro*, seek.]

INQUIRER (in-kwir'ēr), *n.* One who inquires.

INQUIRY (in-kwir'i), *n.* [*pl.* INQUIR'IES.] 1. Act of inquiring. 2. Search for knowledge; investigation; question. [L. *in*, in, and *quæro*, seek.]

INQUISITION (in-kwi-zish'un), *n.* 1. Searching investigation; question. 2. Judicial inquiry. 3. [I-] Ecclesiastical tribunal for punishing heretics. [L. *inquisitio*. See INQUIRE.]

INQUISITORIAL (in-kwi-zish'un-ai), *a.* Pertaining to inquisition.

INQUISITIVE (in-kwiz'i-tiv), *a.* Apt to ask questions; curious.

INQUISITIVELY (in-kwiz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In an inquisitive manner.

INQUISITIVENESS (in-kwiz'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being inquisitive.

INQUISITOR (in-kwiz'i-tūr), *n.* One who inquires; official inquirer.

INQUISITORIAL (in-kwiz-i-tō'ri-ai), *a.* After the manner of an inquisitor; searching.

INROAD (in'rōd), *n.* Invasion; attack; encroachment.

INRUSH (in'rush), *n.* Sudden invasion or incursion.

INSALUBRIOUS (in-sa-lō'bri-us), *a.* Unwholesome.

INSANE (in-sān'), *a.* 1. Not of sound mind. 2. Pertaining to insane persons. 3. Foolish.

INSANELY (in-sān'li), *adv.* In an insane manner.

INSANITY (in-san'i-ti), *n.* State of being insane; madness.

SYN. Alienation; aberration; dementia;

derangement; frenzy; lunacy; monomania; delirium; paranoia. **ANT.** Sanity; sanity; rationality.

INSATIABLE (in-sā'shi-ā-bl), **INSATIATE** (in-sā'shi-āt), *a.* That cannot be satiated.

INSATIABLENESS (in-sā'shi-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being insatiable.

INSATIABLY (in-sā'shi-ā-bli), *adv.* In an insatiable manner.

INSCRIBE (in-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSCRI'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSCRIBED (in-skribd').] 1. Write; engrave. 2. Address. 3. *Geom.* Draw one figure within another. [L. *in*, in and *scribo*, write.]

INSCRIPTION (in-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Writing upon. 2. That which is inscribed; title; dedication of a book to a person.

INSCRUTABLE (in-skrō'ta-bi), *a.* That cannot be searched into and understood; inexplicable. [L. *in*, not, and *scrutor*, search into.]

INSCRUTABLY (in-skrō'ta-bli), *adv.* In an inscrutable manner.

INSECT (in'sekt), *n.* Small animal, as a wasp or fly, with a body as if cut into, or divided into sections. [L. *in*, into, and *seco*, cut.]

INSECTICIDE (in-sek'ti-sid), *n.* One who or that which kills insects; specifically, a chemical preparation for destroying noxious insects.

INSECTIVORA (in-sek-tiv'o-ra), *n. pl.* Order of mammals that feed on insects. It includes the hedgehogs, moles, and shrews. [L. *insectum*, insect, and *voro*, devour.]

INSECTIVOROUS (in-sek-tiv'ūr-us), *a.* 1. Eating insects. 2. Subsisting on insects.

INSECURE (in-se-kūr'), *a.* Apprehensive of danger or loss; not safe.

INSECURELY (in-se-kūr'li), *adv.* In an insecure manner.

INSECURITY (in-se-kūr'i-ti), *n.* Condition of being insecure.

INSENSATE (in-sen'sāt), *a.* Void of sense; wanting sensibility; stupid. [L. *insensatus*.]

INSENSIBILITY (in-sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being insensible.

INSENSIBLE (in-sen'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not having feeling; callous; dull. 2. Imperceptible by the senses.

INSENTIENT (in-sen'shi-ent), *a.* Not having perception.

INSEPARABLE (in-sep'ā-rā-bl), *a.* Not to be separated.

INSEPARABLY (in-sep'ā-rā-bli), *adv.* In an inseparable manner.



Parts of an insect.

1. Antennæ. 2. Eyes. 3. Head. 4. Anterior legs. 5. Prothorax. 6. Mesothorax. 7. Anterior wings. 8. Metathorax. 9. Middle legs. 10. Posterior wings. 11. Posterior legs. 12. Abdomen. 13. Tibiæ. 14. Tarsi.

INSERT (in-sĕrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSERT'ED.] Introduce; put in or among. [L. *in*, in, and *sero*, join.]

INSERT (in'sĕrt), *n.* Anything inserted; interpolation; small paper set between the leaves of a periodical, etc.

INSERTION (in-sĕr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inserting. 2. Condition of being inserted. 3. That which is inserted.

INSET (in'set), *n.* 1. That which is separately set in anything, as the *inset* leaves of a book. 2. Drift of the tide at its flood.

INSHORE (in'shōr), *I. a.* 1. Situated or located nearest the shore. 2. Approaching towards the shore. *II. adv.* On or near the shore.

INSIDE (in'sid), *I. n.* Side or part within. *II. a.* Being within; interior. *III. adv. or prep.* 1. Within; in the interior of; into. 2. Within the time of.

SYN. Inclosed; inmost; inward. *ANT.* Outside; outward; exterior.

INSIDER (in-si'dēr), *n.* 1. One who is inside. 2. One who is familiar with, or who participates in the intimate and internal workings of a business or enterprise.

INSIDIOUS (in-sid'i-us), *a.* Watching an opportunity to ensnare; intended to entrap; treacherous. [L. *insidiæ*, ambush.]

SYN. Sly; deceptive; subtle; foxy; deceitful. *ANT.* Honest; ingenuous; open; frank.

INSIGHT (in'sit), *n.* 1. Sight into; view of the interior. 2. Acute observation.

INSIGNIA (in-sig'ni-a), *n.pl.* 1. Badges of office or honor. 2. Devices adopted by various branches of government and other organizations to indicate rank or station of departments or persons bearing them. [L. *in*, in, and *signum*, mark.]

INSIGNIFICANCE (in-sig-nif'i-kāns), *n.* Quality or state of being insignificant.

INSIGNIFICANT (in-sig-nif'i-kānt), *a.* Meaningless; without effect; unimportant.

SYN. Trivial; petty; mean; immaterial; trifling. *ANT.* Significant; momentous; great; impressive; salient.

INSINCERE (in-sin-sēr'), *a.* Deceitful; dissembling.

SYN. Crafty; subtle; underhand; tricky; intriguing; sly; designing; untruthful. *ANT.* Candid; sincere; frank; open; straight-forward; blunt; direct.

INSINCERELY (in-sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In an insincere manner.

INSINCERITY (in-sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* INSINCER'ITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being insincere. 2. Insincere action.

INSINUATE (in-sin'ū-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* INSINUATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSINUATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Introduce gently or artfully. 2. Hint at, especially a fault. 3. Work into favor. *II. vi.* Creep or flow in; enter gently or by flattery. [L. *sinus*, curve.]

SYN. Ingratiate; insert; intimate; worm. *ANT.* Withdraw; retract; extract.

INSINUATION (in-sin'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of insinuating. 2. That which is insinuated.

SYN. Innuendo; suggestion; intimation.

ANT. Imputation; accusation; assertion.

INSIPID (in-sip'id), *a.* Tasteless; wanting spirit or animation; dull. [L. *in*, not, and *sapidus*, savory—*sapio*, taste.]

INSIPIDITY (in-si-pid'i-ty), *n.* Quality or state being insipid.

INSIPIDLY (in-sip'id-li), *adv.* In an insipid manner.

INSIPIDNESS (in-sip'id-nēs), *n.* Insipidity.

INSIST (in-sist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* INSIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSIST'ED.] 1. Dwell (on) in discourse. 2. Persist in pressing. [L. *in*, upon, and *sisto*, stand.]

INSISTENCE (in-sist'ens), *n.* Act of insisting; urgency.

INSISTENT (in-sist'ent), *a.* Persevering; persistent; insisting.

INSNARE (in-snâr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSNAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSNARED (in-snârd').] Catch in a snare; entrap; take by deceit; entangle.

INSOBRIETY (in-sō-bri'e-ti), *n.* Want of sobriety; intemperance.

INSOLATION (in-so-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Exposure to the sun for any purpose; sunbath. 2. Sunstroke. [L. *in*, in, and *sol*, sun.]

INSOLE (in'sōl), *n.* Inner sole of a shoe.

INSOLENCE (in'so-lens), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being insolent. 2. Insolent act or conduct; impudence.

INSOLENT (in'so-lent), *a.* Haughty and contemptuous; insulting; rude. [L. *in*, not, and *solens*, being accustomed.]

SYN. Saucy; impertinent. *ANT.* Obsequious; polite; courteous.

INSOLENTLY (in'so-lent-li), *adv.* In an insolent manner.

INSOLUBILITY (in-sol'ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being insoluble.

INSOLUBLE (in-sol'ū-bl), *a.* Not capable of being dissolved or solved.

INSOLUBLENESS (in-sol'ū-bl-nēs), *n.* Insolubility.

INSOLVENCY (in-solv'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* INSOLV'ENCIES.] Quality or state of being insolvent.

SYN. Bankruptcy; failure. *ANT.* Solvency; credit; standing.

INSOLVENT (in-solv'ent), *I. a.* 1. Not able to pay one's debts. 2. Pertaining to insolvent persons. *II. n.* One unable to pay his debts.

INSOMNIA (in-som'ni-a), *n.* Sleeplessness. [L. *in*, not, and *somnus*, sleep.]

INSOMUCH (in-sō-much'), *adv.* To such a degree; so.

INSOUCIANCE (āng-sō-syāngs'), *n.* Heedless unconcern. [Fr.]

INSPECT (in-spekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSPECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSPECT'ED.] 1. Look into; look at narrowly. 2. Superintend; examine officially. [L. *inspecto*, freq. of *inspicio*, look into—in, into, and *specio*, look.]

INSPECTION (in-spek'shun), *n.* Act of inspecting.

INSPECTOR (in-spekt'-ūr), *n.* 1. One who inspects. 2. Officer of police, usually ranking next below the superintendent.



INSPECTORATE (in-spekt'-ūr-āt), *n.* 1. Inspector's Badge. District of an inspector. 2. Body of inspectors. 3. Duty or position of an inspector.

INSPECTORSHIP (in-spekt'-ūr-ship), *n.* Office or district of an inspector.

INSPIRABLE (in-spir'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being inhaled.

INSPIRATION (in-spi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inspiring or breathing into; breath. 2. Divine influence by which the sacred writers were instructed. 3. Elevating or exciting influence.

INSPIRATORY (in-spir'a-tō-ri), *a.* Belonging to or aiding inspiration or inhalation.

INSPIRE (in-spir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INSPIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSPIRED (in-spiəd').] I. *vt.* 1. Breathe into. 2. Draw or inhale into the lungs. 3. Infuse by breathing, or as if by breathing. 4. Infuse into the mind, as by divine influence. 5. Affect with a superior influence. II. *vi.* Draw in the breath. [*L. in, in, and spiro, breathe.*]

SYN. Animate; inspirit; inflame; imbue; impel; encourage. ANT. Dispirit; depress; discourage; deter.

INSPIRING (in-spir'ing), *a.* 1. Infusing spirit or courage; animating. 2. Affecting supernaturally.

INSPIRIT (in-spir'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSPIR'IT-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSPIR'ITED.] Infuse spirit into; give new life to; encourage.

INSPISSATE (in-splis'āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSPIS'SATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSPIS'SATED.] Thicken by the evaporation of moisture. [*L. in, in, and spissus, thick.*]

INSPISSATION (in-splis-sā'shun), *n.* Act of inspissating.

INSTABILITY (in-stā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Want of stability, steadiness or firmness.

INSTABLE (in-stā'bi), *a.* Not stable.

INSTALL (in-stāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTALLED (in-stāid').] 1. Establish in a place. 2. Invest with a charge or office. 3. Place in position for service. [*Fr. installer.*]

INSTALLATION (in-stāl-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of installing or placing in an office with ceremonies. 2. Plant or establishment for conducting a mechanical business, including the building, tools, machines, etc. 3. The setting up of such an establishment; the placing of anything in position for service.

INSTALLMENT, INSTALMENT (in-stāl'ment), *n.* 1. Act of installing; installation. 2. One of

the parts of a sum paid at various times. 3. That which is delivered at one of several stated periods.

INSTANCE (in'stans), *n.* 1. Instigation; suggestion; request. 2. Occasion. 3. Example; illustration. [*Fr. — L. instantia — instans, present.*]

INSTANCE (in'stans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTANCED (in'stānst).] Adduce as an example; cite.

INSTANT (in'stānt), I. *a.* 1. Pressing; urgent. 2. Immediate; quick. 3. Present; current (abbr. *inst.*, as on the 13th *inst.*). II. *n.* Moment. [*L. insto, stand upon.*]

INSTANTANEOUS (in-stan-tā'ne-us), *a.* 1. Done in an instant. 2. Momentary.

INSTANTER (in-stan'tēr), *adv.* At once; immediately. [*L.*]

INSTANTLY (in'stānt-li), *adv.* Without delay; at once.

INSTATE (in-stāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTA'TED.] Put in possession; install.

INSTAURATION (in-stā-rā'shun), *n.* Renewal; restoration. [*L. instauro, rebuild.*]

INSTEAD (in-sted'), *adv.* In place (of). [*A. S. on stede. See STEAD.*]

INSTEP (in'step), *n.* 1. Upper part of the human foot near its junction with the leg. 2. In horses, front of the hind leg from the ham to the pastern joint.

INSTIGATE (in'sti-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTIGA-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTIGATED.] Urge; set on; incite. [*L. instigo, incite.*]

SYN. Animate; stimulate; impel; goad; tempt. ANT. Repress; hold; restrain.

INSTIGATION (in-sti-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instigating. 2. That which serves to instigate.

INSTIGATOR (in'sti-gā-tūr), *n.* One who instigates.

INSTILL (in-stil'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTILLED (in-stild').] Infuse slowly into the mind. [*L. in, in, and stilla, drop.*]

INSTILLATION (in-stil-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instilling. 2. That which is instilled.

INSTILLMENT (in-stil'ment), *n.* Instillation.

INSTINCT (in'stingkt), *n.* 1. Spontaneous, unreasoning prompting to action. 2. Natural impulse by which animals are guided. [*L. instinctus—root of INSTIGATE.*]

SYN. Prompting; impulse; intuition; inclination. ANT. Reasoning; abstraction; judgment.

INSTINCT (in'stingkt'), *a.* Instigated; moved; animated; alive.

INSTINCTIVE (in'stingk'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to or prompted by instinct.

INSTITUTE (in'sti-tūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IN'STITU-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IN'STITUTED.] 1. Set up or establish. 2. Set in operation; begin. 3. Nominate or appoint, as to an office. [*L.*

institutus, p.p. of *instituo*—*in*, *in*, and *statuo*, set up—*sto*, stand.]

SYN. Found; establish; invest; appoint.

ANT. Subvert; disestablish.

INSTITUTE (in'sti-tūt), *n.* 1. Anything formally established. 2. Established law, precept, or principle; book of precepts or principles. 3. Educational, literary, or philosophical society or institution.

INSTITUTION (in-sti-tū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instituting; enactment; foundation. 2. That which is instituted; established order, custom, or the like. 3. Public establishment.

INSTRUCT (in-strukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSTRUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSTRUCT'ED.] 1. Prepare; inform; teach. 2. Order; direct. [L. *in*, *in*, and *struo*, build up.]

SYN. Enlighten; educate; inform; edify.

ANT. Misinform; misguide; mislead.

INSTRUCTION (in-strukt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of instructing or teaching. 2. Information. 3. Command.

INSTRUCTIVE (in-strukt'iv), *a.* Conveying instruction or knowledge.

INSTRUCTIVELY (in-strukt'iv-ly), *adv.* In an instructive manner.

INSTRUCTOR (in-strukt'ūr), *n.* One who imparts instruction; teacher.

INSTRUMENT (in'strō-ment), *n.* 1. Tool or utensil; device producing musical sounds. 2. Written contract. [L. *instrumentum*—*instruo*, build up.]

INSTRUMENTAL (in-strō-men'tal), *a.* 1. Acting as an instrument or means; serving to promote an object; helpful. 2. Belonging to or produced by musical instruments.

INSTRUMENTALITY (in-strō-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* INSTRUMENTALITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being instrumental. 2. That which is instrumental; means; agency.

INSTRUMENTALLY (in-strō-men'tal-i), *adv.* 1. By means of an instrument or instruments. 2. As means to an end. 3. With instruments of music.

INSTRUMENTATION (in-strō-men-tā'shun), *n.* 1. The arranging of music for a combination of instruments. 2. Music so arranged. 3. The playing upon an instrument.

INSUBORDINATE (in-sub-ār'di-nat), *a.* Not submissive; disobedient; mutinous.

SYN. Resistant; recalcitrant; rebellious; refractory; undutiful. ANT. Submissive; obedient; docile; dutiful.

INSUBORDINATION (in-sub-ār-di-nā'shun), *n.* Quality or state of being insubordinate; disobedience.

INSUFFERABLE (in-suf'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* Unbearable; detestable.

INSUFFERABLY (in-suf'ēr-ā-bl), *adv.* In an insufferable manner.

INSUFFICIENCY (in-suf-fish'en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being insufficient.

INSUFFICIENT (in-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Not sufficient; deficient; unfit.

SYN. Inadequate; imperfect; meager; scant; stinted; scrimp; short; poor; incomplete. ANT. Sufficient; complete; full; adequate; perfect; plentiful; abundant; enough.

INSUFFICIENTLY (in-suf-fish'ent-li), *adv.* In an insufficient manner or degree; inadequately.

INSULAR (in'sū-lar), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or like, an island; pertaining to islands. 2. Pertaining to the people of an island; narrow.

—*Bureau of Insular*

Affairs, a division of

the U. S. War Department

charged with the

administration of the

affairs of civil govern-

ment in the Philippine

Islands and with other

matters pertaining to

the Insular Posses-

sions, which include

the Philippine, Hawai-

ian, Samoan Islands

and Guam, in the Pa-

cific; Porto Rico and

Pine Islands in the

West Indies. [L. *insularis*—*insula*, island.]

INSULARITY (in-sū-lar'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being insular.

INSULATE (in'sū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IN'SULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IN'SULATED.] 1. Place in a detached situation. 2. Prevent connection or communication with. 3. *Elec.* Separate from other conducting bodies by interposing a non-conducting substance.

INSULATION (in-sū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of insulating or state of being insulated.

INSULATOR (in'sū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which insulates; non-conductor of electricity; especially non-conducting support for an electric wire.

INSULT (in-suit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSULT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSULT'ED.] Treat with indignity or contempt; abuse; affront. [L. *insulto*, leap upon—*in*, *in*, and *salio*, leap.]

INSULT (in'suit), *n.* Indignity; affront; abuse; outrage.

INSULTING (in-sult'ing), *a.* Containing, using, or conveying abuse or insult.

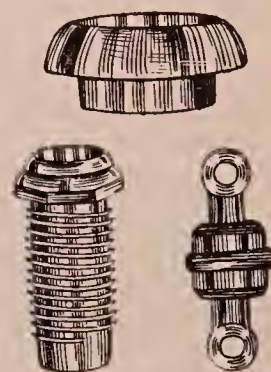
INSULTINGLY (in-suit'ing-li), *adv.* In an insulting manner.

INSUPERABILITY (in-sū-pēr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being insuperable.

INSUPERABLE (in-sū-pēr-ā-bl), *a.* Insurmountable. [L. *in*, not, and *supero*, overcome.]



Insignia of Bureau of Insular Affairs.



Insulators.

SYN. Unattainable; impossible; infeasible; unobtainable. **ANT.** Feasible; attainable; practicable; surmountable.

INSUPERABLY (in-sū'pēr-ā-bli), *adv.* In an insuperable manner.

INSUPPORTABLE (in-sup-pōrt'ā-bl), *a.* Unbearable; insufferable.

INSUPPORTABLENESS (in-sup-pōrt'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being insupportable.

INSUPPORTABLY (in-sup-pōrt'ā-bli), *adv.* In an insupportable manner or degree.

INSURABLE (in-shör'ā-bl), *a.* That may be insured.

INSURANCE (in-shör'āns), *n.* 1. Insuring; contract by which one party undertakes for a payment or premium to guarantee another against risk or loss. 2. Premium so paid. 3. Amount insured.

INSURE (in-shör'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INSUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INSURED (in-shörd').] 1. Make sure or secure. 2. Contract for a premium to make good a loss to, as from fire, etc., or to pay a certain sum to on a certain event, as death. 3. Secure indemnity of for future loss, as by accident. [O. Fr. *enseurer*.]

SYN. Assure; guarantee; pledge; warrant; protect; screen; intrench; ward; underwrite. **ANT.** Endanger; expose; hazard; venture; stake; risk; jeopardize; imperil.

INSURED (in-shörd'), *n.* Person who has a contract or policy of insurance on his life or property.

INSURER (in-shör'ēr), *n.* One who insures; underwriter.

INSURGENT (in-sūr'jent), *I. a.* Rising in opposition to authority; rebellious. *II. n.* Rebel. [L. *in*, in, and *surgo*, rise.]

INSURMOUNTABLE (in-sūr-mownt'ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be overcome.

INSURRECTION (in-sur-rek'shun), *n.* Rising up; open and active opposition to the execution of the law; rebellion. [See **INSURGENT**.]

INSUSCEPTIBILITY (in-sus-sep-ti-bl'i-ti), *n.* Want of susceptibility.

INSUSCEPTIBLE (in-sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* Not capable of feeling or of being affected.

INTACT (in-takt'), *a.* Uninjured; entire. [L. *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]

SYN. Unimpaired; faultless; finished; perfect; model; unblemished; complete; integral; whole. **ANT.** Impaired; faulty; imperfect; blemished; sectional; incomplete.

INTAGLIO (in-tä'lyō), *n.* Figure cut into a substance; especially a stone or gem in which the design is hollowed out (the opposite of a **CAMEO**). [It. *intagliare*, engrave.]

INTAKE (in'tāk), *n.* *Hydraul.* Pipe or conduit for admission of air or water.

INTANGIBILITY (in-tan'ji-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being intangible.

INTANGIBLE (in-tan'ji-bl), *a.* Not tangible; not perceptible to touch.

INTANGIBLENESS (in-tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being intangible.

INTANGIBLY (in-tan'ji-bli), *adv.* In an intangible manner.

INTEGER (in'te-jēr), *n.* 1. Whole. 2. Whole number. [L. *in*, not, and *tango*, touch.]

INTEGRAL (in'te-grāl), *I. a.* Entire; whole; not fractional. *II. n.* Whole number.

INTEGRALLY (in'te-grāl-i), *adv.* In an integral manner.

INTEGRANT (in'te-grant), *a.* Making part of a whole; necessary to form an entire thing.

INTEGRATE (in'te-grāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IN'TEGRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IN'TEGRATED.] Make entire.

INTEGRITY (in-teg'ri-ti), *n.* 1. Unimpaired state. 2. Moral purity.

SYN. Wholeness; entireness; rectitude; honesty; uprightness; probity. **ANT.** Vicefulness; rascality; roguery.

INTEGUMENT (in-teg'ū-ment), *n.* External covering of a plant or animal.

INTEGUMENTARY (in-teg'ū-men'tā-ri), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of, integuments.

INTELLECT (in'tel-lekt), *n.* Understanding; sum of the powers of the mind, except imagination and senses. [L. *inter*, between, and *lego*, choose.]

INTELLECTIVE (in-tel-lek'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the intellect. 2. Able to understand. 3. Produced or perceived by the understanding only.

INTELLECTUAL (in-tel-lek'tū-al), *a.* 1. Relating to the intellect or mind; mental. 2. Perceived or performed by the intellect. 3. Having great power of understanding. 4. Exercising the mind.

INTELLECTUALISM (in-tel-lek'tū-al-izm), *n.* 1. System of doctrines concerning the intellect. 2. Culture of the intellect.

INTELLECTUALIST (in-tel-lek'tū-al-ist), *n.* One who considers the human intellect as the source of all knowledge.

INTELLECTUALLY (in-tel-lek'tū-al-i), *adv.* In an intellectual manner.

INTELLIGENCE (in-tel'i-jens), *n.* 1. Exercise of the mind. 2. Intellectual skill or knowledge; intellect. 3. Information communicated; news; knowledge.

SYN. Understanding; apprehension; comprehension; conception; announcement; report; tidings; publication. **ANT.** Misunderstanding; misinformation; stupidity; ignorance.

INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE (in-tel'i-jens-of-is), *n.* Employment agency for farm-help, general servants, etc.

INTELLIGENCER (in-tel'i-jen-sēr), *n.* Messenger.

INTELLIGENT (in-tel'i-jent), *a.* 1. Having intellect, or the faculty of reason. 2. Well-informed. [L. *intelligo*, choose between.]

SYN. Educated; instructed; knowing;

sensible; sagacious. **ANT.** Ignorant; uneducated; uninformed; unlearned.

INTELLIGENTLY (in-tel'i-jent-li), *adv.* In an intelligent manner.

INTELLIGIBLE (in-tel'i-ji-bl), *a.* That may be understood; comprehensible; clear.

INTELLIGIBLY (in-tel'i-ji-bli), *adv.* In an intelligible manner.

INTEMPERANCE (in-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* 1. Want of due restraint. 2. Habitual indulgence in intoxicating liquor.

INTEMPERATE (in-tem'pēr-at), *a.* 1. Indulging to excess, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors. 2. Extreme; excessive.

INTEMPERATELY (in-tem'pēr-at-il), *adv.* In an intemperate manner.

INTEMPERATENESS (in-tem'pēr-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being intemperate.

INTEND (in-tend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTEND'ED**.] Fix the mind upon; design. [*L. intendo—in, towards, and tendo, stretch.*]

SYN. Contemplate; plan; mean; be intent upon; purpose; aim; purport. **ANT.** Chance; risk; hazard; venture.

INTENDANT (in-tend'ant), *n.* 1. Officer who superintends. 2. In Canada, under French rule, second civil officer. 3. Chief official of a province or city in Spanish-American countries.

INTENDED (in-tend'ed), *I. a.* 1. Purposed. 2. Betrothed. *II. n.* Affianced lover.

INTENSE (in-tens'), *a.* Closely strained; extreme in degree; very severe; deep; keen. [*L. intensus, p.p. of intendo, stretch out.*]

INTENSELY (in-tens'll), *adv.* In an intense manner or degree.

INTENSENESS (in-tens'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being intense.

INTENSIFIER (in-ten'si-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which intensifies.

INTENSIFY (in-ten'si-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTEN'SIFY-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTENSIFIED** (in-ten'si-fid).] *I. vt.* 1. Strengthen the force of; make more intense. 2. In photography, give strength to or increase the density of the film of. *II. vi.* Become intense or more intense.

INTENSION (in-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Straining or bending; increase of intensity. 2. Sum of the qualities implied by a general name.

INTENSITY (in-ten'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INTEN'SITIES**.] Quality or state of being intense; density.

INTENSIVE (in-ten'siv), *I. a.* 1. Admitting of increase of degree. 2. Serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis. *II. n.* That which gives force or emphasis; intensive particle, word or phrase.

INTENSIVELY (in-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In an intensive manner.

INTENSIVENESS (in-ten'siv-nes), *n.* Intensity.

INTENT (in-tent'), *I. a.* 1. Having the mind bent (on). 2. Fixed with close attention. *II.*

n. 1. Application. 2. Thing aimed at or intended; design; meaning. [See **INTEND**.]

INTENTION (in-ten'shun), *n.* 1. Direction of mind. 2. Object aimed at; design; purpose.

3. *Surg.* Healing of wounds without granulation, as healing by first intention.

INTENTIONAL (in-ten'shun-al), *a.* With intention; intended.

INTENTIONALLY (in-ten'shun-al-i), *adv.* 1. In an intentional manner. 2. In will, if not in deed.

INTENTLY (in-tent'll), *adv.* In an intent manner.

INTENTNESS (in-tent'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being intent.

INTER-, *prefix.* Between; among. [*L.*]

INTER (in-tēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTER'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERRED** (in-tērd').] Bury. [*Fr. interrere—L. in, in, and terra, earth.*]

INTERACT (in-tēr-akt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERACT'ED**.] Act reciprocally; act on each other.

INTERACTION (in-tēr-ak'shun), *n.* Mutual action.

INTERBREED (in-tēr-brēd'), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERBREED'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERBRED'**.] Cross-breed.

INTERCALARY (in-tēr'kā-lā-ri), *a.* Inserted, in the calendar, as the 29th day of February in leap-years.

INTERCALATE (in-tēr'kā-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTER'CALATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTER'CALATED**.] Insert between others. [*L. inter, between, and calo, call.*]

INTERCARDINAL (in-tēr-kār'di-nal), *a.* Between principal or cardinal objects or points; as, *intercardinal* points of the compass.

INTERCEDE (in-tēr-sēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERCE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERCE'DED**.] 1. Act as peacemaker. 2. Plead (for another).

SYN. Mediate; intervene. See **INTERPOSE**.

INTERCELLULAR (in-tēr-sel'ū-lar), *a.* Lying between cells.

INTERCEPT (in-tēr-sept'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERCEPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERCEPT'ED**.] 1. Stop and seize on its passage. 2. Obstruct; check. 3. Interrupt communication with; cut off. 4. Comprise or include between. [*L. inter, between, and capio, seize.*]

INTERCEPTER (in-tēr-sept'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which intercepts. 2. *Elec.* Device in wireless telegraphy to prevent interference of other electric currents than those sent out or intended to be received. 3. *Elec.* Apparatus connected with the antennæ of wireless telegraphy to intercept and draw the electric currents toward the instrument.

INTERCEPTION (in-tēr-sep'shun), *n.* Act of intercepting; stoppage.

INTERCESSION (in-tēr-sesh'un), *n.* Act of interceding or pleading for another.

INTERCESSOR (in-tēr-ses'ūr), *n.* One who

goes between, reconciles two enemies, or pleads for another.

INTERCESSORY (in-tēr-ses'o-ri), *a.* Interceding.

INTERCHANGE (in-tēr-chānj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTERCHAN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERCHANGED** (in-tēr-chānjd').] *I. vt.* 1. Give and take mutually; exchange; replace each other. 2. Alternate; succeed alternately. *II. vi.* Change about.

INTERCHANGE (in-tēr-chānj), *n.* 1. Mutual exchange. 2. Alternate succession.

INTERCHANGEABLE (in-tēr-chānj'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being interchanged. 2. Following each other in alternate succession.

INTERCIPIENT (in-tēr-sip'i-ent), *I. a.* Intercepting. *II. n.* Person or thing that intercepts.

INTERCLUDE (in-tēr-klöd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERCLU'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERCLU'DED**.] Shut off; intercept. [*L. claudo*, close.]

INTERCOLONIAL (in-tēr-ko-lō'ni-əl), *a.* Mutual between colonies.

INTERCOLUMNIATION (in-tēr-ko-lum-ni-ā'-shun), *n.* Distance between two columns.

INTERCOSTAL (in-tēr-kos'tal), *a.* Lying between two ribs of the same side. [See **COSTAL**.]

INTERCOURSE (in-tēr-kōrs), *n.* Connection by dealings; commerce; communion.

INTERDICT (in-tēr-dikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERDICT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERDICT'ED**.] 1. Prohibit; debar. 2. Cut off from the sacraments.

INTERDICT (in-tēr-dikt), *n.* 1. Prohibitory decree. 2. Prohibition of the Pope.

INTERDICTION (in-tēr-dik'shun), *n.* Act of interdicting.

INTERDICTIVE (in-tēr-dikt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to an interdict.

INTERDICTORY (in-tēr-dikt'o-ri), *a.* Interdicting.

INTEREST (in-tēr-est), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IN'TEREST-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'TERESTED**.] 1. Engage the attention of; concern. 2. Cause to participate or take a share in. [*L.*, from *interum*, be between.]

SYN. Entertain; engage; occupy; attract; concern; amuse. **ANT.** Bore; weary; tire; fatigue.

INTEREST (in-tēr-est), *n.* 1. Advantage. 2. Premium paid for the use of money; increase. 3. Concern; special attention. 4. Influence. 5. Share; participation. 6. Persons interested in a particular business, measure, or the like.—*Compound interest*, the interest paid on the principal sum plus the interest which has become due but which, remaining unpaid, has been added to the principal. [*L. interest*, it concerns, 3d pers. sing. pres. indic. of *intersum*, be between.]

INTERESTED (in-tēr-est-ed), *a.* 1. Affected; moved. 2. Having an individual interest or concern; biased. 3. Done through or for personal interest.

INTERESTING (in-tēr-est-ing), *a.* Engaging the attention or regard; exciting emotion.

INTERFERE (in-tēr-fēr'), *vi.* 1. Come in collision. 2. Meddle; interpose. 3. Act reciprocally, so as to augment, counteract, or otherwise modify one another, as two waves, rays of light, etc. 4. Strike the hoof against the opposite fetlock; said of a horse. [*L. inter*, between, and *ferio*, strike.]

INTERFERENCE (in-tēr-fēr'ens), *n.* 1. Act or state of interfering. 2. *Elec.* Crossing and commingling of electric waves in wireless telegraphy whereby messages sent and received become unintelligible.

INTERGLACIAL (in-tēr-glā'shi-əl), *a.* Of the time between two glacial periods.

INTERIM (in-tēr-im), *n.* Time intervening; meantime. [*L. inter*, between, and the accusative ending *-m*.]

INTERIOR (in-tēr-ūr), *I. a.* 1. Being within; inside; internal. 2. Remote from the frontier or coast; inland. *II. n.* 1. Inside; inner part. 2. Inland part of a country. [*L.*, comp. of *interus*, inward.]

INTERJACENT (in-tēr-jā'sent), *a.* Lying between; intervening. [*L. inter*, between, and *jaceo*, lie.]

INTERJECT (in-tēr-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERJECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERJECT'ED**.] Throw between; insert. [*L. inter*, between, and *jacio*, freq. of *jacio*, throw.]

INTERJECTION (in-tēr-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of throwing between. 2. Word thrown in expressing emotion, as *Oh pshaw! gee!*

INTERJECTIONAL (in-tēr-jek'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to an interjection.

INTERLACE (in-tēr-lās'), *vt.*

[*pr.p.* **INTERLA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLACED** (in-tēr-lāst').] Lace together; intertwine; entwine.

INTERLARD (in-tēr-lārd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERLARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLARD'ED**.] Mix in or mingle.



Interlacing
Arches.

INTERLEAVE (in-tēr-lēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERLEAV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLEAVED** (in-tēr-lēvd').] Insert blank leaves in (a book).

INTERLINE (in-tēr-lin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERLI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLINED** (in-tēr-lind').] 1. Write in alternate lines. 2. Write between lines.

INTERLINEAL (in-tēr-lin'e-əl), *a.* Between lines; interlinear.

INTELINEAR (in-tēr-lin'e-ār), *a.* Written or printed between lines.

INTERLINEATION (in-tēr-lin-e-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of interlining. 2. That which is interlined.

INTERLINK (in-tēr-lingk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERLINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLINKED** (in-tēr-lingkt').] Link together; link.

INTERLOCUTION (in-tēr-lo-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Conference. 2. Intermediate decree before

final decision. [Fr.—L. *inter*, between, and *loquor*, speak.]

INTERLOCUTOR (in-tēr-lok'ū-tūr), *n.* One who takes part in a conversation or discussion.

INTERLOCUTORY (in-tēr-lok'ū-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Conversational. 2. Intermediate; not final.

INTERLOPE (in-tēr-lōp'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERLOPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERLOPED** (in-tēr-lōpt').] Intrude; meddle. [L. *inter*, between, and Dut. *loopen*, run.]

INTERLOPER (in-tēr-iō-pēr), *n.* Intruder.

INTERLUDE (in-tēr-iōd), *n.* 1. Short play between the acts of a play. 2. Short piece of music played between the parts of a song. [L. *inter*, between, and *ludus*, play.]

INTERMARRIAGE (in-tēr-mar'aj), *n.* Act of intermarrying.

INTERMARRY (in-tēr-mar'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERMAR'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERMARRIED** (in-tēr-mar'id).] Become connected by marriage, as two families or tribes.

INTERMEDDLE (in-tēr-med'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERMED'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERMEDDLED** (in-tēr-med'id).] Meddle or mix (with); interpose or interfere improperly.

INTERMEDDLER (in-tēr-med'lēr), *n.* One who intermeddles.

INTERMEDIARY (in-tēr-mē'di-ā-ri), *n.* Mediator; go-between.

INTERMEDIATE (in-tēr-mē'di-āt), **INTERMEDIARY** (in-tēr-mē'di-ā-ri), *a.* In the middle; between; intervening.

SYN. Interposed; included; comprised.

ANT. Surrounding; inclosing; embracing; extreme.

INTERMENT (in-tēr'ment), *n.* Burial.

INTERMEZZO (in-tēr-med'zō), *n.* 1. Light dramatic piece or ballet divertissement, introduced between the acts of a play or opera. 2. Short musical interlude of a light diverting character. [It.—L. *intermedius*, that is between—*inter*, between, and *medius*, middle.]

INTERMINABLE (in-tēr'mi-nā-bi), *a.* Boundless; endless.

SYN. Unending; everlasting; perpetual; infinite. **ANT.** Terminable; brief; short; momentary.

INTERMINABLY (in-tēr'mi-nā-bi), *adv.* In an interminable manner.

INTERMINGLE (in-tēr-min'gi), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERMIN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERMINGLED** (in-tēr-min'gld).] Mingie; mix.

INTERMISSION (in-tēr-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of intermitting. 2. Interval; pause.

INTERMISSIVE (in-tēr-mis'iv), *a.* Coming at intervals.

INTERMIT (in-tēr-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERMIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERMIT'TED**.] Cause to cease for a time; interrupt. [L. *inter*, between, and *mitto*, send.]

INTERMITTENT (in-tēr-mit'ent), *I. a.* Intermitting. *II. n.* *Pathol.* Intermittent fever; ague.

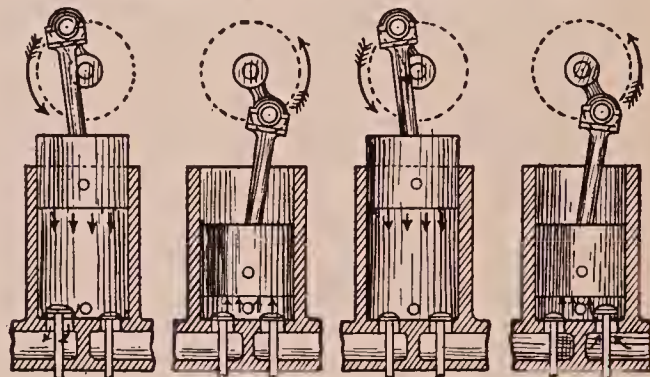
INTERMIX (in-tēr-miks'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTER-**

MIX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERMIXED** (in-tēr-mikst').] *I. vt.* Mix together. *II. vi.* Become intermingled.

INTERMIXTURE (in-tēr-miks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act or process of intermixing. 2. Mass formed by intermixing.

INTERNAL (in-tēr'nai), *a.* 1. Interior. 2. Domestic. 3. Intrinsic. [L. *internus*, within.]

INTERNAL COMBUSTION (in-tēr'nai kom-bus'chun). *Chem.* Conversion of oil, gasoline, petroleum or other combustible fluid, through ignition while in a confined space, into expansive gases of great motive force.



1. Suction. 2. Compression. 3. Explosion—Expansion. 4. Exhaust.

Different stages of Internal Combustion.

INTERNALLY (in-tēr'nai-i), *adv.* 1. Inwardly. 2. Mentally.

INTERNATIONAL (in-tēr-nash'un-ai), *a.* Pertaining to the relations between nations.

INTERNE, **INTERN** (in-tēr'n'), *n.* Resident physician or surgeon, or medical student attendant, in a hospital.

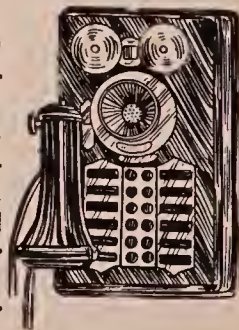
INTERNECINE (in-tēr-nē'sin), *a.* Mutually destructive; deadly. [L. *inter*, between, and *neco*, kill.]

INTERPHONE (in-tēr-fōn), *n.* Telephone device for interior automatic communication in a house or building without use of switchboard operator or telephone exchange.

INTERPLEAD (in-tēr-plēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTERPLEAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERPLEAD'ED**.] Litigate claims by interpleader.

INTERPLEADER (in-tēr-plēd'ēr), *n.* *Law.* Proceeding by bill in equity, intended to protect a defendant who claims no interest in the subject-matter of a suit, while at the same time he has reason to know that the claimant's title is disputed by some other claimant.

INTERPOLATE (in-tēr'po-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTERPOLATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTERPOLATED**.] Alter (a text) by inserting a spurious word or passage. [L. *interpolis*, altered—



Interphone.

inter, between, and *polio*, polish, erase. Erasing on a wax tablet was done by smoothing out the characters on it.]

INTERPOLATION (in-tēr-po-iā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of interpolating. 2. That which is interpolated.

INTERPOSE (in-tēr-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INTERPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERPOSED (in-tēr-pōzd').] I. *vt.* Place between; thrust in. II. *vi.* 1. Come between. 2. Mediate. 3. Put in by way of interruption; interfere.

INTERPOSITION (in-tēr-po-zish'un), *n.* 1. Intervention; mediation. 2. Thing interposed.

INTERPRET (in-tēr'pret), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERPRETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERPRETED.] 1. Explain the meaning of. 2. Translate; decipher. [L. *interpretor*.]

INTERPRETATION (in-tēr-pre-tā'shun), *n.* Explanation; meaning.

INTERPRETER (in-tēr'pret-ēr), *n.* One who interprets.

INTERREGNUM (in-tēr-reg'num), *n.* Time between two reigns. [L. *inter*, between, and *regnum*, rule.]

INTERROGATE (in-ter'o-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERROGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERROGATED.] Question; examine by asking questions. [L. *interrogo*, question.]

INTERROGATION (in-ter-o-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of interrogating. 2. Question put. 3. Mark of a question (?).

INTERROGATIVE (in-tēr-roq'a-tiv), I. *a.* Denoting a question; expressed as a question. II. *n.* Word used in asking a question.

INTERROGATIVELY (in-tēr-roq'a-tiv-li), *adv.* In an interrogative manner.

INTERROGATOR (in-ter'o-gā-tūr), *n.* One who interrogates.

INTERROGATORY (in-tēr-roq'a-tō-rl), I. *n.* Formal question or inquiry. II. *a.* Expressing a question.

INTERRUPT (in-tēr-rupt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERRUPTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERRUPTED.] 1. Break in or between; stop; hinder. 2. Divide; break continuity of. [L. *interruptus*, *p.p.* of *interrumpo*, break through.]

INTERRUPTER (in-tēr-rupt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which interrupts. 2. *Elec.* Device used to break low tension current on an automobile.

INTERRUPTION (in-tēr-rup'shun), *n.* 1. Act of interrupting. 2. Hindrance; cessation.

INTERRUPTIVE (in-tēr-rupt'lv), *a.* Tending to interrupt.

INTERSECT (in-tēr-sekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INTERSECTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERSECTED.] I. *vt.* 1. Cut between or asunder. 2. Cut or cross mutually. II. *vi.* Cross each other. [L. *inter*, between, and *seco*, *sectum*, cut.]

INTERSECTION (in-tēr-sek'shun), *n.* 1. Intersecting. 2. Point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

INTERSPERSE (in-tēr-spērs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERSPERSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERSPERSED (in-tēr-spērst').] Scatter in between. [L. *inter*, between, and *spargo*, scatter.]

INTERSPERSION (in-tēr-spēr'shun), *n.* Act of interspersing or state of being interspersed.

INTERSTATE (in'tēr-stāt), *a.* Pertaining to relations between different states.—*Interstate Commerce Commission*, body of men created by United States Congress to regulate commercial traffic between the several States.

INTERSTELLAR (in-tēr-stel'ar), *a.* Situated beyond the solar system, among the stars. [L. *inter*, between, and *stella*, star.]

INTERSTICE (in'tēr-stis or in-tēr'stis), *n.* Crevice; chink. [L. *inter*, between, and *sisto*, *stitum*, stand.]

INTERSTITIAL (in-tēr-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to or containing interstices.

INTERTWINE (in-tēr-twin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* INTERTWINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERTWINED (in-tēr-twind').] I. *vt.* Interlace; interweave. II. *vi.* Twine together.

INTERVAL (in'tēr-vai), *n.* 1. Time or space between. 2. *Music.* Difference of pitch between any two musical tones. [L. *inter*, between, and *vallum*, rampart.]

INTERVENE (in-tēr-vēn'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* INTERVENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERVENED (in-tēr-vēnd').] 1. Come or be between; interpose. 2. Occur between points of time. 3. Happen so as to interrupt. [L. *inter*, between, and *venio*, come.]

INTERVENTION (in-tēr-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Act of intervening or state of being interposed. 2. *Law.* Act of a third party in intervening and becoming a party in a suit between others.

INTERVIEW (in'tēr-vū), *n.* 1. Meeting; conference. 2. Conversation with a journalist for publication. [Fr. *entrevue*, mutual view.]

INTERVIEW (in'tēr-vū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERVIEWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INTERVIEWED (in'tēr-vūd').] Have an interview with, especially for the purpose of publication.

INTERVIEWER (in'tēr-vū-ēr), *n.* One who interviews.

INTERWEAVE (in-tēr-wēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INTERWEAVING; *p.t.* INTERWOVE (in-tēr-wōv') or INTERWEAVED (in-tēr-wēvd'); *p.p.* INTERWOVEN (in-tēr-wō'vn).] Weave or twine together.

INTESTACY (in-tes'ta-si), *n.* Quality or state of being intestate.

INTESTATE (in-tes'tāt), I. *a.* 1. Without having made a valid will. 2. Not disposed of by will. II. *n.* Person who died without making a valid will. [L. *in*, not, and *testor*, make a will.]

INTESTINAL (in-tes'ti-nal), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the intestines. 2. Intestine.

INTESTINE (in-tes'tin), *I. a.* 1. Contained in the animal body. 2. Domestic. *II. n.* (Usually in *pl.*) Alimentary canal; bowels. [*L. intus*, inside.]

INTHRALL (in-thrāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTHRALL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTHRALLED** (in-thrāld').] Bring into thralldom or bondage; enslave.

INTIMACY (in'ti-mā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **IN'TIMACIES**.] State of being intimate; close familiarity.

INTIMATE (in'ti-mät), *I. a.* 1. Innermost; internal. 2. Close; closely acquainted; familiar. *II. n.* Familiar friend; associate. [*L. intimus*—*intus*, within.]

INTIMATE (in'ti-mät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IN'TIMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'TIMATED**.] Hint; announce indirectly. [*L. intimo*.]

INTIMATELY (in'ti-mät-il), *adv.* In an intimate manner; closely.

INTIMATION (in-ti-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of intimating. 2. That which is intimated.

INTIMIDATE (in-tim'ī-dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTIM'IDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTIM'IDATED**.] Make timid; frighten; dispirit.

INTIMIDATION (in-tim-ī-dā'shun), *n.* Act of intimidating or state of being intimidated.

INTO (in'tō), *prep.* To and in; noting passage inward, or from one state to another.

INTOLERABLE (in-toi'ēr-ā-bi), *a.* That cannot be endured.

INTOLERABLENESS (in-toi'ēr-ā-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being intolerable.

INTOLERABLY (in-toi'ēr-ā-bi), *adv.* In an intolerable manner or degree.

INTOLERANCE (in-toi'ēr-āns), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being intolerant. 2. Want of capacity or power to endure.

INTOLERANT (in-toi'ēr-ant), *a.* 1. Not able or willing to endure. 2. Not enduring difference of opinion, especially on questions of religious dogma; illiberal; bigoted; persecuting.

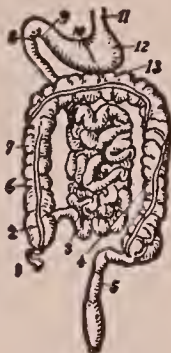
INTOLERANTLY (in-toi'ēr-ant-li), *adv.* In an intolerant manner.

INTONATE (in'to-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IN'TONATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'TONATED**.] *I. vt.* Intone. *II. vi.* Sound the notes of a musical scale. [*L. intono*—*in*, in, and *tonus*, tone.]

INTONATION (in-to-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of intoning. 2. Modulation of the voice in speaking.

INTONE (in-tōn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTONED** (in-tōnd').] *I. vi.* 1. Utter tones. 2. Give forth a low protracted sound. *II. vt.* Chant; read in a singing manner.

INTOXICANT (in-toks'ī-kant), *n.* Intoxicating substance, as alcohol.



Human Intestines and Stomach.

1. Vermiform appendix. 2. Caecum. 3. Ileum. 6, 7. Ascending; 13, transverse, and 4, descending colon of large intestine. 5. Rectum. 8. Duodenum. 9. Pyloric end of stomach. 10. Stomach. 11. Esophagus. 12. Cardiac end of stomach.

INTOXICATE (in-toks'ī-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTOX'ICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTOX'ICATED**.] 1. Make drunk. 2. Excite to enthusiasm or madness. [*L. intoxicico*—*Gr. toxikon*, poison for arrows—*toxon*, arrow.]

INTOXICATING (in-toks'ī-kā-ting), *a.* Tending to make drunk; inebriating; exhilarating.

INTOXICATION (in-toks-ī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of intoxicating or state of being intoxicated.

INTRA-, *prefix.* Denotes inside or within. [*L. intra*, inside.]

INTRACTABILITY (in-trak-tā-bil'ī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being intractable.

INTRACTABLE (in-trak'tā-bl), *a.* Unmanageable; obstinate.

INTRACTABLENESS (in-trak'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Intractability.

INTRACTABLY (in-trak'tā-bli), *adv.* In an intractable manner.

INTRAMURAL (in-tra-mū'rai) *a.* Within the walls, as of a city. [*L. intra*, within, and **MURAL**.]

INTRANSIGENT (in-tran'si-jent), *a.* Irreconcilable; extremely radical. [*Sp.*, not transacting, uncompromising.]

INTRANSITIVE (in-tran'si-tiv), *a.* *Gram.* Not taking a direct object; representing action confined to the agent; not transitive.

INTRANSITIVELY (in-tran'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In an intransitive manner.

INTRENCH (in-trench'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTRENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTRENCHED** (in-trencht').] Dig a trench around; fortify with a ditch and parapet.

INTRENCHMENT (in-trench'ment), *n.* 1. Act of intrenching. 2. Earthen parapet thrown up to give cover against an enemy's fire and the ditch or trench from which the earth is obtained. 3. Any defense or protection. 4. Encroachment.

INTREPID (in-trep'id), *a.* Without trepidation or fear; undaunted; brave. [*L. intrepidus*.]

INTREPIDITY (in-tre-pid'ī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being intrepid.

INTREPIDLY (in-trep'id-li), *adv.* In an intrepid manner.

INTRICACY (in'tri-kā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **IN'TRICACIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being intricate. 2. That which is intricate.

INTRICATE (in'tri-kat), *a.* Involved; perplexing. [*L. intricatus*—*trica*, trifles, hindrances.] **SYN.** Entangled; complicated; mazy; tortuous. **ANT.** Simple; uninvolved; plain; direct; obvious.

INTRIGUE (in-trēg'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **INTRIGUING** (in-trēg'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTRIGUED** (in-trēgd').] 1. Form a plot or scheme. 2. Carry on illicit love. [*Fr. intriguer*—root of **INTRICATE**.]

INTRIGUE (in-trēg'), *n.* 1. Complex plot. 2. Private or party scheme. 3. Secret love-affair. 4. Plot of a play or romance.

INTRIGUER (in-trēg'ēr), *n.* On who intrigues.

INTRINSIC (in-trin'sik), **INTRINSICAL** (in-trin'sik-əl), *a.* Inward; essential; real; inherent. [L. *intra*, within, and *secus*, on the side.]

INTRINSICALITY (in-trin-si-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **INTRINSICALITIES**.] Quality or state of being intrinsic; essentiality.

INTRINSICALLY (in-trin'sik-əl-i), *adv.* In reality.

INTRINSICALNESS (in-trin'sik-əl-nes), *n.* Intrinsicity.

INTRO-, *prefix.* In; into; within. [L.]

INTRODUCE (in-trō-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTRODUCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTRODUCED** (in-trō-dūst').] 1. Lead or bring in; conduct into a place. 2. Formally make known or acquainted. 3. Bring into notice or practice. 4. Commence; present. [L. *intro*, within, and *duco*, lead.]

INTRODUCTION (in-trō-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of conducting into. 2. Act of making persons known to each other. 3. Act of bringing into notice or practice. 4. Preliminary matter to main part of a book. 5. Treatise introductory to a science or a course of study.

INTRODUCTORY (in-trō-duk'to-ri), **INTRODUCTIVE** (in-trō-duk'tiv), *a.* Serving to introduce; preliminary.

INTROIT (in-trō'it), *n.* Psalm or hymn sung before or during communion.

INTROMISSION (in-trō-mish'un), *n.* 1. Insertion. 2. Admission.

INTROMIT (in-trō-mit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTROMITTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTROMITTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Send within. 2. Admit. II. *vi.* Interfere with the effects of another. [L. *intromitto*, send in—*intro*, within, and *mitto*, send.]

INTROSPECTION (in-trō-spek'shun), *n.* 1. Sight of the inside or interior. 2. Self-examination. [L. *intro*, within, and *specio*, see.]

INTROSPECTIVE (in-trō-spek'tiv), *a.* Looking within.

INTROVERT (in-trō-vērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTROVERTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTROVERTED**.] 1. Turn inward. 2. Look inward. [L. *intro*, within, and *verto*, turn.]

INTRUDE (in-trōd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INTRUDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTRUDED**.] I. *vi.* Enter uninvited or unwelcome. II. *vt.* Force in. [L. *in*, in, and *trudo*, thrust.]

SYN. Encroach; trespass; infringe; obtrude; trench. **ANT.** Withdraw; retire.

INTRUDER (in-trō'dēr), *n.* One who intrudes.

INTRUSION (in-trō'zhun), *n.* Act of intruding.

INTRUSIVE (in-trō'siv), *a.* 1. Tending or apt to intrude. 2. Entering without welcome or right.

INTRUST (in-trust'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INTRUSTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INTRUSTED**.] Give in trust.

INTUITION (in-tū-ish'un), *n.* 1. Direct cogni-

tion (without reasoning). 2. Primary truth. [L. *in*, in, and *tueor*, look.]

INTUITIONAL (in-tū-ish'un-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to intuition.

INTUITIVE (in-tū'i-tiv), *a.* 1. Perceived or perceiving by intuition. 2. Seeing clearly.

INTUITIVELY (in-tū'i-tiv-i), *adv.* In an intuitive manner.

INTUMESCENCE (in-tū-mes'ens), *n.* Swelling.

INTWINE (in-twīn'), *v.* Same as **ENTWINE**.

INUNDATE (in-un'dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INUNDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INUNDATED**.] Flow upon or over; flood. [L. *in*, in, and *unda*, wave.]

INUNDATION (in-un-dā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inundating. 2. Deluge; flood.

INURE (in-ūr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **INURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INURED** (in-ūrd').] I. *vt.* Use or practice habitually; accustom; harden by use. II. *vi.* Serve to the use or benefit. [IN-, and O. Fr. *eure*—L. *opera*, work.]

INURN (in-ūr'n'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INURNING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INURNED** (in-ūrnd').] Place in an urn; entomb.

INUTILITY (in-ū-ti'i-ti), *n.* Uselessness.

INVADE (in-vād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVA'DED**.] 1. Enter as an enemy. 2. Encroach upon. [L. *in*, in, and *vado*, go.]

INVADER (in-vā'dēr), *n.* One who invades.

INVALID (in'vā-lid), I. *a.* Not well or strong; infirm; sick. II. *n.* 1. Sickly person. 2. One disabled for active service, especially a soldier or sailor. [Fr. *invalidé*—L. *in*, not, and *validus*, strong.]

INVALID (in-vai'id), *a.* 1. Without value, weight, or cogency. 2. Void; null.

INVALID (in'vā-lid), *v.* [*pr.p.* **IN'VALIDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IN'VALIDED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Afflict with illness or disease; make invalid. 2. Place on the list of invalids in military or naval service entitled to furlough. II. *vi.* Become an invalid.

INVALIDATE (in-val'i-dāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVALIDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVALIDATED**.] Render invalid; weaken.

INVALIDATION (in-vai-i-dā'shun), *n.* Act of invalidating or state of being invalidated.

INVALIDISM (in'vā-lid-izm), *n.* Condition of being an invalid; chronic ill-health.

INVALIDITY (in-vā-lid'i-ti), *n.* Want of cogency; want of force.

INVALUABLE (in-vai'ū-ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be valued; priceless.

INVARIABLE (in-vā'ri-ā-bl), *a.* Without change; unalterable.

INVARIABLENESS (in-vā'ri-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being invariable.

INVARIABLY (in-vā'ri-ā-bl-i), *adv.* In an invariable manner.

INVASION (in-vā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of invading; attack; incursion. 2. Attack on the rights of another; encroachment. [See **INVADE**.]

INVASIVE (in-vā'siv), *a.* Making invasion; aggressive.

INVECTIVE (in-vek'tiv), *I. n.* Severe accusation; attack with words. *II. a.* Railing; abusive. [See **INVEIGH**.]

INVEIGH (in-vā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVEIGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVEIGHED** (in-vād').] Attack with words; rail against; revile. [L. *inveho*—*in*, *in*, and *veho*, carry.]

INVEIGLE (in-vē'gi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVEI'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVEIGLED** (in-vē'gid).] Entice; seduce; wheedle. [Fr. *aveugler*, blind.]

INVENT (in-vent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVENT'ED**.] 1. Devise or contrive. 2. Fabricate or concoct. [L. *inventus*, *p.p.* of *invenio*, discover—*in*, *on*, and *venio*, come.]

SYN. Design; conceive; discover; imagine; originate. **ANT.** Imitate; copy; reproduce; execute.

INVENTION (in-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contriving a new thing. 2. Contrivance. 3. Power of inventing.

INVENTIVE (in-vent'iv), *a.* 1. Quick at contrivance. 2. Pertaining to or showing invention.

INVENTOR (in-vent'ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **INVENT'RESS**.] One who invents.

INVENTORY (in'ven-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **IN'VENTORIES**.] Catalogue of furniture, goods, etc. [L. *inventarium*, list of the things found.]

INVENTORY (in'ven-tō-ri), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IN'VENTOR'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVENTORIED** (in'ven-tō-rid).] Make an inventory of.

INVERSE (in-vērs'), *a.* Inverted; in the reverse or contrary order.

INVERSELY (in-vērs'li), *adv.* In an inverse manner.

INVERSION (in-vēr'shun), *n.* Inverting; change of order or position.

INVERT (in-vērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVERT'ED**.] Turn in or about; turn upside down; reverse.—*Inverted arch*, arch used to distribute weight. [L. *in*, *in*, and *verto*, turn.]



Inverted Arch.

INVERTEBRATE (in-vēr'te-brāt), *I. a.* Without a vertebral column. *II. n.* Animal destitute of a skull and vertebral column. [See **VERTEBRATE**.]

INVERTIBLE (in-vērt'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be inverted. 2. Inflexible.

INVEST (in-vest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVEST'ED**.] 1. Dress. 2. Confer; endow, as with office or authority. 3. Surround; block up; lay siege to. 4. Place; lay out, as money. [L. *in*, *on*, and *vestio*, clothe.]

INVESTIGATE (in-ves'ti-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVES'TIGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVES'TIGATED**.] Inquire into with care and accuracy. [L. *in*, *in*, and *vestigio*, track.]

INVESTIGATION (in-ves-ti-gā'shun), *n.* Act of investigating.

INVESTIGATIVE (in-ves'ti-gā-tiv), *a.* Given to investigation.

INVESTIGATOR (in-ves'ti-gā-tūr), *n.* One who investigates.

INVESTITURE (in-ves'ti-tūr), *n.* 1. Act of clothing with power or granting possession. 2. That which clothes or empowers.

INVESTMENT (in-vest'ment), *n.* 1. Any placing of money to secure income or profit. 2. That in which anything is invested. 3. Blockade. 4. Covering. 5. Act of clothing, as with authority.

INVETERACY (in-vet'ēr-ā-si), *n.* Quality or state of being inveterate.

INVETERATE (in-vet'ēr-āt), *a.* 1. Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted. 2. Firmly addicted. [L. *in*, *in*, and *vetus*, old.]

INVIDIOUS (in-vid'i-us), *a.* Likely to incur or provoke ill-will or envy. [L. *invidia*, envy.]

INVIGORATE (in-vig'ūr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVIG'ORATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVIG'ORATED**.] Give vigor to.

SYN. Animate; strengthen; refresh; brace; nerve. **ANT.** Weaken; enfeeble; unnerve; debilitate; relax.

INVINCIBILITY (in-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being invincible.

INVINCIBLE (in-vin'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be overcome; insuperable. [L.]

INVINCIBLENESS (in-vin'si-bi-nes), *n.* Invincibility.

INVINCIBLY (in-vin'si-bli), *adv.* In an invincible manner.

INVIOLABILITY (in-vi'o-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being inviolable.

INVIOABLE (in-vi'o-lā-bl), *a.* That cannot be profaned or injured; sacred.

INVIOABLY (in-vi'o-lā-bli), *adv.* In an inviolable manner.

INVIOATE (in-vi'o-iāt), *a.* Not violated; unprofaned; pure. [L. *inviolatus*.]

INVISIBILITY (in-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being invisible.

INVISIBLE (in-viz'i-bl), *a.* Not visible.

INVISIBLY (in-viz'i-bli), *adv.* In an invisible manner.

INVITATION (in-vi-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of inviting. 2. Written or spoken solicitation.

INVITE (in-vit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVI'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVI'TED**.] 1. Ask; summon; request the company of. 2. Allure; attract. 3. Give occasion for. [L. *invito*.]

INVOCATION (in-vo-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Addressing in prayer. 2. Legal call or summons.

INVOICE (in'vois), *n.* 1. Letter of advice of the despatch of goods, with particulars of their price and quantity. 2. Lot of goods shipped. [Fr. *envois*—*envoyer*, send.]

INVOICE (in'vois), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IN'VOICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVOICED** (in'voist).] 1. Make an invoice of. 2. Enter in an invoice.

INVOKE (in-vōk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **INVO'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **INVOKED** (in-vōkt').] Call upon earnestly or solemnly; implore. [L. *in*, *on*, and *voco*, call.]

INVOLUCRE (in'vo-lö-kēr), *n.* *Bot.* Group of bracts around an expanded flower or umbel. [*L. involvo*, wrap.]

INVOLUNTARY (in-vol'un-tä-ri), *a.* 1. Not having the power of will or choice. 2. Not under control of the will. 3. Done unwillingly.

INVOLUTE (in'vo-löt), *I. a.* Rolled inward; involved; confused. *II. n.* Curve traced by the end of a string unwinding itself from another curve.

INVOLUTION (in-vo-iö'shun), *n.* 1. Action of involving. 2. State of being involved or entangled. 3. Raising a quantity to a given power.

INVOLVE (in-volv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INVOLV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INVOLVED (in-voivd').] 1. Wrap up; envelop. 2. Include of necessity. 3. Complicate. 4. Multiply by itself a given number of times. [*L. in*, in, and *volvo*, roll.]

SYN. Implicate; imply; entangle; include; entwine; cover; absorb; confound; mingle. **ANT.** Separate; extricate; disconnect; explicate.

INVOLVEMENT (in-volv'ment), *n.* Act of involving or state of being involved.

INVULNERABLE (in-vui'nēr-ä-bl), *a.* That cannot be wounded.

INWALL (in-wäl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INWALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* INWALLED (in-wäld').] Inclose with a wall.

INWARD (in'wärd), *I. a.* 1. Internal. 2. Seated in the mind or soul. *II. adv.* 1. Toward the inside. 2. Into the mind or thoughts. [*A.S. innweard*.]

INWARDLY (in'wärd-li), *adv.* 1. In the parts within. 2. Toward the center. 3. In the heart; secretly.

INWEAVE (in-wēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* INWEAV'ING; *p.t.* INWOVE (in-wōv'); *p.p.* INWOVEN (in-wōvn).] Weave into; entwine; complicate.

INWROUGHT (in-rät'), *a.* 1. Wrought in or among other things. 2. Adorned with figures. [See **WORK**.]

IO (i'ö), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of king of Argos; changed by Hera (Juno) into a white heifer and placed in care of the Argus; pursued by a gadfly, she wandered to Egypt and recovered her original shape, was worshiped as Isis and became the ancestress of the royal families of that country.

IODIDE (i'o-did), *n.* Combination of iodine with a simple substance.

IODINE (i'o-din), *n.* Non-metallic element much used in medicine, etc. [*Gr. iōdēs*, violet-colored, from its violet vapor.]

ODOFORM (i-ö'do-färm), *n.* *Chem.* Yellow crystalline antiseptic substance, having a saffron-like odor and an unpleasant iodine-like taste. [**IOD(INE)** and **FORM(YL)**.]

ION (i'on), *n.* One of the components into which an electrolyte is broken up in electrolysis. [*Gr. iōn*, *pr.p.* of *ienai*, go.]

IONIAN (i-ö'ni-an) **ISLANDS.** Chain of islands along W. coast of Greece.

IONIC (i-on'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to Ionia in Greece. 2. Denoting an order in architecture distinguished by the (ram's horn) volute of its capital.

IONIUM (i-ö'ni-um), *n.* New radio-active element allied to radium discovered in 1907, by Prof. Boltwood, of Yale. [*Gr. ion*, *pr.p.* of *ienai*, go.]

IOTA (i-ö'tä), *n.* 1. Ninth letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. Jot; very small quantity or degree. [*Gr.*]

IOWA (i'o-wä), *n.* One of the United States. Area 56,025 sq. m. Capital, Des Moines.

IPECAC (ip'e-kak), *n.*

West Indian plant, whose roots afford a useful emetic. [*Sp. ipecacuanha*; *Braz. ipecaaguen*.]

IPHIGENIA (if-i-je-ni'a), *n.*

Greek Myth.

Daughter of

Agamemnon

and Clytem-

nestra; was

changed into

a goat when

her father attempted to sacrifice her to Ar-

temis.

IRASCIBILITY (i-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being irascible.

IRASCIBLE (i-ras'i-bl), *a.* Susceptible of ire or anger; easily provoked; irritable. [*L. irascor*, be angry.]

IRASCIBLENESS (i-ras'i-bl-nes), *n.* Irascibility.

IRASCIBLY (i-ras'i-bil), *adv.* In an irascible manner.

IRATE (i-rät'), *a.* Enraged; angry. [*L. iratus*.]

IRAWADI, IRRAWADDI (ir-ä-wäd'i), *n.* Principal river of Burma, 1,200 m.

IRE (ir), *n.* Anger; rage.

SYN. Passion; choler; wrath; resentment.

ANT. Forbearance; patience; amiability.

IREFUL (ir'fö), *a.* Full of ire; wrathful; enraged; angry.

IRELAND (ir'land), *n.* Smaller of the two principal British Isles. Area 32,393 sq. m.

IRIDECTOME (ir-i-dek'töm), *n.* *Surg.* Instrument used to perform the operation of iridectomy.

IRIDECTOMY (ir-l-dek'tö-mi), *n.* *Surg.* Operation for removal of iris or a portion of same, in order to supply artificial pupil.

IRIDESCENCE (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being iridescent.

IRIDESCENT (ir-i-des'ent), *a.* Colored like the iris or rainbow. [See **IRIS**.]



IRIDIUM (i-rid'i-um), *n.* White, brittle, hard metal, very rare. [Gr. *iris*, *iridos*, rainbow.]

IRIS (i'ris), *n.* [*pl.* I'RISES.] 1. Rainbow; appearance resembling the rainbow. 2. Contractile curtain perforated by the pupil, and forming the colored part of the eye. 3. Fleur-de-lis; flag-flower. [Gr. *iris*, rainbow.]

IRIS (i'ris), *n.* *Greek Myth.* An oceanide, messenger of the gods and daughter of Electra.

IRISCOPE (i'ri-skōp), *n.* Instrument for exhibiting the prismatic colors. [Gr. *iris*, rainbow, and -SCOPE.]

IRISH (i'rish), *I. a.* Relating to or produced in Ireland. *II. n.* 1. Language of the Irish, a form of Celtic. 2. [*pl.*] Natives or inhabitants of Ireland.

IRISH-AMERICAN (i'rish-ā-mer'l-kān), *n.* Native of Ireland naturalized in the United States.

IRISHMAN (i'rish-mān), *n.* [*pl.* I'RISHMEN.] Man born in Ireland; man of Irish parentage.

IRK (ēr-k), *vt.* [*pr.p.* IRK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IRKED (ērkt).] Weary; trouble. [Sw. *yrka*, urge, press. See URGE.]

IRKSOME (ēr-k'sum), *a.* Vexatious; unpleasant; wearisome; tedious.

IRKUTSK (ir-kōtsk'), *n.* Thomas Moore, Irish Capital of province of same name, Siberia. Born 1779—died 1852.

IROFA (ē-rō-fä'), *n.* Native and English name used to designate the Japanese A, B, C, or alphabet. Sometimes termed the Japanese *syllabary*.

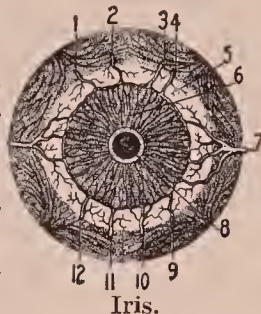
IRON (i'ürn), *I. n.* [*pl.* IRONS (i'ürnz).] 1. Most common and useful of the metals. 2. Instrument or utensil made of iron. 3. [*pl.*] Fetters; chains. *II. a.* 1. Formed of iron. 2. Resembling iron; rude; stern; not to be broken; robust. [A. S. *īren*.]

IRON (i'ürn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* I'RONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IRONED (i'ürnd).] 1. Smooth with an iron instrument, especially a hot flat-iron. 2. Arm with iron. 3. Fetter.

IRONBOUND (i'ürn-bownd), *a.* Bound with iron; rugged, as a coast.

IRONCLAD (i'ürn-klad), *I. a.* 1. Covered or protected with iron. 2. Rigid. *II. n.* Vessel defended by iron plates.

IRONICAL (i-ron'ik-al), *a.* Meaning the opposite of what is expressed; satirical. [See IRONY.]



Iris.
1, 2, 3, 4, and 9, 10, 11, 12.
Anterior ciliary arteries.
5. Ciliary muscle. 6. Iris.
7. Ciliary artery. 8. Pupil.



IRONICALLY (i-ron'ik-al-l), *adv.* In an ironical manner.

IRONMONGER (i'ürn-mung-gēr), *n.* Dealer in articles made of iron.

IRONY (i'ro-ni), *n.* Mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant; satire. [Gr. *cirōncia*, dissimulation.]

IRRADIANCE (ir-rā'di-āns), **IRRADIANCY** (ir-rā'di-ān-si), *n.* 1. Throwing of rays of light. 2. That which irradiates or is irradiated. 3. Beams of light emitted; splendor.

IRRADIATE (ir-rā'di-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* IRRA'DIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* IRRA'DIATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Dart rays of light upon or into; adorn with luster. 2. Animate with light or heat. 3. Illuminate; enlighten. *II. vi.* Emit rays; shine. [L. *irradiatus*, *p.p.* of *irradio*, cast beams on—in, on, and *radio*—radius, ray.]

IRRADIATION (ir-rā-di-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of irradiating. 2. Irradiance.

IRRATIONAL (ir-rash'un-ā), *a.* 1. Void of reason or understanding. 2. Absurd. 3. Not expressible by an integral or by a vulgar fraction.

IRRATIONALITY (ir-rash-un-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* IRRATIONALITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being irrational. 2. That which is irrational; absurdity.

IRRECLAIMABLE (ir-re-klām'a-bl), *a.* That cannot be reclaimed or reformed; incorrigible.

IRRECLAIMABLY (ir-re-klām'a-bli), *adv.* In an irreclaimable manner.

IRRECONCILABILITY (ir-rek-un-si-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Irreconcilableness.

IRRECONCILABLE (ir-rek'un-si-lā-bl), *a.* 1. Implacable. 2. Inconsistent.

IRRECONCILABLENESS (ir-rek'un-si-lā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being irreconcilable.

IRRECONCILABLY (ir-rek'un-si-lā-bli), *adv.* In an irreconcilable manner.

IRRECOVERABLE (ir-re-kuv'ēr-a-bl), *a.* Irretrievable.

IRRECOVERABLY (ir-re-kuv'ēr-a-bli), *adv.* In an irrecoverable manner.

IRREDEEMABLE (ir-re-dēm'a-bl), *a.* 1. Not redeemable. 2. Not to be converted into cash at pleasure.

IRREDEEMABLY (ir-re-dēm'a-bli), *adv.* Beyond redemption or recovery.

IRREFRAGABLE (ir-ref'ra-gā-bl), *a.* Undeniable; unanswerable. [L. *in*, not, and *frango*, break.]

SYN. Incontrovertible; indubitable; indisputable; irrefutable; unquestionable; undoubted. **ANT.** Dubious; doubtful; questionable; problematical.

IRREFUTABLE (ir-re-fū'tā-bl or ir-ref'ū-tā-bl), *a.* Indisputable.

IRREFUTABLY (ir-re-fū'tā-bli), *adv.* In an irrefutable manner.

IRREGULAR (ir-reg'ū-lar), *I. a.* Not according to rule; not strictly legal; not uniform; not

straight; not direct. **II. n.** Soldier not in regular service.

SYN. Uneven; unsystematic; unusual; variable; crooked; anomalous; devious; eccentric; erratic; abnormal; disorderly; dissolute. **ANT.** Regular; steady; systematic; uniform; orderly; natural; usual; constant; normal; typical; proper.

IRREGULARITY (ir-reg-ŭ-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **IRREGULARITIES.**] Deviation from a straight line, or from rule; departure from method, order, or law; disorder; impropriety.

IRRELATIVE (ir-rel'a-tiv), *a.* Not relative; unconnected.

IRRELEVANCY (ir-rel'e-van-si), *n.* [*pl.* **IRRELEVANCIES.**] 1. Quality or state of being irrelevant. 2. That which is irrelevant.

IRRELEVANT (ir-rel'e-vant), *a.* Not bearing directly on the matter in hand; extraneous.

IRRELIGION (ir-re-lij'un), *n.* Want of religion; contempt of religion.

IRRELIGIOUS (ir-re-lij'us), *a.* Destitute of religion; ungodly.

IRRELIGIOUSLY (ir-re-lij'us-li), *adv.* In an irreligious manner.

IRREMEDIABLE (ir-re-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* Not to be remedied; incurable.

IRREMOVABLE (ir-re-mōv'a-bl), *a.* Incapable of being removed; firmly fixed.

IRREPARABLE (ir-rep'a-ra-bl), *a.* That cannot be recovered; irretrievable.

SYN. Irremediable; irrecoverable; remediless. **ANT.** Remediable; retrievable.

IRREPEALABLE (ir-re-pēl'a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be repealed or annulled.

IRREPREHENSIBLE (ir-rep-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* That cannot be blamed.

IRREPRESSIBLE (ir-re-pres'i-bl), *a.* Not to be restrained; uncontrollable.

IRREPROACHABLE (ir-re-prōch'a-bl), *a.* Free from blame; innocent.

IRRESISTIBILITY (ir-re-zist-i-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being irresistible.

IRRESISTIBLE (ir-re-zist'i-bl), *a.* Not to be opposed successfully; overpowering.

IRRESISTIBLENESS (ir-re-zist'i-bl-nes), *n.* Irresistibility.

IRRESISTIBLY (ir-re-zist'i-bli), *adv.* In an irresistible manner.

IRRESOLUTE (ir-rez'o-lōt), *a.* Not firm in purpose; undecided.

IRRESOLUTELY (ir-rez'o-lōt-li), *adv.* In an irresolute manner.

IRRESOLUTENESS (ir-rez'o-lōt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being irresolute.

IRRESOLUTION (ir-rez-o-lō'shun), *n.* Want of resolution or decision.

IRRESPECTIVE (ir-re-spek'tiv), *a.* Not having regard (to).

IRRESPONSIBLE (ir-re-spon'si-bl), *a.* 1. Not responsible. 2. Not reliable.

IRRETRIEVABLE (ir-re-trēv'a-bl), *a.* Not to be recovered or repaired.

IRRETRIEVABLY (ir-re-trēv'a-bli), *adv.* In an irretrievable manner; irreparably; irrevocably.

IRREVERENCE (ir-rev'ēr-ens), *n.* Quality or state of being irreverent.

IRREVERENT (ir-rev'ēr-ent), *a.* Not reverent.

IRREVERENTLY (ir-rev'ēr-ent-li), *adv.* In an irreverent manner.

IRREVERSIBLE (ir-re-vērs'i-bl), *a.* 1. Not reversible. 2. That cannot be recalled or annulled.

IRREVERSIBLENESS (ir-re-vērs'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being irreversible.

IRREVERSIBLY (ir-re-vēr'si-bli), *adv.* In an irreversible manner.

IRREVOCABILITY (ir-rev-o-kā-bl'i-ti), *n.* Irrevocableness.

IRREVOCABLE (ir-rev'o-kā-bl), *a.* That cannot be recalled; unalterable.

IRREVOCABLENESS (ir-rev'o-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being irrevocable.

IRREVOCABLY (ir-rev'o-kā-bli), *adv.* In an irrevocable manner.

IRRIGABLE (ir'i-gā-bl), *a.* Capable of being irrigated.

IRRIGATE (ir'i-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IR'RIGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IR'RIGATED.**] 1. Wet or moisten. 2. Cause water to flow upon. [*L. in, in, and rigo, water. Akin to Ger. regen; E. RAIN.*]

IRRIGATION (ir-i-gā'shun), *n.* Process of inundating land at stated periods to increase its fertility.

IRRITABILITY (ir-i-tā-bl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being irritable.



Irrigation.

IRRITABLE (ir'i-tā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be irritated; easily provoked. 2. *Med.* Susceptible of excitement or irritation by stimulants. [*See IRRITATE.*]

IRRITANT (ir'i-tant), *I. a.* Irritating. **II. n.** That which causes irritation.

IRRITATE (ir'i-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **IR'RITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **IR'RITATED.**] 1. Make angry; provoke. 2. Excite heat and redness in. 3. Increase the activity of. 4. Make oversensitive or nervous. [*L. irritō, -atum, prob. freq. of irrio, snarl as a dog.*]

IRRITATION (ir-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of irritating or state of being irritated.

IRRITATIVE (ir'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Serving or tending to irritate. 2. Accompanied with or produced by irritation.

IRRUPTION (ir-rup'shun), *n.* 1. Breaking or bursting in. 2. Sudden invasion. [*L. in, in, and rumpo, break.*]

IRRUPTIVE (ir-rup'tiv), *a.* Rushing suddenly in or upon.

IS (iz), *v.* 3rd person singular present indicative of **BE**. [A. S.]

ISAGON (i'sa-gon), *n.* Figure having equal angles. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *gōnia*, angle.]

ISAR (ē'zär), **ISER** (ē'zēr), *n.* River, Bavaria.

ISCHIALGIA (is-ki-al'ji-a), *n.* Sciatica; pain in the hip.

ISCHIUM (is'ki-um), *n.* Lowest of the three parts of the innominatum or haunch-bone. [Gr.]

ISHTAR (ish'tär), **ISTAR** (is'tär), *n.* Assyro-Babylonian goddess of war and love; ruler of the morning and evening star.

ISINGLASS (i'zing-gläs), *n.* 1. Purest kind of gelatin chiefly prepared from the air-bladders of the sturgeon; fish-glue. 2. Mica. [Dut. *huizebbles*—*huzen*, sturgeon, and *blas*, bladder.]

ISIS (i'sis), *n.* Egyptian goddess, mother of Horus, reigning with Osiris; she had the power of granting possessions in the nether world.

ISLAM (iz'lām), **ISLAMISM** (iz'lām-izm), *n.* Mohammedan religion. [Ar. *islām*—*salama*, submit to God.]

ISLAND (i'land), *n.* 1. Land surrounded with water. 2. Isolated mass. [A. S. *īgland*, *īland*.]

ISLANDER (i'land-ēr), *n.* Inhabitant of an island.

ISLE (il), *n.* Island; islet. [O. Fr.—L. *insula*—*in*, in, and *salum*, the high sea.]

ISLET (i'let), *n.* Little isle.

ISM (izm), *n.* 1. Theory; system. 2. Faddish doctrine.

-ISM, *suffix*. Denotes condition, act, doctrine, or idiom; as, *hypnotism*; *vandalism*; *spiritualism*; *Americanism*. [Gr. *-ismos*, condition, act.]

ISOBAR (i'so-bär), *n.* Line along which the barometric pressure is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *baros*, weight.]

ISOCHRONAL (i-sok'ro-nal), **ISOCHRONOUS** (i-sok'ro-nus), *a.* Of equal time; performed in equal times. [Gr. *isos*, equal and *chronos*, time.]

ISOLATE (is'o-lāt or i'so-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **ISOLATING**; p.t. and p.p. **ISOLATED**.] 1. Place in a detached situation. 2. Chem. Obtain in a free or uncombined state. 3. Elec. Insulate. [It. *isolare*—*isola*—L. *insula*, island.]

ISOLATION (is-o-lā'shun), *n.* Act of isolating or state of being isolated.

ISOMERIC (i-so-mer'ik), *a.* Pertaining to isomerism.

ISOMERISM (i-som'ēr-izm), *n.* Chem. Relation between chemical compounds which are identical in their ultimate or percentage composition, but present difficulties in their chemical properties. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *meros*, part.]

ISOMEROUS (i-som'ēr-us), *a.* Bot. Having all

the parts equal in number; as, having five sepals, five petals, five stamens, etc.

ISOMETRIC (i-so-met'rik), *a.* Of equal measure. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and **METRIC**.]

ISOPOD (i'so-pod), *a.* With feet all alike. [Gr. *isos*, equal and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

ISOSCELES (i-sos'e-lēz), *a.* Having two equal sides, as a triangle. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *skelos*, leg.]

ISOTHERM (i'so-thērm), *n.* Line along which the mean temperature is the same. [Gr. *isos*, equal, and *thermē*, heat.]

ISOTHERMAL (i-so-thēr'mal), *a.* Having or marking an equal degree of mean annual temperature.

ISRAELITE (iz'ra-ei-it), *n.* Descendant of Israel or Jacob; Jew.

ISRAELITIC (iz-ra-el-it'ik), **ISRAELITISH** (iz-ra-el-i'tish), *a.* Pertaining to the Israelites or Jews; Jewish; Hebrew.

ISSUE (ish'ū), *v.* [pr.p. **ISSUING**; p.t. and p.p. **ISSUED** (ish'ūd).] I. *vi.* 1. Go, flow, or come out. 2. Proceed as from a source; spring; be produced. 3. Come to a point in fact or law; terminate. II. *vt.* Send out; put into circulation; give out for use; deliver. [O. Fr. *issue*, *issir*, go or flow out—L. *exeo*—*ex*, out, and *eo*, go.]

ISSUE (ish'ū), *n.* 1. Going or sending out. 2. That which passes out, as progeny, produce, publication, etc.; result. 3. Question for decision. 4. Ulcer produced artificially.

SYN. Consequence; upshot; conclusion; termination; outcome; offspring; progeny; posterity. **ANT.** Cause; operation.

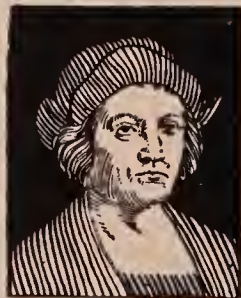
ISTHMIAN (ist'mi-an or is'mi-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to an isthmus.—*Isthmian games*, famous games consisting of chariot races, boxing, etc., held by the Greeks on the Isthmus of Corinth every alternate spring, the first and third of each Olympiad.—*Isthmian canal*, ship canal in course of construction by the U. S. government across the Isthmus of Panama; also called *Panama canal*.

ISTHMUS (ist'mus or is'mus), *n.* Neck of land connecting two larger portions of land. [L.—Gr. *isthmos*, narrow passage, isthmus, especially the Isthmus of Corinth.]

IT (it), *pron.* [pl. **THEY**.] Thing spoken of or referred to. [A. S. *hit*.]

ITALIAN (i-tal'yan), I. *a.* Of or relating to Italy or its people. II. *n.* 1. Native of Italy. 2. Language of Italy.

ITALICIZE (i-tal'i-siz), *vt.* [pr.p. **ITALICIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **ITALICIZED** (i-tal'i-sizd).] 1. Print in Italics. 2. Underscore with a single line.



Christopher Columbus, Italian discoverer of America. Born 1446, died 1506.

ITALICS (i-tal'iks), *n. pl.* Kind of type which slopes to the right, so called because first used by an Italian printer, Aldo Manuzio, about 1500.

ITALY (it'a-il), *n.* Peninsular kingdom, S. Europe, on Mediterranean.

ITCH (ich), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ITCHED** (ichd).] 1. Have an uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Have a constant teasing desire. [A. S. *giccan*, *itch*.]

ITCH (ich), *n.* 1. Uneasy, irritating sensation in the skin. 2. Eruptive disease in the skin, caused by a parasite. 3. Teasing desire.

ITCHINESS (ich'1-nēs), *n.* State of being itchy.

ITCHING (ich'ing), *I. n.* Feeling caused by pricking or tickling the skin. *II. a.* 1. Irritating; itchy. 2. Teasing. 3. Grasping; greedy.—*Itching palm*, grasping disposition; greed of gain.

ITCH-MITE (ich'mit), *n.* Minute parasite which burrows in the skin and causes the disease called the itch.



Itch-mite of fowls (*Sarcoptes mutans*).

ITCHY (ich'i), *a.* 1. Having a sensation of itching. 2. Having the disease called itch.

-ITE, *suffix.* 1. Of the nature of; like. 2. Of or belonging to. [Gr. *itēs*.]

ITEM (i'tem), *n.* 1. Separate article or particular. 2. Newspaper paragraph. [L.]

ITEMIZE (i'tem-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ITEMIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ITEMIZED** (i'tem-izd).] State in items; as, to *itemize* an account.

ITERATE (it'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ITERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ITERATED**.] Do again; repeat; in modern usage replaced by the verb **REITERATE**. [L. *id*, that.]

ITERATION (it-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Repetition.

ITINERACY (i-tin'ēr-ā-si), **ITINERANCY** (i-tin'ēr-an-si), *n.* Act or practice of itinerating.

ITINERANT (i-tin'ēr-ant), *I. a.* Making journeys; travelling from place to place; wayfaring. *II. n.* One who travels from place to place; circuit-rider. [L. *itinerans*, *pr.p.* of *itinero*, travel—*iter*, journey.]

ITINERARY (i-tin'ēr-ā-ri), *a.* Itinerant.

ITINERARY (i-tin'ēr-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **ITIN'ERARIES**.] 1. Detailed plan for a journey. 2. Book of travels.

ITINERATE (i-tin'ēr-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ITIN'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ITIN'ERATED**.] Pass or go from place to place; travel on a circuit, as for preaching or holding court.

-ITIS, *suffix.* Denotes inflammation, as *appendicitis*, *bronchitis*, etc. [L. *-itis*—Gr. *-itis*, -like.]

ITS (its), *pron.* Possessive of **IT**.

ITSELF (it-self'), *pron.* Neuter reflexive pronoun, applied to things.

ITYS (i'tis), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Tereus and Procne. In order to avenge herself for the

wrongs done her by Tereus, Philomela, sister of Procne, caused Itys to be killed, cooked and served on the table of his father.

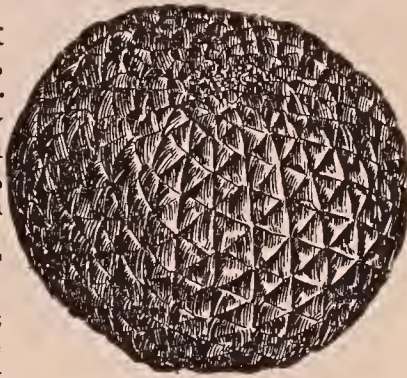
IVIED (i'vid), *a.* Mantled with ivy.

IVORIED (i'vo-rid), *a.* Colored and finished to resemble ivory.

IVORY (i'vo-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **IVORIES**.] 1. Hard white substance composing the tusks of the elephant, walrus, etc. 2. Tooth. *II. a.* Made of or resembling ivory. [O. Fr. *ivurie*—L. *ebur*.]

IVORY-BLACK (i'vo-ri-biak), *n.* Black powder, originally made from burnt ivory, but now from bone.

IVORY-NUT (i'vo-ri-nut), *n.* *Bot.* Fruit of a palm-tree of the family *Phoenicaceæ*. This fruit or



Ivory-nut (*Coelococcus amicarum*).

nut is of the consistency and hardness of ivory and has a reddish-brown scaly shell that is very glossy.

IVY (i'vi), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant of the genus *Hedera*, which climbs walls or trees, or creeps along the ground. It is commonly but erroneously regarded as a parasite, on account of its attaching itself to the bark of a tree by numberless tiny holdfasts, but it has roots in the earth below, and from the earth it derives its nourishment. The evergreen character of the ivy led to its being used by the ancients as a symbol of eternal life, and a wreath of it constituted the prize in the Isthmian games. [A. S. *ifig*.]



Ivy Leaf.

IXION (iks-i'on), *n.* King of Lapithæ who was condemned to the lower world, lashed to an ever-revolving wheel, by Zeus, as a punishment.

IXOLITE (iks'o-lit), *n.* Mineral resin found in coal. [Gr. *ixos*, birdlime, and *lithos*, stone.]

IXTLE (iks'ti), *n.* Fibrous plant growing in tropical America and used for the same purposes as flax and hemp. [Mex. *istle*.]

IYAR (ē'ār or ē-yār'), *n.* Among the Jews, the second month of the sacred year and eighth of the civil year, beginning with the new moon of April. [Heb.]

-IZE, *suffix.* Used for forming, from nouns or adjectives, verbs meaning to make, make like, do, or practice the thing denoted by the noun or adjective. [Gr. *-izō*.]

IZZARD (iz'ard), *n.* Old name for the letter Z.



j (jā), *n.* [*pl.* J'S (jāz).] Tenth letter and seventh consonant in the English alphabet. Its sound is the same as that usually denoted by *g* before *e* or *i*, called soft *g*, as in *gem*, *edge*, *gin*; heard in *joy*, *judge*. Originally it was simply a variant of *I*.

JAB (jab), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JAB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JABBED (jabd).] Prod; punch.

JABBER (jab'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* JAB'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JABBED (jab'ērd).] *I. vt.* Utter indistinctly or rapidly. *II. vi.* Gabble; chatter. [From the root of GABBLE.]

JABBER (jab'ēr), *n.* Rapid or indistinct talk.

JABBERER (jab'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who jabbes.

JABIRU (jab'ī-rō), *n.* Large stork-like bird, of which there are several species, found in South America, Africa, India and Australia. [Braz.]

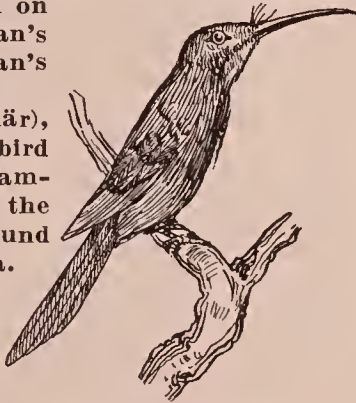
JABOT (zhä-bō'), *n.* Ruffled pleat of lace or other fine material worn on the bosom of a man's shirt or a woman's bodice. [Fr.]

JACAMAR (jak'a-mär), *n.* Long-billed bird of the *Galbulidæ* family, resembling the king-fisher and found in tropical America.

JACINTH (jā'sinth), *n. Bot.* Flower of the same order as the hyacinth.

JACK (jak), **JACKY** (jak'i), *n.* [*pl.* JACK'IES.] Sailor; tar.—*Jack-of-all-trades*, one who can turn his hand to any business.

JACK (jak), *n.* 1. Device or part of machine serving to supply place of an assistant. 2. Mechanical device for raising great weights through a small space; lifting jack-screw. 3. Contrivance for turning a spit. 4. Male of certain animals. 5. Sawbuck or sawhorse. 6. Young pike. 7. Any one of the knaves in a pack of cards. 8. Small



Green Jacamar (*Galbula viridis*).



Lifting Jacks.

flag showing the field of the national ensign without the fly. 9. *Elec.* Form of spring contact provided with a hole for the insertion of a plug; called also *spring-jack*. 10. *Fire Dept.* Hose-jack, device for holding nozzle of a fire-hose while discharging stream

of water under heavy pressure. [O. Fr. *Jacques*—L.L. *Jacobus*, *Jacob*.]

JACK (jak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JACKED (jakt).] Raise with a jack, as to *jack* a building.

JACK-A-DANDY (jak-a-dan'dl), *n.* [*pl.* JACK-A-DAN'DIES.] Little foppish fellow; dude.

JACKAL (jak'al), *n.* Wild gregarious animal of the genus *Canis*.

[Pers. *shaghāl*.]

JACKANAPES (jak'a-nāps), *n.* Impudent fellow; coxcomb.

JACKASS (jak'as), *n.* 1. Male of the ass. Jackal (*Canis aureus*). 2. Blockhead.



JACK-BOOTS (jak'bōts), *n.pl.* Large boots reaching above the knee.

JACK-CHAIN (jak'chān), *n.* Chain with spikes in endless coil used for hauling logs in lumber camps.

JACKDAW (jak'-dā), *n.* Species of small crow.

JACKET (jak'et), *n.* 1. Short coat. 2. Covering, especially of non-conducting material. 3. Memoranda envelope. 4. Skin of a cooked potato. [O. Fr. *jaquette*, jacket, or sleeveless coat.]



Jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*).

JACKET (jak'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JACK'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JACK'ETED.] Cover with, or envelop in, a jacket; put a jacket on.

JACK-FRAME (jak'frām), *n.* Wood or metal framework surrounding a jack, winch or other machine to keep it in place.

JACK-IN-A-BOX (jak'in-a-boks), **JACK-IN-THE-BOX** (jak'in-the-boks), *n.* 1. Toy figure resting on a spring and inclosed in a box; when the lid is released the toy jumps out to the full extent of the spring. 2. *Mach.* Attachment to a lathe or other machine to hold the tool used for cutting.

JACK-KNIFE (jak'nif), *n.* [*pl.* JACK'KNIVES.] Pocket-knife larger than a penknife.

JACK-O'-LANTERN (jak'o-lan-tērn), *n.* 1. Ignis fatuus or will-o'-the-wisp. 2. Lantern made from a pumpkin into which a face is cut.

JACK-PLANE (jak'plān), *n.* Carpenter's plane for rough work.

JACK-POT (jak'pot), *n.* In draw poker, a pool, in which the ante is repeated, and new deals made, until one player has a pair of jacks or better.

JACK-POTTER (jak'pot-ēr), *n.* Participant in a political bribery or corruption fund. (Colloq.)

JACK-RABBIT (jak'rab-it), *n.* The northern prairie hare

(*Lepus campestris*), of the prairies of the west, as far south as Colorado and north into British America. It is one of the largest of hares and is representative of the Jack-rabbit group.



Jack-rabbit (*Lepus campestris*).

Other species of hares to which the name is applied are *Lepus callotis* of Texas, New Mexico and Arizona, and *Lepus Californicus* of California. [Named from its large size and long ears.]

JACK-RAFTER (jak'räft-ēr), *n.* Carp. One of the short rafters used in a hip roof.

JACK-SCREW (jak'skrö), *n.* Lifting implement which acts by the rotation of a screw in a threaded socket.

JACK-SNIPE (jak'snip), *n.* Common American snipe.

JACKSON (jak'sun), *n.* Capital of State of Mississippi.

JACKSTONE (jak'stön), *n.* One of a set of small stones or pieces of metal used for playing a child's game of tossing up and catching one or more at a time.

JACKSTRAW (jak'strä), *n.* 1. Effigy of a man, made of straw. 2. Straw or strip of wood or bone, used in a game.

JACK-TAR (jak'tär), *n.* Sailor; tar.

JACKY (jak'i), *n.* [*pl.* JACK'IES.] Sailor; Jack; Jack-tar; tar.

JACOBIN (jak'o-bin), *n.* 1. Originally a monk of the Order of St. Dominic. 2. One of a revolutionary faction which took a prominent lead during the French revolution, and so called from their place of meeting being the monastery of the Jacobin monks. 3. [j-] Hooded pigeon. [Fr.—L.L. *Jacobus*, Jacob.]

JACONET (jak'o-net), *n.* 1. Soft Indian muslin. 2. Cloth made of cotton having glazed finish on one side. [Hind.]

JACQUEMINOT (zhäk'mē-nō), *n.* Bot. Variety of deep red rose, named after the French general J. F. Jacqueminot. [Fr.]

JACTATION (jak-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of hurling or throwing. 2. Bragging; boasting; vaunting. 3. Jactitation. [L. *jacio*, throw.]

JACTITATION (jak-tl-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Restless tossing about as if in agony or pain. 2. Turbulence; agitation. 3. Braggadocio; empty boasting; pretentious claim. [L. *jactatio*, tossing about.]

JADE (jäd), *n.* Broken-down horse; worthless

nag. 2. Vicious woman. 3. Young woman. [Ice. *jalda*, mare.]

JADE (jäd), *v.* [*pr.p.* JA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JA'DED.] I. *vt.* Tire out; fatigue; weary.

II. *vi.* Become weary; lose spirit.

JADE (jäd), *n.* Stone of a dark-green color, used for ornamental carving.

JAFFA (jaf'a), **JOPPA** (jop'a), *n.* Town on seacoast of Syria.

JAG (jag), *n.* Ragged protuberance; notch; cleft; denticulation. [Gael. *gag*, cleft.]

JAG (jag), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JAG'GED.] 1. Cut into notches. 2. Prick, as with a pin or thorn.

JAG (jag), *n.* 1. Small load, as of grain, hay, or straw. 2. Enough liquor to slightly intoxicate. (Colloq.) [Etym. doubtful.]

JAGGED (jag'ed), *a.* Rough-edged; notched.

JAGUAR (jä-gwär'), *n.*

Most formidable American beast of prey, allied to the leopard. [Braz. *jaguara*.]



JAIL (jäl), *n.* County or municipal prison. [O. Fr. *gaiole*—L. *caveola*, cage.]

JAILBIRD (jäl'bērd), *n.* Person who has been confined in jail.

JAIL DELIVERY (jäl de-liv'ēr-i). See DELIVERY.

JAILER (jäl'ēr), *n.* Keeper of a jail.

JALAP (jal'ap), *n.* Purgative root of a plant first brought from Jalapa, in Mexico.

JAM (jam), *n.* Conserve of fruit boiled with sugar. [Etym. doubtful.]

JAM (jam), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JAM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JAMMED (jamd).] Press or squeeze tight. [From root of CHAMP.]

JAM (jam), *n.* Number of people or objects jammed or crowded together.

JAMAICA (jä-mä'ka), *n.* Island, British W. Indies. Area 4,193 sq.m.

JAMAICAN (jä-mä'kan), *I.*

a. Of or pertaining to Jamaica, the largest British West Indian island.

II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Jamaica.

JAMB (jam), *n.* Sidepiece or post of a door, fireplace, etc. [O. Fr. *jambe*, leg—Celt. *cam*, bent.]

JAMBOREE (jam-bo-rē'), *n.* Jamaican Nolsy spree or carousal.

JAMRACH (jam'rak), *n.* Depository for wild animals to be sold to menageries.

JANGLE (jang'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* JAN'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JANGLED (jang'gld).] I. *vt.* Sound discordantly, as in wrangling; wrangle; quarrel. II. *vt.* Cause to sound harshly. [From the sound.]

JANGLE (jang'gl), *n.* Discordant sound; contention; wrangle.



JANITOR (jan'l-tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **JAN'ITRESS** or **JAN'ITRIX**.] One who has the care of a building.

JANIZARY (jan'i-zā-ri), **JANISSARY** (jan'l-sā-ri), *n.* Soldier of the old Turkish foot-guards. [Fr. *janissaire*—Turk. *yeni*, new, and *askari*, soldier.]

JANUARY (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* First month of the year dedicated by the Romans to the god Janus.

JANUS (jā'nus), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* God of high-ways, gates and locks; usually represented with two faces; a brazen temple was erected to him in Rome, always open in time of war, closed during peace.

JAPAN (jā-pan'), *n.* Insular empire, E. Asia. Area 147,661 sq. m.

JAPAN (jā-pan'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JAPAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JAPANNED** (jā-pand').] Varnish after the manner of the Japanese.

JAPAN (jā-pan'), *n.* 1. Work japanned. 2. Varnish or lacquer used in japanning.

JAPANESE (jap-ā-nēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Japan or its inhabitants. *II. n.* 1. Native of Japan. 2. Language of Japan.

JAR (jār), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JAR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JARRED** (jārd).] *I. vi.* 1. Make a harsh discordant sound. 2. Shake or tremble. 3. Act in opposition; clash. *II. vt.* Shake; agitate. [Imitative.]

JAR (jār), *n.* 1. Discord; harsh rattling sound. 2. Clash of interests or opinions. 3. Sudden or impulsive vibration; as, *jar* of an earthquake or distant explosion.

JAR (jār), *n.* Earthen or glass bottle with a wide mouth, but without handle or spout. [Pers. *jarrah*, water-pot.]

JARDINIERE (zhār-dē-nyār'), *n.* Ornamental stand or vase for flowers in a room. [Fr.]

JARGON (jār'gun), *n.* 1. Confused and unintelligible talk. 2. Slang. [Fr.]

SYN. Glibberish; jangle; cant; lingo.

ANT. Speech; discourse; eloquence.

JARL (jār'l), *n.* Chief nobleman; count. (Derivation of the A. S. *eorl* and the English word *earl*.) [Ice. *jarl*, chief.]

JASMINE (jas'min), **JESSAMINE** (jes'a-min), *n.* Plant of the genus *Jasminum*, many species of which have very fragrant flowers. [Ar. *yasmin*.]



Japanese Prince Hirobumi Ito, Prime Minister and statesman. Born 1837—died 1909.



Jasmine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*).

JASON (jā'sun), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Aeson; leader of expedition against Colchis; he brought away the golden fleece with Medea, whom he married.

JASPER (jas'pēr), *n.* Semi-precious stone of various colors. [Gr. *iaspis*.]

JAUNDICE (jān'dis), *n.* Disease characterized by a yellowness of the eyes, skin, etc., caused by bile. [Fr. *jaunisse*—*jaune*, yellow.]

JAUNDICED (jān'dist), *a.* 1. Affected with jaundice. 2. Prejudiced; envious.

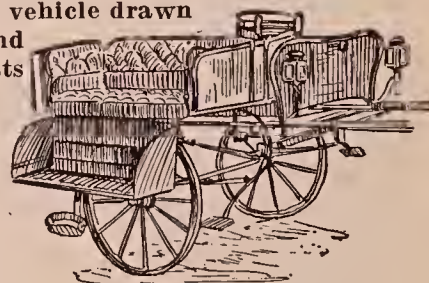
JAUNT (jānt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **JAUN'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JAUN'TED**.] Go from place to place. [Etyim. doubtful.]

JAUNTILY (jān'ti-li), *adv.* In a jaunty, gay, or airy manner.

JAUNTINESS (jān'ti-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being jaunty.

JAUNTING-CAR (jān'ting-kār), *n.* Two-wheeled light vehicle drawn

by a horse, and having its seats arranged on each side so that the passengers sit back to back with a space between the seats for baggage and parcels.



Jaunting-car.

eels. Principally used in Ireland.

JAUNTY (jān'ti), *a.* Showy; airy; dashing. [Fr. *gentil*, genteel.]

JAVA (jā'vā), *n.* Island of the Dutch E. Indies. Area 49,000 sq. m.

JAVANESE (jav-ā-nēs'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Java. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Java.

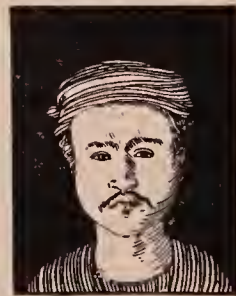
JAVELIN (jav'lin), *n.* Light spear six feet long. [Celtic origin.]

JAW (jā), *n.* 1. Mandible; maxillary; bone of the mouth in which the teeth are set. 2. Anything like a jaw. [Akin to **CHEW**.]

JAWBONE (jā'bōn), *n.* Bone of the jaw, especially of the lower jaw, in which the teeth are set.

JAW-CLUTCH (jā'kluch), *n.* *Mach.* Circular device consisting of two mated metal collars, one placed on each end of two shafts where they meet. Both collars have interlocking jaws or cogs; one collar being fixed immovably on one shaft, while the other collar is made to slide along a strong key and groove until it overlaps the shaft it is on when it clutches and joins the other shaft in simultaneous movement.

JAWED (jād), *a.* 1. Having jaws. 2. Denoting the appearance of the jaws.



Javanese.

JAWSMITH (jə'smith), *n.* Person who works his jaw too much; blatant demagogue. (Colloq.)

JAY (jā), *n.* 1. Bird of the crow family with gay plumage. 2. Stupid chattering fellow; greenhorn. [O. Fr. *jay*; from root of **GAY**.]

JAYHAWKER (jā'hək-ēr), *n.* Member of band of guerrillas. (Colloq.)

JEALOUS (jel'us), *a.* 1. Suspicious of, or incensed at, rivalry. 2. Anxiously watchful. 3. Exacting. [Fr. *jaloux*—Gr. *zelos*, zeal, emulation.]



American Blue Jay
(*Cyanocitta cristata*).

JEALOUSLY (jel'us-li), *adv.* In a jealous manner.

JEALOUSY (jel'us-l), *n.* [pl. **JEAL'OUSIES**.] 1. State of being jealous. 2. Suspicious caution or anxiety.

JEAN (jān), **JEANS** (jānz), *n.* Twilled cloth.

JEER (jēr), *v.* [pr.p. **JEER'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **JEERED** (jērd).] I. *vt.* Make sport of. II. *vi.* Sneer; deride. [Dut. *den gek scheeren*, shear the fool.]

SYN. Flout; gibe; mock; rail; scoff; taunt. **ANT.** Flatter; fawn; praise.

JEFFERSON CITY (jef'ēr-sun sit'i), Capital of State of Missouri, on Missouri River.

JEHOVAH (je-hō'və), *n.* *Bib.* Name for the Supreme Being regarded specially as the God of the Jewish people. [Heb. *Yahōwāh*.]

JEHU (jē'hū), *n.* Coachman; driver. [A reference to 2 Kings, ix. 20.]

JEJUNE (je-jön'), *a.* Empty; void of interest; barren. [L. *jejunos*, fasting.]

JEJUNELY (je-jön'i), *adv.* In a jejune manner.

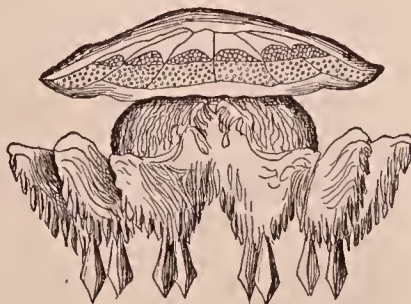
JEJUNENESS (je-jön'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being jejune.

JELLIED (jel'id), *a.* In the state of jelly.

JELLY (jel'i), *vi.* [pr.p. **JEL'LYING**; p.t. and p.p. **JELLIED** (jel'id).] Be converted or turn into jelly.

JELLY (jel'i), *n.* [pl. **JEL'LIES**.] 1. Anything gelatinous. 2. Juice of fruit boiled with sugar. [Fr. *gelée*—L. *gelo*, freeze.]

JELLY-FISH (jel'i-fish), *n.* Marine radiate animal of a soft gelatinous structure, of which there are many different genera and species.



Jelly-fish (genus *Medusa*).

JELLY-PRESS (jel'i-pres), *n.* Mechanical contrivance worked by hand or other power used

to press and extract the juice from fruits or other products to be used in making jelly.

JENA (yā'nə), *n.* Town, Saxe-Weimar, Germany, on the Saale River.

JENNET, **GENNET**, **GENET** (jen'et), *n.* Small Spanish horse. [Fr. *genet*—Sp. *ginete*, nag, orig. a horse-soldier. Of Moorish origin.]

JENNY (jen'i), *n.* [pl. **JEN'NIES**.] Gin or machine for spinning. [Corrupted from **GIN**, machine.]

JEOPARD (jep'ard), *vt.* [pr.p. **JEOP'ARDING**; p.t. and p.p. **JEOP'ARDED**.] Put in jeopardy.

JEOPARDER (jep'ard-ēr), *n.* One who jeopardizes or puts in jeopardy.

JEOPARDIZE (jep'ard-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **JEOP'ARDIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **JEOPARDIZED** (jep'ard-izd).] Put in jeopardy; jeopard.

JEOPARDOUS (jep'ard-us), *a.* Exposed to danger or loss.

JEOPARDY (jep'ard-i), *n.* Hazard; danger; exposure to death or loss. [Fr. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance.]

JERBOA (jēr'bō-ə), *n.* Rodent of the genus *Dipus*, found in Africa and known as the jumping-mouse.

[Ar. *yārbu*, strong hind muscles.]

JEREMIAD (jer-e-mī'ad), *n.* Lamentation long drawn out. [From *Jeremiah* in the Old Testament.]



Jerboa (*Dipus Aegyptius*).

JERK (jērk), *n.* Short sudden movement.

[Etym. doubtful.]

JERK (jērk), *v.* [pr.p. **JERK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **JERKED** (jērk't).] I. *vt.* 1. Pull, push, or thrust with a sudden movement. 2. Throw with a sudden movement. 3. Cure, as meat. II. *vi.* Move with a sudden start.

JERKED-BEEF (jērk't/bēf), *n.* Beef cut into thin pieces and dried in the sun. [Chilean *charqui*.]

JERKIN (jēr'kin), *n.* Jacket; short coat; close waistcoat. [Dut., dim. of *jurk*, frock.]

JERKY (jērk'i), *a.* Acting spasmodically or with jerks.

JERRY (jer'i), *n.* One who builds houses of poor material.

JERSEY (jēr'zi), *n.* Largest of the English Channel Islands; 45 sq. m.

JERSEY (jēr'zi), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Jersey. II. *n.* 1. One of a breed of cattle from island of Jersey. 2. [j-] Kind of close-fitting woolen upper garment worn in rowing, etc. [From the island of *Jersey*.]

JERSEY CITY. City, New Jersey, on Hudson River, opposite New York City.

JERUSALEM (je-rö'-sa-lem), *n.* City, Palestine, 33 m. S. E. of Jaffa, its port.

JERUSALEM CHERRY (je-rö'-sa-lem cher'i). Fruit of small shrub, of genus *Solanum*, red in color and resembling the ordinary cherry, only smaller and unfit for food.



Jerusalem Cherry.

JESSAMINE (jes'a-min), *n.* See **JASMINE**.

JEST (jest), *n.* 1. Something ludicrous; joke; fun. 2. Object of laughter. [O. Fr. *geste*—L. *gestum*, done.]

JEST (jest), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **JEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JEST'ED**.] Utter jests; joke.

JESTER (jest'ēr), *n.* 1. One who jests. 2. Buffoon.

JESTINGLY (jest'ing-li), *adv.* In a jesting manner; not in earnest.

JESUIT (jez'ū-it), *n.* One of the Society of Jesus founded in 1534 by Ignatius Loyola. —*Jesuits' bark*, cinchona, so called because introduced to Rome by Jesuit missionaries.

JESUITIC (jez'ū-it'ik), **JESUITICAL** (jez'ū-it'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jesuits or their methods of procedure.

JET (jet), *n.* Very compact and black species of coal, used for ornaments. [O. Fr. *gaiet*—Gr. *gagatēs*—*Gagas*, town in Asia Minor.]

JET (jet), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JET'TED**.] I. *vt.* Spurt out. II. *vi.* 1. Spout or shoot out. 2. Project; jut. [O. Fr. *jetter*, cast or fling—L. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, throw.]

JET (jet), *n.* 1. Spouting stream. 2. Short pipe emitting a flame of gas.

JET-BLACK (jet'blak), *a.* Of the deepest black color.

JETSAM (jet'sam), **JETSON** (jet'sun), *n.* 1. Throwing of goods overboard in a case of great peril to lighten a vessel. 2. Goods so thrown away which sink. [See **JETTISON**.]

JETTISON (jet'i-sun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JET'TISONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JETTISONED** (jet'i-sund).] Throw overboard to ease the ship. [O. Fr. *getaison*—L. *jacto*, throw.]

JETTY (jet'i), *n.* [*pl.* **JET'TIES**.] 1. Projection; pier; landing place. 2. Dam constructed to change the course of the current in a river. [Fr. *jetée*, thrown out—*jeter*.]

JETTY (jet'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JET'TYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JETTIED** (jet'id).] I. *vt.* Furnish with a jetty. II. *vi.* Project; jut.

JETTY (jet'i), *a.* Made of or resembling jet. **JEU D'ESPRIT** (zhē des-prē'). Witicism. [Fr., play of wit.]

JEUNESSE DOREE (zhē-nes' do-rā'). Rich young men. [Fr., gilded youth.]

JEW (jō), *n.* [*fem.* **JEW'ESS**.] Inhabitant of Judea; Hebrew; Israelite. [O. Fr. *Jui*—L. *Judæus*.]

JEW (jō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JEW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JEWED** (jöd).] I. *vt.* Overreach; deal unfairly with; cheat. II. *vi.* Engage in the practice of cheating in business.—*Jew down*, strive by any means to purchase at a lower price than the one asked.

JEW-BAITING (jō'bāt-ing), *n.* The fanatical harring or persecution of Jews; anti-Semitism.

JEWEL (jō'el), *n.* 1. Precious stone. 2. Anything highly valued. 3. Crystal precious stone forming a bearing, as for watch-pivot. [O. Fr. *jouel*; Fr. *joyau*, a dim. of *jote*, joy.]

JEWEL (jō'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JEW'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JEWELLED** (jō'eid).] 1. Adorn with jewels. 2. Fit or furnish with jewels, as a watch.

JEWELER (jō'el-ēr), *n.* One who makes or deals in jewels.

JEWELRY (jō'el-ri), *n.* Jewels in general.

JEWFISH (jō'fish), *n.* Fish of the family *Serranidae* found on the eastern and southern coasts of the United States and reaching a weight of several hundred pounds.

JEWISH (jō'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews; Israelitish.

JEWRY (jō'ri), *n.* Land of the Jews; Judea; Jews collectively.

JEW'S-HARP (jöz'härp), *n.* 1. Small harp-shaped musical instrument played between the teeth by striking a spring with the finger. 2. *Naut.* Link or shackle connecting the anchor ring with the chain cable of a ship.

JEZEBEL (jez'e-bel), *n.* Bold and vicious woman; virago. [From Ahab's wicked wife.]

JIB (jib), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **JIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JIBBED** (jibd).] Move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse. [O. Fr. *giber*, struggle.]

JIB (jib), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Triangular sail borne in front of the foremast in a ship, so called from its shifting of itself. 2. *Mach.* Extended arm of a crane or derrick. [From root of **JIBE**.]

JIB-BOOM (jib'böm), *n.* *Naut.* Extension of bowsprit on which outer jibs are set.

JIB-CRANE (jib'krän), *n.* Crane swinging at right angles from an upright pillar or mast and supported by a strut from the foot of the pillar, used for lifting heavy articles, and swinging them into place.

JIBE (jib), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JIBED** (jibd).] I. *vt.* *Naut.* Shift from one side of a vessel to the other, said of a boom-sail. II. *vi.* 1. Swing from one side of the mast to the other. 2. Be in agreement. Also spelled *jib* and *gibe*. [Dan. *gibbe*, jibe.]



Sir Moses Montefiore, Jewish philanthropist. Born 1784—died 1885.

JEFFY (jif'1), *n.* Very short time; moment; instant. (Slang.)

JIG (jlg), *n.* 1. Quick, lively tune; quick dance suited to the tune. 2. Handy tool; device to guide cutting tool. [Fr. *gigue*, fiddle.]

JIG (jlg), *v.* [pr.p. **JIG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **JIGGED** (jlgd).] I. *vt.* Sing or play in jig time. II. *vi.* Dance a jig.

JIGGER (jlg'ēr), *n.* 1. Minute species of flea of the West Indies; chigoe. 2. Chigger. [From the native *chigoe*.]

JIGGER (jlg'ēr), *n.* Anything small, as a small car, boat, tick, etc.

JIGGER (jlg'ēr), *n.* Elec. 1. In wireless telegraphy, a vibrating device used as an auxiliary transformer wherewith to adjust and balance the force, resistance and electric power of a coherer between its terminals. 2. In wireless telephony an adjustable device by which the vibrations of both receiving and sending diaphragms are regulated.

JIGGER-FLEA (jlg'ēr-flē), *n.* Entom. Insect pest that burrows under the

skin of man and beast, creating sores and great irritation.

JIG-SAW (jig'sə), *n.* A saw working with a reciprocating perpendicular movement through a base or table on which the work to be sawed is placed. See **SCROLL SAW**.

JILL (jll), *n.* Young girl; sweetheart. [Short for **JILLIAN**, i. e., *Jullana*.]

JILT (jilt), *n.* Woman who encourages a lover and then neglects or rejects him; flirt. [Sc. *jillet*—*Jill*—*L. Juliana*—*Julius*.]

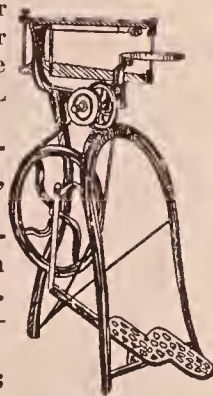
JILT (jilt), *v.* [pr.p. **JILT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **JILT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Encourage and then disappoint in love. II. *vi.* Play the jilt.

JIM CROW (jlm krō). 1. Typical name for negro.—*Jim Crow car*, car for use of negroes exclusively. (From an old negro-minstrel song.) 2. [j- c-]. Short claw-end crow-bar used by miners.



Jigger-flea (*Sarcopsylla penetrans*).

1. Mouth. 2. Cocoon. 3. Embryo. 4. Egg. 5. Female before entering the skin. 6. Larva. 7. Fecundated female. 8. Fully grown female. 9. Female third day after entering the skin. 10. Head of female (enlarged). 11. Female after several days under the skin. 12. Pupa.



Jig-saw.

JIMJAM (jim'jam), *n.* 1. [pl.] Queer notions; oddities; fads. 2. [pl.] Delirium tremens. (Colloq.)

JIMMY (jim'1), *n.* [pl. **JIM'MIES**.] Short crow-bar used by burglars.

JIMSON-WEED (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* Common weed of the nightshade family; called also *thorn-apple* and *stramonium*.

JINGAL (jing'gai), *n.* Large swivel bell-mouthed musket made of brass or iron and used in far Oriental countries for hunting game. [Hind. *jangāl*, musket.]

JINGLE (jlng'gl), *n.* 1. Jangling or clinking sound. 2. That which makes a rattling sound. 3. Correspondence of sounds. 4. [pl.] Lively doggerel verses, especially those intended to please the ears of children. [Imitative.]

JINGLE (jlng'gl), *v.* [pr.p. **JIN'GLING**; p.t. and p.p. **JINGLED** (jing'glā).] I. *vt.* Cause to give out a jingle or tinkling metallic sound. II. *vi.* 1. Make a tinkling metallic noise; tinkle. 2. Correspond in sound or rhyme. 3. Make rhymes.

JINGLING (jing'gllng), *n.* Prolonged ringing of bells or other objects that make a ringing sound.

JINGO (jing'gō), I. *n.* [pl. **JINGOES** (jlng'gōz).] One who advocates an aggressive foreign policy. II. *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by Jingoism. [From "by *Jingo*."]]

JINGOISM (jlng'gō-lzm), *n.* Jingo policy or spirit.

JINRIKISHA (jln-rik'i-shā), *n.* Japanese two-wheeled cart drawn by a man, used generally for the conveyance of passengers.

JIU-JITSU (jū-jlt'sō), **JIU-JUTSU** (jū-jōt'sō), *n.* Japanese system of self-defense, physical culture exercise, and wrestling. [Jap. *jiu-jutsu*.]

JOB (job), *n.* 1. Piece of work, especially of a trifling or temporary nature. 2. Undertaking with a view to profit. 3. Mean transaction, in which private gain is sought under pretense of public service.—*Job printer*, one who does miscellaneous work, such as bills, circulars, etc.—*Job-work*, work paid for by the job, not by the day. [O. Fr. *gob*, mouthful.]



Jimson-weed (*Datura stramonium*).



Jinrikisha.

JOB (job), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOBBED** (jobd).] *I. vt.* 1. Let out in separate portions. 2. Let out for hire. 3. Buy in bulk and sell in lots to dealers. *II. vi.* 1. Purchase goods in bulk and sell in lots. 2. Work by the job. 3. Seek private gain under pretense of public service.

JOBBER (job'ēr), *n.* 1. One who buys in lots of wholesale dealers and sells to retailers; middlemen. 2. One who uses politics for private advantage.

JOBBERY (job'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **JOB'BERIES**.] Unfair means employed to procure some private end.

JOB'S-TEARS (jōbz'tērz), *n. Bot.* Grass and its fruit grown largely in the East Indies. The fruit when properly dried is used to make bead-necklaces, rosaries, etc.

JOCASTA (jo-kās'-tā), *n. Greek Myth.* Mother of Œdipus, whom she in ignorance married.

JOCKEY (jok'i), *n.*

1. One who rides

a horse in a race.

2. Horse dealer. Job's-tears (*Coix lachryma*).

3. Cheat. [*Dim. of Jock*, northern E. for Jack.]

JOCKEY (jok'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOCK'EYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOCKEYED** (jok'id).] *I. vt.* Act to deceive; cheat. *II. vi.* Make use of dishonest measures; act unfairly.

JOCOSE (jo-kōs'), *a.* Full of jokes; humorous; merry. [*L. jocosus—jocus*, joke.]

SYN. Funny; jocular; waggish. **ANT.**

Serious; earnest; grave; lugubrious; lack-adaisical.

JOCOSELY (jo-kōs'li), *adv.* In a jocose manner.

JOCOSENESS (jo-kōs'nes), *n.* Quality of being jocose.

JOCULAR (jok'ū-lar), *a.* Given to jokes; humorous; droll; laughable. [*L. jocularis—jocus*, joke.]

JOCULARITY (jok'ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being jocular.

JOCULARLY (jok'ū-lar-i), *adv.* In a jocular manner.

JOCUND (jok'und), *a.* Merry; cheerful; pleasant.

JOCUNDITY (jo-kun'di-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being jocund. [*L. jocundus*, pleasing.]

JOG (jog), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOGGED** (jogd).] *I. vt.* Push with the elbow or hand; nudge. *II. vi.* Move by small shocks; travel slowly. [*Wel. gogi*, shake.]

JOG (jog), *n.* 1. Slight push or shake; nudge. 2. Any slight stimulant or incentive. 3. Irregularity of motion or surface.

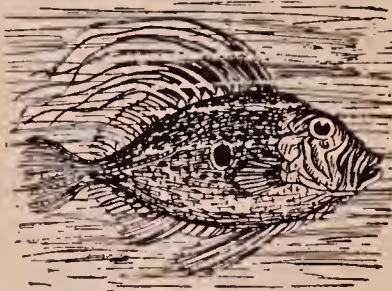


JOGGLE (jog'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOGGLED** (jog'ld).] *I. vt.* Jog or shake slightly; jostle. *II. vi.* Shake. [*Dim. of JOG*.]

JOGGLE (jog'l), *n.* 1. Jog or jolt. 2. Notch in joints adapted in fitting stones or pieces of timbers together to keep them from sliding.

JOHANNESBURG (yō-hän'nes-bürg), *n.* Town in Transvaal Colony, South Africa.

JOHN-DORY (jon-dō'ri), *n.* Yellow-colored fish, about twelve or fourteen inches in length, without scales but having long spines on back and lower fins. [*Fr. jaune*, yellow, and *dorée*, gilt.]



John-dory.

JOHNNY (jon'l),

n. [*pl.* **JOHNNIES** (jon'iz).] 1. Diminutive of John. 2. [*pl.*] Nickname applied collectively to the Confederate soldiers of Southern U. S. during the war of the rebellion. 3. [j-] Dudsish fellow, usually frequenter at stage-door entrances of theaters or at street corners.

JOHNNY-CAKE (jon'i-kāk), *n.* Cake of Indian meal, made in various ways.

JOHNNY-JUMP-UP (jon-i-jump'up), *n.* Wild pansy.

JOIN (join), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOINED** (joind).] *I. vt.* 1. Connect; unite. 2. Associate with; add or annex. *II. vi.* Be connected; grow together. [*O. Fr. joindre—L. jungo*, join.]

JOINDER (join'dēr), *n.* Merging or joining two or more causes of action against another or others.

JOINER (join'ēr), *n.* One who or that which joins; specifically, artisan who finishes the woodwork of houses, ships, etc.

JOINERY (join'ēr-i), *n.* Art of the joiner.

JOINT (joint), *I. n.*

1. Place where two or more things

join; knot; hinge;

seam, etc. 2. Part

of the limb of an

animal cut off at

the joint. 3. Low

resort; opium-den.

(Colloq.) *II. a.* 1.

Joined, united,

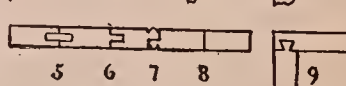
or combined. 2.

Shared among more than one. [*O. Fr.—L.*

junctus—jungo, join.]

JOINT (joint), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOINT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Unite by joints; fit closely. 2. Provide with joints. 3. Cut into joints, as an animal. *II. vi.* Fit like joints.

JOINTED (joint'ed), *a.* Having joints.



Carpenter's Joints.

1. For doors, window frames, etc. 2.

For pilasters. 3. Miter-joint with a

jag (notch). 4. Bead-joint. 5. Feather-

joint. 6. Tongue-joint. 7. Rabbet-

joint with two beads. 8. Square joint.

9. Dovetail.

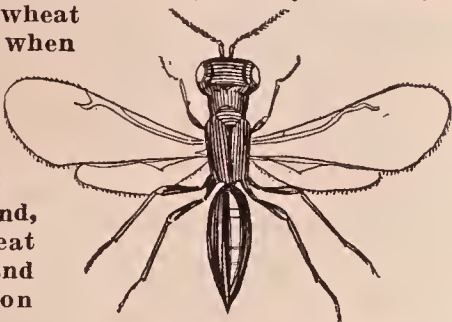
JOINTER (joint'ēr), *n.* 1. Largest kind of plane used by a joiner. 2. Bent piece of iron for riveting two stones together.

JOINTLY (joint'li), *adv.* Unitedly or in combination; connectedly; together; linked.

JOINT-STOCK (joint'stok), *n.* Stock held jointly or in company.

JOINTURE (join'türe), *n.* Property joined to or settled on a woman at marriage to be enjoyed after her husband's death.

JOINTWORM (joint'würm), *n.* Fly whose larvæ infest wheat straw, and when the latter is made into mattresses, these larvæ and flies bite mankind, leaving great lesions and eruptions on the skin.



Jointworm (*Isosoma tricolor*).
[Greatly enlarged.]

JOIST (joist), *n.* Timbers to which the boards of a floor or the laths of a ceiling are nailed. [O. Fr. *giste*—L. *jacoe*, lie.]

JOIST (joist), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JOIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOIST'ED**.] Furnish with joists.

JOKE (jök), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JO'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOKED** (jökt). I. *vt.* Jest or make merry with; rally; banter. II. *vi.* Make jests, fun or jokes.

JOKE (jök), *n.* Jest; something witty or sportive; anything said or done to excite a laugh. [L. *jocus*.]

SYN. Raillery; fun; sport; pleasantry; banter; wagery; witticism. **ANT.** Seriousness; gravity; sobriety; solemnity.

JOKER (jök'ēr), *n.* 1. One who jokes or jests. 2. Additional card in the pack of fifty-two used in certain games.

JOLLIFICATION (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Noisy festivity and merriment.

JOLLILY (jol'i-li), *adv.* In a jolly manner.

JOLLINESS (jol'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being jolly.

JOLLITY (jol'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being jolly; mirth; merriment.

JOLLY (jol'i), *a.* [*comp.* **JOL'LIER**; *superl.* **JOL'LIEST**.] 1. Merry. 2. Expressing or exciting mirth. 3. Comely; robust. [Fr. *joli*—E. *yule*.]

JOLLY (jol'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JOL'LYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOLLIED** (jol'id).] 1. Cajole. 2. Joke; rally.

JOLLYBOAT (jol'i-böt), *n.* Small boat belonging to a ship. [Dan. *jolle*, yawl, and **BOAT**.]

JOLT (jölt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOLT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOLT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Shake with a sudden shock.

II. *vi.* Move with sharp, sudden jerks. [Old form **JOLL**, probably conn. with **JOWL**.]

JOLT (jölt), *n.* Sudden shake or shock.

JONQUIL (jon'kwil), *n.* Species of narcissus or

daffodil with rush-like leaves. [Fr. *jonquille*—L. *juncus*, rush.]

JORDAN (jar'dan), *n.* Principal river of Palestine, falls into Dead Sea.

JOSS (jos), *n.* Chinese or Japanese idol. [Chinese corrupted from Pg. *deos*, God.]

JOSS-HOUSE (jos'hows), *n.* Chinese temple of worship; name given by Chinese to all houses of worship irrespective of creed.

JOSS-PAPER (jos'pā-pēr), *n.* Paper that has been gilded, silvered or otherwise decorated, used by the Chinese in their religious ceremonies.



Japanese Joss
(*Daibutsu*).

Largest and principal idol in Japan; made of pure bronze, 115 feet high and 65 feet in width at base. Located in Morimura, Japan.

JOSS-STICK (jos'stik), *n.* Small splint of bamboo covered with either punk or aromatic sweet-scented pastes, properly dried, and allowed to burn with a smoldering spark in the joss-houses and at the various religious shrines of the Chinese.

JOSTLE (jos'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **JOS'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOSTLED** (jos'id).] Push; elbow. [Freq. of **JOUST**.]

JOT (jot), *n.* Least quantity assignable; iota; little. [Gr. *iōta*, i.]

JOT (jot), *vt.* [**JOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOT'TED**.] Make a first note of.

JOULE (jowl), *n.* Practical unit of electrical energy, equivalent to work done in one second with a current of one ampere against resistance of one ohm. [After *Joule*, English physicist.]

JOUNCE (jowns), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JOUN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOUNCED** (jownst).] I. *vt.* Jolt or shake, as in rough riding. II. *vi.* Be jolted. (Colloq.)

JOURNAL (jūr'nai), *n.* 1. Book containing an account of each day's transactions. 2. Periodical. 3. Transactions of a society. 4. Part of an axle which turns in a bearing. [Fr.—L. *diurnalis*.]

JOURNALISM (jūr'nai-izm), *n.* Occupation of a journalist.

JOURNALIST (jūr'nai-ist), *n.* One who writes for or conducts a periodical.

JOURNEY (jūr'ni), *n.* Travel; tour; excursion. [Fr. *journée*, day's travel—L. *diurnus*.]

SYN. Trip; jaunt; expedition; pilgrimage; voyage; passage. A *journey* is on land; a *voyage* on the water; *travel*, generally a long voyage or *journey*, or both. *Passage* usually refers to travel on the water.

JOURNEY (jūr'ni), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **JOUR'NEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JOURNEYED** (jūr'nid).] Travel.

JOURNEYMAN (jūr'ni-man), *n.* [*pl.* **JOUR'**

NEYMEN.] One whose apprenticeship is completed.

JOUST (just or jöst), *n.* Encounter of two knights on horseback at a tournament; just.

JOUST (just), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JOUST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JOUST'ED.] Engage in a joust.

JOVE (jöv), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The same as **JUPITER**.

JOVIAL (jo'vi-äl), *a.* Joyous; full of mirth and happiness. [*L. Jovialis—Jovis, Jupiter.*]

JOVIALITY (jō-vi-äl'i-ti), *n.* 1. Jovialness. 2. Festivity.

JOVIALLY (jō'vi-äl-i), *adv.* In a jovial manner.

JOVIALNESS (jō'vi-äl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being jovial.

JOWL (jöl), *n.* Cheek. [*A. S. ceaf, jaw.*]

JOY (jol), *n.* [*pl.* JOYS (joiz).] 1. Gladness; rapture; mirth. 2. Cause of joy. [*Fr. joie.*]
SYN. Delight; ecstasy; exultation; transport; merriment; hilarity. **ANT.** Sorrow; grief; misery; affliction; despondency; despair.

JOY (jol), *vi.* [*pr.p.* JOY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JOYED (joid).] Rejoice; exult; be glad.

JOYFUL (jol'fəl), *a.* Full of joy; glad; happy; merry.

JOYFULLY (jol'fəl-i), *adv.* In a joyful manner.

JOYFULNESS (jol'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being joyful.

JOYLESS (jol'les), *a.* 1. Without joy. 2. Not giving joy.

JOYLESSLY (jol'les-li), *adv.* In a joyless manner.

JOYOUS (jol'us), *a.* Full of joy; joyful.

JOYOUSLY (jol'us-li), *adv.* In a joyous manner.

JOYOUSNESS (jol'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being joyous.

JOY-RIDING (jol'ri-ding), *n.* Fast and reckless running of a motor car by a partially inebriate chauffeur accompanied by a number of hilarious boon companions. (*Colloq.*)

JUBILANT (jō'bi-länt), *a.* Shouting for joy. [*L. júbilo, shout for joy.*]

JUBILATE (jō'bi-lät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JU'BILATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JU'BILATED.] Rejoice; exult; triumph.

JUBILATION (jō-bi-lä'shun), *n.* Act of jublating.

JUBILEE (jō'bi-lē), *n.* 1. Season of great public joy. 2. Fiftyeth anniversary. [*L. jubilatus—Heb. yōbēl, trumpet blast.*]

JUDAIC (jō-dā'ik), **JUDAICAL** (jō-dā'ik-äl), *a.* Pertaining to the Jews. [*L. Judaicus.*]

JUDAISM (jō'dä-lzm), *n.* Doctrines and rites of the Jews.

JUDGE (juj), *v.* [*pr.p.* JUDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JUDGED (jujd).] I. *vi.* 1. Hear and decide. 2. Form or pass an opinion. 3. Distinguish. II. *vt.* 1. Hear and determine authoritatively; sentence. 2. Be censorious towards. 3. Consider. 4. Form or pass an opinion upon. [*Fr. juger—L. judico—jus, law, and dico, declare.*]

JUDGE (juj), *n.* 1. Civil officer who hears and settles causes. 2. Arbitrator; awarder; umpire. 3. One who can decide upon the merits of a thing; critic; connoisseur. [*Fr. juge—L. judex.*]

JUDGMENT (juj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of judging. 2. Faculty by which this is done; reason. 3. Opinion formed. 4. Sentence. 5. Condemnation; doom.—*Confess judgment*, give formal consent to judgment against the consenting party being entered without pleading; acknowledge liability.—*Judgment day*, the day on which God will pronounce final judgment on mankind; doomsday.—*Judgment note*, promissory note, containing a power of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the amount of the note.

SYN. Decision; award; discernment; sagacity; wisdom; taste; understanding; sensibility; intellect; penetration; determination; adjudication. **ANT.** Argument; consideration; imprudence; rashness; folly.

JUDICATIVE (jō'di-kä-tiv), *a.* Having power to judge.

JUDICATOR (jō'di-kä-tēr), *n.* One who judges or passes judgment upon; judge.

JUDICATORY (jō'di-kä-tō-ri), I. *a.* Pertaining to a judge; distributing justice. II. *n.* 1. Distribution of justice. 2. Tribunal.

JUDICATURE (jō'di-kä-tūr), *n.* 1. Profession of a judge. 2. Power or system of dispensing justice by legal trial. 3. Jurisdiction. 4. Tribunal.

JUDICIAL (jō-dish'äl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a judge or court. 2. Practiced in, or proceeding from, a court of justice. 3. Established by statute. 4. Adapted or fitted for judging. [*L. judicialis.*]

JUDICIALLY (jō-dish'äl-i), *adv.* In a judicial manner.

JUDICIARY (jō-dish'i-ä-ri), I. *n.* 1. Judges taken collectively. 2. System of courts. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the courts of law. 2. Passing judgment. [*L. judicarius.*]

JUDICIOUS (jō-dish'us), *a.* According to sound judgment; discreet.

JUDICIOUSLY (jō-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a judicious manner.

JUDICIOUSNESS (jō-dish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being judicious.

JUG (jug), *n.* 1. A vessel with a swelling body and narrow mouth. 2. Jail. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

JUG (jug), *vt.* [*pr.p.* JUG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* JUGGED (jugd).] 1. Put into a jug. 2. Commit to jail. (*Colloq.*)

JUG (jug), *n.* Note of the nightingale. [*Imitative.*]

JUGAL (jō'gäl), I. *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the jugal or malar bone; malar. II. *n.* Bone of zygomatic arch; malar bone. [*L. jugalis—jugum, yoke.*]

JUGFUL (jug'fəl), *n.* [*pl.* JUG'FULS.] Quantity a jug will hold.

JUGGERNAUT (jug'ēr-nat), *n.* 1. East Indian deity identical with the god Vishnu. 2. Idol of the same name, supposed to demand self-sacrifice and annihilating all that came in its path. 3. Figuratively, anything to which one is blindly sacrificed. [Hind. *Jagannāth*, protector of all that moves.]



JUGGLE (jug'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JUG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUGGLED** (jug'ld).] I. *vt.* Idol of the Juggernaut. Manipulate in a way to deceive. II. *vi.* 1. Practice artifice or imposition. 2. Entertain people by legerdemain.

JUGGLE (jug'l), *n.* 1. Trick by sleight of hand. 2. Imposture.

JUGGLER (jug'lēr), *n.* One who juggles.

JUGGLERY (jug'lēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **JUG'GLERIES**.] Art or tricks of a juggler; legerdemain; trickery.

JUGULAR (jō'gū-lar), I. *a.* Pertaining to the throat. II. *n.* One of the two large veins of the neck. The external one carries the blood from the external parts of the head and neck into the subclavian vein; it is visible on either side of the neck. The internal one carries the blood from the interior parts of the head and joins the subclavian vein. [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone—*jungo*, join.]

JUICE (jōs), *n.* 1. Sap of vegetables. 2. Fluid part of animal bodies. [Fr. *jus*—L. *jus*, sauce, broth.]

JUICELESS (jōs'les), *a.* Without juice or sap; dry.

JUICINESS (jō'sl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being juicy.

JUICY (jō'si), *a.* Abounding with juice; succulent.

JUJU (jō'jō), *n.* Charm of the fetish order, venerated by the natives of West Africa.

JUJUBE (jō'jōb), *n.* 1. Spiny shrub of the genus *Zizyphus*. 2. Edible fruit of the shrub. 3. Lozenge made to taste like the fruit.—*Jujube paste*, confection having the flavor of jujube fruit. [Fr.—Pers. *Zizfun*, jujube-tree.]



JUJU-HOUSE (jō'jō-hows), *n.* House in which juju ceremonies are conducted. Branch of Jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*).

JUJUISM (jō'jō-izm), *n.* Worship of or belief in juju.

JULEP (jō'lep), *n.* 1. Pleasant liquid medicine in which an ill-tasting medicine is taken. 2. Brandy, broken ice, and sugar, flavored, usually with mint. [Ar. *jūlāb*—Pers. *gūl*, rose, and *āb*, water.]

JULIAN (jō'li-an), *a.* Pertaining to Julius Cæsar.—*Julian year*, year of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days, as arranged by Julius Cæsar.

JULIENNE (zhō-le-en'), *n.* Clear soup made with various herbs or vegetables cut in very small pieces. [Fr.]

JULY (jō-li'), *n.* Seventh month of the year, so called by Julius Cæsar, who was born in this month, and who reformed the calendar.

JUMBLE (jum'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JUM'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUMBLED** (jum'bid).] I. *vt.* Mix confusedly. II. *vi.* Be mixed together confusedly.

JUMBLE (jum'bl), *n.* 1. Confused mixture. 2. Kind of thin, crisp cake.

JUMBLE-SALE (jum'bl-sāl), *n.* Sale of discarded, obsolete or second-hand articles of all kinds, usually for some charitable purpose; rummage sale.

JUMBO (jum'bō), *n.* Very large individual of its kind. [After *Jumbo*, a big elephant exhibited about 1881-85.]

JUMBOISM (jum'bō-izm), *n.* Propensity to advocate or admire things or enterprises of gigantic proportions.

JUMELLE (zhō-mel'), *a.* Twin; in pairs, as an opera-glass having two tubes. [Fr., fem. of *jumeau*, twin.]

JUMP (jump), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUMPED** (jump).] I. *vt.* 1. Pass by a leap; leap over or across. 2. Cause to start, as game. II. *vi.* 1. Spring upward, or forward, or both; bound; leap. 2. Agree or coincide (*with*).—*Jump a claim*, take possession of a piece of public land which another has already occupied.—*Jump bail*, abscond to avoid trial, after bail is given. [O. Ger. *gumpen*, jump.]

JUMP (jump), *n.* 1. Act of jumping; leap; spring; bound. 2. Sudden promotion or rise. 3. *Mining*. Fault.

JUMP-DRILL (jump'dril), *n.* Lengthy and heavy drill for boring in rocks, handled by two or more men who cause the drilling to be done by making the drill jump up and down in the hole to be bored.

JUMPER (jump'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which jumps. 2. Sled in which shaft and runner are one continuous piece. 3. Tool that works with a jumping motion. 4. *Elec.* Temporary shunt or short circuit. 5. Blouse or loose jacket of cotton or other cloth worn by persons engaged in work that might soil their other clothing.

JUMPING-JACK (jump'ing-jak), *n.* 1. Toy made to jump or go into contortions by pulling a string attached to it. 2. An erratic or eccentric person. (Colloq.)

JUMPING-NET (jump'ing-net), *n.* Stout net used at fires to catch people jumping from burning edifices.

JUMP-SPARK (jump'spärk), *n.* *Elec.* A disruptive spark obtained between two opposed

conducting surfaces, as distinguished from a spark obtained by or following a wiping contact.—*Jump-spark ignition*, system of ignition commonly used in motor vehicles, in which a current of high pressure is used, which will jump across a gap, so that the points need not be brought into contact in order to ignite the explosive mixture of gases in the cylinder of the internal-combustion engine.

JUMP-STROKE (jump'strök), *n.* Peculiar stroke in billiards with the cue on the cue ball, causing the ball so struck to jump or rebound on the table one or more times.

JUNCTION (jungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of joining, or state of being joined. 2. Place or point of union. [See **JOIN**.]

JUNCTION-BOX (jungk'shun-boks), *n.* 1. *Mach.* Metal box, hermetically sealed, used to protect pipes at joints or at points where valves are placed. 2. *Elec.* Box placed at the union of wires and cables to protect the joint and insulation from damage.

JUNCTURE (jungk'tür), *n.* 1. Joining; union. 2. Critical or important point of time. [*L. junctura*—*jungo*, join.]

JUNE (jön), *n.* Sixth month of the year. [*L. Junius*.]

JUNE-BUG (jön'bug), *n.* *Entom.* Species of brown and sometimes green beetles of the genus *Lachnosterna*, found throughout the U. S. and usually making their appearance in the month of June.

JUNGFRAU (yöng'frow), *n.* Mountain, Bernese Alps, Switzerland. Altitude 13,671 ft.

JUNGLE (jung'gl), *n.* Dense tangle of vegetation. [*Hind. jangal*.]

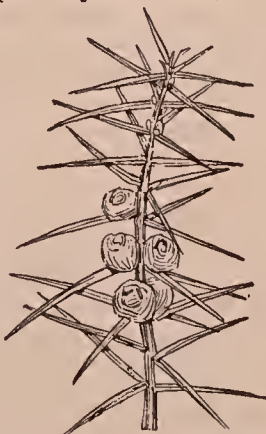
JUNGLE-FEVER (jung'gl-fē-vēr), *n.* *Pathol.* Fever like ague or intermittent fever contracted in swamps and jungles in the tropics.

JUNGLE-FOWL (jung'gl-fowl), *n.* *Zool.* Particularly shaped and marked fowl (*Gallus varius*) found in the jungles and swamps of Southern East India, especially in Java.

JUNGLY (jung'gli), *a.* Of the nature of a jungle.

JUNIOR (jön'yūr), *I. a.* 1. Younger. 2. Lower in rank. *II. n.* 1. One younger or less advanced. 2. In American colleges, a student in the third year of a four years' course, or first year of a two or three years' course. [*L.* comp. of *juvenis*, young.]

JUNIPER (jō'nī-pēr), *n.* Evergreen shrub, the berries of which are used Juniper Berries (*Juniperus communis*). [*L. juniperus*, renewing its youth—*juvenis* young, and *pario*, bring forth, because evergreen.]



JUNK (jungk), *n.* Chinese sea-going vessel, having from one to five masts. [*Pg. junco*—Chinese *chw'an*, boat.]

JUNK (jungk), *n.* 1. Piece of old cordage. 2. Salt meat. 3. Scraps of old iron, paper, rags, etc. [*L. juncus*, rush, of which ropes used to be made.]



Junk.

JUNKER (jön'kēr), *n.*

1. Young German nobleman. 2. Member of the aristocratic party in Northern Germany.

JUNKET (jung'ket), *n.* 1. Picnic; feast; excursion. 2. Kind of sweetmeat. [*It. guineata*—*L. juncus*, rush.]

JUNKET (jung'ket), *v.* [*pr.p.* **JUN'KETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUN'KETED**.] *I. vt.* Entertain at a feast; regale. *II. vi.* Take part in a feast or banquet.

JUNK-SHOP (jungk'shop), *n.* 1. Store or shop where junk is kept for sale. 2. Depository for useless, worn out or discarded material of all kinds.

JUNO (jū'nō), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Wife of Jupiter; queen of all the gods and mistress of heaven and earth; generally represented riding in a chariot drawn by peacocks, a diadem on her head, and a scepter in her hand; identified with the Greek Hera.

JUNTA (jun'tā), *n.* Spanish grand council of state. [*Sp.*]

JUNTO (jun'tō), *n.* [*pl.* **JUNTOS** (jun'tōz).] Body of men joined or united for some secret intrigue; confederacy; cabal; faction. [*Sp. junta*, meeting—*L. junctus*, joined.]

JUPITER (jō'pī-tēr), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* 1. Chief god among the Romans, 2. Largest, and next to Venus, brightest of planets. [*Contr. from Jovis pater*, Jove father.]

JUPON (jō'pon or jō-pon'), *n.* 1. Blouse-like jacket of heavy material worn by men. 2. Woman's overskirt or outer petticoat. [*Fr. jupon*; from *jupe*, skirt.]

JURATION (jō-rā'shun), *n.* Oath; declaration made under oath. [*L. juro*, swear.]

JURIDICAL (jō-rīd'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Relating to the distribution of justice. 2. Pertaining to a judge. 3. Used in courts of law. 4. Subsisting in contemplation of law, as a *juridical* person. [*L. jus*, law, and *dico*, declare.]

JURIDICALLY (jō-rīd'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a juridical manner.

JURISCONSULT (jō-rīs-kon'sult), *n.* One who is learned in the law, especially in international law; jurist. [*L. jus*, *juris*, law and *consultus*, *p.p.* of *consulo*, consult.]

JURISDICTION (jō-rīs-dīk'shun), *n.* 1. Judicial authority. 2. Extent of power. [*L. jus*, law,

and *dictio*, from *dictus*, p.p. of *dico*, say or declare.]

JURISDICTIONAL (jō-ris-dik'shun-ai), *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.

JURISPRUDENCE (jō-ris-prō'dens), *n.* 1. Science of law. 2. Unwritten, non-statutory law. [L. *juris*, genit. of *jus*, law, and *prudentia*, prudence.]

JURIST (jō'rlst), *n.* One who is versed in the science of law. [Fr. *juriste*.]

JUROR (jō'rūr), *n.* One who serves on a jury.

JURY (jō'ri), *n.* [pl. **JU'RIES**.] Body of men, selected and sworn, as prescribed by law, to declare the truth on evidence before them. [Fr. *juré*, sworn—*jurer*—L. *juro*, swear.]

JURY-BOX (jō'ri-boks), *n.* Section set apart by a partition in a courtroom wherein the members of a jury sit during the trial of a case.

JURYMAN (jō'ri-mān), *n.* [pl. **JU'RYMEN**.] One who serves as a juror.

JURY-MAST (jō'ri-māst), *n.* Temporary mast in place of one lost. [Corrup. from *injury-mast*.]

JURY-RIGGED (jō'ri-rigd), *a.* Rigged for temporary service.

JUST (just), *n.* Tilting match; joust. [O. Fr. *justel*, *jouste*.]

JUST (just), *vi.* [pr.p. **JUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUST'ED**.] Engage in a just or tilting match; tilt.

JUST (just), *I. a.* Conforming to right; normal; equitable. *II. adv.* 1. Exactly; precisely. 2. Nearly; almost; all but. 3. Barely; merely. [Fr. *juste*—L. *justus*—*jus*, law.]

SYN. Upright; righteous; due; regular; proper; exact; impartial; true. ANT. Unjust; partial; abnormal; unfair; untrue; inexact.

JUSTICE (jus'tis), *n.* 1. Quality of being just; impartiality. 2. Retribution. 3. Judge; magistrate. [Fr.—L. *justitia*.]

SYN. Equity; honesty; right; law; integrity; rectitude; desert; propriety. ANT. Injustice; partiality; unfairness.

JUSTICIARY (jus-tish'i-ā-ri), *I. a.* Relating to the administration of justice. *II. n.* Administrator of justice; judge.

JUSTIFIABLE (jus'ti-fi-ā-bi), *a.* That may be justified or defended.

JUSTIFICATION (jus-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Vindication; absolution; plea of sufficient reason.

SYN. Apology; defense; exoneration; exculpation. ANT. Condemnation; censure; conviction; incupation.

JUSTIFY (jus'ti-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **JUS'TIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUSTIFIED** (jus'ti-fid).] 1. Prove or show to be just or right; vindicate. 2. Absolve; exonerate. 3. Adjust, fit, as type in the forms. [L. *justus*, just, and *facio*, make.]

JUSTLY (just'li), *adv.* In a just manner.

JUSTNESS (just'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being just.

SYN. Accuracy; correctness; precision.

Justness is an agreement with certain fixed principles; *correctness*, conformity to a certain standard. See **JUSTICE**.

JUT (jut), *vi.* [pr.p. **JUT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUT'TED**.] Project. [Variant of **JET**.]

JUT (jut), *n.* That which juts or projects; projection.

JUTE (jöt), *n.* Fiber of either of two Indian plants (*Corchorus capsularis* or *Corchorus olitorius*) resembling hemp and used in the manufacture of coarse bags, mats, etc. [Beng. *jūt*—Sans. *jhat*, matted hair.]

JUTE (jöt), *n.* One of a Low German tribe which in the fifth century settled in the northern part of the Danish province of Jutland, which took its name from them. *Jute* (*Corchorus capsularis*).

They took part in the expedition of the Angles and Saxons to England.

JUTKA (jut'ka), *n.* Two-wheeled covered light carriage suitable for mountainous riding in East India. [Pers., *joot kah*, ride high.]

JUTLAND (jut'land), *n.* Peninsula, Denmark, Area 9,754 sq. m.

JUTTING (jut'ing), *a.* Projecting; protruding.

JUTTY (jut'i), *n.* [pl. **JUT'TIES**.] Projection; jetty.

JUT-WINDOW (jut'win-dō), *n.* Window that projects from the line of a building.

JUVENESCENCE (jō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being juvenescent.

JUVENESCENT (jō-ve-nes'ent), *a.* 1. Growing or becoming young. 2. Rejuvenating. [L. *juvenescens*, pr.p. of *juvenesco*, grow young—*juvenis*, young.]

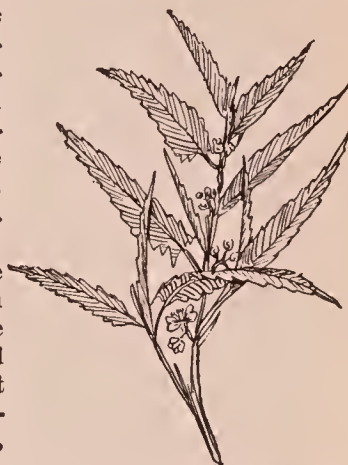
JUVENILE (jō've-nil or jō've-nil), *I. a.* Young; pertaining to youth. *II. n.* 1. Young person; youth. 2. Book for young people or children. —*Juvenile waters*, waters which issue from the deep-seated magmas, generally charged with mineral matter. [L. *juvenilis*.]

JUVENILITY (jō-ve-nil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Youthfulness; youth. 2. Youthful conduct.

JUXTAPOSE (juks'ta-pōz), *vt.* [pr.p. **JUX'TAPOSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **JUXTAPOSED** (juks'ta-pōzd).] Place next or near; set side by side.

JUXTAPOSITION (juks'ta-po-zish'un), *n.* Placing or being placed near; contiguity. [L. *juxta*, near, and **POSITION**.]

JUXTATERRESTRIAL (juks'ta-ter-res'tri-ai), *a.* Near or at close approach to the land; said of aeronautics, submarine navigation, the sea-bottom, etc.





k (kā), *n.* [*pl.* K'S (kāz).] Eleventh letter and eighth consonant of the English alphabet. It has one uniform sound, heard in *keen, kill, kind, check, seek, strike, hawk*. Before *n* it is silent, as in *knave, knee, knife, knot*.

KAABA (kā'ba), *n.* Most sacred shrine of the Mohammedans, erected in the Great Mosque at Mecca, and containing the sacred black stone, said to have fallen from heaven. [Ar. *ka'b*, cube.]

KABUL (kā-bōi'), *n.* City, capital of Afghanistan, on Kabul River.

KABYLE (kā-bīl'), *n.* One of a Berber race in the mountains of Algeria. [Ar. *qabail*, horde.]

KACHA (kā'chā), *n.* *Hind. Myth.* One of the Brahman gods, a disciple of Buddha, who, after having been regenerated three times, gave the law to the Brahmans that they be prohibited from the use of wine.

KADI (kā'di or kā'dī), *n.* Judge in Mohammedan countries. [Ar. *qadi*.]

KAFFEEKLATSCH (kā'fā-kläch), *n.* Term applied among the Germans to the afternoon repast consisting of coffee, tea, cakes, etc. [Ger. *kaffee*, coffee, and *klatsch*—*klatschen*, chat.]

KAFFIR (kaf'ēr), *n.* 1. Same as **KAFIR**. 2. Kaffir corn.

KAFFIR CORN (kaf'ēr kārñ), *n.* African or Indian millet, annual cane-like cereal bearing a dense head of spikelets, with small corn-like seeds. The dry stocks and leaves are used for fodder and the seeds as a cereal—regarded by some as a perfect substitute for Indian corn;

in the West Indies it is called *guinea corn*.

KAFFIR-THORN (kaf'ēr-thārñ), *n.* [Bot. Shrub-like plant found in South Africa (*Licium Afrum*), the leaves of which are used to make tea. The plant itself is covered with thorns whence its name originates.]

KAFIR, KAFFIR (kaf'ēr), *n.* Member of a deep-brown colored race inhabiting the region in South Africa formerly known as *Kafiraria*, now divided between Cape Colony, Natal and Zululand. [Ar. *kafir*, unbeliever.]



Kabyle.

Head of Kaffir Corn (*Sorghum vulgare*).

Kafir.

KAFTAN (kaf'tan), *n.* Long vest with long sleeves and a girdle, worn in eastern countries.

KAIKAK, KAYAK (kā'yak), *n.* Seal-skin canoe or fishing boat. [Eskimo.]

KAINSI (kā-in'si), *n.* Zool. Hottentot name for **KLIPSPRINGER**.

KAISER (kī'zēr), *n.* Title of German Emperor since 1871. [Ger.—L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]

KALAMEIN (kal'a-min), *n.* Alloy of antimony, bismuth, lead, nickel, and tin, used instead of zinc for galvanizing iron. [Trade name.]

KALE (kāl), *n.* Cabbage with open, curled leaves. [Variant of **COLE**.]

KALEIDOSCOPE (kā-lī'do-skōp), *n.* Optical toy exhibiting an endless variety of beautiful colors and forms. [Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, *eidos*, form, and *skopeō*, see.]

KALEIDOSCOPIC (kā-lī-do-skop'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the kaleidoscope. 2. Variegated.

KALI (kā'lē), *n.* *Hind. Myth.* An evil genius, bloody consort of the destroyer Shiva, one of the Hindu triad. She is supposed to be the destroyer of Time.

KALI (kā'il), *n.* 1. Glasswort, a plant, the ashes of which are used in making glass. 2. Potash. [See **ALKALI**.]

KALIUM (kā'li-um), *n.* Potassium. [L. L.]

KALMUCK, CALMUCK (kal'muk), *n.* Member or language of a Mongolian race scattered throughout Central Asia, and extending West into Southern Russia. [Russ. *kalmuiku*.]

KAMCHATKA (kām-chat'-kā), *n.* Peninsula, E. Siberia. Area 465,637 sq. m.

KAMERUN (kā-me-rōn'), *n.* German possession, W. Africa. Area 180,000 sq. m.

KAMI (kā'mi), *n.pl.* 1. Gods of the first mythical dynasty of Japan; demigods of the second dynasty; mikados or members of imperial family; deified persons.

2. Japanese princes and governors. [Jap. superior.]

KANAKA (kā-nā'ka), *n.* Native of the Hawaiian Islands; Hawaiian.

KANDAHAR (kān-dā-hār'), *n.* City, capital of southern Afghanistan.

KANGAROO (kang-gā-rō'), *n.* Australian quadruped, noted for the length of its hind legs and its power of leaping. [Native name.]

KANSAS (kan'sas), *n.* One Kangaroo (*Macropus giganteus*). Area 82,080 sq. m. Capital, Topeka.

KANSAS CITY. 1. City, Missouri, on S. bank of the Missouri River. 2. Largest city of



Kalmuck.



Kansas, on Missouri River, opposite Kansas City, Mo.

KAOLIN (kā'o-lin), *n.* White clay, chief ingredient of porcelain. [Chin.]

KAPOK (kā-pok'), *n. Bot.* Tree of the family *Bombaceæ*, found in Polynesia and some of the West Indies and Spanish tropical America. The wood is soft and white and the tree bears flowers of a silky floss which is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses, but the floss cannot be spun. Known in the British West Indies as *silk-cotton tree*.

KARMA (kär'ma), *n.* 1. *Buddhism.* Condition after death, determined by acts in this world. 2. *Theos.* Doctrine of fate. 3. Inevitable consequence. [Sans., act.]

KATSUP. See **CATCHUP**.

KATTEGAT (kat'e-gat), *n.* Sea passage between Sweden and Jutland. Width 85 m.

KATYDID (kā'ti-did), *n.* Pale-green insect, allied to the grasshopper. [From its song.]

KAYAK (kā'yak), *n.* Same as **KAIKAK**.

KAZOO (kə-zō'), *n.* Wooden tube with a vibrating piece within it, which, when one sings into the tube, gives out the sound of a musical instrument; called also *zobo*.

KECK (kek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KECKED** (kekt).] Heave the stomach; retch.

KECKLE (kek'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KECK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KECKLED** (kek'ld).] Wind with old rope, to protect from chafing.

KEDERLI (kē'dēr-li), *n.* The St. George of Mohammedan mythology.

KEDGE (kej), *n.* Small anchor for keeping a ship steady and for warping the ship. [Ice. *kaggi*, cask fixed to an anchor as a buoy.]

KEDGE (kej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KEDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KEDGED** (kejd).] Move by means of a kedge; warp.

KEEL (kēl), *n.* 1. Part of a ship extending along the bottom from stem to stern, and supporting the whole frame. 2. Low, flat-bottomed boat. [A. S. *ceol*, ship.]

KEEL (kēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KEEL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KEELED** (kēld).] I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with a keel. 2. Plow with a keel; navigate. II. *vi.* Turn keel upwards.—*Keel over*, tumble over; capsze; upset.

KEELHAUL (kēl'hāl), *vt. pr.p.* **KEEL'HAUL-**

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KEELHAULED** (kēl'hald).]

1. Punish by hauling under the keel of a ship by ropes from the one side to the other. 2. Reprimand in a galling manner.

KEELSON, KELSON (kel'sun), *n.* Inner keel placed right over the outer keel of a ship. [Norw. *kjolsvill*, keel-sill.]

KEEN (kēn), *a.* Sharp; piercing; penetrating; eager. [A. S. *cēne*—Ger. *kuehn*, bold.]

SYN. Cutting; severe; prompt; bitter; shrewd; fierce; vehement; acute. **ANT.** Indifferent; languid; blunt; dull.

KEENLY (kēn'li), *adv.* In a keen manner.

KEENNESS (kēn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being keen.

KEEP (kēp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KEEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KEPT**.] I. *vt.* 1. Have the care of; guard; maintain. 2. Have in one's service. 3. Remain in; adhere to; fulfill. 4. Not lose; maintain hold upon. 5. Restrain from departure. 6. Preserve. 7. Carry on; conduct. 8. Carry a supply of for sale. 9. Observe. 10. Practice. II. *vi.* Remain; last. [A. S. *cēpan*, keep.]

SYN. Hold; restrain; retain; detain; tend; support; conduct; continue; obey; haunt; celebrate; carry. **ANT.** Release; dismiss; abandon; divulge; discard; transgress; forsake; desert.

KEEP (kēp), *n.* 1. That which keeps or protects. 2. Donjon; stronghold; dungeon. 3. Support; board; maintenance.

KEEPER (kēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who preserves or cares for; caretaker; custodian; guardian. 2. Protector. 3. Owner or controller.

KEEPING (kēp'ing), *n.* 1. Custody; charge. 2. Harmony; consistency. 3. Maintenance.

KEEPSAKE (kēp'sāk'), *n.* Token indicative of love, friendship, remembrance, etc.; souvenir.

KEG (keg), *n.* Small cask or barrel. [Ice. *kaggi*.]

KELP (kelp), *n. Bot.* Species of seaweed

found at various depths in the salt waters of the seas and oceans. Its ashes when burnt are used in the manufacture of iodine. The Great Kelp and Bull-head Kelp found on the Pacific coast of the United States often attain a length of 500 or 600 feet. The globular bubbles found in the leaves serve to enable the plant to float near the surface of the water. Kelp also forms a

large proportion of the sea vegetation that is



Kapok (*Ceiba petandra*).



Kelp.

1. *Macrocystis pyrifera* or Great Kelp. (Portion of plant only.)
2. *Nereocystis Luetkeana* or Bull-head Kelp. (Photographed from nature.)

found in the Sargossa Sea. [Ice. *kilpr*, loop or trap.]

KELPIE, **KELPY** (kel'pi), *n.* Water-sprite in the form of a horse. [Sc.]

KELT (keit), *n.* Same as **CELT**.

KEN (ken), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KEN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KENNED** (kend).] Know; recognize at a distance. [A. S. *cennan*, teach, tell.]

KEN (ken), *n.* An Egyptian goddess similar to the Roman Venus. She is represented as standing on a lion, and holding two serpents in one hand and a flower in the other.

KEN (ken), *n.* Range of knowledge or sight.

KENNEBECK (ken-e-bek'), *n.* River, Maine, rises in Moosehead Lake, falls into Atlantic.

KENNEL (ken'el), *n.* 1. House for dogs. 2. Pack of hounds. 3. Hole of a fox, etc. [Norm. Fr. *kenil*—L. L. *canile*—*canis*, dog.]

KENNEL (ken'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KEN'NELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KENNELED** (ken'eid).] I. *vt.* Keep in a kennel. II. *vi.* Live in a kennel.

KENNEL (ken'el), *n.* Channel; gutter. [Form of **CANAL**.]

KENO (kē'nō), *n.* Game similar to lotto.

KENTUCKY (ken-tuk'ī), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 40,400 sq. m. Capital, Frankfort.

KEPT (kept), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **KEEP**.

KERATOL (ker'a-tol), *n.* Durable and washable imitation leather, used for bookbindings and other purposes. [Trade name.]

KERCHIEF (kēr'chif), *n.* Square or oblong piece of cloth to cover the head or neck. [Fr. *cover-chef*—*covur*, cover, and *chef*, head.]

KERITE (kē'rit), *n.* Artificial vulcanite of India-rubber and animal or vegetable oil, used for insulating. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

KERMES (kēr'mēz), *n.* Deep red dye-stuff consisting of the dried bodies of insects of the species *coccus*.

KERMES, **KIRMESS** (kēr'mes), *n.* 1. Outdoor European annual festival and fair. 2. In the United States, any indoor imitation of the European kermess. [O. Dan. *kirchmesse*, "church ale," signifying a gift.]

KERNEL (kēr'nei), *n.* Substance in the shell of a nut; seed of a pulpy fruit; core. [A. S. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn*, grain.]

KEROSENE (ker'o-sēn), *n.* Illuminating oil obtained from petroleum. [Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

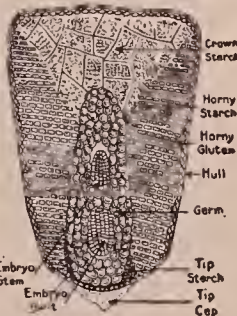
KERSEY (kēr'zi), *n.* [*pl.* **KER'SEYS**.] Coarse woolen cloth. [Named from *Kersey* in Suffolk, Eng.]

KERSEYMERE (kēr'zi-mēr), *n.* Twilled cloth of the finest wool. [Corrup. of **CASSIMERE**.]

KESTREL (kes'trel), *n.* Small European hawk.

KET (ket), *n.* Carrion; filth. [Ice. *kjot*.]

KETCHUP, *n.* Same as **CATCHUP**.



Kernel of Corn.

KETTLE (ket'l), *n.* Vessel of metal, for heating or boiling liquids. [A. S. *cetel*—L. *catillus*.]

KETTLEDROM (ket'l-drum), *n.* Drum made of a metal vessel like a kettle, and covered with parchment.

KEY (kē), *n.* [*pl.* **KEYS** (kēz).] 1. Instrument for shooting the bolt of a lock. 2. That by which something is screwed or turned. 3. Small lever in musical instruments for producing notes. 4. Fundamental note of a piece of music. 5. That which explains or makes clear something difficult or obscure. 6. Book containing answers to exercises, etc. 7. That which gives power or control over a place or position. 8. Wedging piece. [A. S. *cæg*, key.]

KEY (kē), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KEY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KEYED** (kēd).] 1. Fasten with a key or wedging piece. 2. Tune with a key; regulate the pitch or tone of.

KEY (kē), *n.* [*pl.* **KEYS** (kēz).] Low island near the coast. [Sp. *cayo*; probably from O. Fr. *caye* (Fr. *quai*), quay.]

KEYBOARD (kē'bōrd), *n.* 1. The keys or levers in a piano or organ arranged along a flat board. 2. Device arranged with keys or other appropriate apparatus wherewith to operate the mechanism of typewriters, type-setting machines, telegraph instruments, etc.

KEYHOLE (kē'hōl), *n.* Hole or orifice arranged so as to admit a key in a lock.

KEYNOTE (kē'nōt), *n.* 1. *Music.* Note or tone indicative of the clef in which music is to be rendered. 2. Leading principle, thought or idea from which the course of action is shaped.

KEYSTONE (kē'stōn), *n.* Wedge-shaped stone at the apex of an arch.



Keystone.

KEY WEST. Seaport and island, Florida, on Gulf of Mexico.

KHAKI (kā'ki), I. *a.* Dust-colored. II. *n.* Light tan or drab cloth, first used for the uniforms of some East Indian troops. [Hind. *khaki*, dusty.]

KHAN (kān), *n.* Prince; chief; governor. [Pers. *khān*, prince.]

KHAN (kān), *n.* Caravansary. [Pers. *khāna*.]

KHARKOV (kār'kov), *n.* Capital of Kharkov government, Russia.

KHARTOUM, **KHARTUM** (kār-tōm'), *n.* Town, E. Soudan, on the Blue Nile.

KHEDIVE (ked-ēv'), *n.* Title of the viceroy of Egypt. [Pers. *khidiv*, sovereign.]

KHORASSAN (kô-rä-sän'), *n.* Largest province of Persia. Area 140,000 sq. m.

KIA-CHAU (kē-ow-chow'), *n.* Seaport and district, Shantung province, China, leased to Germany, 1898. Area 200 sq. m.

KIBE (kib), *n.* Chilblain. [Wel. *ctibi*, knob.]

KIBOSH (ki-bosh'), *n.* 1. Indefinite and, at times, meaningless expression of contempt or anger. 2. Proper thing to do. 3. Wind up or finishing touches. (Colloq.)

KICK (kik), *v.* [*pr.p.* KICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KICKED (kikt).] I. *vt.* 1. Hit with the foot. 2. Strike in recoil, as a gun. II. *vi.* 1. Thrust out the foot with violence. 2. Show opposition. 3. Recoil. [Wel. *cicio*, kick.]

KICK (kik), *n.* 1. Act of kicking; blow with the foot. 2. Recoil of a firearm. 3. Protest.

KICKER (kik'ēr), *n.* One who kicks.

KID (kid), I. *a.* Made of leather from the skin of a kid. II. *n.* 1. Young goat. 2. Leather made of the skin of a kid, or, in the plural, gloves or shoes made of the leather. 3. Young child or infant. (Colloq.) 4. Likely youth or attractive girl. (Slang.) [Ice. *kidh*.]

KIDNAP (kid'nap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KID'NAPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KIDNAPED (kid'napt).] Carry off (a human being) clandestinely. [From **KID**, child (thieves' slang), and **NAB**, snatch.]

KIDNAPER (kid'nap-ēr), *n.* One who kidnaps.

KIDNEY (kid'ni),

n. [*pl.* KIDNEYS

(kid'niz).] 1.

One of two flattened glands, on each side of the loins which secrete the urine. 2. Sort; kind.

[M.E. *kidnere*,—A.S. *cwid*, belly, and Ice. *nyra* (Ger. *niere*).]

KIDNEY-BEAN

(kid'ni-bēn), *n.*

French bean; haricot; large bean, so called from its shape.

KIEFF, KIEV, (kē-yef'), *n.* Town, Russia, on the Dnieper River.

KIEL (kēl), *n.* Naval station, Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia, on Baltic Sea.

KILKENNY (kil-ken'ī), *n.* Capital of county of the same name, Ireland.

KILL (kil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KILLED (kild).] 1. Put to death; slay; slaughter. 2. Deprive of life, animal or vegetable. 3. Destroy; neutralize; deaden; still. 4. Reject; suppress; discard. 5. Overcome; fascinate. [Ice. *kolla*, hit on the head—*kollr*, head.]

SYN. Murder; assassinate; despatch;

massacre; slaughter; butcher; execute; electrocute; hang; guillotine; immolate. *Kill* is the general word; *murder* is killing unlawfully with malice; *assassination*, killing by surprise. **ANT.** Revivify; resuscitate; vivify; reanimate; revive.

KILLABLE (kil'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being killed. 2. Fit for killing.

KILLARNEY (kil-lär'ni), **LAKES OF.** In County Kerry, Ireland.

KILLDEE (kil'dē), **KILLDEER** (kil'dēr), *n.* Large American ring-plover. [From its note.]

KILLER (kil'ēr), *n.* One who kills; butcher; person in slaughterhouse who does the actual killing of animals.

KILLING (kil'ing), *n.* 1. Act of slaying. 2. Slaughter of animals in an abattoir.

KILLJOY (kil'joi), *n.* One who or that which destroys pleasure.

KILN (kil), *n.* Oven in which grain, bricks, etc., are dried. [A.S. *cyln*—L. *culina*, kitchen.]

KILN-DRY (kil'dri), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KILN'DRYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KILNDRIED (kil'drid).] Dry in a kiln.

KILOGRAM, KILOGRAMME (kil'o-gram), *n.* Metric measure of weight=1,000 grammes, or 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and **GRAMME**.]

KILOLITER (kil'o-lē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of capacity=1,000 liters, or 264.18 American gallons. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and *litra*, pound.]

KILOMETER (kil'o-mē-tēr), *n.* Metric measure of length, being 1,000 meters=five-eighths of a mile less 19 feet 2 inches. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and **METER**.]

KILOSTERE (kil'o-stēr), *n.* Metric measure of volume=1,000 cubic meters, or 35,315 American cubic feet. [Fr.—Gr. *chilioi*, 1,000, and *stereos*, solid.]

KILOWATT (kil'o-wot), *n.* One thousand watts. [See **WATT**.]

KILT (kilt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KILT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KILT'ED.] 1. Make broad, overlapping plaits in. 2. Tuck up; truss up. [Dan. *kille*.]

KILT (kilt), *n.* Kind of short skirt, worn by the Highlandmen of Scotland.

KILTIED (kilt'ed), *a.* 1. Plaited by kilting. 2. Wearing or dressed in a kilt.

KILTIE (kilt'ī), *n.* Person wearing a kilt. [Sc.]

KILTING (kilt'ing), *n.* Flat, close plaiting like that of a Scotch kilt.

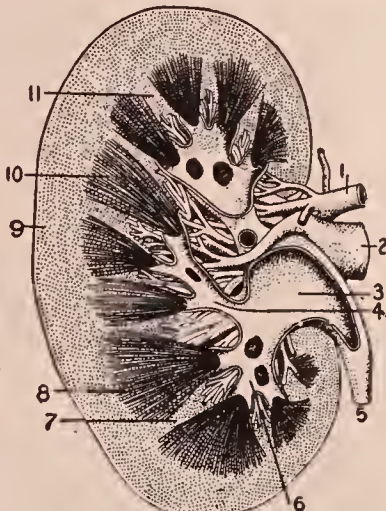
KIMBERLEY (kim'bēr-lī), *n.* Capital of Griqualand West, Cape Colony, South Africa.

KIMONO (ki-mō'nō) *n.* [*pl.* KIMO'NOS.] Japanese garment for both sexes, resembling a lady's dressing gown, fastening with a sash. [Jap.]

KIN (kin), *n.* 1. Relatives. 2. Relationship; affinity. [A.S. *cyn*. See **KIND**.]

KIND (kind), *a.* Disposed to do good to others; benevolent. [A.S. *cynd*, born, natural.]

SYN. Sympathetic; humane; generous; forbearing; gentle; tractable; benign; ten-



Kidney.

1. Renal artery. 2. Renal vein. 3. Cavity of Pelvis. 4. Infundib. 5. Ureter. 6. Calyx. 7-11. Columns of Bertin. 8-10. Medullary pyramids. 9. Cortex.

der; indulgent; clement; lenient; beneficent. ANT. Unkind; harsh; severe; cruel; hard.

KIND (kind), *n.* 1. Particular variety; sort; species. 2. Nature; description; style; character. [A. S. *cynd*, *gecynd*, nature.]

KINDERGARTEN (kin'dēr-gär-tn), *n.* School for very young children. [Ger., garden of children.]

KINDLE (kin'dl), *n.* [*pr.p.* **KIN'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KINDLED** (kin'dld).] I. *vt.* 1. Set fire to; light. 2. Inflame, as the passions; excite. II. *vi.* 1. Take fire. 2. Begin to be excited or aroused. [Ice. *kynda*, set fire to—*kyndill*, torch. Akin to **CANDLE**.]

SYN. Ignite; rouse; incite; excite. ANT. Extinguish; suppress; quench; allay.

KINDLER (kin'dlēr), *n.* One who or that which kindles.

KINDLINESS (kind'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being kind; kindly disposition.

KINDLING (kin'dling), *n.* Act of causing to burn. 2. Material for starting a fire.

KINDLY (kind'li), *adv.* 1. In a kind manner; with kindness or good-will. 2. Favorably.

KINDLY (kind'li), *a.* [*comp.* **KIND'LIER**; *superl.* **KIND'LIEST**.] 1. Tender-hearted; kind; sympathetic; benevolent; humane. 2. Favorable; refreshing.

KINDRED (kin'dred), *n.* 1. Relationship. 2. Collectively, relatives; kinsfolk; kin. [A. S. *cynn*, kin, and *-ræden*, mode or state.]

SYN. Affinity; consanguinity; relationship. *Kindred* is the general word. *Relationship* applies to particular families; *affinity* is a close relationship; *consanguinity* is between persons descended directly from the same relations.

KINDRED (kin'dred), *a.* Related; congenial.

KINE (kin), *n.pl.* Cows. [A. S. *cy*, pl. of *cu*, cow.]

KINEMATIC (kin-e-mat'ik), **KINEMATICAL** (kin-e-mat'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to kinematics.

KINEMATICS (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* Science of pure motion without reference to mass. [Gr. *kinēma*, motion—*kinōō*, move.]

KINOGRAPH (kin'e-o-gráf), *n.* A motion picture, as produced by the kinetograph, and shown by the biograph. [Gr. *kinēma*, motion, and *graphōō*, write.]

KINESTHESIA (kin-es-thē'si-ə), *n.* Intuitive awareness of one's own bodily positions or movements. [Gr. *kinēsis*, movement, and *aisthēsis*, perception.]

KINESTHETIC (kin-es-thet'ik), *a.* Pertaining to kinesthesia.

KINETIC (ki-net'ik), *a.* 1. Imparting motion; motor. 2. Active; opposed to **LATENT** or **POTENTIAL**.

KINETICS (ki-net'iks), *n.* Science of motion viewed with reference to its causes. [Gr. *kinētikos*, putting in motion—*kinōō*, move.]

KINETOGRAPH (ki-nē'to-gráf), *n.* Device for taking and reproducing pictures of moving objects. [Gr. *kinētos*, moving, and *graphōō*, write.]

KINETOSCOPE (ki-nē'to-skōp), *n.* Apparatus for exhibiting pictures of objects in motion. [Gr. *kinētos*, moving, and *skopeōō*, watch, view.]

KING (king), *n.* 1. Chief ruler of a kingdom; monarch. 2. Playing card having the picture of a king. 3. Most important piece in chess. [A. S. *cynning*—*cyn*, tribe, kin.]

KINGBIRD (king'bērd), *n.* Small American bird of the genus *Tyrannus*, so called from its courage in attacking larger birds.

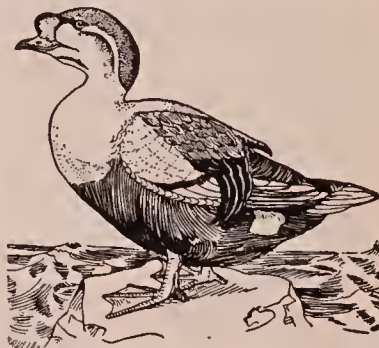
KING-BOLT (king'bōlt), *n.* Iron bolt fastening the front axle to the wagon.

KING-CRAB (king'krab), *n.* Horseshoe crab.

KINGCRAFT (king'kráft), *n.* Art of governing, mostly in a bad sense.

KINGDOM (king'dum), *n.* 1. Territory or dominion of a king. 2. One of the three grand divisions in natural history, the animal, vegetable, or mineral.

KING-EIDER (king-i'dēr), *n.* *Ornith.* Sea-duck abounding in the waters of the Northern Atlantic Ocean, where it lives on seaweed, being rarely found on land.



King-eider (*Somateria spectabilis*).

KINGFISHER (king'fish-ēr), *n.* Bird with very brilliant plumage, which feeds on fish, and darts vertically upon its prey; halcyon.



European Kingfisher (*Alcedo ispida*).

KINGLINESS (king'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being kingly.

KINGLY (king'li), I. *a.* Belonging or suitable to a king; royal; noble. II. *adv.* As becoming a king; like a king; royally.

KINGPOST (king'pōst), *n.* Post resting on the middle of tie-beam and upholding the rafters.

KING'S EVIL (kingz ē'vl). Scrofulous disease or evil formerly supposed to be healed by the touch of a king.

KING-VULTURE (king'vul-tūr), *n.* Large tropical brilliantly-colored American vulture (*Gyp-archus papa*).

KINK (kingk), *n.* Sharp bend in a rope, cable wire, string, etc. [Norw.]

KINK (kingk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KINKED** (kingkt).] I. *vt.* Twist into a kink or kinks. II. *vi.* Twist or run into kinks.

KINKAJOU (king'ka-jö), *n.* South American quadruped allied to the raccoon. It is of a yellowish-brown color and has a long prehensile tail. Occasionally tamed as a pet.

KINKY (kingk'ı), *a.* Full of or abounding in kinks.

KINNIKINICK, KINNI-KINIC (kin-i-ki-nik'), *n.*

Leaves of sumac and willow, dried and cured, and mixed with tobacco for smoking purposes.

Domesticated Kinkajou (*Cercoptes caudivolvulus*). [Am. Ind.]

KINO (kē'nō), *n.* Astringent vegetable exudation resembling catechu. [East Indian.]

KINODROME (kin'o-drōm), *n.* Apparatus by which moving pictures are exhibited. [Gr. *kinemos*, movement, and *dromos*, run.]

KINSFOLK (kinz'fōk), *n.* Relatives.

KINSHIP (kin'ship), *n.* Consanguinity; relationship.

KINSMAN (kinz'man), *n.* [*pl.* KINS'MEN.] One related by blood; relative.

KINSWOMAN (kinz'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* KINS-WOMEN (kinz'wim-en).] Female relative.

KIOSK (ki-osk'), *n.* Eastern garden pavilion. [Turk. *kushk*.]

KIP (kip), *n.* Leather of a grade between calf and cowhide. [Etym. doubtful.]

KIPPER (kip'ēr), *n.* Salmon or herring split open; seasoned, and dried. [Norw. *kippa*.]

KIPPER (kip'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KIP'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KIPPERED (kip'ērd).] Cure, as salmon or herring, by splitting open and drying.

KIRK (kērk), *n.* Scotch name given to the word CHURCH.

KIRMESS, *n.* See KERMESS.

KIRTLE (kēr'tl), *n.* Shift or short undergarment for women. [A. S. *cyrtel*, kirtle.]

KISMET (kis'met), *n.* Fate; destiny. [Turk. *quismet*.]

KISS (kis), *v.* [*pr.p.* KISS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KISSED (kist).] I. *vt.* Salute or caress by touching with the lips; touch gently. II. *vi.* Join lips in a kiss. [A. S. *cyssan*.]

KISS (kis) *n.* 1. Salutation given by the lips. 2. Gentle touch. 3. Kind of confection. [A. S. *coss*.]

KISSER (kis'ēr), *n.* One who kisses.

KISSING-BUG (kis'ing-bug), *n.* Small black bug having a long, sharp beak.

KISSINGEN (kis'ing-en), *n.* Watering place, Bavaria, on the Saale.

KIT (kit), *n.* 1. Small wooden tub. 2. Outfit. [Dut., hooped beer can.]



KIT (kit), *n.* 1. Small violin. 2. Guitar. [Contracted from A. S. *cytere*, guitar.]

KIT (kit), *n.* Abbreviated appellation for a kitten.

KITCHEN (kich'en), *n.* Room where food is cooked. [A. S. *cycen*—L. *coquina*—*coquo*, cook.]

KITCHEN-GARDEN (kich'en-gär-dn), *n.* Garden where vegetables are cultivated for the kitchen.

KITE (kit), *n.* 1. Rapacious bird of the hawk kind. 2. Light frame covered with paper or cloth, for flying at the end of a string. [A. S. *cyta*.]

KITH (kith), *n.* Kindred; relatives; close friends; used generally in the phrase *kith and kin*.

KITTEN (kit'n), *n.* Young cat. Same as KIT and KITTY.

KITTY (kit'ı), *n.* 1. Same as KITTEN. 2. In playing games at cards, a fund contributed by each player at certain intervals, to pay the current expenses of maintaining the game.

KLEIDOGRAPH (klī'dō-gráf), *n.* Typewriting machine for printing embossed letters and signs, for use of the blind.

KLEPTOMANIA (klep-to-mā'ni-a), *n.* Mania for stealing. [Gr. *kleptō*, steal, and *MANIA*.]

KLEPTOMANIAC (klep-to-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with kleptomania.

KLIBBOK (klip'bok), *n.* Zool. Boer name for KLIPSPRINGER.

KLIPSPRINGER (klip'spring-ēr), *n.* Small South African antelope, whose flesh is highly esteemed for food; sometimes called *kainsi* or *klipbok*.

KNACK (nak), *n.*

Trick of doing a thing cleverly; facility of performance; dexterity.

[Cf. Ger. *knacken*, crack.]

KNAPSACK (nap'sak), *n.* Provision-sack; case for necessities borne by soldiers and travelers. [Dut. *knappen*, eat, and *zak*, sack.]

KNAVE (nāv), *n.* 1. Deceitful fellow. 2. Playing card bearing the picture of a servant or soldier; jack. [A. S. *cnafa*, *cnapa*, boy, youth.]

SYN. Rascal; scoundrel; villain. ANT. Gentleman.

KNAVERY (nā'vēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* KNA'VERIES.] Dishonesty; roguery; fraud.

KNAVISH (nā'vish), *a.* 1. Dishonest. 2. Mischievous; waggish; roguish.

KNAVISHLY (nā'vish-li), *adv.* In a knavish manner.

KNAVISHNESS (nā'vish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being knavish.

KNEAD (nēd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* KNEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* KNEAD'ED.] Work and press together into a mass, as flour into dough. [A. S. *cnedan*.]



Klipspringer (*Oreotragus saltatrix*).

KNEADER (nēd'ēr), *n.* One who kneads.

KNEE (nē), *n.* 1. Joint between the thigh and shin bones. 2. Piece of timber like a bent knee. [A. S. *cneow*.]

KNEE-BREECHES (nē'brich-cz), *n. pl.* Breeches which reach only to, or just below, the knees.

KNEE-CAP (nē'kap), *n.* Anat. Bone protruding from knee joint; patella.

KNEE-DEEP (nē'dēp), *a.* Reaching the knee in depth.

KNEE-HIGH (nē'hi), *a.* Reaching to the height of the knee.

KNEEL (nēl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **KNEEL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNELT** (nelt) or **KNEELED** (nēld).] Rest or fall on the knees or knee.

KNELL (nel), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **KNELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNELLED** (neld).] Sound, as a bell; toll. [A. S. *cnyllan*, beat noisily.]

KNELL (nel), *n.* Sound of a tolling bell; evil omen.

KNEW (nū), *v.* Past tense of **KNOW**.

KNICKERBOCKERS (nik'ēr-bok-ēr-z), *n. pl.* Loose knee-breeches gathered in just below the knee. [From the wide-breeched Dutchmen in "Knickerbocker's" (Washington Irving's) humorous history of New York.]

KNICKKNACK (nik'nak), *n.* Trifle; trinket; toy. [A doubling of **KNACK**.]

KNIFE (nif), *n.* [*pl.* **KNIVES** (nīvz).] Instrument with blade, or blades for cutting. [A. S. *cniſ*; Ger. *kneif*—*kneifen*, nip.]

KNIGHT (nit), *n.* 1. One admitted in feudal times to a certain military rank. 2. In England, the holder of a title next below that of a baronet. 3. Champion. 4. Piece used in game of chess. [A. S. *cniht*, boy—*cyn*, kin.]

KNIGHT(nit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KNIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNIGHT'ED**.] Confer order of knighthood upon; make a knight of.

KNIGHT-ERRANT (nit-er'ant), *n.* [*pl.* **KNIGHTS-ER'RANT**.] Knight who traveled in search of adventure.

KNIGHT-ERRANTRY (nit-er'ant-ri), *n.* Customs and practices of the knight-errant.

KNIGHTHOOD (nit'hod), *n.* 1. Character or privilege of a knight. 2. Order or fraternity of knights.

KNIGHTLY (nit'li), *a.* Pertaining to a knight; chivalrous.

KNIT (nit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KNIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNIT** or **KNIT'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Unite into network by needles. 2. Cause to grow together; unite closely; contract. II. *vi.* 1. Make a fabric by interweaving yarn with needles. 2. Unite closely; grow together. [A. S. *cnyttan*—*cnottan*, knot.]

KNITTER (nit'ēr), *n.* 1. One who knits. 2. Knitting-machine.



Knight, 12th Century.

KNITTING (nit'ing), *n.* 1. Work of a knitter. 2. Union; junction. 3. Network formed by knitting.

KNIVES (nīvz), *n.* Plural of **KNIFE**.

KNOB (nob), *n.* Hard protuberance; round handle. [A. S. *cnoop*.]

KNOBBED (nobd), *a.* Containing or set with knobs.

KNOBBINESS (nob'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being knobby.

KNOBBY (nob'i), *a.* 1. Full of or covered with knobs. 2. Covered with small hills or knolls.

KNOCK (nok), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KNOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNOCKED** (nokt).] I. *vt.* 1. Strike with something hard or heavy. 2. Drive against. 3. Backbite. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* Rap upon a door for admittance. [A. S. *cnuccian*.]

KNOCK (nok), *n.* 1. Sudden stroke; rap.

KNOCKER (nok'ēr), *n.* Hammer attached to a door for making a knock. 2. Backbiter.

KNOCK-KNEED (nok'nēd), *a.* Having knees that knock or touch in walking.

KNOCKOUT (nok'owt), *n.* In pugilism a blow that precludes one from further fighting; quietus.

KNOCKOUT (nok'owt), *a.* Effectively crushing; causing one to be completely defeated and incapacitated.

KNOLL (nōl), *n.* Round hillock; top of a hill. [A. S. *cnoł*, jump.]

KNOT (not), *n.* 1. Interlacement of parts of a cord or cords. 2. Bond of union. 3. Difficulty. 4. Cluster. 5. Part of a tree where a branch shoots out. 6. Division of the log-line; nautical mile. [A. S. *cnotta*.]

KNOT (not), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KNOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNOT'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Tie in a knot. 2. Fasten as with a knot. II. *vi.* 1. Form knots or joints. 2. Gather in a knot or knots. 3. Knit knots for fringe.

KNOTTED (not'ed), *a.* Having knots.

KNOTTER (not'ēr), *n.* Mach. Device so arranged as to make knots automatically.

KNOTTINESS (not'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being knotty.

KNOTTY (not'i), *a.* 1. Containing knots. 2. Hard; rugged. 3. Difficult; intricate.

KNOUT (nowt), *n.* Whip formerly used as an instrument of punishment in Russia; punishment inflicted by the knout. [Russ. *knutu*.]

KNOW (nō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **KNOW'ING**; *p.t.* **KNEW** (nū); *p.p.* **KNOWN** (nōn).] I. *vt.* 1. Be informed or assured of. 2. Recognize. II. *vi.* 1. Possess knowledge. 2. Get knowledge. [A. S. *cniāwan*.]

KNOWABLE (nō'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being known, discovered, or understood.

KNOW-ALL (nō'al), *n.* One who thinks he knows everything.

KNOWER (nō'ēr), *n.* One who knows.

KNOWING (nō'ing), *a.* Intelligent; skillful; cunning.

KNOWINGLY (nô'ing-ll), *adv.* In a knowing manner.

KNOWLEDGE (nol'ej), *n.* 1. Clear perception. 2. That which is known. 3. Instruction; enlightenment. 4. Experience; skill. [A.S. *cnāwan*, know.]

KNOWN (nōn), *v.* Past participle of **KNOW**.

KNOW-NOTHING (nô'nuth-ing), *n.* 1. One who is quite ignorant. 2. [K-] Member of American party, political (1854-'56).

KNUCKLE (nuk'l), *n.* 1. Projecting joint of the fingers. 2. Knee-joint of a calf or pig. [L. Ger. *knækel*.]

KNUCKLE (nuk'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **KNUCK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KNUCKLED** (nuk'ld).] Yield; submit.—*Knuckle down*, (1) apply one's self with vigor to a task; (2) yield.

KNUCKLE-JOINT (nuk'l-joint), *n.* Joint where the forked end of a connecting-rod is joined by a bolt to another piece of the machinery.

KNUR (nūr), **KNURL** (nūrl), *n.* Knot in wood. [O. Dut. *knorre*.]

KOA (kô'a), *n.* Valuable timber tree of the Hawaiian Islands.

KOALA (kô-ä'lā), *n.* Australian marsupial; called also *native bear*.

KODAK (kô'dak), *n.* 1. Portable photographic camera. 2. Picture taken with a kodak.

KOHLRABI (kôl'rā-bi), *n.* Turnip-stemmed cabbage. [Ger.—It. *cavolo rapa*.]

KOLA-NUT (kô'la-nut), *n.* Seed of an African tree (*Cola acuminata*), having stimulant properties; also *Cola-nut*.

KOLO (kô'lô), *n.* Tree of the family *Moraceæ*, known as the bread-fruit tree of the Philippines. Large handsome tree with a milky sap and producing a yellowish-white edible fruit of a consistency between new bread and sweet potatoes.



KONGONI (kon-gō'ni), *n.* East African name for the hartbeest. **Kolo**, fertile bread fruit (*Artocarpus communis*).

KOODOO (kô'dö), *n.* Large antelope of South Africa (*Strepsiceros kudu*).

KOP (kop), **KOPJE** (kop'yē), *n.* Top of hill. [So. African Dutch.]

KOPECK, **COPECK** (kô'pek), *n.* Russian copper coin, worth about six-tenths of a United States cent. [Russ. *kopeik*.]

KORAN (kô'ran or ko-rän'), *n.* Mohammedan bible. [Ar. *al qorān*, the reading.]

KOREA, **COREA** (kô-rē'a), *n.* Peninsular kingdom between Yellow Sea and Sea of Japan. Became part of the Japanese Empire in 1910, under the territorial name of Chosen (chō-sen'). Area 90,000 sq. m.

KOREAN, **COREAN** (kô-rē'an), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Korea or Chosen in Asia.

KORRIGUM (kor'l-gum), *n.* Boer name for the **KOO-DOO**.

KOSHER (kô'shēr), *a.* Clean; conforming to the requirements of Jewish rites. Opposite of **TREF**. [Heb., lawful.]

KOUMISS (kô'mis), *n.* Same as **KUMISS**.

KOTOW (kô-tow'), **KOW-TOW** (kow-tow'), *n.* Act of obelance, submission or reverence made by kneeling and inclining the head till the forehead touches the ground. Ceremony performed in China. [Chinese *k'ou* knock, and *t'ou*, head.]

KRAAL (kräl), *n.* Hottentot village or hut. [So. African Dutch.]

KREMLIN (krem'lin), *n.* 1. Citadel or internal fortification of a walled city. 2. [K-] Specifically, the Kremlin at Moscow, Russia, consisting of the imperial palace, its surroundings and all of its fortifications. [Russ. *kremli*, fortification, citadel.]

KREUTZER (kroit'sēr), *n.* Old German and Austrian copper coin, worth about one-half or two-thirds of a cent. [Ger.; from *kreuz*, cross (from the stamp on the coin).]

KRYPTON (krlp'ton), *n.* Newly discovered element in air. It is somewhat denser than nitrogen. [Gr. *kryptos*, hidden.]

KULL (kol), *n.* Cave. [So. African Dutch.]

KUMISS, **KOUMISS** (kô'mis), *n.* Carbonated or fermented milk. [Russ. *kumys*.]

KUMQUAT (kum'kwät), *n.* Small egg-shaped citrus fruit of the orange variety, with the flavor of that fruit, having its origin in China, but also extensively grown in Japan, California and Florida. [Chinese *kum*, golden orange, and *kwat*, bone or core, lit. heart of orange.]

KURD (kürd), *n.* Inhabitant of Kurdistan, a region on the east of the upper course of the Tigris.

KYANIZE (ki'an-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **KY'ANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **KYANIZED** (ki'an-izd).] Preserve from decay by injecting corrosive sublimate into the pores of, as wood. [From John H. Kyan, inventor of the process.]

KYMOGRAPH (ki'mo-gräf), *n.* Instrument for measuring the pressure of fluids, especially blood in a blood-vessel. [Gr. *kyma*, wave, and -GRAPH.]



Heui Yi, last Emperor of Korea. Born 1852. Abdicated in favor of Japan, 1910, having been allowed to retain honorary title and accorded an income.



Kurd.



L (ei), *n.* [*pl.* L'S (elz).] Twelfth letter and ninth consonant in the English alphabet, generally regarded as a semi-vowel or a liquid, but more correctly designated as a front palatal. It always has the same sound as in *look, sell*; except in some words, as *chalk, calm, half, folk*,

where it modifies the sound of the vowel, but is not sounded itself; and in *would, could, should*, where it is silent.

L (ei), *n.* Something having the form of an L, as a wing attached to a house or other building; ell; right-angled pipe-connection.

L (el), *n.* Elevated railway; as, the Metropolitan L. [For EL., abbr. of ELEVATED.]

LA (lä), *n.* *Music.* In solmization, the syllable used for the sixth tone of the scale.

LAAGER (lä'gēr), *n.* Encampment; inclosure formed of wagons. [So. African Dutch.]

LAAGTE (läg'te), *n.* Valley. [So. African Dutch.]

LABEFACTION (lab-e-fak'shun), *n.* Weakening; downfall. [L. *labo*, totter, and *facio*, make.]

LABEL (lä'bel), *n.* Small slip of writing or printing affixed to anything to denote its contents, ownership, etc. [O. Fr.—O. H. Ger. *lappa*, rag.]

LABEL (lä'bel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LA'BELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LABELED (lä'beld).] 1. Affix a label to. 2. Describe by or on a label.

LABELER (lä'bel-ēr), *n.* One who affixes a label or labels to anything.

LABELLUM (la-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* LABEL/LA.] *Bot.* Lower petal of a flower, especially an orchid. [L., dim. of *labium*, lip.]

LABIAL (lä'bi-äl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the lips; formed by the lips. *II. n.* Sound formed by the lips, as *b, p*. [L. *labium*, lip.]

LABIATE (lä'bi-ät), *a. Bot.* Having two unequal divisions, as in the monopetalous corolla of the mints.

LABIODENTAL (lä-bl-ō-den'tal), *I. a.* Formed by aid of the lips and teeth, as *f* and *v*. *II. n.* Sound thus produced or letter representing it, as *f, v*. [LABIUM and DENTAL.]

LABIONASAL (lä-bl-ō-nä'zäl), *I. a.* Formed or modified by lips and nose. *II. n.* Labio-nasal sound or letter representing it (*m* only). [LABIUM and NASAL.]

LABIUM (lä'bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* LA'BIA.] Lip or lip-like part. [L.]

LABOR (lä'būr), *n.* 1. Toil; exertion. 2. Work done. 3. Travail. 4. Cause of distress; pain. —*Labor day*, the first Monday in September, a legal holiday in most of the States. [L.]

LABOR (lä'būr), *v.* [*pr.p.* LA'BORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LABORED (lä'būrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Form with labor; fabricate. 2. Work at laboriously. *II. vi.* 1. Undergo labor; work. 2. Take pains. 3. Be oppressed; suffer. 4. Move slowly. 5. *Naut.* Pitch and roll heavily, as a vessel in a storm. 6. Be in travail.

LABORATORY (lab'or-ä-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* LAB'ORATORIES.] 1. Place where scientific experiments are systematically carried on. 2.

' Place where anything is prepared for use.

LABORED (lä'būrd), *a.* 1. Bearing marks of a strained effort. 2. Laboriously formed.

LABORER (lä'būr-ēr), *n.* One who does work requiring little skill.

LABORIOUS (lä-bō'ri-us), *a.* 1. Tollsme. 2. Industrious. 3. Marked by labor.

SYN. Assiduous; diligent; painstaking; indefatigable; arduous; burdensome; wearisome. **ANT.** Idle; lazy; simple; easy.

LABORIOUSLY (lä-bō'ri-us-ll), *adv.* With labor, toil, or exertion.

LABORIOUSNESS (lä-bō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being laborious.

LABRADOR (lab'ra-där), *n.* Peninsula between Hudson Bay and Gulf of St. Lawrence. Area 420,000 sq. m.

LABRUM (lä'brum), *n.* [*pl.* LA'BRA.] Lip or lip-like part. [L., lip.]

LABURNUM (lä-būr-num), *n. Bot.* 1. Genus of shrubs with pendulous racemes of yellow flowers. 2. [l-] Plant of this genus. [L.]

LABYRINTH (lab'-i-rinth), *n.* 1. The internal ear. 2. Place full of intricate windings. 3. Maze. [Gr. *labyrinthos*—*laura*, lane.]

LABYRINTHAL (lab-i-rin'thal), **LABYRINTHIAN**

(lab-i-rin'thi-an), **LABYRINTHIC** (lab-i-rin'thik), **LABYRINTHINE** (lab-i-rin'thin), *a.* Pertaining to or like a labyrinth; winding; intricate; perplexing.

LAC, LAKH (lak), *n.* One hundred thousand; specifically, 100,000 rupees. [Hind. *lak*.]

LAC (lak), *n.* Resinous substance, produced on trees in the East by a scale-insect, *Carteria lacca*, used in dyeing. [Pers. *lak*.]

LACE (läs), *n.* 1. String for fastening. 2. Ornamental fabric of fine thread curiously wrought. [O. Fr. *laqs*—L. *laqueus*, noose.]

LACE (läs), *v.* [*pr.p.* LA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LACED (läst).] *I. vt.* 1. Fasten with a lace. 2. Adorn with lace. *II. vi.* 1. Be made so as to fasten with a lace. 2. Wear tight-fitting corsets. (Colloq.)

LACERATE (las'ēr-ät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LAC'ERATING *p.t.* and *p.p.* LAC'ERATED.] Tear; rend; wound. [L. *lacer*, torn.]

LACERATE (las'ēr-ät), **LACERATED** (las'ēr-ä-ted), *a.* 1. Rent; torn. 2. *Bot.* Having the edges jagged or cut into irregular segments.



Laburnum (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

LACERATION (las-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of lacerating. 2. Rent made by tearing.

LACERATIVE (las-ēr-a-tiv), *a.* Tearing or having the power to tear or lacerate.

LACERTA (la-sēr'ta), *n.* 1. Genus of slender, active lizards. 2. [l-] Lizard of this genus. [L.]

LACERTIAN (la-sēr'shi-an), *n.* Lizard belonging to the genus *Lacerta*.

LACERTILIA (las-ēr-til'i-a), *n.pl.* Order of reptiles, including the lizards.

LACERTILIAN (las-ēr-til'i-an), *n.* Reptile of the order *Lacertilia*.

LACERTINE (las-ēr-tln), *a.* Lizard-like.

LACEWING (lās'wing), *n.* Insect with gauzy, lace-like wings.

LACHES (lach'ez), *n.* *Law.* Inexcusable delay; remissness. [O. Fr. *lachesse*.]

LACHESIS (lak'e-sis), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the Parcae or Fates, presiding over futurity.

LACHRYMAL (lak'ri-mal), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to tears. 2. Secreting or conveying tears. *II. n.* Same as **LACHRYMATORY**. [L. *lacrima*, tear.]

LACHRYMATORY (lak'ri-ma-tō-ri), *n.* Vessel anciently interred with a deceased person, symbolizing the tears shed for his loss.

LACHRYMOSE (lak'ri-mōs), *a.* Tearful; lugubrious.

LACING (lā'sing), *n.* 1. Fastening with a cord through eyelet-holes. 2. Cord used in fastening.

LACK (lak), *n.* 1. State of being deficient; want. 2. Originally, blemish; fault; reproach. [From an old Low Ger. root found in Dut. *lak*, blemish.]

LACK (lak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LACKED** (lakt).] *I. vt.* Be without or in need of; want. *II. vi.* 1. Be in want. 2. Be wanting; fail.

LACKADAISICAL (lak-a-dā'zi-kal), *a.* Affectedly sentimental. [See **ALACK**.]

LACK-A-DAY (lak-a-dā'), *interj.* Exclamation of regret. [From **ALAS THE DAY!**]

LACKEY (lak'i), *n.* 1. Footman or footboy. 2. Any servile attendant. [O. Fr. *laquay*—Sp. *lacayo*—Ar. *luka*, slave.]

LACKEY (lak'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LACK'EYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LACKEYED** (lak'ld).] *I. vt.* Follow servilely. *II. vi.* Act as a lackey.

LACONIC (la-kon'ik), **LACONICAL** (la-kon'ik-al), *a.* Expressing much in a few words; curt and to the point. [Gr. *Lakōn*, Laconian, or Spartan.]

SYN. Terse; curt; epigrammatic; succinct; short; pithy; pointed. **ANT.** Prolix; verbose; prosy.

LACONICALLY (la-kon'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a laconic manner.

LACONICISM (la-kon'i-sizm), *n.* 1. Concise, pithy or sententious style. 2. Short, pithy phrase.

LACQUER, LACKER (lak'ēr), *n.* Varnish made of lac and alcohol. [Fr. *laque*, lac.]

LACQUER, LACKER (lak'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LAC'QUERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LACQUERED** (lak'-ērd).] Cover with lacquer; coat or varnish with lacquer.

LACRIMAL, *a.* Same as **LACHRYMAL**.

LACRIMOSE, *a.* Same as **LACHRYMOSE**.

LACROSSE (la-kra's'), *n.* Game played with a ball and long rackets. [Fr.]

LACTATE (lak'tāt), *n.* Salt of lactic acid, and a base. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

LACTATION (lak-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of giving milk. 2. Period of suckling. [See **LACTEAL**.]

LACTEAL (lak'te-al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling milk. 2. Conveying chyle. *II. n.* One of the absorbent vessels of the intestines which convey the chyle to the thoracic ducts. [L. *lacteus*, milky—*lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

LACTEOUS (lak'te-us), *a.* Milky; milk-like.

LACTESCENCE (lak-tes'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being lactescent.

LACTESCENT (lak-tes'ent), *a.* 1. Becoming milky. 2. *Bot.* Producing milk-like juice.

LACTIC (lak'tik), *a.* Pertaining to milk.—*Lactic acid*, acid obtained from milk.

LACTO-, *prefix.* Denotes the presence of or connection with milk. [L. *lac*, *lactis*, milk.]

LACTOSCOPE (lak'tō-skōp), *n.* Device for ascertaining the quality of milk. [**LACTO-** and **-SCOPE**.]

LACTOSE (lak'tōs), *n.* Sugar obtained from milk by evaporating whey.

LAD (lad), *n.* [*fem.* **LASS** (lās).] 1. Boy; youth. 2. Companion; comrade. [Ir. *lath*, youth, champion.]

LADDER (lad'ēr), *n.* 1. Frame made with steps placed between two upright pieces, by which one may ascend. 2. Anything by which one ascends. 3. Gradual rise. [A. S. *hlæder*.]

LADDIE (lad'i), *n.* [*fem.* **LAS'SIE**.] 1. Little lad; boy. 2. Suitor; lover. [Sc.]

LADE (lād), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LA'DING**; *p.t.* **LA'DED**; *p.p.* **LA'DED** or **LADEN** (lā'dn).] 1. Load; put cargo or burden in or on. 2. Throw in or out, as a fluid, with a ladle or dipper. [A. S. *hladan*.]

LADEN (lā'dn), *a.* 1. Laded or loaded. 2. Oppressed.

LADING (lā'ding), *n.* Load; cargo; freight. [See **LOAD**.]

LADLE (lā'dl), *n.* Large spoon for lifting out liquid from a vessel. [See **LADE**.]

LADLE (lā'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LA'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LADLED** (lā'dld).] Deal out with a ladle; lade.

LADRONE (lä-drōn'), *n.* Robber; insurgent; rebel. [Sp. *ladrone*, robber.]

LADRONES (lä-drōnz'), or **MARIANNE** (mä-rl-än') **ISLANDS.** In N. Pacific. German, except Guam. Area 500 sq. m.

LADY (lā'di), *n.* [*pl.* **LA'DIES**.] 1. Mistress of a house. 2. Title (in England) of the wives of knights, and all degrees above them, and of the daughters of earls and all higher ranks.

fāte, fat, tāsċ, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; mūte, hut, būrn,
 ü=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

LAMP (lamp), *n.* 1. Vessel for burning oil with a wick. 2. Device of any kind for producing light. [Gr. *lampas*—*lampō*, shine.]

LAMPBLACK (lamp'blak), *n.* 1. Black substance formed by the smoke of a lamp. 2. Amorphous carbon, obtained by the imperfect combustion of oil or resin.

LAMPOON (lam-pōn'), *n.* Personal satire in writing; mean censure. [O. Fr. *lampon*, drinking song—*lamper*, drink.]

LAMPOON (lam-pōn'), *vt.* [pr.p. **LAMPOON'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **LAMPOONED** (lam-pōnd').] Satirize in a lampoon.

LAMPOONER (lam-pōn'ēr), *n.* One who writes a lampoon.

LAMPOONERY (lam-pōn'ēr-i), **LAMPOONRY** (lam-pōn'ri), *n.* 1. Practice of lampooning. 2. Written personal abuse or satire.

LAMPREY (lam'pre), *n.* [pl. **LAMPREYS**.] Fish resembling the eel, so called from its attaching itself to rocks by its mouth. [Fr. *lamproie*—*L. lambo*, lick, and *petra*, rock.]



Self-adjusting Lamp.



Lamprey.

LAMP-STATION (lamp'stā-shun), *n.* Small structure built in interior of coal and other mines where explosive gases exist, at which point all lamps with exposed flames must be deposited in order to be trimmed so as to prevent explosions.

LANARY (lā'nā-ri), *n.* Storage-place for wool. [L. *lana*, wool.]

LANATE (lā'nāt), **LANATED** (lā'nā-ted), *a.* Covered with wool-like material; woolly.

LANCE (lāns), *n.* Long shaft of wood, with a spear-head, usually bearing a small flag. [Gr. *lonche*, lance.]

LANCE (lāns), *vt.* [pr.p. **LAN'CING**; p.t. and p.p. **LANCED** (lānst).] 1. Pierce with a lance. 2. Open with a lancet.

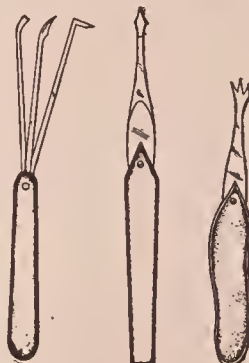
LANCELET (lāns'let), *n.* Amphioxus.

LANCEOLATE (lan'se-o-lāt), **LANCEOLATED** (lan'se-o-lā-ted), *a.* Having the form of a lancehead; tapering toward both ends. [L. *lanceola*, a small lance, dlm. of *lancea*, lance.]

LANCER (lān'sēr), *n.* Kind of cavalry armed with a lance.

LANCERS (lān'sērz), *n.pl.* Kind of square dance, or the music for it. [Fr. *lanciers*.]

LANCET (lān'set), *n.* 1. Surgical instrument used for opening veins, etc. 2. High and narrow window, pointed like a lance. [Fr. *lancette*, dlm. of lance.]



Lancets.



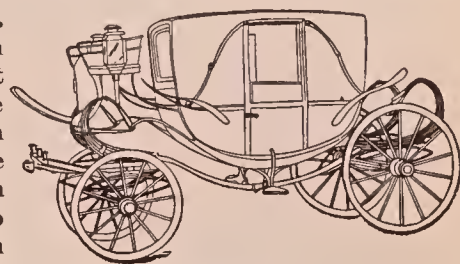
Lancet Window.

LAND (land), *n.* 1. Solid portion of the surface of the globe. 2. Country; district. 3. Nation or people. 4. Real estate. [A. S.]

LAND (land), *v.* [pr.p. **LAND'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **LAND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Set on land. 2. Bring to land. II. *vi.* 1. Go or come ashore; disembark. 2. Stop or touch at a landing place, as a steamer. 3. Arrive. (Colloq.)

L A N D A U

(lan'dā), *n.* Coach with a top that may be opened in the middle and thrown back. [So called from *Landau* in Germany.]



Landau.

LANDBREEZE (land'brēz), *n.* Breeze setting from the land towards the sea.

LANDHOLDER (land'hōld-ēr), *n.* Proprietor of land.

LANDING (land'ing), *n.* 1. Act of going on land from a vessel. 2. Place for getting on shore. 3. Level part of a staircase between the flights of steps.

LANDLADY (land'lā-dl), *n.* [pl. **LAND'LADIES**.] 1. Woman who owns land or house leased to a tenant. 2. Mistress of an inn or lodging-house.

LAND-LINE (land'lin), *n.* Elec. Wires for telegraphic transmission strung overland as distinguished from marine lines and cables.

LANDLOCKED (land'lōkt), *a.* Almost shut in by land; protected by surrounding masses of land from the force of wind and wave.

LANDLORD (land'lārd), *n.* [fem. **LAND'LADY**.] 1. Man who owns and lets real estate. 2. Man who keeps an inn.

LANDLUBBER (land'lub-ēr), *n.* Landsman, a term used by sailors.

LANDMARK (land'märk), *n.* 1. Thing serving to mark the boundaries of land. 2. Object on land that serves as a guide to seamen.

LANDSCAPE (land'skăp), *n.* 1. Aspect of a country. 2. Picture representing it. [Dut. *landschap*—*land*, land, and *-schap*, shape.]

LAND'S END (landz'end), *S. W.* point of England.

LANDSLIDE (land'slid), **LANDSLIP** (land'slip), *n.* 1. The sliding or slipping down of a portion of land from a higher to a lower level. 2. Portion of land that falls down, generally from the side of a hill, usually due to the undermining effect of water.

LANDSMAN (landz'män), *n.* [*pl.* **LANDS'MEN.**] Man inexperienced in sea-faring.

LANDSTING (läns'ting), *n.* Upper house of the Danish Riksdag or parliament. [Dan. *land*, land, and *-thing*, parliament.]

LANDSTURM (länt'störm), *n.* 1. In Germany and Switzerland, a general levy in time of national emergency—in the former including all males between seventeen and forty-five. 2. The force so called out. [Ger. *land*, land, and *sturm*, alarm.]

LANDTAG (länt'täkh), *n.* 1. Legislative assembly of one of the states forming the modern German empire, as Saxony, Bavaria, etc. 2. Provincial assembly of Bohemia or Moravia. [Ger. *land*, land, and *tag*, diet.]

LANDWARD (land'wärd), *adv.* Towards the land.

LANDWEHR (länt'vār), *n.* Military force in Germany and Austria forming an army reserve. [Ger. *land*, land, and *wehr*, defense.]

LANE (lān), *n.* 1. Narrow passage or road. 2. *Naut.* Fixed route kept by a line of vessels across the ocean. [A. S.]

LANGUAGE (lang'gwāj), *n.* 1. Human speech. 2. Speech peculiar to a nation. 3. Style or expression peculiar to an individual; diction. 4. Any manner of expressing thought. [Fr. *langage*—*langue*—*L. lingua*, tongue.]

SYN. Speech; talk; conversation; discourse; dialect; idiom; tongue; diction; phraseology; articulation; accents. **ANT.** Jargon; jabber; gibberish; babel.

LANGUID (lang'gwīd), *a.* 1. Feeble; spiritless; faint. 2. Drooping; relaxed. 3. Langulshing; listless. [*L. languidus*—*languere*, be weak.]

LANGUIDLY (lang'gwīd-li), *adv.* In a languid manner.

LANGUIDNESS (lang'gwīd-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being languid.

LANGUISH (lang'gwish), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LAN'GUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LANGUISHED** (lang'gwisht).] 1. Lose strength and animation. 2. Become dull; fall off, as trade. 3. Droop; wither; fade, as flowers. 4. Pine away. 5. Look with tenderness, softness, and affection. [*L. languere*, be weak.]

LANGUISHMENT (lang'gwish-ment), *n.* Act or state of languishing.

LANGUOR (lang'gūr or lang'gwūr), *n.* State of being languid or faint; indolence.

LANK (langk), *a.* Long and loosely built. [A. S. *hlanc*.]

SYN. Lean; slender; slim; raw-boned.

ANT. Plump; stout; corpulent; portly; obese.

LANKY (langk'li), *a.* Tending towards slimmness or leanness; shrunken.

LANSING (lan'sing), *n.* Capital of State of Michigan.

LANTERN (lan'tērn), *n.*

1. Case for holding or carrying a light. 2.

Drum-shaped structure surmounting a dome to give light. [Fr. *lanterne*—Gr. *lampō*—*lampō*, give light.]

LANYARD (lan'yard), *n.*

1. Short rope used on board ship for fastening or stretching. 2. Cord

for firing a cannon. [Fr. *lanière*—*L. lacinia*, strap.]

LAOCOON (lā-ok'o-on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A priest of Apollo, son of Priam and Hecuba; with his two sons, crushed to death by serpents because he opposed the admission of the wooden horse to Troy.

LAOMEDON (lā-om'e-don), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Ilus and Eurydice, and father of Priam.

LAP (lap), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAPPED** (lapt).] **I. vt.** 1. Lick up with the tongue. 2. Fold one thing over another. **II. vi.** 1. Drink by licking up a liquid. 2. Make a sound by so doing. [A. S. *lapan*.]

LAP (lap), *n.* Motion or sound of lapping.

LAP (lap), *n.* 1. Overhanging flap. 2. Part of the clothes lying on the knees when a person sits down. 3. Part of the body thus covered. 4. Part lying over something else. 5. One circuit around a small track. [A. S. *lappa*.]

LAP-BOARD (lap'bōrd), *n.* Flat wide board, used on the lap by tailors and seamstresses.

LAP-DOG (lap'dog), *n.* Small dog fondled in the lap.

LAPEL (lā-pel'), *n.* Part of the breast of a coat which folds over. [Dim. of **LAP**.]

LAPFUL (lap'fōl), *n.* As much as fills a lap.

LAPIDARY (lap'i-dā-ri), **I. a.** Pertaining to the cutting of stones. **II. n.** [*pl.* **LAP'IDARIES.**] Cutter of or dealer in precious stones.—*Lapidary style*, terse style, as used in inscriptions on stone. [*L. lapis*, stone.]

LAPIS LAZULI (lā'pls laz'ū-li). Hard silicate stone of a rich ultramarine color, used for cameos, lamps, etc. [*L. lapis*, stone, and Ger. *lasur*, azure.]

LAPITHÆ (lap'i-thē), *n. pl.* *Greek Myth.* People of Thessaly who descended from Apollo and Stilbe, noted for their defeat of the Centaurs.

LAPLAND (lap'land), *n.* Region in N. Europe. Area 130,000 sq. m.



Chinese Lanterns.

LAPLANDER (lap'land-ēr), *n.* Same as **LAPP**.

LA PLATA (lä-plä'tä), *n.* Principal port of Argentine Republic.

LAPLING (lap'ling), *n.* One who devotes himself to ease and pleasure.

LAPP (lap), *n.* Native of Lapland; Laplander.

LAPPET (lap'et), *n.* Little lap or flap. [Dim. of **LAP**.]

LAP-ROBE (lap'rōb), *n.* Blanket of fur or other warm material to cover the lap and feet while riding in carriage, sleigh or other conveyance.

LAPSE (laps), *vi.* [pr.p.

LAPS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

LAPSED (lapst).] 1. Slip;

gilde; pass by degrees. 2.

Fall from duty or grace. 3. Become void.

[*L. labor, lapsus, slip, fall.*]

LAPSE (laps), *n.* 1. Act of lapsing. 2. A failing in duty; slip; fault; error.

LAPWING (lap'wing), *n.* Bird of the plover family; peewit. [A. S. *hleāpewince* — *hleāpan*, run, and *wink*, totter.]

LARBOARD (lär'bōrd), *i.*

n. Left side of ship,

looking from the stern,

now termed the port.

II. *a.* Pertaining to the larboard side. [Corrup.

from **LOWER BOARD**.]

LARCENY (lär'se-nl), *n.* [*pl.* **LAR'CENIES**.] Theft. [Fr. *larcin* — *L. latrocinium* — *latro*, robber.]

LARCH (lärch), *n.* Deciduous cone-bearing kind of tree. [Gr. *larix*.]

LARD (lärđ), *n.*

Melted fat of

swine. [Fr. — *L.*

lardum.]

LARD (lärđ), *vt.* [pr.

p. **LARD'ING**; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **LARD'-**

ED.] 1. Smear

with lard. 2. Stuff

with bacon or

pork. 3. Inter-

lard.

LARDER (lär'dēr),

n. Place where

foods kept. [From

LARD.]

LARES (lä'rēz), *n.pl.* Inferior Roman gods presiding over houses and families; their statues were placed within the doors or over the hearths.

LARGE (lärj), *a.* 1. Great in size or dimensions.

2. Consisting of or containing a great number or quantity. 3. Liberal; open-handed.

4. *Lax*; licentious. 5. *Naut.* Favorable;



Lapp.



Lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).



American Larch (*Larix Americana*).

fair. — *At large*. 1. Without restraint. 2. For the whole state, not a district only. [*L. largus*, abundant.]

SYN. Big; bulky; extensive; abundant; capacious; ample; comprehensive; catholic; broad; colossal; enormous; gigantic; immense; massive; huge; vast; spacious; wide; long. **ANT.** Small; narrow; contracted; scanty; illiberal; sordid; petty.

LARGELY (lärj'i), *adv.* To a great extent; extensively; greatly; copiously.

LARGENESS (lärj'nes), *n.* State of being large.

LARGESS (lär'jes), *n.* 1. Formerly, liberality.

2. Present; donation. [Fr. *largesse*.]

LARIAT (lar'i-at), *n.* Lasso, used for catching and for tethering animals. [Sp.]

LARK (lärk), *n.* 1. European singing bird; skylark.

2. Meadow-lark. [A. S. *lawerce*.]

LARK (lärk), *n.* Good time; frolic. [A. S. *lac*, sport.]

LARKSPUR (lärk'spür), *n.* Plant of the genus *Delphinium*, having spilt leaves and showy blue flowers.

LARRUP (lar'up), *vt.* [pr.p.

LAR'UPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

LARRUPED (lar'upt).]

Flog.

LARVA (lär'və), *n.* [*pl.* **LARVÆ** (lär'vē).] Insect in its first stage after issuing from the egg; caterpillar; maggot. [*L. larva*, mask.]

LARYNGEAL (lar-in-

je'al), **LARYNGEAN**

(lar-in-je'an), *a.* Of

or pertaining to the

larynx.

LARYNGITIS (lar-in-jī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the larynx.

LARYNGOSCOPE (lā-

ring'go-skōp), *n.* Instrument for examining

the larynx.

LARYNX (lar'ingks), *n.* Upper part of the windpipe; throat. [Gr.]

LASCAR (las-kär'), *n.* 1. Native East Indian tailor, or menial in camp. 2. Native trooper of artillery in East India. [Hind.]

LASCIVIOUS (las-siv'i-us), *a.* Lustful; tending to produce lustful emotions. [*L. lascivus*.]

LASCIVIOUSLY (las-siv'i-us-li), *adv.* In a lascivious manner.

LASCIVIOUSNESS (las-siv'i-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lascivious.

LASH (lash), *n.* 1. Flexible part of a whip. 2. Stroke with a whip or any thing pliant; stroke of satire; sharp retort. 3. Hair growing on the edge of the eyelid. [Cf. Ger. *lasche*, flap.]



Dwarf Larkspur (*Delphinium tricornis*).



Larvæ.

LASH (lash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LASHED (lasht).] 1. Strike with a lash; whlp; dash agalnst. 2. Fasten or secure with a rope or cord. 3. Censure severely; scourge with sarcasm or satire.

SYN. Castigate; satirize; censure. **ANT.**

Compliment; extol; eulogize.

LASHING (lash'ing), *n.* 1. Whipping with a lash; chastisement. 2. Rope for making fast.

LASS (lās), *n.* Girl, especially a country girl.

[Prob. a contr. of LASSIE, feminine of LAD.]

LASSIE (las'i), *n.* Little lass. [Sc.]

LASSITUDE (las'l-tūd), *n.* Weakness; weariness; languor. [L. *lassus*, faint.]

LASSO (las'ō), *n.* [*pl.* LAS'SOS or LAS'SOES.] Thong or rope with a running noose for catching wild horses, etc. [Pg. *laço*—L. *laqueus*, noose.]

LASSO (las'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LAS'SOING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LASSOED (las'ōd).] Catch with a lasso.

LAST (lāst), *n.* Wooden block on which boots and shoes are molded. [A. S. *lāst*, footmark.]

LAST (lāst), *a.* 1. Hindmost. 2. Latest. 3. Utmost; extreme. 4. Lowest; meanest. 5. Next before the present. 6. Farthest from the thoughts; the most unlikely. [Contr. of LATEST.]

LAST (lāst), *adv.* 1. For the last time. 2. After all others.

LAST (lāst), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LAST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LAST'ED.] 1. Continue in existence; remain; endure. 2. Hold out. 3. Continue unimpaired; as, a color *lasts*. [A. S. *læstan*—*læst*, footprint.]

LASTING (lāst'ing), *a.* Permanent; durable.

LASTINGLY (lāst'ing-ly), *adv.* In a lasting or enduring manner.

LASTLY (lāst'ly), *adv.* 1. In the last place. 2. At last; finally.

LATCH (lach), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LATCHED (laeht).] Fasten with a latch. [A. S. *læccan*, catch.]

LATCH (lach), *n.* Catch to fasten a door.

LATCHET (lach'et), *n.* Lace or buckle for fastening a shoe. [O. Fr. *lacet*—*las*.]

LATCHKEY (lach'kē), *n.* Key wherewith to unlock a latch spring lock from the outside.

LATE (lāt), *I. a.* [*comp.* LA'TER or LAT'TER; *superl.* LA'TEST or LAST (lāst).] 1. Tardy; behindhand; coming after the expected time. 2. Far advanced toward the close. 3. Deceased; departed; out of office. 4. Not long past. 5. After the usual time. **II. adv.** After or beyond the usual time or proper time. [A. S. *læt*.]

LATEEN la-tēn'), *a.* Applied to a triangular sail common in the Mediterranean. [Fr. *latine*—L. *Latinus*, Latin.]



Lateen Sails.

LATELY (lāt'ly), *adv.* Recently; not long ago.

LATENCY (lā'ten-si), *n.* State of being latent.

LATENT (lā'tent), *a.* Concealed; not visible or apparent; not making itself known by effects. [L. *lateo*, lie hidden.]

LATERAL (lat'ēr-əl), *a.* Belonging to, or lying at, the side; proceeding from, or in the direction of, the side. [L. *lateralis*—*latus*, side.]

LATERALLY (lat'ēr-əl-i), *adv.* In a lateral manner, direction, or position; sideways.

LATEST (lā'test), *a.* Superlative of LATE.

LATH (lāth), *n.* [*pl.* LATHS (lāthz).] Thin, narrow strip of wood used in slating, plastering, etc. [A. S. *lætt*.]

LATH (lāth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LATH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LATHED (lāthd).] Cover or line with laths.

LATHE (lāth), *n.* Machine for turning and shaping articles of wood, metal, etc. [From root of Ger. *lade*, chest, tool-chest.]

LATHER (lath'ēr), *n.* Foam or froth made with water and soap. [A. S. *læthor*.]

LATHER (lath'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* LATH'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LATHERED (lath'ērd).] **I. vt.** Spread over with lather. **II. vi.** Form a lather; become frothy.

LATHER (lāth'ēr), *n.* One who laths or practices lathing.

LATHING (lāth'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of covering or lining with laths. 2. A covering of laths.

LATHY (lāth'i), *a.* Resembling a lath; long and slender.

LATIN (lat'ln), **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to ancient Latium (esp. Rome) or its inhabitants, also to all races claiming affinity with the Latins by language, race, or civilization. 2. Written or spoken in Latin. **II. n.** 1. Inhabitant of ancient Latium. 2. Member of a modern race ethnically or linguistically related to the ancient Romans or Italians. 2. Language of ancient Rome.—*Late Latin*, *Low Latin*, or *Low Latin*, medieval Latin, between 600 and 1500 A. D. [L. *Latium*.]

LATIN-AMERICA (lat-ln-ā-mer'i-kā), *n.* That portion of the North American continent where the Latin tongues, notably Spanish and Portuguese, form the predominating language.

LATIN-AMERICAN (lat-in-ā-mer'i-kān), *n.* Native of Latin America of Spanish or Portuguese descent.

LATINISM (lat'in-izm), *n.* Latin idiom.

LATINIST (lat'in-ist), *n.* One who knows Latin.

LATINIZE (lat'in-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LAT'INIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LATINIZED (lat'ln-īzd).] Give a Latin form to.

LATINUS (lā-ti'nus), *n.* *Roman Myth.* King of the Laurentians, inhabitants of Latium.

LATITUDE (lat'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Width. 2. Distance of a place from the equator. 3. Angular distance of a celestial body from the ecliptic. 4. Extent or signification. 5. Freedom

from restraint; scope. [Fr.—*L. latitudo*, -inis—*latus*, broad.]

LATITUDINAL (lat-i-tū'di-nəl), *a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of latitude.

LATITUDINARIAN (lat-i-tū-di-nā'ri-an), *I. a.* Broad or liberal, especially in religious belief. *II. n.* One who in principle or practice departs from orthodox rule.

LATIUM (lā'shi-um), *n.* Anciently, a country of central Italy lying along the Mediterranean S. E. of Etruria.

LATONA (lā-tō'nā), *n.* *Roman Myth.* Mother, by Jupiter, of Apollo and Diana.

LATTER (lat'ēr), *a.* 1. Coming or existing after. 2. Mentioned the last of two. 3. Modern; recent.—*Latter-day Saints*, Mormons. [Irreg. comp. of **LATE**.]

LATTERLY (lat'ēr-li), *adv.* Of late; recently.

LATTICE (lat'ls), *n.* Network of crossed laths or bars. [Fr. *lattis*—*latte*, lath.]

LATTICE (lat'is), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LAT'TICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LATTICED** (lat'ist).] 1. Form or construct in fashion of a lattice. 2. Furnish with a lattice.

LATTICELEAF (lat'is-lēf), *n.* Aquatic plant, native to Madagascar, so called from the singular resemblance of the leaves to open lattice-work.

LATTICEWORK (lat'is-würk), *n.* 1. Work formed of cross-strips of wood or metal. 2. Anything resembling a lattice.

LAUD (lād), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LAUD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAUD'ED**.] Praise in words, or with singing; celebrate; extol. [*L. laudo*, praise—*laus*, *laudis*, praise.]

LAUD (lād), *n.* 1. Act of lauding; praise in divine worship. 2. [*pl.*] Prayers which follow matins.

LAUDABLE (lād'a-bl), *a.* Worthy of being praised.

LAUDABLENESS (lād'a-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being laudable.

LAUDABLY (lād'a-bli), *adv.* In a laudable manner or degree.

LAUDANUM (lā'dā-num), *n.* Tincture of opium. [*Gr.*]

LAUDATORY (lād'a-tō-ri), *I. a.* Expressing praise. *II. n.* That which contains praise.

LAUGH (läf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LAUGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAUGHED** (läft).] *I. vt.* 1. Express with a laugh. 2. Affect in some way by laughter. *II. vi.* 1. Express mirth or joy by an explosive inarticulate sound of the voice and peculiar facial distortion. 2. Be gay and lively. 3. Make merry (with *at*); flout. 4. Scoff; jeer; deride (with *at*). [*A. S. hlihan.*]

LAUGH (läf), *n.* 1. Inarticulate expression of sudden mirth or merriment.

LAUGHABLE (läf'a-bl), *a.* Calculated to raise a laugh; ludicrous; ridiculous; comical.

LAUGHING-GAS (läf'ing-gas), *n.* Nitrous oxide, a gas which excites laughter, used as an anæsthetic, especially in dentistry.

LAUGHINGLY (läf'ing-li), *adv.* In a merry way; with laughter.

LAUGHING-STOCK (läf'ing-stok), *n.* Object of ridicule.

LAUGHTER (läf'tēr), *n.* Act or noise of laughing.

LAUGHTERLESS (läf'tēr-les), *a.* Without laughter.

LAUNCH (länch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LAUNCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAUNCHED** (läncht).] *I. vt.* 1. Throw, as a spear; send forth. 2. Cause to slide into the water. *II. vi.* 1. Go forth, as a ship into the water. 2. Expatriate in language. [*O. Fr. lanchier*—*L. lancea*, lance.]

LAUNCH (länch), *n.* 1. Act of launching or moving a ship into the water. 2. Largest boat carried by a man-of-war.



Steam Launch.

3. Small open or cabin pleasure boat, propelled by steam, gas, vapor, or electric motor.

LAUNDRY (län'dēr or län'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LAUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAUN'DERED** (län'dērd).] Wash and iron, as clothes. [See **LAVE**.]

LAUNDRESS (län'dres or län'dres), *n.* Washer-woman.

LAUNDRY (län'dri or län'dri), *n.* Place where clothes are washed and ironed. [*O. Fr. lavanderie*—*L. lavo*, wash.]

LAUNDRYMAN (län'dri-man), *n.* [*pl.* **LAUN'DRYMEN**.] Man who works in a laundry.

LAUREATE (lā're-āt), *I. a.* Crowned with laurel. *II. n.* Poet-laureate; formerly one who received a degree in grammar (i.e., poetry and rhetoric) at the English universities; now a poet bearing that honorary title; a salaried officer in the royal household appointed to compose annually an ode for the king's birthday and other suitable occasions.

LAUREL (lā'rel), *n.* 1. Bay-tree, with aromatic leaves. 2. Crown of honor.

[*Fr. laurier*—*Laurus*.]

LAVA (lä'vā or lä'vā), *n.* Melted matter discharged from a volcano. [*It. lava*, stream—*L. lavo*, wash.]

LAVATION (lā-vā'shun), *n.* Act of washing or cleaning.

LAVATORY (lav'a-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Place for washing. 2. Toilet. [See **LAVE**.]

LAVE (lāv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LAV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LAVED** (lāvd).] *I. vt.* 1. Wash; bathe. 2. Wash against, as the sea. *II. vi.* 1. Wash one's self; bathe. 2. Undulate gently against an object. [*Fr. laver*—*L. lavo*, wash.]

LAVE (lāv), *n.* 1. Act of laving or washing one's self. 2. Wash of the sea; the sea.



Broadleaf Laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).

LAVENDER (lav'en-dēr), *n.* 1. Odoriferous plant. 2. Pale-purplish color. [Fr. *lavande*. See LAVE.]

LAVER (lā'vēr), *n.* Large vessel for laving or washing.

LAVISH (lav'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LAV'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LAV'ISHED (lav'isht).] Expend profusely; waste. [From obsolete *lave*, ladle out, refresh. Akin to Ger. *laben*, refresh.]

LAVISH (lav'ish), *a.* 1. Bestowing profusely. 2. Prodigal; extravagant. 3. Unrestrained.

LAVISHLY (lav'ish-li), *adv.* In a lavish manner.

LAVISHMENT (lav'ish-ment), *n.* Act or state of being lavish.

LAVISHNESS (lav'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lavish. Lavender.

LAW (lā), *n.* 1. Rule of action established by authority; established usage; statute; rules of a community or state. 2. Rule or principle of science or art. 3. Whole jurisprudence or the science of law. 4. Mosal code; the Old Testament. 5. Litigation. [A. S. *lagu*—root of LIE. Akin to L. *lex*.]

SYN. Rule; edict; regulation; command; order; ordinance; decree; statute; enactment; mode; method; sequence; principle; code; commandment; mandate. ANT. Anarchy; chance; caprice.

LAWFUL (lā'fōl), *a.* According to law; legal; rightful.

LAWFULLY (lā'fōl-i), *adv.* In a lawful manner.

LAWFULNESS (lā'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lawful.

LAWGIVER (lā'giv-ēr), *n.* Legislator.

LAWLESS (lā'les), *a.* 1. Unrestrained by law. 2. Not according to law. 3. Outlawed.

LAWLESSLY (lā'les-li), *adv.* In a lawless way.

LAWLESSNESS (lā'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lawless.

LAWMAKER (lā'mā-kēr), *n.* Lawgiver; legislator.

LAWN (lān), *I. n.* Sort of fine linen or cambric. *II. a.* Made of lawn. [Orig. *laune linen*, (from *Laon*, France).]

LAWN (lān), *n.* Open space between woods; space of ground covered with short grass, generally in front of or around a house. [O. Fr. *lande*, heath.]

LAWN-TENNIS (lān'ten-is), *n.* Kind of tennis played on an open lawn.

LAWSUIT (lā'sūt), *n.* Action at law.

LAWYER (lā'yēr), *n.* One who practices, or is versed in, law; attorney; counselor. [From LAW and -ER.]

LAX (laks), *a.* 1. Slack; loose; soft; flabby. 2. Not strict in discipline or morals. 3. Loose in the bowels. [L. *laxus*, loose.]

LAXATION (laks-ā'shun), *n.* Act of loosening or state of being loosened.



LAXATIVE (laks'a-tiv), *I. a.* Having the power of loosening the bowels. *II. n.* Aperient medicine.

LAXATOR (laks-ā'tūr), *n.* Muscle that relaxes an organ or part.

LAXITY (laks'i-ti), **LAXNESS** (laks'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lax.

LAXLY (laks'li), *adv.* In a lax manner.

LAY (lā), *v.* Past tense of LIE, lay one's self down.

LAY (lā), *v.* [*pr.p.* LAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LAID (lād).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to lie down. 2. Place or set down. 3. Beat down. 4. Spread on a surface. 5. Impose; enjoin; inflict; assess. 6. Wager. 7. Calm; appease. 8. Dispose regularly or according to rule; as, to lay bricks. 9. Present; as, to lay a bill before Congress. 10. Bury; inter. 11. Set or place secretly, as a snare. 12. Impute; charge. 13. Fix; appoint. 14. Extrude, as an egg. 15. Settle; as, to lay the dust. 16. Arrange or place in proper order; as lay strands of rope or cable. *II. vi.* 1. Extrude eggs. 2. Wager. 3. Naut. Move or stay; as, lay aloft or lay to. 4. Place wagers or bets. [A. S. *lecgan*—*lag*, *læg*, *p.t.* of *liegan*, lie.]

LAY (lā), *n.* 1. Placing or arranging of anything. 2. Manner in which anything lies or is placed.

LAY (lā), *n.* 1. Lyric or narrative poem. 2. Melody. [O. Fr. *lai*, song.]

LAY (lā), **LAIC** (lā'ik), **LAICAL** (lā'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the people; not clerical. [Fr. *lai*—L. *laicus*—Gr. *laikos*—*laos*, people.]

LAYER (lā'ēr), *n.* Bed or stratum; shoot laid for propagation. [See LAY, *vt.*]

LAYETTE (lā-et'), *n.* Complete wardrobe and accessories for a newly-born infant. [Fr.]

LAY-FIGURE (lā'fig-ūr), *n.* Jointed dummy, that can be draped and put in any pose.

LAYMAN (lā'man), *n.* [*pl.* LAY'MEN.] 1. Man not a clergyman. 2. Non-professional man.

LAZAR (lā'zār), *n.* One afflicted with a loathsome disease. [It. *lazzaro*—*Lazarus* of the parable in Luke xvi.]

LAZARETTO (laz-ā-ret'ō), **LAZAR-HOUSE** (lā'zār-hows), *n.* Public hospital for diseased persons, especially for such as have infectious disorders; pest-house. [It. *lazzaretto*.]

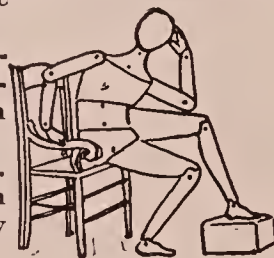
LAZILY (lā'zi-li), *adv.* In a lazy manner.

LAZINESS (lā'zi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lazy.

LAZY (lā'zi), *a.* [*comp.* LA'ZIER; *superl.* LA'ZIEST.] Disinclined to exertion; slothful. [O. Fr. *lasche*—L. *laxus*, loose.]

SYN. Indolent; sluggish; inactive; idle.

ANT. Active; diligent; busy; industrious.



LAZZARONE (laz-ā-rō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* LAZZARONI (laz-ā-rō'nē).] One of a class of loafers and beggars in Naples, Italy. [It., from *Lazarus*.]

LEA, LEY (lē), *n.* Meadow; grass-land; pasturage. [A. S. *leāh*.]

LEACH (lēch), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEACHED (lēcht).] I. *vt.* Wash by percolation or draining, as ashes in making lye. II. *vi.* Come away by percolation. [A. S. *leccan*, *molsten*.]

LEACH (lēch), *n.* 1. Wood-ashes used for leaching. 2. Vat in which ashes, etc., are leached. 3. Act or process of leaching.

LEAD (led), *n.* 1. Soft, heavy metal of a bluish-gray color. 2. Plummet for sounding at sea. 3. Thin plate of lead separating lines of type. 4. Graphite; black lead. [A. S. *leād*.]

LEAD (led), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAD'ED.] 1. Cover or fit with lead. 2. *Print.* Separate or widen the space between, as lines of type, by inserting thin metal strips or leads.

LEAD (lēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LED (led).] I. *vt.* 1. Show the way to by going first. 2. Guide by the hand. 3. Direct. 4. Precede. 5. Keep in front of; be faster than. 6. Pass or spend, as to *lead* a miserable life. 7. Cause to pass or go through; as, to *lead* one a lively dance. 8. *Cards.* Begin a round or trick with. 9. Allure; entice. II. *vi.* 1. Act as guide. 2. Have a direction toward; tend; extend; reach. 3. Be guided or led. 4. Have the post of preeminence. 5. *Cards.* Have the lead. [A. S. *lædan*.]

SYN. Conduct; guide; induce; commence; convoy; escort; head; excel; surpass; outstrip. **ANT.** Follow; chase; copy.

LEAD (lēd), *n.* 1. First place; precedence. 2. Act of leading. 3. *Cards.* Right of playing first. 4. *Mining.* Small vein of ore, indicating proximity to a larger lode. 5. *Naut.* Course of a running rope from end to end. 6. *Elec.* Main conductor in electrical distribution. 7. Open channel or passage through ice.

LEADED (led'ed), *a.* 1. Fitted with or set in lead. 2. *Print.* Separated by leads, as the lines of a book.

LEADEN (led'n), *a.* Made of lead; heavy; dull.

LEADER (lēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who leads or goes first; chief. 2. Leading editorial article in a newspaper. 3. The foremost horse of a pair, team or tandem. 4. Principal wheel in a machine.

SYN. Commander; captain; principal; conductor; guide. **ANT.** Follower; subordinate; adherent; minion; vassal.

LEADERSHIP (lēd'ēr-ship), *n.* Office or position of a leader.

LEADING (lēd'ing), *a.* Most important; chief. —*Leading question*, question so put to a witness as to suggest the answer that is wished or expected.



Lead.

LEAD-PENCIL (led'pen-sil), *n.* Pencil or instrument for drawing, etc., made of graphite (black lead).

LEAF (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* LEAVES (lēvz).] Thin, flat organ of plants emanating from the shoots and branches; anything wide and thin like a leaf, as a thin sheet of hammered gold, etc. [A. S.]

LEAF (lēf), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LEAF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAFED (lēft).] Put forth or produce leaves.

LEAFAGE (lēf'aj), *n.* Leaves collectively; foliage.

LEAF-INSECT (lēf'in-sekt), *n.* Insect having the form of a leaf.

LEAFLESS (lēf'-les), *a.* Destitute of leaves.

LEAFLET (lēf'-let), *n.* Little leaf.

LEAFY (lēf'i), *a.* Full of leaves.

LEAGUE (lēg), *n.* Distance varying greatly in different countries. A sea league contains three geographical miles of 6,080 feet each. [O. Fr. *legue*, of Celtic origin.]

LEAGUE (lēg), *n.* Union or alliance for the promotion of mutual interest. [Fr. *ligue*—L. *ligo*, bind.]

LEAGUE (lēg), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAGUING (lē'gling); *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAGUED (lēgd).] I. *vt.* Cause to combine in a league. II. *vi.* Form a league.

LEAGUER (lē'gēr), *n.* One connected with a league.

LEAK (lēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAKED (lēkt).] I. *vt.* Allow to escape through some defect; as, the meter *leaks* gas. II. *vi.* 1. Let any fluid undesignedly pass in or out through a hole, crevice, or fissure. 2. Ooze or pass through accidentally, as a liquid or fluid through a hole, crevice, or fissure, or electricity through an imperfection in an insulator. [Ice. *leka*.]

LEAK (lēk), *n.* 1. Crack or hole that permits the escape or entrance of a liquid or fluid intended to be retained or excluded. 2. Act of leaking. 3. Point or place where a leak occurs.

LEAKAGE (lēk'aj), *n.* 1. That which enters or escapes by leaking. 2. Allowance for leaking.

LEAKINESS (lēk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being leaky.

LEAKY (lēk'i), *a.* Having a leak or leaks.

LEAL (lēl), *a.* True-hearted; faithful. [Norm. Fr. *leial*, loyal.]

LEAN (lēn), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEANED (lēnd) or LEANT (lent).] I. *vt.* Cause to lean; rest. II. *vi.* 1. Incline; bend



Leaf-insect (*Phyllium pulcherrimum*).

over. 2. Rest for support. 3. Have a tendency. [A. S. *hlinian*.]

LEAN (lēn), *I. a.* Wanting flesh; not fat. *II. n.* Flesh without fat. [A. S. *hlæne*.]

SYN. Gaunt; lank; meager; skinny; slender; thin; scant; poor. **ANT.** Fat; obese; portly; burly; fleshy; stout.

LEANDER (lē-an'dēr), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Young Grecian of Abydos, famed as the lover of Hero, swimming the Hellespont each night to see her. He lost his life there on one stormy night.

LEANING (lēn'ing), *n.* 1. Act or state of inclining from the vertical. 2. Propensity; inclination; bias.

LEANNES (lēn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lean.

LEAN-TO (lēn'tō), *n.* Building having rafters leaning against or supported by a wall or other building.

LEAP (lēp), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAPED (lēpt) or LEAPT (lept).] *I. vt.* 1. Jump or spring over. 2. Cause to jump or spring over. *II. vi.* 1. Spring upward or forward; make a bound. 2. Rush with vehemence. [A. S. *hleāpan*.]

LEAP (lēp), *n.* 1. Act of leaping. 2. Space passed by leaping. 3. Sudden transition.

LEAP (lēp), *n.* Wicker net. [A. S.]

LEAP-FROG (lēp'frog), *n.* Play in which one leaps over another.

LEAP-YEAR (lēp'yēr), *n.* Year of 366 days, caused by adding one day to the month of February, usually every fourth year.

LEARN (lērn), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEARNED (lērnd) or LEARNT (lērnt).] *I. vt.* 1. Acquire knowledge of; get to know. 2. Gain power of performing. *II. vi.* 1. Gain knowledge. 2. Improve by example. [A. S. *leornian*.]

SYN. Acquire; attain; imbibe; glean; get. **ANT.** Teach; instruct; forget; skip.

LEARNED (lērn'ed), *a.* Having leaning; versed in literature, etc.; erudite; scholarly.

LEARNEDLY (lērn'ed-ly), *adv.* In a learned manner.

LEARNER (lērn'ēr), *n.* One who is taught; one who is learning; pupil; scholar.

LEARNING (lērn'ing), *n.* What is learned; knowledge; scholarship; skill in languages or science.

LEASE (lēs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEASED (lēst).] 1. Let for a term of years or at will, as lands or tenements. 2. Take or hold under a lease. [Fr. *laisser*, leave—L. *laxo*, loosen—*laxus*, loose.]

LEASE (lēs), *n.* 1. Letting of lands, tenements, or other real property for a definite period of time. 2. Contract for such letting. 3. Tenure.

LEASEHOLD (lēs'hōld), *n.* Tenure held by lease.

LEASEHOLDER (lēs'hōld-ēr), *n.* Tenant under a lease.

LEASER (lēs'ēr), *n.* One who grants a lease.

LEASH (lēsh), *n.* 1. Lash or line by which a hawk or hound is held. 2. Brace and a half; three. [O. Fr. *lesse*, thong—L. *laxus*, loose.]

LEASH (lēsh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEASHED (lēsh't).] Hold or fasten by a leash.

LEAST (lēst), *I. a.* (Serves as superl. of **LITTLE**); little beyond all others; smallest. *II. adv.* In the smallest or lowest degree. [A. S. *lest*, contr. from *læsest*; from root of **LESS**.]

LEATHER (lēth'ēr), *I. n.* Prepared skin of an animal. *II. a.* Consisting of leather [A. S. *lether*.]

LEATHERBACK (lēth'ēr-bak), *n.* Species of soft-shell turtle, found in warm seas; it grows to six or eight feet in length.

LEATHERN (lēth'ēr-n), *a.* Made of or resembling leather.

LEATHEROID (lēth'ēr-old), *n.* 1. Kind of electrical insulating fiber. 2. Imitation leather.

LEATHERY (lēth'ēr-l), *a.* Like leather; tough.

LEAVE (lēv), *n.* 1. Permission; liberty granted. 2. Formal parting of persons; farewell. [A. S. *leāf*.]

LEAVE (lēv), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEFT (left).] *I. vt.* 1. Allow to remain. 2. Abandon; resign; 3. Depart from. 4. Have remaining at death; bequeath. 5. Refer for decision. *II. vi.* 1. Go away; depart. 2. Desist; cease.—*Leave alone*, let remain undisturbed.—*Leave in the dark*, conceal information from.—*Leave off*, desist, terminate; give up using.—*Leave out*, omit. [A. S. *læfan*, leave.]

LEAVE (lēv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAVED (lēvd).] Put out leaves.

LEAVED (lēvd), **LEAFED** (lēft), *a.* 1. Furnished with leaves; having a leaf. 2. Made with leaves or folds.

LEAVEN (lēv'n), *n.* 1. Ferment which makes dough rise in a spongy form. 2. Anything that works a general change. [Fr. *levain*—L. *levamen*—*levo*, raise.]

LEAVEN (lēv'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEAV'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEAVENED (lēv'nd).] Produce fermentation in.

LEAVER (lēv'ēr), *n.* One who leaves; forsaker; quitter.

LEAVES (lēvz), *n.* Plural of **LEAF**.

LEAVINGS (lēv'ingz), *n.pl.* Things left; relics; refuse.

LEBANON (lēb'a-non), *n.* Mountain chain, Syria.

LECHER (lēch'ēr), *n.* Libertine.

LECHEROUS (lēch'ēr-us), *a.* Inclined to sensuality; lewd.

LECHEROUSLY (lēch'ēr-us-ly), *adv.* Lewdly.



Bloodhounds in leash.

LECTERN (lek'tĕrn), *n.* Reading desk in a church.

LECTURE (lek'tūr), *n.* 1. Instructive discourse. 2. Formal reproof. [Fr.—*L. L. lectura*—*lego*, read.]

LECTURE (lek'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LEC'TURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LECTURED** (lek'tūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Instruct by discourses. 2. Instruct authoritatively. 3. Reprove. *II. vi.* Read or deliver a lecture

LECTURER (lek'tūr-ēr), *n.* One who lectures.

LED (led), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **LEAD**.

LEDA (lē'də), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Mother of Helen, Castor and Pollux, and Clytemnestra, by Jupiter, who courted her in the form of a swan.

LEDGE (lej), *n.* Shelf; that which resembles a shelf; ridge of rocks; layer; small molding. [A. S. *lecgan*, lay.]

LEDGER (lej'ēr), *n.* Principal book of a merchant's accounts in which the entries in all other books are entered.

LEE (lē), *I. n.* Part toward which the wind blows. *II. a.* Pertaining to the side towards which the wind blows; as, in *lee-side*, the sheltered side of a ship; *lee-shore*, the shore opposite to the lee-side of a ship. [A. S. *hleow*, shelter.]

LEECH (lēch), *n.* 1. Blood-sucking worm. 2. Blood-drawing device. 3. Figuratively, a human parasite. [A. S. *læch*, physician.]

LEECH (lēch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LEECH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEECHED** (lēcht).] Apply leeches to.

LEEDS (lēdz), *n.* City in Yorkshire, England.

LEEK (lēk), *n.* Culinary vegetable closely allied to the onion. [A. S. *leæc*.]

LEER (lēr), *n.* Sly, sidelong look, expressive of a feeling of malice, amorousness, or triumph. [A. S. *hleōr*, face, cheek.]

LEER (lēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEERED** (lērd).] Look with a leer.

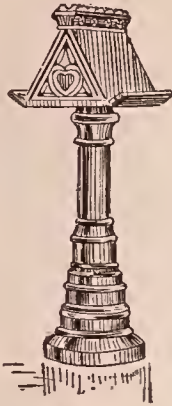
LEERINGLY (lēr'ing-lī), *adv.* In a leering manner.

LEES (lēz), *n.pl.* Sediment or dregs that settle at the bottom of liquor. [Fr. *lie*. Origin doubtful.]

LEEWARD (lē'wārd), *I. a.* Pertaining to or in the direction of the part toward which the wind blows. *II. adv.* Toward the lee.

LEEWAY (lē'wā), *n.* 1. Distance a ship is driven to leeward of her true course. 2. Loss of headway; falling behind.

LEFT (left), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **LEAVE**.



Lectern.



Leek.

LEFT (left), *I. a.* Pertaining to that side of the body in which the heart is in man. *II. n.* Side opposite to the right. [A. S. *left* for *lyft*, weak.]

LEFT-HANDED (left'hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having the left hand stronger and readier than the right. 2. Awkward; unlucky.

LEG (leg), *n.* 1. One of the limbs by which animals walk or crawl. 2. Elongated support of anything, as of a table. 3. Anything resembling a leg. [Ice. *leggr*.]

LEGACY (leg'a-si), *n.* [*pl.* **LEG'ACIES**.] Bequest of property. [L. *legatum*—*lego*, leave by will.]

LEGAL (lē'gəl), *a.* Pertaining or according to law. [L. *legalis*—*lex*, *legis*, law.]

SYN. Lawful; legitimate; constitutional; authorized; licit; rightful. **ANT.** Illegal; illegitimate; unlawful; unconstitutional.

LEGALITY (le-gal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **LEGAL'ITIES**.] Quality or state of being legal; lawfulness; legitimacy.

LEGALIZE (lē'gəl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LE'GALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEGALIZED** (lē'gəl-izd).] Make legal or lawful.

LEGALLY (lē'gəl-i), *adv.* In a legal or lawful manner.

LEGATE (leg'āt), *n.* Ambassador, especially from the Pope. [It. *legato*—L. *lego*, send.]

LEGATEE (leg-a-tē'), *n.* One to whom a legacy is left.

LEGATION (le-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Person or persons sent as ambassador or embassy; deputation. 2. Official residence or place of business of an ambassador or embassy.

LEGATO (lā-gä'tō), *a.* *Music.* Smooth and connected. [It.]

LEGEND (lej'end), *n.* 1. Marvelous or romantic story from early times. 2. Words on a coat of arms, medal, or coin, etc. [Fr.—L. *legendum*, to be read—*lego*, read.]

LEGENDARY (lej'end-ā-ri), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a legend. 2. Consisting of legends; fabulous.

LEGERDEMAIN (lej-ēr-de-mān'), *n.* Sleight-of-hand; jugglery. [Fr. *léger de main*, light of hand.]

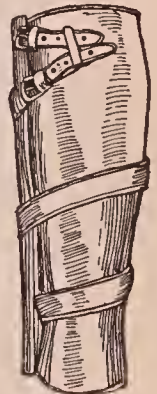
LEGGED (legd), *a.* Having legs.

LEGGING (leg'ing), **LEGGIN** (leg'in), *n.* Outer and extra gaiter-like covering for the leg.

LEGHORN (leg'hərn), *It.* **LIVORNO** (lē-vār'nō), *n.* Seaport, Italy

LEGHORN (leg'hərn), *n.* 1. Fine plait for bonnets and hats made in Leghorn, Tuscany, Italy, from the straw of a variety of wheat. 2. [L-] Breed of domestic fowl, usually either white or brown.

LEGIBILITY (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being legible. [L. *lego*, read.]



Legging.



White Leghorn.

LEGIBLE (lej'i-bl), *a.* That may be read; easy to read.

LEGIBLENESS (lej'i-bl-nes), *n.* Legibility.

LEGIBLY (lej'i-bl), *adv.* In a legible manner.

LEGION (lē'jun), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, body of soldiers of from three to six thousand men. 2. Any military force. 3. Great number. [L. *legio*—*lego*, choose, levy.]

LEGISLATE (lej'ls-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEG'ISLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEG'ISLATED.] I. *vt.* Effect by means of legislation; as, *legislate* a person out of an office. II. *vi.* Enact a law or laws. [Formed from LEGISLATOR.]

LEGISLATION (lej'ls-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making or enacting laws. 2. Laws enacted under due authority.

LEGISLATIVE (lej'ls-lā-tiv), *a.* 1. Making, enacting or giving laws. 2. Done, produced, or enacted by legislation. 3. Pertaining to legislation or to a legislature.

LEGISLATOR (lej'ls-lā-tūr), *n.* One who makes laws; member of a legislature; lawgiver. [L. *lex*, *legis*, law, and *lator*, bearer—*latus*, borne.]

LEGISLATURE (lej'ls-lā-tūr), *n.* Body of men in a state who have the power of making laws.

LEGITIMACY (le-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* The state of being according to law; regular descent.

LEGITIMATE (le-jit'i-māt), *a.* Lawful; lawfully begotten; genuine; fairly deduced. [L. *L. legitimatus*, *p.p.* of *legitimo*, declare to be lawful—L. *legitimus*, legitimate.]

LEGITIMATE (le-jit'i-māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEGIT'IMATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEGIT'IMATED.] 1. Make lawful. 2. Cause to become legitimate, as a child unlawfully begotten.

LEGITIMATELY (le-jit'i-māt-li), *adv.* In a legitimate or lawful manner.

LEGITIMATENESS (le-jit'i-māt-nes), *n.* Legitimacy.

LEGITIMATION (le-jit-i-mā'shun), *n.* Act of making legitimate.

LEGITIMATIZE (le-jit'i-mā-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEGIT'IMATIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEGITIMATIZED (le-jit'i-mā-tizd).] Legitimate.

LEGITIMIST (le-jit'i-mist), *n.* 1. One who supports legitimate authority. 2. [L-] In France, one who supported the older line of Bourbon, descendants of Louis XIV.

LEGITIMIZE (le-jit'i-miz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LEGIT'IMIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LEGITIMIZED (le-jit'i-mizd).] Make legitimate.

LEGUME (leg'ūm), *n.* Seed-vessel which splits into two halves, having the seeds attached to the ventral suture only; pod, as of the pea, bean, etc. [Fr.—L. *legumen*, that may be stripped.]

LEGUMIN, LEGUMINE (le-gū'min), *n.* Vegetable caseln.

LEGUMINOUS (le-gū'mi-nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to legume-bearing plants. 2. Producing legumes.

LEIPSI, LEIPZIG (lip'sik) *n.* City in Saxony, Germany.

LEISURE (lē'zhör or lezh'ör), I. *n.* Freedom from occupation. II. *a.*

Unoccupied. [O. Fr. *leisir*—L. *licet*, it is permitted.]

LEISURELY (lē'zhör-li or lezh'ör-li), I. *adv.* Without hurry or haste; deliberately. II. *a.* Slow; deliberate.

LEMMING (lem'lng), *n.* Arctic species of wandering mouse.

LEMON (lem'un), *n.* 1. Oval acid fruit of the lemon-tree (*Citrus medica limon*). 2. Tree that bears lemons. [Fr. *limon*—Pers. *limūn*.]

LEMONADE (lem-un-ād'), *n.* Drink made of lemon-juice, water and sugar.

LEMUR (lē'mūr), *n.* 1. Genus of mammals related to the monkeys, of nocturnal habits, common in Madagascar. 2. [l-] Animal of the genus *Lemur*. [L. *lemur*, ghost.]

LEND (lend), *v.* [*pr.p.* LEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LENT (lent).] I. *vt.* 1. Grant the use of for a time. 2. Afford or grant, in general. 3. Let for hire. II. *vi.* Make a loan or loans. [A. S. *lænan*. See LOAN.]

LENDER (lend'ēr), *n.* One who makes loans.

LENGTH (length), *n.* 1. Longest measure of any object. 2. Extent in point of time; duration. 3. Reach or expansion of anything. 4. [pl.] Extreme proceedings. [A. S.]

LENGTHEN (length'en), *v.* [*pr.p.* LENGTHENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LENGTHENED (length'end).] I. *vt.* Make long or longer. II. *vi.* Grow long or longer.

LENGTHWAYS (length'wāz), **LENGTHWISE** (length'wiz), *adv.* In the direction of length.

LENGTHY (length'i), *a.* Of great length.

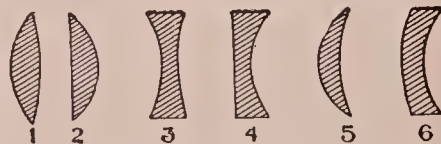
LENIENCY (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being lenient.

LENIENT (lē'ni-ent), *a.* Mild; merciful. [L. *lenis*, soft.]

LENTIVE (len'i-tiv), I. *a.* Softening or mitigating. II. *n.* Application for easing pain.

LENTITY (len'i-ti), *n.* Mildness; clemency.

LENS (lenz), *n.* Piece of glass or other transparent substance with one or both sides convex or concave.



LENT (lent),

n. Fast of forty days, beginning with Ash-Wednesday and continuing till Easter. [A. S. *lencten*, spring.]



Growing Lemons.



Varied Lemur (*Lemur varius*).

LENTEN (lent'en), *a.* Relating to or used in Lent; meager.

LENTICULAR (len-tik'ū-lar), **LENTIFORM** (len'-ti-farm), *a.* Resembling a lens or lentil; double convex. [L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, lentil.]

LENTIL (len'til), *n.* 1. Annual leguminous plant. 2. Its edible seeds of a flat, circular shape. [Fr. *lentille*—L. *lens*.]



LEO (lē'ō), *n.* The lion, fifth sign of the zodiac.

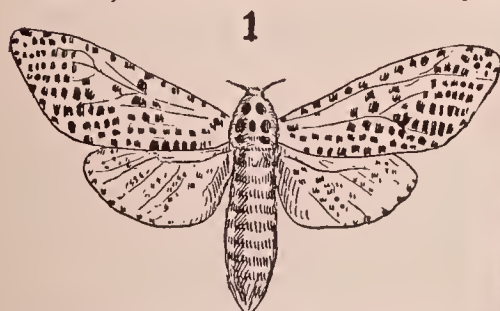
LEONID (lē'o-nid), *n.* [pl. **LEONIDES** (lē-on'i-dēz).] *Astron.* One of a group of meteors appearing annually in November—profusely every 33 years.

LEONINE (lē'ō-nin), *a.* 1. Like a lion. 2. Consisting of rhyming hexameters.

LEOPARD (lep'ard), *n.* Ferocious spotted animal of the cat-kind, found principally in Asia and Africa. [Gr. *leōn*, lion, and *pardos*, pard.]



LEOPARDMOTH (lep'ard-math), *n.* Moth with wings spotted like a leopard found among the trees growing on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and whose larvæ are very destructive.



LEPER (lep'ēr), *n.* One affected with leprosy. [Fr. *lèpre*—L. and Gr. *lepra*—Gr. *lepō*, peel.]

LEPROUSY (lep-ro-sil), *n.* Contagious disease of the skin caused by a bacillus and marked by a scurvy scab.

LEPROUS (lep'rus), *a.* Affected with leprosy.

LERNA (lēr'na), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The marsh where Hercules slew the many-headed monster.

LESE-MAJESTIE, LESE-MAJESTY (lēz-maj'es-ti), *n.* Offense against the sovereign power; treason. [Fr. *lèse-majesté*—L.L. *læsa majestas*—L. *læsa*—*lædo*, hurt, and *majestas*, majesty.]

LESION (lē'zhun), *n.* 1. Injury; wound. 2. *Pathol.* Morbid change of organ or tissue. [Fr.]

Leopardmoth (*Zeuzera pyrina*).

1. Male leopardmoth. 2. Larva.



-LESS, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives with a privative or negative meaning, as *fatherless*; *faithless*; *endless*; *penniless*.

LESS (les), *I. a.* (Serves as comp. of **LITTLE**.) Diminished; smaller. *II. adv.* Not so much; in a lower degree. [A. S. *læssa*—*las*, weak.]

LESSEE (les-ē'), *n.* One to whom a lease is granted; tenant by lease.

LESSEN (les'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LESS'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LESSENED** (les'nd).] *I. vt.* Make less; weaken; degrade. *II. vi.* Become less.

LESSER (les'ēr), *a.* Smaller; inferior. [A double comp. formed from **LESS**.]

LESSON (les'n), *n.* 1. Part read or learned at one time. 2. Precept or doctrine inculcated; instruction derived from experience. 3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service. 4. Severe lecture. [Fr. *leçon*—L. *lectio*—*lego*, read.]

LESSON (les'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LES'SONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LESSONED** (les'nd).] Instruct; teach.

LESSOR (les-ār'), *n.* One who grants a lease.

LEST (lest), *conj.* That . . . not; for fear that. [A. S. *thy læs the*, that the less.]

LET (let), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LET.**] 1. Give leave or power to; allow; permit; suffer. 2. Grant to a tenant or hirer; rent; lease. [A. S. *lætan*, permit.]

LET (let), *n.* Hindrance; obstruction; obstacle; impediment.

LET (let), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LET or LET'TED**.] Hinder; obstruct; oppose; retard. [A. S. *lættan*—*læt*, slow.]

-LET, *suffix.* Forms derivatives with diminutive force; as, stream, streamlet. [Fr. *-et*.]

LETHAL (lē'thal), *a.* Blotting out; deadly. [L. *lethum*, death.]

LETHARGIC (le-thär'jik), **LETHARGICAL** (le-thär'jik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to lethargy. 2. Unnaturally sleepy; drowsy.

LETHARGY (leth'ar-ji), *n.* 1. Heavy unnatural slumber; dullness. 2. Inactivity; indifference. [Gr. *lēthargia*—*lēthē*, forgetfulness.]

LETHE (lē'thē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. Fabled river of hell said to cause forgetfulness of the past to all who drank of its waters. 2. Oblivion. [Gr.]

LETHEAN (lē-thē'an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the River Lethe. 2. Causing forgetfulness or oblivion.

LETO (lē'tō), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Wife of Zeus prior to his marriage with Hera. Known as *Latona* among the Romans.

LETTER (let'ēr), *n.* 1. Conventional mark to represent a sound. 2. Written or printed message. 3. Literal meaning. 4. [pl.] Learning. [Fr. *lettre*—L. *littera*.]

LETTER (let'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LET'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LETTERED** (let'ērd).] Inscribe, stamp, or work letters upon.

LETTERED (let'ērd), *a.* 1. Marked with letters. 2. Educated; versed in literature. 3. Belonging to learning.

LETTERGRAM (let'ēr-gram), *n.* Letter sent by telegraph during the night and for which a much smaller charge is made than for an ordinary telegraph despatch.

LETTERING (let'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of impressing letters. 2. Letters impressed.

LETTERPRESS (let'ēr-pres), *n.* Printed reading matter as distinguished from illustrations.

LETTUCE (let'is), *n.* Plant, the leaves of which are used as a salad. [O. Fr. *laituce*—L. *lactuca*—*lac*, milk, from its milky juice.]

LEUCOCYTE (lū'ko-sīt), *n.* One of the colorless protoplasmic particles in the blood and lymph having powers of locomotion, and very destructive to micro-organisms. [Gr. *leukos*, white, and *-CYTE*.]

LEUCOSIS (lū-kō'sis), *n.* Whiteness of skin; pallor. [Gr. *leukos*, white.]

LEVANT (le-vant'), *n.* 1. The coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy. 2. Easterly wind on the Mediterranean. [Fr., the east.]

LEVANT (lev'ant), *a.* Rising. [O. Fr.]

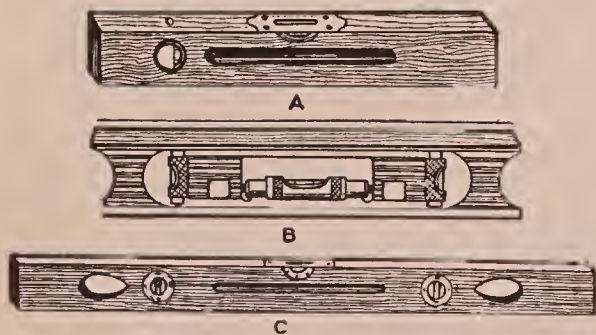
LEVANT (le-vant'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LEVANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEVANT'ED**.] Run away without paying; decamp. [Sp. *levantar el campo*, break up camp.]

LEVANTINE (le-vant'in), *a.* Belonging to the Levant.

LEVEE (lev-ē'), *n.* 1. Morning assembly of visitors. 2. Assembly received by a sovereign or other great personage.

LEVEE (lev-ē'), *n.* Embankment along a river, to prevent inundation. [Fr. *levée*, rising.]

LEVEL (lev'el), *I. n.* 1. Horizontal line or plane. 2. Proper position. 3. Usual or average elevation. 4. State of equality. 5. Line of direction. 6. Instrument for showing the horizontal. *II. a.* Horizontal; even with anything else. [O. Fr. *livel*—L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, balance.]



Levels.

- A. Wooden single level with plumb.
B. Metallic double level with plumb.
C. Mason's level.

LEVEL (lev'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LEV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEVELED** (lev'eld).] 1. Make horizontal. 2. Make flat or smooth. 3. Make equal. 4. Take aim with.

LEVELER (lev'ei-ēr), *n.* 1. One that levels. 2. Opposer of social distinctions.

LEVELING (lev'ei-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making level. 2. Act of pulling down to the ground. 3. Act of determining the comparative levels of different points or places.

LEVELNESS (lev'ei-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being level.

LEVER (lē'vēr or lev'ēr), *n.* Bar or other rigid piece of metal or wood turning on a support called the fulcrum or prop, for the purpose of giving increased power and force to overcome resistance of heavy weights. [Fr. *levier*—L. *levator*, lifter—*levo*, raise.]

LEVERAGE (lē'vēr-aj or lev'ēr-aj), *n.* Mechanical power gained by the use of the lever.

LEVERET (lev'ēr-et), *n.* Hare in its first year. [O. Fr. *levrault*—L. *lepus*, hare.]

LEVIABLE (lev'l-a-bl), *a.* That may be assessed and collected.

LEVIATHAN (le-vī'a-than), *n.* 1. Huge aquatic animal, described in the Book of Job. 2. Anything of huge size. [Heb. *livyāthān*.]

LEVIGATE (lev'l-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LEV'IGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEV'IGATED**.] Free from grit; work smooth; mix thoroughly. [L. *levis*, smooth.]

LEVITE (lē'vit), *n.* 1. Descendant of Levi. 2. Inferior priest of the ancient Jewish Church. [From *Levi*, son of Jacob.]

LEVITICAL (le-vit'l-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Levites.—*Levitical degrees*, those degrees of kindred within which persons were forbidden to marry in Leviticus xviii. 6-18.

LEVITICUS (le-vit'l-kus), *n.* Third book of the Old Testament containing the ceremonial law.

LEVITY (lev'l-ti), *n.* 1. Lightness of weight. 2. Lack of earnestness or due respect. [L. *levitas*—*levis*, light.]

SYN. Flightiness; thoughtlessness; frivolity; inconstancy; giddiness; vanity. **ANT.** Earnestness; seriousness; gravity; thoughtfulness; steadiness; sobriety.

LEVULOSE (lev'ū-lōs), *n.* Chem. A sugar isomeric with dextrose, but turning the plane of polarization to the left. [L. *laevus*, left.]

LEVY (lev'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LEV'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LEVIED** (lev'id).] 1. Collect by assessment; as, to levy a tax. 2. Exact by force or compulsion. 3. Raise or call out by authority; as, to levy troops. 4. Law. Seize in execution or by way of distress.—*Levy war*, raise or begin a war. [Fr. *lever*—L. *levo*, raise.]

LEVY (lev'i), *n.* 1. Act of collecting by authority. 2. Troops or money so collected. 3. Legal seizure of property.

LEWD (lūd or lōd), *a.* Licentious; unchaste. [A. S. *læwed*, vulgar.]

LEWDLY (lūd'li), *adv.* In a lewd manner.

LEWDNESS (lūd'nes), *n.* Licentiousness; unchasteness.

LEWIS (lū'is), *n.* 1. Wedge-shaped tenon, fitted into a mortise in a large stone, and used to hoist it. 2. Kind of large shears.

LEXICOGRAPHER (leks-l-kog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who compiles a dictionary.

LEXICOGRAPHIC (leks-l-ko-graf'ik), **LEXICOGRAPHICAL** (leks-l-ko-graf'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to lexicography.

LEXICOGRAPHY (leks-i-kog'ra-fi), *n.* Act or art of writing a dictionary. [Gr. *lexikon*, of and *graphō*, write.]

LEXICON (leks'i-kon), *n.* Dictionary, especially Greek or Hebrew. [Gr. *lexis*, word.]

LEXINGTON (leks'lng-tun), *n.* Town in Massachusetts.

LEYDEN (li'den), *n.* City, S. Holland, on the Rhine.

LEYDEN-JAR (li'den-jär), *n.* Glass jar lined inside and outside with tinfoil for about two thirds of its height, used as a condenser of electricity.



Battery of Leyden-jars.

LIABILITY (li-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being liable. 2. Debt; obligation.

LIABLE (li'a-bl), *a.* 1. Bound in law or equity; answerable. 2. Exposed to error, evil, etc. [Fr. *lier*—L. *ligo*, bind.]

SYN. Responsible; apt; subject; fit; likely; prone; accountable; amenable. **ANT.** Independent; autocratic; unamenable.

LIAISON (lē-ā-zang'), *n.* Illicit love-affair; intrigue; intimacy. [Fr.]

LIAR (li'ar), *n.* One who lies, or utters falsehoods.

LIBATION (li-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of pouring out wine in honor of a deity. 2. Liquid poured. [L.—Gr. *leibō*, pour.]

LIBEL (li'bel), *n.* 1. Malicious defamatory publication. 2. Statement of a plaintiff's grounds of complaint in a court of admiralty. [L. *libellus*, dlm. of *liber*, book.]

LIBEL (li'bel), *vt.* [pr.p. **LI'BELING**; p.t. and p.p. **LI'BELED** (li'beld).] 1. Defame by libel; satirize unfairly; lampoon. 2. Proceed against, in a court of admiralty.

LIBELER (li'bel-ēr), *n.* One who libels.

LIBELOUS (li'bel-us), *a.* Of the nature of a libel; containing a libel.

LIBER (li'bēr), *n.* 1. Book. 2. Inner bark of exogenous plants. [L.]

LIBERAL (lib'ēr-al), *I. a.* 1. Generous; noble-minded. 2. Broad; not orthodox or conservative. 3. Ample; profuse. *II. n.* One who advocates greater freedom in religion or political institutions. [Fr.—*liberalis*, befitting a freeman—*liber*, free.]

LIBERALISM (lib'ēr-al-izm), *n.* Principles of a liberal in politics or religion.

LIBERALITY (lib'ēr-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being liberal; generosity; largeness or nobleness of mind.

LIBERALIZE (lib'ēr-al-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **LIB'ER-ALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **LIBERALIZED** (lib'ēr-al-izd).] Make liberal; free from narrowness or bigotry.

LIBERALLY (lib'ēr-al-i), *adv.* In a liberal manner.

LIBERATE (lib'ēr-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **LIB'ERATING**; p.t. and p.p. **LIB'ERATED**.] Set free; release from restraint, confinement or bondage.

LIBERATION (lib'ēr-ā'-shun), *n.* Act of liberating or state of being liberated.

LIBERATOR (lib'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who liberates or frees.

LIBERIA (li-bē'ri-ā), *n.* Negro republic, W. coast of Africa. Area 45,000 sq. m.

LIBERIAN (li-bē'ri-an), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Liberia, a negro republic in West Africa.

LIBERTINE (lib'ēr-tin), *n.* One who leads a licentious life; rake. [L. *libertinus*, freedman.]

LIBERTY (lib'ēr-ti), *n.* [pl. **LIB'ERTIES**.] 1. Freedom from restraint. 2. Unrestrained enjoyment of natural rights. 3. Privilege. 4. Transgression of another's rights; act of impudence. 5. Power of choice. [L. *libertas*.]

LIBIDINOUS (li-bid'-i-nus), *a.* Characterized by lewdness; lewd; wanton; lascivious. [L. *libido*, pleasure, desire.]

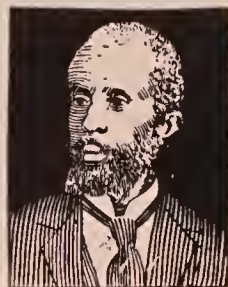
LIBOCEDRUS (li-bō-sē'drus), *n.* Genus of evergreen coniferous trees. One species (*L. decurrens*), found in the Sierras of California, grows to the height of 150 feet, with a trunk six to eight feet in diameter, and perfectly free from branches for seventy to one hundred feet.

LIBRA (li'bra), *n.* The balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac. [L., pair of scales.]

LIBRARIAN (li-brā'ri-an), *n.* Branch of Libocedrus (*L. decurrens*). Keeper of a library. [L. *librarius*, transcriber.]

LIBRARY (li'brā-ri), *n.* [pl. **LI'BRARIES**.] 1. Collection of books. 2. Building or room containing a collection of books. [L. *liber*, book.]

LIBRETTIST (li-bret'ist), *n.* Composer of a libretto.



Arthur Barclay, elected president of Liberia 1903.



Liberty enlightening the world. Famous Bartholdi statue on Bedloe's Island in New York harbor at entrance to New York City.



LIBRETTO (li-bret'ō), *n.* Book containing the words of an opera or other musical composition. [It. dim. of *libro*—*L. liber*, book.]

LICE (lis), *n.* Plural of **LOUSE**.

LICENSE (li'sens), *n.* 1. Leave; permission. 2. Document by which authority is conferred. 3. Excess or abuse of freedom. [Fr.—*L. licentia*—*licet*, it is allowed.]

LICENSE (li'sens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LI'CENSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LICENSED** (li'senst).] 1. Grant license to. 2. Authorize; permit.

LICENTIATE (li-sen'shl-āt), *n.* 1. One who has a license to exercise the functions of a profession. 2. University degree between those of bachelor and doctor.

LICENTIOUS (li-sen'shus), *a.* Indulging in excessive freedom; dissolute. [Fr. *licencieux*—*L. licentiosus*.]

LICENTIOUSLY (li-sen'shus-il), *adv.* In a licentious manner.

LICENTIOUSNESS (li-sen'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being licentious.

LICHEN (li'ken or lich'en), *n.* 1. One of an order of cellular, flowerless plants. 2. Kind of skin disease. [Gr. *leichō*, lick.]

LICH-GATE (lich'gāt), *n.* Churchyard gate with a porch to rest the bier under. [A. S. *lic* (Ger. *leiche*), corpse, and **GATE**.]

LICIT (lis'it), *a.* Lawful; permissible.

LICK (lik), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LICK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LICKED** (likt).] I. *vt.* 1. Pass the tongue over. 2. Lap; as a cat *licks* milk. 3. Chastise; flog; beat. 4. Conquer; master. II. *vi.* 1. Taste good when licking. 2. Come out ahead in a contest. [A. S. *liccian*.]

LICK (lik), *n.* 1. Act of licking. 2. Place where salt is deposited, as a salt spring, where animals come to lick it. 3. Tiny amount. 4. Whack or blow. 5. [*pl.*] Efforts; as, he put in his best *licks*.

LICKER (lik'er), *n.* One who or that which licks.

LICKERISH (lik'er-ish), *a.* 1. Dainty. 2. Eager to taste or enjoy.

LICKING (lik'ing), *n.* Thrashing; beating.

LICORICE (lik'ūr-is), *n.* Plant having a sweet root, from which is extracted the residue of an infusion which, when combined with sugar, forms the common stick licorice. [Gr. *glykys*, sweet, and *rhiza*, root.]

LICTOR (lik'tūr), *n.* Officer or guard attending a Roman magistrate, bearing an ax in a bundle of rods. [L.; from *ligo*, bind.]

LID (lid), *n.* 1. That which covers, closes, or shuts; cover; cap. 2. Eyelid. 3. One of the slides of a book-cover. (Colloq.) [A. S. *hlid*.]

LIE (li), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIED** (lid).] 1. Utter a falsehood with an intention to deceive. 2. Make a false representation. [A. S. *leōgan*.]

LIE (li), *n.* 1. Anything meant to deceive; intentional violation of truth. 2. Anything false and deceptive. [A. S. *lige*—*leōgan*, lie.]

SYN. Falsehood; untruth; fabrication; de-

ception; subterfuge; evasion. ANT. Truth; fact; veracity.

LIE (li), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LY'ING**; *p.t.* **LAY** (lā); *p.p.* **LAIN** (lān).] 1. Rest in a reclining posture. 2. Press upon. 3. Be situated. 4. Abide. 5. Consist. 6. In law, be sustainable. [A. S. *liegan*.]

SYN. Rest; repose; be; remain. ANT. Rise; move; stir; stand.

LIE (li), *n.* 1. Manner of lying; iay. 2. Animal's lair. 3. Railroad siding.

LIEF (iēf), *adv.* Gladly; willingly, chiefly used in the phrase, "I had as *lief*." [A. S. *leōf*.—Ger. *lieb*, loved.]

LIÈGE (lē-āzh'), *n.* City in Belgium.

LIEGE (lēj), I. *a.* 1. Under a feudal tenure. 2. Sovereign or having lieges. II. *n.* 1. One under a feudal tenure; vassal. 2. Lord or superior or one who has lieges. [Fr. *lige*, which prob. is derived from O. Ger. *ledic* (Ger. *ledig*), free, unfettered.]

LIEN (lē'en, lēn or li'en), *n.* 1. Right in one to retain the property of another to pay a claim. 2. Legal charge or claim upon property. [Fr., tie, band—*L. ligamen*—*ligo*, bind.]

LIEU (iū), *n.* Place; stead. [Fr., place.]

LIEUTENANCY (lū-ten'an-si), *n.* Office, rank, or commission of a lieutenant.

LIEUTENANT (lū-ten'ant), *n.* 1. Officer holding the place of another in his absence. 2. Commissioned officer in the army next below a captain, or in the navy next below lieutenant-commander. 3. One holding a place next in rank to a superior, as *lieutenant-colonel*, *lieutenant-general*. [Fr. *lieu*, place, and *tenant*, holding.]

LIFE (lif), *n.* [*pl.* **LIVES** (livz).] 1. State of living; animate existence. 2. Period between birth and death; present state of existence. 3. Manner of living; moral conduct. 4. Vital force; animation. 5. Living being. 6. System of animal development. 7. Social state; human affairs. 8. Narrative of a life. 9. Living semblance; actual likeness. [A. S. *lif*.]

SYN. Vitality; existence; duration; condition; conduct; animation; vivacity. ANT. Mortality; death; decay; non-existence; lifelessness; torpor; dissolution.

LIFE-BLOOD (lif'blind), *n.* 1. Blood necessary to life; vital blood. 2. That which gives strength or life.

LIFEBOAT (lif'bōt), *n.* Boat of great buoyancy for saving shipwrecked persons.

LIFE-INSURANCE (lif'in-shōr-ans), *n.* Contract by which a sum of money is insured to be paid at the close of a person's life.

LIFELESS (lif'ies), *a.* 1. Dead; inanimate. 2. Devoid of life or living beings. 3. Dull; heavy; spiritless. 4. Vapid; flat; tasteless.

SYN. Dead; defunct; inanimate; inert; spiritless; dull; torpid.

LIFELESSLY (lif'ies-li), *adv.* In a lifeless manner; without spirit; heavily; dully.

LIFELESSNESS (lif'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lifeless.

LIFELIKE (lif'lik), *a.* True to life; accurate.

LIFELONG (lif'lang), *a.* During the length of a life.

LIFE-PRESERVER (lif'pre-zêrv-ër), *n.* Device to save one from drowning.

LIFETIME (lif'tim), *n.* Period during which life continues.

LIFT (lift), *v.* [*pr.p.* LIFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIFT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Bring to a higher position; elevate; exalt. 2. Take and carry away II. *vi.* Rise and disappear. [*Ice. lypta*—*lopt*, the air.]

LIFT (lift), *n.* 1. Act of lifting. 2. That which is to be raised. 3. That which lifts, as a hoisting machine, elevator, etc. 4. Distance through which something is lifted. 5. Helping hand; assistance.

LIFT (lift), *v.* [*pr.p.* LIFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIFT'ED.] I. *vt.* Remove or carry off like a thief; steal. II. *vi.* Steal; thieve. [*Goth. hlifan*, steal.]

LIFTER (lift'ër), *n.* One who or that which lifts.

LIFTER (lift'ër), *n.* Thief, chiefly in composition; as, a shop-lifter.

LIGAMENT (lig'a-ment), *n.* 1. Anything that binds. 2. Membrane connecting movable bones or holding an organ in position. [*L. ligamentum*—*ligo*, bind.]

LIGAN (li'gan), *n.* *Law.* Goods sunk at sea, with a float attached for recovery. [*L. ligamen*, band.]

LIGATURE (lig'a-tûr), *n.* 1. Binding; bandage. 2. Cord or wire for tying blood vessels, etc. [*L. ligo*, bind.]

LIGEIA (li-jê'i-a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the Sirens.

LIGHT (lit), *n.* 1. Agent by which objects are rendered visible. 2. That which gives light, as the sun, a candle, etc. 3. Daylight; day. 4. Opening or window admitting light. 5. Illuminated part of a picture. 6. Mental or spiritual illumination; enlightenment; knowledge. 7. Point of view. [*A. S. leôht*.]

LIGHT (lit), *v.* [*pr.p.* LIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIGHT'ED or LIT (lit).] I. *vt.* 1. Give light to. 2. Set fire to. 3. Attend with a light. II. *vi.* 1. (With *up*) become bright or illuminated. 2. Take fire.

LIGHT (lit), *a.* 1. Not dark; bright; clear; as, a light room. 2. Not dark in color; fair. [*A. S. lîht*.]

LIGHT (lit), *a.* 1. Of little weight; not heavy. 2. Of short weight. 3. Easily suffered or performed. 4. Easily digested. 5. Not heavily armed; as, light infantry. 6. Active. 7. Not heavily burdened. 8. Unimportant. 9. Not dense or copious or intense. 10. Cheerful; gay; lively; amusing. 11. Loose; sandy. 12. Giddy; dizzy. [*A. S. leôht*.]

LIGHT (lit), *adv.* 1. Easily. 2. Cheaply.

LIGHT (lit), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

LIGHT'ED or LIT (lit).] 1. Descend from flight, as a bird. 2. Descend from a horse or carriage. 3. Come (upon) by chance or suddenly. 4. Relieve (a horse) of his burden. [*A. S. lîhtan*.]

LIGHTEN (lit'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* LIGHT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIGHTENED (lit'nd).] I. *vt.* Make light or clear; illuminate with knowledge. II. *vi.* 1. Shine like lightning; flash. 2. Become less dark.

LIGHTEN (lit'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LIGHT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIGHTENED (lit'nd).] Make lighter or less heavy; alleviate; cheer.

LIGHTER (lit'ër), *n.* Large open boat used in unloading and loading ships too large to reach the wharf.

LIGHTERAGE (lit'ër-aj), *n.* Process of conveying passengers and goods in lighters.

LIGHTERMAN (li'têr-man), *n.* Man who follows the lighterage business, or who attends to the duties on board a lighter.

LIGHTHOUSE (lit'how), *n.* Tower or structure with a light at the top to guide mariners at night.

LIGHTLY (lit'li), *adv.* 1. Without weight. 2. Without deep impression. 3. Not grievously; slightly. 4. In a light, trifling manner. 5. Without sufficient cause or reason. 6. Without exertion; easily. 7. Nimbly; swiftly. 8. Cheerfully; gayly. 9. Not highly.

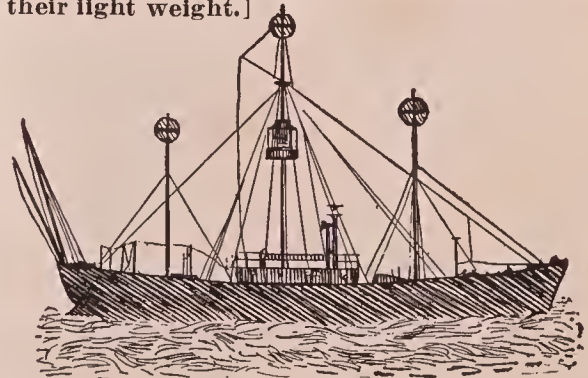
LIGHTNESS (lit'nes), *n.* State of being light or bright.

LIGHTNESS (lit'nes), *n.* 1. State of having but little weight. 2. Lighthouse, sectional view. Action that is easy and without much effort. 3. Liteness; buoyancy; indifference. 4. Exuberance; sprightliness. 5. Leavening in baking.

LIGHTNING (lit'ning), *n.* Electric flash, generated in the clouds, usually followed by thunder.

LIGHTNING-ROD (lit'nîng-rod), *n.* Metallic rod for protecting buildings from lightning.

LIGHTS (lits), *n.pl.* Lungs of animals. [From their light weight.]



Lightship.

LIGHTSHIP (lit'ship), *n.* Vessel carrying aloft warning lights.

LIGHTSOME (lit'sum), *a.* Light; lively; gay; cheerful.

LIGHTWEIGHT (lit'wāt), *a.* Sporting term. Of weight less than 133 pounds in boxing.

LIGNEOUS (llg'ne-us), *a.* Wooden; woody; made of wood. [*L. ligneus*—*lignum*, wood.]

LIGNITE (llg'nīt), *n.* Coal retaining the texture of wood.

LIGNUM-VITÆ (llg'num-vi'tē), *n.* South American tree with very hard wood.

LIGULE (llg'ül), *n.* 1. Flat part of the leaf of a grass. 2. Strap-shaped petal. [*L. ligula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.]

LIKE (lik), *I. a.* Equal in quantity, quality, or degree; similar. *II. n.* 1. Like thing or person; resemblance. 2. Liking. *III. adv.* In the same manner. [*A. S. gelic*—*ge*, together, and *lic*, body.]

LIKE (lik), *n.* Preference; choice; generally in plural, as 'likes and dislikes.'

LIKE (lik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LI'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIKED (likt).] Be pleased with; approve; enjoy. [*A. S. lican*, be pleasing.]

LIKELIHOOD (lik'li-hød), *n.* Quality or state of being likely.

LIKELINESS (lik'li-nes), Probability; likelihood; chance.

LIKELY (lik'li), *I. a.* [*comp.* LIKE'LIER; *superl.* LIKE'LIEST.] 1. Credible; probable; having reason to be expected. 2. Agreeable; good-looking. *II. adv.* Probably.

LIKEN (li'kn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LI'KENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIKENED (li'knd).] Compare; consider or represent as like.

LIKENESS (lik'nes), *n.* 1. Resemblance. 2. One who or that which resembles. 3. Portrait; image.

LIKEWISE (lik'wiz), *adv.* 1. In like wise or manner. 2. Also; moreover; too.

LIKING (li'king), *n.* Inclination; satisfaction; preference; pleasure.

LILAC (li'lak), *I. n.* Pretty, fragrant flowering shrub. *II. a.* Of the color of lilac flowers; pale purple. [*Pers. lilaç*.]

LILIACEOUS (lli-i-ä'-shus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the odor of, lilies.

LILITH (li'lith), *n.* *Heb. Myth.* Said to have been Adam's first wife; turned from Paradise and made a specter; a great enemy of newborn babes.

LILLE (lël), *n.* Fortified town in N. France.

LILT (lilt), *n.* Gay and lively song.

LILLIPUTIAN (lil-l-pü'shan), *I. n.* 1. Inhabitant of the island of Lilliput, described by Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels." 2. Person of



Lilac.

small size; a dwarf. *II. a.* Of small size; dwarfish.

LILY (ll'l), *n.* Bulbous plant, with showy flowers.—*Lily-of-the-valley*, well-known flower of the lily family. [*A. S. lillie*—*L. lilium*.]

LIMA (lē'mə), *n.* Capital of Peru, 6 m. E. of Callao, its port.

LIMB (lim), *n.* 1. Jointed part in animals, as leg, arm. 2. Projecting part; branch of a tree. [*A. S. lim*.]

LIMB (lim), *vt.* [*pr.*

p. LIMB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIMBED (limd).] 1. Supply with limbs. 2. Cut or tear off the limbs of; dismember.

LIMB (lim), *n.* Edge or border, as of the sun, etc.; edge of a sextant, disk, etc. [*L. limbus*.]

LIMBER (llm'bēr), *n.* Part of a gun-carriage consisting of two wheels and a shaft to which the horses are attached. [*Ice. limar*, bough.]

LIMBER (llm'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LIM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIMBERED (llm'bērd).] Attach to the limber, as a gun.

LIMBER (llm'bēr), *a.* Pliant; flexible. [*From LIMP, a.*]

LIMBER (llm'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LIM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIMBERED (llm'bērd).] Make limber or pliant.

LIMBERNESS (llm'bēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being limber.

LIMBO (llm'bō), **LIMBUS** (llm'bus), *n.* 1. Supposed place on the borders of hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ, awaited his coming; intermediate state between hell and heaven where souls await the judgment. 2. Place of confinement. [*It. limbo*—*L. limbus*, border.]

LIME (lim), *n.* 1. Any silmy or gluey material; birdlime. 2. White caustic earth from limestone, used with sand to make mortar. [*A. S. lim*, glue.]

LIME (lim), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LI'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIMED (limd).] 1. Smear with birdlime. 2. Ensnare; entangle, as a bird with birdlime. 3. Spread or sprinkle lime over.

LIME (lim), *n.* Kind of citron or lemon tree and its fruit. [*Fr.* See LEMON.]

LIME-JUICE (lim'jös), *n.* Acid juice of the lime, used at sea as a specific against scurvy.

LIME-KILN (lim'kil), *n.* Kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to lime.

LIMERICK (llm'ēr-ik), *n.* Doggerel or nonsense verse or rhyme.

LIMERICK (llm'ēr-ik), *n.* City, Ireland.

LIMESTONE (lim'stōn), *n.* Stone from which lime is procured by burning.



Lily-of-the-Valley (*Convallaria majalis*).

LIME-TREE (līm'trē), *n.* Linden-tree. [A. S. *lind*—Ger. *linde*.]

LIME-WATER (līm'wā-tēr), *n.* Solution of lime, used as a tonic and antacid.

LIMIT (līm'lt), *n.* 1. Boundary. 2. Utmost extent. 3. Restriction. 4. That which is limited or has bounds. [Fr.—L. *limes*, *limitis*, boundary.]

LIMIT (līm'it), *vt.* [pr.p. LIM'ITING; p.t. and p.p. LIM'ITED.] Set a boundary to; confine; restrict.

SYN. Bound; restrain; circumscribe; define.

LIMITABLE (līm'lt-ā-bl), *a.* That may be limited.

LIMITATION (līm-l-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of limiting. 2. State of being limited. 3. Time within which something must be done, and especially an action at law will lie.

LIMITED (līm'lt-ed), *a.* Within limits; narrow; restricted.—*Limited express or train*, express-train specially restricted as to number of coaches, insuring speed and first-class accommodations.—*Limited liability*, in a joint-stock company means that the members are liable only in a fixed proportion to each share.

LIMITLESS (līm'lt-les), *a.* Boundless; immense; infinite.

LIMN (līm), *vt.* [pr.p. LIM'NING; p.t. and p.p. LIMNED (līmd).] Draw or paint, especially in water-colors. [Fr. *enluminer*, illuminate.]

LIMNER (līm'nēr), *n.* One who limns; painter or artist; painter of portraits; illuminator.

LIMOUSINE (līm-ō-zēn'), *n.* 1. Coarse goat's hair cloak. 2. Type of large automobile having body with rear seats inclosed and separated by glass partition from the front seats. [Fr., from *Limousin*, old French province.]



Limousine.

LIMP (līmp), *a.* 1. Wanting stiffness; flexible. 2. Weak; flaccid. [Ice. *limpa*, weakness.]

LIMP (līmp), *vi.* [pr.p. LIMP'ING; p.t. and p.p. LIMPED (līmpt).] Walk lamely. [A.S. *lemphealt*, lame.]

LIMP (līmp), *n.* Act of limping; halt.

LIMPET (līm'pet), *n.* Small shell-fish, which clings to rocks. [A. S. *lempedu*, probably corrup. from *lamprede*, lamprey.]

LIMPID (līm'pid), *a.* Clear; lucid; pure. [L. *limpidus*, probably corrup. from *liquidus*.]

SYN. Transparent; translucent; lucid.

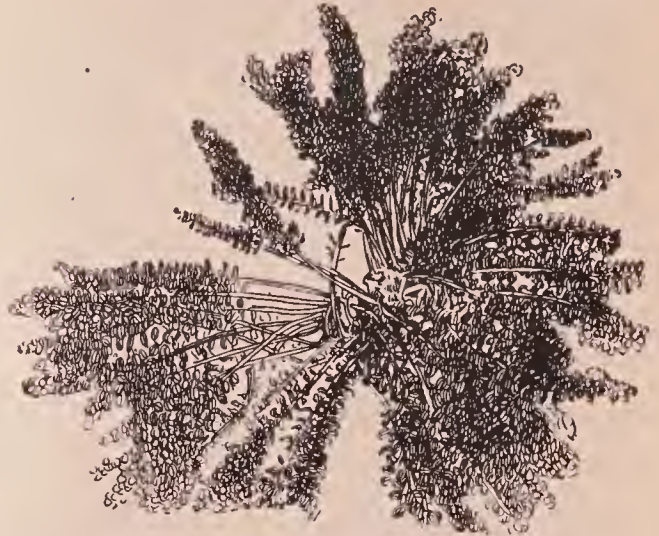
ANT. Opaque; turbid; muddy; foul.

LIMPIDITY (līm-pid'i-ti), **LIMPIDNESS** (līm'pid-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being limpid.

LIMPING (līm'ping), *a.* Having the imperfect movement of one who limps; halting.

LIMPINGLY (līm'ping-li), *adv.* In a limping manner.

LIMU (lē'mö), *n.* Name given in Hawaii to the various kinds of seaweed found on the coasts and used as food. It is served as an adjunct to the native dish Poi. The principal limu is the limu kohu shown in the cut. [Hawallian-]



Limu Kohu (*Asparagopsis sanfordiana*).

LIMY (lī'ml), *a.* 1. Glutinous; sticky. 2. Containing, resembling, or like, lime.

LINCHPIN (līnch'pin), *n.* Pin used to keep the wheel of a carriage on the axle. [A. S. *lynis*, axle, and PIN.]

LINCOLN (līng'kun), *n.* Capital of State of Nebraska.

LINDEN (līn'den), *n.* Tree with heart-shaped leaves and panicles of yellowish flowers; called also *lime-tree*. [A. S., Sw., Ice. *lind*; Ger. *linde*; O. Ger. *līnta*.]

LINE (līn), *n.* 1. Slender cord. 2. That which has length without breadth or thickness. 3. Straight row; verse, in poetry. 4. Course. 5. Department. 6. Series; succession. 7. Mark or lineament, hence a characteristic. 8. Short letter or note. 9. [pl.] Military works of defense. 10. Lineage. 11. Regular infantry of an army. 12. [pl.] Reins. 13. Twelfth part of an inch. 14. Series of public conveyances, as steamers. 15. Particular stock of goods. [L. *linea*—*linum*, flax.]

LINE (līn), *v.* [pr.p. LĪ'NING; p.t. and p.p. LINED (līnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Mark out with lines. 2. Cover with lines. 3. Place or form in a line. II. *vi.* Form in line, as soldiers.

LINE (līn), *vt.* [pr.p. LĪ'NING; p.t. and p.p. LINED (līnd).] 1. Cover on the inside with linen or other material. 2. Reinforce with an inside covering. 3. Supply; place on the inside of anything.

LINEAGE (līn'e-aj), *n.* Descent or descendants in a line from a common progenitor; race; family.

LINEAL (līn'e-əl), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; composed of lines; in the direction of a line; descended in a direct line from an ancestor.

LINEALLY (lin'e-ai-l), *adv.* In a lineal manner; in a direct line.

LINEAMENT (lin'e-a-ment), *n.* Feature; distinguishing mark in the form, especially of the face.

LINEAR (lin'e-ar), *a.* Of or belonging to a line; consisting of or having the form of lines; straight; narrow; of or belonging to a system of measurement by lines.

LINEMAN (lin'man), *n.* 1. Man who carries line measure in surveying. 2. Man who strings telegraph or telephone wires. 3. Man who inspects railroad tracks.

LINEN (lin'en), *I. n.* 1. Cloth made of flax. 2. Underclothing. *II. a.* Made of flax. [A. S. *līn*—L. *linum*, flax.]

LINER (lin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lines. 2. Vessel belonging to a regular line of steamships.

LINGER (ling'gēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LIN'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LINGERED (ling'gērd).] Remain; linger. [A. S. *lengan*, protract—*lang*, long.]

LINGERIE (lang-zhe-rē'), *n.* Linen goods, especially women's underwear. [Fr.]

LINGERING (ling'gēr-ing), *a.* 1. Delaying; lingering. 2. Protracted. 3. Slow in taking effect.

LINGO (ling'gō), *n.* Language; speech; dialect. [Pg.—L. *lingua*, tongue.]

LINGUAL (ling'gwāl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the tongue. *II. n.* Letter produced mainly by the tongue, as *l*. [L. *lingua*, tongue.]

LINGUIST (ling'gwist), *n.* One versed in languages.

LINGUISTIC (ling-gwis'tlk), **LINGUISTICAL** (ling-gwis'tlk-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to languages or linguistics.

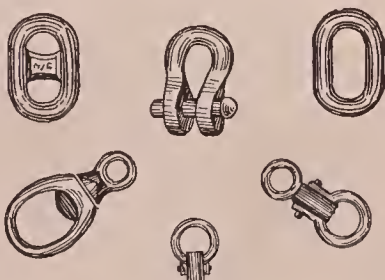
LINGUISTICS (ling-gwis'tlks), *n.* Science of languages; comparative philology.

LINIMENT (lin'l-ment), *n.* Stimulating or healing lotion. [L. L. *linimentum*—*lino*, besmear.]

LINING (li'nling), *n.* 1. Act of drawing lines, or covering the inside. 2. Inside covering.

LINK (lɪŋk), *n.* 1. Loop or ring of a chain. 2. Anything that connects. 3. Single part of a series. [A. S. *hlence*.]

LINK (lɪŋk), *v.* [*pr.p.* LINK'-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LINKED (lɪŋkt).] *I. vt.* 1. Connect as by a link. 2.



Links.

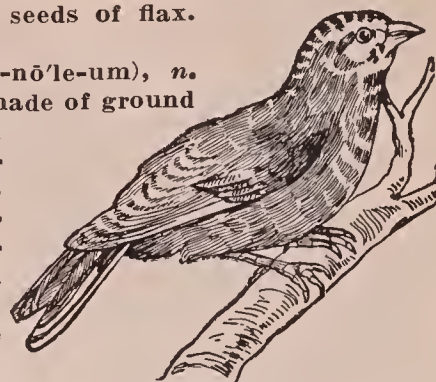
Join in confederacy. *II. vi.* Be joined or united.

LINK (lɪŋk), *n.* Torch of pitch and tow. [Prob. corrup. from Dut. *lont*, gunner's match of tow (lɪnt).]

LINKS (lɪŋks), *n.pl.* Stretch of flat or gently undulating ground on which the game of golf is played. [Sc.]

LINNET (lin'et), *n.* Small singing-bird, that feeds on the seeds of flax. [Fr. *linot*.]

LINOLEUM (li-nō'le-um), *n.* Floor-cloth made of ground cork and hardened linseed-oil on a canvas backing. [L. *linum*, flax, and *oleum*, oil.]



Linnet.

LINOTYPE (li'no-tip), *n.* Machine that produces

words in stereotyped lines from matrices of type automatically set. [LINE and TYPE.]

LINSEED (lin'sēd), *n.* Flaxseed. [A. S. *līn*, flax, and *sēd*, seed.]

LINSEED-CAKE (lin'sēd-kāk), *n.* Cake remaining when the oil is pressed out of flaxseed.

LINSEED-OIL (lin'sēd-oil), *n.* Oil from flaxseed.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY (lin'ze-wol'ze), *I. a.* Made of linen and wool mixed. *II. n.* Thin coarse stuff of linen and wool mixed.

LINT (lɪnt), *n.* 1. Flax. 2. Linen scraped into a soft woolly substance to lay on wounds. 3. Down.

LINTEL (lin'tel), *n.* Piece of timber or stone over a doorway. [O. Fr.—L. L. *lintellus*—*limes*, sill.]

LION (li'un), *n.* [*fem.* LI'ONESS.] 1. Large and fierce quadruped of Africa and Asia, remarkable for its strength and courage. 2. Man strong or fierce as a lion. 3. [L-] Constellation and sign of the zodiac. 4. One who is made much of, or is regarded and treated as a hero. [O. Fr.—L. *leonem*, accus. of *leo*, lion—Gr. *leōn*, lion.]



African Lion.

LIONIZE (li'un-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LI'ONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIONIZED (li'un-izd).] Treat as a hero or popular favorite.

LIP (lɪp), *n.* 1. Muscular border in front of the teeth by which drink, food and other things are taken into the mouth. 2. Edge. [A. S. *lippa*.]

LIPPED (lɪpt), *a.* Having lips or a raised and rounded edge like a lip.

LIQUEFACTION (lik-we-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of making liquid. 2. State of being melted.

LIQUEFY (lik'we-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* LIQ'UEFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIQUEFIED (lik'we-fid).] *I. vt.* Convert into liquid; dissolve. *II. vi.* Become liquid. [L. *liqueo*, be liquid, and *facio*, make.]

LIQUEUR (li-kēr'), *n.* Flavored spirit; cordial. [Fr.]

LIQUID (lik'wid), *I. a.* Flowing; fluid; soft; smooth; clear. *II. n.* 1. Flowing substance. 2. Letter of a smooth sound, as *l* and *r*.—*Liquid air*, colorless dry liquid of a temperature of 312° F. below zero, obtained by subjecting air to great pressure and depriving it of its heat.—*Liquid gas*, frozen petroleum gas. [L. *liquidus*—*liqueo*, be fluid.]

LIQUIDATE (lik'wi-dāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **LIQ'UIDATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIQ'UIDATED**.] 1. Make clear or settle, especially an account by agreement or litigation. 2. Arrange or wind up (the affairs of a bankrupt estate).

LIQUIDATION (lik-wi-dā'shun), *n.* Clearing up of money affairs of a bankrupt estate.

LIQUOR (lik'ūr), *n.* 1. Anything liquid. 2. Alcoholic drink.

LIQUORICE (lik'ūr-is), *n.* Same as **LICORICE**.

LISBON (liz'bun), *n.* Capital of Portugal, on the Tagus River.

LISP (lisp), *v.* [pr.p. **LISP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LISPED** (lisp't).] *I. vi.* 1. Pronounce *th* for *s* or *z*. 2. Articulate as a child; utter imperfectly. *II. vt.* Pronounce with a lisp. [A. S. *wlisp*, *lispung*.]

LISP (lisp), *n.* Act or habit of *lispung*.

LIST (list), *n.* Roll; catalogue; schedule. [Fr. *liste*.]

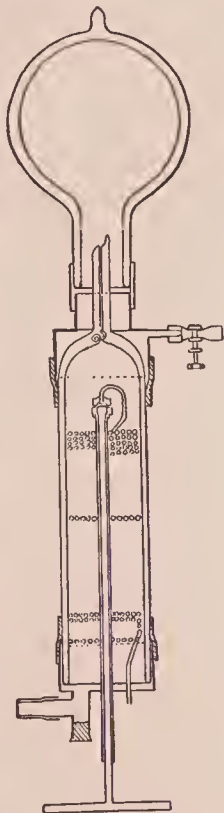
LIST (list), *v.* [pr.p. **LIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIST'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Place in a list or catalogue. 2. Engage for the public service, as soldiers. 3. Enroll for taxation, as property. *II. vi.* Enlist in the public service.

LIST (list), *n.* 1. Line inclosing a piece of ground, especially for combat. 2. [pl.] The ground inclosed for a contest.—*Enter the lists*, engage in contest. [Fr. *lice*—It. *lizza*.—L. L. *licia*, barriers (of unknown origin).]

LIST (list), *n.* Selvage on woven textile fabrics; strip or stripe; listing. [A. S. *list*, border of cloth.]

LIST (list), *v.* [pr.p. **LIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIST'ED**.] *I. vt. Naut.* Cause to careen or heel over to one side. *II. vi.* 1. *Naut.* Incline or heel over to one side. 2. Formerly, have pleasure in; desire to please. [A. S. *lystan*—*lust*, pleasure.]

LIST (list), *n. Naut.* A tilting or inclination to one side.



Liquid-air apparatus.

LIST (list), *v.* [pr.p. **LIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIST'ED**.] *I. vt.* Listen or hearken to. *II. vi.* Listen; hearken; attend. [A. S. *hlystan*—*hlyst*, hearing.]

LISTEN (lis'n), *v.* [pr.p. **LIS'TENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LISTENED** (lis'nd).] *I. vt.* Hear or attend to. *II. vi.* Give ear; or hearken; follow advice. [A. S. *hlystan*.]

LISTENER (lis'n-ēr), *n.* One who listens or hearkens.

LISTERISM (lis'tēr-izm), *n.* Antiseptic surgery. [Lord *Lister* (born 1827).]

LISTING (list'ing), *n.* 1. Act of enrolling or enlisting. 2. Act of cutting away the sap-wood from a board. 3. Border; selvage; list.

LISTLESS (list'les), *a.* Having no desire or wish; careless; uninterested; weary; indolent.

LIT (lit), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **LIGHT**.

LITANY (lit'a-ni), *n.* [pl. **LITANIES** (lit'a-nl-z).] Form of supplication in public worship. [Gr. *litaneia*—*litē*, prayer.]

LITCHI, LAICHEE,

LYCHEE (lē'chē),

n. Sweet and aromatic fruit of the tree, *Litchi Chinensis*, with paper-like shell and savory pulp and having one seed. Found throughout China and the Philippines.



LITER, LITRE (lē'tēr), *Litchi* (*Litchi chinensis*). *n.* In the metric system, 1 Cubic decimeter = 1.0567 U. S. quarts. [Fr. *litre*.]

LITERAL (lit'ēr-əl), *a.* According to the letter; plain; not figurative or metaphorical; following the letter or exact meaning, word for word. [L. *literalis*—*litera*, letter.]

LITERALLY (lit'ēr-əl-i), *adv.* In a literal manner or sense; exactly.

LITERALNESS (lit'ēr-əl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being literal.

LITERARY (lit'ēr-ā-ri), *a.* 1. Belonging to letters or learning; pertaining to men of letters. 2. Derived from learning; skilled in learning. 3. Consisting of written or printed compositions. [L. *literarius*.]

LITERATE (lit'ēr-āt), *I. a.* Acquainted with letters or learned. *II. n.* Educated person. [L. *litteratus*.]

LITERATI (lit-e-rā'ti), *n.pl.* Men of letters; the learned.

LITERATION (lit-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Representation by letters.

LITERATURE (lit'ēr-a-tūr), *n.* 1. Science of letters or what is written. 2. Whole body of literary compositions in a language or on a given subject. 3. All literary productions except those relating to positive science and art; belles-lettres. [L. *litteratura*.]

SYN. Lore; erudition; reading; learning.

LITHARGE (lith'arj), *n.* Semi-vitrified oxide of lead separated from silver in refining. [Gr. *lithargyros*—*lithos*, stone, and *argyros*, silver.]

LITHE (lith), *a.* Flexible; supple; active. [A. S. *lithe*, *linthe*; Ger. *ge-lind*, soft, tender.]

SYN. Pliant; agile; pliable. **ANT.** Tough; inflexible; stiff.

LITHENESS (lith'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lithe.

LITHEsome (lith'sum), *a.* Lithe; supple; nimble.

LITHEsomeNESS (lith'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lithesome.

LITHIA (lith'i-a), *n.* Oxide of lithium, soluble in water.

LITHIC (lith'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to stone. 2. Pertaining to stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

LITHIUM (lith'i-um), *n.* Lightest of all known solid elements, a silver-white metal. [Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

LITHOGRAPH (lith'o-gráf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LITH'O-GRAPHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LITHOGRAPHED** (lith'o-gráft).] Write or engrave on stone and transfer to paper by printing. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *graphō*, write.]

LITHOGRAPH (lith'o-gráf), *n.* A print from stone.

LITHOGRAPHER (lith-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices the art of lithography.

LITHOGRAPHIC (lith-o-graf'ik), *a.* Belonging to lithography.

LITHOGRAPHY (lith-og'ra-fī), *n.* Art of writing or engraving on stone, and printing therefrom.

LITHOID (lith'oid), *a.* Having the appearance or structure of stone; resembling stone. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *-oid*.]

LITHOTOMY (lith-ot'o-mi), *n.* Surg. Operation of cutting for stone in the bladder. [Gr. *lithos*, stone, and *tomē*, a cutting.]

LITHOTRITY (lith-ot'ri-ti), *n.* Crushing of stone in the bladder.

LITHUANIAN (lith-ū-ā'ni-an), *n.* Native of Lithuania, formerly a grand duchy but now a part of W. Russia and E. Prussia.

LITIGANT (lit'i-gant), *I. a.* Contending at law. *II. n.* Person engaged in a lawsuit.

LITIGATE (lit'i-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LIT'IGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIT'IGATED**.] *I. vt.* Contest in law. *II. vi.* Carry on a lawsuit. [L. *litigo*—*lis*, strife, and *ago*, do.]

LITIGATION (lit-i-gā'shun), *n.* Act or process of litigating; judicial contest.

LITIGIOUS (li-tij'us), *a.* 1. Inclined to engage in lawsuits. 2. Subject to contention.

LITMUS PAPER (lit'mus pā-pēr). Blue paper which turns red in an acid. An alkali restores the blue.

LITRE (lē'tēr), *n.* Same as LITER.

LITTER (lit'ēr), *n.* 1. Heap of straw, etc., for animals to lie upon. 2. Any scattered collection of objects, especially of little value. 3. Vehicle containing a bed, for carrying about. 4. Brood of small quadrupeds. [O. Fr. *litière*—L.L. *lectaria*—L. *lectus*, bed.]

LITTER (lit'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LIT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LITTERED** (lit'ērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cover or supply with litter; scatter carelessly about. 2. Give birth to (said of small animals). *II. vi.* Produce a litter or brood.

LITTLE (lit'l), *I. a.* [*comp.* **LESS** (les), rarely, **LESSER** (ies'ēr), Colloq. **LITTLER** (lit'fēr); *superl.* **LEAST** (lēst), Colloq. **LITTLEST** (lit'-iest).] Small in quantity or extent; weak; poor; brief; insignificant; narrow; mean. *II. n.* That which is small in quantity or extent. *III. adv.* In a small quantity; not much. [A. S. *litel*.]

SYN. Tiny; pigmy; diminutive; microscopic; petty; paltry; trifling; slight; short; slender. **ANT.** Big; large; bulky; immense; enormous; huge; much; long; important; grave; momentous; liberal; generous.

LITTLE ROCK. Capital of State of Arkansas.

LITTORAL (lit'o-ral), *I. a.* Belonging to the sea-shore. *II. n.* Shore; tract bordering shore of the sea. [L. *litus*, seashore.]

LITURGIC (li-tūr'jik), **LITURGICAL** (li-tūr'jik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a liturgy.

LITURGY (lit'ūr-ji), *n.* Form of service or established ritual of a church. [Gr. *leitourgia*—*leitōs*, public, *laos*, people, and *ergon*, work.]

LIVE (liv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LIVED** (livd).] *I. vi.* 1. Have life; continue in life. 2. Last. 3. Subsist. 4. Enjoy life; be in a state of happiness. 5. Be nourished or supported. 6. Dwell. *II. vt.* 1. Spend. 2. Conform to; practice. [A. S. *lifian*, *lybban*.]

SYN. Survive; exist; endure; abide; continue. **ANT.** Die; perish; de cease; expire; depart.

LIVE (liv), *a.* 1. Having life; not dead; living; alive. 2. Containing fire; not extinguished; as, a *live* coal. 3. Active; alert; energetic. 4. Vivid; as, a *live* color. 5. Elec. Charged with electricity; as, a *live* wire, a wire through which an electric current is flowing.

LIVED (livd), *a.* Having a life. Used in compounds; as, *long-lived*.

LIVELIHOOD (liv'li-hōd), *n.* Means of living; support.

LIVELINESS (liv'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lively.

LIVELONG (liv'lang), *a.* 1. That lives or lasts long. 2. As long as life. 3. Passing slowly; tedious.

LIVELY (liv'li), *I. a.* Having or showing life; vigorous; active. *II. adv.* Vivaciously; vigorously.



Lithuanian.

SYN. Sprightly; strong; vivid; brisk; animated; eager; keen; alert. **ANT.** Lifeless; torpid; dull; indifferent; listless; inanimate; insensate.

LIVE-OAK (liv'ók), *n.* American oak, having heavy close-grained and very durable wood.

LIVER (liv'ér), *n.* 1. One who lives, especially one who lives in a particular manner. 2. Dweller.

LIVER (liv'ér), *n.* Largest gland in the body; secretes the bile. [A. S. *lifer*.]

LIVERIED (liv'ér-id), *a.* Having or wearing a livery.

LIVERPOOL (liv'ér-pöl), *n.* City and seaport in England, on the Mersey.

LIVERWORT (liv'ér-würt), *n.* Iceland-moss.

LIVERY (liv'ér-l), *n.* [*pl.* LIVERIES.] 1. Uniform worn by servants. 2. Any characteristic dress. 3. Being kept and fed at a certain rate, as horses. [Fr. *livrée*—*livrer*—L. *libero*, give or hand over. See DELIVER.]

LIVERYMAN (liv'ér-l-man), *n.* [*pl.* LIVERYMEN.] 1. Liveried servant. 2. Freeman of the city of London. 3. Man who keeps a livery-stable.

LIVERY-STABLE (liv'ér-i-stā-bl), *n.* Stable where horses are kept for hire, or boarded.

LIVESTOCK (liv'stok), *n.* Animals employed or reared on a farm.

LIVID (liv'id), *a.* Black and blue; of a lead color; discolored. [L. *liveo*, be of a lead color.]

LIVIDITY (li-vid'i-ti), *n.* Same as LIVIDNESS.

LIVIDNESS (liv'id-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being livid.

LIVING (liv'ing), *I. a.* 1. Having life; active; lively. 2. Producing action or vigor. 3. Running or flowing. 4. Burning. *II. n.* 1. Life; manner of living. 2. Means of subsistence; livelihood. 3. (In England), benefice of a clergyman.—*The living*, those alive.

LIVONIAN (li-vō'nī-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia, a province of Russia near the Baltic Sea. *II. n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Livonia. 2. Livonian language.

LIXIVIAL (liks-iv'l-āl), *a.* Having the properties or qualities of alkaline salts; resembling lye.

LIXIVIATE (liks-iv'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LIXIV'IA-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LIXIV'IATED.] Leach.

LIZARD (liz'ard), *n.* Order of four-footed reptiles. [Fr. *lézard*—It. *lucerta*—L. *lacerta*.]

LLAMA (lä'mā), *n.* Animal peculiar to S. America, allied to the camel. [Peruvian.]

LLANO (lä'nō), *n.* Vast steppe or plain in northern South America. [Sp.; from L. *planus* plain.]

LO (lō), *interj.* Look! see! observe! behold! [A. S. *lā*.]



Llama (*Lama peruviana*).

LOACH (lōch), *n.* Small European river fish. [Fr. *loche*.]

LOAD (lōd), *n.* 1.

Burden; as much as can be carried at once; freight or cargo. 2. Quantity



Loach.

sustained with difficulty; that which burdens or grieves; weight or encumbrance. 3. Charge, as for a gun. [A. S. *lād*, *lode*.]

LOAD (lōd), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOAD'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Lade or burden. 2. Put on as much as can be carried. 3. Heap on. 4. Confer or give in great abundance. 5. Weigh down; oppress. 6. Charge, as a gun. 7. Make heavy by something specially added; as, a loaded cane. *II. vi.* 1. Take on a load. 2. Charge a gun.

• **LOADSTAR.** Same as **LODESTAR.**

LOADSTONE. Same as **LODESTONE.**

LOAF (lōf), *n.* [*pl.* LOAVES (lōvz).] Regularly shaped mass, as of bread, sugar, etc. [A. S. *hlāf*; Ger. *laib*.]

LOAF (lōf), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LOAF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOAFED (lōft).] Loiter; pass time idly. [Ger. *laufen*, run.]

LOAFER (lōf'ēr), *n.* One who loafs; idler.

LOAM (lōm), *n.* Muddy soil; clay, sand and animal and vegetable matter. [A. S. *lām*.]

LOAM (lōm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOAMED (lōmd).] Cover with loam.

LOAMY (lōm'i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling loam.

LOAN (lōn), *n.* 1. Act of lending; permission to use. 2. That which is lent; money lent for interest. [A. S. *læn*.]

LOAN (lōn), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOANED (lōnd).] *I. vt.* Lend. *II. vi.* Lend money, especially on interest.

LOATH (lōth), *a.* Disliking; reluctant; unwilling. [A. S. *lāth*, hateful, painful.]

LOATHE (lōth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOATH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOATHED (lōthd).] Dislike greatly; feel disgust at. [A. S. *lāthian*; Ger. *leiden*.]

LOATHFUL (lōth'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of abhorrence. 2. Exciting disgust.

LOATHING (lōth'ing), *n.* Extreme hate or disgust; abhorrence.

LOATHLY (lōth'li), *adv.* With loathness; unwillingly.

LOATHNESS (lōth'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being loath.

LOATHSOME (lōth'sum), *a.* Exciting loathing or abhorrence; detestable.

LOAVES (lōvz), *n.* Plural of **LOAF**.

LOB (lob), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOBBED (lobd).] 1. Throw gently, slowly, or with underhand delivery. 2. *Lawn-tennis.* Strike (the ball) high over an opponent's head into the end of the court.

LOBAR (lō'bār), *a.* Pertaining to a lobe.

LOBATE (lō'bāt), **LOBED** (lōbd), *a.* Having or consisting of lobes.

LOBBY (lob'1), *n.* [*pl.* **LOBBIES** (lob'1z).] 1. Small hall or waiting-room. 2. Anteroom of a legislative hall. 3. Those who frequent the lobby for the purpose of influencing the legislators. [L.L. *lobia*—O. Ger. *loubā* (Ger. *laube*) arbor.]

LOBBY (lob'1), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LOB'BYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOBBIED** (lob'id).] I. *vt.* Solicit, as the members of a legislative body, for the purpose of influencing their votes in favor of or against some measure. II. *vi.* Solicit the votes of members of a legislative body.

LOBE (lōb), *n.* Rounded projection or part, as the lower part of the ear, division of the lungs, brain, a leaf, etc. [Fr.—Gr. *lobos*.]

LOBELIA (lo-bē'li-a), *n.* Ornamental flower, the roots of which are used in medicine. [*Lobel*, Flemish botanist.]

LOBSTER (lob'stēr), *n.* 1. Marine shell-fish with large claws, used as food. 2. Uncouth man; bumpkin. (Slang).—*Lobster pot*, trap to catch lobsters, of many patterns. The most common one is a cylindrical basket with a conical entrance at each end. A hand-pot consists of a bag-net mounted on an iron hoop, over which wooden bows are fixed holding the bait. [A. S. *loppestre*, a corrup. of L. *locusta*, lobster.]

LOBULE (lob'ul), *n.* Small American Lobster lobe. [Dim. of **LOBE**.] (*Homarus Americanus*).

LOCAL (lō'kal), I. *a.* 1. Of or belonging to place in general. 2. Of or pertaining to a particular place. II. *n.* 1. Local item or paragraph of news. 2. *Teleg.* Battery of a local circuit.—*Local option*, determination by vote of the people of a town or district as to whether license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted or not. [L.L. *localis*—*locus*, place.]

LOCALISM (lō'kal-izm), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being local. 2. Local idiom or custom.

LOCALITY (lō-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **LOCALITIES**.] 1. Existence in a place. 2. Limitation to a place. 3. Position; district. 4. Power of remembering relative positions of places.

LOCALIZABLE (lō'kal-iz-a-bl) *a.* Capable of being localized.

LOCALIZATION (lō-kal-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of localizing.



Lobelia.



LOCALIZE (lō'kal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LO'CALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOCALIZED** (lō'kal-izd).] Make local; put into, or limit to, a place.

LOCATE (lō'kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LO'CATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LO'CATED**.] I. *vt.* Place; set in a particular position; designate or determine the place of. II. *vi.* Settle.

LOCATION (lō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of locating or placing. 2. Situation.

LOCH (lok), *n.* 1. Lake. 2. Arm of the sea. [Sc.—Gael. *loch*, lake.]

LOCK (lok), *n.* 1. Fastening for doors, etc. 2. Inclosure in a canal for raising or lowering boats. 3. Part of a firearm by which it is discharged. 4. Grapple in wrestling. 5. State of being immovable. 6. Narrow confined place. [A. S. *loca*, lock.]



Canal lock, looking from above.



Lock on Thames River.

LOCK (lok), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOCKED** (lokt).] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a lock. 2. Fasten so as to impede motion. 3. Shut up. 4. Close fast. 5. Embrace closely. 6. Furnish with locks. II. *vi.* 1. Become fast. 2. Unite closely.

LOCK (lok), *n.* 1. Tuft or ringlet of hair. 2. Flock of wool, etc. [A. S. *locc*.]

LOCKAGE (lok'aj), *n.* 1. Locks of a canal. 2. Difference in their levels. 3. Materials used for them. 4. Tolls paid for passing through them.

LOCKER (lok'ēr), *n.* 1. One who locks. 2. Closed place that may be locked, as a chest.

LOCKET (lok'et), *n.* Small ornamental case, usually of gold or silver, for holding a picture.

LOCKJAW (lok'ja), *n.* Contraction of the muscles of the jaw by which its motion is suspended; tetanus.

LOCKOUT (lok'owt), *n.* Temporary closing of a factory or shop as a means of coercing employees.

LOCKSMITH (lok'smlth), *n.* Smith who makes and mends locks.

LOCKSTEP (lok'step), *n.* March-step made in as close file as possible, and with hands placed on shoulders of man in front.

LOCKSTITCH (lok'stitch), *n.* Stitch formed by the locking of two threads together, so that they will not unravel.

LOCKUP (lok'up), *n.* Place for confining persons for a short time; jail.

LOCOMOBILE (lō-ko-mō'blī), *n.* 1. Traction engine. 2. Automobile.

LOCOMOTION (lō-ko-mō'-shun), *n.* Act or power of moving from place to place.

LOCOMOTIVE (lō-ko-mō'-tlv), *I. a.* 1. Moving from place to place. 2. Capable of or assisting in locomotion. *II. n.* Locomotive machine; railway engine. [L. *locus*, place, and *moveo*, move.]

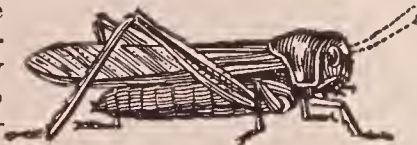
LOCOMOTOR (lō-ko-mō'-tūr), *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion.—*Locomotor ataxia*, ataxia of the lower limbs.

LOCO-WEED (lō'kō-wēd), *n.* *Bot.* Silvery-white silky-leaved poisonous plant found in the southern plains of the United States. Its poisonous effects cause diseases among cattle and human beings. [Sp. *loco*, mad.]



Stemless Loco-weed (*Aragallus lambertii*).

LOCUST (lō'kust), *n.* Migratory winged insect in shape like the grasshopper, highly destructive to vegetation.—*Seventeen-year locust*, periodical cicada. See cut under **CICADA**. [L. *locusta*.]



Locust (*Locusta migratoria*).

LOCUST (lō'kust), *n.* *Bot.* American tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*), with thorny branches and slender racemes of white heavily-scented flowers.

LODE (lōd), *n.* Vein containing metallic ore. [A. S. *lād*, course—*lithan*, lead.]

LODESTAR (lōd'stār), *n.* Star that leads or guides; pole-star.

LODESTONE (lōd'stōn), *n.* Magnetic oxide of iron.

LODGE (loj), *n.* 1. Small house; cottage of a gatekeeper. 2. Retreat. 3. Secret association; also, their place of meeting. [O. Fr. *loge*—L. L. *lobia*, gallery.]

LODGE (loj), *v.* [pr.p. **LODGING**; p.t. and p.p. **LODGED** (lojd).] *I. vt.* 1. Furnish with a temporary dwelling. 2. Infix; settle. 3. Drive to cover. 4. Lay flat, as grain. *II. vi.* 1. Reside; rest; dwell for a time. 2. Lie flat, as grain.

LODGER (loj'ēr), *n.* One who occupies a hired room in the house of another.

LODGING (loj'lng), *n.* 1. Temporary habitation. 2. Room or rooms hired.

LODGMENT (loj'ment), *n.* 1. Act of lodging, or state of being lodged. 2. Accumulation of

something that remains at rest. 3. Occupation of a position by a besieging party, and the works thrown up to maintain it.

LOFT (lāft), *n.* 1. Room or space immediately under a roof. 2. Gallery in a hall or church. [Ice. *loft*.]

LOFTILY (lāft'l-l), *adv.* In a lofty manner or position.

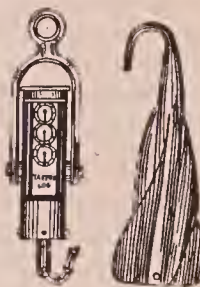
LOFTINESS (lāft'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lofty.

LOFTY (lāft'i), *a.* 1. High in position, character or sentiment. 2. Haughty.

SYN. Exalted; sublime; majestic; elevated; towering; eminent.

LOG (log), *n.* 1. Bulky piece of wood. 2. Device for measuring the speed of a ship. 3. Log-book, or journal of a vessel's progress and occurrences from day to day. [Ice. *lāg*, felled tree.]

LOG (log), *vt.* [pr.p. **LOGGING**; p.t. and p.p. **LOGGED** (logd).] 1. Cut and get out, as trees or logs. 2. Enter in a vessel's log-book.



Log of a ship.

LOGARITHM (log'a-rithm), *n.*

Exponent of the power to which it is necessary to raise a fixed number, called the base, to produce the given number. [Gr. *logos*, ratio, and *arithmos*, number.]

LOG-BOOK (log'bōk), *n.* Official record of a vessel's voyage.

LOGGERHEAD (log'ēr-hed), *n.* 1. Blockhead; dunce. 2. Round piece of timber, in a whaleboat, over which the line is passed. 3. Specles of sea-turtle. 4. [pl.] Quarrel; dispute.

LOGIC (loj'lk), *n.* Science or art of reasoning correctly or of formal thought. [Gr. *logikē* (*technē*).]

LOGICAL (loj'lk-al), *a.* 1. According to the rules of logic. 2. Skilled in logic; discriminating.

LOGICALLY (loj'lk-al-l), *adv.* In a logical manner.

LOGICIAN (lo-jlsh'-an), *n.* One skilled in logic.

LOG-ROLLING (log'-rōl-ing), *n.* 1. Rolling logs to the stream, on which they are to be floated to the market. 2. Mutual furtherance of schemes by politicians.

LOGWOOD (log'-wōd), *n.* Red wood much used in dyeing.



Logwood.

-LOGY, *suffix.* Signifying a speaking or discourse. [Gr. *logia*, saying—*logos*, speech.]

LOIN (loin), *n.* 1. Part of a beast lying between the haunch-bone and the last false rib. 2. [*pl.*] In man the reins; lower part of back. [O. Fr. *longe*—L. *lumbus*, loin.]

LOITER (loi'têr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LOI'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOITERED (loi'têrd).] Delay; be slow in moving; linger. [Dut. *leuteren*, trifle; Ger. *lotter*, worthless.]

LOKI (lô'kê), *n.* *Norse Myth.* God of destruction; father of the midgardsorm, the fenrls-wolf, and Hel.

LOLL (loi), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOLL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOLLED (lold).] I. *vi.* 1. Lie lazily about; lounge. 2. Hang out from the mouth. II. *vt.* Thrust out (the tongue). [O. Dut. *lollen*.]

LOLLIPOP (loi'i-pop), *n.* Coarse candy made of treacle.

LONDON (lun'dun), *n.* Capital, England, on the Thames River.

LONE (lôn) *a.* 1. Solitary. 2. Lonely. 3. Single. [Contr. of ALONE.]

LONELINESS (lôn'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lonely.

LONELY (lôn'li), *a.* [*comp.* LONE'LIER; *superl.* LONE'LIEST.] 1. Sequestered; solitary. 2. Sad from want of companionship; forlorn.

LONESOME (lôn'sum), *a.* 1. Sad or depressed from want of companionship or sympathy. 2. Unfrequented; deserted; solitary; lonely.

LONESOMELY (lôn'sum-li), *adv.* In a lonesome manner.

LONESOMENESS (lôn'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lonesome.

LONG (lång), *I. a.* 1. Extended; not short. 2. Slow in coming; tedious. II. *adv.* To a great extent in space or time; through the whole; all along. [A. S. *lang*.]

LONG (lång), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LONG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LONGED (långd).] Desire earnestly. (Followed by *for* or *after*, or by an infinitive.) [A. S. *langian*.]

LONGANIMITY (lång-a-nim'i-ti), *n.* Endurance; patience. [L. *longus*, long, and *animus*, mind.]

LONGBOAT (lång'bôt), *n.* Longest boat of a ship.

Longbow (lång'bô), *n.* Bow drawn by hand, as distinguished from a crossbow.

LONGEVITY (lång-jev'i-ti), *n.* Long life; old age.

LONGHAND (lång'hand), *n.* Ordinary writing, as distinguished from **SHORTHAND** or **STENOGRAPHY**.

LONG-HEADED (lång'hed-ed), *a.* Far-seeing; shrewd.

LONGING (lång'ing), *n.* Eager desire; craving.

LONG ISLAND. Near New York, 115 m. long, 12 m. wide.

LONGITUDE (lon'ji-tüd), *n.* 1. Length. 2. Distance of a place east or west of a given meridian. 3. Distance in degrees from the vernal equinox, on the ecliptic. [Fr.—L. *longitudo*, length.]


LONGITUDINAL (lon-ji-tü'di-nål), *a.* 1. Per-

tainling to longitude or length. 2. Extending lengthwise.

LONGITUDINALLY (lon-ji-tü'di-nål-l), *adv.* In a longitudinal manner or direction.

LONG MEASURE (lång mezh'ör). Measure of length.

LONG PRIMER (lång prim'ër). Size of type between small pica and bourgeois.

 This line is in Long Primer.

LONGSHOREMAN (lång'shör-man), *n.* [*pl.* LONG'SHOREMEN.] Man employed in loading and unloading vessels.

LONG-SIGHTED (lång'sit-ed), *a.* Able to see at a long distance; sagacious.

LONG-SIGHTEDNESS (lång'sit-ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being long-sighted.

LONG-SPUN (lång'spun), *a.* Spun out to a great length; tedious; long-winded.

LONG-SUFFERING (lång'suf-ër-ing), *a.* Suffering or enduring long.

LONG-WINDED (lång'wind-ed), *a.* Tedious; consuming much time.

LOO (lô), *n.* Round game of cards. [Formerly **LANTERLOO**—Dut. *lanterlu*.]

LOO (lô), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOO'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOED (löd).] Beat in the game loo, by taking every trick.

LOOF (lôf), *n.* Part of the bow of a ship where the timbers begin to curve in toward the stern; luff. [Dan. *loef*.]

LOOFAH (lôf'a), *n.* Fibrous interior of the *Luffa Egyptiaca*, or towel-gourd, used as a sponge and flesh-brush. [Ar.]

LOOK (lök), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOOK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOKED (lôkt).] I. *vi.* 1. Turn the eye so as to see; direct the attention; gaze. 2. Watch. 3. Seem. 4. Face, as a house. II. *vt.* 1. Express by a look. 2. Influence by looks.—*Look after*, attend to or take care of.—*Look for*, expect.—*Look into*, inspect closely.—*Look on*, regard; view; think.—*Look out*, watch; select.—*Look to*, take care of; depend on.—*Look through*, penetrate with the eye or the understanding. [A. S. *lōcian*, see.]

SYN. See; behold; contemplate; observe; seem; appear. ANT. Overlook; miss; mis-observe.

LOOK (lök), *n.* 1. Act of looking or seeing. 2. Slight. 3. Appearance or aspect of the face. 4. Appearance.

LOOK (lök), *interj.* See! behold!

LOOKER-ON (lök'ër-on), *n.* Spectator.

LOOKING (lök'ing), *n.* Seeing; search or searching.—*Looking-glass*, glass which reflects the image of the person looking into it; mirror.

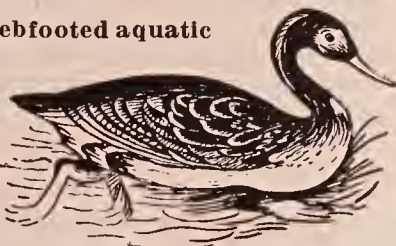
LOOKOUT (lök'owt), *n.* 1. Careful looking or watching for. 2. Elevated place from which to observe. 3. One engaged in watching.

LOOM (löm), *n.* 1. Frame or machine for weaving cloth. 2. Handle of an oar, or the part within the rowlock. [A. S. *gelōma*, furniture, utensils.]

LOOM (löm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LOOM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOMED (lömd).] 1. Appear above the horizon. 2. Appear larger than the real size, as in a mist. 3. Be seen at a distance, in the mind's eye, as something in the future. [A. S. *leomian*, shine—*leoma*, beam of light.]

LOON (lön), *n.* Low fellow; ninny. [O. Dut. *loen*.]

LOON (lön), *n.* Webfooted aquatic bird with short wings, and legs placed very far back; also called *diver*. [Ice. *lomr*.]



Loon (*Colymbus torquatus*).

LOOP (löp), *n.* 1. Doubling of a cord through which another may pass. 2. Ornamental doubling in fringes; any doubling resembling a loop. 3. Loop formed by a rail-track either on the level, or vertically in the air. [Prob. from Celt. *lub*, bend, fold.]

LOOP (löp), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOOP'ING *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOPED (löpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Form into a loop or loops. 2. Fasten or furnish with a loop or loops. 3. Double or go round; as, to *loop* the loop. II. *vi.* Form a loop.

LOOPER (löp'ēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for looping. 2. Larva of a geometrid moth; measuring-worm.

LOOPHOLE (löp'höl), *n.* 1. Aperture in a wall or fort through which small arms may be discharged. 2. Narrow avenue or aperture by which to escape; any means of escape.

LOOSE (lös), *a.* 1. Slack; free; not confined. 2. Not compact or connected. 3. Not strict; unrestrained; licentious. 4. Inattentive. 5. Vague. 6. Lax; not constipated.—*Break loose*, escape from confinement.—*Let loose*, set at liberty. [A. S. *leās*, loose, weak.]

SYN. Unbound; detached; flowing; sparse; incompact; vague; inexact; rambling; dissolute; licentious; immoral. **ANT.** Bound; tied; fastened; tight; lashed; secured; thick; dense; compact; exact; close; strict; conscientious; moral.

LOOSE (lös), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOOS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOSED (löst).] 1. Free from anything that binds, fastens, or restrains; liberate; release. 2. Let go; relax; loosen. 3. Set free from obligation or burden; disengage; release. [A. S. *lōstan*.]

LOOSELY (lös'll), *adv.* In a loose manner.

LOOSEN (lös'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOOS'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOSENED (lös'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make loose; relax. 2. Make less dense. 3. Open, as the bowels. II. *vi.* Become loose; become less tight.

LOOSENESS (lös'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being loose.

LOOT (löt), *n.* 1. Act of plundering, especially in a conquered city. 2. Plunder. [Hind. *lūt*.]

LOOT (löt), *v.* [*pr.p.* LOOT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOOT'ED.] I. *vt.* Plunder or pillage. II. *vi.* Engage in plundering or pillaging.

LOP (lop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LOP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOPPED (lopt).] 1. Cut off, as the top or extreme parts, especially of a tree. 2. Cut away, as superfluous parts. 3. Cut half through and permit to drop. [Dut. *lubben*, cut.]

LOPE (löp), *v.* [*pr.p.* LO'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LOPED (löpt).] I. *vt.* Cause to run slowly, with easy, long strides. II. *vi.* Move with easy, long strides. [A. S. *hleāpan*, leap.]

LOPE (löp), *n.* Act of loping; easy, swinging movement.

LOP-EARED (lop'ērd), *a.* Having ears that droop, as some rabbits.

LOPSIDED (lop'sī-ded), *a.* Hanging over or inclined on one side.

LOQUACIOUS (lo-kwā'shus), *a.* Talkative. [L. *loquax*—*loquor*, speak.]

SYN. Chattering; garrulous; blabbing; gabbing. **ANT.** Taciturn; reserved; reticent.

LOQUACITY (lō-kwas'ī-tī), *n.* Habit of talking too much; garrulity; talkativeness.

LORD (lārd), *n.* 1. Master; ruler. 2. English peer. 3. [L-] Supreme Being. 4. [L-] Jesus Christ.—*Lord's day*, first day of the week.—*Lord-lieutenant*, title of the viceroy or governor of Ireland. [A. S. *hlāford*—*hlāf*, loaf, bread, and *weard*, warder, guardian.]

LORD (lārd), *v.* [*pr.p.* LORD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LORD'ED.] I. *vt.* Make a lord of; raise to the peerage. II. *vi.* Act the lord; domineer.

LORDLINESS (lārd'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lordly.

LORDLING (lārd'llng), *n.* Little lord; would-be-lord.

LORDLY (lārd'll), *I. a.* 1. Like, becoming, or pertaining to a lord. 2. Dignified. 3. Haughty; tyrannical. II. *adv.* In the manner of a lord; like a lord.

LORDSHIP (lārd'ship), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a lord. 2. Territory belonging to a lord. 3. Title of a lord. 4. Dominion; authority.

LORE (lōr), *n.* Learning; erudition. [A. S. *lār*, from root of LEARN.]

LORGNETTE (lār-nyet'), *n.* Opera-glass. [Fr. *lorgner*, spy.]

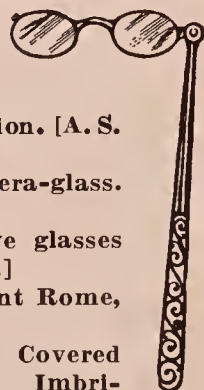
LORGNON (lār-nyang'), *n.* Eye glasses shutting into a handle. [Fr.]

LORICA (lō-rī'kə), *n.* In ancient Rome, a cuirass made of thongs.

LORICATE (lor'ī-kāt), *a.* 1. Covered with defensive armor. 2. Imbricated.

LORICATION (lor-i-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of covering with a protective coating or state of being so covered. 2. Loricat covering.

LORN (lārñ), *a.* Lost; forsaken; forlorn. [A. S. *loren*, *p.p.* of *leōsan*, lose.]



Lorgnette.

LORY (lō'rl), *n.* One of a number of parrots of the subfamily *Lo-riniæ*, found largely in Polynesia, and having very showy plumage.



LOSE (lōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LOS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOST** (lāst).] I. *vt.* 1. Cease to have. 2. Be deprived of. 3. Mislaid. 4. Waste, as time. 5. Miss. 6. Lory (*Charmosyna papuensis*). Fall to obtain. II. *vi.* 1. Fail to win. 2. Fall; sink. 3. Incur a loss.

LOSS (lās), *n.* 1. Act of losing. 2. Injury. 3. That which is lost; waste.—*At a loss*, perplexed, as a dog who has lost the scent. [A. S. *los*.]

SYN. Destruction; privation; failure; defeat; decrease; damage; forfeiture; detriment. **ANT.** Preservation; recovery; advantage; gain.

LOST (lāst), *a.* 1. Parted with; no longer possessed. 2. Forfeited. 3. No longer perceptible to the senses. 4. Squandered. 5. Having wandered from the way; bewildered. 6. Ruined. [See **LOSE**.]

LOT (lot), *n.* 1. That which falls to one as his fortune; fate. 2. That which decides by chance. 3. Separate portion. 4. Piece of land. 5. Large amount or number, often in the plural. (Colloq.) [A. S. *hlōt*.]

LOT (lot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOT'TED**.] 1. Allot. 2. Separate into lots. 3. Catalogue.

LOTH (lōth), *a.* Same as **LOATH**.

LOTION (lō'shun), *n.* Liquid for external application to a wound, bruise, etc. [L. *lotio*—*lavo*, *lotum*, wash.]

LOTTERY (lot'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **LOTTERIES** (lot'ēr-iz).] Distribution of prizes by lot or chance; game of chance.

LOTTO (lot'ō), *n.* Game of chance, played with number-cards and disks. [It.]

LOTUS (lō'tus), **LOTOS**, (lō'tos), *n.* 1. Water-lily of Egypt. 2. Tree in N. Africa, fabled to make all who ate of its fruits forget their home. 3. [L-] Genus of leguminous plants. [Gr. *lōtos*.]



Lotus (*Nelumbium luteum*).

LOTUS-EATER (lō'tus-ēt-ēr), *n.* Devotee of voluptuous indolence.

LOUD (lowd), *a.* 1. Making great sound; striking the ear with great force; noisy. 2. Clamorous. 3. Gaudy; flashy. [A. S. *hlūd*.]

LOUDLY (lowd'li), *adv.* In a loud manner.

LOUDNESS (lowd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being loud.

LOUGH (lokh), *n.* Irish form of **LOCH**.

LOUIS D'OR (lō'ē dār). French gold coin, first struck by Louis XIII. in 1640, superseded in 1795 by the 20-franc piece. Its value varied from \$4.00 to \$4.60. [Fr., *Louis* and *or*, gold.]

LOUISIANA (lō-ē-zi-an'ā), *n.* One of the States of the United States of America. Capital, Baton Rouge. Area 45,514 sq. m.

LOUIS-QUATORZE (lō-ē-kā-tārz'), *a.* In the style prevalent under the reign of Louis XIV. of France, 1643-1715.

LOUNGE (lownj), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LOUN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOUNGED** (lownjd).] 1. Recline at one's ease. 2. Loaf; loll. [Fr. *longis*, one who is long in doing anything.]

LOUNGE (lownj), *n.* 1. Act or state of lounging. 2. Idle stroll. 3. Place of lounging. 4. Kind of sofa.

LOUNGER (lown'jēr), *n.* One who lounges.

LOURDES (lörd), *n.* Town in S. France.

LOUSE (lows), *n.* [*pl.* **LICE** (līs).] Parasitic insect. [A. S. *lūs*, *pl. lys*.]

LOUSINESS (lowz'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lousy.

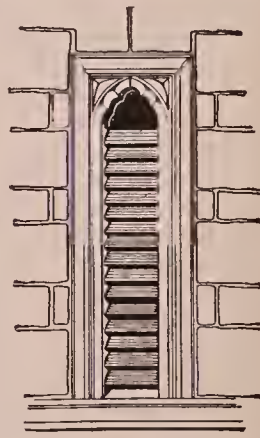
LOUSY (lowz'ī), *a.* Infested with lice.

LOUT (lowt), *n.* Clown; mean, awkward fellow. [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A. S. *lutan*, stoop, bow.]

LOUTISH (lowt'ish), *a.* Like a lout; clownish.

LOUVER, LOUVRE (lō'-

vēr), *n.* Opening in the roofs of ancient houses serving for a skylight, often in the form of a turret or small lantern.—*Louver-window*, an open window in a church tower, crossed by a series of sloping boards. [O. Fr. *louver*—*pouvert*, open space.]



LOVABLE (luv'ā-bl), *a.* Worthy of love; amiable.

LOVE (luv), *n.* 1. Affection of the mind caused by that which delights. 2. Fondness; strong attachment. 3. Preeminent kindness. 4. Reverential regard. 5. Devoted attachment to one of the opposite sex. 6. Object of affection. [A. S. *lufe*, love.]

SYN. Affection; devotion; attachment; fondness; tenderness; charity. **ANT.** Hatred; dislike; estrangement; indifference.

LOVE (luv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LOV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOVED** (luvd).] I. *vt.* 1. Regard with strong feelings of affection. 2. Be fond of; be in love with. 3. Caress. II. *vi.* Have the feeling of love. [A. S. *lufian*.]

LOVELINESS (luv'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lovely.

LOVE-LOCK (luv'lok), *n.* Single lock of hair hanging down conspicuously.

LOVE-LORN (luv'larn), *a.* Forsaken by, or pining for, one's love.

LOVELY (luv'll), *a.* [*comp.* **LOVELIER** (luv'll-ēr); *superl.* **LOVELIEST** (luv'li-est).] Exclting love or admlration.

SYN. Amiable; dellghtful; pleasing; love-able; charming. **ANT.** Unamiable; unloved; hateful; hideous; plain; homely; unattractive; unlovely.

LOVER (luv'ēr), *n.* One who loves, especially one in love with a person of the opposite sex.

LOVING (luv'ing), *a.* Having love or klnndness; affectionate; fond; expressing love.

LOVING-KINDNESS (luv-ing-kind'nes), *n.* Kindness full of love; tender regard; mercy; favor; loving care of Providence.

LOW (lō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOWED** (lōd).] Make the loud noise of oxen; bellow. [A. S. *hlōwan*.]

LOW (lō), *n.* Noise made by lowing.

LOW (lō), *I. a.* 1. Not high; base; shaliow. 2. Moderate; cheap. 3. Dejected; mean; plain. 4. In poor circumstances; humble. **II. adv.** 1. Not aloft. 2. Cheaply. 3. Meanly. 4. In subjection, poverty, or disgrace. 5. Not loudly. [Ice. *lāgr*; Dut. *laag*. Allied to A. S. *liegan*, lie.]

LOWER (lō'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **LOW'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOWERED** (lō'ērd).] **I. vt.** Bring low; depress; degrade; diminish. **II. vi.** Fall; sink; grow less.

LOWER (low'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **LOW'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LOWERED** (low'ērd).] Gather and appear gloomy, as the clouds; threaten a storm; frown. [Dut. *loeren*, lurk.]

LOWER-CASE (lō'ēr-kās), *a. Print.* Kept in a lower case, denoting small letters as distinguished from capitals.

LOWERING (lō'ēr-ing), **I. n.** Act of brlنگing low or reducing. **II. a.** Letting down; sinking; degrading.

LOWERING (low'ēr-ing), *a.* Looking sullen; appearing dark and threatening.

LOWERINGLY (low'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a lowering manner.

LOWERMOST (lō'ēr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

LOWING (lō'ing), **I. a.** Bellowing, or making the loud noise of oxen. **II. n.** Bellowing or cry of cattle.

LOWLAND (lō'land), *n.* Plain; level land; low or level country. (Usually in the plural.)

LOW LATIN. Latin of the Middle Ages.

LOWLINESS (lō'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lowly.

LOW-LIVED (lō'līvd), *a.* Mean; contemptible; vulgar.

LOWLY (lō'li), *a.* Of a low or humble mind; not high in rank or social standing; meek.

LOW-PRESSURE (lō'presh-ūr), *a.* Employing or exerting a low degree of pressure (less than 50 lbs. to the sq. inch).

LOWRY (low'rl), *n.* Open railroad box-car.

LOW-SPIRITED (lō'spir-it-ed), *a.* Not lively; dejected; sad.

LOW-WATER (lō'wə-tēr), *n.* The lowest point of the tide at ebb.

LOXODROMICS (lōks-ō-drom'lks), *n.* Art or science of sailing by the "rhumb," a line cutting every meridian at the same angle.

LOYAL (loi'al), *a.* Faithful to one's sovereign or country; true in allegiance; true to a lover or friend. [Fr.—*L. legalis*, lawful.]

LOYALIST (loi'al-ist), *n.* Loyal adherent of a sovereign; especially: (1) In English history, a partisan of the Stuarts. (2) In the Revolutionary War, one that sided with the British troops.

LOYALLY (loi'al-l), *adv.* In a loyal manner.

LOYALTY (loi'al-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being loyal.

LOZENGE (loz'enj), *n.* 1. Oblique-angled parallelogram; rhombus. 2. Small cake of flavored or medicated sugar. [O. Fr. *losenge*.]

LUBBER (lub'ēr), *n.* Awkward, clumsy fellow. [Wel. *llob*, dolt.]

LUBBER-LINE (lub'ēr-lin), *n.* Black vertical line inside the compass-box, representing the ship's head.

LUBBERLY (lub'ēr-li), **I. a.** Awkward; clumsy. **II. adv.** In a clumsy or awkward manner.

LUBECK (lū'bek), *n.* Free city of Germany on the Trave. Area 115 sq. m.

LUBRICANT (lō'bri-kant), *n.* Substance used to diminish friction of the working parts of machinery.

LUBRICATE (lō'bri-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LU'BRICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LU'BRICATED**.] Make smooth or slippery, so as to lessen friction. [L. *lubrico*.]

LUBRICATION (lō-bri-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of lubricating or state of being lubricated. 2. Lubricant.

LUBRICATOR (lō'bri-kā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which lubricates; lubricant.

LUBRICITY (lō-bris'i-ti), *n.* 1. Smoothness of surface; slipperiness. 2. Instability. 3. Unchastity. [Fr. *lubricité*—*L. lubricus*, slippery.]

LUCERNE (lō-sēr'n'), *n.* Leguminous fodder-plant; alfalfa. [Fr. *luzerne*.]

LUCERNE (lū-sēr'n'), *n.* City, in Switzerland, on the Reuss River.

LUCERNE, LAKE OF. Switzerland. Area 44 sq. m.

LUCID (lō'sid), *a.* 1. Shining. 2. Transparent. 3. Easily understood. 4. Intellectually bright. 5. Not darkened with madness. [L. *lucidus*—*lux*, light.]

LUCIDITY (lō-sid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being lucid.

LUCIDLY (lō'sid-li), *adv.* In a lucid manner.

LUCIDNESS (lō'sid-nes), *n.* Lucidity.



Lucerne.

LUCIFER (lō'si-fēr), *n.* 1. Planet Venus when it is the morning star. 2. Satan. [L. *lux*, light, and *fero*, bring.]

LUCIFER-MATCH (lō'si-fēr-mach), *n.* Friction match.

LUCINA (lō-ci'nā), *n.* Roman Myth. Daughter of Jupiter and Juno, and goddess of childbirth.

LUCK (luk), *n.* Fortune, good or bad; chance; lot; good fortune. [Dut. *luk*; Ger. *glueck*.]

LUCKILY (luk'i-li), *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately.

LUCKINESS (luk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lucky.

LUCKLESS (luk'les), *a.* Without good luck.

LUCKLESSLY (luk'les-li), *adv.* In a luckless manner.

LUCKLESSNESS (luk'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being luckless.

LUCKY (luk'i), *a.* Having good luck; fortunate; auspicious.

LUCRATIVE (lō'krā-tiv), *a.* Bringing gain; profitable.

LUCRATIVELY (lō'krā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a lucrative manner.

LUCRE (lō'kēr), *n.* Gain (especially sordid gain). [Fr.—L. *lucrum*, gain.]

LUCUBRATE (lō'kū-brāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* LU'CUBRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LU'CUBRATED.]

I. *vi.* Work or study by lamplight; work earnestly. II. *vt.* Elaborate by hard work. [L. *lucubratus*, *p.p.* of *lucubro*, work by lamplight—*lux*, *lucis*, light.]

LUCUBRATION (lō'kū-brā'shun), *n.* 1. Study by lamplight. 2. That which is composed by night; composition produced in retirement.

LUDICROUS (lō'di-krus), *a.* Laughable; comic. [L. *ludo*, play.]

LUDICROUSLY (lō'di-krus-li), *adv.* In a ludicrous manner.

LUDICROUSNESS (lō'di-krus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ludicrous.

LUFF (luf), *n.* 1. Windward side of a ship. 2. Act of sailing in a ship close to the wind. 3. Fullest and broadest part of a ship's bow; also called *loof*. [Dut. *loef*, weather-gage.]

LUFF (luf), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LUFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUFFED (luf).] Bring the head of a vessel nearer to the wind; sail nearer the wind.

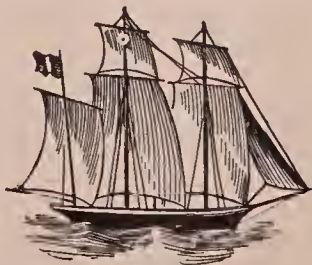
LUG (lug), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LUG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUGGED (lugd).] Pull along; drag; pull with difficulty. [Sw. *lugga*, pull by the hair.]

LUG (lug), *n.* Anything slow or sluggish.

LUG (lug), *n.* 1. Earlobe; ear. 2. Part projecting like an ear.

LUGGAGE (lug'aj), *n.* Baggage of a traveler.

LUGGER (lug'ēr), *n.* Small vessel with two or three masts, a running bowsprit, and long or lugsails.



Lugger.

LUGSAIL (lug'sāl), *n.* Square sail bent upon a yard that hangs obliquely to the mast.

LUGUBRIOUS (lō-gū'bri-us), *a.* Mournful; sorrowful. [L. *lugeo*, mourn.]

LUGUBRIOUSLY (lō-gū'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a lugubrious manner.

LUGUBRIOUSNESS (lō-gū'bri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lugubrious.

LUKEWARM (lōk'wārm), *a.* Moderately warm; tepid; indifferent. [Etym. doubtful.]

LUKEWARMLY (lōk'wārm-li), *adv.* In a lukewarm manner.

LUKEWARMNESS (lōk'wārm-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lukewarm.

LULL (lul), *v.* [*pr.p.* LULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LULLED (luld).] I. *vt.* Soothe; compose; quiet. II. *vi.* Become calm; subside. [Imitative word.]

LULL (lul), *n.* Interval of calm, quiet, or rest.

LULLABY (lul'a-bī), *n.* Song to lull children to sleep.

LUMBAGO (lum-bā'gō), *n.* Rheumatic pain in the loins and small of the back. [L. *lumbus*, loin.]

LUMBAR (lum'bār), *a.* Pertaining to or near the loins. [L. *lumbus*, loin.]

LUMBER (lum'bēr), *n.* 1. Anything cumbersome or useless. 2. Timber sawed or split for use. [Prob. from Fr. *Lombard*, the *lumber-room* being originally the *Lombard-room* or place where the Lombards, the medieval bankers and pawnbrokers, stored their pledges.]

LUMBER (lum'bēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* LUM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUMBERED (lum'bērd).] I. *vt.* Fill with lumber; heap together in confusion. II. *vi.* 1. Move heavily and laboriously. 2. Cut lumber.

LUMBERING (lum'bēr-ing), I. *a.* 1. Filling with lumber; putting in confusion. 2. Moving heavily. II. *n.* Business of cutting lumber or bringing it to the market.

LUMBERMAN (lum'bēr-mān), *n.* [*pl.* LUM'BERMEN.] Man engaged in the business of lumbering.

LUMINARY (lō'mi-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* LU'MINARIES.] 1. Body which gives light. 2. One who illustrates a subject or instructs mankind. [L. *lumen*, light.]

LUMINOSITY (lō-mi-nos'i-ti), *n.* Luminousness.

LUMINOUS (lō'mi-nus), *a.* Giving light; illuminated; clear.

LUMINOUSLY (lō'mi-nus-li), *adv.* In a luminous manner.

LUMINOUSNESS (lō'mi-nus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being luminous.

LUMP (lump), *n.* 1. Small shapeless mass. 2. The whole together. [Norw. *lump*, block.]

LUMP (lump), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LUMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUMPED (lumpt).] 1. Throw into a confused mass. 2. Take in the gross; regard as a whole.

LUMPFISH (lump'fish), *n.* Clumsy sea-fish with a short, deep, and thick body and head, and a ridge on its back. Also called *lumpsucker*.

LUMPISH (lump'ish), *a.* Like a lump; heavy; gross; dull; inert.

LUMPISHLY (lump'ish-li), *adv.* In a lumpish manner.

LUMPISHNESS (lump'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lumpish.

LUMPSUCKER (lump'suk-ēr), *n.* Lumpfish.

LUMPY (lump'i), *a.* Full of lumps.

LUNA (lō'nā), *n.* Roman goddess of the moon.

LUNACY (lō'nā-si), *n.* Kind of madness formerly supposed to be affected by the changes of the moon; insanity.

LUNAR (lō'nār), *a.* 1. Belonging to the moon. 2. Measured by the revolutions of the moon. 3. Caused by the moon. 4. Like the moon.

—*Lunar caustic*, fused crystals of nitrate of silver, applied to ulcers, etc. [L. *lunaris*—*luna*, moon.]

LUNATE (lō'nāt), **LUNATED** (lō'nā-ted), *a.* Formed like a half-moon; crescent-shaped.

LUNATIC (lō'nā-tik), *I. a.* Affected with lunacy. *II. n.* Insane person.

LUNATION (lō'nā'shun), *n.* Time between two revolutions of the moon; lunar month.

LUNCH (lunch), **LUNCHEON** (lunch'un), *n.* Slight repast between breakfast and dinner. [Form of LUMP.]

LUNCH (lunch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LUNCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUNCHEd (luncht).] Take lunch.

LUNG (lung), *n.* One of the organs of breathing in air-breathing vertebrates. [A. S. *lungan*, the lungs; from root of LIGHT.]

LUNGE (lunj), *n.* Sudden thrust in fencing. [Fr. *allonger*, *allonge*, lengthening, lengthen.]

LUNGED (lungd), *a.* Having lungs.

LUNIFORM (lō'ni-fārm), *a.* Shaped like a crescent.

LUNISOLAR (lō-ni-sō'lār), *a.* Caused by the influence of both sun and moon.

LUNULAR (lō'nū-lār), *a.* Shaped like a crescent.

LUPERCUS (lō-pēr'kus), *n.* Old Roman god of fertility.

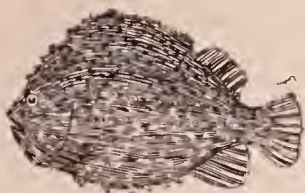
LUPINE (lō'pīn), *a.* Like a wolf; wolfish. [L. *lupus*, wolf.]

LUPUS (lō'pus), *n.* Kind of skin-disease appearing mostly in the face.

LURCH (lŭrch), *n.* Snare; trap; hole.—*Leave in the lurch*, leave in a difficult situation, without help. [O. Fr. *lourche*.]

LURCH (lŭrch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LURCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LURCHED (lŭrcht).] 1. Roll or pitch suddenly to one side. 2. Walk unsteadily. 3. Lurk. [From LURK.]

LURCH (lŭrch), *n.* 1. Sudden roll of a ship to one side. 2. Sudden shift. 3. Inclination.



Lumpfish (*Cyclopterus lumpus*).

LURCHER (lŭrch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who lurks or lies in wait; one who watches to steal, or to betray or entrap; poacher. 2. Kind of hunting dog, a cross between the greyhound and collie.

LURE (lör), *n.* Enticement; bait; decoy. [Fr. *leurrer*—*leurre*, bait.]

LURE (lör), *v.* [*pr.p.* LUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LURED (lörd).] *I. vt.* 1. Attract or bring back by a lure, as a hawk in falconry. 2. Entice; allure. *II. vi.* Call back a hawk.

LURID (lō'rid), *a.* 1. Ghastly pale; wan; gloomy. 2. *Bot.* Of a dingy, dirty-brown color. 3. Of a ghastly sensational character. [L. *luridus*.]

LURK (lŭrk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LURK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LURKED (lŭrkt).] Lie in wait; be concealed. [Prob. from Scand., as in Sw. *lurka*, lurk.]

LUSCIOUS (lush'us), *a.* Sweet in a great degree; delightful. 2. Fulsome, as flattery. [From LUSTY or LUXURIOUS.]

LUSCIOUSLY (lush'us-li), *adv.* In a luscious manner or degree.

LUSCIOUSNESS (lush'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being luscious.

LUSITANIAN (lō-si-tā'ni-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Lusitania, a province of ancient Spain, comprising Portugal; Portuguese. *II. n.* Portuguese.

LUST (lust), *n.* Longing desire; eagerness to possess; carnal appetite. [A. S.]

LUST (lust), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LUST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUST'ED.] 1. Desire or long eagerly. (Followed by *after* or *for*.) 2. Have strong, passionate, inordinate, carnal, or unlawful desire.

LUSTER, LUSTRE (lus'tēr), *n.* 1. Brightness; splendor; renown. 2. Candlestick ornamented with pendants of cut-glass. [Fr.—L. *luceo*, shine.]

LUSTERLESS (lus'tēr-less), *a.* Having no luster; dull.

LUSTFUL (lust'fōl), *a.* 1. Having lust. 2. Inciting to lust. 3. Sensual.

LUSTFULLY (lust'fōi-i), *adv.* In a lustful manner.

LUSTFULNESS (lust'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lustful; lust.

LUSTILY (lust'i-li), *adv.* In a lusty manner; with vigor.

LUSTINESS (lust'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being lusty; vigor.

LUSTRAL (lus'tral), *a.* 1. Related to or used in lustration. 2. Of or pertaining to lustrum.

LUSTRATION (lus-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Purification by sacrifice. 2. Act of purifying.

LUSTRING (lus'tring), *n.* Kind of glossy silk cloth. [Fr. *lustrine*.]

LUSTROUS (lus'trus), *a.* Bright; shining; lustrous.

LUSTRUM (lus'trum), *n.* 1. Period of five years.



Luster.

2. Ceremony of purification which was made of the entire people of ancient Rome every five years. [L.]

LUSTY (lust'i), *a.* Vigorous; heathful; stout.

SYN. Robust; strong; brawny; burly; slnewy; stalwart. **ANT.** Infirm; weak; feeble; puny; effeminate.

LUTE (löt or lüt), *n.* Stringed instrument of music resembling the guitar.

[O. Fr. *leut*; Fr. *luth*; Ger. *laute*.—Ar. *al'ūd*—*al*, the, and *'ūd*, wood, the lute.]

LUTE (löt), **LUTING** (löt'ing), *n.* Composition of clay for making vessels air-tight, or protecting them when exposed to fire. [L. *lutum*, mud—*luo*, wash.]

LUTE (löt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LU'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LU'TED.] Close or coat with lute.

LUTEIN (löt'tē-in), *n.* Yellow pigment contained in the yolk of eggs, in blood-serum, etc. [L. *lutum*, dyer's broom.]

LUTEOLIN (löt'tē-o-lin), *n.* Yellow coloring matter found in dyer's weed (*Reseda luteola*), used principally for dyeing silk. [L. *luteolus*, yellowish.]

LUTHERAN (löt'thēr-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Luther, the German Protestant reformer (1483-1546), or to his doctrines. *II. n.* Follower of Luther.

LUX (luks), *n.* [*pl.* LUCES (lös'sēz).] Unit of illumination, equal to the light given by a standard candle at 12.7 inches. [L., light.]

LUXATE (luks'āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* LUX'ATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUX'ATED.] Dislocate. [L. *luxo*.]

LUXATION (luks-ā'shun), *n.* Dislocation.

LUXE (lux; Fr. *luxe*), *n.* Superfine quality; superior make.—*Edition de luxe*, edition of exceptional excellence and beauty in printing, binding and artistic illustration. [L. *luxus*, extravagance, splendor.]

LUXEBURG (luks'em-bürg), *n.* Capital of grand duchy of Luxemburg, S. E. of Belgium.

LUXURIANCE (luks-ū'ri-ans), **LUXURIANCY** (luks-ū'ri-an-si), *n.* Quality or state of being luxuriant.

LUXURIANT (lug-zhö'ri-ant or luks-ū'ri-ant), *a.* Exuberant in growth; over-abundant.

LUXURIANTLY (lug-zhö'ri-ant-li), *adv.* In a luxuriant manner.

LUXURIATE (lug-zhö'ri-āt or luks-ū'ri-āt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* LUXU'RIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* LUXU'RIATED.] 1. Be luxuriant; grow exuberantly. 2. Live luxuriously.

LUXURIOUS (lug-zhö'ri-us or luks-ū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Given or administering to luxury. 2. Softening by pleasure.

LUXURIOUSLY (lug-zhö'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a luxurious manner or fashion.

LUXURIOUSNESS (lug-zhö'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being luxurious.



Lute.

LUXURY (luks'ū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* LUX'URIES.] 1. Free indulgence in rich diet, costly things, etc. 2. Expensive rarity. [L. *luxuria*.]

SYN. Epicurism; sensuality; voluptuousness. **ANT.** Asceticism; hardship; self-denial; necessity.

LUXUS (luks'us), *n.* Excess. [L.]

LYCAON (li-kā'on), *n.* Greek Myth. One of the Arcadian kings who was first changed into a wolf by Zeus, and afterwards killed by lightning for having served up human flesh at a feast to gods.

LYCEUM (li-sē'um), *n.* 1. Place devoted to instruction by lectures. 2. In Europe, high school, preparatory to the university. 3. Association for literary improvement. [L., from Gr. *Lykeion*, a grove near Athens where Aristotle, the Greek philosopher, taught near the temple of Apollo *Lykeios*, the Wolf-Slayer—*lykos*, wolf.]

LYCHNIS (lik'nls), *n.* 1. Genus of plants characterized by a ten-nerved calyx and either three or five styles. *L. chalcedonica* is the well-known scarlet lychnis. 2. [l-] Plant or flower of this genus. [L. *lychnis*, rose of a bright-red color.]



LYCHNOBITE (lik'no-bit), *n.* Lychnis (*L. chalcedonica*). One who labors during the night and sleeps by day. [Gr. *lychnos*, lamp, and *bios*, life.]

LYCOMEDES (lik-o-mē'dēz), *n.* Greek Myth. King of Seyros; Achilles to avoid going to the Trojan war was disguised as a girl among his daughters.

LYDDITE (lid'it), *n.* Powerful explosive made from picrate of potash. [*Lydd*, in Kent, England, where made.]

LYDIAN (lid'l-an), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Lydia in Asia Minor. 2. Luxurious and effeminate. 3. Music. Soft and slow.

LYE ((li), *n.* Caustic solution of alkali. [A. S. *læah*.]

LYGODIUM (li-gō'di-um), *n.* Genus of climbing ferns. The only North American species is *L. palmatum*, much used for decorative purposes on account of its delicacy and grace. [Gr. *lygos*, willow twig, and *eidōs*, form.]



LYGODIUM (*L. palmatum*). **LYING** (li'ing), *I. a.* 1. Addicted to telling lies. 2. Mendacious; false. *II. n.* Habit of telling lies.

LYING-IN (li'ing-in), *I. a.* Pertaining to, or for the accommodation of, women in childbirth; as, a *lying-in* hospital. *II. n.* Confinement in childbirth.

LYINGLY (lī'lng-lī), *adv.* In a lying manner; falsely.

LYMPH (līmf), *n.* 1. Colorless nutritive fluid in animal bodies. 2. Vaccine virus; any antitoxic serum. [L. *lymp̄ha*.]

LYMPHATIC (līm-fat'īk), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to lymph. 2. Sluggish; slow. *II. n.* Vessel which conveys the lymph.

LYNCH (līnch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **LYNCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **LYNCHED** (līncht).] Inflict capital punishment upon without the forms of law, as by a mob. [See **LYNCH-LAW**.]

LYNCH-LAW (līnch'lā), *n.* Summary punishment, usually capital, inflicted by private individuals independently of the legal authorities. [From Charles Lynch (1730-'96), of Virginia.]

LYNX (līngks), *n.* Wild animal of the cat-kind noted for its sharp sight. [L. and Gr. *lynx*.]



Canada Lynx.

LYNX-EYED (līngks'id), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

LYONETIA (lī-o-net'ī-a), *n.* Genus of nocturnal moths, whose larvae are either leaf-miners or live between leaves spun together. Several of the species are very destructive to fruit trees. [Named from P. *Lyonet*, Dutch naturalist.]

LYONNAISE (lī-o-nāz'), *a.* Lyons style; said of potatoes cut in small pieces, boiled and served in a sauce of butter, parsley and sometimes onion.

LYONESE (lī-ō-nēs'), *n.* Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons in France.

LYONS (lī'unz), *n.* City in France, on Rhone and Saone rivers.

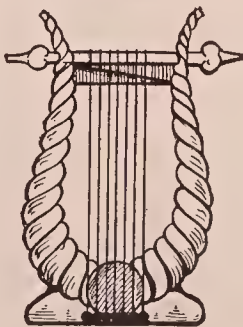
LYRA (lī'ra), *n.* 1. Northern constellation. See **LYRE**. 2. [L-] *Anat.* Triangular portion of the corpus callosum, the band uniting the cerebral hemispheres of the mammals. [Gr. *lyra*, lyre.]

LYRAID (lī'ra-id), *n.* *Astron.* One of the meteors that appear to radiate from the constellation Lyra, usually observed about April 20th.

LYRATE (lī'rāt), **LYRATED** (lī'rā-ted), *a.* Lyre-shaped, as the tail of the lyre-bird.

LYRE (līr), *n.* 1. Ancient musical instrument similar to the harp. 2. [L-] Lyra, one of the northern constellations. [Gr. *lyra*.]

LYRE-BAT (līr'bat), *n.* Carnivorous bat (*Megaderma lyra*) of continental India and Ceylon. It is about three and a half inches long, and feeds on insects, frogs, fish, and smaller bats.



Lyre.

LYRE-BIRD (līr'bērd), *n.* Australian bird about the size of a pheasant, having the 16 tail-feathers of male, when spread, arranged in the form of a lyre. Its plumage is sooty brown, relieved by a reddish color on the chin, throat, some of the wing-feathers, and the tail coverts. The lyre-bird is becoming rare, and though specimens have been carried to other countries than its own, none have long survived in captivity.



Lyre-bird (*Menura superba*).

LYRE-FISH (līr'fīsh), *n.* Species of gurnard (*Trigla lyra*) found in the Mediterranean and on Atlantic coast of Europe.

LYRE-PHEASANT (līr'fēz-ant), *n.* Same as **LYRE-BIRD**.

LYRIC (līr'īk), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the lyre. 2. Fitted to be sung to the lyre. 3. Expressive of the individual emotions of the poet. *II. n.* Lyric poem.—*Lyric stage*, term applied to operatic representations.

LYRIE (lī'ri), *n.* European gurnard-like fish (*Agonus cataphractus*), commonly known as the armed bullhead. [Ice. *hlyri*.]

LYRIFORM (līr'ī-farm), *a.* Having the shape of a lyre.

LYRISM (līr'īzm), *n.* 1. Performance on a lyre. 2. Musical performance of any kind.

LYRIST (līr'īst), *n.* Player on the lyre.

LYSIMETER (lī-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring the percolation of rain through soil.

LYSIS (lī'sls), *n.* Gradual recession of a disease; opposed to **CRISIS**.

-LYSIS, *suffix.* Denotes solution, decomposition, or dissolution. [Gr. *lysis*, a loosing, settling free—*lyō*, loose, free.]

LYSIMACHIA (līs-i-mā'ki-a), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of plants of the primrose family. The calyx is five-partite, the corolla rotate, the stamens glabrous or glandular, the capsule opening at the summit, with five to ten valves. The most common species are *L. vulgaris* and *L. nummularia*, which have bright yellow flowers. [Gr. *lysis*, loosing, and *machē*, strife.]

LYTERIAN (lī-tē'ri-an), *a.* *Med.* Terminating a disease; indicating the termination of a disease. [Gr. *lytērios*, delivering—*lytēr*, looser—*lyō*, loose.]

LYTHRACEÆ (lith-rā'se-ē), *n.pl.* *Bot.* Order of dicotyledonous polypetalous plants, mostly natives of the tropics, especially in America. [From **LYTHRUM**.]

LYTHRUM (lith'rum), *n.* *Bot.* Typical genus of the order *Lythraceæ*, dicotyledonous plants, bearing mostly purple flowers. Calyx, inferior, tubular, with eight to twelve small teeth; petals, four to six; stamens, the same number or twice as many; capsule, two-celled. [L.L.—Gr. *lythron*, bloodiness, referring to the purple color of some of the genus.]



m (em), *n.* [*pl.* M'S (emz).] Thirteenth letter and tenth consonant of the English alphabet. It has but one sound in English, as in *man*, *drum*. At the beginning of a word it is silent before *n*, as in *mnemonic*.—*M roof*, a roof formed by the junction of two common roofs, so that the end is like the letter M.

M, EM (em), *n.* *Print.* Quad; quadrat; type with a square face, used as measurement for type.

MA (mä), *n.* Abbreviated form of MAMA; mother.

MA'AM (mäm or mam), *n.* Contraction of MADAM.

MABOLO (ma-bō'lō), *n.* Tree common in the Philippine Islands, bearing edible fruit. [*Native name.*]

MACADAMIZE (mak-ad'am-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MACAD'AMIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MACAD-AMIZED (mak-ad'am-izd).] Cover (a road) with small broken stones, so as to form a smooth, hard surface. [From John L. Macadam (1756-1836).]

MACAQUE (ma-kak'), *n.* Animal of the quadrumanous kind between the baboons and long-tailed monkeys, found in Polynesia and the interior of Africa. [Fr. *macaque*.]



Macaque (*Macac nemestrina*).

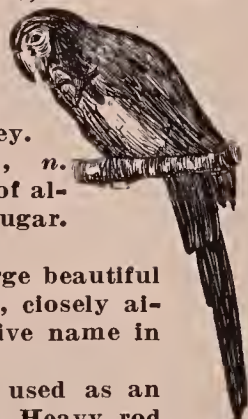
MACARONI (mak-a-rō'ni), *n.* 1. Preparation of wheat flour in long slender tubes. 2. Fool; fop. [It. *maccare*, crush.]

MACARONIC (mak-a-rōn'ik), *I. a.* 1. Like a macaroni; affected; foppish. 2. Jumbled; mixed; as, a *macaronic* verse. *II. n.* 1. Macaronic poem. 2. Confused heap; medley.

MACAROON (mak-a-rōn'), *n.* Small cake made chiefly of almonds, white of egg and sugar. [It. *macarone*.]

MACAW (ma-kā'), *n.* Large beautiful bird of tropical America, closely allied to the parrot. [Native name in the W. India Islands.]

MACE (mās), *n.* 1. Staff used as an ensign of authority. 2. Heavy rod used in billiards. 3. Formerly, staff, headed with a heavy spiked ball of iron. [O. Fr.]



Macaw (*Ara Macao*).

MACE (mās), *n.* Spice, consisting of the second coat of the nutmeg. [L. *macir*—Gr. *maker*.]

MACEDONIA (mas-e-dō'ni-a), *n.* 1. Part of

European Turkey, N. W. of Aegean. 2. *Ancient Geog.* Country of southeastern Europe, of vague limits, north of the Aegean Sea and Thessaly.

MACEDONIAN (mas-e-dō'ni-an), *n.* Native of Macedonia, either modern or ancient.

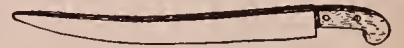
MACERATE (mas'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAC'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAC'ER-ATED.]

1. Soften by steeping. 2. Conquer as one's desire, by fasting; mortify (the flesh). [L. L. *maceratus*, *p.p.* of *macerō*, soften.]

MACERATION (mas'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of macerating.

MACERATION (mas'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of macerating.

MACHETE (ma-chā'tā), *n.* Heavy knife used in Spanish-American countries.



Machete.

MACHIAVEL-

LIAN (mak-l-a-vel'yan), *I. a.* Politically cunning; crafty; perfidious. *I. n.* One who imitates Machiavel—more correctly Niccolo Machiavelli—of Florence (1469-1527).

MACHINATE (mak'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MACH'INATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MACH'INATED.] *I. vt.* Plan or devise, as a plot or scheme. *II. vi.* Plot; scheme. [L. *machinatus*, *p.p.* of *machinor*, contrive.]

MACHINATION (mak-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of contriving a scheme, especially an evil one. 2. Artful design or plot.

MACHINE (ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. Artificial means or contrivance; instrument formed by combining two or more of the mechanical powers; engine. 2. Supernatural agency in a poem. 3. One who can do only what he is told. 4. Controlling influence in party management.—*Machine gun*, rapid-firing cannon. [Gr. *mēchanē*, contrivance.]

MACHINERY (ma-shēn'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Machines in general. 2. Parts of a machine. 3. Means for keeping in action. 4. Supernatural agency in a poem.

MACHINIST (ma-shēn'ist), *n.* 1. Constructor of machines; one well versed in machinery. 2. One who works a machine.

MACKENZIE (ma-ken'zi) **RIVER.** N.W. Canada, flows 2,500 m. to Arctic Ocean.

MACKEREL

(mak'ēr-el), *n.* Sea-fish largely used for food. [O. Fr. *makerel*—prob. L. *macula*, stain.]



Mackerel (*Scomber scombrus*).

MACINAC or MACKINAW (mak'i-na) **STRAIT.** Connects Lake Michigan with Lake Huron.

MACKINTOSH (mak'in-tosh), *n.* Waterproof overcoat. [Inventor's name.]

MACROCOSM (mak'ro-kozm), *n.* Whole universe; opposed to **MICROCOSM** (man). [Gr. *makros*, great, and *kosmos*, world.]

MACRON (mak'ron), *n.* Short horizontal line [-] placed over a vowel to denote long quantity or the long or name sound of the vowel, as in *ā, ē, i, ō, ū*.

MACULA (mak'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* **MAC'ULÆ**.] Spot, as on the skin, or on the surface of the sun. [L.]

MACULAR (mak'ū-lar), *a.* Marked with spots.

MACULATE (mak'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MAC'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MAC'ULATED**.] Spot; defile.

MACULATE (mak'ū-lat), *a.* Spotted; stained; defiled.

MACULATION (mak'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of spotting. 2. Spot or stain.

MAD (mad), *a.* [*comp.* **MAD'DER**; *superl.* **MAD'DEST**.] 1. Disordered in intellect. 2. Proceeding from madness. 3. Violent; furious. 4. Angry. (Colloq.) [A. S. *ge-mæd*.]

SYN. Deranged; insane; crazy; chimerical; enraged; rabid; frenzied; infurled; maniacal. **ANT.** Sane; sound; sensible; composed; sober.

MADAGASCAR (mad-a-gas'kar), *n.* French island near Africa, in Indian Ocean. Area 230,000 sq. m.

MADAM (mad'am), *n.* Courteous form of address to a lady; lady. [Fr. *ma, my, and dame, lady*.]

MADAME (ma-dām'), *n.* [*pl.* **MESDAMES** (mā-dām').] My lady; French term in addressing a married lady.

MADCAP (mad'kap), *n.* Wild, rash, hot-headed person.

MADDEN (mad'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MAD'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MADDENED** (mad'nd).] I. *vt.* Make mad; enrage. II. *vi.* Become mad, or act as one mad.

MADDER (mad'ēr), *n.* Plant whose root affords a red dye. [A. S. *mædere*.]

M A D D I N G (mad'ing), *a.* Distracted; acting madly.

MADE (mād), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **MAKE**.

MADEIRA (ma-dē'ra), *n.* Portuguese island, in N. Atlantic. Area 505 sq. m.

M A D E M O I S E L L E (mādmwā-zel'), *n.*

Courteous form of address to a young lady;



Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*).

Miss. [Fr. *ma, my, and demoiselle, young girl*. See **DAMSEL**.]

MADHOUSE (mad'howz), *n.* Insane asylum.

MADISON (mad'i-sun), *n.* Capital of State of Wisconsin.

MADMAN (mad'man), *n.* Lunatic; insane person.

MADNESS (mad'nes), *n.* 1. Insanity. 2. Extreme folly. 3. Ecstasy.

MADONNA (ma-don'a), *n.* The Virgin Mary, especially as represented in art. [It., my lady.]

MADRAS (ma-drās'), *n.* Capital of Madras Presidency, India.

MADREPORE (mad're-pōr), *n.* Common coral. [It. *madre pora, coral*.]

MADRID (ma-drid'; Sp. mā-drēd'), *n.* 1. Province, Spain. Area 2,997 sq. m. 2. Capital of Spain and of Madrid province.

MADRIGAL (mad'ri-gal), *n.* 1. Elaborate vocal composition in five or six parts. 2. Short poem expressing a graceful and tender thought. [It. *madrigale, pastoral*.]

MADSTONE (mad'stōn), *n.* Stone reputed to be efficacious in hydrophobia, drawing out the virus when applied to the wound.

MAELSTROM (māl'strom), *n.* 1. Celebrated whirlpool off the coast of Norway. 2. [m-] Any overpowering influence for destruction. [Norw., grinding stream.]

MAFIA (mä'fē-a), *n.* Sicilian secret society, originally political, but now devoted chiefly to exacting blackmail, protecting minor crimes, and executing vengeance on those who injure its members. [It.]

MAFIOSO (mä'fē-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* **MAFIOSI** (mä'fē-ō'sē).] Member of the Mafia.

MAGAZINE (mag-a-zēn'), *n.* 1. Storehouse; receptacle for military stores; gunpowder-room in a ship. 2. Receptacle from which cartridges are fed automatically to a gun. 3. Periodical containing miscellaneous compositions. [Ar. *makhzan, storehouse*.]

MAGDALEN (mag'da-len), **MAGDALENE** (mag'da-lēn), *n.* Repentant prostitute. [From Mary Magdalene (Luke viii. 2), confused with the women of Luke vii. 37-50.]

MAGDEBURG (mag'de-bürg), *n.* Capital of Prussian Saxony, on the Elbe.

MAGELLAN (ma-jel'an), **STRAIT OF.** Between S. America and Tierra del Fuego.

MAGENTA (ma-jen'ta), *n.* Delicate pink color. [From the battle of Magenta in N. Italy, 1859.]

MAGGOT (mag'ut), *n.* 1. Larva of a fly; grub. 2. Whim. [Wel. *magad, brood*.]

MAGGOTY (mag'ut-i), *a.* Full of maggots; flyblown.

MAGI (mā'ji), *n. pl.* Priests of the Persians; wise men of the East. [L., *pl. of magus*—Gr. *magos*, originally a title given to the wise men of Chaldea, astrologers and wizards.]

MAGIAN (mā'ji-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to the Magi. II. *n.* One of the Magi.

MAGIANISM (mā'ji-an-izm), *n.* Philosophy or doctrines of the Magi.

MAGIC (maj'ik), *n.* Pretended art of producing marvelous results, generally by evoking spirits; enchantment; sorcery. [See **MAGI**.]

MAGIC (maj'ik), **MAGICAL** (maj'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, used in, or done by, magic. 2. Imposing or startling in performance.—*Magic lantern*, optical instrument which throws a magnified image of a picture on a screen.

MAGICIAN (maj'ish'an), *n.* One skilled in magic; sorcerer; necromancer.

MAGISTERIAL (maj-is-tē'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a magistrate or master.

SYN. Authoritative; despotic; imperious; dogmatical; dictatorial. **ANT.** Submissive; docile; undignified; unimposing; unassuming; modest.

MAGISTRACY (maj'is-trā-si), *n.* [*pl.* **MAG'IS-TRACIES**.] 1. Office or dignity of a magistrate. 2. Body of magistrates. [See **MASTER**.]

MAGISTRATE (maj'is-trāt), *n.* Public civil officer invested with authority.

MAGMA (mag'mə), *n.* *Geol.* Molten mass within the earth's crust. [Gr.]

MAGNA CHARTA (mag'nə kār'tə). 1. Great Charter obtained from King John, 1215 A. D. 2. Any fundamental law of similar importance. [L.L., great charter.]

MAGNANIMITY (mag-nə-nim'i-ti), *n.* Greatness of soul; mental elevation or dignity; generosity. [L. *magnus*, great, and *animus*, mind.]

SYN. High-mindedness; forbearance; clemency. **ANT.** Spitefulness; spleen; pettiness; paltriness; meanness.

MAGNANIMOUS (mag-nan'i-mus), *a.* Elevated in soul or sentiment; nobly unselfish.

MAGNANIMOUSLY (mag-nan'i-mus-li), *adv.* In a magnanimous manner.

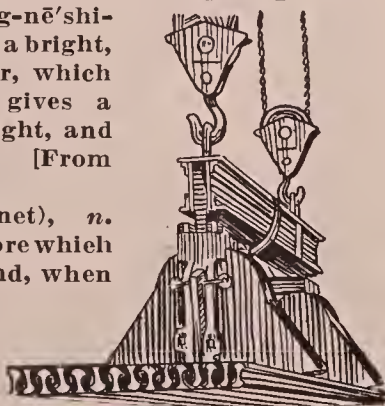
MAGNATE (mag'nāt), *n.* 1. Noble. 2. Man of rank or wealth. [Title of nobles of Hungary and Poland—L. *magnus*, great.]

MAGNESIA (mag-nē'shi-ə), *n.* Single oxide of magnesium, occurring as a light white powder. [From *Magnesia*, a district in Thessaly.]

MAGNESIAN (mag-nē'shi-ən), *a.* Of, pertaining to, containing, or resembling, magnesia.

MAGNESIUM (mag-nē'shi-um), *n.* Metal of a bright, silver-white color, which while burning gives a dazzling white light, and forms magnesia. [From **MAGNESIA**.]

MAGNET (mag'net), *n.* Lodestone; iron ore which attracts iron, and, when freely suspended, points to the poles; bar or piece of steel to which the properties of the lodestone have been imparted.—*Horseshoe magnet*, a magnet bent so that the two poles



Rail-lifting Magnet.

are near together. An electric horseshoe magnet is constructed by placing two bobbins side by side and connecting their cores at one end by a bar of soft iron.—*Rail-lifting magnet*, magnet of large dimensions, heavily surcharged with magnetism, used for the purpose of loading and unloading steel and iron rails for shipping and transportation purposes. [Gr. *magnēs*, properly "Magnesian" stone from Magnesia, in Thessaly, where it was first found or noticed.]

MAGNETIC (mag-net'ik), **MAGNETICAL** (mag-net'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the magnet; having the properties of the magnet; attractive.—*Magnetic curves*, arrangement of iron filings spread on a sheet of paper and lightly shaken over a magnet. The curves show the direction of the lines of magnetic influence in the magnetic field.—*Magnetic field*, region affected by a magnet, or by magnetic force from a conductor carrying an electric current.—*Magnetic needle*, needle in the mariner's compass which always points to the north.—*Magnetic poles*, two nearly opposite points on the earth's surface, where the dip of the needle is 90°.—*Magnetic storm*, disturbances in the earth or air which cause the magnetic needle to move rapidly backwards and forwards.

MAGNETICALLY (mag-net'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a magnetic manner.

MAGNETISM (mag'net-izm), *n.* 1. Cause of attractive power of the magnet; attraction. 2. Science which treats of the properties of the magnet.

MAGNETIZABLE (mag'net-i-zə-bl), *a.* Capable of being magnetized.

MAGNETIZATION (mag-net-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of magnetizing or state of being magnetized.

MAGNETIZE (mag'net-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MAG'NETIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MAGNETIZED** (mag'net-izd).] I. *vt.* 1. Render magnetic. 2. Attract as if by a magnet. II. *vi.* Become magnetic.

MAGNETIZER (mag'net-i-zēr), *n.* One who or that which magnetizes.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC (mag'net-ō-e-iek'trik), **MAGNETO-ELECTRICAL** (mag'net-ō-e-lek'trik-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by, magneto-electricity.

MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY (mag'net-ō-e-lek'tris'i-ti), *n.* 1. Electricity produced by the action of magnets. 2. Science which treats of electricity produced by magnetism.

MAGNIFIABLE (mag'ni-fi-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being magnified. 2. Worthy to be extolled or praised.

MAGNIFIC (mag-nif'ik), *a.* Great; splendid; noble.

MAGNIFICATION (mag-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of magnifying. 2. Increase of visual power in penetration as well as enlargement.

MAGNIFICENCE (mag-n f'i-sens), *n.* Quality or state of being magnificent.

SYN. Splendor; grandeur; pomp. *Splendor* is but a characteristic of *magnificence*, attached to such objects as dazzle the eye; *pomp* is the appendage of power, when displayed to public view.

MAGNIFICENT (mag-nif'i-sent), *a.* Displaying splendor or grand power. [L. *magnus*, great, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Glorious; sublime; superb; gorgeous; brilliant; imposing; splendid; grand; majestic; august. ANT. Tame; ordinary; unimposing; beggary; mean.

MAGNIFICENTLY (mag-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a magnificent manner or degree.

MAGNIFICO (mag-nif'i-kō), *n.* Formerly, title given to Venetian noblemen; hence, man of high rank; grandee. [It.—L. *magnificus*, noble, great.]

MAGNIFIER (mag'ni-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which, magnifies or enlarges. 2. One who extols.

MAGNIFY (mag'ni-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* MAG'NIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAGNIFIED (mag'ni-fid).] I. *vt.* 1. Make great or greater. 2. Exaggerate. 3. Praise highly. II. *vi.* Increase the apparent size or dimensions of objects. [Fr.—L. *magnifico*.]

MAGNILOQUENCE (mag-nil'o-kwens), *n.* Bombastic style.

MAGNILOQUENT (mag-nil'o-kwent), *a.* Speaking in a pompous style; bombastic. [L.—*magnus*, great, and *loquor*, speak.]

MAGNITUDE (mag'ni-tūd), *n.* Great size; bulk; amount; extent; importance. [L. *magnitudo*—*magnus*, great.]

MAGNOLIA (magnō'il-a), *n.* Species of trees of beautiful flower and foliage, found chiefly in N. America. [From Pierre *Magnol*, professor of botany at Montpellier, France.]

MAGPIE (mag'pi), *n.* Chattering bird allied to the jay, with pied feathers. [From *MAG* (Margaret) and *PIE*—L. *pica*, magpie.]

MAGUEY (mag'wā; Sp. mā-gā'ē), *n.* Any fiber-yielding species of *Agave*; the fermented juice of the plant is used to make a Mexican intoxicating beverage called pulque. [Sp.]



Magnolia Blossoms.



Magpie (*Pica caudata*).

MAGUS (mā'gus) *n.* One of the Magi, which see.

MAGYAR (maj-är'), *n.* 1. One of the dominant race in Hungary. 2. Their language.

MAHALEB (mä'hä-ieb), *n.* Species of European cherry (*Prunus mahaleb*), from whose fruit a violet dye and a kind of fermented liquor are prepared. [Ar. *mahleb*.]

MAHARAJAH (ma-hä-rä'ja), *n.* Sovereign prince in India. [Native name.]

MAHATMA (ma-hat'ma), *n.*

One of a supposed community of Buddhist adepts dwelling in the desert of Tibet. [Sans., great-souled one.]

MAHDI (mä'dē), *n.* Leader of the faithful Mohammedans against the infidels. [Ar., guide.]

MAHLSTICK (mä'stik), *n.* See MAULSTICK.

MAHOE (mä'hō), *n.* Tropical tree of various species, especially *Sterculia caribæa* of the West Indies; also its wood or fiber. [Native name.]

MAHOGANY (ma-hog'a-ni), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical America. 2. Its wood, of beautiful color and grain. [Native So. American name.]

MAHOMEDAN, MAHOMETAN. See MOHAMMEDAN.

MAHOUT (ma-howt'), *n.* Driver or keeper of an elephant. [Hind.]

MAID (mād), **MAIDEN** (mād'n), *n.* 1. Unmarried woman, especially a young one; virgin. 2. Female servant. [A. S. *mægden*, maid.]

MAIDEN (mād'n), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a virgin or young woman. 2. Fresh; new. 3. First. —*Maiden speech*, first speech of a new member in a public body.

MAIDENHAIR (mād'n-hâr), *n.* Name given to a fern, from the fine hair-like stalks of its fronds.

MAIDENHEAD (mād'n-hed), *n.* 1. Maidenhood. 2. Hymen or vaginal membrane.

MAIDENHOOD (mād'n-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a maiden or virgin; virginity. 2. Newness; freshness. (Rare.)

MAIDENLY (mād'n-li), *a.* Becoming a maiden; gentle; modest.

MAIL (māl), *n.* Defensive armor for the body, formed of steel rings or net work; armor generally. [Fr. *maille*—L. *macula*, mesh.]

MAIL (māl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAILED (māld).] Clothe in mail; mostly used in the past participle.

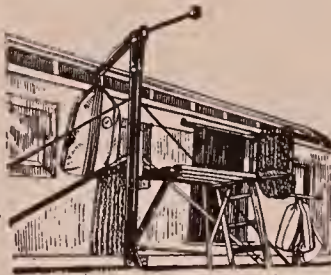


Magyar.



Mahogany (*Swietenia mahagoni*).

MAIL (māl), *n.* 1. Bag for the conveyance of letters, etc. 2. Letters, papers, books, etc., conveyed by the government postal service. 3. Person or conveyance by which the mail is carried. [Fr. *malle*, trunk—O. Ger. *malaha*, sack.]



MAIL (māl), *vt.* [pr.p.

MAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MAILED** (māid).]

1. Put into the mail; post. 2. Send by mail.

MAILABLE (māl'a-bl), *a.* Fit to be mailed.

MAIL-CATCHER (māl'-kaeh-ēr), *n.* Device attached to a railway car for catching bags of mail while the train is in motion.



Mail-catcher.

MAIM (mām), *n.* Injury; mutilation; deprivation of an essential part. [O. Fr. *mehaigner*, bruise, defect.]

MAIM (mām), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAIM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MAIMED** (māmd).] Lame; cripple; mutilate.

MAIN (mān), *n.* Might; strength. [A. S. *mægen*—*mæg*, root of **MAY**.]

MAIN (mān), *I. a.* Chief; first in importance; leading. *II. n.* 1. Chief or principal part. 2. Ocean. 3. Continent. 4. Principal pipe. [O. Fr. *maine*—L. *magnus*, great.]

MAINDECK (mān'dek), *n.* Principal deck of a ship.

MAINE (mān), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Augusta. Area 33,039 sq. m.

MAINLAND (mān'land), *n.* Principal or larger land, as opposed to a smaller portion.

MAINLY (mān'li), *adv.* For the most part.

MAINMAST (mān'māst), *n.* Principal mast.

MAINSAIL (mān'sāl), *n.* Principal sail generally attached to the mainmast.

MAINSRING (mān'spring), *n.* Spring which gives motion to any piece of machinery, especially that of a watch or clock.

MAINSTAY (mān'stā), *n.* Naut. Rope which stretches forward from the top of the mainmast.

MAINTAIN (mān-tān'), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAINTAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MAINTAINED** (mān-tānd').]

1. Keep possession of. 2. Carry on; keep up; support. 3. Make good; support by argument; affirm; defend. [Fr. *maintenir*—L. *manus*, hand, and *teneo*, hold.]

MAINTAINABLE (mān-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being maintained.

MAINTENANCE (mān'te-nans), *n.* 1. Act of maintaining. 2. Means of support. 3. Defense. 4. Officious intermeddling in a lawsuit.

MAINTOP (mān'top), *n.* Naut. Platform on the top of the mainmast.

MAINTOPMAST (mān'top-māst), *n.* Naut. Mast next above the lower mainmast.

MAINTOPSAIL (mān'top-sāl), *n.* Sail above the mainsail, in square-rigged vessels.

MAINYARD (mān'yārd), *n.* Lower yard of the mainmast.

MAINZ (mints), *n.* City on the Rhine, Germany.

MAIZE (māz), *n.* Indian corn; in the U. S. usually called simply *corn*. [Sp. *maíz*—Haitian, *mahiz*.]

MAJESTIC (maj-es'tik), *a.* Having or exhibiting majesty; stately; sublime.

MAJESTY (maj'es-ti), *n.* [pl. **MAJESTIES**.] 1. Grandeur; dignity; elevation of manner or style. 2. Title of kings and emperors. [L. *majestas*—*majus*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]



Maize (*Zea Mays*).

MAJOLICA (maj-jol'i-ka), *n.* Kind of painted or enameled earthenware first made on the island of Majorca.

MAJOR (mā'jūr), *I. a.* 1. Greater. 2. More important or comprehensive. *II. n.* 1. Person of full age. 2. Officer in rank between a captain and a lieutenant-colonel.—*Major key*, in music, a key in which the semitones lie between the third and fourth, and seventh and eighth. [L., comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAJORAT (mā-zhō-rā'), *n.* Right of primogeniture. [Fr.]

MAJORCA (maj-jar'ka), *n.* Largest of the Balearic Isles. Area 1,310 sq. m.

MAJOR-DOMO (mā-jūr-dō'mō), *n.* General steward, especially of a palace. [Sp. *mayordomo*, house-steward—L. *major*, greater, and *domus*, house.]

MAJOR-GENERAL (mā-jūr-jen'ēr-əl), *n.* Officer in the army next in rank below a lieutenant-general, and above a brigadier-general.

MAJORITY (maj-jor'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **MAJORITIES**.] 1. Greater number. 2. Amount by which one number exceeds all the others together. Compare **PLURALITY**. 3. Full legal age. 4. Office or rank of major.

MAKE (māk), *v.* [pr.p. **MA'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MADE** (mād).] *I. vt.* 1. Fashion, frame, or form. 2. Produce; bring about; perform. 3. Force. 4. Render. 5. Represent, or cause to appear to be. 6. Turn; occasion; bring into a state or condition. 7. Obtain; reach. *II. vi.* 1. Tend; move. 2. Contribute. 3. Feign or pretend.—*Make away with*, put out of the way, destroy.—*Make for*, move toward; tend to the advantage of.—*Make of*, understand by; effect; esteem.—*Make out*, discov-

er; prove; furnish; succeed.—*Make over*, transfer.—*Make up to*, approach; become friendly.—*Make up for*, compensate. [A. S. *macian*.]

SYN. Create; construct; build; fabricate; establish. ANT. Annihilate; unmake; destroy.

MAKE (māk), *n.* 1. Form or shape. 2. Structure; texture. 3. Manufacture; brand.

MAKE-BELIEVE (māk'be-lēv), *I. n.* Pretense. *II. a.* Pretended; insincere.

MAKER (mā'kēr), *n.* One who makes; producer; manufacturer; creator.

MAKEREADY (māk'red-i), *n.* Attachment to the motive power of an aeroplane or automobile by which the machinery can be placed in immediate running condition.

MAKESHIFT (māk'shift), *n.* Temporary expedient or substitute.

MAKE-UP (māk'up), *n.* 1. Aggregate of qualities. 2. Actor's disguise. 3. *Print.* Arrangement of composed type into columns, or pages.

MAKEWEIGHT (māk'wāt), *n.* 1. That which is thrown into a scale to make up the weight. 2. Something of little value added to supply a deficiency.

MAKING (mā'king), *n.* 1. Act of forming. 2. Structure; form.

MAL-, *prefix.* Bad; evil; ill; wrong; defective. [Fr. *mal*—L. *male*, bad.]

MALACCA (ma-lak'a), or **MALAY** (mā-lā') **PENINSULA.** Southern extremity of Asia.

MALACHITE (mal'a-kīt), *n.* Green-colored mineral, composed essentially of carbonate of copper, much used for inlaid work. [Gr. *malachē*, mallow, a green plant.]

MALACOLOGY (mal-a-kol'o-jī), *n.* Science that treats of mollusks. [Fr. *malacologie*—Gr. *malakos*, soft, and *-LOGY*.]

MALADMINISTRATION (mal-ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* Bad management, especially of public affairs.

MALADROIT (mal-a-droit'), *a.* Clumsy; awkward. [Fr.]

MALADY (mal'a-di), *n.* [*pl.* MAL'ADIES.] Disease, bodily or mental. [Fr. *maladie*—L. *male habitus*, in ill condition.]

SYN. Disorder; distemper; sickness; ailment; disease; illness; complaint. ANT. Health; soundness; vigor.

MALAGA (mal'a-ga), *n.* Seaport city, Spain, on the Mediterranean.

MALAGASY (mal-a-gas'l), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Madagascar.

MALAISE (ma-lāz'), *n.* Indisposition. [Fr. *malaise*, uneasiness.]

MALAPERT (mal'a-pērt), *a.* Saucy; impudent. [O.Fr., ill-bred.]

MAL-APROPOS (mal-ā-prō-pō'), *adv.* Unsult-



Malagasy.

ably; out of place. [Fr. *mal*, ill, and *à propos*, to the purpose.]

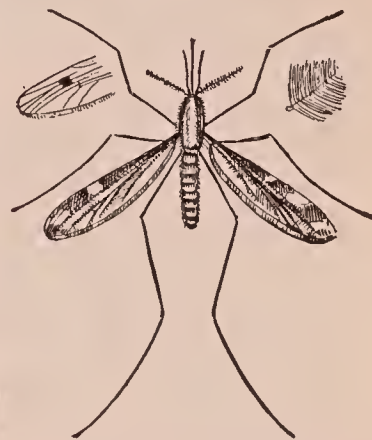
MALAR (mā'lar), *I. a.* Pertaining to the cheek.

II. n. Bone which forms the prominence of the cheek. [L. *mala*, cheek—*mando*, chew.]

MALARIA (ma-lā'ri-a), *n.* 1. Noxious exhalations of marshy districts, producing fever, etc.; miasma. 2. Disease so produced. [It. *malaria*, bad air.]

MALARIA-MOSQUITO (ma-lā'ri-a-mus-kē-tō),

n. Mosquito of the genus *Anopheles*, as differing from those of the genus *Culex*, having spotted wings and which breed in swamps and malaria-infected districts. Its sting produces malaria in mankind.



Malaria-mosquito (*Anopheles punctipennis*).

MALARIAL (ma-lā'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, produced by, or affected with, malaria.

MALARIOUS (ma-lā'ri-us), *a.* 1. Full of, or infected by malaria. 2. Causing or producing malaria.

MALAU (mä-low'), *n.* *Ichthy.* Deep-sea fish of the genus

Holcentrus, found in Samoan waters. [Samoan.]

MALAY (mā-lā') **ARCHIPELAGO.** Great group of islands S. E. of Asia.



Malau (*Holcentrus praslin*).

MALCONTENT (mal'kon-tent), *I. a.* Dissatisfied, especially in political matters. *II. n.* One who is discontented.

MALE (māl), *I. a.* Masculine. *II. n.* One of the male sex. [Fr. *mâle*—L. *masculus*.]

MALEDICTION (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* Invocation of evil. [L. *male*, evil, and *dico*, speak.]

SYN. Anathema; curse; imprecation; execration. *Malediction* is a general declaration of evil; *curse*, a solemn utterance and wish of evil; *anathema*, an ecclesiastical malediction; *execration* and *imprecation* denounce some great evil. ANT. Benediction; blessing.

MALEDICTORY (mal-e-dik'to-ri), *a.* Containing malediction; imprecatory.

MALEFACTOR (mal-e-fak'tūr or mal'e-fak-tūr), *n.* Evil-doer. [L.]

MALE-FERN (māl'fērn), *n.* Kind of fern found largely in Europe and only in the vicinity of Lake Superior in the U. S. It is used extensively in medicine as an anthelmintic for expelling the tapeworm.

MALEVOLENCE (ma-lev'o-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being malevolent.

MALEVOLENT (ma-lev'o-lent), *a.* Evil; malicious. [L. *malevolens*—*male*, ill, and *volens*, pr.p. of *volo*, wish.]

MALEVOLENTLY (ma-lev'o-lent-ly), *adv.* In a malevolent manner.

MALFEASANCE (mal-fē'zans), *n.* Illegal or wrongful act; official misconduct. [Fr. *mal-faisance*—L. *male*, evil, and *facio*, do.]

MALFORMATION (mal-far-mā'shun), *n.* Irregular, anomalous structure.

MALICE (mal'is), *n.* Disposition to harm others; deliberate mischief. [Fr.—L. *malus*, bad.]

MALICIOUS (ma-lish'us), *a.* Bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred or ill-will; with mischievous intentions.

MALICIOUSLY (ma-lish'us-ly), *adv.* In a malicious manner.

MALICIOUSNESS (ma-lish'us-ness), *n.* Quality or state of being malicious.

MALIGN (ma-lin'), *vt.* [pr.p. **MALIGN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MALIGNED** (ma-lind').] Speak ill of; defame. [Fr. *maligner*. See **MALIGN**, *a.*]

MALIGN (ma-lin'), *a.* 1. Of evil nature or disposition towards others; malicious. 2. Unfavorable; pernicious, [Fr. *maligne*—L. *malignus*—*malus*, bad, and *gen*, root of *genus*, birth, kind.]

MALIGNANT (ma-lig'nant), *I. a.* Bent on evil; acting maliciously; actuated by extreme enmity; tending to destroy life. *II. n.* One who has ill-will or evil intentions.

MALIGNER (ma-lin'ēr), *n.* One who maligns or defames another.

MALIGNITY (ma-lig'n-lti), *n.* Extreme malevolence; virulence; deadly quality.

MALINGER (ma-ling'gēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **MALIN'GERING**; p.t. and p.p. **MALINGERED** (ma-ling'gērd).] Feign sickness in order to avoid duty. [Fr. *malingre*, sickly; from *mal*, and O. Fr. *heingre*, emaciated—L. *ager*, sick.]

MALINGERER (ma-ling'gēr-ēr), *n.* Person who maln-gers.

MALL, MAUL (mał), *n.* Large wooden beetle or hammer; maul. [O. Fr. *mail*—L. *malleus*, hammer.]

MALL (mał), *vt.* [pr.p. **MALL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MALLED** (małd).] Beat with a mall; maul.

MALL (mel or mal), *n.* 1. Level shaded walk; public walk. [Contr. of **PALL-MALL**.]



Male-fern (*Aspidium filixmas*).

MALLARD (mal'ard), *n.* Common duck in its wild state; wild drake. [Fr. *mal-art*—*mâle*, male, and suffix *-ARD*.]

MALLEABILITY (mal-e-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being malleable.

MALLEABLE (mal'-e-a-bl), *a.* That may be beaten out or shaped by hammering. [Fr.—L. *malleus*, hammer.]

MALLET (mal'et), *n.* Wooden hammer. [Dim. of **MALL**, hammer.]

MALLOW (mal'ō), **MALLOWS** (mal'ōz), *n.* Plant having soft downy leaves and relaxing properties. [A. S. *malwe*.]

MALMSEY (mäm'zi), *n.* Sweet Greek wine. [Fr. *malvoisier*.]

MALODOR (mal-ō'dūr), *n.* Offensive odor.

MALODOROUS (mal-ō'-dūr-us), *a.* Having a bad or unpleasant odor.

MALODOROUSNESS (mal-ō'dūr-us-ness), *n.* Quality or state of being malodorous.

MALOLO (mä-lō-lō'), *n.* *Icthy.* Deep-sea, crested flying-fish found in the waters of Hawaii and Samoa. [Hawaiian.]

MALPRACTICE (mal-prak'tis), *n.* 1. Evil practice or conduct. 2. Improper medical or surgical treatment.

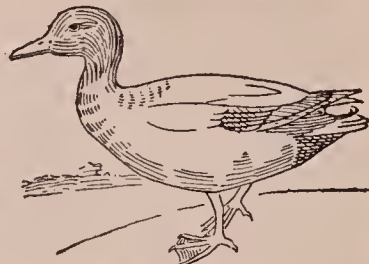
MALT (małt), *I. n.* Barley or other grain steeped in water, allowed to sprout, and dried in a kiln. *II. a.* Containing or made with malt. [A. S. *mealt*, p.t. of *mealtan*, melt.]

MALT (małt), *v.* [pr.p. **MALT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MALT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Make into malt. *II. vi.* Become malt.

MALTA (mał'ta), *n.* English island in Mediterranean. Area 95 sq. m.

MALTESE (mał-tēz'), *I. a.* Pertaining to the island of Malta in the Mediterranean. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Malta.—*Maltese cat*, a mouse-colored domestic cat.—*Maltese cross*, a cross formed of four arrowheads meeting at the points, the badge of the knights of Malta.

MALTREAT (mal-trēt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **MALTREAT'**-



Mallard (*Anas boscas*).



Common Mallow (*Malva sylvestris*).



Malolo (*Cypsilurus unicolor*).



Maltese.

ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MALTREAT'ED.**] Abuse; use roughly or unkindly.

MALTREATMENT (mai-trēt'ment), *n.* Act of maltreating or state of being maltreated; ill-usage.

MALTSTER (mält'stēr), *n.* One who makes, or trades in, malt.

MALVERSION (mai-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* Fraudulent artifices; corruption in office. [Fr.—L. *male*, badly, and *versor*, turn.]

MAMA, MAMMA (ma-mä' or mä'ma), *n.* Mother—used chiefly by young children. [*Ma-ma*, a repetition of *ma*, the first syllable a child utters.]

MAMMAL (mam'al), *n.* Zool. One of the *Mammalia*. [L. *mamma*, breast.]

MAMMALIA (mam-mā'li-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Class of animals that suckle their young.

MAMMALIAN (mam-mā'li-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Mammalia* or mammals.

MAMMARY (mam'a-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the breasts. [L. *mamma*, breast.]

MAMMEA (mam-mē'a), *n.* Genus of trees of the natural order *Guttiferae*, of tropical America. The fruit of one species (*Mammea americana*) is the mammee, sometimes called the *mammea apple*. [Haytian *mammey*.]

MAMMEE (mam-mē'), *n.* Tree or fruit of the *Mammea americana*.

MAMMON (mam'un), *n.* 1. God of riches. 2. [m-] Riches; wealth. [Gr. *Mammōnas*.]

MAMMOTH (mam'uth), 1. *n.* Extinct species of elephant. 2. *a.* Resembling the mammoth in size; very large. [Russ. *mamantu*.]

MAN (man), *n.* [*pl.* **MEN.**] 1. Human being. 2. Grown-up male. 3. Mankind; human race. 4. Male person of manly qualities. 5. Male attendant. 6. Husband. 7. Piece used in playing chess or checkers.—*Man of war*, warship. [A. S.]

MAN (man), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MANNED** (mand).] 1. Supply with men, or with a sufficient force or complement of men, as for management, defense, service, etc. 2. Strengthen or fortify.

MAN (man), **ISLE OF** (il'ov). In Irish Sea. Area 227 sq. m.

MANACLE (man'a-kl), *n.* Shackle for the wrist. [L.L. *manicula*, dim. of *manica*, sleeve—*manus*, hand.]

MANACLE (man'a-kl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MAN'ACLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MANACLED** (man'a-kid).] Put manacles on; shackle.



Mammee.

MANAGE (man'aj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MAN'AGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MANAGED** (man'ajd).] 1. *vt.* 1. Control. 2. Conduct or treat carefully; husband. 3. Contrive. 2. *vi.* Conduct affairs. [Fr. *manège*—It. *maneggio*—L. *manus*, hand.]

SYN. Guide; direct; command; govern; handle; order; transact. **ANT.** Mismatch; misconduct; upset; misuse.

MANAGEABLE (man'aj-a-bl), *a.* That can be managed; governable.

MANAGEMENT (man'aj-ment), *n.* 1. Manner of directing or using. 2. Administration. 3. Skillful treatment. 4. Managers.

SYN. Treatment; conduct; government; skill; address. **ANT.** Maltreatment; misconduct; misgovernment; mismanagement; maladministration.

MANAGER (man'a-jēr), *n.* 1. One who manages; director; conductor. 2. Person who controls a business or concern. 3. Contriver; schemer.

MANAGERIAL (man-a-jē'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a manager, or to management.

MANAKIN (man'a-kin), *n.* Small tropical American pitpoid bird. [Var. of **MANIKIN**.]



Manakin (*Rupicola crocea*).

MANATEE (man-a-tē'), *n.* Walrus-like aquatic mammal of the tropical Atlantic shores and rivers; also called *sea-cow*. [W. Ind. *manati*.]

MANCHESTER (man'ches-tēr), *n.* City in England.



Manatee (*Manatus latirostris*).

MANCHU (man-chō'), *n.* [*pl.* **MANCHUS** (man-chōz').] 1. One of a Mongolian race that conquered China in the 17th century and formed the dynasty that was overthrown in 1912 by the Chinese in favor of a republic. 2. Native language of Manchuria.

MANCHURIA (man-chō'ri a), *n.* Asia, N. E. division of Chinese Empire, the native home of the Manchus.

MANDATARY (man'da-tā-ri), *n.* One to whom a mandate is given.

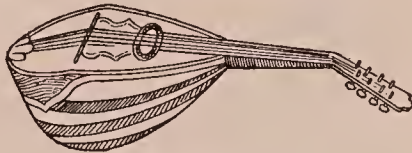
MANDATE (man'dāt), *n.* Charge; authoritative command. [L. *mandatum*; from *mando*, give into hand—*manus*, hand, and *do*, give.]

MANDATORY (man'da-tō-ri), *a.* Containing a mandate or command; preceptive; directory.

MANDIBLE (man'di-bl), *n.* 1. Lower jawbone. 2. Either part of a bird's bill or beak. 3. Anterior part of mouth organs in insects, etc [L.L. *mandibula*—L. *mando*, chew.]

MANDIBULAR (man-dlb'û-lar), *a.* Relating to the jaw.

MANDOLIN (man'dô-lln), *n.* Instrument of the lute class, with an almond-shaped body. [Fr. *mandoline*.]



MANDRAKE (man'drāk), *n.* Mandolin.

Narcotic plant; May-apple. [A corrup. of A. S. *mandragora*—Gr. *mandragoras*.]

MANDREL (man'drel), *n.* Revolving shank to which turners fix their work in the lathe. [A corrup. of Fr. *mandrin*, *mandrel*.]

MANDRILL (man'dril), *n.* Large kind of African baboon with blue and red-striped cheeks. [Fr.]

MANE (mān), *n.* Long hair flowing from the neck of some quadrupeds, as the horse and lion. [A. S. *manu*.]



MANEGE (ma-nāzh'), *n.* Mandrill (*Cynocephalus maimon*).

1. Art of horsemanship or horse-training. 2. Riding-school. [Fr. See **MANAGE**.]

MANES (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* Spirits of dead ancestors. [L.]

MANEUVER, MANŒUVRE (ma-nö'vēr), *n.* 1. A dexterous move or proceeding; stratagem. 2. Military or naval evolution or movement. [Fr. *manœuvre*—L.L. *manuopera*—L. *manus*, hand, and *opera*, work.]

MANEUVER, MANŒUVRE (ma-nö'vēr), *v.* [pr.p. **MANEU'VERING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANEUVERED** (ma-nö'verd).] I. *vt.* Cause to perform maneuvers or evolutions. II. *vi.* Perform a maneuver.

MANEUVERER (ma-nö'ver-ēr), **MANŒVRER** (ma-nö'vrēr), *n.* One who maneuvers.

MANFUL (man'fōl), *a.* Full of manliness; bold; courageous.

MANFULLY (man'fōl-l), *adv.* In a manful manner; like a man.

MANFULNESS (man'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being manful.

MANGANESE (mang-ga-nēz'), *n.* Hard and brittle metal of a reddish-white color; an element. [From **MAGNESIUM**.]

MANGE (mānj), *n.* Scab or itch of domestic animals. [From **MANGY**.]

MANGEL-WURZEL (mang'gl-wür-zl), *n.* Coarse kind of beet cultivated as food for cattle. [Ger.]

MANGER (mān'jēr), *n.* Eating-trough for horses and cattle. [Fr. *mangeoire*—*manger*, eat.]

MANGLE (mang'gl), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAN'GLING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANGLED** (mang'gld).] Cut and bruise; tear in cutting; mutilate; take by

piecemeal. [Freq. of M. E. *manken*, mutilate—A. S. *mancian*, maimed.]

MANGLE (mang'gl), *n.* Rolling-press for smoothing linen. [Dut. *mangelen*.]

MANGLE (mang'gl), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAN'GLING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANGLED** (mang'gld).] Smooth with a mangle; calender.

M A N G L E R (mang'glēr), *n.* One who or that which mangles or mutilates.

M A N G L E R (mang'glēr), *n.* One who uses or works a mangle; calenderer.

MANGO (mang'-gō), *n.* [pl. **MAN'GOES**.]

1. Fruit of the mango-tree of the East Indies. 2. Green musk-melon pitted.



Mango (*Mangifera indica*).

[Malay *mangga*.]

MANGOSTEEN (mang'go-stēn), *n.* East Indian tree and its fruit, which is of a most delicious flavor. [Malay.]

MANGROVE (man'grōv), *n.* Tree of the E. and W. Indies, the bark of which is used for tanning. [Malay.]

MANGY (mān'ji), *a.* [comp. **MAN'GIER**; *superl.* **MAN'GIEST**.] Seabby; untidy.

MANHATTAN (man-hat'-an) **ISLAND.** Central part of Greater New York.

MANHOLE (man'hōl), *n.* Hole through which a man may creep into a drain, cesspool, etc. to clean or repair it.



Mangrove.

MANHOOD (man'hōd), *n.*

1. State of being a man. 2. Manly character.

MANIA (mā'ni-ā), *n.* 1. Violent madness; insanity. 2. Excessive or unreasonable desire. [Gr.]

MANIAC (mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with mania; madman.

MANIACAL (ma-ni-ā-kal), *a.* Relating to, or characteristic of, a maniac.

MANICHEISM (man'i-kē-lzm), *n.* Doctrine of the Manicheans, who believed in two eternal principles of being, good or light, and evil or darkness. [L. *Manichæus*.]

MANICURE (man'i-kūr), *n.* One who treats persons' hands and finger nails. [L. *manus*, hand, and *cura*, care.]

MANICURE (man'i-kūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* MAN'ICURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MANICURED (man'i-kūrd).] *I. vt.* Treat the hands and nails of; treat in the manner of a manicure. *II. vi.* Perform the work of a manicure.

MANIFEST (man'i-fest), *I. a.* Evident to the senses or the mind. *II. n.* Invoice of a ship's cargo to be exhibited at the custom-house. [*L. manifestus*, palpable—*manus*, hand, and *fendo*, strike.]

SYN. Apparent; clear; evident; visible; obvious; plain; conspicuous. **ANT.** Invisible; dubious; obscure; occult.

MANIFESTATION (man-i-fes-tā'shun), *n.* Act of manifesting or making plain.

MANIFESTLY (man'i-fest-li), *adv.* In a manifest manner.

MANIFESTO (man-i-fes'tō), *n.* Public written declaration of the intentions of a sovereign or state. [*It.*]

MANIFOLD (man'i-fōld), *a.* Various in kind or quality; many in number; multiplied. [*A. S. manig-feald*. See **MANY** and **FOLD**.]

MANIFOLD (man'i-fōld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAN'IFOLDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAN'IFOLDED.] Make a number of copies of at once, as by a manifold.

MANIFOLDER (man'i-fōld-ēr), *n.* Device for taking several copies of a letter or other document; device for manifold writing.

MANIFOLDLY (man'i-fōld-li), *adv.* In a manifold manner or degree.

MANIKIN (man'i-kin), *n.* 1. Little man. 2. Model, exhibiting the different parts and organs of the human body. [*O. Dut. manneken*, dim. of *man*, man.]

MANILA, MANILLA (ma-nil'a), *I. n.* Seaport, capital of Philippine Islands, which are part of the Insular possessions of the United States, on Luzon Island. *II. a.* Made or produced at Manila; as, *Manila* cigar, *Manila* hemp, *Manila* paper, etc.

MANIOC (man'i-ok), *n.* Refined tapioca. [*Braz. manihoc*, cassava plant.]

MANIPLE (man'i-pi), *n.* 1. Company of foot-soldiers in the Roman army. 2. Kind of scarf worn by a Roman Catholic priest on the left arm. [*L. manipulus*—*manus*, hand, and *pleo*, fili.]

MANIPULATE (ma-nip'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MANIP'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MANIP'ULATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Operate on with the hands; handle dexterously. 2. Give a false appearance to; tamper with; juggle. *II. vi.* Use the hands, as in scientific experiments. [*L.L. manipulo*—*L. manipulus*. See **MANIPLE**.]

MANIPULATION (ma-nip'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of manipulating.

MANIPULATOR (ma-nip'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who manipulates. 2. Manipulating device, as the transmitting instrument of a dial-telegraph system.

MANITOBA (man-i-tō'ba), *n.* A northwest province, Canada. Area 73,732 sq. m.

MANKIND (man-kind'), *n.* 1. Human race. 2. Men in general, as distinguished from women. [*A. S. mancynn*. See **KIN**.]

MANLINESS (man'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being manly.

MANLY (man'li), *a.* Becoming a man; brave; dignified; noble; not childish or womanish.

MANNA (man'a), *n.* 1. Food supplied to the Israelites in the wilderness of Arabia. 2. Sweetish exudation from various trees, as the ash of Sicily. [*Heb. mān*, gift.]

MANNER (man'ēr), *n.* 1. Mode of action; way of performing. 2. Peculiar habit or style. 3. Way; degree. 4. [*pl.*] Morals; deportment. 5. Sort or kind. [*Fr. manière*—*L. manus*, hand.]

MANNERISM (man'ēr-izm), *n.* Strange peculiarity of manner, especially in literary composition.

MANNERLINESS (man'ēr-li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mannerly.

MANNERLY (man'ēr-li), *I. a.* Showing good manners; decent in deportment; not rude. *II. adv.* With good manners; civilly.

MANNHEIM (man'him), *n.* Town in Baden, at confluence of Neckar and Rhine.

MANNISH (man'ish), *a.* As applied to a woman, masculine; unwomanly.

MANŒUVRE, v. and n. Same as **MANEUVER**.

MAN-OF-WAR (man-ov-war'), *n.* [*pl.* MEN-OF-WAR'.] Armed ship; battleship.

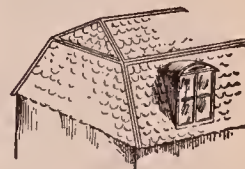
MANO'O (man-ō'ō), *n.* *Icthy.* Small fish found in the Samoan waters and used as bait to catch other fish. [*Ha-waillian*.]



Mano'o fish (*Zanogobius semidoliatus*).

MANOR (man'ūr), *n.* Land belonging to a nobleman, or so much as he formerly kept for his own use; jurisdiction of a court baron. [*Fr. manoir*—*L. mane*, stay.]

MANSARD (man'särd), *n.* Roof having two slopes of different angle on every side. [From the inventor Francois Mansard, French architect (1598-1666).]



Mansard Roof.

MANSE (mans), *n.* 1. Dwelling house. 2. Residence of a clergyman. [*L.L. mansa*, farm—*L. maneo*, remain.]

MANSION (man'shun), *n.* House; large, fine house; manor-house. [*L. mansio*.]

MANSLAUGHTER (man'sla-tēr), *n.* Killing of one unlawfully, but without malice or premeditation.

MANTEL (man'ti), *n.* Shelf over a fireplace; jambs and top of a fireplace; also called *mantel-piece* or *mantel-shelf*. [**MANTLE**.]

MANTILLA (man-til'a), *n.* Lace head-covering for women. [*Sp.*]

MANTIS (man'tis), *n.* Orthopterous insect, noted for carrying its large spinous forelegs in the attitude of prayer. [Gr. *mantis*, prophet.]

MANTLE (man'ti), *n.* 1. Cloak; loose outer garment. 2. Thin fleshy membrane lining the shell of a mollusk. 3. Conical net-work impregnated with a metallic oxide that becomes incandescent when heated; used over a gasjet to produce incandescent gaslight. [O. Fr. *mantel*; Fr. *manteau*—L. *mantellum*, cloak.]



MANTLE (man'tl), *v.* [pr.p. **MAN'TLING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANTLED** (man'tld).] I. *vt.* Cover; hide; obscure. II. *vi.* Spread out like a mantle.

MANTUA (man'tū-ā), *n.* Fortified city of N. Italy.

MANTUA (man'tū-ā), *n.* 1. Lady's cloak or mantle. 2. Lady's gown. [Prob. arose through confusion of Fr. *manteau* (It. *manto*), with *Mantua*, in Italy.]

MANTUA-MAKER (man'tū-ā-mā-kēr), *n.* Dress-maker.

MANUAL (man'ū-āl), I. *a.* Pertaining to, made, or used by, the hand. II. *n.* 1. Handbook; handy compendium of a large subject. 2. Keyboard of an organ. 3. Military drill. [L. *manualis*—*manus*, hand.]

MANUALLY (man'ū-āl-i), *adv.* In a manual manner; by the hand or hands.

MANUFACTORY (man-ū-fak'tō-ri), *n.* Place where goods are manufactured.

MANUFACTURE (man-ū-fak'tūr), *n.* 1. Act, process or operation of making wares of any kind. 2. That which is made or manufactured. [L. *manus*, hand, and *facio*, make.]

MANUFACTURE (man-ū-fak'tūr), *v.* [pr.p. **MANUFAC'TURING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANUFAC'TURED** (man-ū-fak'tūrd).] I. *vt.* Make from raw materials into a form suitable for use. II. *vi.* Be occupied in manufacturing.

MANUFACTURER (man-ū-fak'tūr-ēr), *n.* One who manufactures.

MANUMISSION (man-ū-mish'un), *n.* Act of freeing from slavery.

MANUMIT (man-ū-mit'), *vt.* [pr.p. **MANUMIT'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANUMIT'TED**.] Liberate from slavery; emancipate; free. [L. *manumitto*—*manus*, hand, and *mitto*, send.]

MANURE (ma-nūr'), *vt.* [pr.p. **MANUR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MANURED** (ma-nūrd').] Enrich, as land, with a fertilizing substance.

MANURE (ma-nūr'), *n.* Substance applied to land to make it more fruitful.

MANUS (mā'nus), *n.* 1. The hand. 2. *Anat.* Terminal part of the thoracic limb; hand or foot. 3. *Entom.* Tarsus of front leg. 4. *Crust.* Prehensile organ. [L. *manus*, hand.]

MANUSCRIPT (man'ū-skript), I. *a.* Written by hand. II. *n.* Book or paper written by hand. [L. *manus*, hand, and *scribo*, write.]

MANX (mangks), I. *n.* Language (Celtic) of the Isle of Man. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Isle of Man or its inhabitants.

MANXMAN (mangks'man), *n.* [pl. **MANX'MEN**.] Native or inhabitant of the Isle of Man.

MANY (men'i), I. *a.* [comp. **MORE**; superl. **MOST**.] Consisting of a great number of individuals; not few; numerous. II. *n.* 1. Great number. 2. The people. [A. S. *manig*.]

MANYPLIES (men'i-pliz), *n.* The third stomach of a ruminant; omasum; psalterium.

MANY-SIDED (men'i-sī-ded) *a.* Having many qualities or aspects.

MAORI (mä'o-ri), *n.* [pl. **MA'ORIS**.] Native of New Zealand. [New Zealand *maori*, native.]

MAP (map), *n.* 1. Representation of the surface of the earth, or of part of it; chart. 2. Representation of the celestial sphere. [L. *mappa*, napkin.]

MAP (map), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAP'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **MAPPED** (mapt).] 1. Draw in the form of a map, as the figure of any portion of land. 2. Describe clearly (generally followed by *out*).

MAPLE (mä'pl), *n.* Tree of many species, from the sap of one of which, the sugar-maple, sugar is made. [A. S. *mapol*.]

MAR (mär), *vt.* [pr.p. **MAR'RING**; p.t. and p.p. **MARRED** (märd).] Injure by cutting off a part, or by wounding; damage; spoil; disfigure. [A. S. *myrran*.]

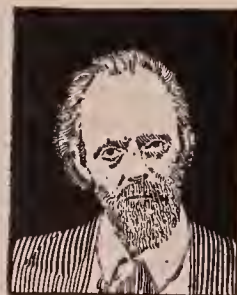
MARABOU (mar'a-bö), *n.* 1. Species of stork, the feathers of which are used for trimming bonnets. 2. Kind of very white raw silk. [Fr.]

MARABOUT (mar'a-böt), *n.* One of a priestly race of Mohammedans in Northern Africa. [Ar.]

MARACAYBO (mä-rä-kí-bö), *n.* Seaport in Venezuela.

MARAH (mä'rä), *n.* Something bitter; bitterness; anguish. [Heb.]

MARAÑON (mä-rän-yon'), *n.* Bot. Large spreading tree found in the tropics, of the family *Anacardiacæ*, and bearing a peculiar fruit consisting of a fleshy peduncle and kidney-shaped nut.



Thomas Henry Hall Caine, English novelist Born (of Manx parents) 1853.



Maori.



Marañon (*Anacardium Occidentale*).

The peduncle is pleasant to eat; but the nut is oily and acrid and unfit for food unless roasted; cashew.

MARANTA (mä-ran'tä), *n.* *Bot.* American tuber plant, of the family

Marantaceæ, growing in tropical climates, from whose roots is obtained the arrow-root of commerce. [Sp.]

MARASCA (ma-ras'ka), *n.* Species of wild cherry grown in the mountains of Dalmatia. [It.]

MARASCHINO (mä-ra-skē'nō), *n.* Cordial distilled from the marascea cherry.

MARAUD (ma-rād'), *vt.* [pr.p. MARAUD'ING; p.t. and p.p. MARAUD'ED.] Pillage; plunder. [Fr., rogue.]

MARAUDER (ma-rād'-ēr), *n.* One who marauds. *Maranta* (*Marundinacea*).

MARBLE (mär'bl), *I. n.* 1. Species of limestone taking a high polish. 2. That which is made of marble, as a work of art. 3. Little ball used by boys in play. *II. a.* 1. Made of marble; veined like marble. 2. Hard; insensible. [Fr. *marbre*—Gr. *marmaros*—*marmairō*, sparkle.]

MARBLE (mär'bl), *vt.* [pr.p. MAR'BLING; p.t. and p.p. MARBLED (mär'bld).] Variegated, stain, or vein like marble.

MARBLEIZE (mär'bl-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. MAR'BLEIZING; p.t. and p.p. MARBLEIZED (mär'bl-izd).] Color in imitation of variegated marble; marble.

MARCH (mähch), *n.* Third month of the year, named from Mars, the god of war. [L. *Martinus* (*mensis*), (month) of Mars.]

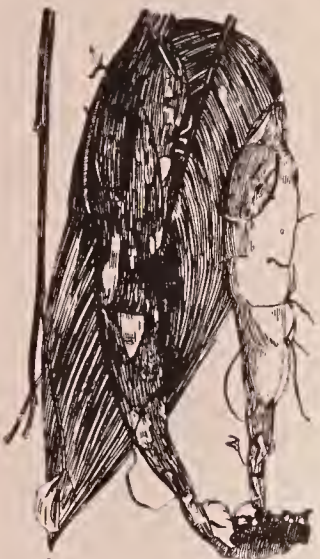
MARCH (mähch), *n.* Border; frontier of a territory; used chiefly in the plural. [A. S. *mearc*. Doublet of MARK.]

MARCH (mähch), *v.* [pr.p. MARCH'ING; p.t. and p.p. MARCHED (mähcht).] *I. vt.* Move in order, as soldiers; walk in a grave or stately manner. *II. vt.* Cause to march. [Fr. *marcher*, a word of doubtful origin, perhaps from L. *marcus*, hammer, and so referring to the regular tramp of a marching body of men.]

MARCH (mähch), *n.* 1. Movement of troops; regular advance. 2. Piece of music fitted for marching to. 3. Distance passed over.

MARCHIONESS (mär'shun-es), *n.* Feminine of MARQUIS.

MARCONIGRAM (mär-kō'nl-gram), *n.* Message sent by Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, devised by Guglielmo (William) Mar-



coni (born at Bologna, Italy, April 25, 1874).

—*Marconi system*, wireless telegraphy requiring a coherer in the receiver.

MARDI GRAS (mär'dē grä). Fantastic celebration of the last day of carnival; Shrove Tuesday. [Fr., fat Tuesday.]

MARE (mâr), *n.* Female of the horse.—*Mare's nest*, absurd, imaginary discovery. [A. S. *mere*, fem. of horse.]

MARE ISLAND (mâr i'land). California, San Pablo Bay, Solano County.

MAREOGRAPH (mar'e-o-gräf), *n.* A device for automatically recording tidal changes at the sea-level. [L. *mare*, sea, and -GRAPH.]

MARGARIN, MARGARINE (mär'gä-rln), *n.* Preparation made from lard or vegetable oils. [Fr.]

MARGAY (mär'gä), *n.* Spotted South American tiger-cat; long-tailed, striped and spotted wildcat.

MARGE (märj), *n.* Edge; brink. [See MARGIN.]

MARGIN (mär'jin), *n.* 1. Edge; border; blank edge on the page of a book. 2. Difference between cost and selling price. 3. Latitude on which to work or depend. [L. *margo*, *marginis*; cf. MARK.]

MARGINAL (mär'jln-əl), *a.* 1. Written or printed on the margin. 2. Of or pertaining to a margin.

MARGRAVE (mär'gräv), *n.* [fem. MARGRAVINE (mär'grä-vēn).] 1. Lord or keeper of the frontiers (marshes). 2. German nobleman of the same rank as an English marquess. [Ger. *markgraf*—*mark*, border, and *graf*, count.]

MARGUERITE (mär'ge-rēt), *n.* Daisy. [Fr.]

MARIGOLD (mar'l-göld), *n.* Plant of the aster family bearing a yellow flower. [MARY and GOLD.]

MARINATE (mar'-i-nāt), *vt.* [pr.p. MAR'INATING; p.t. and p.p. MAR'INATED.] Salt and pickle, as fish, and then preserve in oil or vinegar. [MARINE and -ATE.]

MARINE (ma-rēn'), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the sea. *II. n.* 1. Soldier serving on ship-board. 2. Whole navy of a country. 3. Naval affairs. 4. Picture of a sea subject. [Fr.—L. *marinus*—*mare*, sea, akin to MERE.]

MARINER (mar'i-nēr), *n.* Seaman; sailor. [Fr. *marinier*.]

MARIONETTE (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* Puppet moved by strings. [Fr.]

MARITAL (mar'l-taj), *a.* Pertaining to a husband or to marriage. [L. *maritalis*—*maritus*, husband.]

MARITIME (mar'i-tlm), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the



Marigold (*Tagetes*).

sea; relating to navigation or naval affairs.

2. Situated near the sea; having a navy and naval commerce. [L. *maritimus*—*mare*, sea.]

MARJORAM (mär'jo-rām), *n.* Aromatic plant used as a seasoning in cookery.

MARK (märk), *n.* 1. Visible sign, as a dot, line, etc. 2. Object serving as a guide. 3. That by which anything is known. 4. Visible effect. 5. Thing aimed at. 6. Distinction. [A. S. *mearc*.]

SYN. Badge; proof; trace; symptom; token; characteristic; stamp; standard; imprint; impress; eminence. ANT. Erasure; obliteration; effacement.

MARK (märk), *v.* [*pr.p.* MARK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARKED (märkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Make a mark on. 2. Impress with a sign. 3. Take notice of; regard. 4. Keep account of; enumerate. 5. Point out; indicate. 6. Single out; designate. II. *vi.* 1. Observe critically; take note. 2. Keep score.

MARK (märk), *n.* 1. Obsolete English coin, value about \$3.22. 2. Monetary unit and silver coin of the present German Empire, containing exactly 5 grams of fine silver, value 23.82 cents. 3. Obsolete silver coin of Hamburg, value about 32 cents.

MARKER (märk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who marks the score in games, as in billiards. 2. Device for keeping score. 3. One who takes note or notice.

MARKET (mär'ket), *n.* 1. Public place for the purpose of buying and selling. 2. Sale; rate of sale; value. [A. S.—L. *mercatus*, market—*merx*, merchandise.]

MARKET (mär'ket), *v.* [*pr.p.* MAR'KETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAR'KETED.] I. *vt.* Sell in a market; deal in. II. *vi.* Deal in a market; buy and sell.

MARKETABLE (mar'ket-ə-bl), *a.* Fit to be marketed; salable.

MARKSMAN (märks'mān), *n.* [*pl.* MARKS'MEN.] One good at hitting a mark; one who shoots well.

MARL (märl), *n.* Clay mixture often used as manure. [Etym. doubtful.]

MARL (märl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MARL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARLED (märlt).] Manure with marl.

MARL (märl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MARL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARLED (märlt).] Wind (a rope) with marline twine or the like, securing every turn by a peculiar hitch.

MARLINE (mär'lin), *n.* Naut. Small line for winding round a rope. [Dut. *marlijn*—*marren*, bind, and *lijn*, rope.]

MARLINESPIKE (mär'lin-spīk), *n.* Iron tool, like a spike, for separating the strands of a rope.

MARMALADE (mär'mā-iād), *n.* Jam or preserve, originally of quinces. [Fr.; from Pg. *marmelo*, quince.]

MARMOSE (mär'mōs), *n.* One of various small South American opossums. [Fr.]

MARMOSET (mär'mo-zet), *n.* Small South American monkey, having a long non-prehensile tail. [Fr. *marmouset*, grotesque figure in marble.]

MARMOT (mär'mot), *n.* 1. Rodent animal about the size of a rabbit, which inhabits the higher parts of the Alps and Pyrenees. 2. Prairie dog. [It. *Common Marmoset* (*Hapale jacchus*).]



mus, mouse, and *mons*, mountain.]

MAROON (mə-rōn'), *a.* Brownish crimson. [Fr. *marron*, chestnut.]

MAROON (mə-rōn'), *n.* Fugitive slave living on the mountains, in the W. Indies. [Fr. *marron*—Sp. *cimarron*—*cima*, mountain peak.]

MAROON (mə-rōn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAROON'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAROONED (mə-rōnd').] Put ashore and abandon on a desolate island.

MARLOT (mär'plot), *n.* One who defeats an undertaking by officious or blundering interference. [MAR and PLOT.]

MARQUE (märk), *n.* 1. License to make reprisals. 2. Ship commissioned for making captures.—*Letters of marque*, license given to a private citizen to cruise and take the enemy's ships. [Fr.]

MARQUEE (mär-kē'), *n.* Large field-tent. [Fr. *marquise*, originally a marchioness' tent.]

MARQUETRY (mär'ket-ri), *n.* Mosaic; inlaid work. [Fr.; from root of MARK.]

MARQUIS (mär'kwīs), **MARQUESS** (mär'kwes), *n.* [*fem.* MARCHIONESS (mär'shun-es).] Title of nobility next below that of a duke. [Fr.; from the root of MARCH, MARK, frontier.]

MARQUISATE (mär'kwīs-āt), *n.* Dignity or rank of a marquis.

MARQUISE (mär-kēz'), *n.* 1. In France, a marchioness. 2. Sunshade trimmed with lace hangings. [Fr.]

MARRIAGE (mar'ij), *n.* Ceremony by which a man and a woman become husband and wife; union as husband and wife. [See MARRY.]

SYN. Matrimony; wedlock; wedding; nuptials; espousals. ANT. Celibacy; virginity.

MARRIAGEABLE (mar'ij-ə-bl), *a.* Suitable for marriage; capable of union.

MARRIED (mar'ld), *a.* 1. Pertaining to marriage. 2. Wedded.

MARROW (mar'ō), *n.* 1. Soft, fatty matter in the cavities of the bones. 2. Pith of certain plants. 3. Essence or best part. [A. S. *mearg*.]

MARROW-BONE (mar'ō-bōn), *n.* 1. Bone containing marrow. 2. [*pl.*] The knees or the bones of the knees.

MARROWFAT (mar'ō-fat), *n.* Kind of large, rich pea.

MARROWISH (mar'ō-lsh), *a.* Of the nature of or resembling marrow.

MARROWLESS (mar'ō-les), *a.* Having no marrow.

MARROWY (mar'ō-i), *a.* 1. Full of marrow. 2. Strong; forcible; pithy.

MARRY (mar'l), *I. vt.* [*pr.p.* MAR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARRIED (mar'ld).] Take for husband or wife; unite in matrimony. *II. vi.* Enter the marriage state; take a husband or a wife. [*Fr. marier—L. mas, maris, male.*]

MARS (mārz), *n.* 1. *Rom. Myth.* God of war. 2. *Astron.* Next planet beyond the earth. [*L.*]

MARSALA (mār-sā'la), *n.* Light wine resembling sherry, from Marsala in Sicily.

MARSEILLAISE (mār-sā-lyāz'), *n.* French revolutionary hymn, first sung by men of Marseilles brought to Paris to aid in the Revolution in 1792.

MARSEILLES (mār-sālz'), *n.* Chief seaport of France on Mediterranean.

MARSH (mārsh), *n.* Tract of low wet land; morass; swamp; fen. [*A. S. mersc.* See **MERE**, pool.]

MARSHAL (mār'shāl), *n.* 1. In France, officer of the highest military rank. 2. In the United States, civil officer of a federal judicial district, corresponding to the sheriff of a county. 3. Chief officer of some city department, as fire *marshal*. 4. One who arranges and directs the order of a procession, etc.; master of ceremonies. [*Fr. maréchal—O. Ger. marah, horse, and schalk (Ger. schalk), servant.*]

MARSHAL (mār'shāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* MAR'SHALING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARSHALED (mār'shāld).] *I. vt.* 1. Arrange or rank in order; array. 2. Manage; discipline; train. 3. Lead as a harbinger; direct. *II. vi.* Come together; assemble.

MARSHALER (mār'shāl-ēr), *n.* One who marshals or disposes in proper rank or order.

MARSHALSHIP (mār'shāl-ship), *n.* Office, rank, or position of a marshal.

MARSHINESS (mārsh'l-nes), *n.* State of being marshy.

MARSHMALLOW (mārsh'mal-ō), *n.* 1. Species of mallow common in meadows and marshes. 2. Confection made from the mucilaginous root of the plant.

MARSHY (mārsh'i), *a.* Pertaining to or like a marsh; abounding in marshes.

MARSUPIAL (mār-sū'pi-al), *I. a.* Carrying

young in a pouch. *II. n.* Marsupial animal. [*Gr. marsupion, pouch.*]

MARSYAS (mār'sl-ās), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Phrygian satyr who was defeated by Apollo in a musical contest, and was slain for his presumption. Upon being slain his blood gushed forth from his wounds and formed the river known by the name of Marsyas.

MART (mārt), *n.* Market. [A contraction of **MARKET**.]

MARTEN (mār'ten), *n.* Destructive kind of weasel valued for its fur. [*A. S. mearth; Ice. mordhr; Ger. marder.* From root of **MURDER**.]

MARTIAL (mār'shāl), *a.* 1. Belonging to war; warlike; brave. 2. Sifted to war; military. 3. [*M-*] Belonging to Mars, either the god of war or the planet.—*Martial law*, law administered by the army in time of war, under suspension of the civil law. [*L. martialis—Mars, god of war.*]

MARTIN (mār'tln), **MARTINET** (mār'tl-net), *n.* Bird of the swallow kind. [Named after St. Martin.]

MARTINET (mār'tl-net'), *n.* Strict disciplinarian; stickler for regularity in details. [From *Martinet*, officer in the army of Louis XIV. of France.]

MARTINGALE (mār'tln-gāl), *n.* 1. Strap fastened to a horse's girth to hold its head down. 2. Short, perpendicular spar under the bowsprit. [*Fr.*]

MARTINIQUE (mār'tl-nēk'), *n.* Island, W. Indies. French. Area 380 sq. m.

MARTINMAS (mār'tln-mās), *n.* Church festival in honor of St. Martin, on Nov. 11.

MARTLET (mārt'let), *n.* 1. European martin. 2. In heraldry, a representation of a martin with a very short beak and no feet, used as a bearing or crest to designate the fourth son. [*Fr. martinet, dlm. of martin.*]

MARTYR (mār'tēr), *n.* 1. One who suffers death for his belief. 2. One who submits to persecution or suffering for any cause. [*Gr., witness.*]

MARTYR (mār'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAR'TYRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARTYRED (mār'tērd).] Put to death on account of religious belief; make a martyr of.

MARTYRDOM (mār'tēr-dum), *n.* Suffering or death of a martyr.

MARTYROLOGY (mār-tēr-ol'o-jī), *n.* History of martyrs.

MARVEL (mār'vel), *n.* Anything astonishing. [*Fr. merveille—L. mirabilis, wonderful.*]

MARVEL (mār'vel), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MAR'VELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MARVELED (mār'veld).] Be struck or filled with astonishment or wonder.



The Planet Mars.



House Martin (*Hirundo urbana*).

MARVELOUS (mär'vel-us), *a.* Astonishment beyond belief.

SYN. Surprising; wonderful; incredible; miraculous; astounding; improbable; amazing. **ANT.** Common; ordinary; commonplace.

MARVELOUSLY (mär'vel-us-li), *adv.* In a marvelous manner or degree.

MARVELOUSNESS (mär'vel-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being marvelous.

MARYLAND (mer'l-land), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 12,297 sq. m. Capital, Annapolis.

MASCOT (mas'kot), *n.* Object, animate or not, whose presence is supposed to bring luck. [Fr.]

MASCULINE (mas'kü-īn), *a.* 1. Having the qualities of a man; resembling a man; robust; bold. 3. Expressing the male gender. [L. *masculus*—*masculus*, male—*mas*, a male.]

SYN. Manly; manful; mannish; male; virile. **ANT.** Feminine; female; womanly; effeminate.

MASCULINELY (mas'kü-īn-li), *adv.* In a masculine manner; like a man.

MASCULINENESS (mas'kü-īn-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being masculine.

MASH (mash), *n.* 1. Mixture of ingredients beaten together. 2. Mixture of crushed malt and hot water. 3. Object of admiration. (Slang.) [A. S. *masc*, akin to MIX.]

MASH (mash), *vt.* [pr.p. MASH'ING; p.t. and p.p. MASHED (masht).] 1. Beat into a mixed mass; bruise. 2. In brewing, mix (malt and hot water) together. 3. Flirt with. (Colloq.)

MASHER (mash'ēr), *n.* 1. In brewing, a machine for making a mash. 2. Fellow that dresses showily and endeavors to attract the attention of women with a view to effecting an irregular acquaintance. (Colloq.)

MASHIE, MASHY (mash'i), *n.* Short-headed golf-club, designed especially for short approaches.

MASHY (mash'i), *a.* In a mashed condition.

MASK (māsk), *n.* 1. Anything disguising or concealing the face. 2. Anything that disguises; pretense. 3. Masquerade. 4. Dramatic performance in which the actors appear masked. 5. Death-mask; cast of the face of a dead person. 6. Masker. [Fr. *masque*—Sp. *mascara*—Ar. *maskharat*, jester.]

MASK (māsk), *v.* [pr.p. MASK'ING; p.t. and p.p. MASKED (māskt).] I. *vt.* Cover or conceal with, or as with, a mask; disguise. II. *vi.* 1. Put on or wear a mask. 2. Join in a masquerade; revel.

MASKALONGE, *n.* Same as MUSKALLONGE.

MASKER (māsk'ēr), *n.* One who wears a mask.

MASKINONGE (mas'ki-nonj), *n.* Same as MUSKALLONGE.

MASON (mā'sn), *n.* 1. One who cuts, prepares, and lays stones; builder in stone. 2. [M-] Freemason. [Fr. *maçon*—L.L. *macio*, prob.—O. H. Ger. *mezzo*. Cf. Ger. *steinmetz*, mason, and *messer*, knife.]

MASONIC (mā-son'lk), *a.* Relating to Freemasonry.

MASONRY (mā'sn-ri), *n.* 1. Work of a mason; structure of stone or brick. 2. Art of building in stone. 3. [M-] Freemasonry.

MASQUE (māsk), *n.* and *v.* Same as MASK.

MASQUERADE (mās-kēr-ād'), *n.* 1. Assembly of persons wearing masks, generally at a ball. 2. Disguise. [Fr.—Sp. *mascarada*—*mascara*—Ar. *maskharat*, jester.]

MASQUERADE (mās-kēr-ād'), *v.* [pr.p. MASQUERA'DING; p.t. and p.p. MASQUERA'DED.] I. *vt.* Put into disguise; conceal as with a mask. II. *vi.* 1. Wear a mask; assume a disguise. 2. Join in a masquerade.

MASQUERADER (mās-kēr-ā'dēr), *n.* One who wears a mask or takes part in a masquerade.

MASS (mās), *n.* 1. Lump of matter; quantity; collected body; large quantity; principal part; main body. 2. Quantity of matter in a body. 3. [pl.] The lower classes. [Fr. *masse*—Gr. *māza*, barley-cake.]

MASS (mās), *v.* [pr.p. MASS'ING; p.t. and p.p. MASSED (māst).] I. *vt.* Gather or collect into a mass; bring together. II. *vi.* Assemble in masses.

MASS (mās), *n.* Celebration of the Lord's Supper in Roman Catholic churches. [Fr. *messe*, from the Latin words *ite, missa est*, "go, (the congregation) is dismissed," said at the close of the service.]

MASSACHUSETTS (mas-ə-chō'sets), *n.* One of U. S. Area 8,546 sq. m. Capital, Boston.

MASSACRE (mas'ə-kēr), *n.* Indiscriminate slaughter, especially with cruelty; carnage. [Fr.—the Teut. Cf. L. Ger. *matsken*, cut; Ger. *metzger*, butcher.]

MASSACRE (mas'ə-kēr), *vt.* [pr.p. MASSACRING (mas'ə-kring); p.t. and p.p. MASSACRED (mas'ə-kērd).] Kill with violence and cruelty; slaughter.

MASSAGE (mās-sāzh'), *n.* Method of treating or developing the muscles and tissues by manipulations, such as surface friction, kneading and slight pounding with the hand. [Fr.]

MASSAGE (mās-sāzh'), *vt.* [pr.p. MASSAGING (mās-sā'zhing); p.t. and p.p. MASSAGED (mās-sāzhd').] Subject to massage.

MASSAGIST (mās-sā'zhist), *n.* Masseur or masseuse.

MASSE (mās-sā'), *n.* Billiards. Sharp vertical stroke. [Fr. *masser*, knead.]

MASSEUR (mās-sūr'), *n.* [pl. MASSEURS (mās-sūr'z).] Man who practices massage; male massagist. [Fr.]

MASSEUSE (mās-sūz'), *n.* [pl. MASSEUSES (mās-sūz'.)] Female massagist. [Fr.]

MASSIVE (mās'iv), *a.* Bulky; weighty.

MASSIVELY (mās'iv-il), *adv.* In a massive manner.

MASSIVENESS (mās'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being massive.

MASS-MEETING (mās'mēt-ing), *n.* General

meeting for some specific purpose, usually political.

MASSY (màs'ī), *a.* [*comp.* MASS'IER; *superl.* MASS'IENT.] Massive

MAST (mást), *n.* Long upright pole for sustaining the yards, rigging, etc., in a ship. [A. S. *mæst*.]

MAST (mást), *n.* Fruit of the oak, beech, chestnut, and other forest trees, on which swine feed; nuts; acorns. [A. S. *mæst*. Akin to MEAT.]

MASTER (màs'tēr), *I. n.* 1. One who commands; lord or owner; leader or ruler; teacher; employer; commander of a merchant-ship; officer who navigates a ship-of-war under the captain. 2. Degree in universities. 3. One eminently skilled in anything. 4. Common title of address to a young gentleman. *II. a.* Belonging to a master; chief; principal.—*Master-at-arms*, non-commissioned officer of the first-class on a warship; chief police officer on a man-of-war. [O. Fr. *maistre*—L. *magister*.]

MASTER (màs'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAS'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MASTERED (màs'têrd).] 1. Become master of; overpower; subdue. 2. Overcome the difficulties of. 3. Become skillful in.

MASTER (mást'ēr), *n.* Vessel that has a mast or masts. (Used only in composition, as a three-master).

MASTERFUL (màs'tēr-fəl), *a.* 1. Showing mastery. 2. Domineering; arbitrary.

MASTER-KEY (màs'tēr-kē), *n.* 1. Key that opens many locks. 2. General clue out of many difficulties.

MASTERLESS (màs'tēr-les), *a.* Without a master or owner; ungoverned; unsubdued.

MASTERLY (màs'tēr-ll), *I. a.* Like a master. *II. adv.* With the skill of a master.

MASTERPIECE (màs'tēr-pēs), *n.* Piece of work worthy of a master; work of superior skill; supreme achievement.

MASTERSHIP (màs'tēr-ship), *n.* 1. Office of master; rule; dominion. 2. Superiority.

MASTER-STROKE (màs'tēr-strök), *n.* Stroke or performance worthy of a master; superior performance.

MASTERY (màs'tēr-i), *n.* 1. Power or authority of a master. 2. Dominion; victory; superiority.

MASTHEAD (mást'hed), *n.* Naut. Top part of a mast, especially of the top mast.

MASTIC (màs'tik), *n.* 1. Species of gum-resin from the mastic tree (*Pistacia lentiscus*). 2. Cement from mastic. 3. Tree producing mastic. [Fr.—Gr. *mastichē*—*mastizō*, chew.]

MASTICATE (màs'ti-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAS'TICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAS'TICATED.] Chew; grind with the teeth. [L. L. *mastico*. See MASTIC.]

MASTICATION (màs-ti-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of masticating.

MASTIFF (màs'tif), *n.* Large and strong variety of dog, famous as a "watch-dog" in England. [O. Fr. *mestif*, mongrel.]

MASTODON (màs'to-don), *n.* Extinct animal, resembling the elephant, with nipple-like projections on its teeth. [Gr. *mastos*, breast, and *odous*, tooth.]



Mastiff.

MASTOID (mas'told), *a.* Resembling a nipple in shape; in anatomy, applied to a nipple-shaped bony prominence below and behind the orifice of the ear. [Gr. *mastos*, breast, and *eidos*, form.]

MAT (mat), *n.* 1. Texture of sedge, rushes, etc., for wiping the feet on or, for covering the floor, etc. 2. Plate or card-board laid over a picture, forming a border and keeping it from abrasion by the glass. [A. S. *meatta*—L. *matta*.]

MAT (mat), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAT'TED.] 1. Cover with mats. 2. Interweave. 3. Entangle.

MATADOR, MATADORE (mat'ā-dōr), *n.* Man chosen to kill the bull in bull-fights. [Sp. *matar*—L. *mactō*, kill.]

MATCH (mach), *n.* 1. Splint or strip of combustible material tipped at one end with a composition that ignites by friction. 2. Fuse; slow-match. [Fr. *mèche*—Gr. *myxa*, wick of a lamp.]

MATCH (mach), *n.* 1. Anything which agrees with or suits another thing; equal; one able to cope with another. 2. Contest. 3. Marriage; one to be gained in marriage. [A. S. *gemæcca*, companion, mate.]

MATCH (mach), *v.* [*pr.p.* MATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MATCHED (macht).] *I. vt.* 1. Be equal to; be able to compete with. 2. Find an equal to; set against as equal. 3. Suit. 4. Give in marriage. *II. vi.* 1. Be of the same size or character. 2. Be united, or married.

MATCHER (mach'ēr), *n.* One who matches.

MATCHLESS (mach'ies), *a.* Having no match or equal.

MATCHLOCK (mach'lok), *n.* 1. Lock of an old form of musket containing a match for firing it. 2. Musket so fired.



Matchlock.

MATCH-MAKER (mach'mā-kēr), *n.* One who makes matrimonial matches.

MATCH-MAKER (mach'mā-kēr), *n.* One who makes matches for lighting.

MATE (māt), *n.* 1. Companion; equal; male or

female of animals that go in pairs. 2. In a merchant-ship, the second in command; assistant. [A. S. *gemaca*. Dut. *maat*.]

MATE (māt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MA'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Be equal to; match one's self against. 2. Marry; match; become a companion to. II. *vi.* Be associated as mates; pair.

MATE (māt), *n.* and *v.* In chess, checkmate.

MATELESS (māt'les), *a.* Without a mate or companion.

MATERIAL (ma-tē'ri-ai), I. *a.* 1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual; substantial. 2. Essential; important. II. *n.* (Especially in plural) that out of which anything is to be made. [L.L. *materialis*—L. *materia*, matter.]

MATERIALISM (ma-tē'ri-ai-izm), *n.* Doctrine that denies the independent existence of spirit, and maintains that there is but one substance—viz., matter.

MATERIALIST (ma-tē'ri-ai-ist), *n.* One who holds the doctrine of materialism.

MATERIALISTIC (ma-tē'ri-ai-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to materialism.

MATERIALITY (ma-tē'ri-ai-i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being material.

MATERIALIZE (ma-tē'ri-ai-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* MA-TE'RIALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MATERIALIZED (ma-tē'ri-ai-izd).] I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to or regard as matter. 2. Occupy with material interests. 3. Make visible, as a spirit. II. *vi.* Become tangible or real.

MATERIALLY (ma-tē'ri-ai-i), *adv.* 1. In the state of matter. 2. Essentially; importantly.

MATERIA MEDICA (ma-tē'ri-a med'i-ka). 1. Substances employed in making up medicines. 2. Science relating to medical substances.

MATERIEL (ma-tā-ri-el'), *n.* That which constitutes the materials or instruments employed in a complex system, as distinguished from the *personnel*, or men employed. [Fr.]

MATERNAL (ma-tēr'nal), *a.* Belonging to a mother; motherly. [L. *maternus*—*mater*, mother.]

MATERNALLY (ma-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* In a maternal or motherly manner.

MATERNITY (ma-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* State of being a mother.

MATHEMATIC (math-e-mat'ik), **MATHEMATICAL** (math-e-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or done by mathematics; very accurate.

MATHEMATICALLY (math-e-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a mathematical manner.

MATHEMATICIAN (math-e-ma-tish'an), *n.* One versed in mathematics.

MATHEMATICS (math-e-mat'iks), *n.* Science of number and quantity, and of all their relations. [Gr. *mathēma*, learning, science—*manthanō*, learn.]

MATIN (mat'in), I. *a.* Morning; used in the morning. II. *n.pl.* Morning prayers or service. [Fr.—L. *matutinum*, morning.]

MATINEE (mat-i-nā'), *n.* Entertainment in the afternoon. [Fr. *matin*, morning, early.]

MATRICIDAL (mat'ri-si-dal), *a.* Pertaining to matricide.

MATRICIDE (mat'ri-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of one's mother. 2. Murder of one's mother. [L. *mater*, mother, and *cædo*, kill.]

MATRICULATE (ma-trik'ū-iāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MATRIC'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MATRIC'ULATED.] I. *vt.* Admit to membership by entering one's name in a register, especially in a college. II. *vi.* Become a member of a college, university, etc., by being enrolled. [L.L. *matriculatus*, *p.p.* of *matriculo*, enroll.]

MATRICULATE (ma-trik'ū-iāt), *n.* One admitted to membership in a college, etc.

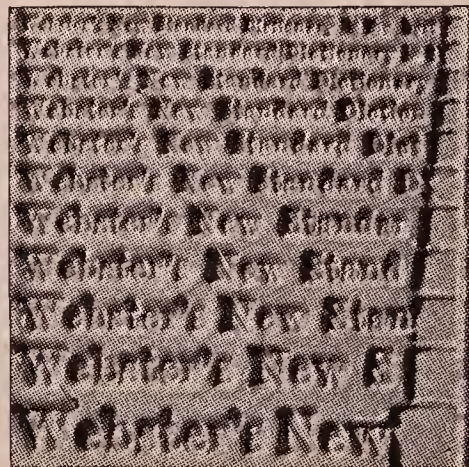
MATRICULATION (ma-trik'ū-iā'shun), *n.* Act of matriculating or state of being matriculated.

MATRIMONIAL (mat-ri-mō'ni-ai), *a.* Of or pertaining to marriage or matrimony.

MATRIMONIALLY (mat-ri-mō'ni-ai-i), *adv.* In a matrimonial manner.

MATRIMONY (mat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* Act of marrying or state of being married. [L. *matrimonium*—*mater*, mother.]

MATRIX (mā'triks), *n.* [*pl.* MATRICES (mat'ri-sēz).] 1. Cavity in which anything is formed; mold; die. 2. Womb. 3. *Print*, Mold of non-combustible substance for casting type, etc. [L. *mater*, mother.]



Papier-mâché Matrix used for casting type metal.

MATRON (mā'trun), *n.* 1. Married woman; motherly, dignified woman. 2. Female superintendent in a public institution, as a hospital. [L. *matrona*—*mater*, mother.]

MATRONLY (mā'trun-il), *a.* Characteristic of a matron; elderly; sedate.

MATTER (mat'ēr), *n.* 1. That which occupies space, and with which we become acquainted by our bodily senses. 2. That out of which anything is made. 3. Subject or thing treated of; that with which one has to do; condition; state. 4. Cause of a thing. 5. Thing of consequence. 6. Secretion; pus. 7. Type

composed and ready to be used in printing. [L. *materia*, matter.]

MATTER (mat'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MAT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MATTERED (mat'ērd).] 1. Be of moment or consequence; signify. 2. *Med.* Form pus.

MATTERHORN (mät'ēr-hårn), *n.* Peak of the Alps. Altitude 14,771 feet.

MATTING (mat'ing), *n.* 1. Texture for covering floors, composed of hemp, jute, rushes, grass, etc. 2. Material for making mats.

MATTOCK (mat'uk), *n.* Kind of pick-ax having the iron ends broad instead of pointed. [A. S. *mat-toc*.]



Mattock.

MATRESS (mat'res), *n.* Sort of quilted bed stuffed with wool, horse-hair, etc. [O. Fr. *materas*—Ar. *matrah*, rubbish heap.]

MATURATE (mat'ü-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MAT'URATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAT'URATED.] I. *vt.* Promote the suppuration of. II. *vi.* Suppurate perfectly. [L. *maturo*—*maturus*, ripe.]

MATURATION (mat-ü-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of maturing. 2. Ripeness.

MATURATIVE (mā-tūr'a-tiv), I. *a.* Maturing; promoting suppuration. II. *n.* Medicine promoting suppuration.

MATURE (mā-tūr'), *a.* Fully developed; ripe. [L. *maturus*, ripe.]

SYN. Perfected; finished; prepared; completed; digested; ready. **ANT.** Immature; green; raw; undeveloped.

MATURE (mā-tūr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* MATUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MATURED (mā-tūrd').] I. *vt.* 1. Ripen. 2. Bring to perfection. 3. Prepare for use. II. *vi.* 1. Become ripe. 2. Become fully developed.

MATURITY (mā-tūr'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being mature.

MATUTINAL (mat-ü-ti'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the morning; early. [See **MATIN**.]

MAUDLIN (mā'd'lin), *a.* Weeping; silly, as if half drunk; sickly sentimental. [From *Magdalen*.]

MAUGER, MAUGRE (mā'gēr), *prep.* In spite of. [O. Fr. *maugré*; Fr. *malgré*—L. *male*, badly, and *gratum*, agreeable.]

MAUL (māl), *n.* Heavy wooden hammer; beetle; mall. [O. Fr.—L. *malleus*, hammer.]

MAUL (māl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MAUL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAULED (māld).] 1. Beat with a maul. 2. Beat or bruise. 3. Split by means of a maul. 4. Handle roughly.

MAULSTICK (māl'stik), *n.* Stick used by painters to steady their hand when working. [Ger. *malerstock*—*maler*, painter, and *stock*, stick.]

MAUNDER (mān'dēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MAUN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAUNDERED (mān'dērd).] Talk incoherently or foolishly. [O. Fr. *mend-ter*.]

MAUNDY THURSDAY (mān'di thūrz'dā).

Thursday in Passion-week, when royal charity is distributed to the poor at Whitehall, London, England. [M. E. *maundee*—O. Fr. *mandé*—L. *mandatum*, command, i. e. the "new Commandment," to love one another, John xiii. 34.]

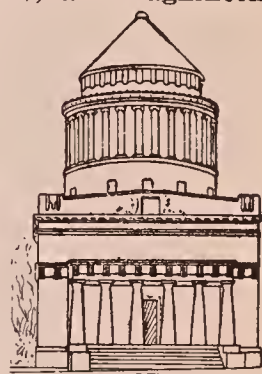
MAURITANIAN (mā-ri-tā'ni-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Mauritania, name given in ancient geography to the northwestern part of Africa.

MAURITIUS (mā-rish'i-us), or **ISLE OF FRANCE**. British island, Indian Ocean.

MAUSER (mow'zēr), *n.* German magazine-rifle, invented by William Mauser (1834-82).

MAUSOLEUM (mā-so-lē'um), *n.* Magnificent tomb or monument. [Gr. *mausōleion*—*Mausōlōs*, king of Caria to whom his widow erected a splendid tomb.]

MAUSOLUS (mā-sō'lus), *n.* Greek Myth. King of Caria; his wife, Artemisia, at his death drank his ashes; erected the grandest monument of antiquity to his memory, one of the "seven wonders." [Gr. *Mausōlōs*.]



Mausoleum.

MAUVE (mōv), *n.* Delicate purple color. [Fr.—L. *malva*, mallow.]

MAVERICK (mav'ēr-ik), *n.* *Ranching.* Unbranded animal, especially a cow or calf, subject to be taken up by the finder as "unowned." [From name of a Texas cattle-raiser whose mark of identification was the absence of a brand.]

MAW (mā), *n.* 1. Stomach. 2. Craw, in birds. [A. S. *maga*—Ger. *magen*.]

MAWKISH (māk'ish), *a.* 1. Disgusting. 2. Easily disgusted; squeamish. [Prov. E. *mawk*, maggot.]

MAXILLA (maks-il'a), *n.* [*pl.* MAXIL/LÆ.] Jawbone. [L.]

MAXILLAR (maks'i-lar), **MAXILLARY** (maks'il-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to the jawbone or jaw. [L. *maxilla*, jawbone—root of **MACERATE**.]

MAXIM (maks'im), *n.* General principle, usually of a practical nature; proverb; axiom; aphorism. [L. *maxima* (*sententia*), chief (opinion).]

MAXIM (maks'im), *n.* Automatic machine-gun capable of firing over 600 rounds per minute, and of accurate shooting up to 3000 yards. Also called *Maxim gun*. [From Hiram S. Maxim, the inventor.]

MAXIMITE (maks'im-it), *n.* High explosive invented by Hudson Maxim, used for charging U. S. submarine torpedoes.

MAXIMUM (maks'i-mum), I. *n.* [*pl.* MAXIMA (maks'i-mā).] 1. Greatest quantity or degree attainable or attained, in any given case; opposed to **MINIMUM**. 2. *Math.* Value of

a variable when it ceases to increase and begins to decrease. II. *a.* Greatest possible. [L., sup. of *magnus*, great.]

MAY (mā), *vt.* [*p.t.* MIGHT (mīt).] 1. Be able. 2. Be allowed; be free to act. 3. Be possible. 4. Be by chance. 5. Be competent. [A. S. *mæg*, be strong.]

MAY (mā), *n.* 1. Fifth month of the year. 2. Early or gay part of life. [L. *Maius* (*mensis*), (month) sacred to *Maia* (the mother of Mercury)—root *mag*, grow.]

MAY (mā), *n.* English hawthorn, which blossoms in May.

MAY-APPLE (mā'ap-l), *n.* Fruit of the mandrake.

MAY-DAY (mā'dā), *n.* First day of May.

MAYBE (mā'bē), *adv.* Perhaps; possibly.

MAY-BEETLE (mā'bē-ti), *n.* Cockchafer.

MAYENCE (mā-yāngs'),
n. Town in Germany.

See MAINZ.

MAY-FLOWER (mā'-
flow-ēr), *n.*

1. In England, hawthorn. 2. In the U.S., trailing arbutus.

MAY-FLY
(mā'fī), *n.* May-beetle—with larva and pupa
[*Melontha vulgaris*].

FLIES. Ephemeral fly which appears in May.

MAYHEM (mā'hem), *n.* Crime of violently crippling a person. [See MAIM.]

MAYING (mā'ing), *n.* Observing May-day festivities.

MAYONNAISE (mā-on-āz'), *n.* Sauce composed of the yolks of eggs, salad-oil, and vinegar or lemon-juce. [Fr.]

MAYOR (mā'ūr), *n.* Chief magistrate of a city or borough. [Fr. *maire*—L. *major*, comp. of *magnus*, great.]

MAYORALTY (mā'ūr-āl-ti), *n.* Office or term of a mayor.

MAY-POLE (mā'pōl), *n.* Pole erected for dancing round on May-day.

MAY-QUEEN (mā'kwēn), *n.* Young woman crowned with flowers as queen on May-day.

MAZE (māz), *n.* Place full of intricate windings; confusion of thought; perplexity. [From root of Norw. *masa*, ponder.]

MAZE (māz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MA'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MAZED (māzd).] Bewilder; confuse.

MAZILY (mā'zi-li), *adv.* In a mazy or winding manner.

MAZINESS (mā'zi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mazy.

MAZURKA (mə-zōr'kə), *n.* Lively Polish dance. [Pol.]

MAZY (mā'zi), *a.* [*comp.* MA'ZIER; *superl.* MA'ZIENT.] Full of windings; intricate.

ME (mē), *personal pron.* Objective case of I. [A. S.]

MEAD (mēd), *n.* Honey and water fermented and flavored. [A. S. *medu*.]

MEADOW (mēd'ō), **MEAD** (mēd), *n.* Rich pasture-ground. [A. S. *mæd*—*mawan*, mow.]

MEADOW-LARK (mēd'ō-lärk), *n.* American starling (*Sturnella magna*), which frequents meadows and fields. It has a sweet, liquid note.

MEAGER, MEAGRE (mē'gēr), *a.* Lean; poor; scanty; without strength; barren. [Fr. *maigre*—L. *macer*, lean.]

MEAGERLY, MEAGRELY (mē'gēr-li), *adv.* In a meager manner.

MEAGERNESS, MEAGRENESS (mē'gēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being meager.

MEAL (mēl), *n.* Food taken at one time; act or the time of taking food; repast. [A. S. *mæl*, time.]

MEAL (mēl), *n.* Grain coarsely ground. [A. S. *melu*.]

MEALINESS (mēl'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mealy.

MEALY (mēl'i), *a.* Resembling meal; besprinkled as with meal.

MEALY-MOUTHED (mēl'i-mowthd), *a.* Too cautious in speech; hypocritical.

MEAN (mēn), *a.* [*comp.* MEAN'ER; *superl.* MEAN'EST.] 1. Low; common. 2. Base; sordid. 3. Contemptible. [A. S. *mæne*, wicked.]

SYN. Humble; ignoble; abject; vile; despicable. **ANT.** High; exalted; honorable.

MEAN (mēn), I. *a.* Middle; coming between; moderate. II. *n.* 1. Middle point, quantity, value or degree. 2. Instrument. 3. [*pl.*] Income; estate; instrument. [O. Fr. *meien* (Fr. *moyen*)—L. *medianus*—*medius*, middle.]

MEAN (mēn), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MEANT (ment).] I. *vt.* 1. Have in the mind or thoughts; intend. 2. Signify. II. *vi.* Be minded or disposed. [A. S. *mænan*; Ger. *meinen*.]

MEANDER (mē-an'dēr), *n.* Winding course; maze; perplexity. [Gr. *Maiandros*, name of a winding river in Asia Minor.]

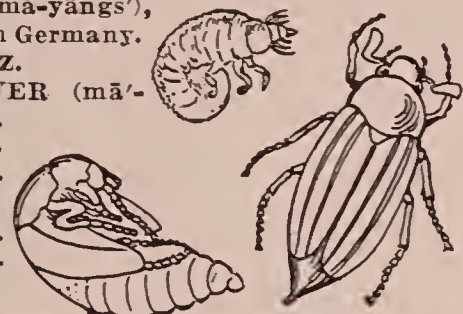
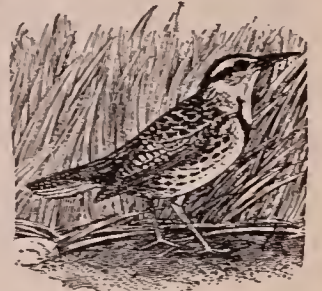
MEANDER (mē-an'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEAN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MEANDERED (mē-an'dērd).] I. *vt.* Wind or flow round. II. *vi.* 1. Flow, run, or proceed in a winding course. 2. Be intricate.

MEANING (mēn'ing), I. *n.* That which is in the mind or thoughts; signification; sense intended; purpose. II. *a.* Significant.

MEANINGLESS (mēn'ing-les), *a.* Having no sense or meaning.

MEANINGLY (mēn'ing-li), *adv.* In a meaning manner.

MEANLY (mēn'li), *adv.* 1. Humbly; lowly. 2.



Poorly; shabbily. 3. Disrespectfully. 4. Basely. 5. Sordidly.

MEANNESS (mēn'nes), *n.* 1. Baseness or dishonorableness of mind. 2. Low, or dishonorable thoughts or actions. 3. Sordidness; niggardliness.

MEANT (ment), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **MEAN**.

MEANTIME (mēn'tim), **MEANWHILE** (mēn'-hwil), *I. n.* Time intervening. *II. adv.* In the intervening time.

MEASLES (mē'ziz), *n.* Contagious fever accompanied with small red spots upon the skin. [Dut. *maselen*, measles; from *masa*, spot.]

MEASLY (mē'zill), *a.* 1. Affected with measles. 2. Despicable; miserable. (Colloq.)

MEASURABLE (mez'hūr-ā-bl), *a.* That may be measured or computed; moderate.

MEASURABLY (mez'hūr-ā-bil), *adv.* In a measurable manner or degree; moderately.

MEASURE (mez'hūr), *n.* 1. That by which extent is ascertained or expressed. 2. Extent; proportion; stated quantity; degree. 3. Rule by which anything is adjusted. 4. Moderation. 5. Means to an end. 6. Meter; musical time. [Fr. *mesure*—L. *mensura*.]

MEASURE (mez'hūr), *v.* [pr.p. **MEASURING**; p.t. and p.p. **MEASURED** (mez'hūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Ascertain the dimensions of. 2. Adjust by a rule or standard. 3. Mark out. 4. Allot. 5. Serve as a measure of. *II. vi.* 1. Be of a certain size. 2. Be equal or uniform.

MEASURED (mez'hūrd), *a.* Equal; uniform; steady; restricted.

MEASURELESS (mez'hūr-les), *a.* Boundless; unlimited; immeasurable.

MEASUREMENT (mez'hūr-ment), *n.* 1. Act of measuring. 2. Quantity found by measuring.

MEASURING-CHAIN (mez'hūr-ing-chān), *n.* Surveyor's chain.

MEASURING-GLASS (mez'hūr-ing-glās), *n.* Graded glass vessel, used for measuring liquids.

MEASURING-MACHINE (mez'hūr-ing-mā-shēn), *n.* Measuring-chain. Device for determining exact length or end-measurement.

MEASURING-WORM (mez'hūr-ing-wūrm), *n.* Same as **LOOPER**.

MEAT (mēt), *n.* 1. Anything eaten as food. 2. Flesh of animals used as food. 3. Animal food other than fish. 4. Edible portion of fruit, nuts, eggs, etc. [A. S. *mete*—*metan*, measure, deal out.]

MECCA (mek'ā), *n.* City in Arabia.

MECHANIC (me-kan'ik), **MECHANICAL** (mekan'ik-əl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to machines or mechanics. 2. Constructed according to the laws of mechanics. 3. Acting by physical power. 4. Done by a machine. 5. Pertaining to artisans. 6. Done simply by force of habit. *II. n.* One engaged in a mechan-

ical trade; an artisan.—*Mechanical powers*, means of converting a small force acting through a great space into a great force acting through a small space, or vice versa: the lever and the inclined plane, with their applications. [Gr. *mēchanikos*—*mēchanē*, machine.]

MECHANICALLY (me-kan'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a mechanical manner.

MECHANICIAN (mek-ā-nish'an), **MECHANIST** (mek'ā-nist), *n.* One skilled in mechanics.

MECHANICS (me-kan'iks), *n.* 1. Science which treats of machines. 2. Science which determines the effect produced by forces on a body.

MECHANISM (mek'ā-nizm), *n.* 1. Arrangement and action of a machine. 2. That which acts according to mechanical laws. 3. Mechanical action.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN (mek'len-borkh-shvā-rēn'), *n.* Grand-duchy, Germany.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ (mek'len-borkh-shtrā'lits), *n.* Grand-duchy, Germany.

MEDAL (med'al), *n.* Piece of metal generally in the form either of a dish or shield, bearing some device or inscription, usually commemorative, and bestowed as a reward of merit. [Fr. *médaille*—L. *metallum*, metal.]



Obverse.



Reverse.

Medal.

MEDALLION (me-dal'yun), *n.* 1. Large medal. 2. Memorial coin. 3. Bas-relief of a round form. [Fr.]

MEDDLE (med'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **MEDDLING**; p.t. and p.p. **MEDDLED** (med'id).] Interfere officiously (with or in); have to do (with). [O. Fr. *medler*—L. *misceo*, mix.]

MEDDLER (med'lēr), *n.* One who meddles.

MEDDLESOME (med'l-sum), *a.* Given to meddling; interfering.

MEDDLESOMENESS (med'l-sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being meddlesome.

MEDDLING (med'ling), *I. a.* Interfering in the concerns of others; officious. *II. n.* Officious interposition.

MEDEA (mē-dē'ā), *n.* Greek Myth. Wife of Jason and daughter of Æetes, who assisted Jason in getting the golden fleece.

MEDIAEVAL. Same as **MEDIEVAL**.

MEDIAL (mē'di-əl), *a.* Noting a mean or average. [L. *L. medialis*—L. *medius*, middle.]

MEDIAN (mē'di-ən), *a.* Situated in, or passing through or along the middle. [L. *medianus*—*medius*, middle.]

MEDIANT (mē'di-ant), *n.* Music. Third tone of a diatonic scale, midway between tonic and dominant.

MEDIATE (mē'di-at), *a.* 1. Middle; between two extremes. 2. Acting by or as a means. 3. Intervening; interposed. [L.L. *mediatus*, *p.p.* of *medio*, divide in the middle—L. *medius*, middle.]

MEDIATE (mē'di-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* ME'DIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ME'DIATED.] I. *vt.* Effect by mediation. II. *vi.* Interpose between parties as a friend of each; intercede.

MEDIATELY (mē'di-āt-lī), *adv.* In a mediate manner.

MEDIATION (mē-di-ā'shun), *n.* Act of mediating; intervention.

SYN. Interposition; Intercession; arbitration. ANT. Neutrality; Indifference.

MEDIATIVE (mē'di-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to mediate; mediatorial.

MEDIATOR (mē'di-ā-tūr), *n.* One who mediates.

MEDIATORIAL (mē-di-ā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a mediator or mediation; mediative.

MEDIATORIALLY (mē-di-ā-tō'ri-āl-lī), *adv.* In a mediatorial manner.

MEDICABLE (med'i-kā-bl), *a.* That may be healed.

MEDICAL (med'ik-āl), *a.* 1. Relating to the art of healing diseases. 2. Containing that which heals. 3. Intended to promote the study of medicine. [L.L. *medicālis*—L. *medicus*, pertaining to healing—*medeor*, heal.]

MEDICALLY (med'ik-āl-lī), *adv.* In a medical manner; for the purpose of healing.

MEDICAMENT (med'i-kā-mēt), *n.* Medicine; healing application.

MEDICATE (med'i-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MED'ICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MED'ICATED.] 1. Treat with medicine. 2. Impregnate with anything medicinal.

MEDICATION (med-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of medicating or being medicated.

MEDICATIVE (med'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Healing; tending to heal.

MEDICINAL (me-dis'i-nāl), *a.* Relating to medicine; fitted to cure or lessen disease or pain.

MEDICINALLY (me-dis'i-nāl-lī), *adv.* In a medicinal manner.

MEDICINE (med'i-sin), *n.* 1. Anything applied for the cure or lessening of disease or pain. 2. Science which treats of the prevention and cure of diseases. 3. Charm.

MEDICINE-MAN (med'i-sin-man), *n.* Among American Indians, person having magical power of healing and prophesying.

MEDIEVAL, **MEDIAEVAL** (mē-di-ē'vəl), *a.* Relating or appropriate to the middle ages. [L. *medius*, middle, and *ævum*, age.]

MEDINA (me-dē'nā), *n.* City in Arabia.

MEDIOCRE (mē'di-ō-kēr), *a.* Middling; ordinary. [L. *mediocris*.]

MEDIOCRITY (mē-di-ok'ri-tī), *n.* [*pl.* MEDIOCRITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being

mediocre. 2. Person of mediocre qualities, talents, or merit.

MEDITATE (med'i-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MED'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MED'ITATED.] I. *vi.* Think deeply; ponder. II. *vt.* Think on; plan. [L. *meditatus*, *p.p.* of *meditor*, meditate.]

SYN. Contemplate; consider; revolve; muse; weigh; study; reflect; purpose; intend; cogitate; ruminate. ANT. Execute; enact; complete; consummate.

MEDITATION (med-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act or state of meditating; deep thought.

MEDITATIVE (med'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Given or disposed to meditation. 2. Expressing, indicating, or pertaining to, meditation.

MEDITERRANEAN (med-i-ter-rā'ne-an), *n.* Great inland sea, between Europe and Africa.

MEDIUM (mē'di-um), *I. n.* [*pl.* ME'DIUMS or ME'DIA.] 1. Middle place or degree. 2. Anything intervening. 3. Means or instrument. 4. Substance in which bodies exist, or through which they move. 5. Person through whom spirits are alleged to make their communications. II. *a.* Intermediate; medial; middle; mean. [L. See MEDIAL and MID.]

MEDLAR (med'lār), *n.* Small European tree, with fruit like a small apple. [O. Fr. *meslier*—Gr. *mespilon*.]

MEDLEY (med'li), *n.* 1. Mixed and confused mass. 2. Parts of different musical compositions or songs run together; potpourri. [O. Fr. *medler*, mix.]

MEDULLA (me-dul'ā), *n.* [*pl.* MEDUL'Æ.] 1. Marrow. 2. Pith.—*Medulla oblongata*, a continuation of the spinal cord within the cranium. [L.]

MEDULLARY (med'ul-ā-ri or me-dul'ā-ri), *a.* Consisting of, or resembling, marrow or pith.

MEDUSA (me-dū'sā), *n.* 1. *Myth.* One of the three Gorgons, whose head, cut off by Perseus and placed in theegis of Minerva, had the power of turning those who looked on it into stone. 2. [m-] [*pl.* MEDU'SÆ.] Common kind of jelly-fish, probably so named from the likeness of its tentacles to the snakes on Medusa's head.

MEED (mēd), *n.* Deserved reward; that which is bestowed for merit. [A. S. *mēd*; Ger. *miethe*, hire.]

MEEK (mēk), *a.* Submissive. [Ice. *mjúkr*.]

SYN. Patient; humble; gentle; mild; modest; yielding. ANT. Bold; proud; high-spirited.

MEEKLY (mēk'li), *adv.* In a meek manner.

MEEKNESS (mēk'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being meek.

MEERSCHAUM (mēr'sham), *n.* 1. Fine white clay used for making tobacco-pipes. 2. Pipe made of this material. [Ger. *meer*, the sea, and *schaum*, foam.]

MEET (mēt), *a.* Fitting; qualified; adapted. [A. S. *gemet*, fit. See METE.]

MEET (mēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEET'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MET (met).] **I. vt.** 1. Come face to face; encounter. 2. Find; receive, as a welcome. 3. Answer or satisfy. **II. vi.** 1. Come together; assemble. 2. Have an encounter. [A. S. *mētan*; L. Ger. *moeten*. Cf. MOOT.]

MEET (mēt), *n.* Meeting, as of huntsmen.

MEETING (mēt'ing), *n.* 1. Interview. 2. Assembly.

MEETING-HOUSE (mēt'ing-hows), *n.* Building where people meet for public worship.

MEETLY (mēt'li), *adv.* In a meet or proper manner; fitly.

MEETNESS (mēt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being meet; fitness.

MEG-, **MEGA-**, *prefix.* 1. Before a unit of measure, means that it is taken a million times. 2. Great; large. [Gr. *megas*, large.]

MEGAFARAD (meg-a-far'ad), *n.* A million of farads. [MEGA- and FARAD.]

MEGAFOG (meg'a-fog), *n.* A signal-megaphone used by light-houses for conveying certain sound-signals to vessels during a fog. [MEGA- and FOG.]

MEGALITH (meg'a-lith), *n.* Huge stone, such as is seen in the ancient so called cyclopean masonry. [MEGA-, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

MEGALOSAURUS (meg-a-lo-sa'rus), *n.* Extinct gigantic reptile, forty feet long. [L. L.—Gr. *megas*, *megalon*, large, and *sauros*, lizard.]

MEGAPHONE (meg'a-fōn), *n.* 1. Instrument for perceiving ordinary sounds at great distances. 2. Large funnel-shaped speaking trumpet. [MEGA-, and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

MEGATHERIUM (meg-a-thē'ri-um), *n.* Extinct gigantic sloth, thirteen feet long, exclusive of the five-foot tall. [Gr. *megas*, large, and *thērion*, beast.]

MEGRIM (mē'-grīm), *n.* Periodical headache, usually affecting but one side of the head. [Fr. *migraine*, corrup. of Gr. *hēmikrania*—*hēmi*, half, and *kranion*, skull.]

MELANCHOLIA (mel-an-kō'll-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Form of insanity, in which there is continued depression of mind; melancholy. [Gr. *melan*, black, and *cholē*, bile.]

MELANCHOLIC (mel'an-kol-ik or mel-an-kol'-ik), *a.* Affected with melancholy; dejected; mournful; dismal; sad.

MELANCHOLY (mel'an-kol-l), **I. n.** Disease causing gloomy, groundless fears, and general

depression of spirits; habitual dejection. **II. a.** Gloomy; producing grief. [Gr. *melancholia*.] **MELANGE** (mā-längzh'), *n.* Medley; mixture. [Fr.]

MELBOURNE (mel'būrn), *n.* Capital of Victoria, Australia.

MELEAGER (me-lē'a-jēr), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Æneus and Althæa; one of the Argonauts.

MÊLÉE (mā-lā'), *n.* Fight in which the combatants are mingled in one confused mass; hand-to-hand fight; scuffle. [Fr.]

MELINITE (mā'lin-it), *n.* High explosive, composed of picric acid, guncotton, and gum arabic. [Gr. *mēlinos*, pale gold-yellow color.]

MELIORATE (mē'lyo-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* ME'LIO-RATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ME'LIORATED.] Make better; improve. [L. *melior*, better.]

MELIORATION (mē-lyo-rā'shun), *n.* Act of meliorating or state of being meliorated.

MELLIFEROUS (mel-lif'ēr-us), *a.* Honey-producing. [L. *mel*, honey, and *fero*, produce.]

MELLIFLUENCE (mel-lif'lō-ens), *n.* A flow of sweetness.

MELLIFLUE (mel-lif'lō-ent), **MELLIFLUOUS** (mel-lif'lō-us), *a.* Flowing with honey or sweetness; smooth. [L. *mel*, honey, and *fluens*—*fluo*, flow.]

MELLOPHONE (mel'o-fōn), *n.* Wind instrument with which regular alto parts may be played and a French-horn quality of tone readily produced. [MELLOW and -PHONE.]

MELLOW (mel'ō), *a.* 1. Soft and ripe; well matured. 2. Soft and rich; said of sounds.

3. Soft to touch. [A. S. *mearu*; Ger. *mollig*.] **MELLOW** (mel'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEL'LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MELLOWED (mel'ōd).] **I. vt.** Soften or ripen by age; mature. **II. vi.** Become mellow; be matured.

MELLOWNESS (mel'ō-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mellow.

MELODEON (mel-ō'de-un), *n.* Small reed organ.

MELODIOUS (mel-ō'di-us), *a.* Full of melody; harmonious.

MELODIOUSLY (mel-ō'di-us-ly), *adv.* In a melodious manner.

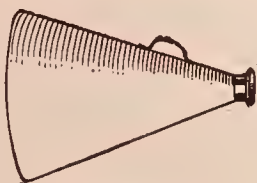
MELODIOUSNESS (mel-ō'di-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being melodious.

MELODIST (mel'ō-dist), *n.* Composer or singer of melodies.

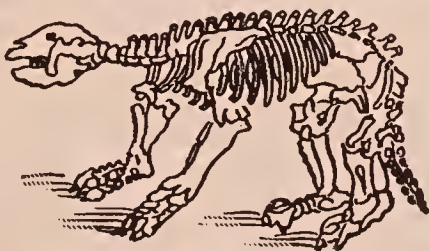
MELODRAMA (mel-o-drā'ma or mel-o-drā'mə), *n.* Sensational, romantic drama, formerly largely intermixed with songs. [Gr. *melos*, song, and *drama*, drama.]

MELODRAMATIC (mel-o-drā-mat'ik), *a.* Of the nature of the melodrama; overstrained; sensational.

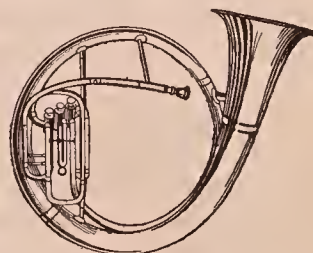
MELODY (mel'o-di), *n.* [*pl.* MELODIES (mel'o-



Megaphone.



Skeleton of Megatherium.



Mellophone.

diz).] 1. Air; tune; music. 2. Agreeable succession of a series of single musical sounds. [Gr. *melōdia*—*melos*, song, and *ōdē*, ode.]

MELON (mel'un), *n.* 1. Fruit of an annual trailing plant (*Cucumis melo*); muskmelon. 2. Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*). [It. *melone*—Gr. *mēlon*, apple.]

MELON-FLY (mel-un'fli) *n.* Small dipterous yellow fly found in the Hawaiian Islands, most destructive to melons, cucumbers, squashes and all similar vine fruits and vegetables.



Melon-fly (*Dacus curcubitæ*).
[Enlarged.]

MELPOMENE (melpom'e-nē), *n.* Greek Myth. Daughter of Zeus; muse of tragedy.

MELT (melt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MELT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MELT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make liquid; dissolve. 2. Soften. 3. Waste away. II. *vi.* Become liquid; dissolve. [A. S. *meltan*.]

SYN. Liquefy; thaw; fuse; dissolve; relax; mollify; weaken. ANT. Consolidate; crystallize; indurate; congeal; freeze.

MEMBER (mem'bēr), *n.* 1. Limb or other functional part of an animal. 2. Clause. 3. One of a community. 4. Representative in a legislative body. [L. *membrum*.]

MEMBERSHIP (mem'bēr-ship), *n.* 1. State of being a member. 2. Members of a body, society, or association collectively.

MEMBRANACEOUS (mem-brā-nā'shus), *a.* Membranous.

MEMBRANE (mem'brān), *n.* 1. Thin tissue which covers the members or parts of the body. 2. Film containing the seeds of a plant. [Fr.—L. *membrana*—*membrum*.]

MEMBRANOUS (mem'brā-nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of membrane. 2. Bot. Thin and semi-transparent, like a fine membrane.

MEMENTO (me-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* MEMEN'TOS.] Suggestion or notice to awaken memory; souvenir. [L., imperative of *memini*, remember.]

MEMNON (mem'non), *n.* 1. Son of Tithonus and Aurora; king of Ethiopia; nephew of Priam, whom he assisted during the Trojan war; killed by Achilles. 2. Colossal statue near Thebes, erected in his memory.

MEMOIR (mem'war or mē'mōr), *n.* 1. Familiar narrative of anything as remembered by the writer. 2. Short biographical sketch. 3. Record of the researches on any subject. 4. Transactions of a society. [Fr. *mémoire*—L. *memoria*, memory.]

MEMORABILIA (mem-o-ra-bil'i-a), *n. pl.* Things worthy to be remembered or recorded; also the record itself.

MEMORABLE (mem'o-ra-bl), *a.* Deserving to be remembered; remarkable.

MEMORABLY (mem'o-ra-bli), *adv.* In a memorable way; in a way to be remembered.

MEMORANDUM (mem-o-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* MEMORAN'DA or MEMORAN'DUMS.] Thing to be remembered; note to aid memory.

MEMORIAL (me-mō'ri-əl), I. *a.* Bringing to memory; commemorative. II. *n.* 1. That which serves to keep in remembrance; monument. 2. Written statement with a petition, laid before a legislative or other body.

MEMORIZE (mem'o-riz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MEM'ORIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MEMORIZED (mem'o-rizd).] Commit to memory.

MEMORY (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* MEM'ORIES.] 1. Faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts or events. 2. Thing remembered. [See MEMOIR.]

SYN. Recollection; remembrance; reminiscence. ANT. Forgetfulness; oblivion.

MEMPHIS (mem'fis), *n.* City, Tennessee, on Mississippi River.

MEN (men), *n.* Plural of MAN.

MENACE (men'ās), *n.* A show of intention to do harm; a threatening; threat. [Fr.—L. *minaciæ*, threats—*minæ*, the overhanging points of a wall.]

MENACE (men'ās), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEN'ACING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MEN'ACED (men'āst).] I. *vt.* Threaten. II. *vi.* Act in a threatening manner.

MENAGE (mā-nāzh'), *n.* 1. A household. 2. Household management. [Fr.]

MENAGERIE (men-aj'e-ri), *n.* Collection of wild animals for exhibition. [Fr. *ménage*, household.]

MEND (mend), *v.* [*pr.p.* MEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MEND'ED.] I. *vt.* Remove a fault in. II. *vi.* Grow better. [Short for AMEND.]

MEND (mend), *n.* Course or condition of mending.

MENDACIOUS (men-dā'shus), *a.* Lying; false. [L. *mendax*—*mentior*, lie.]

MENDACITY (men-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* MENDACITIES (men-das'i-tiz).] Lying; falsehood.

MENDICANCY (men'di-kān-si), *n.* Beggary.

MENDICANT (men'di-kānt), I. *a.* Practicing beggary. II. *n.* Beggar. [L. *mendico*, beg.]

MENELAUS (men-e-lā'us), *n.* Greek Myth. Brother of Agamemnon and king of Sparta; husband of Helen.

MENHADEN (men-hā'dn), *n.*

Small, large-headed fish, found on the Atlantic Coast of the U. S., Gulf Menhaden (*Brevoortia tyrannus patronus*). Valuable as fertilizer, for its oil and as a substitute for sardines; mossbunker; [Corrupted from an American Indian name, meaning "fertilizer."]



MENIAL (mē'ni-əl), I. *a.* Servile; low. II. *n.*
 1. One performing servile work. 2. Person of servile disposition. [O. Fr. *meisnee*, household.]
MENINGEAL (me-nin'jē-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the meninges.
MENINGES (me-nin'jēz), *n.* Plural of **MENINX**.
MENINGITIS (men-in-jī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the meninges. [See **MENINX**.]
MENINX (mē'ningks), *n.* [*pl.* **MENINGES** (me-nin'jēz).] One of the three membranes, enveloping the brain and the spinal cord: dura mater (outer); arachnoid (middle); and pia mater (inner). [Gr.]
MENISCUS (me-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* **MENIS'CUSES** or **MENISCI** (me-nis'i).] 1. Crescent. 2. Crescent-shaped lens. 3. Convex or concave surface of a liquid in a narrow tube.
MENSAL (men'səl), *a.* Monthly. [L. *mensis*, month.]
MENSES (men'sēz), *n.pl.* Menstrual flow; monthly courses. [L., *pl.* of *mensis*.]
MENSTRUAL (men'strō-əl), *a.* Recurring monthly.
MENSURABILITY (men-shō-rā-bī'lī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being measurable.
MENSURABLE (men'shō-rā-bī), *a.* Measurable. [L. *mensuro*, measure.]
MENSURAL (men'shō-rəl), *a.* Pertaining to measure.
MENSURATION (men-shō-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act, process, or art of measuring. 2. Result of measuring. 3. Branch of applied geometry that gives the rules for finding the lengths of lines, the areas of surfaces, and the volumes of solids.
-MENT, *suffix.* Forms, from verbs, nouns denoting condition, result, action, or agency.
MENTAL (men'təl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the chin. [L. *mentum*, chin.]
MENTAL (men'təl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mind; done or existing in the mind; intellectual. [L. *mens*, *mentis*, mind.]
MENTALITY (men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **MENTALITIES**.] Mental cast or habit; intellectuality.
MENTALLY (men'təl-l), *adv.* 1. In the mind; intellectually. 2. Without speech or the aid of symbols.
MENTHOL (men'thol), *n.* Camphor-like substance extracted from oil of peppermint. [L. *mentha*, mint, and *-ol*.]
MENTION (men'shun), *n.* Brief notice; remark; hint. [L. *mentio*—root of **MIND**.]
MENTION (men'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MEN'TIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MENTIONED** (men'shund).] Notice briefly; name.
MENTIONABLE (men'shun-ə-bī), *a.* That may or can be mentioned; fit to be mentioned.
MENTOR (men'tər), *n.* Greek Myth. Friend of Ulysses left in charge of his household and of his son Telemachus.
MENTOR (men'tər), *n.* Wise and faithful counselor. [From Gr. *Mentor*, the friend of Ulysses.]
MENTUM (men'tum), *n.* 1. The chin. 2.

Central part of the labium in insects. 3. Bot. Projection in front of the flower in some orchids. [L. *mentum*, the chin.]

MENU (me-nū'; commonly pron. men'ū), *n.* List of things composing a repast; bill of fare. [Fr.—L. *minutus*, small, detailed.]

MEPHISTOPHELES (mef-ls-tof'e-iēz), *n.* Name of the devil in Marlowe's *Doctor Faustus* and Goethe's *Faust*; evil genius; devil.

MEPHISTOPHELIAN (mef-ls-to-fē'll-ən), *a.* Of the nature of Mephistopheles; cynical; malicious; devilish.

MEPHITIC (me-fit'ik), *a.* Offensive to the smell; noxious; pestilential. [L. *Mephiticus*.]

MERCANTILE (mēr'kan-tīl), *a.* Pertaining to merchants; commercial. [L. *mercator*, trade.]

MERCENARY (mēr'se-nār-i), I. *a.* 1. Hired for money. 2. Actuated by the hope of reward; greedy of gain. 3. Sold or done for money. II. *n.* [*pl.* **MER'CENARIES**.] One hired; soldier hired into foreign service. [L. *mercenarius*—*merces*, hire.]

MERCER (mēr'sēr), *n.* 1. Dealer in silks. 2. Dealer in notions. [Fr. *mercier*; from root of **MERCHANT**.]

MERCERIZE (mēr'sēr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MER'CERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MERCERIZED** (mēr'sēr-izd).] Steep (cotton) in a soda or potash solution, by which process it shrinks and when tension is applied takes on a silky finish. [From *Mercer*, the inventor, 1851.]

MERCERIZED (mēr'sēr-izd), *a.* Having a lustrous or silky finish, produced by the process of mercerizing; as, *mercerized cotton*.

MERCHANDISE (mēr'chān-dīz), *n.* Goods of a merchant; wares. [Fr. *merchandise*.]

MERCHANT (mēr'chant), I. *n.* One who buys and sells goods; trader. II. *a.* Pertaining to trade or merchandize. [Fr. *marchand*—L. *mercans*—*mercator*, trade.]

MERCHANTMAN (mēr'chant-mān), *n.* Trading-ship.

MERCIFUL (mēr'sī-fəl), *a.* Compassionate; tender; humane.

MERCIFULLY (mēr'sī-fəl-l), *adv.* In a merciful manner.

MERCILESS (mēr'sī-les), *a.* Unfeeling; hard-hearted; cruel.

MERCILESSLY (mēr'sī-les-l), *adv.* In a merciless manner.

MERCURIAL (mēr-kū'ri-əl), *a.* 1. Having the qualities said to belong to the god Mercury; active; sprightly; fickle; changeable. 2. Containing, or consisting of, mercury.

MERCURY (mēr-kū-ri), *n.* 1. God of merchandise and eloquence, and the messenger of the gods. 2. Planet nearest the sun. 3. [m-] Quicksilver. [L. *Mercurius*—*merx*, merchandize.]

MERCY (mēr'sī), *n.* [*pl.* **MER'CIES**.] 1. Forgiving disposition; clemency; leniency; tenderness. 2. Act of mercy; favor. [Fr. *merci*, grace—L. *merces*, pay.]

MERE (mēr), *n.* Pool or lake. [A. S. *mere*; Ger. *meer*, sea.]

MERE (mēr), *a.* Pure; alone; simple. [L. *merus*, unmixed (of wine).]

MERE (mēr), *n.* Boundary. [A. S. *gemæra*.]

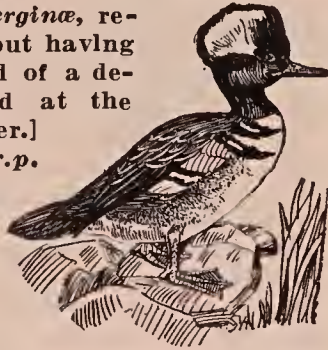
MERELY (mēr'li), *adv.* Purely; only; solely; simply.

MERETRICIOUS (mer-e-trish'us), *a.* 1. Wanton. 2. Alluring by false show; gaudy and deceitful. [L. *mereo*, gain.]

MERGANSER (mēr-gan'sēr), *n.* Diving bird of the subfamily *Merginæ*, resembling the duck, but having a cylindrical instead of a depressed bill, hooked at the end. [L. *mergus*, diver.]

MERGE (mērj), *v.* [pr.p.

MER'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MERGED** (mērjd).] I. *vt.* Dip; plunge. II. *vi.* Be swallowed up or absorbed. [L. *mergo*, sink.]



Hooded Merganser (*Lophodites cucullatus*).

MERGER (mēr'jēr), *n.* Consolidation of two or more business concerns, corporations, estates, etc.

MERICARP (mer'l-kärp), *n.* Bot. One carpel or part of the fruit of an umbelliferous plant. [Gr. *meros*, part, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

MERIDIAN (me-rid'ī-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to mid-day; being on the meridian or at mid-day. 2. Raised to the highest point. II. *n.* 1. Mid-day. 2. Highest point, as of success. 3. Imaginary circle on the earth's surface passing through the poles and any given place. 4. Imaginary circle passing through the poles of the heavens, and the zenith of the spectator, which the sun crosses at mid-day. [L. *meridies* (corrup. of *medidies*), mid-day—*medius*, middle, and *dies*, day.]

MERIDIONAL (me-rid'ī-o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to the meridian; southern; having a southern aspect.

MERIDIONALLY (me-rid'ī-o-nal-i), *adv.* In the direction of the meridian; in a line north and south.

MERINGUE (me-rang'), *n.* 1. Pastry of whites of eggs and powdered sugar. 2. Tart, pie, etc., covered with such pastry. [Fr.]

MERINO (me-rē'nō), *I. n.* 1. Variety of sheep having a very fine wool, originally from Spain. 2. Fabric of merino wool. II. *a.* Belonging to the merino sheep or their wool. [Sp., Inspector of sheep—L. *major*.]

MERIT (mer'it), *vt.* [pr.p. **MER'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MER'ITED**.] Deserve as a reward or punishment; earn; incur. [Fr. *mériter*—L. *merito*, earn, freq. of *mereo*, deserve.]

MERIT (mer'it), *n.* 1. That which deserves honor, reward or consideration; worth. 2. That which is earned; recompense.

MERITORIOUS (mer-i-tō'ri-us), *a.* Deserving of reward, honor, or praise.

MERITORIOUSLY (mer-i-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

MERITORIOUSNESS (mer-i-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being meritorious.

MERMAID (mēr'mād), *n.* Fabled marine creature, having the upper part like a woman, and the lower like a fish. [A. S. *mere*, lake, sea, and *mægd*, maid.]

MERMAN (mēr'man), *n.* Male corresponding to the mermaid.

MERRILY (mer'l-li), *adv.* In a merry manner.

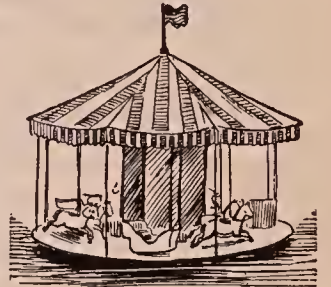
MERRIMENT (mer'i-ment), *n.* Gaiety with laughter and noise; mirth; hilarious enjoyment; jollity; frolic.

MERRY (mer'i), *a.* [comp. **MER'RIER**; superl. **MER'RUEST**.] 1. Mirthful; sportful. 2. Causing laughter. [A. S. *merige*.]

MERRY-ANDREW (mer'l-an-drō), *n.* Buffoon; clown; jester.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

(mer'l-gō-rownd), *n.* Circular frame mounted with wooden horses, seats, etc., made to revolve by machinery, for amusement.



Merry-go-round.

MERRY-THOUGHT (mer'l-that), *n.* Wish-bone.

MESA (mā'sa), *n.* Table-

land, especially between canons. [Sp., table.]

MESALLIANCE (mā-zai-yāngs'), *n.* Misalliance; marriage with one inferior in social rank. [Fr.]

MESDAMES (Fr. mā-dām'; E. mez'dāmz), *n.* Plural of **MADAME**.

MESENTERIC (mes-en-ter'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the mesentery.

MESENTERY (mes'en-ter-i), *n.* [pl. **MES'ENTERIES**.] Membrane enveloping the intestines and fastening them to the dorsal wall of the abdomen. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *enteron*, intestine.]

MESH (mesh), *n.* Opening between the threads of a net; network. [A. S. *max*; Ger. *masche*.]

MESH (mesh), *v.* [pr.p. **MESH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MESHED** (mesht).] I. *vt.* 1. Catch in a net. 2. Engage or interlock, as gear-teeth. II. *vi.* Become engaged, as gear-teeth.

MESIAL (mē'zi-əl), *a.* Middle. [Gr. *mesos*.]

MESMERIC (mez-mer'ik), **MESMERICAL** (mez-mer'ik-əl), *a.* Of or relating to mesmerism.

MESMERISM (mez'mēr-izm), *n.* Art of mesmerizing; hypnotism.

MESMERIST (mez'mēr-ist), *n.* One who practices or believes in mesmerism.

MESMERIZE (mez'mēr-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **MES'MERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MESMERIZED** (mez'mēr-izd).] Induce an extraordinary state of the nervous system of, in which the operator is supposed to control the actions of

the subject; hypnotize. [From *Mesmer*, a Vienna physician (1733-1815), who brought mesmerism into notice.]

MESMERIZER (mez'mēr-ī-zēr), *n.* One who mesmerizes; mesmerist.

MESNE (mēn), *a. Law.* Intermediate; applied to a writ issued between the beginning and end of a suit. [Norm. Fr. *mesne*, middle.]

MESOCARP (mes'o-kärp), *n. Bot.* Fleishy, edible part (between the epicarp and endocarp) of a fruit, as a plum. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

MESOTHORAX (mes-o-thō'raks), *n.* Middle part of an insect's thorax, bearing the second pair of legs and the first pair of wings. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *thorax*, chest.]

MESOZOIC (mes-o-zō'ik), *n. Geol.* Secondary period, comprising the Trias, Jura and Cretaceous. [Gr. *mesos*, middle, and *zōē*, life.]

MESQUIT (mes'kēt or mes-kēt'), *n.* Leguminous tree or shrub of tropical America with nutritious pods. [Sp.]

MESS (mes), *n.* Mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste; medley; disorder; confusion. [A form of **MASH**.]

MESS (mes), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MESSED** (mest).] I. *vt.* Make a mess of; bungle; muddle. II. *vi.* Engage in making a mess.

MESS (mes), *n.* 1. Dish or quantity of food served up at one time. 2. Number of persons who eat together, especially in the army and navy. [O. Fr. *mes*—L. *mitto*.]

MESS (mes), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MESSED** (mest).] I. *vt.* Supply with a mess. II. *vi.* 1. Eat of a mess. 2. Eat at a common table.

MESSAGE (mes'aj), *n.* 1. Communication sent from one to another. 2. Official communication sent through an official messenger, as a *message* from the President to Congress. [Fr.—L.L. *missaticum*—*mitto*, *missus*, send.]

MESSENGER (mes'en-jēr), *n.* Bearer of a message; forerunner; precursor.

MESSIAH (mes-sī'ah), *n.* Anointed one; Christ. [Heb. *mashiach*—*mashach*, anoint.]

MESSIANIC (mes-i-an'ik), *a.* Relating to the Messiah.

MESSEURS (mesh'yūr; Fr. mes-yū'), *n.pl.* Sirs; gentlemen; used in English as plural of Mr., and usually contracted to **MESSRS**. [Fr. plural of *monsieur*.]

MESSINA (mes-sē'nā), *n.* Seaport, Sicily.

MESSMATE (mes'māt), *n.* One who eats at the same table.

MESSY (mes'ī), *a.* Making a mess; untidy.

MESTEE (mes-tē'), *n.* Offspring of a white and a quadroon. [W. Indian.]

MESTIZO (mes-tē'zō), *n.* Offspring of mixed Spanish and American Indian parentage. [Sp.—O. Fr. *mestis*, mixed.]

MET (met), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **MEET**.

META-, *prefix.* Denoting among; beyond; between; over; with; reverse; change; resemblance. [Gr.]

METABOLIC (met-ā-boi'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting metabolism.

METABOLISM (met-ab'o-ilizm), *n. Biol.* The process by which food is converted into blood and tissue (anabolism) and by which decomposition of living matter takes place (catabolism). [Gr. *meta*, beyond and *ballō*, throw.]

METACARPAL (met-ā-kär'pal), *a.* Pertaining to the part of the hand between the wrist and the fingers. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *karpōs*, wrist.]

METAL (met'āl), *n.* 1. Solid, opaque body, such as gold, etc. 2. Character; nature. 3. Courage; temper. [Gr. *metallon*, mine, metal, prob.—*metallaō*, search after.]

METALLIC (met-ai'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or like a metal; consisting of metal. [L. *metallicus*.]

METALLIFEROUS (met-ai-if'ēr-us), *a.* Producing or yielding metals. [L. *metallifer*—*metallum*, metal, and *fero*, bear.]

METALIST (met'āl-ist), *n.* Worker in metals; one skilled in metals.

METALLOGRAPH (met-ai'o-grāf), *n.* Print produced by metallographic process.

METALLOGRAPHIC (met-ai'o-graf'ik), *a.* Relating to, or by the use of, metallography.

METALLOGRAPHY (met-ai-og'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Science of metals; treatise on metals. 2. Process of utilizing metal plates in a manner similar to lithographic stones. 3. Process of imitating the grain of wood on metals.

METALLOID (met'āl-oid), *n.* One of the thirteen non-metallic elements, as oxygen, carbon, phosphorous, etc.

METALLOPHONE (met-ai'o-fōn), *n.* 1. Kind of piano, having graduated metal bars in place of strings. 2. Musical instrument, differing from the xylophone in having metal instead of wooden bars.

METALLOTHERAPY (met'ai-o-ther-ā-pi), *n.* Treatment of disease by the external application of metals. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *therapeia*, medical treatment.]

METALLURGIC (met-ai-ūr'jik), *a.* Pertaining to metallurgy.

METALLURGIST (met'ai-ūr-jist), *n.* One skilled in metallurgy.

METALLURGY (met'ai-ūr-ji), *n.* Art of separating metals from their ores. [Gr. *metallon*, metal, and *ergon*, work.]

METAMERIC (met-ā-mer'ik), *a.* Having the same chemical elements in the same proportions and with the same molecular weight, but with different properties. [Gr. *meta*, among, and *meros*, part.]

METAMORPHIC (met-ā-mar'fik), *a.* Applied to rocks, which, though of aqueous origin, have been greatly altered by heat.

METAMORPHOSE (met-ā-mar'fōz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **METAMOR'PHOSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **META-**

MORPHOSED (met-ə-mər'fōzd).] Change into another form; transform. [Gr. *metamorphōsis*—*meta*, over, and *morphē*, form.]

METAMORPHOSIS (met-ə-mər'fo-sis), *n.* [*pl.* **METAMORPHOSES**.] Change of form or shape; transformation; change living beings undergo in the course of their development, as from caterpillar to butterfly.

METAPHOR (met-ə-fūr), *n.* Putting of one thing for another which it only resembles, as when knowledge is called a lamp, or words are said to be bitter. [Fr.—Gr. *meta*, over, and *pherō*, carry.]

METAPHORIC (met-ə-for'ik), **METAPHORICAL** (met-ə-for'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or containing metaphor; figurative.

METAPHORICALLY (met-ə-for'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a metaphorical manner.

METAPHRASE (met-ə-frāz), *n.* 1. Verbal translation. 2. Repartee. [Gr. *metaphrasis*.]

METAPHYSICAL (met-ə-flz'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to metaphysics; abstract.

METAPHYSICALLY (met-ə-flz'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

METAPHYSICIAN (met-ə-fi-zish'an), *n.* One versed in metaphysics.

METAPHYSICS (met-ə-flz'iks), *n.* 1. Science which investigates the first principles of nature and thought; ontology or the science of being. 2. Science of abstract reasoning. [So called from certain works of Aristotle which followed or were studied after his "physics." From Gr. *meta*, after, beyond, and *physis*, physics—*physis*, nature.]

METARGON (met-är'gon), *n.* Atmospheric element discovered in 1898. [META- and ARGON.]

METATARSUS (met-ə-tär'sus), *n.*

Part of the foot formed by the five metatarsal bones, between the tarsus

and the toes; instep. [META- and TARSUS.]

METATHESIS (met-ath'e-sis), *n.* Transposition, especially of letters in a word, as *E. bird* from *A. S. brid*. [Gr.]

METATHORAX (met-ə-thō'raks), *n.* Part of the thorax between the mesothorax and the abdomen. [Gr.]

METE (mēt), *n.* Measure; boundary; limit. [A. S. *metan*, measure.]

METE (mēt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ME'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ME'TED**.] 1. Measure (out); proportion. 2. Define exactly.

METEMPSYCHOSIS (met-emp-si-kō'sis), *n.* Transmigration of the soul, after death, into another living body, human or animal. [Gr.]

METEOR (mē'te-ūr), *n.* 1. Transient body from outer space, which, in passing through the earth's atmosphere, becomes incandescent and luminous; shooting-star. 2. Anything that transiently dazzles or strikes with wonder. [Gr. *meta*, beyond, and *aeirō*, lift.]

METEORIC (mē-te-or'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a meteor or meteors. 2. Transiently or irregularly brilliant.

METEORITE (mē'te-o-rit), *n.* Meteoric stone. [Gr. *meteōron*, meteor, and *lithos*, stone.]

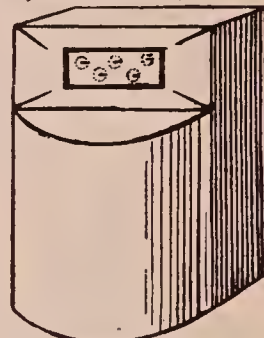
METEOROLOGIC (mē-te-o-ro-ioj'ik), **METEOROLOGICAL** (mē-te-o-ro-ioj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to meteorology.

METEOROLOGIST (mē-te-o-rol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in meteorology.

METEOROLOGY (mē-te-o-ro-i'o-jī), *n.* Science which treats of the atmosphere and its phenomena, especially of the weather. [Gr. *meteōron*, meteor, and *logos*, discourse.]

METER (mē'tēr), *n.* One who or that which measures; especially an apparatus for measuring the amount of gas consumed.

METER, METRE (mē'tēr), *n.* 1. Poetical measure or arrangement of syllables; rhythm; verse. 2. Measure of length equal to 39.37 inches. [Fr.—L. *metrum*—Gr. *metron*. See **METE**.]



Gas Meter.

METERAGE (mē'tēr-aj), *n.* 1. Measurement. 2. Charge for measuring.

METHANE (meth'ān), *n.* Marsh-gas. [METHYL and -ANE.]

METHINKS (me-thīngks'), *v. impers.* [*p.t.*

METHOUGHT (me-thət').] It seems to me; I think. [A. S. *mē thynceth*; Ger. *mirch duenkt*.]

METHOD (meth'ud), *n.* 1. Systematic procedure. 2. Orderly arrangement or process. [Gr. *meta*, after, and *hodos*, way.]

SYN. System; rule; order; process; regularity; way; manner; mode. **ANT.** Disorder; conjecture; empiricism; guesswork.

METHODIC (meth-od'ik), **METHODICAL** (meth-od'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Arranged with method. 2. Systematic; orderly. 3. Acting on method; formal.

METHODICALLY (meth-od'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a methodical manner.

METHODISM (meth'ud-izm), *n.* Principles and practice of the Methodists.

METHODIST (meth'ud-ist), *n.* 1. One of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley (1703-1791). 2. [m-] One who observes method.

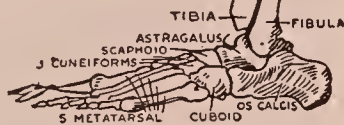
METHODIZE (meth'ud-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **METH'ODIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **METHODIZED** (meth'ud-izd).] Reduce to method; dispose in due order.

METHOL (meth'ol or meth'ōl), *n.* Wood alcohol (poisonous). [Gr. *methy*, wine, and -OL.]

METHOUGHT, *v.* Past tense of **METHINKS**.

METHYL (meth'ii), *n.* Chem. Organic radical of methyllic alcohol or wood spirit. [Gr. *methy*, wine, and *hylē*, wood.]

METOPE (met'o-pē), *n.* Space between two



Metatarsus.

triglyphs of the Doric frieze. [Gr., from *meta*, between, and *opē*, hollow.]

METRIC (met'rik), **METRICAL** (met'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to poetical meter, or to the metric system of weights and measures, which is founded on the French *mètre*; it divides or multiplies by ten, and is therefore a decimal system.

METRICALLY (met'rik-al-i), *adv.* In a metrical manner.

METRONOME (met'ro-nôm), *n.* Device for marking exact time in music. [Gr. *metron* measure, and *nomos*, law.]

METROPOLIS (me-trop'o-lis), *n.* Chief city of a country or state. [L.—Gr. *mētēr*, mother, and *polis*, city.]

METROPOLITAN (met-ro-pol'i-tan), *I. a.* Belonging to a metropolis. *II. n.* 1. Originally bishop of a metropolis or chief city. 2. Bishop who presides over the other bishops of a province. 3. Citizen of a metropolis. [L. *L. metropolitanus*. See **METROPOLIS**.]

METTLE (met'l), *n.* Ardor or keenness of temperament; spirit; sprightliness; courage. [A metaphor from the **METAL** of a blade.]

METTLED (met'ld), **METTLESOME** (met'l-sum), *a.* High-spirited; ardent.

METZ (mets), *n.* Fortified city in Alsace-Lorraine, Germany.

MEW (mū), *n.* Seagull. [A. S. *mæw*; Ger. *moeve*.]

MEW (mū), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **MEW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MEWED** (mūd).] Cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

MEW (mū), *n.* Cry of a cat.

MEW (mū), *n.* Cage for hawks.

MEWL (mūl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **MEWL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MEWLED** (mūld).] Cry as a babe. [Imitative.]

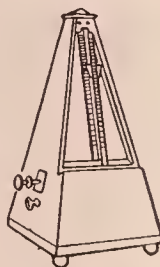
MEWS (mūz), *n. pl.* Royal stables in London, so called from the fact that they were built where the king's hawks were kept; range of stables; stable.

MEXICAN (meks'i-kan), *I. n.* Native or inhabitant of Mexico. *II. a.* Pertaining to Mexico or Mexicans.

MEXICO (meks'i-kō), *n.* Republic, N. America between U. S. and Guatemala, capital Mexico. Area 767,005 sq.m.

MEZZANINE (mez'a-nin), *n. Arch.* 1. Low story between two higher ones; half-story. 2. Small window broader than it is high. [Fr.]

MEZZOTINT (mez'o-tint), *n.* 1. Method of engraving on copper, by which a great variety of light and shade is obtained. 2. En-



Metronome.



Porfirio Diaz, Mexican General and President. Born 1830.

graving produced by such method. [It. *mezzo*, middle, and *tinto*, tint.]

MI (mē), *n.* Third note of musical scale. [It.]

MIASMA (mī-az'mə), *n.* [*pl.* **MIASMATA** (mī-az'mə-tə).] Infectious matter floating in the air arising from putrefying bodies. [Gr. *miainō*, stain.]

MICA (mī'kə), *n.* Glistening mineral which cleaves into thin transparent plates, sometimes used as glass; isinglass. [L., crumb.]

MICACEOUS (mī-kā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, mica.

MICE (mis), *n.* Plural of **MOUSE**.

MICHAELMAS (mik'eī-məs), *n.* Church festival of the archangel Michael, on Sept. 29.

MICHIGAN (mish'i-gən), *n.* One of the U. S. Capital Lansing. Area 97,990 sq. m.

MICHIGAN, LAKE. One of the great American lakes. Area 22,450 sq. m.

MICKLE (mik'l), *a.* Much. [A. S. *micel*; O. H. Ger. *nichil*. Root of **MUCH**.]

MICRO-, *prefix.* 1. Usually denotes smallness. 2. In physics, sometimes signifies one-millionth; as, *microfarad*, the millionth part of a farad. [Gr. *mikros*, small.]

MICROBE (mī'krōb), *n.* Microscopic organism, vegetable or animal; disease germ; bacterium. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *bios*, life.]

MICROCOCCUS (mī-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* **MICROCOCCI** (mī-krō-kok'si).] *Biol.* Spherical bacterium. [**MICRO-**, and Gr. *kokkos*, berry.]

MICROCOSM (mī'krō-koz'm), *n.* 1. A little world. 2. Man regarded (by ancient philosophers) as a model or epitome of the universe. [Gr. *mikrokosmos*—*mikros*, small, and *kosmos*, world.]

MICROCOSMIC (mī-krō-koz'mik), **MICROCOSMICAL** (mī-krō-koz'mik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a microcosm.

MICROFARAD (mī-krō-far'ad), *n.* Millionth part of a farad. [**MICRO-** and **FARAD**.]

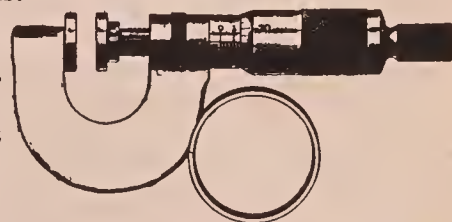
MICROGRAPH (mī'krō-grāf), *n.* 1. A microscopic picture. 2. Apparance for making minute drawings.

MICROGRAPHOPHONE (mī-krō-graf'o-fōn), *n.* A device for reproducing and intensifying faint sounds.

MICROMETER (mī-krom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument used with a telescope or microscope for measuring very small dimensions. [**MICRO-** and **METER**.]

MICROMOTOSCOPE (mī-krō-mō'tō-skōp), *n.* A machine for photographing minute moving objects.

MICROPHONE (mī'krō-fōn), *n.* Instrument which, by means of an electric current, ren-



Micrometer for measuring the thickness of paper.

ders the faintest sounds distinctly audible. [MICRO-, and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

MICROPHONOGRAPH (mī-krō-fōn'o-grāf), *n.* A phonograph with an attachment for intensifying sound.

MICROSCOPE (mī'krō-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for viewing small or minute objects. [MICRO- and -SCOPE.]

MICROSCOPIC (mī-krō-skop'ik), **MICROSCOPICAL** (mī-krō-skop'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a microscope. 2. Able to discern very small objects. 3. Visible only by the aid of a microscope.

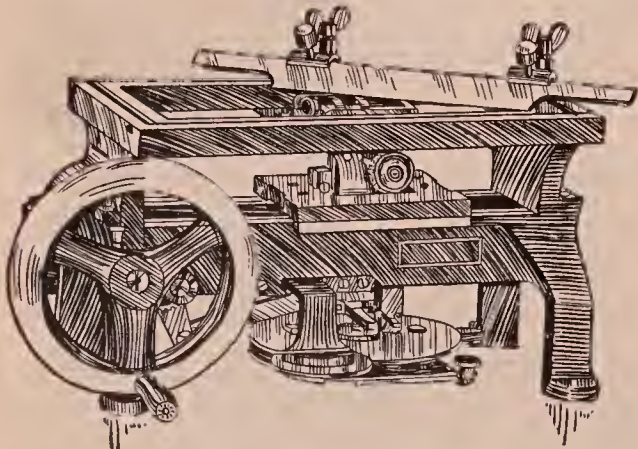
MICROSCOPICALLY (mī-krō-skop'ik-əl-l), *adv.* 1. By means of a microscope. 2. In very minute size or degree.

MICROSCOPIST (mī'krō-skō-pist), *n.* One skilled in the use of the microscope.

MICROSCOPY (mī'krō-skō-pl), *n.* Art or practice of using a microscope.

MICROSPORE (mī'krō-spōr), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Small asexually-produced spore. 2. *Biol.* One of the numerous spore-like elements produced through the encystment and subdivision of many monads. [MICRO- and SPORE.]

MICROTOME (mī'krō-tōm), *n.* Instrument for cutting thin sections of objects for microscopic examination. [MICRO-, small, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting—*temnō*, cut.]



Microtome.

MICROVOLT (mī'krō-vōlt), *n.* One millionth of a volt. [MICRO- and VOLT.]

MICROZYME (mī'krō-zīm), *n.* Minute living organism, supposed to act like a ferment in producing certain epidemic and other zymotic diseases. [Gr. *mikros*, small, and *zymē*, yeast.]

MID (mid), *I. a.* Middle; situated between extremes. *II. prep.* Amid. [A.S.]

MIDAS (mī'das), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A king of Phrygia who had the power given him of turning whatever he touched into gold.

MID-DAY (mid'dā), *n.* Middle of the day; noon.

MIDDLE (mid'l), *I. a.* 1. Equally distant from the extremes. 2. Intermediate; intervening.

II. n. Middle point or part.—*Middle ages*, period from the overthrow of the Roman Empire in the 5th century to the Revival of

Learning at the end of the 15th century.—*Middle term*, that term of a syllogism with which the two extremes are separately compared. [A. S. *middel*.]

MIDDLE-AGED (mid'l-ājd), *a.* From thirty-five to fifty-five years of age.

MIDDLEMAN (mid'l-mən), *n.* [*pl.* MID'DLE-MEN.] 1. Agent between two parties. 2. In Ireland one who rents land of proprietors in large tracts, and lets it in portions to the peasantry. 3. One who buys from producers and resells to wholesalers, or retailers.

MIDDLING (mid'ling), *a.* 1. Of middle rate, state, size, or quality. 2. About equally distant from the extremes. 3. Moderate.

MIDDLINGS (mid'lingz), *n.pl.* Coarser part of flour, used for feeding stock.

MIDGARDSORM (mid'gärd-sōrm), *n.* *Norse Myth.* A monster serpent encircling the earth in its surrounding waters; slain by Thor, who was poisoned from its breath.

MIDGE (mij), *n.* 1. Common name of several species of small dipterous insects, resembling gnats. 2. Minute black fly that stings. [A. S. *mycge*—Ger. *muecke*.]

MIDGET (mij'et), *n.* Very small person; diminutive creature. [Dim. of A. S. *mycge*, gnat.]

MIDLAND (mid'land), *a.* Distant from the coast; inland.

MIDNIGHT (mid'nit), *n.* Middle of the night; twelve o'clock at night.

MIDRIFF (mid'rif), *n.* Diaphragm. [A. S. *mid*, mid, and *hrif*, belly.]

MIDSHIP (mid'ship), *a.* Belonging to the middle of a ship; as, a *midship* beam.

MIDSHIPMAN (mid'ship-mən), *n.* [*pl.* MID'-SHIPMEN.] English naval cadet or officer whose rank is intermediate between the common seamen and the superior officers.

MIDST (midst), *I. n.* Middle. *II. prep.* In the middle of.

MIDSUMMER (mid'sum-ēr), *n.* Middle of the summer.

MIDWAY (mid'wā), *I. n.* 1. Middle of the way or distance. 2. Middle road. 3. Part of a fair, set aside for amusements. *II. adv.* Half-way.

MIDWIFE (mid'wif), *n.* [*pl.* MIDWIVES (mid'-wivz).] Woman who assists others in childbirth. [A. S. *'mid*, together with, and *wif*, woman.]

MIDWINTER (mid'win-tēr), *n.* Middle of winter.

MIEN (mēn), *n.* Appearance, especially of the face; manner; bearing. [Fr. *mine*—*mener*, conduct.]

MIFF (mif), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIFFED (mift).] Displease; offend. (Colloq.)

MIFF (mif), *n.* Slight degree of resentment; huff.

MIGHT (mit), *v.* Past tense of MAY.

MIGHT (mīt), *n.* Power; ability.—*Might and main*, utmost strength. [A. S. *meaht*, *miht*—*magan*, have power.]

MIGHTILY (mit'1-lī), *adv.* 1. With great power, energy, vehemence, or effect. 2. To or in a great degree.

MIGHTINESS (mit'1-nes), *n.* 1. Power; greatness. 2. Title of dignity.

MIGHTY (mit'1), *a.* Having great power; very great; exhibiting might; wonderful.

MIGNONETTE (mīn-yun-et'), *n.* Annual plant, bearing sweet-scented flowers. [Fr., dim. of *mignon*, darling.]

MIGRATE (mī'grāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MI'GRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MI'GRADED.] Remove from one country to another. [L. *migro*.]

MIGRATION (mī-grā'shun), *n.* Change of abode from one country or climate to another.

MIGRATORY (mī'grā-tō-ri), *a.* Wandering.



Mignonette (*Reseda*).

MIKADO (mī-kā'dō), *n.* Emperor of Japan. [Jap., "Sublime Porte."]

MILAN (mī-lan' or mil'an), *n.* City in the plain of Lombardy, Italy.

MILCH (milch), *a.* Giving milk. [Another form of MILK.]

MILD (mīld), *a.* Moderate in temper, character, actions or effect. [A. S.]

SYN. Gentle; kind; soft; tender; lenient; genial. **ANT.** Violent; severe; harsh; merciless.

MILDEW (mīl'dū), *n.* Minute fungi on plants. [A. S. *meledeāw*—*mele*, honey, and *deāw*, dew.]

MILDEW (mīl'dū), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIL'DEWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MILDEWED (mīl'dūd).] I. *vt.* Taint with mildew. II. *vi.* Become tainted with mildew.

MILE (mīl), *n.* A measure of length or distance in use in the United States and in almost all European countries. English-speaking countries have four different miles—the ordinary mile of 5,280 feet and the geographical or nautical mile of 6,080 feet, making a difference of about one-seventh between the two; the Scotch mile of 5,929 feet and the Irish mile of 6,720 feet. The Dutch have a mile of 19,295 feet, the Danes one of 24,875 feet, the Prussians one of 24,856 feet; and the Swiss one of 27,459 feet. The Italian mile is only a few feet longer than ours, the Roman mile is shorter, and the Tuscan and the Turkish miles are 450 feet longer. The Swedish mile is 22,023 feet long, and the Vienna post mile is 25,037 feet in length. [A. S. *mīl*; Fr. *mille*; both a contr. of L. *mille passuum*, a thousand paces.]

MILEAGE (mīl'aj), *n.* 1. Fees paid by the mile for travel or conveyance. 2. Length in miles.

MILESTONE (mīl'stōn), *n.* Stone set to mark the distance of a mile.

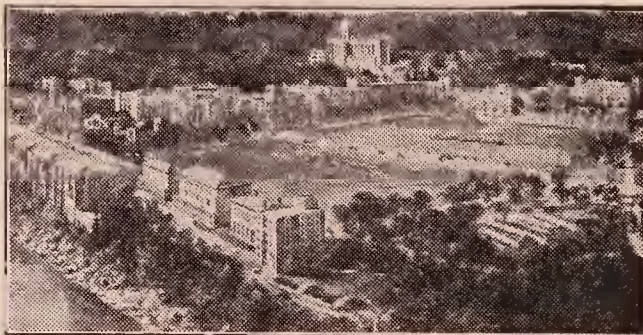
MILFOIL (mīl'fōl), *n.* Composite herb, yarrow, remarkable for the numerous divisions of its leaf. [L. *mille*, thousand, and *folium*, leaf.]

MILIARY (mīl'1-ā-ri), *a.* Like millet-seeds; accompanied by or having formations resembling millet-seeds; as, *miliary* glands, *miliary* fever.

MILITANT (mīl'i-tant), *a.* Fighting; engaged in warfare. [L.]

MILITARISM (mīl'1-tā-rīzm), *n.* 1. Excess of the military spirit. 2. System or policy of keeping up great armies and paying excessive attention to military affairs.

MILITARY (mīl'1-tā-ri), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to soldiers or warfare; warlike; becoming a soldier. 2. Engaged in the profession of arms. II. *n.* Soldier; army.—*Military* mast, mast on a warship, mounted with an armored tower, turret, etc. [L. *militaris*—miles, soldier.]



U. S. Military Academy at West Point, New York.

MILITATE (mīl'1-tāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MIL'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIL'ITATED.] 1. Fight; contend; stand opposed. 2. Weigh; have influence.

MILITIA (mīl'1-sh'a), *n.* 1. Body of men enrolled and drilled as soldiers, but liable only to home service. 2. In the U. S. whole body of men subject to be called into military service by the President. [L.]

MILK (mīlk), *n.* 1. White fluid secreted by female mammals for the nourishment of their young. 2. Milk-like juice of certain plants. [A. S. *meolc*.]

MILK (mīlk), *v.* [*pr.p.* MILK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MILKED (mīlkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Squeeze or draw milk from. 2. Supply with milk. II. *vi.* Yield milk.

MILKER (mīlk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who milks. 2. Machine for milking cows. 3. Cow that gives milk.

MILKILY (mīlk'1-lī), *adv.* Like milk.

MILKINESS (mīlk'1-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being milky. 2. Softness; gentleness.

MILKING (mīlk'ing), *n.* Amount of milk yielded at one time.

MILKMAID (mīlk'mād), *n.* Woman who milks cows; dairymaid.

MILKMAN (mīlk'man), *n.* [*pl.* MILK'MEN.]

Man who sells milk, especially from door to door; milk dealer.

MILK-MOLAR (milk'mô-lar), *n.* One of the grinders or back teeth in young animals, early shed and replaced by another.

MILKSOP (milk'sop), *n.* 1. Piece of bread soaked in milk. 2. Effeminate, silly fellow.

MILK-TOOTH (milk'tôth), *n.* [*pl.* MILK'-TEETH.] 1. One of the first fore-teeth of a foal. 2. One of the first teeth of a child.

MILKWEED (milk'wēd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Asclepias*, so called from its milky juice.

MILKY (milk'i), *a.* Made of, full of, like, or yielding milk; soft; gentle.

MILKY WAY (milk-l-wā'), *Astron.* Broad, luminous zone in the sky, composed of innumerable stars; Galaxy.

MILL (mil), *n.* One-thousandth part of a dollar. [*L. mille*, thousand.]

MILL (mil), *n.* 1. Machine for grinding by crushing between two hard, rough surfaces. 2. Place where grinding or manufacture of some kind is carried on. [*A. S. miln—L. mola—molo*, grind.]

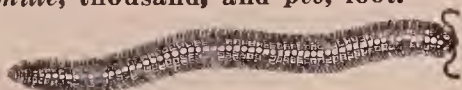
MILL (mil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MILLED (mild).] 1. Grind. 2. Press or stamp in a mill. 3. Indent the edges of, as coin. 4. Clean, as cloth.

MILL-DAM (mil'dam), *n.* Dam to hold water for driving a mill.

MILLENNIAL (mil-len'i-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a thousand years. 2. Pertaining to the millennium.

MILLENNIUM (mil-len'i-um), *n.* Thousand years during which, as some believe, Christ will personally reign on the earth. [*L. mille*, thousand, and *annus*, year.]

MILLEPED (mil'e-ped), *n.* Small worm with an immense number of legs; thousand-legs. [*L. mille*, thousand, and *pes*, foot.]



Milleped (*Lysioptelium lactarium*).

MILLER (mil'ēr), *n.* 1. One who runs, or works in, a mill. 2. Kind of moth.

MILLERITE (mil'ēr-it), *n.* One who held the doctrine preached in U. S. by William Miller in 1833 fixing the second advent of Christ in the then near future; member of one denomination of Adventists.

MILLERITE (mil'ēr-it), *n.* A mineral of metallic luster composed of nickel and sulphur forming tufts of crystals or incrustations. Also called *hair-pyrites*.



MILLER'S-THUMB (mil'ēr-z-thum), *n.* Miller's-thumb (*Cottus gobio*).

Small fresh-water fish (*Cottus gobio*), with a large, broad, rounded head, "like a miller's thumb."

MILLET (mil'et), *n.* Grass yielding grain used for food and fodder. [*Fr.—L. milium—mille*, a thousand, from the enormous number of its seeds.]

MILLIARD (mil'yārd), *n.* Thousand millions. [*Fr.—L. mille*, thousand.]

MILLIER (mil-yā'), *n.* Thousand kilograms; metric ton. [*Fr.*]

MILLIGRAM (mil'i-gram), *n.* One-thousandth of a metric gram. [*Fr.*]

MILLILITER (mil'l-lē-tēr), *n.* One-thousandth of a liter. [*Fr.*]

MILLIMETER (mil'l-i-mē-tēr), *n.* One-thousandth of a meter. [*Fr.*]

MILLINER (mil'l-nēr), *n.* Pearl Millet.

One who makes head-dresses for women.

MILLINERY (mil'l-nēr-i), *n.* 1. Articles made or sold by milliners. 2. Business of a milliner.

MILLING (mil'lng), *n.* 1. Act of passing through a mill. 2. Act of fulling cloth. 3. Process of indenting coin. 4. Indentation on the edge.

MILLION (mil'yun), *n.* Thousand thousands (1,000,000). [*L.L. millio*.]

MILLIONAIRE (mil-yun-ār'), *n.* Person who has a million in money. [*Fr.*]

MILLIONTH (mil'yunth), *I. a.* Ten hundred thousandth. *II. n.* One of a million parts.

MILLO-MAIZE (mil'ō-māz), *n.* Non-saccharine variety of sorghum, somewhat similar to Kaffir corn, cultivated chiefly for fodder. [*MILLET* and *MAIZE*.]

MILL-POND (mil'pond), *n.* Pond formed by a mill-dam.

MILL-RACE (mil'rās), *n.* 1. Current that turns a mill-wheel. 2. Canal in which it runs.

MILLSTONE (mil'stōn), *n.* One of the two stones used in a mill for grinding grain.

MILL-WHEEL (mil'hwēl), *n.* Water-wheel used for driving a mill.

MILLWRIGHT (mil'rit), *n.* One who builds and repairs mills.

MILT (milt), *n.* 1. Spermatheca organ of the male fish. 2. Spleen. [*A. S. milte*.]

MILWAUKEE (mil-wā'kē), *n.* City, Wisconsin.

MIME (mim), *n.* 1. Farce ridiculing real persons. 2. Actor in such a farce. [*Gr. mimos*.]

MIMEOGRAPH (mim'e-o-grāf), *n.* Instrument for producing copies of written pages with a stencil.

MIMIC (mim'ik), **MIMICAL** (mim'ik-əl), *a.* Apt to copy; consisting of ludicrous imitation. [*L. mimicus*, farcical—*Gr. mimikos*, pertaining to mimes.]

MIMIC (mim'ik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIM'ICKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIMICKED (mim'ikt).] 1. Imitate. 2. Simulate.



Head of Millo-maize.

MIMIC (mim'ik), *n.* One who mimics or imitates; buffoon; servile imitator.

MIMICRY (mim'ik-ri), *n.* [*pl.* MIM'ICRIES.] Act or practice of one who mimics.

MIMOSA (mī-mō'zə), *n.* Genus of leguminous plants including the sensitive plant. [Gr. *mimos*, imitator.]

MINARET (min'a-ret), *n.* Turret on a Mohammedan mosque, from which the people are summoned to pray-ers. [Turk. *minare*—Ar. *manara*, lighthouse—*nār*, fire.]

MINATORY (min'a-tō-ri), *a.* Threatening; menacing. [L. *minor*, threaten.]

MINCE (mins), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINCED (minst).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut into small pieces; chop fine. 2. Diminish or suppress, as a part in speaking; pronounce affectedly. II. *vi.* 1. Walk with affected nicety. 2. Speak affectedly. [Fr. *mincer*.]

MINCE (mins), n. Same as MINCE-MEAT.

MINCE-MEAT (mins'mēt), *n.* Mixture of suet, chopped meat, etc., for making pies.

MINCING (min'sing), *a.* 1. Speaking or walking with affected nicety. 2. Glossing over. **MINCINGLY** (min'sing-li), *adv.* In a mincing manner.

MIND (mind), *n.* 1. Faculty which feels, wills, and thinks. 2. Whole spiritual nature. 3. Choice; belief; thoughts. 4. Disposition. [A. S. *ge-mynd*—*munan*, think.]

SYN. Intellect; understanding; intelligence; reason; brain. **ANT.** Body; organization.

MIND (mind), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Attend to. 2. Obey. II. *vi.* 1. Pay attention. 2. Obey.

MIND-CURE (mind'kūr), *n.* Psychotherapy.

MINED (min'ded), *a.* 1. Disposed; inclined. 2. Having a disposition or mind; used only in composition; as, *evil-minded*.

MINDEDNESS (mind'ed-nes), *n.* Inclination toward anything; used only in composition.

MINDER (mind'ēr), *n.* One who minds, tends, or looks after something.

MINDFUL (mind'fəl), *a.* 1. Observant; heedful. 2. Bearing in mind.

MINDFULLY (mind'fəl-i), *adv.* In a mindful manner.

MINDFULNESS (mind'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mindful.

MIND-READING (mind'rēd-ing), *n.* Art of discerning another's thoughts occultly.

MINE (mīn), *pron.* Belonging to me; my own. [A. S. *mīn*.]

MINE (mīn), *v.* [*pr.p.* MI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINED (mind).] I. *vt.* 1. Get out of the earth by digging, as to *mine* coal. 2. Undermine; sap. 3. Dig mines under. II. *vi.* 1. Dig a



Minaret.

mine. 2. Work in a mine. 3. Form a lodgment by burrowing. [Fr. *miner*—L.L. *mino*, open a mine.]

MINE (mīn), *n.* 1. Place from which metals, etc., are dug. 2. Excavation dug under a fortification to blow it up with an explosive. 3. Buried or submerged torpedo. 4. Rich source of wealth.

MINER (mī'nēr), *n.* One who mines.

MINERAL (mīn'ēr-əl), *I. n.*

1. Inorganic substance found in the earth or at its surface. 2. Any substance, neither animal or vegetable. II. *a.* 1. Relating to minerals. 2. Impregnated with minerals, as water. [L.L. *mineralis*—*minera*, mine.]

MINERALIST (mīn'ēr-əl-ist), *n.* One versed in or employed about minerals.

MINERALIZATION (mīn'ēr-əl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of mineralizing.

MINERALIZE (mīn'ēr-əl-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIN'ER-ALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINERALIZED (mīn'ēr-əl-izd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make into a mineral. 2. Give the properties of a mineral to. 3. Impregnate with mineral matter. II. *vi.* Collect minerals.

MINERALOGICAL (mīn'ēr-əl-oj'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to mineralogy.

MINERALOGIST (mīn'ēr-əl'o-jist), *n.* One versed in mineralogy.

MINERALOGY (mīn'ēr-əl'o-jī), *n.* Science of minerals.

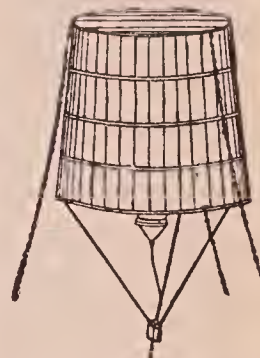
MINER'S-COMPASS (mī'nērz-kum-pas), *n.* Compass especially designed for use in mines, being so encased as to be proof against local magnetic influences.

MINERVA (mī-nēr'və), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of wisdom, war and the liberal arts, said to have sprung fully armed, from the head of Jupiter. Identified with Athena or Pallas.

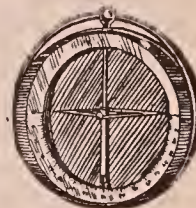
MINGLE (ming'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIN'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINGLED (ming'gid).] I. *vt.* 1. Mix; combine; compound; blend. 2. Bring into association. II. *vi.* Become mixed or closely blended. [A. S. *mengan*, mix.]

MINIATURE (mīn'i-ā-tūr), *I. n.* 1. Painting on a small scale. 2. Small or reduced copy. II. *a.* On a small scale; minute. [L. *miniare*, paint in *minium*, red oxide of lead.]

MINIE-BALL (mīn'i-bəl; Fr. *pron.* mīn-i-ā-bəl), *n.* Rifle bullet having in its base a cavity lined with a metal cup such that when the rifle is fired the cup is pressed into the bullet, forcing the lead into the grooves of the rifle. [After French inventor, Capt. C. E. Minié.]



Submarine Mine.



Miner's-compass.


MINIM (min'im), *n.* 1. *Med.* Smallest liquid measure, a drop, 1-60 dram. 2. *Music.* Note equal to two crotchets. [Fr. *minime*—L. *minimus*, least.]

MINIMIZE (min'i-miz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIN'IMIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINIMIZED (min'i-mizd).] Reduce to the smallest possible proportion. [From MINIM.]

MINIMUM (min'i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* MIN'IMA.] Least quantity or degree possible; trifle. [L.]

MINING (mi'ning), *n.* Art of forming or working mines.

MINION (min'yun), *n.* 1. Servile favorite, especially of a prince. 2. *Print.* Size of type between nonpareil and brevier (7-point). [Fr. *mignon*, darling.]

 This line is set in Minion.

MINISTER (min'is-tēr), *n.* 1. Servant or agent. 2. Clergyman. 3. One intrusted with the management of state affairs. 4. Representative of a government at a foreign court. [L., servant.]

SYN. Priest; clergyman; ambassador; delegate. **ANT.** Monarch; government; master; principal; head.

MINISTER (min'is-tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* MIN'ISTERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINISTERED (min'is-tērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply; afford; furnish. 2. Perform; execute; render. II. *vi.* 1. Be a minister or attendant. 2. Contribute; add. 3. Serve officially.

MINISTERIAL (min-is-tē'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to attendance; acting under superior authority; pertaining to the office of a minister; clerical; executive.

MINISTERIALLY (min-is-tē'ri-əl-l), *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

MINISTRATION (min-is-trā'shun), *n.* Act of ministering or performing service; office or service of a minister. [L. *ministratio*—*ministro*.]

MINISTRATIVE (min'is-trā-tiv), *a.* Serving to aid or assist.

MINISTRY (min'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* MIN'ISTRIES.] 1. Act of ministering. 2. Service, office or duties of a minister. 3. Clergy. 4. Body of persons employed to administer the government; cabinet; administration.

MINIVER (min'i-vēr), *n.* 1. Ermine or its fur. 2. Siberian squirrel or its fur. [O. Fr. *menu*, small, and *vair*, kind of fur.]

MINK (mingk), *n.* Small carnivorous quadruped of the weasel kind, valued for its dark fur. [Sw. *mank*.]

MINNEAPOLIS (min-e-ap'o-lis), *n.* City in Minnesota, on Mississippi River.

MINNESINGER (min'e-sing-ēr), *n.* German troubadour (1138-1347).



MINNESOTA (min-e-sō'ta), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 86,335 sq.m. Capital, St. Paul.

MINNOW (min'ō), *n.* Very small fresh-water fish. [A. S. *myne*, small.]



Minnow.

MINOR (mī'nūr), I. *a.* 1. Less; inferior in importance, degree, bulk, etc.; inconsiderable; lower. 2. *Music.*

Lower by a semitone; opposed to MAJOR.

II. *n.* 1. Person under age (21 years). 2. *Logic.* Term of a syllogism which forms the subject of the conclusion. 3. *Music.* Minor key, tonality, or chord. [L., root *min*, small.]

MINORITY (mī-nor'i-ti), *n.* 1. The state of being under age. 2. Smaller number; opposed to MAJORITY.

MINOS (mī'nos), *n.* *Greek Myth.* 1. Son of Zeus and Europa, and king of Crete; a great lawgiver, and after death a judge in the nether world. 2. Son of Minos I, who annually sacrificed seven boys and seven virgins to the Minotaur.

MINOTAUR (min'ō-tar), *n.* Fabled monster with a human body and the head of a bull, confined in the Cretan labyrinth.

MINSTER (min'stēr), *n.* 1. Church of a monastery. 2. Cathedral. [A. S. *mynster*—L.L. *monasterium*.]

MINSTREL (min'strel), *n.* 1. Singer; harper; poet; troubadour. 2. Member of a troupe of delineators of negro life on the old plantations of the southern States, U. S. A.

MINSTRELSY (min'strel-si), *n.* 1. Art or occupation of a minstrel. 2. The minstrels. 3. Collection of minstrel songs. [See MINISTER.]

MINT (mint), *n.* 1. Place where money is coined by authority. 2. Place where anything is invented or fabricated. 3. Source of abundant supply. [A. S. *mynet*, money—L. *Moneta* (the "warning" one), a surname of Juno, in whose temple at Rome money was coined—*moneto*, warn.]

MINT (mint), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MINT'ED.] 1. Make and stamp as money; coin. 2. Fabricate; invent; forge.

MINT (mint), *n.* Aromatic plant producing a highly odoriferous oil. [A. S. *mintē*—L. *mentha*—Gr. *mintha*.]

MINTAGE (mint'aj), *n.* 1. That which is minted or coined. 2. Charge made for coining.

MINUEND (min'ū-end), *n.* Number to be lessened by subtraction. [L. *minuendum*—*minuo*, lessen.]

MINUET (min'ū-et), *n.* 1. Slow graceful dance with short steps. 2. Tune regulating such a dance. [Fr. *menu*, small—root of MINOR.]

MINUS (mī'nus), *a.* Less; represented by the sign (−) before quantities to be subtracted. [L.]

MINUTE (min'it), *n.* 1. Sixtieth part of an hour or degree. 2. Moment. 3. Brief note. 4. [*pl.*] Brief report of proceedings of a meeting.

MINUTE (min'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIN'UTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIN'UTED.] Make a brief note of.
MINUTE (mi-nūt'), *a.* 1. Very small. 2. Attentive to small things. [L. *minutus*, *p.p.* of *minuo*, lessen.]

SYN. Diminutive; tiny; fine; exact; detailed; circumstantial; critical; particular; precise. **ANT.** Monstrous; enormous; huge; comprehensive.

MINUTE-GUN (min'it-gun), *n.* Gun discharged every minute, as a signal of distress or mourning.

MINUTE-HAND (min'it-hand), *n.* Hand that points to the minutes on a clock or watch.

MINUTELY (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* In a minute manner.

MINUTENESS (mi-nūt'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being minute. 2. Close attention to minuteness or details.

MINUTIÆ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* Small particulars or details. [L.]

MINX (mingks), *n.* Pert young girl. [Etym. doubtful.]

MIOCENE (mi'o-sēn), *n.* *Geol.* Middle division of the Tertiary strata. [Gr. *miōn*, less, and *kainos*, recent.]

MIRACLE (mir'ā-kl), *n.* Supernatural event or act. [L. *miraculum*, from *miror*, wonder.]

MIRACLE-PLAY (mir'ā-kl-plā), *n.* Dramatic performance based on events in the life of Christ.

MIRACULOUS (mi-rak'ū-lus), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a miracle; done by supernatural power. 2. Very wonderful. 3. Able to perform miracles.

MIRACULOUSLY (mi-rak'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a miraculous manner.

MIRAGE (mē-rāzh'), *n.* Optical illusion producing displaced or inverted images of objects, due to mirroring by the surfaces of air-strata of different temperatures. [See **MIRROR**.]

MIRE (mīr), *n.* Moist, clayey soil; deep mud. [Ice. *myrr*, bog.]

MIRE (mīr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIRE'D.] Plunge and fix in mire; soil with mud. **II.** *vi.* Sink in mud.

MIRROR (mir'ūr), *n.* 1. Looking-glass; polished substance in which objects may be seen reflected. 2. Pattern. [Fr. *miroir*—L. *miror*, look at.]

MIRROR (mir'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MIR'ORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MIRRORED (mir'ūrd).] Reflect an image of, as a mirror.

MIRTH (mērth), *n.* Nolsygalety; laughter. [A. S. *myrth*. See **MERRY**.]

MIRTHFUL (mērth'fōl), *a.* 1. Full of mirth; merry. 2. Exciting or causing mirth.

MIRTHFULNESS (mērth'fōi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mirthful.

MIRY (mir'i), *a.* Consisting of, or abounding in, mire; covered with mire.

MIRZA (mēr'zā), *n.* Honorary title in Persia. After the name it designates "royal prince," before, "professor."

MIS-, *prefix.* It is either A. S. from root of verb **MISS**, or it stands for Fr. *mes-*, L. *minus*, less. In both cases it signifies wrong or ill.

MISADVENTURE (mis-ad-ven'tūr), *n.* Unfortunate adventure; ill-luck.

SYN. Accident; mishap; mischance; disaster; calamity. **ANT.** Success; achievement.

MISALLIANCE (mis-al-lī'ans), *n.* Improper alliance; mesalliance.

MISANTHROPE (mis'an-thrōp), **MISANTHROPIST** (mis-an'thro-pist), *n.* Hater of mankind. [Gr. *misanthrōpos*, hating mankind—*miseō*, hate, and *anthrōpos*, man.]

MISANTHROPIC (mis-an-thrōp'ik), *a.* Hating mankind.

MISANTHROPY (mis-an'thro-pi), *n.* Hatred or dislike of mankind. [Gr. *misanthrōpia*—*misanthrōpos*. See **MISANTHROPE**.]

MISAPPLICATION (mis-ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* Wrong application.

MISAPPLY (mis-ap-plī'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISAPPLY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISAPPLIED (mis-ap-plīd').] Apply amiss or wrongly.

MISAPPREHEND (mis-ap-re-hend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISAPPREHEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISAPPREHEND'ED.] Misunderstand.

MISAPPREHENSION (mis-ap-re-hen'shun), *n.* Wrong apprehension of one's meaning; misconception.

MISAPPROPRIATE (mis-ap-prō'pri-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISAPPROPRIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISAPPROPRIATED.] appropriate wrongly.

MISBEHAVE (mis-be-hāv'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MISBEHA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISBEHAVED (mis-be-hāvd').] Behave improperly.

MISBEHAVIOR (mis-be-hā'vyūr), *n.* Misconduct.

MISBELIEF (mis-be-lēf') *n.* False or erroneous belief.

MISBELIEVE (mis-be-lēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISBELIEV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISBELIEVED (mis-be-lēvd').] Believe wrongly.

MISCALCULATE (mis-kal'kū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISCAL'CULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISCAL'CULATED.] Calculate wrongly.

MISCALCULATION (mis-kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* An erroneous calculation.

MISCALL (mis-kāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISCALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISCALLED (mis-kāld').] Call by a wrong or bad name.

MISCARRIAGE (mis-kar'li), *n.* 1. Fallure. 2. Ill-conduct. 3. Premature birth.

MISCARRY (mis-kar'li), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MISCAR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISCARRIED (mis-kar'id').] 1. Carry badly. 2. Be unsuccessful. 3. Fail of the intended effect. 4. Bring forth prematurely.

MISCEGENATION (mis-se-je-nā'shun), *n.* A mingling or mixture of races, especially of the black and white. [L. *misceo*, mix, and *genus*, race.]

MISCELLANEOUS (mis-el-lā'ne-us), *a.* Mixed; consisting of several kinds, [*L. miscellaneus—miscellus*, mixed—*misceo*, mix.]

MISCELLANEOUSLY (mis-el-lā'ne-us-li), *adv.* In a miscellaneous manner.

MISCELLANY (mis'el-ā-ni), *n.* [*pl. MIS'CELLANIES.*] 1. Mixture of various kinds. 2. Collection of writings on different subjects.

MISCHANCE (mis-chāns'), *n.* Ill-luck; mishap; misfortune.

MISCHIEF (mis'chif), *n.* 1. Evil; disturbance; damage. 2. Disposition to cause trouble. [*O. Fr. meschef—mes*, ill, and *chef—L. caput*, head.]

SYN. Trouble; vexation; disorder; harm; injury; detriment; ill. **ANT.** Compensation; benefit; favor.

MISCHIEVOUS (mis'chi-vus), *a.* 1. Injurious. 2. Prone to mischief.

MISCHIEVOUSLY (mis'chi-vus-li), *adv.* In a mischievous manner.

MISCHIEVOUSNESS (mis'chi-vus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mischievous.

MISCONCEIVE (mis-kon-sēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISCONCEIV'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISCONCEIVED* (mis-kon-sēvd').] Conceive wrongly; mistake.

MISCONCEPTION (mis-kon-sep'shun), *n.* Misapprehension.

MISCONDUCT (mis-kon'dukt), *n.* Bad conduct.

MISCONDUCT (mis-kon'dukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISCONDUCT'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISCONDUCT'ED.*] Conduct badly.

MISCONSTRUCTION (mis-kon-struk'shun), *n.* Misapprehension.

MISCONSTRUE (mis-kon'strö), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISCON'STRUING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISCONSTRUED* (mis-kon'ströd).] Construe or interpret incorrectly.

MISCOUNT (mis-kownt'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISCOUNT'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISCOUNT'ED.*] Count wrongly.

MISCOUNT (mis-kownt'), *n.* A mistake in counting or reckoning.

MISCREANT (mis'kre-ant), *n.* Unscrupulous villain. [*O. Fr. mescreant*, unbelieving.]

MISCUE (mis-kū'), *n.* Billiards. Unintended slip of the cue from the ball.

MISDATE (mis-dāt'), *n.* Wrong date.

MISDATE (mis-dāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISDA'TING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISDA'TED.*] Date erroneously.

MISDEAL (mis-dēl'), *v.* [*pr.p. MISDEAL'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISDEALT* (mis-delt').] I. *vt.* Deal wrongly; distribute improperly. II. *vi.* Make a wrong distribution.

MISDEAL (mis-dēl'), *n.* Wrong distribution.

MISDEED (mis-dēd'), *n.* Bad deed; crime.

MISDEMEANOR (mis-de-mēn'ūr), *n.* Bad conduct; petty crime.

MISDIRECT (mis-di-rekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISDIRECT'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISDIRECT'ED.*] Direct wrongly.

MISDIRECTION (mis-di-rek'shun), *n.* Wrong or false direction.

MISDO (mis-dö'), *v.* [*pr.p. MISDO'ING*; *p.t. MISDID* (mis-dld'); *p.p. MISDONE* (mis-dun').] I. *vt.* Do wrongly. II. *vi.* Commit a crime or fault.

MISEMPLY (mis-em-ploi'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISEMPLY'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISEMPLIED* (mis-em-ploid').] Employ amiss; misuse.

MISER (mī'zēr), *n.* Extremely covetous person; niggard. [*L. miserabile.*]

MISERABLE (miz'ēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Wretched or exceedingly unhappy. 2. Causing misery. 3. Worthless; despicable. [*L. miserabilis—miser.*]

SYN. Pitiable; abject; mean. **ANT.** Respectable; worthy; contented; comfortable; happy.

MISERABLENESS (miz'ēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being miserable.

MISERABLY (miz'ēr-a-bli), *adv.* 1. In a miserable manner. 2. Wretchedly.

MISERLY (mī'zēr-li), *a.* Excessively covetous; sordid; niggardly.

MISERY (miz'ēr-i), *n.* Wretchedness; great unhappiness. [*L. miseria.*]

MISFEASANCE (mis-fē'zans), *n.* Misuse of official power; a lawful act done in an unlawful manner.

MISFIRE (mis-fir'), *vi.* [*pr.p. MISFIR'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISFIRED* (mis-fird').] Fall to "go off" or fire; said of a firearm.

MISFIRE (mis-fir'), *n.* Act of misfiring.

MISFIT (mis-fit'), I. *a.* That fails to fit. II. *n.* 1. A bad fit. 2. Something that fits badly.

MISFORTUNE (mis-far'tün), *n.* Ill-fortune; evil accident; calamity.

MISGIVE (mis-giv'), *v.* [*pr.p. MISGIV'ING*; *p.t. MISGAVE* (mis-gāv'); *p.p. MISGIV'EN.*]

I. *vt.* 1. Give amiss. 2. Make apprehensive.

II *vi.* 1. Hesitate. 2. Miscarry; break down.

MISGIVING (mis-giv'ing), *n.* Failing of confidence; mistrust.

MISGOTTEN (mis-got'n), *a.* Unjustly obtained.

MISGOVERN (mis-guv'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISGOV'ERNING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISGOVERNED* (mis-guv'ērnd).] Govern ill.

MISGUIDANCE (mis-gid'ans), *n.* Wrong or false guidance.

MISGUIDE (mis-gid'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISGUID'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISGUID'ED.*] Guide wrongly; lead into error.

MISHAP (mis-hap'), *n.* Ill-luck; misfortune.

MISIMPROVE (mis-im-pröv'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISIMPROV'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISIMPROVED* (mis-im-prövd').] Apply to a bad purpose; misuse.

MISIMPROVEMENT (mis-im-pröv'ment), *n.* Misuse; misapplication.

MISINFORM (mis-in-farm'), *vt.* [*pr.p. MISINFORM'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. MISINFORMED* (mis-in-farmd').] Inform incorrectly.

MISINFORMATION (mis-in-far-mā'shun), *n.* Wrong or incorrect information.

MISINFORMER (mis-in-farm'ēr), *n.* One who misinforms.

MISINSTRUCT (mis-in-strukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISINSTRUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISINSTRUCT'ED.] Instruct incorrectly.

MISINTERPRET (mis-in-tēr'pret), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISINTERPRETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISINTERPRETED.] Interpret wrongly.

MISINTERPRETATION (mis-in-tēr-pre-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of misinterpreting. 2. Misconstruction.

MISJOINDER (mis-join'dēr), *n.* *Law.* Incorrect union of parties, or of causes of action, in a suit.

MISJUDGE (mis-juj'), *v.* [*pr.p.* MISJUDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISJUDGED (mis-jujd').] I. *vt.* Judge ill or wrongly of. II. *vi.* Err in judgment.

MISLAY (mis-lā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISLAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISLAID (mis-lād').] Lay in a wrong place, or in a place not remembered.

MISLEAD (mis-iēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISLEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISLED'.] Lead wrong; guide into error; cause to mistake.

MISLETOE, *n.* See MISTLETOE.

MISMANAGE (mis-man'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISMAN'AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISMANAGED (mis-man'ajd).] Manage or conduct ill.

MISMANAGEMENT (mis-man'aj-ment), *n.* Bad management; improper administration or conduct.

MISMATE (mis-māt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISMA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISMA'TED.] Mate incorrectly or in an unsuitable manner.

MISNAME (mis-nām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISNA'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISNAMED (mis-nāmd').] Call by a wrong name.

MISNOMER (mis-nō'mēr), *n.* Misnaming; wrong name. [MIS-, and *Fr. nommer*, name.]

MISOGAMIST (mis-og'a-mist), *n.* Hater of marriage. [*Gr. miseō*, hate, and *gamos*, marriage.]

MISOGAMY (mis-og'a-mi), *n.* A hatred of marriage.

MISOGYNIST (mis-oj'i-nist), *n.* Woman-hater. [*Gr. miseō*, hate, and *gynē*, woman.]

MISOGYNY (mis-oj'i-ni), *n.* Hatred of women.

MISPLACE (mis-plās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISPLA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISPLACED (mis-plāst').] Put in a wrong place; set on an improper object.

MISPLACEMENT (mis-plās'ment), *n.* Act of misplacing or state of being misplaced.

MISPRINT (mis-print'), *n.* A mistake in printing.

MISPRINT (mis-print'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISPRINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISPRINT'ED.] Print wrongly.

MISPRISION (mis-prizh'un), *n.* Omission to notify the authorities of a felony or an act of treason. [*O. Fr. mesprision*, mistake.]

MISPRONOUNCE (mis-pro-nouns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISPRONOUN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISPRONOUNCED (mis-pro-nownst').] Pronounce incorrectly.

MISPRONUNCIATION (mis-pro-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* Wrong or incorrect pronunciation.

MISPROPORTION (mis-pro-pōr'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISPROPOR'TIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISPROPORTIONED (mis-pro-pōr'shund).] Proportion wrongly.

MISQUOTATION (mis-kwō-tā'shun), *n.* An incorrect or false quotation.

MISQUOTE (mis-kwōt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISQUO'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISQUO'TED.] Quote wrongly.

MISRATE (mis-rāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISRA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISRA'TED.] Rate erroneously.

MISRECITE (mis-re-sit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISRECI'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISRECI'TED.] Recite erroneously.

MISRECKON (mis-rek'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISRECK'ONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISRECKONED (mis-rek'und).] Reckon wrong.

MISREPORT (mis-re-pōrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISREPORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISREPORT'ED.] Report wrongly.

MISREPRESENT (mis-rep-re-zent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISREPRESENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISREPRESENT'ED.] Represent incorrectly.

MISREPRESENTATION (mis-rep-re-sen-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of misrepresenting. 2. A false or incorrect representation.

MISRULE (mis-röl'), *n.* Wrong or unjust rule; disorder; tumult.

MISRULE (mis-röi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISRU'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISRULED (mis-röid').] Rule or govern wrongly, improperly or unjustly.

MISS (mis), *n.* [*pl.* MISS'ES.] 1. Title of address of an unmarried female. 2. [m-] Young woman or girl. [Contracted from MISTRESS.]

MISS (mis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISSED (mist).] 1. Fail to hit, reach, find, or keep. 2. Omit; fail to have. 3. Discover the absence of. 4. Feel the want of. [*A. S. missan*.]

MISS (mis), *n.* Act of missing; deviation from the mark; mistake; fault.

MISSAL (mis'al), *n.* Roman Catholic mass-book. [*L.L. missale*—*missa*, mass.]

MISSHAPE (mis-shāp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MISSHA'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MISSHAPED (mis-shāpt').] Shape ill.

MISSHAPEN (mis-shā'pn), *a.* Deformed.

MISSILE (mis'li), *I. a.* That may be thrown. *II. n.* Weapon thrown by the hand or otherwise. [*L. mitto*, send.]

MISSING (mis'ing), *a.* Absent; lost; wanting. [See MISS, *vt.*]

MISSION (mish'un), *n.* 1. Sending. 2. The business on which one is sent; purpose of life. 3. Persons sent on a mission; embassy. 4. Station or association of missionaries. [*L. missio*.]

MISSIONARY (mish'un-ā-ri), *I. n.* [*pl.* MIS'SIONARIES.] One sent to propagate religion or some special doctrine. *II. a.* Pertaining to missions. [*Fr. missionnaire*.]

MISSISSIPPI (mis-sis-sip'i), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 46,919 sq. m. Capital, Jackson.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER. River of U. S., falls into Gulf of Mexico, 2,400 m. long.

MISSIVE (mis'iv), *I. a.* That may be sent; intended to be thrown or hurled. *II. n.* That which is sent, as a letter. [Fr.]

MISSOLONGHI (mis-o-long'gē), *n.* Sea-port, Greece, on N. shore of Gulf of Patras.

MISSOURI (mi-zö'ri), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 69,137 sq. m. Capital, Jefferson.

MISSOURI RIVER. U. S., principal tributary of the Mississippi, 3,047 m. long.

MISSPELL (mis-spel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISSPELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISSPELLED** (mis-speld').] Spell wrongly.

MISSPEND (mis-spend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISSPEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISSPENT** (mis-spent').] Spend ill; waste; squander.

MISSTATE (mis-stät'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISSTA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISSTA'TED**.] State wrongly or falsely.

MISSTATEMENT (mis-stät'ment), *n.* False or incorrect statement.

MISSTEP (mis-step'), *n.* False or wrong step with the foot; step out of the proper line of conduct.

MIST (mist), *n.* 1. Visible watery vapor in the atmosphere. 2. Rain falling in very fine drops. 3. Anything which dims, darkens. [A. S. *mist*, darkness.]

MIST (mist), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISTED**.] *I. vt.* Cover or enshroud with mist. *II. vi.* Drizzle so as to form a mist; become blurred or dim.

MISTAKABLE (mis-tä'kə-bl), *a.* Capable of being mistaken.

MISTAKE (mis-täk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MISTA'KING**; *p.t.* **MISTOOK** (mis-tøk'); *p.p.* **MISTAKEN** (mis-tä'kn).] *I. vt.* 1. Understand wrongly. 2. Take (one thing or person) for another. *II. vi.* Err in opinion or judgment.

MISTAKE (mis-täk'), *n.* Fault or error.

MISTAKEN (mis-tä'kn), *a.* 1. Taken or understood incorrectly. 2. Guilty of a mistake. 3. Erroneous; incorrect.

MISTAKENLY (mis-tä'kn-li), *adv.* By mistake.

MISTEACH (mis-tēch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISTEACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISTAUGHT** (mis-tät').] Instruct erroneously; teach wrong.

MISTER (mis'tēr), *n.* Sir; title of address to a man, written *Mr.* [A corrup. of **MASTER**.]

MISTILY (mist'i-li), *adv.* In a misty manner.

MISTIME (mis-tīm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISTI'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISTIMED** (mis-timd').] Time wrongly.

MISTINESS (mist'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being misty.



MISTLETOE (miz'l-tō or mis'l-tō), *n.* Parasitic plant found on the apple and other trees. [A. S. *mistel*, birdlime, and *tān*, twig.]

MISTRAL (mis'tra'), *n.* Furious, dry, cold northwestern wind, blowing in the Mediterranean parts of France.



Mistletoe (*Viscum album*).

MISTRESS (mis'tres), *n.* 1.

Woman having power or ownership. 2. Female head of a family, school, etc. 3. Skilled woman. 4. Woman loved. 5. Concubine. 6. [M-] Form of address of a married woman (usually written *Mrs.* and pronounced *Mis-ses*). [O. Fr. *maistresse*—L. *magister*.]

MISTRUST (mis-trust'), *n.* Want of trust or confidence.

MISTRUST (mis-trust'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISTRUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISTRUST'ED**.] Feel distrust, suspicion, or doubt regarding.

MISTY (mist'i), *a.* Full of mist; dim; obscure.

MISUNDERSTAND (mis-un-dēr-stand'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISUNDERSTAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISUNDERSTOOD** (mis-un-dēr-stōd').] Understand wrongly; take in a wrong sense.

MISUNDERSTANDING (mis-un-dēr-stand'ing), *n.* 1. Misapprehension. 2. Dissension; disagreement.

MISUSE (mis-ūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MISU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MISUSED** (mis-ūzd').] Misapply; treat ill; abuse.

MISUSE (mis-ūs'), *n.* Improper use; application to a bad purpose.

MITE (mīt), *n.* 1. Very small insect, one species of which breeds in cheese. 2. Anything very small; very little quantity. [A. S. *mīte*—root *mīt*, cut.]

MITER, MITRE (mī'tēr), *n.* 1. Head-dress worn by the Pope, archbishops and bishops in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. 2. *Arch.* Junction of two pieces, as of molding, at an angle. [Gr. *mitra*, fillet.]



Miter.

MITER, MITRE (mī'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MIT'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MITERED** (mī'tērd).] 1. Adorn with a miter. 2. Join with a miter; unite at an angle of 45°.

MITHRA (mith'ra), *n.* A Persian divinity, god of light, later of the sun.

MITIGABLE (mit'i-gə-bl), *a.* That can be mitigated.

MITIGATE (mit'i-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MIT'IGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MIT'IGATED**.] Soften in severity. [L. *mitis*, soft.]

SYN. Alleviate; soften; assuage; allay; soothe; appease; lessen. **ANT.** Aggravate; intensify.

MITIGATION (mit-i-gā'shun), *n.* Act of mitigating.

MITIGATIVE (mĭt'i-gā-tiv), *a.* Mitigating.

MITIGATOR (mĭt'i-gā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which mitigates.

MITRAILLEUS (mē-tra-yūz'), *n.* Breech-loading gun with several barrels, discharged almost at once. [Fr. *mitrailer*, fire grape-shot—*mitraille*, broken pieces of metal—root of **MITE**.]

MITRE, *n.* and *v.* See **MITER**.

MITRAL (mī'tral), *a.* Pertaining to a miter.

MITT (mĭt), *n.* 1. Fingerless glove. 2. Mitten.

MITTEN (mĭt'n), *n.* Glove with a separate cover for the thumb alone. [Etym. doubtful.]

MITTIMUS (mĭt'l-mus), *n.* *Law.* Warrant granted for sending to prison a person charged with a crime. [L., we send.]

MITY (mī'tl), *a.* Full of mites or insects.

MIX (mlks), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MIX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MIXED** (mlkst).] I. *vt.* 1. Unite (two or more things) into one mess. 2. Mingle. 3. Associate. II. *vi.* 1. Become mixed. 2. Be joined. 3. Associate. [A. S. *miscan*.]

MIXER (mlks'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which mixes. 2. One who readily forms acquaintances. (Colloq.)

MIXTURE (mlks'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of mixing or state of being mixed. 2. Mass or compound formed by mixing. 3. *Chem.* Composition in which the ingredients retain their properties. [L. *mixtura*.]

MIZZEN (miz'n), *I. n.* In a three-masted vessel, the hindmost of the fore-and-aft sails. II. *a.* Belonging to the mizzen; nearest the stern. [Fr. *misaine*—L. *medius*, middle.]

MIZZENMAST (miz'n-māst), *n.* Mast that bears the mizzen.

MIZZLE (miz'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **MIZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MIZZLED** (miz'ld).] Rain in small drops; drizzle. [Freq. of **MIST**.]

MIZZLE (miz'l), *n.* Fine rain.

MNEMONIC (nē-mon'ik), **MNEMONICAL** (nē-mon'ik-al), *a.* Assisting the memory.

MNEMONICS (nē-mon'iks), *n.* Art of assisting the memory. [Gr. *mnēmonikos*—*mnēmōn*, mindful—*mnaomai*, remember.]

MNEMOSYNE (nē-mos'l-nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The goddess of memory; mother of the Muses.

MOA (mō'a), *n.* Large wingless bird of New Zealand, of the genus *Dinornithidæ*, now extinct.

MOAN (mōn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOAN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOANED** (mōnd).] I. *vi.* Make a low sound of grief or pain. II. *vt.* Lament. [A. S. *mænan*.]

MOAN (mōn), *n.* Low suppressed groan.

MOAT (mōt), *n.* Deep trench round a fortified place, sometimes filled with water. [O. Fr. *mote*, mound, trench.]



Moā (*Dinornis giganteus*).

MOAT (mōt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOAT'ED**.] Surround with a moat.

MOB (mob), *n.* 1. Disorderly crowd; riotous assembly. 2. Lowest classes. [L. *mobile vulgus*, fickle multitude.]

MOB (mob), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOBBED** (mobd).] Assail in a riotous manner.

MOBILE (mō-bēl'), *n.* City in Alabama.

MOBILE (mō'bil), *a.* 1. Capable of being moved; movable. 2. Easily moved or changed. 3. Fickle. [L. *mobilis*, movable—*moveo*, move.]

SYN. Inconstant; variable; volatile.

ANT. Immovable; inexorable; unvarying.

MOBILITY (mō-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being mobile, or of being beset in a tumultuous manner.

MOBILIZATION (mō-bil-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of mobilizing or state of being mobilized.

MOBILIZE (mō'bil-iz or mob'll-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MO'BILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOBILIZED** (mō'bll-izd).] I. *vt.* Put in a state of readiness for service, as troops. II. *vi.* Get ready for active service. [Fr. *mobiliser*—*mobile*, movable.]

MOBOCRACY (mob-ok'ra-si), *n.* Rule or ascendancy exercised by the mob. [**MOB**, and Gr. *kratō*, rule.]

MOCCASIN (mok'a-sin), *n.* 1. Shoe of deerskin or other soft leather, worn by the North American Indians. 2. Poisonous snake of the southern U. S. [Native word.]

MOCHA (mō'ka), *n.* Variety of coffee, grown near Mocha, Arabia.

MOCK (mok), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOCKED** (mokt).] I. *vt.* 1. Mimic in ridicule. 2. Disappoint the hopes of; deceive. II. *vi.* Jeer. [Fr. *mocquer*.]

MOCK (mok), *I. n.* Ridicule; sneer. II. *a.* Imitating reality, but not real; false.

MOCKER (mok'ēr), *n.* One who mocks.

MOCKERY (mok'ēr-i), *n.* 1. Derision; ridicule. 2. Subject of laughter or sport. 3. Valn imitation; false show.

MOCKING-BIRD (mok'ing-bērd), *n.* North American thrush which imitates sounds.

MODAL (mō'dal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a mode or mood. 2. Consisting of mode or form



Mocking-bird (*Mimus polyglottus*).

only.

MODE (mōd), *n.* 1. Manner; method; plan; way. 2. Fashion; style. 3. *Gram.* Mood. [L. *modus*, measure.]

MODEL (mod'el), *I. n.* 1. Something to be copied; pattern; person who poses for painter or sculptor. 2. Imitation of something on a smaller scale. 3. Something worthy of imitation. II. *a.* Fitted to serve as a pattern. [Fr. *modèle*—L. *modulus*, dlm. of *modus*, measure.]

MODEL (mod'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOD'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MODELED (mod'eld).] I. *vt.* 1. Form after a model. 2. Shape. 3. Make a model or copy of. 4. Form in some soft material. II. *vi.* Practice modeling.

MODELING (mod'el-ing), *n.* Act or art of making a model, a branch of sculpture.

MODENA (mō'dā'nä), *n.* City in Italy.

MODERATE (mod'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOD'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MOD'ERATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Keep within bounds; restrain; reduce in intensity; make temperate or reasonable; pacify. 2. Decide as a moderator. II. *vi.* 1. Become less violent or intense. 2. Preside as a moderator. [L. *moderatus*, *p.p.* of *modero*, regulate—*modus*, measure.]

MODERATE (mod'ēr-at), *a.* 1. Not going to extremes; temperate. 2. Not excessive; medium.

MODERATELY (mod'ēr-at-li), *adv.* In a moderate manner, degree, extent, or amount.

MODERATENESS (mod'ēr-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being moderate.

MODERATION (mod-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of moderating. 2. Quality or state of being moderate.

MODERATISM (mod'ēr-a-tizm), *n.* Moderation, especially in religious and political opinions.

MODERATO (mod-ā-rā'tō), *adv.* *Music.* With moderate quickness. [It.]

MODERATOR (mod'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which moderates or restrains. 2. President or chairman of a meeting. 3. Device for regulating the motion of a machine. [L.]

MODERN (mod'ēr-n), I. *a.* Limited to the present or recent time; not ancient. II. *n.* One of modern times. [Fr.—L.L. *modernus*—*modo*, just now.]

MODERNISM (mod'ēr-n-izm), *n.* A modern practice or idiom.

MODERNIZE (mod'ēr-n-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MOD'ERNIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MODERNIZED (mod'ēr-n-izd).] Render modern; adapt to the present time.

MODEST (mod'est), *a.* 1. Restrained by a due sense of propriety; not forward. 2. Chaste. 3. Moderate. [L. *modus*, measure.]

SYN. Bashful; diffident; coy; unobtrusive; shy; virtuous; reserved. **ANT.** Immodest; bold; brazen; forward.

MODESTLY (mod'est-li), *adv.* In a modest manner.

MODESTY (mod'es-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being modest.

MODICUM (mod'l-kum), *n.* Small quantity. [L., neut. of *modicus*, moderate.]

MODIFIABLE (mod'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being modified.

MODIFICATION (mod-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of modifying. 2. Changed shape or condition. [L. *modificatio*.]

MODIFIER (mod'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which modifies.

MODIFY (mod'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MOD'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MODIFIED (mod'i-fid).] 1. Moderate. 2. Change the meaning or form of; vary. [Fr. *modifier*—L. *modifico*.]

MODISH (mō'dish), *a.* According to the fashion. **MODISHLY** (mō'dish-li), *adv.* In a modish manner; fashionably.

MODISHNESS (mō'dish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being modish.

MODIST (mō'dlst), *n.* One who follows the mode or fashion.

MODISTE (mō-dēst'), *n.* Ladies' tailor; dress-maker; milliner. [Fr.]

MODULATE (mod'ū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOD'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MOD'ULATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Vary or inflect (sounds). 2. Change the key or mode of. II. *vi.* *Music.* Pass from one key into another. [L. *modulatus*, *p.p.* of *modulor*, measure.]

MODULATION (mod-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of modulating. 2. State of being modulated. 3. *Music.* The changing of the keynote and of the original scale by the introduction of a new sharp or flat.

MODULATOR (mod'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which modulates.

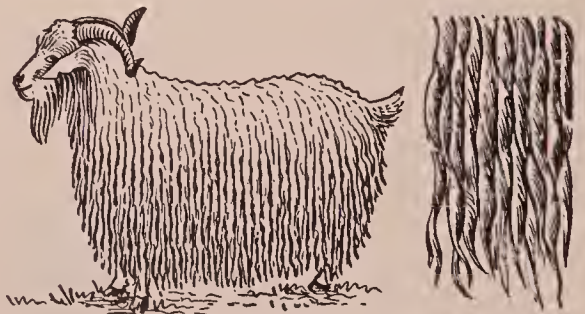
MODULE (mod'ūl), *n.* 1. Small measure or quantity. 2. *Arch.* A measure of proportion.

MODULUS (mod'ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* MODULI (mod'ū-li).] *Math.* A constant multiplier in a function of a variable, by which the function is adapted to a particular base. [L., dim. of *modus*, measure.]

MÆRÆ (mē'rē), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Grecian name given to the Fates.

MOGUL (mo-gul'), *n.* 1. Mongol or Mongolian. 2. [m-] Large railroad engine with three pairs of connected driving wheels.—*Great Mogul*, former ruler over Hindustan.

MOHAIR (mō'hâr), *n.* 1. Fine silken hair of the Angora goat of Asia Minor. 2. Cloth made of mohair. [O. Fr. *mouaire* (Fr. *moire*)—Ar. *mukhayyar*.]



Mohair Wool and Angora goat from which it is taken.

MOHAMMEDAN (mo-ham'ed-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Mohammed or to his religion. II. *n.* Follower of Mohammed. Also written *Mahometan* and *Mahomedan*. [Mohammed, the great prophet of Arabia, born about 570 A. D.—Ar. *muhammad*, praiseworthy—*hamd*, praise.]

MOHAMMEDANISM (mo-ham'ed-an-izm), **MOHAMMEDISM** (mo-ham'ed-izm), *n.* Religion of Mohammed, contained in the Koran.

MOIETY (moi'et-i), *n.* Half; one of two equal parts. [Fr. *moitié*—L. *medius*, middle.]

MOIL (moll), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOILED** (moild).] I. *vt.* Daub with dirt. II. *vi.* Toil; drudge. [O. Fr. *moiller* (Fr. *mouiller*), wet—L. *mollis*, soft.]

MOIL (moll), *n.* Defilement.

MOIRE (mwär), *n.* Watered silk. [Fr. See **MOHAIR**.]

MOIST (moist), *a.* Damp; humid; slightly wet. [O. Fr. *moïste*—L. *musteus*, fresh. See **MUST**.]

MOISTEN (mois'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOIS'TENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOISTENED** (mois'nd).] Make moist; wet slightly.

MOLAR (mō'lār), *a.* Pertaining to a large mass. [L. *moles*, mass.]

MOISTNESS (moist'nes), *n.* Dampness.

MOISTURE (mois'tūr), *n.* 1. Slight degree of wetness; dampness; humidity. 2. That which makes moist.

MOLAR (mō'lār), I. *a.* Grinding. II. *n.* Grinding tooth; back-tooth. [L. *molaris*—*mola*, mill.]

MOLASSES (mo-lās'ez), *n.* Syrup that drains from sugar during the process of manufacture. [L. *mel-laceus*—*mel*, honey.]

MOLD, MOULD (mōld), *n.* 1. Soil rich in decayed matter. 2. Minute fungus which grows on a body in a damp atmosphere. [A. S. *molde*, dust.]

MOLD, MOULD (mōld), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOLD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOLD'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cover with a mold. 2. Cause to become moldy. II. *vi.* Become moldy.

MOLD, MOULD (mōld), *n.* 1. Hollow form in which anything is cast; matrix; pattern. 2. Thing molded; form; cast; shape; character. [O. Fr. *molle* (Fr. *moule*)—L. *modulus*. See **MODEL**.]

MOLD, MOULD (mōld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOLD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOLD'ED**.] 1. Form in a mold. 2. Model; shape; fashion.

MOLDER, MOULDER (mōld'ēr), *n.* One who molds.

MOLDER, MOULDER (mōld'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOLD'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOLDERED** (mōld'ērd).] I. *vt.* Cause to crumble; disintegrate. II. *vi.* 1. Crumble to mold. 2. Waste away.

MOLDINESS, MOULDINESS (mōld'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being moldy.

MOLDING, MOULDING (mōld'ing), *n.* 1. Act of molding. 2. Anything molded. 3. Small ornamental projection on a wall, etc.

MOLDY, MOULDY (mōld'i), *a.* Overgrown with mold.

MOLE (mōl), *n.* Small dark-colored patch or protuberance on the skin. [A. S. *māl*, spot.]

MOLE (mōl), *n.* Small animal with very small eyes and soft fur, which burrows in the ground and casts up little heaps of mold. [Short for obsolete



Mole (*Talpa europæa*).

E. *moldwarp*, mold-caster.]

MOLE (mōl), *n.* Breakwater or jetty. [Fr.—L. *moles*, huge mass.]

MOLE-CAST (mōl'kâst), *n.* Mole-hill.

MOLE-CRICKET (mōl'krik'et), *n.* Burrowing insect with fore legs like those of a mole.



MOLECULAR Mole-cricket (*Gryllotalpa borealis*). (mo-lek'û-lār), *a.* Belonging to or consisting of molecules.

MOLECULE (moi'e-kûl), *n.* One of the smallest particles into which a substance can be divided without destroying its chemical character. [A diminutive coined—L. *moles*, mass.]

MOLE-HILL (mōl'hil), *n.* 1. Little ridge of earth thrown up by a mole when burrowing. 2. Anything small or of slight importance as compared with something larger or more important.

MOLE-RAT (mōl'rat), *n.* Rat-like animal, which burrows like a mole.

MOLESKIN (mōl'skin), *n.* Skin of a mole or a fabric made to resemble it.

MOLEST (mo-lest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOLEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOLEST'ED**.] Interfere with; disturb; trouble. [L. *molestus*, annoy.]

MOLESTATION (mō-les-tā'shun), *n.* Act of molesting or state of being molested.

MOLLIENT (mol'yent), *a.* Serving to soften; assuaging. [L. *mollis*, soft.]

MOLLIFIABLE (mol'i-fī-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being mollified.

MOLLIFICATION (mol-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of mollifying; state of being mollified; mitigation.

MOLLIFIER (mol'i-fī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which mollifies.

MOLLIFY (mol'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOL'LIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOLLIFIED** (mol'i-fid).] 1. Make soft or tender. 2. Assuage; calm; pacify. [L. *mollifico*—*mollis*, soft, and *facio*, make.]

MOLLUSCA (mol-i-us'kə), *n.pl.* Large division of invertebrate animals, embracing cuttlefishes, squids, snails, slugs, and bivalves. [L. *molluscus*, softish—*mollis*, soft.]

MOLLUSCAN (moi-lus'kən), I. *a.* Of or belonging to the *Mollusca*. II. *n.* Mollusk.

MOLLUSCOUS (mol-lus'kus), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of mollusks.

MOLLUSK (mol'usk), *n.* Animal having a soft, inarticulate, fleshy body, as the snail and all shell-fish; one of the *Mollusca*.

MOLLYCODDLE (mol'i-kod-l), *n.* Effeminate man; used in derision. (Slang.)

MOLOCH (mō'lok), *n.* 1. God of the Phenicians, worshiped by human sacrifices. 2. Any cause demanding cruel sacrifices.

MOLT, MOULT (mōlt), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOLT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MOLT'ED.] I. *vt.* Cast, shed, or slough off, as feathers, hair, etc. II. *vi.* Cast the feathers, hair, skin, horns, etc., as birds and other animals. [L. *muto*, change.]

MOLT, MOULT (mōlt), *n.* Act or process of molting.

MOLTEN (mōl'tn), *a.* 1. Melted. 2. Made of melted metal. [Old *p.p.* of MELT.]

MOLUCCAS (mō-luk'az) or **SPICE ISLANDS.** In the E. Indian Archipelago. Dutch.

MOLYBDENUM (mō-llb'de-num), *n.* A metallic element of a silver color. [Gr. *Molybdos*, lead.]

MOMENT (mō'ment), *n.* 1. Moving cause or force. 2. Importance in effect; value. 3. Small portion of time. [Fr.—L. *momentum*—*moveo*, move.]

SYN. Consideration; momentum; weight; instant; twinkling; trice. ANT. Age; period; triviality; insignificance.

MOMENTARILY (mō'men-tā-rl-ly), *adv.* 1. For a moment. 2. Every moment.

MOMENTARINESS (mō'men-tā-rl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being momentary.

MOMENTARY (mō'men-tā-rl), *a.* 1. Lasting for a moment. 2. Done in a moment.

MOMENTOUS (mō-men'tus), *a.* Important; of great consequence.

MOMENTUM (mō-men'tum), *n.* [*pl.* MOMEN'TA.] 1. Power of overcoming resistance; impetus. 2. Quantity of motion in a body (the product of the mass and the velocity of the moving body).

MOMUS (mō'mus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The god of mirth, laughter, and sarcasm; son of Nox.

MON-, *prefix.* Single; one. [Gr. *monos*, single.]

MONACHISM (mon'ā-kizm), *n.* Monastic life.

MONACO (mon'ā-kō), *n.* Principality and town near N. Italy, on the Mediterranean.

MONAD (mon'ad), *n.* 1. Simple single-celled organism. 2. Infusorian with a whip-like appendage. 3. Simple, indivisible substance. 4. *Chem.* Element having a valence of one. [Gr. *monas*, unit.]

MONARCH (mon'ark), I. *n.* Sovereign; ruler of a monarchy. II. *a.* Supreme; superior to others. [Gr. *monarchēs*—*monos*, alone, and *archō*, rule.]

MONARCHIC (mon-ār'kik), **MONARCHICAL** (mon-ār'kik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a monarchy.

MONARCHIST (mon'ark-ist), *n.* Advocate of monarchy.

MONARCHIZE (mon'ark-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* MON'ARCHIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MONARCHIZED (mon'ark-izd).] I. *vt.* Convert into a monarchy. II. *vi.* Play the monarch.

MONARCHY (mon'ark-l), *n.* [*pl.* MON'ARCHIES.] 1. Government in which the supreme

power is in the hands of a single person. 2. Country ruled by a monarch. [Gr. *monarchia*—*monarchēs*. See MONARCH.]

MONASTERY (mon'as-ter-l), *n.* [*pl.* MON'ASTERIES.] House for monks; convent. [Gr. *monastēs*, monk—*monos*, alone.]

MONASTIC (mon-as'tik), **MONASTICAL** (mon-as'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to monasteries. 2. Recluse; solitary.



Siamese Monastery.

MONASTICISM (mon-as'ti-sizm), *n.* Monastic life.

MONDAY (mun'dā), *n.* Second day of the week. —*Blue Monday*, a Monday of idleness, is so called from the Bavarian custom of draping the churches in blue on Monday before Lent. [A. S. *mōnandæg*.]

MONETARY (mun'e-tā-rl), *a.* Relating to money.—*Monetary unit*, unit of currency, as the dollar.

MONETIZE (mun'e-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MONE'TIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MONETIZED (mun'e-tizd).] 1. Give the character of money to; legalize as money. 2. Coin as money.

MONEY (mun'l), *n.* [*pl.* MON'EYS.] 1. Coin. 2. Any currency used as the equivalent of coin. 3. Wealth. [O. Fr. *monie*—L. *moneta*. See MINT.]

MONEYED (mun'id), *a.* 1. Having money; rich in money. 2. Consisting in money.

MONEYLESS (mun'l-les), *a.* Having no money.

MONEY-ORDER (mun'l-ār-dēr), *n.* Order for the payment of money, drawn at one office and payable at another; as, a post-office *money-order* or an express *money-order*.

MONGER (mung'gēr), *n.* Trader; dealer; now chiefly used in compounds, as *ironmonger*, *fishmonger*. [A. S. *mangere*—*mang*, mixture.]

MONGER (mung'gēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MON'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MONGERED (mung'gērd).] Deal in.

MONGOL (mong'gol), **MONGOLIAN** (mong-gō'll-an), I. *n.* One of the race inhabiting Mongolia, a vast region North of China. II. *a.* Pertaining to Mongolia or the Mongols.

MONGOLIA (mong-gō'll-a), *n.* Region of Chinese Empire, W. of Manchuria. Area 1,304,000 sq. m.

MONGOOS (mong'gös), *n.* [*pl.* MON'GOOSSES.] Weasel-like animal, very



Mongol.

destructive to rats, snakes, etc. [East Indian name.]

MONGREL (mung'grei), *I. a.* Of a mixed breed.
II. n. Animal of a mixed breed. [A. S. *man-gian*, mix.]

MONILIFORM (mō-nīl'i-farm), *a.* Resembling a string of beads. [L. *monile*, necklace.]

MONISM (mon'izm), *n.* Doctrine that physical and spiritual phenomena are based on the same single principle; opposed to **DUALISM**. [Gr. *monos*, single, and -ISM.]

MONIST (mon'ist), *n.* One who believes in monism.

MONITION (mon-ish'un), *n.* Admonition; warning notice. [L. *moneo*, remind.]

MONITIVE (mon'i-tiv), *a.* Conveying a warning.

MONITOR (mon'i-tūr), *n.* 1. One who admonishes; adviser. 2. Pupil appointed to preserve order in absence of the teacher. 3. Ironclad or steel warship having a low deck and one or more revolving turrets. [See **MONITION**.]

MONITORIAL (mon-i-tō'ri-āl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a monitor. 2. Monitory.

MONITORY (mon'i-tō-ri), *a.* Giving warning or admonition; admonitory.

MONK (mungk), *n.* One of a religious community living in a monastery. [A. S. *munuc*—Gr. *monachos*—*monos*, alone.]

MONKEY (mung'ki), *n.* [*pl.* **MONKEYS** (mung'kiz).] 1. Popular name for any one of the quadrumanous mammals having a well-developed tail, those not having tails being called apes. 2. Quadrumanous mammal having a tail and callosities but no cheek pouches, as distinguished from a baboon, which has both, and an ape, which besides being tailless, has neither callosities nor cheek pouches. [O. It. *monicchio*, monkey.]

MONKEY (mung'ki), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MON'KEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MONKEYED** (mung'kid).] Meddle; trifle; fool. (Colloq.)

MONKEY (mung'ki), *n.* 1. Heavy weight for driving piles. 2. Large hammer for driving bolts.

MONKEY-ENGINE (mung'ki-en-jin), *n.* Kind of pile-driver having a ram or monkey working in a wooden frame.

MONKEYSHINE (mung'ki-shin), *n.* Piece of tomfoolery; merry prank. (Slang.)

MONKEY-WRENCH (mung'ki-wrench), *n.* Wrench having a movable jaw which can be adjusted to the size of the nut to be grasped.



Monkey-wrench.

MONK'S-HOOD (mungsk's-hōd), *n.* Aconite, poisonous plant with a flower like a monk's hood.

MONO-, *prefix.* Single; one. [Gr. *monos*.]

MONOCHORD (mon'o-kərd), *n.* Musical instrument of one string.

MONOCHROMATIC (mon-o-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Of one color only.

MONOCHROME (mon'o-krōm), *n.* Painting done in a single color or hue. [MONO-, and Gr. *chrōma*, color.]

MONOCLE (mon'o-ki), *n.* Glass for one eye. [Gr. *monos*, single, and L. *oculus*, eye.]

MONOCULAR (mon-ok'ū-lar), **MONOCULOUS** (mon-ok'ū-lus), *a.* With or for one eye only.

MONOCYCLE (mon'o-si-ki), *n.* One-wheeled cycle or velocipede. [MONO- and CYCLE.]

MONODY (mon'o-di), *n.* Mournful ode or poem in which a single mourner laments. [Gr. *monos*, single, and **ODE**.]

MONOGAMIST (mon-og'a-mist), *n.* Person who has but one spouse living.

MONOGAMOUS (mon-og'a-mus), *a.* Pertaining to or practicing monogamy.

MONOGAMY (mon-og'a-mi), *n.* Marriage with one person only. [Gr. *monos*, one, and *gamos*, marriage.]

MONOGRAM (mon'o-gram), *n.* Several letters interwoven or written into one. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *gramma*, letter.]

MONOGRAPH (mon'o-gráf), *n.* Paper or treatise written on one particular subject.

MONOLITH (mon'o-llth), *n.* Pillar, or column, made of a single stone. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *lithos*, stone.]

MONOLOGUE (mon'o-log), *n.* Speech uttered by one person; soliloquy; poem etc., for a single performer. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *logos*, speech.]

MONOMANIA (mon-o-mā'ni-ā), *n.* Madness confined to one subject, or one faculty of the mind. [Gr. *monos*, alone, and *mania*, madness.]

MONOMANIAC (mon-o-mā'ni-ak), *n.* One affected with monomania.

MONOMETALISM (mon-o-met'al-izm), *n.* 1. Use of only one metal as a standard of value. 2. Doctrine that only one metal can or should be so used as such standard. Opposed to **BIMETALISM**.

MONOMIAL (mon-ō'mi-āl), *n.* Algebraic expression of one term only. [MON-, and L. *nomen*, name.]

MONOMORPHIC (mon-o-mər'fik), *a.* Of the same type of structure; very uniformly built.

MONOPHTHONG (mon'of-thəŋ), *n.* 1. Simple vowel sound. 2. Two vowels pronounced as one. [See **DIPHTHONG**.]

MONOPLANE (mon'o-plān), *n.* Form of aeroplane having but one plane or supporting surface. [MONO- and PLANE.]

MONOPOLIST (mō-nop'o-list), *n.* One who monopolizes.

MONOPOLIZE (mō-nop'o-liz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MONOPOLIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MONOPOLIZED** (mō-nop'o-llzd).] 1. Obtain possession of so as to be the only seller. 2. Engross the whole of.

MONOPOLY (mō-nop'o-ll), *n.* [*pl.* **MONOP'OLIES**.] 1. Sole right or power of dealing in anything. 2. Exclusive command or pos-



session. 3. That which is the subject of a monopoly. 4. Trust or monopolizing combination of persons or corporations. [L. *monopolium*—Gr. *monos*, alone, and *pōleō*, sell.]

MONO-RAIL (mon'o-rāl), *a.* Having a track consisting of a single rail.—*Mono-rail system* or *mono-railway*, a one-rail electric railway invented by Louis Brennan. The cars are supported by a single row of center wheels, governed by a series of gyroscopic wheels, operated by a motor. The speed attained is incredible and the equilibrium is perfect.



Mono-rail Motor-car.

MONOSYLLABIC (mon-o-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of one syllable, or of words of one syllable.

MONOSYLLABLE (mon'o-sil-a-bl), *n.* Word of one syllable.

MONOTHEISM (mon'o-thē-izm), *n.* Belief in only one God. [MONO-, and Gr. *theos*, god.]

MONOTHEIST (mon'o-thē-ist), *n.* One who believes that there is but one God.

MONOTONE (mon'o-tōn), *n.* 1. Single unvaried tone or sound. 2. Succession of sounds having the same pitch. [Gr. *monotonos*—*monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone.]

MONOTONOUS (mō-not'o-nus), *a.* 1. Uttered in one unvaried tone. 2. Marked by dull uniformity.

MONOTONOUSLY (mō-not'o-nus-li), *adv.* In a monotonous manner.

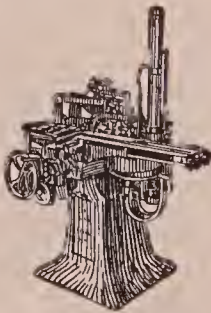
MONOTONY (mō-not'o-ni), *n.* Quality or state of being monotonous. [Gr. *monotonia*, sameness of sound—*monos*, single, and *tonos*, tone.]

MONOTYPE (mon'o-tip), *n.* 1. Sole or only type. 2. Machine which casts type and sets it type by type, instead of in slugs as the linotype.

MONOXIDE (mōn-oks'id or mon-oks'id), *n.* Oxide containing one atom of oxygen in each molecule.

MONSEIGNEUR (māng-sā-nyūr'), *n.* French title to men of high rank.

MONSIEUR (mus-yē'), *n.* [pl. **MESSIEURS** (me-syē').] Title of address or courtesy in France, corresponding to the English *Mr.*



Monotype casting machine.

MONSIGNORE (mōn-sē-nyō're), *n.* Italian title of ecclesiastics of high rank.

MONSOON (mon-sōn'), *n.* Wind of the Indian Ocean, which blows from S. W. from April to October, and from the N. E. the rest of the year; similar winds elsewhere. [Malay. *musim*—Ar. *mawsim*, season.]

MONSTER (mon'stēr), *n.* 1. Anything out of the usual course of nature. 2. Anything horrible from ugliness or wickedness. 3. Unusually large person or animal. [Fr.—L. *monstrum*.]

MONSTRANCE (mon'strans), *n.* In Roman Catholic Church, a transparent receptacle in which the consecrated host is displayed. [L. *monstro*, show.]

MONSTROSITY (mon-stros'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **MONSTROSITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being monstrous. 2. Monster.

MONSTROUS (mon'strus), *a.* Out of the common course of nature; enormous; wonderful; horrible.

MONSTROUSLY (mon's-trus-li), *adv.* In a monstrous manner.

MONTANA (mon-tā'nə), *n.* One of the U. S. Area 147,061 sq. m.

MONTANA-GRAYLING (mon-tā'nə-grā-ling), *n.* *Ichthy.* Fish of the family *Salmonidae* found in the mountain streams of Montana and adjoining States.

MONTE (mon'tā), *n.* Gambling game played with cards or dice. [Sp.]

MONTE CARLO (mon'te kār'lō). Town in the principality of Monaco, near N. Italy, a gambling resort.

MONTENEGRIN (mon-tē-nē'grin), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Montenegro.

MONTENEGRO (mon-te-nē'grō), *n.* Principality, Balkan Peninsula. Area 3,630 sq. m.

MONTREY (mon-te-rā'), *n.* Health resort in California.

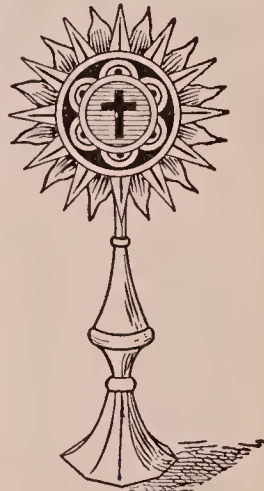
MONTVIDEO (mon-te-vld'-ē-ō), *n.* Seaport, capital of Uruguay.

MONTGOMERY (mont-gum'e-ri), *n.* Capital of Alabama.

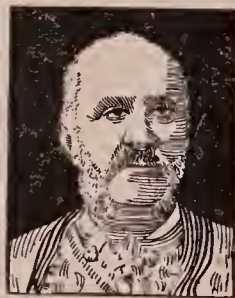
MONTH (munth), *n.* One of the twelve parts of the year. [A. S. *mōnath*—*mōna*, moon.]

MONTHLY (munth'li), I. *a.* Performed in a month; happening or published once a month. II. *n.* Monthly publication. III. *adv.* Once a month; in every month.

MONTPELIER (mont-pēl'yēr), *n.* Capital of Vermont.



Monstrance.



Prince of Montenegro.

MONTPELLIER (mən-pel-lyā'), *n.* Town in France.

MONTREAL (mon-tre-ā'), *n.* City in Canada, on Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers.

MONUMENT (mon'ū-ment), *n.* Anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event. [L. *moneo*, remind.]

MONUMENTAL (mon'ū-men'-tal), *a.* 1. Serving as a monument. 2. Of or pertaining to a monument. 3. Preposterous. (Colloq.)

MOOD (mōd), *n.* 1. Fashion; manner. 2. *Gram.* Form of verbal inflection to express the connection of action or being. [Same as **MODE**.]

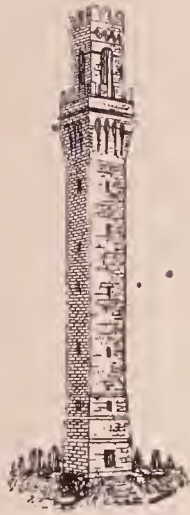
MOOD (mōd), *n.* Temporary state of the mind; temper. [A. S. *mōd*—Ger. *muth*.]

MOODILY (mōd'i-lī), *adv.* In a moody manner.

MOODINESS (mōd'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being moody.

MOODY (mōd'i), *a.* Subject to moods; fretful.

SYN. Angry; peevish; gloomy; capricious. **ANT.** Blithe; merry; genial; sociable.
MOON (mōn), *n.* 1. Satellite which revolves round a planet, especially round the earth. 2. A Lunar month. [A. S. *mōna*.]



Pilgrim's Monument, Plymouth, Mass.



Telescopic View of the Moon.

MOONBEAM (mōn'bēm), *n.* Beam of light from the moon.

MOONEYE (mōn'i), *n.* 1. A disease affecting horses' eyes. 2. Name of several American fishes having large eyes.

MOON-FACE (mōn'fās), *n.* Full, round face.

MOONFISH (mōn'fīsh), *n.* Fish whose tail-fin is shaped like a half-moon.

MOONFLOWER (mōn'flōw-ēr), *n.* Climbing annual allied to the morning-glory, with large white flowers.

MOONLIGHT (mōn'līt), *I. n.* Light of the moon. *II. a.* 1. Lighted by the moon. 2. Occurring during moonlight.

MOONSHINE (mōn'shīn), *n.* 1. Shining of the moon. 2. Show without reality. 3. Illicit whiskey. (Colloq.)

MOONSHINER (mōn'shī-nēr), *n.* Maker of illicit whiskey, oleomargarine, etc. (Colloq.)

MOONSTONE (mōn'stōn), *n.* Variety of nearly pellucid feldspar presenting a pearly reflection from within.

MOONSTRUCK (mōn'struk), *a.* Affected by the moon; lunatic; sentimental.

MOOR (mōr) *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOORED** (mōrd).] *I. vt.* Fasten by cable and anchor. *II. vi.* Be fastened by cables or chains. [Dut. *marren*, tie.]

MOOR (mōr), *n.* 1. Member of the dark mixed Mauritanian and Arab race inhabiting Morocco and the Barbary coast. 2. One of the Arab conquerors of Spain. [L. *Maurus*—Gr. *mauros*, black.]

MOOR (mōr), *n.* Low peaty soil, partly covered with heath. [A. S. *mōr*.]

MOORAGE (mōr'aj), *n.* Place for mooring.

MOORING (mōr'ing), *n.* 1. Act of mooring. 2. That which serves to moor or confine a ship. 3. [*pl.*] Place or condition of a moored ship.

MOORISH (mōr'ish), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Moors.

MOORISH (mōr'ish), **MOORY** (mōr'i), *a.* Resembling a moor; sterile; marshy; boggy.

MOOSE (mōs), *n.* [*pl.* **MOOSE**.] American elk. [Indian.]

MOOT (mōt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOOT'ED**.] Propose for discussion; discuss; argue for practice. [A. S. *motian*, summon to an assembly—*mōt*, assembly. See **MEET**.]

MOOT (mōt), *I. n.* Debate or discussion by way of exercise upon a supposed case. *II. a.* Open to discussion or argument.

MOOTED (mōt'ed), *a.* Under discussion; debatable.

MOP (mop), *n.* Instrument for washing floors, made of cloth, etc., fastened to a handle. [Wel. *mop*.]

MOP (mop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOPPED** (mopt).] Rub or wipe with, or as with, a mop.

MOPBOARD (mop'bōrd), *n.* Board forming the lower border or skirting of the walls of a room; called also *skirting-board* and *wash-board*.

MOPE (mōp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **MO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOPED** (mōpt).] Be silent and dispirited; be dull or stupid. [Dut. *moppen*, pout, sulk.]

MOPISH (mō'pish), *a.* Dull; spiritless; dejected.

MORaine (mō-rān'), *n.* Line of rocks and gravel found at the bases and edges of glaciers. [Etym. doubtful.]

MORAL (mor'al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to right or



Moor.

wrong as determined by duty. 2. Conformed to right; virtuous. 3. Capable of moral action; subject to the moral law. 4. Instructing with regard to morals. 5. Supported by reason or probability. II. *n.* 1. Practical lesson given by fable, an event, etc. 2. [*pl.*] Manners; conduct; doctrine or practice of the duties of life; moral philosophy or ethics. [Fr.—L. *moralis*—*mos*, *moris*, manner, custom.]

MORALE (mo-rāl'), *n.* Mental state as regards spirit and confidence, especially of a body of men. [Fr.]

MORALIST (mor'āl-ist), *n.* 1. One who teaches morals. 2. One who practices moral duties.

MORALITY (mo-rāl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* MORALITIES.] 1. Quality of being moral. 2. Practice of moral duties; virtue. 3. Doctrine which treats of moral actions; ethics.

MORALIZE (mor'āl-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* MORALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MORALIZED (mor'āl-izd).] I. *vt.* Apply to a moral purpose; explain in a moral sense. II. *vi.* Speak or write on moral subjects; make moral reflections.

MORALIZER (mor'āl-i-zēr), *n.* 1. One who moralizes. 2. Moralist.

MORALLY (mor'āl-i), *adv.* 1. In an ethical sense; ethically. 2. In accordance with the moral law; rightly. 3. Virtually, not in effect.

MORASS (mo-rās'), *n.* Tract of soft, wet ground; marsh. [Dut. *moeras*—*moer*, mlre.]

MORAVIA (mō-rā'vi-ā), *n.* Province of Austrian Empire (Mähren).

MORAVIAN (mō-rā'vi-ān), I. *a.* Pertaining to Moravia or to the Moravians or United Brethren. II. *n.* One of a Protestant sect, founded in the 15th century in Moravia, Austria.

MORBID (mār'bid), *a.* Not sound; due to a diseased state. [L. *morbus*, disease—*morior*, die.]

SYN. Sickly; sick; diseased. ANT. Wholesome; healthy; sound.

MORBIFIC (mār-blī'fīk), *a.* Causing disease. [L. *morbus*, disease, and *facio*, make.]

MORDACIOUS (mār-dā'shus), *a.* Bitling; sarcastic. [L. *mordax*—*mordco*, bite.]

MORDANT (mār'dant), I. *a.* Serving to fix colors. II. *n.* 1. Any substance, as alum, used to give permanency or brilliancy to dyes. 2. Matter to make gold-leaf adhere. [Fr., *pr. p.* of *mordre*—L. *mordeo*, bite.]

MORE (môr), I. *a.* (Serves as comp. of MANY and MUCH.) 1. Additional; other besides. 2. Greater. II. *adv.* To a greater degree, extent, or quantity; again. III. *n.* Greater thing; addition. [A. S. *māra*.]

MOREEN (mo-rēn'), *n.* Stout woollen stuff, used for curtains, etc. [Form of MOHAIR.]

MOREL (mor'el), **MORIL** (mor'il), *n.* Sponge like edible mushroom (*Morchella esculenta*).

MOREOVER (môr-ō'vēr), *adv.* Besides.

MORESQUE (mo-resk'), *a.* Done after the manner of the Moors. [It. *moresco*.]

MORGANATIC (mār-gā-nat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a marriage of a prince or noble with a woman of inferior rank, in which neither the latter nor her children enjoy the rank or inherit the possessions of her husband. [L. L. *morganatica*, gift from a bridegroom to his bride; O. H. Ger. *morgan*, morning, and *geba*, gift.]

MORGUE (mārg), *n.* Place where the bodies of persons found dead are exposed for identification. [Fr.]

MORIBUND (mor'i-bund), *a.* Dying. [L. *moribundus*—*morior*, die.]

MORIL (mor'il), *n.* Same as MOREL. [Fr. *morille*.]

MORMON (mār'mun), *n.* One of a religious sect in the United States, founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who claimed to have discovered a prophetic record written on golden plates and called the Book of Mormon, from Mormon, its alleged author.

MORMONISM (mār'mun-izm), *n.* Doctrines and church government of the Mormons.

MORN (mār'n), *n.* Morning.

MORNING (mār'n'ing), *n.* First part of the day; early part. [A. S. *morgen*.]

MOROCCO (mo-rok'ō), *n.* Sultunate, N. W. Africa. Area 219,000 sq. m.

MOROCCO (mo-rok'ō), *n.* Goat leather, first made in Morocco, Africa.

MOROSE (mo-rōs'), *a.* Of a sour temper. [L. *morosus*—*mos*, habit, whim.]

SYN. Ill-humored; crabbed; crusty; sulky; gruff; grouchy; surly; churlish; severe; cross. ANT. Genial; kindly; amiable; complaisant; bland; gentle.

MOROSELY (mo-rōs'il), *adv.* In a morose manner.

MOROSENESS (mō-rōs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being morose.

MORPHEUS (mār'fe-us or mār'fūs), *n.* Rom. Myth. The god of sleep and dreams; the son of Somnus.

MORPHIA (mār'fi-ā), *n.* Same as MORPHINE.

MORPHINE (mār'fin or mār'fēn), *n.* Narcotic principle of opium. [Gr. *Morpheus*, god of dreams—*morphē*, shape, form.]

MORPHOLOGY (mār-foi'o-jī), *n.* Science of the forms assumed by plants and animals. [Gr. *morphē*, form, and -LOGY.]

MORPHOMANIA (mār-fō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Abnormal craving for morphine. [MORPHINE and MANIA.]

MORRIS, MORRICE (mor'is), *n.* 1. Moorish dance, in which bells, rattles, tambours, etc., are introduced. 2. Old English May-day dance of a somewhat similar character. [Sp. *Morisco*, Moorish.]

MORRO (mor'ō), *n.* Name of many forts in Spanish-speaking countries. [Sp., round.]

MORROW (mor'ō), *n.* 1. Day following the present; to-morrow. 2. Next following day. [M. E. *morwe*, for *morwen*. From root of MORNING.]

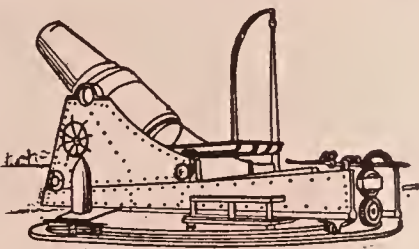
MORSE (mɑrs), *n.* Walrus. [Russ. *morju*.]
MORSEL (mɑrs'el), *n.* 1. Bite or mouthful; small piece of food. 2. Small quantity. [O. Fr. *morcel*—L. *morsus*, bite.]

MORTAL (mɑr'tal), *I. a.* 1. Liable to die. 2. Causing death; deadly; fatal. 3. Punishable with death. 4. Pertaining to mortals. *II. n.* Man; one subject to death. [L. *mortalis*—*mors*, death.]

MORTALITY (mɑr-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **MORTALITIES**.] 1. Condition of being mortal. 2. Death. 3. Frequency or number of deaths. 4. Human race.

MORTALLY (mɑr'tal-i), *adv.* 1. In a mortal manner; fatally. 2. Extremely. (Colloq.)

MORTAR (mɑr'tar), *n.* 1. Vessel in which substances are pounded with a pestle. 2. Piece of ordnance, resembling a mortar, for throwing shells, etc. 3. Cement of lime, sand, and water. [A. S. *mortere*—L. *mortarium*, trough.]



Mortar.

MORTGAGE (mɑr'gaj), *n.* Conveyance of property, as security for a debt, on condition that if debt is duly paid the conveyance shall be void. [Fr. *mort*, dead, and *gage*, pledge.]

MORTGAGE (mɑr'gaj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MORTGAGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MORTGAGED** (mɑr'gajd).] Grant or make over, as real or personal property, to secure a debt, on condition that if debt is duly paid conveyance shall be void.

MORTGAGEE (mɑr-ga-jē'), *n.* One to whom a mortgage is made or given.

MORTGAGER (mɑr'ga-jēr), **MORTGAGOR** (mɑr-ga-jār'), *n.* One who conveys property in pledge or mortgage.

MORTIFICATION (mɑr-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Mortifying. 2. Being mortified. 3. Death of one part of an animal body. 4. Subjection of the passions and appetites. 5. Extreme vexation.

SYN. Chagrin; shame; humiliation; annoyance; disappointment. **ANT.** Delight; exultation; satisfaction; triumph.

MORTIFY (mɑr'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MORTIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MORTIFIED** (mɑr'ti-fid).] 1. Destroy the vital functions of. 2. Deaden; subdue by severities. 3. Humble. [L.L. *mortifico*—L. *mors*, death, and *facio*, make.]

MORTISE (mɑr'tis), *n.* Cavity cut into a piece of timber to receive the tenon, the piece made to fit it. [Fr. *mortaise*.]

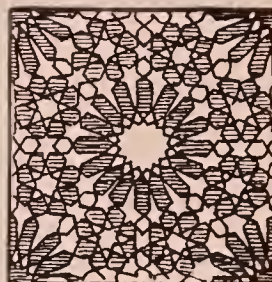
MORTISE (mɑr'tis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MORTISING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MORTISED** (mɑr'tist).] 1. Cut a mortise in. 2. Join by a mortise and tenon.

MORTMAIN (mɑrt'mān), *n.* Transfer of prop-

erty to a corporation, which is said to be a dead hand, because it can never part with it again. [Fr. *morte*, dead, and *main*, hand.]

MORTUARY (mɑr'tū-ā-ri), *I. a.* Pertaining to the burial of the dead. *II. n.* 1. Burial-place. 2. Gift claimed by the minister of a parish on the death of a parishioner. [L. *L. mortuarium*.]

MOSAIC (mō-zā'ik), *I. n.* kind of work in which designs are formed by small pieces of colored marble, glass, etc., cemented on a ground of stucco, or inlaid upon metal. *II. a.* Relating to or composed of mosaic. [Fr. *mosaique*—Gr. *mouseios*, belonging to the Muses.]



Mosaic.

MOSAIC (mō-zā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Moses, the Jewish lawgiver.

MOSCOW (mos'kow), *n.* Second capital of Russian Empire.

MOSELLE (mo-zel'), *n.* River in France and Rhenish Prussia.

MOSELLE (mo-zel'), *n.* White wine from the district of the Moselle, Germany.

MOSLEM (moz'lem), *I. n.* Mussulman or Mohammedan. *II. a.* Of or belonging to the Mohammedans. [Ar. *muslim*—*salama*, submit (to God).]

MOSQUE (mosk), *n.* Mohammedan place of worship. [Sp. *mezquita*—Ar. *masjid*—*sajada*, bend, adore.]



Mosque.

MOSQUITO (mus-kē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* **MOSQUITOES**.] Two-winged insect, having a sharp proboscis, with which it attacks men and animals, sucking their blood. [Sp., dim. of *mosca*, fly—L. *musca*.]

MOSQUITO COAST. Part of Nicaragua.

MOSS (mɑs), *n.* Family of cryptogamic plants with a branching stem and narrow, simple leaves. [A. S. *meōs*.]

MOSS (mɑs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOSSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOSSSED** (mɑst).] Cover with moss.

MOSSBACK (mɑs'bak), *n.* 1. Old fish. 2. Person of antiquated views. (Colloq.)

MOSSBUNKER (mɑs'bungk-ēr), *n.* Shad-like fish (*Brevoortia tyrannus*). See **MENHADEN**.

MOSSINESS (mɑs'i-nes), *n.* Quality of being mossy.

MOSS-ROSE (mə's'rōz), *n.* Variety of rose having a moss-like growth on the calyx.

MOSSY (mə's'i), *a.* Overgrown or abounding with moss.

MOST (mōst), *I. a.* [superl. of **MANY**.] Greatest; excelling in number. *II. adv.* In the highest degree. *III. n.* Greatest number or quantity.

MOSTLY (mōst'li), *adv.* For the most part; chiefly.

MOT (mō), *n.* 1. Witty remark. 2. Bugle note. [Fr.]

MOTE (mōt), *n.* Particle of dust; spot or speck; anything small. [A. S. *mot*.]

MOTH (məθ), *n.* [pl. **MOTHS** (məθz).] 1. Family of insects like butterflies, seen mostly at night. 2. Larva of this insect which gnaws cloth. 3. That which eats away gradually and silently. [A. S. *moththe*.]

MOTH-EATEN (məθ'-ēt-n), *a.* Eaten or cut by moths.

MOTHER (muth'ēr), *I. n.* 1. Female parent; matron. 2. That which has produced anything.

II. a. 1. Received by birth, as it were from one's mother; natural. 2. Acting the part of a mother. 3. Originating. [A. S. *mōdor*.]

MOTHER (muth'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **MOTHERING**; p.t. and p.p. **MOTHERED** (muth'ērd).] Act as a mother to; adopt as a son or daughter.

MOTHER (muth'ēr), *n.* Dregs or sediment, as of vinegar. [Akin to **MUD**.]

MOTHERHOOD (muth'ēr-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a mother. 2. Qualities or duties of a mother.

MOTHER-IN-LAW (muth'ēr-in-lə), *n.* Mother of one's husband or wife.

MOTHERLINESS (muth'ēr-li-nes), *n.* Quality of being like a mother.

MOTHERLY (muth'ēr-li), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a mother; tender.

MOTHER-OF-PEARL (muth'ēr-ov-pērl), *n.* Internal layer of the shells of several mollusks, especially of the pearl-oyster; used in inlaid work, and for making buttons, etc.

MOTHERWORT (muth'ēr-wūrt), *n.* Labiate plant growing in waste places.

MOTHERY (muth'ēr-i), *a.* Consisting of or like mother; as, *mother vinegar*.

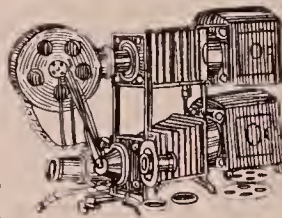
MOTHY (məθ'i), *a.* Full of moths.

MOTIF (mō-tēf'), *n.* 1. Dominant feature; theme. 2. Datum for intellectual action. [Fr.]

MOTILE (mō'tii), *I. a.* Capable of or executing spontaneous or automatic motion. *II. n.* One in whose mind motor representations are predominant. [Fr.]

MOTILITY (mo-til'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being motile.

MOTION (mō'shun), *n.* 1. Act or state of moving. 2. Single movement; change of posture. 3. Gait. 4. Power of motion. 5. Proposal made, especially in an assembly. 6. Oral request made to a court for an order.—*Motion picture*, life-like animated picture thrown upon canvas by the biograph or other similar machine. [L. *motio*—*moveo*, move.]



Motion-picture Machine.

MOTION (mō'shun), *v.* [pr.p. **MOTIONING**; p.t. and p.p. **MOTIONED** (mō'shund).] *I. vt.* Direct or guide by a gesture or sign. *II. vi.* Make a significant gesture for the purpose of directing or guiding.

MOTIONLESS (mō'shun-less), *a.* Without motion.

MOTIVE (mō'tiv), *I. a.* Causing motion. *II. n.* Intent with which a thing is done. [Fr. *motif*—L. *moveo*, move.]

SYN. Incentive; inducement; cause; reason; design; purpose; stimulus. **ANT.** Execution; action; effort; deed; deterrent; dissuasive.

MOTIVITY (mō-tiv'i-ti), *n.* 1. Power of producing motion. 2. Quality of being influenced by motion.

MOTLEY (mot'li), *a.* 1. Consisting of different colors. 2. Composed of various elements. [O. Fr. *mattelē*, clotted.]

MOTOGRAPH (mō'tō-gráf), *n.* *Elec.* Device by which the variation of the friction between two conductors in relative motion is diminished periodically by the passage of a current from one to the other across the surface of contact. [L. *motus*, motion, and Gr. *graphō*, write.]

MOTOPHONE (mō'tō-fōn), *n.* Sound-engine actuated by aerial sound-waves. [L. *motus*, motion, and Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

MOTOR (mō'tūr), *I. a.* Giving or transmitting motion. *II. n.* 1. Mover; that which gives motion. 2. Apparatus for converting the energy of steam, gas, water, electricity, etc., into motive power, as an electric motor. [L. *motus*, p.p. of *moveo*, move.]

MOTORBOAT (mō'tūr-bōt), *n.* Boat propelled by electric or other motor.



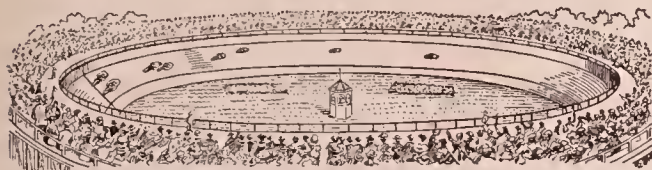
Motorboat.

MOTOR-BUS (mō'tūr-bus), *n.* Omnibus propelled by its own motor.

MOTOR-CAR (mō'tūr-kär), *n.* Car carrying its own motor.

MOTORCYCLE (mō'tūr-sī-kl), *n.* Bicycle propelled by a motor. See **AUTOCYCLE**.

MOTORDROME (mō'tūr-drōm), *n.* 1. Speedway for automobiles. 2. Circular, sloping race-course for motorcycles; stadium-motordrome.



Motordrome.

MOTORING (mō'tūr-ing), *n.* Act or practice of using an automobile or motorcycle.

MOTORIST (mō'tūr-ist), *n.* A chauffeur.

MOTORITE (mō'tūr-it), *n.* Explosive furnishing motive power for torpedoes.

MOTORMAN (mō'tūr-mān), *n.* [*pl.* **MOTORMEN**.] Driver of an electric street car.

MOTTLE (mot'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **MOT'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOTTLED** (mot'id).] Mark with spots of different colors; variegate. [From **MOTLEY**.]

MOTTLED (mot'id), *a.* Marked with spots of various colors, or shades of color.

MOTTO (mot'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **MOTTOES** (mot'ōz).] 1. Sentence or phrase expressive of some guiding principle or idea; maxim. 2. Phrase attached to a device. [It.]

MOULD. Same as **MOLD**.

MOULT. Same as **MOLT**.

MOUND (mownd), *n.* Bank of earth or stone; hillock. [A. S. *mund*, defense.]

MOUND (mownd), *n.* In heraldry, the representation of a globe encircled with bands, and surmounted by a cross. [Fr. *monde*—L. *mundus*, the world.]

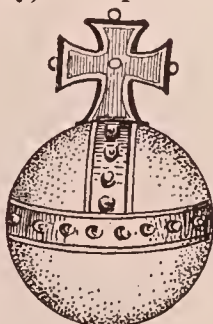
MOUNT (mownt), *n.* 1. Mountain. 2. That upon which anything is fixed or mounted. 3. That on which one mounts; horse. [A. S. *munt*—L. *mons*, mountain.]

MOUNT (mownt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOUNT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOUNT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Raise aloft; climb; get upon, as a horse; put on horseback; put upon a support or something that fits for use; arrange or set in fitting order. II. *vi.* Project or rise up; be of great elevation.

MOUNTAIN (mown'tin), *n.* 1. High hill. 2. Anything very large. II. *a.* Of or relating to a mountain; growing or dwelling on a mountain. [Fr. *montagne*—L. *L. montana*—L. *mons*, *montis*.]

MOUNTAIN-ASH (mown'tin-ash), *n.* The rowan tree, with bunches of red berries, common on the mountains.

MOUNTAINEER (mown-tin-ēr'), *n.* 1. Inhabi-



Mound.

tant of a mountainous region. 2. One who climbs mountains.

MOUNTAINOUS (mown'tin-us), *a.* 1. Full of mountains. 2. Large as a mountain; huge.

MOUNTEBANK (mownt'e-bangk), *n.* Boastful pretender; quack; charlatan. [It. *montam-banco*—*montare*, mount, and *banco*, bench.]

MOUNTING (mownt'ing), *n.* One who mounts.

MOUNTING (mownt'ing), *n.* 1. Act of mounting, as the setting of a gem, rising on high, etc. 2. That which sets something off to advantage, supports it, or fits it for use.

MOURN (mōrn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOURNED** (mōrnd).] I. *vt.* Grieve for; lament; bewail; deplore. II. *vi.* 1. Express or feel sorrow or grief. 2. Wear mourning. [A. S. *murnan*.]

MOURNER (mōrn'ēr), *n.* 1. One who mourns. 2. One who follows a funeral.

MOURNFUL (mōrn'fəl), *a.* 1. Mourning. 2. Causing or expressing sorrow.

MOURNFULLY (mōrn'fəl-l), *adv.* In a mournful manner.

MOURNFULNESS (mōrn'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mournful.

MOURNING (mōrn'ing), I. *a.* Grieving; lamenting. II. *n.* 1. Act of expressing grief. 2. Dress of mourners. 3. Outward manifestation of grief or sorrow.

MOURNING-DOVE (mōrn'ing-duv), *n.* Species of American wild dove (*Zenaidura macrura*), so called from its plaintive note.

MOURNINGLY (mōrn'ing-li), *adv.* In a mourning manner; with the appearance of sorrow.

MOUSE (mows), *n.* [*pl.*

MICE (mis).] Little rodent animal (*Mus musculus*) found in houses and in the fields.—*Harvest mouse*, a very small European field mouse (*Mus minutus*), which builds its globular nest on the stalks of growing wheat or rye. [A. S. *mūs*, *pl. nys*—root *mus*, steal. Cf. Ger. *mausen*, pilfer.]

MOUSE (mowz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **MOUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **MOUSED** (mowzd).] I. *vi.* Catch mice. II. *vt.* Watch for sllly.

MOUSER (mowz'ēr), *n.* A cat good at catching mice.

MOUSE-TRAP (mows'trap), *n.* Trap for catching mice.

MOUSING (mowz'ing), I. *a.* Given to watching for or catching mice. II. *n.* 1. Act or practice of watching for or catching mice. 2. *Naut.* Ratchet-movement in a loom.

MOUSTACHE (mus-tāsh'), *n.* Same as **MUSTACHE**.

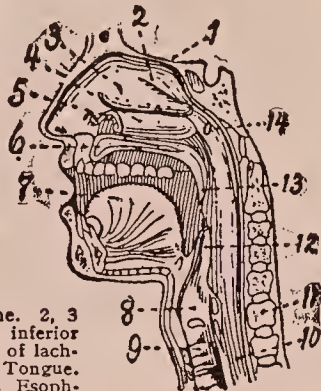
MOUSY (mows'ī), *a.* [*comp.* **MOUS'IER**; *superl.* **MOUS'IENT**.] 1. Of or resembling mice. 2. Infested with mice.



Harvest Mouse.

MOUTH (mowth), *n.* [*pl.* MOUTHS (mowthz).]

1. Opening in an animal by which its food enters. 2. Cavity between lips and pharynx. 3. Opening or entrance, as of a bottle, river, etc. 4. Instrument of speaking; speaker. [A. S. *mūth*.]



1. Base of brain cavity, bone. 2, 3 and 4. Superior, middle and inferior turbinate bones. 5. Opening of lachrymal duct. 6. Hard palate. 7. Tongue. 8. Larynx. 9. Windpipe. 10. Esophagus. 11. Continuation of backbone. 12. Epiglottis, just above the glottis, the slit between the vocal cords. 13. Uvula. 14. Opening of Eustachian tube.

Vertical Section of Human Mouth and Adjoining Organs.

MOUTH (mowth), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOUTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MOUTHED (mowthd).] I. *vt.* Utter with a voice over-loud or swelling. II. *vi.* Make faces.

MOUTHED (mowtht), *a.* Having a mouth.

MOUTHFUL (mowth'fəl), *n.* [*pl.* MOUTHFULS.] As much as fills the mouth; small quantity.

MOUTHPIECE (mowth'pēs), *n.* 1. Piece of a musical instrument for the mouth. 2. Opening in a vessel. 3. One who speaks for others.

MOVABILITY (möv'-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being movable.

MOVABLE (möv'-a-bl), I. *a.* 1. That may be moved, lifted, etc.; not fixed. 2. Changing from one time to another. II. *n.* Piece of property, not part of a real estate.

MOVABLENESS (möv'-a-bl-nes), *n.* Movability.

MOVABLY (möv'-a-bli), *adv.* In a movable manner or state.

MOVE (möv), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MOVED (mövd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to change place or posture. 2. Set in motion; impel. 3. Excite to action; persuade; instigate; arouse; provoke. 4. Touch the feelings of. 5. Propose or bring before an assembly. II. *vi.* 1. Go from one place to another; change place or posture. 2. Begin to perform. 3. Change residence. 4. Make a motion, as in assembly. [Fr. *mouvoir*—L. *moveo*, move.]

MOVE (möv), *n.* 1. Act of moving. 2. Act in carrying out a plan. 3. Movement, especially the changing of the place of a piece in chess or checkers.

MOVEMENT (möv'ment), *n.* 1. Act or manner of moving. 2. Change of position. 3. Motion of the mind; motion. 4. Wheelwork of a clock or watch. 5. *Music.* Motion of melody, or of parts; pace.

MOVER (möv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who moves or goes from one place to another. 2. One who or that which sets in motion. 3. Proposer; as, the mover of a resolution in an assembly. 4.

Person whose business is to move household goods.

MOVING (möv'ing), *a.* 1. Causing motion. 2. Changing position. 3. Affecting the feelings; pathetic.

MOVINGLY (möv'ing-li), *adv.* So as to excite the feelings.

MOW (mow), *n.* Pile of hay or grain laid up in a barn; also the place where stored. [A. S. *mūha*, heap.]

MOW (mō), *v.* [*pr.p.* MOW'ING; *p.t.* MOWED (mōd); *p.p.* MOWN (mōn).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut down, as grass or grain with a scythe or mowing-machine. 2. Cut down in great numbers. II. *vi.* Use a scythe or mowing-machine. [A. S. *māwan*.]

MOWED (mōd), **MOWN** (mōn), *a.* 1. Cut down. 2. Clear of grass or grain.

MOWER (mō'ēr), *n.* One who mows or cuts grass; a mowing machine.

MOWING (mō'ing), *n.* 1. Act of cutting down. 2. Land from which grass is cut.

MOZAMBIQUE (mō-zām-bēk'), *n.* Northern part of Portuguese East Africa.

MUCH (much), I. *a.* Great in quantity or extent. II. *adv.* 1. To a great degree. 2. Far; nearly; frequently. III. *n.* 1. Great quantity. 2. Great thing. [A. S. *micel*.]

MUCILAGE (mū'si-laj), *n.* Solution of gum, used as an adhesive. [Fr.—L.L. *mucilago*, mold.]

MUCILAGINOUS (mū-si-laj'i-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, like, or producing, mucilage.

MUCK (muk), *n.* 1. Mass of decayed vegetable matter. 2. Anything low and filthy. [Ice. *mykt*.—Dan. *mog*, dung.]

MUCKINESS (muk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mucky.

MUCK-RAKE (muk'rāk), *n.* Rake for scraping together muck or filth.

MUCK-WORM (muk'würm), *n.* Larva of a scarabæid beetle found in dung-heaps.

MUCKY (muk'i), *a.* Full of muck or filth.

MUCOUS (mū'kus), *a.* 1. Like mucus; viscous. 2. Secreting mucus.

MUCUS (mū'kus), *n.* 1. Slimy fluid on the interior canals of the body to moisten and protect them. 2. Any viscid animal fluid. 3. Gummy substance in certain plants. [L.]

MUD (mud), *n.* Wet, soft earth; mire. [Cf. L. Ger. *murr*, mud.]

MUDDILY (mud'i-il), *adv.* In a muddy manner.

MUDDINESS (mud'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being muddy.

MUDDLE (mud'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* MUD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUDDLED (mud'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Render muddy or foul, as water. 2. Make a mess of. 3. Confuse, especially with liquor. II. *vi.* 1. Become muddy. 2. Act in a confused manner.

MUDDY (mud'i), *a.* [*comp.* MUD'DIER; *superl.* MUD'DIEST.] 1. Foul with mud; containing mud; covered with mud. 2. Confused; stupid.

MUDDY (mud'ī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUD'DYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUDDIED (mud'id).] 1. Cover with mud; dirty. 2. Render confused; muddle.

MUDSILL (mud'sil), *n.* Ground sill of a structure.

MUEZZIN (mū-ez'in), *n.* Attendant of a minaret who cries out the hours of prayer. [Ar.]

MUFF (muf), *n.* Warm, soft cover for the hands in winter, usually of fur or dressed skin. [Cf. Ger. *muff*.]

MUFF (muf), *n.* 1. Bungling performance. 2. Stupid, silly fellow; bungler.

MUFF (muf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUFFED (mufft).] Perform clumsily; in baseball to fail to hold a thrown or batted ball that strikes the hands squarely.

MUFFIN (muf'in), *n.* Light, spongy cake. -[Etym. doubtful.]

MUFFLE (muf'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUF'FLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUFFLED (muf'ld).] 1. Wrap up as with a muff. 2. Cover up so as to render sound dull; deaden the sound of. [Fr. *moufler*.]

MUFFLE (muf'l), *n.* Thick naked upper lip and nose, as of a ruminant. [Ger.]

MUFFLE (muf'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUF'FLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUFFLED (muf'ld).] Mumble. [Imitative.]

MUFFLER (muf'lēr), *n.* 1. Wrap for the face and neck. 2. Any apparatus or device used for deadening sound, as the *muffler* of an automobile.

MUFTI (muf'ti), *n.* Doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law. [Ar.]

MUG (mug), *n.* Kind of earthen or metal drinking cup. [Ir. *mugan*.]

MUGGY (mug'ī), *a.* [*comp.* MUG'GIER; *superl.* MUG'GIEST.] Close and damp. [Ice. *mugga*, dark, thick weather.]

MUGWUMP (mug'wump), *n.* One who acts independently of party in politics; independent voter. [N. A. Indian *mugquomp*, leader.]

MULATTO (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* MULAT'TOES; *fem.* MULAT'TRESS.] Offspring of one black and one white parent. [Sp. *mulato*—*mulo*, mule.]

MULBERRY (mul'ber-l), *n.* 1. Tree, on the leaves of which silkworms feed. 2. Berry of the tree. [L. *morum*.]

MULCH (mulch), *n.* Loose straw, etc., spread between plants to keep the soil moist.

MULCT (mulkt), *n.* Fine or penalty. [L. *mulcta*.]

SYN. Penalty; forfeit; forfeiture; amercement.

ANT. Bonus; premium.

MULCT (mulkt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MULCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MULCT'ED.] Punish with a fine or forfeiture.

MULE (mūl), *n.* 1. Offspring of a mare and an ass. 2. Instruments for cotton-spinning. 3. Obstinate person. [L. *mulus*.]



Black Mulberry
(*Morus nigra*).

MULETEER (mū-le-tēr'), *n.* One who drives mules.

MULEY (mūl'ī), *I. a.* Hornless. *II. n.* Hornless cow; any cow.

MULISH (mū'lish), *a.* Like a mule; sullen; obstinate.

MULISHLY (mū'lish-li), *adv.* In a mulish manner.

MULISHNESS (mū'lish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mulish.

MULL (mul), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MULLED (muld).] Warm, spice, and sweeten, as wine, ale, etc.

MULL (mul), *n.* Thin, soft cotton fabric.

MULLEIN, MULLEN (mul'en), *n.* Tall herb with coarse, woolly leaves and spikes of flowers. [A. S. *molegn*.]

MULLER (mul'ēr), *n.* 1. Glass pestle for mixing paints. 2. Mechanical pulverizer.

MULLET (mul'et), *n.* Fish nearly cylindrical in form, highly esteemed for the table. [Fr. *mulet*—L. *mullus*.]

MULLION (mul'-yun), *n.* Upright division between the lights of windows, etc., in a Gothic arch. [Corrup. of MUNNION.]

MULLIGATAWNY (mul-i-ga-tā'ni), *n.* Soup made of meat or fowl and curry powder. [Tamil.]

MULLION (mul'yun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUL'LIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MULLIONED (mul'yund).] Shape into divisions by mullions.

MULT-, MULTI-, *prefix.* Denoting many; manifold; frequent. [L.]

MULTIFARIOUS (mul-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* Having great diversity; manifold. [L. *multus*, many, and *varius*, diverse.]

MULTIFARIOUSLY (mul-ti-fā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a multifarious manner or state.

MULTIFORM (mul'ti-farm), *a.* Having many forms.

MULTIFORMITY (mul-ti-farm'ī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being multiform.

MULTILATERAL (mul-ti-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Having many sides.

MULTILINEAL (mul-ti-lin'e-al), *a.* Having many lines.

MULTIMILLIONAIRE (mul-ti-mil-yun-ār'), *n.* Person possessing two or more millions of dollars, pounds, francs, etc. [MULTI- and MILLIONAIRE.]

MULTIPAROUS (mul-tip'a-rus), *a.* Producing many young at one birth. [L. *pareo*, bear.]

MULTIPARTITE (mul-ti-pār'tit), *a.* Having many parts.

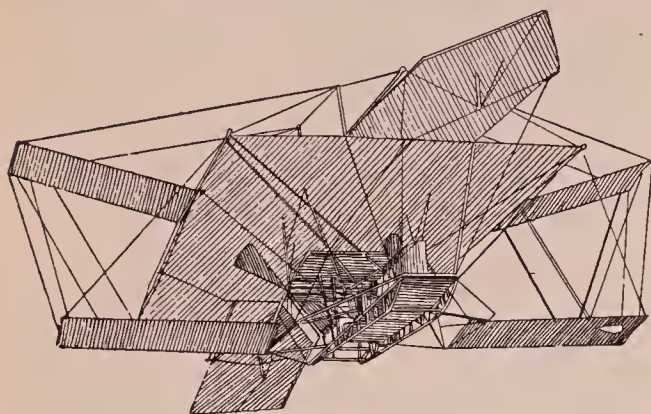
MULTIPED (mul'ti-ped), *n.* Insect having many feet.

MULTIPINNATE (mul-ti-pin'āt), *a. Bot.* Many times pinnate. Used of compound leaves the pinnæ of which are themselves pinnate, etc.



Mullet (*Mugil cephalus*).

MULTIPLANE (mul'ti-piān), *I. a.* 1. Having several plane surfaces. 2. Of or pertaining to a multiplane. *II. n.* Aeroplane having more than four planes or supporting surfaces.



Multiplane.

MULTIPLE (mul'ti-pl), *I. a.* Having many parts; repeated many times. *II. n.* Number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times (without a remainder). [L.—*multus*, many, and *plico*, fold.]

MULTIPLEX (mul'ti-pleks), *a.* 1. Manifold; multiple. 2. *Bot.* Having the petals lying over each other in folds. 3. *Elec.* Pertaining to any system of telegraphy transmitting more than four messages simultaneously over a single wire. [L.]

MULTIPLIABLE (mul'ti-pli-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being multiplied.

MULTIPLICAND (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* Quantity to be multiplied by another.

MULTIPLICATION (mul-ti-pli-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of multiplying. 2. Operation by which a given number or quantity is multiplied.

MULTIPLICITY (mul-ti-plis'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being multiplied or various. 2. Great number.

MULTIPLIER (mul'ti-pli-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which multiplies or increases. 2. Number or quantity by which another is multiplied. 3. Device to increase a power, as electricity, etc.

MULTIPLY (mul'ti-pli), *v.* [*pr.p.* MULTIPLYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MULTIPLIED (mul'ti-plid).] *I. vt.* 1. Make more numerous. 2. Repeat (a number or quantity) as often as another number indicates. *II. vi.* Increase. [See MULTIPLE.]

MULTITUDE (mul'ti-tūd), *n.* Great number of individuals; crowd. [L. *multitudo*.]

MULTITUDINOUS (mul-ti-tū'di-nus), *a.* Consisting of, or having the appearance of, a multitude.

MULTOSTAT (mul'tō-stat), *n.* Apparatus which provides electric currents for motor power, light, cautery, etc.

MUM (mum), *I. a.* Silent. *II. n.* Silence. *III. interj.* Be silent. [Imitative.]

MUM (mum), *n.* Kind of sweet, thick beer made in Brunswick, Germany.

MUMBLE (mum'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* MUMBLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUMBLED (mum'bld).] *I. vt.* 1. Utter indistinctly or imperfectly. 2. Mouth gently. *II. vi.* 1. Speak indistinctly; mutter. 2. Chew softly in the manner of a toothless person.

MUMBLE (mum'bl), *n.* A mutter.

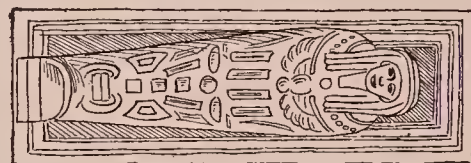
MUMBLER (mum'blēr), *n.* One who mumbles.

MUMM (mum), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MUMMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUMMED (mumd).] Mask; make diversion in disguise.

MUMMER (mum'ēr), *n.* Masker; buffoon.

MUMMERY (mum'ēr-i), *n.* Hypocritical parade.

MUMMY (mum'i), *n.* [*pl.* MUMMIES.] Dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming. [Ar. and Pers. *mumayim*, mummy—Pers. *mum*, wax.]



Mummy Case.

MUMPISH (mump'ish), *a.* Dull; sullen.

MUMPS (mumps), *n.pl.* 1. Swelling of the glands of the neck, accompanied with difficulty of speaking. 2. Fit of sullenness. [From MUM.]

MUNCH (munch), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* MUNCHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUNCHEDED (munchit).] Chew with shut mouth. [Fr. *manger*, eat.]

MUNDANE (mun'dān), *a.* Belonging to the earth; terrestrial. [L. *mundanus*—*mundus*, world.]

MUNDIC (mun'dik), *n.* Same as PYRITES.

MUNICH (mū'nik), *n.* City, capital of Bavaria, Germany.

MUNICIPAL (mū-nis'i-pai), *a.* Pertaining to an incorporated town or city. [L. *municipium*, free town—*munia*, official duties, and *capio*, take.]

MUNICIPALITY (mū-nis-i-pal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* MUNICIPALITIES.] Incorporated city, town, or borough.

MUNIFICENCE (mū-nif'i-sens), *n.* Bountifulness. [L. *munificentia*—*munus*, duty, present, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Bounteousness; bounty; generosity; liberality; benevolence. **ANT.** Beggariness; niggardliness.

MUNIFICENT (mū-nif'i-sent), *a.* Generous.

MUNIFICENTLY (mū-nif'i-sent-li), *adv.* In a munificent manner; generously.

MUNIMENT (mū'ni-ment), *n.* That which fortifies or defends; record fortifying a claim. [L. *munimentum*—*munio*, fortify—*mænia*, walls.]

MUNITION (mū-nish'un), *n.* Materials used in war. [L. *munio*, fortification.]

MUNNION (mun'yun), *n.* *Naut.* Piece of

carved work which divides the lights in a window in a vessel's stern or quarter gallery. [Fr. *moignon*, stump.]

MUNSTER (mun'stēr), *n.* Province in S.W. of Ireland.

MUNSTER (mün'stēr), *n.* Capital of Westphalia, Prussia.

MURAL (mū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to, or like a wall; steep. [L. *murus*, wall.]

MURDER (mūr'dēr), *n.* The unlawful killing of a human being by a person of sound mind, with premeditated malice. [A. S. *morthor*.]

MURDER (mūr'dēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **MUR'DERING**; p.t. and p.p. **MURDERED** (mūr'dērd).] 1. Kill (a human being) unlawfully and with malice aforethought. 2. Put to death in a cruel or barbarous manner. 3. Put an end to. 4. Abuse grossly; ruin or mar by false pronunciation, execution, etc.; as, to *murder* the King's English.

MURDERER (mūr'dēr-ēr), *n.* [fem. **MUR'DER-ESS**.] One who commits murder.

MURDEROUS (mūr'dēr-us), *a.* 1. Guilty of murder; consisting in, or fond of, murder. 2. Deadly.

MURDEROUSLY (mūr'dēr-us-lī), *adv.* In a murderous manner.

MUREX (mū'reks), *n.* 1. Genus of marine carnivorous *Mollusca*, from one species of which a purple dye was formerly obtained. 2. Mollusk of this genus. [L., purple fish.]

MURIATIC (mū-ri-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sea-salt; hydrochloric. [L. *muria*, brine.]

MURKILY (mūr'k'ī-lī), *adv.* In a murky manner.

MURKINESS (mūr'k'ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being murky.

MURKY (mūr'k'ī), *a.* [comp. **MURK'IER**; superl. **MURK'IEST**.] Gloomy; dark. [A. S. *murc*.]

MURMUR (mūr'mūr), *n.* 1. Low, indistinct sound, like that of running water. 2. Complaint in a low, muttering voice. [L., imitative.]

MURMUR (mūr'mūr), *v.* [pr.p. **MUR'MURING**; p.t. and p.p. **MURMURED** (mūr'mūrd).] I. *vt.* Mutter. II. *vi.* 1. Make a murmur. 2. Grumble; complain.

MURMURER (mūr'mūr-ēr), *n.* One who murmurs.

MURMURING (mūr'mūr-ing), *a.* Making a low continuous noise.

MURMUROUS (mūr'mūr-us), *a.* Attended with murmurs; exelting murmur.

MURRAIN (mūr'in or mūr'ān), *n.* 1. Cattle plague. 2. Foot and mouth disease. [O. Fr. *morine*, dead carcass—L. *morior*, die.]

MUSCADEL (mus'kə-del), **MUSCADINE** (mus'kə-dīn), **MUSCAT** (mus'kat), **MUSCATEL** (mus'kə-tel), *n.* 1. Rich, spicy wine. 2. Grape producing it. 3. Fragrant and delicious pear. 4. Sun-dried raisin made from the muscadel grape. [It. *moscatello*, dim. of *muscato*, smelling like musk—L. *muscus*, musk.]

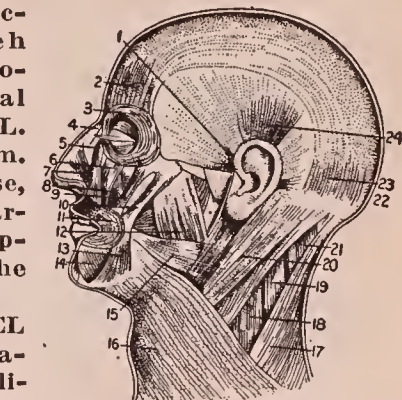
MUSCLE (mus'ī), *n.* 1. Fleshy part in an animal body the contraction of which produces motion. Physical strength. [L. *musculus*, dim. of *mus*, mouse, from its appearance as if ereeping under the skin.]

MUSCLE, MUSSEL (mus'ī), *n.* Marine bivalve shellfish, used for food. [A. S. *muæle*; Ger. *muschel*; Fr. *moule*. All from L. *musculus*.]

MUSCOVITE (mus'kō-vīt), *I.* *n.* Inhabitant of Muscovy or Russia. II. *a.* Pertaining to Muscovy; Russian.

MUSCOVY-DUCK (mus'kō-vī-duk), *n.* *Ornith.*

Duck originally a native of tropical America where it is known as the *musk-duck* or *moss-duck*, owing to its principal food being a peculiar kind



Muscles of Head and Face.

1. Auricularis ant. 2. Frontalis. 3. Orbicularis palpebrarum. 4. Pyramidalis nasi. 5. Levator labii sup. alaeque nasi. 6. Levator labii proprius. 7. Compressor naris. 8. Levator anguli oris. 9. Zygomaticus minor. 10. Zygomaticus major. 11. Orbicularis oris. 12. Masseter. 13. Depressor anguli oris. 14. Depressor labii inf. 15. Risorius. 16. Platysma. 17. Trapezius. 18. Scalenus posterior. 19. Levator scapuli. 20. Sterno mastoid. 21. Splenius. 22. Auricularis posterior. 23. Occipitalis. 24. Auricularis superior.



Muscovy Ducks (*Cairina moschata*).

of fragrant moss (*musco*). It is now thoroughly domesticated all over the world, and noted for its red caruncles about the head and eyes. [Sp. *musco*, moss musk, and **DUCK**.]

MUSCULAR (mus'kū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to muscles. 2. Having strong well-developed muscles; brawny.

MUSCULARITY (mus-kū-lar'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being muscular.

MUSE (mūz), *v.* [pr.p. **MU'SING**; p.t. and p.p. **MUSED** (mūzd).] I *vt.* Meditate upon; ponder. II. *vi.* Give one's self up to thought; meditate. [Fr. *muser*, sniff about—O. Fr. *muse*, snout.]

SYN. Reflect; contemplate; cogitate.

ANT. Act; stir; move.

MUSE (mūz), *n.* 1. One of the nine classic deities, patronesses of the liberal arts. 2. Inspiring power of poetry, personified. [Gr. *mousa*, prob.—*maō*, invent.]

MUSEOGRAPHER (mū-ze-og'ra-fēr), **MUSEOGRAPhist** (mū-ze-og'ra-fist), *n.* One skilled in museography; one who classifies objects in a museum.

MUSEOGRAPHY (mū-ze-og'ra-fī), *n.* Art of

classifying and describing the objects in a museum. [MUSEUM and -GRAPHY.]

MUSEOLOGY (mū-zē-ol'ō-jī), *n.* Science of arranging and managing museums. [MUSEUM and -OLOGY.]

MUSER (mū'zēr), *n.* One who muses.

MUSETTE (mū-zet'), *n.* 1. Kind of small oboe. 2. Old French bagpipe. 3. A simple pastoral melody. [Fr.]



Chinese Musette.

MUSEUM (mū-zē'um), *n.* Collection of natural, scientific, or other curiosities, or of works of art; also building containing such collection. [L.—Gr. *mouseion*, temple of the Muses.]

MUSH (mush), *n.* Indian meal boiled in water. [Prob. akin to E. MASH.]

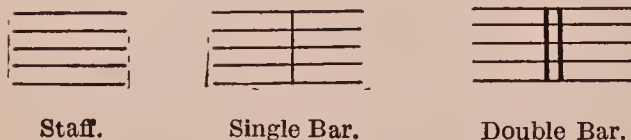
MUSHROOM (mush'rōm), *I. n.* 1. Edible fungus, wild or cultivated in rich soil and in the dark. 2. Any toadstool. 3. One who rises rapidly from a low condition; upstart. *II. a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or made of mushrooms. 2. Of rapid growth and short duration. [Fr. *mousseron*—*mousse*, moss.]



Cultivated Mushrooms (*Agaricus campestris*).

MUSIC (mū'zik), *n.* 1. Combination of sounds pleasing to the ear; melody or harmony. 2. Science which treats of harmony. 3. Art of combining sounds so as to please the ear. 4. Musical composition. 5. Written or printed notation of a musical composition. [Gr. *mousikē* (*technē*, art)—*Mousa*, Musc.]

PRINCIPAL MUSICAL SIGNS AND NOTATION.



Staff.

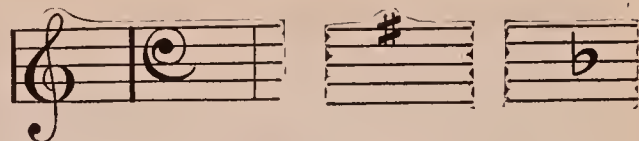
Single Bar.

Double Bar.



Stave.

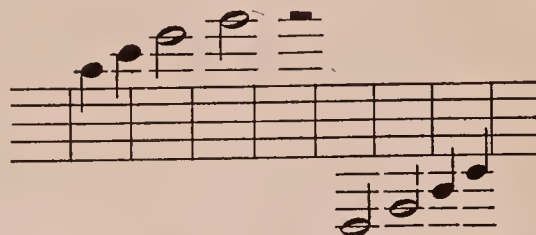
Repeat.



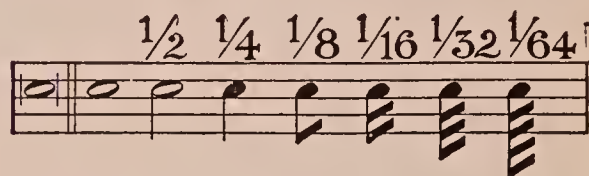
Treble and Bass Clefs.

Sharp.

Flat.

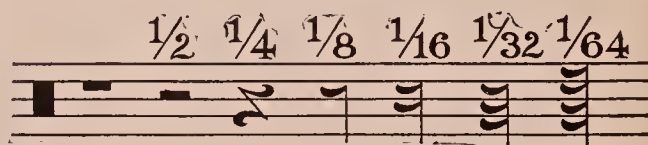


Ledger Lines: Short lines above or below the staff.



Double-Whole. Whole.

Notes.



Double-Whole. Whole.

Rests.



Common Time.

Other kinds. Time.

MUSICAL (mū'zik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or producing music. 2. Pleasing to the ear; melodious. 3. Talented for music.—*Musical clock*, a clock which plays tunes at the hours.

MUSICALE (mū-zī-kāl'), *n.* Private musical entertainment; informal concert. [Fr.]

MUSICALLY (mū'zik-əl-i), *adv.* In a musical manner.

MUSICALNESS (mū'zik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being musical.

MUSIC-BOOK (mū'zik-bōk), *n.* Book containing music for the voice or instruments.

MUSIC-BOX (mū'zik-bōks), **MUSICAL-BOX** (mū'zik-əl-bōks), *n.* Case containing a mechanism contrived, when the spring is wound up, to produce melodies.

MUSIC-CASE (mū'zik-kās), *n.* 1. Roll or folio for carrying sheet music. 2. Case or cabinet for holding music.

MUSIC-HALL (mū'zik-hāl), *n.* Public hall for musical entertainments, especially when varied by dancing, variety performances, etc., often with concomitant smoking and drinking.

MUSIC-HOUSE (mū'zik-hōws), *n.* Firm dealing in music or musical instruments.

MUSICIAN (mū-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in music; performer of music. [Fr. *musicien*.]

MUSING (mū'zing), *I. a.* Meditative; absent-minded. *II. n.* Meditation; reverie.

MUSINGLY (mū'zing-li), *adv.* In a musing manner.

MUSK (musk), *n.* 1. Strong perfume, obtained from the male musk-deer. 2. Horniess deer, in Tibet and Nepal, secreting musk in bags behind the navel. [Fr. *musc*.]



Bagabo (P. I.) Musicians.

MUSK (musk), *vt.* [pr.p. **MUSK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MUSKED** (muskt).] Perfume with musk.

MUSKALLONGE (mus'ka-lonj), **MUSKEL-LUNGE** (mus'ke-lunj), *n.* Largest fish of the pike kind, inhabiting the great fresh-water lakes of North America. [Algonkian *maskinonge*—*mas*, great, and *kinonge*, pickerel.]

MUSK-APPLE (musk'ap-i), *n.* Apple having a musky smell.

MUSK-CAT (musk'kat), *n.* Civet-cat.

MUSK-DEER (musk'dēr), *n.* Horniess deer, native of Central Asia, which produces the perfume called musk.

MUSK-DUCK (musk'duk), *n.* Muscovy-duck, so called from its food. See **MUSCOVY-DUCK**.

MUSKELLUNGE (mus'ke-lunj), *n.* Same as **MUSKALLONGE**.

MUSKET (mus'ket), *n.* Former common hand gun of soldiers. [O. Fr. *mousquet*.]

MUSKETEER (mus-ket-ēr'), *n.* Soldier armed with a musket.

MUSKETRY (mus'ket-ri), *n.* 1. Muskets. 2. Practice with muskets.

MUSKINESS (musk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being musky.

MUSKMELON (musk'mel-un), *n.* Juicy edible fruit of a trailing herb (*Cucumis melo*), or the plant itself. The fruit



Muskmelon.

varies in color and size, and in the character of the rind. In some varieties the rind is smooth and thin; in others it is thin and watery, and cracked in a net-like manner. The flesh, too, is sometimes yellow, sometimes green, and sometimes red. It is usually eaten at dessert, either with or without sugar or salt.

MUSK-MOLE (musk'mōi), *n.* Insectivorous quadruped (*Scaptochivus moschatus*), resembling the common mole.

MUSK-OX (musk'oks), *n.* Small animal of the ox family inhabiting Arctic America, the flesh of which has a strong musky smell.



Musk-ox.

MUSKRAT (musk'rat), *n.* N. American animal of the shrew family (*Fiber zibethicus*), whose skin has a strong musky odor.

MUSK-ROSE (musk'rōz), *n.* Species of rose (*Rosa moschata*), so called from its musk-like fragrance.



Muskrat.

MUSKY (musk'i), *a.* Having the odor of musk.

MUSLIN (muz'lin), *n.* Thin cotton cloth. [Fr. *mousseline*—*Mosul* in Mesopotamia.]

MUSS (mus), *n.* 1. Disturbance; wrangle. 2. Confusion; disorder. [O. Fr. *mousche*, fly.]

MUSS (mus), *vt.* [pr.p. **MUSS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MUSSED** (must).] 1. Put into a state of confusion; rumple; disarrange. 2. Mess; daub. 3. Squabble; wrangle.

MUSSEL (mus'i), *n.* Marine and fresh-water bivalve mollusk. [A. S. *muscle*.]

MUSSULMAN (mus'ul-man), *n.* [pl. **MUSSULMANS** (mus'ul-manz).] Mohammedan. [Ar. *moslemuna*, pl. of *moslem*.]

MUSSY (mus'i), *a.* [comp. **MUSS'IER**; superl. **MUSS'iest**.] Disordered; rumpled; messed.

MUST (must), *vi.* (A defective verb, without inflection; used as an auxiliary.) Be obliged physically or morally. [A. S. *mot*, *mōste*.]

MUST (must), *n.* 1. Wine pressed from the grape, but not fermented. 2. Mustiness. [A. S.—L. *mustum*, *mustus*, new, fresh.]

MUST (must), *v.* [pr.p. **MUST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **MUST'ED**.] *I. vt.* Make musty. *II. vi.* Become musty.

MUSTACHE (mus-tāsh'), *n.* Beard upon the upper lip. [Fr. *moustache*—Gr. *mystax*, upper lip.]

MUSTANG (mus'tang), *n.* Wild horse of the plains of Texas, Mexico, etc. [Sp. *mesteño*.]

MUSTARD (mus'tard), *n.* 1. Plant with a pungent taste. 2. Its seed ground and used as a condiment. [O. Fr. *moustarde*—L. *mustum*, must, originally used in preparing it.]

MUSTER (mus'tēr), *v.* [pr.p. **MUSTERING**; p.t. and p.p. **MUSTERED** (mus'tērd).] *I. vt.*

1. Assemble in array, as troops for duty or inspection. 2. Summon (with *up*); exhibit; show. II. *vi.* Be assembled. [O. Fr. *mostre*—L. *monstro*, show.]

MUSTER (mus'tēr), *n.* 1. Assembling of troops. 2. Inspection; register of troops mustered; examination. 3. Display; show.—*Pass muster*, pass inspection uncensured.

MUSTINESS (must'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being musty.

MUSTY (must'l), *a.* Moldy; spoiled by damp; sour; foul.

MUTABILITY (mū-tā-bil'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being mutable.

MUTABLE (mū'tā-bl), *a.* Subject to change. [L. *mutabilis*—*muto*, change.]

SYN. Inconstant; changeable; changeful; mobile; transient; ephemeral. ANT. Unchanging; permanent; changeless; immutable.

MUTABLENESS (mū'tā-bl-nes), *n.* Mutability.

MUTATION (mū-tā'shun), *n.* Change.

MUTE (mūt), *I. a.* Incapable of speaking; dumb; silent; unpronounced. II. *n.* 1. One who cannot or does not speak. 2. Letter which is not pronounced, as *l* in *calm*. 3. Letter which cannot be pronounced without the aid of a vowel, as *p, b, t, d, k, g*. 4. Device to soften the tone of an instrument. [L. *mutus*.]

MUTELY (mūt'li), *adv.* In a mute manner; silently.

MUTENESS (mūt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mute.

MUTILATE (mū'ti-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MU'TILATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MU'TILATED.] 1. Maim. 2. Remove a material part of. [L. *mutillo*—*mutilus*, maimed.]

MUTILATION (mū-ti-lā'shun), *n.* Act of mutilating or state of being mutilated.

MUTINEER (mū-tl-nēr'), *n.* One guilty of mutiny.

MUTINOUS (mū'ti-nus), *a.* Disposed to mutiny; seditious.

MUTINOUSLY (mū'ti-nus-li), *adv.* In a mutinous manner.

MUTINY (mū'ti-nl), *n.* [MU'TINIES.] Concerted insubordination. [Fr. *mutiner*—*meute*—L. *motus*, motion, rising.]

SYN. Disaffection; revolt; insurrection; sedition; rebellion; revolution. ANT. Loyalty; obedience; submission; fidelity; faithfulness; constancy; devotion.

MUTINY (mū'ti-nl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* MU'TINYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUTINIED (mū'tl-nld).] Excite or be guilty of mutiny.

MUTTER (mut'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* MUT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUTTERED (mut'ērd).] I. *vt.* Utter indistinctly. II. *vi.* 1. Utter words in a low voice; murmur. 2. Emit a low rumbling sound. [Imitative.]

MUTTER (mut'ēr), *n.* Low, indistinct utterance; a grumble.

MUTTERER (mut'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who mutters. **MUTTON** (mut'n), *n.* Flesh of sheep. [Fr. *mouton*, sheep.]

MUTUAL (mū'tū-əl), *a.* Reciprocal; given and received. [Fr. *mutuel*—L. *mutuus*—*muto*, change, exchange.]

MUTUALITY (mū'tū-əl'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being mutual.

MUTUALLY (mū'tū-əl-i), *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally.

MUZZLE (muz'l), *n.* 1. Mouth and nose of an animal; snout. 2. Cage for the mouth to prevent biting. 3. Mouth of a gun, etc. [O. Fr. *musel* (Fr. *museau*)—L. *morsus*, bite.]

MUZZLE (muz'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* MUZ'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* MUZZLED (muz'id).] 1. Put a mouth-cage or muzzle on. 2. Silence.

MY (mi), *poss. pron.* Belonging to me.

MYNHEER (mīn-hār' or mīn-hēr'), *n.* Dutch title corresponding to the English *Mr.* or *sir*. [Dut. *mijn heer*.]

MYOGRAPHY (mī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Description of muscles and their action. [Gr. *mys*, muscle, and *graphō*, write.]

MYOPIA (mī-ō'pl-a), **MYOPY** (mī'o-pi), *n.* Near-sightedness. [Gr. *myō*, close, and *ops*, eye.]

MYOPIC (mī-op'ik), *a.* Relating to myopia; short-sighted.

MYRIAD (mī'rī-ād), *n.* 1. Ten thousand. 2. Any immense number. [Gr. *myrias*.]

MYRIAPOD (mī'rī-a-pod), *n.* Worm-shaped articulate animal with many jointed legs. [Gr. *myrios*, numberless, and *pous*, foot.]

MYRMIDON (mēr'ml-don), *n.* 1. One of a tribe of fierce warriors under King Achilles. 2. [m-] One of a ruffianly band under a daring leader. [Gr.]

MYRRH (mēr), *n.* Bitter, aromatic, transparent gum, exuded from the bark of a shrub in Arabia. [Gr. *myrrha*—Ar. *murr*—*marra*, be bitter.]

MYRTLE (mēr'tl), *n.* Evergreen shrub with beautiful shining leaves and fragrant white flowers. [Gr. *myrtos*.]

MYSELF (mī-self' or me-self'), *pron.* I or me, in person—used (1) for the sake of emphasis and (2) instead of *me* with reflexive verbs.

MYSTERIOUS (mīs-tē'ri-us), *a.* Containing mystery; obscure; incomprehensible.

MYSTERIOUSLY (mīs-tē'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

MYSTERIOUSNESS (mīs-tē'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mysterious.

MYSTERY (mīs'tēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* MYSTERIES.] 1. Anything very obscure. 2. That which is beyond human comprehension. 3. Se-



Myrtle (*Myrtus communis*).

cret religious rite. [Gr. *mystērion*—*mystēs*, one initiated—*myo*, close the eyes.]

MYSTERY (mis'tēr-i), *n.* [pl. **MYS'TERIES**.] 1. Trade; handicraft. 2. Kind of rude drama of a religious nature, performed by craftsmen. [O. Fr. *mestier*, trade (Fr. *metier*)—L. *ministerium*.]

MYSTIC (misl'tik), **MYSTICAL** (misl'tik-əl), *a.* 1. Relating to or containing mystery. 2. Belonging to mysticism. [See **MYSTERY**.]

MYSTIC (misl'tik), *n.* One of a sect professing belief in direct intercourse with the Spirit of God.

MYSTICALLY (misl'tik-əl-i), *adv.* In a mystical manner.

MYSTICALNESS (misl'tik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being mystical.

MYSTICETE (mis-ti-sē'tē), *n. pl.* Suborder of *Cetacea* embracing the balanoid whales or whalebone-whales. [Gr. *mystax*, upper lip, and *kēte*, pl. of *kētos*, whale.]

MYSTICISM (misl'tl-sizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine of the mystics. 2. Obscurity.

MYSTIFICATION (misl'tl-fl-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of mystifying. 2. That which mystifies.

MYSTIFICATOR (misl'tl-fl-kā-tūr), *n.* One who mystifies.

MYSTIFY (misl'tl-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **MYS'TIFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **MYSTIFIED** (misl'tl-fid).] 1. Make obscure or unintelligible; involve in mystery. 2. Puzzle; hoodwink; fool. [Fr. *mystifier*—Gr. *mystēs*, one initiated, and L. *facio*, make.]

MYTH (mith), *n.* 1. Ancient fabulous legend founded on a remote event or on a phenomenon of nature generally personified into a god or hero. 2. Person or thing existing only in imagination. [Gr. *mythos*, myth.]

MYTHICAL (mith'ik-əl), *a.* Of or belonging to myths; fabulous; legendary.

MYTHICALLY (mith'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a mythical manner; by means of myths or fables.

MYTHICIST (mith'i-sist), *n.* One who holds that alleged supernatural events are merely of an imaginary or mythical nature.

MYTHIST (mith'ist), *n.* Person who originates myths.

MYTHOGENESIS (mith-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* Production of myths; tendency to produce myths.

MYTHOGRAPHER (mith-og'ra-fēr), *n.* Constructor or narrator of myths.

MYTHOGRAPHY (mith-og'ra-fi), *n.* Descriptive mythology. [Gr. *mythographia*—*mythos*, myth, and *graphō*, write.]

MYTHOLOGIC (mith-o-loj'ik), **MYTHOLOGICAL** (mith-o-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Relating to mythology; fabulous.

MYTHOLOGICALLY (mith-o-loj'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a mythological manner.

MYTHOLOGIST (mith-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in, or who writes on, myths.

MYTHOLOGY (mith-ol'o-ji), *n.* [pl. **MYTHOLOGIES**.] 1. System of myths; treatise regard-

ing myths. 2. Body of legends about the gods of a people. [Gr. *mythologia*—*mythos*, myth, and *logos*, discourse.]

MYTHOPEIC, MYTHOPÆIC (mith-o-pē'ik), *a.* Producing or tending to produce myths. [Gr. *mythopoios*, making myths—*mythos*, myth, and *poieō*, make.]

MYTHOPEIST, MYTHOPÆIST (mith-o-pē'ist), *n.* Maker of myths.

MYTHOPLASM (mith'o-plazm), *n.* Narration of mere fable. [Gr. *mythos*, myth, and *plassō*, mold, fabricate.]

MYTILACEOUS (mit-i-iā'shus), *a.* Resembling a mussel. [See **MYTILUS**.]

MYTILUS (mit'i-lus), *n.* Genus of bivalves often used for food. It is the typical genus of the family *Mytilidæ*. [L.—Gr. *mytilos*, sea-mussel.]

MYXOLIPOMA (mlks-o-li-pō'ma), *n.* [pl. **MYXOLIPO'MATA**.] Mucous tumor containing fatty tissue. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, and L. *lipoma*—Gr. *lipos*, fat, and *-oma*, denoting a morbid condition.]

MYXOMYCETES (mlks-o-mi-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* Class of fungus-like organisms embracing the slime-molds; motile masses of protoplasm found on decaying logs and mosses. In the absence of moisture they pass into a resting state, breaking up internally into spores. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, and *mykēs*, pl. *mykētes*, fungus.]

MYXOMYCETOUS (mlks-o-mi-sē'tus), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, the *Myxomycetes*.

MYXOPOD (miks'o-pod), *n.* Protozoan animal possessing pseudopodia or false feet; one of the *Myxopoda*.

MYXOPODA (miks-op'o-da), *n. pl.* Protozoans whose locomotive appendages assume the form of pseudopodia or false feet. Also termed *Rhizopoda*. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, and *pous, pod-*, foot.]

MYXOSARCOMA (miks-o-sär-kō'ma), *n.* [pl. **MYXOSARCO'MATA**.] Tumor composed of mucus and sarcomatous tissue. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, and *sarkōma*, fleshy excrescence.]

MYXOSPONGIÆ (miks-o-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* Class of soft sponges in which the skeleton is wanting. [Gr. *myxa*, mucus, and *spongia*, sponge.]

MYXOSPONGIAN (miks-o-spon'ji-an), *n.* One of the *Myxospongiæ*.

MYZONT (mí'zont), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Myzontes*; sucking. II. *n.* One of the *Myzontes*.

MYZONTES (mi-zon'tēz), *n. pl.* Class of vertebrates having an incomplete skull, pouch-like gills, and no lower jaw, comprising the lampreys and hags. [Gr. *myzōn, myzont-*, pr.p. of *myzō*, suck.]

MYZORHYNCHUS (mī-zō-ring'kus), *n.* [pl. **MYZORHYNCHI** (mī-zō-ring'kī).] Muscular proboscis or sucker of certain tapeworms. [Gr. *myzō*, suck, and *rhynchos*, snout.]



n (en), *n.* [*pl.* N'S (enz).] Fourteenth letter and eleventh consonant in the English alphabet. It is a nasal dental. Its ordinary sound is that heard in *no*, *nine*, but sometimes before gutturals, as *g* or *k*, it has a sound almost equivalent to *ng*, as in *bank*, *single*, *finger*. When however, the gutturals belong to a different syllable the *n* generally retains its ordinary sound as in *engage*, *engine*. When preceded by *g*, *k*, *m*, or *p*, at the beginning of a word, the *n* alone is sounded, as in *gnaw*, *knife*, *mnemonics*, *pneumatic*. When final after *m* or *l* it is silent, as in *condemn*, *kiln*.

NAB (nab), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NAB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NABBED (nabd).] Seize unexpectedly; catch with a sudden grasp. [*Dan.* *nappe*, *catch*.]

NABOB (nā'bob), *n.* 1. Viceroy or governor under the Mogul empire. 2. Man of great wealth. [*Hind.* *nawab*, deputy governor.]

NACELLE (nā-sel'), *n.* Contrivance made of basket-work whereby passengers and machinery are carried in aeronautics by either balloons, dirigibles or aeroplanes. [*Fr.*]

NACRE (nā'kēr), *n.* Mother-of-pearl. — [*Fr.*]

NACREOUS (nā'kre-us), *a.* 1. Consisting of nacre. 2. Having a pearly luster.

NACRE-SHELL (nā'kēr-she), *n.* Any species of shell from which nacre is obtained, especially the river mussel.



NADIR (nā'dēr), *n.* Point of the heavens directly opposite the zenith. [*Fr.*]

NÆVUS (nē'vus), *n.* [*pl.* NÆVI (nē'vi).] 1. Birthmark. 2. Mole. 3. Vascular tumor or overgrowth of capillary blood-vessels. [*L.*]

NAG (nag), *n.* Horse, especially a small or bony one. [*Dut.* *negge*, small horse.]

NAG (nag), *v.* [*pr.p.* NAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NAGGED (nagd).] I. *vt.* Irritate with continuous fault-finding. II. *vi.* Scold, or find fault continually. [*A. S.* *gnagan*, *gnaw*.]

NAIAD (nā'yad), *n.* Female deity, fabled to preside over rivers and springs; water-nymph.

NAIF (nā-ēf'), *a.* 1. Naïve. 2. Having a natural luster without being cut; as, a *naif* gem. [See NAIVE.]

NAIL (nāl), *n.* 1. Horny scale at the end of the human fingers and toes. 2. Claw of a bird or other animal. 3. Pointed spike of metal for fastening wood, etc. 4. Measure of length (2½ inches). [*A. S.* *nægel*.]



Upholsterers' Nails.

NAIL (nāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

NAILED (nāld).] 1. Fasten with nails. 2. Shut or close up by nailing. 3. Drive nails into. 4. Make certain or sure; clinch. 5. Expose; as, to *nail* a lie.

NAIL-PULLER (nāl'pōl-ēr), *n.* Device for pulling nails from boxes without injury to the wood.

NAINSOOK (nān'sōk), *n.* Thick kind of muslin. [From the valley of *Nainsukh* in India.]

NAIVE (nā-ēv' or nā'ēv), *a.* 1. With natural or unaffected simplicity; artless; ingenuous. 2. Uncritical. [*Fr.* *naif*, (fem. *naive*)—*L.* *nativus*, innate.]

NAIVELY (nā-ēv'li), *adv.* With artless or simple candor; with naïvete.

NAIVETE (nā-ēv-tā'), *n.* Natural or unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness. [*Fr.* *naive*, fem. of *naif*, artless, natural.]

NAKED (nā'ked), *a.* 1. Uncovered; not clothed. 2. Unarmed. 3. Unprovided. 4. Unconcealed. 5. Mere. [*A. S.* *naced*.]

NAKEDLY (nā'ked-li), *adv.* In a Nail-puller. naked manner.

NAKEDNESS (nā'ked-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being naked.

NAMAYCUSH (nam'ā-kush), *n.* *Ichthy.* Lake trout of the *Salmonidae* family found in the northern waters of North America. *Namaycush* (*Cristivomer namaycush*).



NAMBY-PAMBY (nam-bi-pam'bi), *a.* Weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty.

NAME (nām), *n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known or called; designation. 2. Reputed character; reputation; celebrity. 3. Authority; behalf. [*A. S.* *nama*.]

NAME (nām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NA'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NAMED (nāmd).] 1. Give a name to. 2. Designate. 3. Speak or call by name. 4. Nominate. 5. Mention formally by name.

NAMELESS (nām'les), *a.* Without a name.

NAMELY (nām'li), *adv.* That is to say; to wit. (Often represented by *viz.*)

NAMESAKE (nām'sāk), *n.* 1. One named after another. 2. One of the same name.

NANCY (nāng-sē'), *n.* City in France.

NANKEEN (nan-kēn'), *n.* 1. Yellow cotton cloth first made at Nanking, in China. 2. [*pl.*] Trousers made of nankeen.

NANKING (nān-king'), *n.* Capital of the province of Kian-Su, China.

NANNY-GOAT (nan'l-gōt), *n.* Female goat.

NANTES (nants; *Fr.* nāngt), *n.* City in France, on the Loire.

NANTUCKET (nan-tuk'et), *n.* Island and town off S. E. coast of Massachusetts.

NAP (nap), *vi.* [*pr.p.* NAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

NAPPED (napt).] Take a short sleep; doze. [A. S. *hnappian*.]

NAP (nap), *n.* A short sleep or slumber; doze.

NAP (nap), *n.* Woolly surface of cloth. [A. S. *hnoppa*—root of **KNOB**.]

NAPE (nāp), *n.* Projecting joint of the neck behind; rear part of neck.

NAPERER (nā'pēr-ēr), *n.* Officer of royal establishment who has charge of table linen.

NAPERY (nā'pēr-l), *n.* Table linen. [O. Fr. *naperie*—*nape*, tablecloth.]

NAPHTHA (nap'thā or naf'thā), *n.* Inflammable liquid distilled from coal-tar, petroleum, etc.—*Naphtha launch*, a motorboat operated by naphtha. [Gr.—Ar. *naft*.]

NAPIFORM (nā'pl-farm), *a.* Turnip-shaped. [L. *napus*, turnip.]

NAPKIN (nap'kln), *n.* Small cloth for wiping the mouth, hands, etc., at table. [Dlm. of Fr. *Naphtha Launch*. *nappe*—L. *mappa*, cloth.]

NAPLES (nā'plz), *Clty* in Italy.

NAPLESS (nap'les), *a.* Without nap; threadbare.

NAPPY (nap'l), *n.* Large bowl, used for holding food or cooking. [A. S. *knæp*, bowl.]

NARCISSUS (nār-sls'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A beautiful youth that fell in love with his reflection in a fountain, imagining that it must be some beautiful nymph, and in his despair he killed himself; there sprang from his blood a flower which was named after him, *Narcissus*.

NARCISSUS (nār-sls'us), *n.* 1. Genus of flowering plants comprising the daffodils, jonquills, etc., having narcotic properties. 2. [n-] Plant of this genus. [Gr. *narkissos*—*narkē*, torpor.]

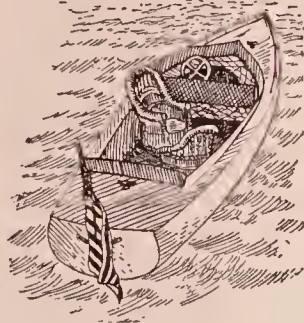
NARCOMANIA (nār-kō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* *Pathol.* Mania for the use of narcotics. [Gr. *narkē*, torpor, and *mania*, madness.]

NARCOSIS (nār-kō'sls), *n.* Stupor produced by a narcotic.

NARCOTIC (nār-kot'lk), *I. a.* Producing, or characterized by torpor or sleep. *II. n.* Medicine producing sleep or stupor. [Gr. *narkē*, torpor.]

NARCOTINE (nār'ko-tln), *n.* One of the organic bases or alkaloids occurring in opium.

NARCOTIZE (nār'ko-tiz), *vt.* [pr.p. **NAR'CO-TIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NARCOTIZED** (nār'ko-tizd).] Place under narcotic influence.



Narcissus.

NARD (nārd), *n.* 1. Aromatic plant; spikenard. 2. Unguent prepared from it. [Pers.]

NARGILE, NARGHILE (nār'gi-le), *n.* Small hookah. [Turk.]

NARRATE (nar-rāt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **NARRA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NARRA'TED**.] Tell; relate; give an account of. [L. *narro*—*gnarus*, knowing.]

SYN. Report; relate; detail; tell. **ANT.**

Suppress; conceal; misstate.

NARRATION (nar-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of narrating. 2. That which is narrated; narrative; story; history; account.

NARRATIVE (nar'ā-tiv), *I. a.* Narrating; garulous. *II. n.* Story; history; tale; account; narration.

NARRATIVELY (nar'ā-tiv-li), *adv.* By way of relation; in manner of a narrative.

NARRATOR (nar-rā'tūr), *n.* One who narrates.

NARROW (nar'ō), *I. a.* 1. Of little breadth. 2. Limited. 3. Contracted in mind; bigoted; not liberal; selfish. 4. Close; barely sufficient. 5. Accurate; careful. *II. n.* [pl.] Narrow passage, channel, or strait. [A. S. *nearu*.]

NARROW (nar'ō), *v.* [pr.p. **NAR'ROWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NARROWED** (nar'ōd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make narrow or narrower. 2. Contract or confine; limit; restrict. *II. vi.* 1. Become narrow or narrower. 2. In knitting, reduce the number of stitches.

NARROWER (nar'ō-ēr), *n.* One who or that which narrows.

NARROW-GAGE, NARROW-GAUGE (nar'ō-gāj), *a.* Noting a width of railway track less than 4 feet 8½ inches.

NARROWING (nar'ō-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making less in width. 2. State of being narrowed. 3. Part of anything where it is narrowed.

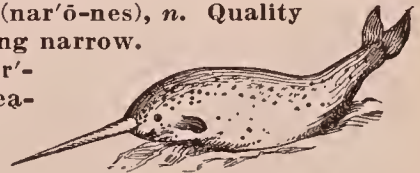
NARROWLY (nar'ō-li), *adv.* 1. With little breadth or width. 2. Contractedly. 3. Closely; attentively. 4. Covetously; sparingly. 5. By a little; only just.

NARROW-MINDED (nar'ō-mind-ed), *a.* Of illiberal mind.

NARROW-MINDEDNESS (nar'ō-mind-ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being narrow-minded.

NARROWNESS (nar'ō-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being narrow.

NARWHAL (nār'-hwal), *n.* Sea-unicorn, a mammal of the whale family with



Narwhal.

one projecting tusk from four to ten feet long. [Dan. *narhval*.]

NASAL (nā'zəl), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the nose. 2. Affected by or sounded through the nose.

II. n. Letter or sound uttered through the nose. [Fr., from L. *nasus*, nose.]

NASCENT (nas'ent), *a.* Beginning to exist or grow. [L. *nascens*.]

NASHVILLE (nash'vil), *n.* Capital of Tennessee.

NASSAU (nas'ā), *n.* Capital of Bahama Islands, on New Providence Island.

NASTILY (nās'ti-li), *adv.* In a nasty manner.

NASTINESS (nās'ti-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nasty.

NASTURTIUM (nas-tūr'shl-um), *n.* Kind of cress with a pungent taste and smell, and bearing rich flowers. [L., "nose tormenting," — *nasus*, nose, and *torqueo*, *tortum*, twist, torment.]



Climbing
Nastur-
tium (*Tropaeolum majus*).

NASTY (nās'ti), *a.* 1. Dirty. 2. Obscene. 3. Stormy. 4. Troublesome. 5. Hateful. [O. E. *nasky* — Sw. *snaskig*. Cf. L. Ger. *unnasch*.]

SYN. Filthy; foul; nauseous; mean; disagreeable; dishonorable. **ANT.** Nice; pleasant; sweet; savory; agreeable; pure.

NATAL (nā-tāl'), *n.* British colony S. E. coast of Africa. Area 18,050 sq. m.

NATAL (nā'tal), *a.* Pertaining to birth. [L. *natalis*.]

NATATION (nā-tā'shun), *n.* Swimming. [L. *nato*, swim.]

NATATORIUM (nā-tā-tō'ri-um), *n.* Place for swimming; swimming school. [L.]

NATATORY (nā'tā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Used in swimming. 2. Swimming.

NATION (nā'shun), *n.* 1. People of common descent, inhabiting a country under the same government. 2. Race. [L. *nascor*, *natus*, be born.]

NATIONAL (nash'un-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a nation. 2. Devoted to one's own country.

NATIONALISM (nash'un-əl-izm), *n.* 1. Spirit of national unity or independence. 2. Devotion to the nation as a whole; opposed to **SECTIONALISM**. 3. Doctrine that all industry should be under national regulation or control. 4. National idiom, phrase, trait, or peculiarity. — *The New Nationalism*, a term coined by Theodore Roosevelt to designate the struggle of freedom to gain and to hold the right of self-government as against the special interests which twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will.

NATIONALITY (nash-un-əl'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **NATION'ALITIES**.] 1. Relationship to a particular nation. 2. Nation. 3. Separate existence as a nation.

NATIONALIZE (nash'un-əl-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **NATIONALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **NATIONALIZED** (nash'un-əl-izd).] Make national; make a nation of.

NATIVE (nā'tiv), *I. a.* 1. From or by birth; produced by nature; original. 2. Inborn. 3. Not foreign. *II. n.* 1. One born in a given place. 2. Original inhabitant. [L. *nativus*.]

NATIVELY (nā'tiv-li), *adv.* In a native manner; naturally.

NATIVENESS (nā'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being native.

NATIVITY (nā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **NATIV'ITIES**.] 1. Birth. 2. Time, place, and manner of birth. 3. Horoscope. 4. [N-] The birth of Christ. 5. [N-] Picture representing the birth of Christ.

NATTY (nat'i), *a.* Trim; spruce. [From **NEAT**.]

NATURAL (nat'ū-rəl or nach'ū-rəl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, produced by, or according to, nature. 2. Born out of wedlock. 3. *Music.* Not sharpened or flattened. *II. n.* 1. Idiot. 2. *Music.* Character, or the note it represents, which removes the effect of a preceding sharp or flat. — *Natural history*, study of animals, plants and minerals. — *Natural philosophy*, physics.

SYN. Inborn; essential; indigenous; regular; legitimate; native; not artificial; natal; innate; incident; normal; spontaneous; unaffected; unassumed; affectionate; unregenerate. **ANT.** Adventitious; abnormal; monstrous; unnatural; fictitious; forced; affected.

NATURALESQUE (nat'ū-rəl-esk'), *a.* Nature-like. [NATURAL, and Fr. *-esque*, like.]

NATURALISM (nat'ū-rəl-izm), *n.* 1. Close adherence to nature in art, without the rudeness of realism. 2. Doctrine denying all supernatural influence.

NATURALIST (nat'ū-rəl-ist), *n.* 1. One who studies nature. 2. Believer in naturalism.

NATURALIZATION (nat'ū-rəl-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of naturalizing or state of being naturalized.

NATURALIZE (nat'ū-rəl-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **NAT'URALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **NATURALIZED** (nat'ū-rəl-izd).] 1. Make natural or familiar. 2. Invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of citizenship. 3. Acclimatize; adopt.

NATURALLY (nat'ū-rəl-l or nach'ū-rəl-l), *adv.* 1. By nature. 2. In a natural manner. 3. Of course.

NATURE (nā'tūr), *n.* 1. Material world. 2. Creative energy of the material universe. 3. Essential qualities; constitution; character; natural disposition. 4. Conformity to that which is natural. 5. Natural course. 6. Naturalness. [L. *natura*, to be born.]

NAUGHT (nəʊt), *I. n.* 1. Nothing. 2. Clapher. *II. adv.* In no degree. *III. a.* Of no value. [A. S. *nath* — *nawiht* — *na*, not, and *wiht*, whit.]

NAUGHTILY (nəʊ'ti-li), *adv.* In a naughty manner.

NAUGHTINESS (nəʊ'ti-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being naughty.

NAUGHTY (nəʊ'ti), *a.* Bad; mischievous; perverse.

SYN. Worthless; vile; corrupt; bad. **ANT.** Worthy; good; precious; pure; docile; well-behaved.

SEMAPHORE & WIG WAG SIGNALS



A



B O



C REPEAT



D



E ERROR



F 4



G 6



H



I



J 5



K NEGATIVE



L



M 9



N



O



P AFFIRMATIVE



Q INTERROGATORY



R



"I UNDERSTAND"
IS THE BUT WAY-UP AND-STEAD OF HOLDING THEM HORIZONTAL-KEPT UP UNTIL SENDER DOES LIKEWISE



S



T



U



V 7



W ANNULLING



X NUMERALS



Y



Z 2



ALSO 1 CORNET



3 LETTERS



MADE 1 TIME = END OF WORD
MADE 2 TIMES = END OF SENTENCE
MADE 3 TIMES = END OF MESSAGE



8 GENERAL SIGNALS USE

U.S. NAVY CODE

COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5		COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN 1	COLUMN 2	COLUMN 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5		COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7
CHARACTERS	WIG WAG SYSTEM	SOUND OR FLASH	ELECTRIC NIGHT SYSTEM	TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE		VERY'S SYSTEM	SECONDARY MEANINGS	CHARACTERS	WIG WAG SYSTEM	SOUND OR FLASH	ELECTRIC NIGHT SYSTEM	TWO-ARM SEMAPHORE		VERY'S SYSTEM	SECONDARY MEANINGS
				MACHINE	HAND FLAGS							MACHINE	HAND FLAGS		
A	22	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ W					P	1212	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ W			R G R G	AFFIRMATIVE
B	2112	⋮	⊙ W R ⊙ W R ⊙ W R			G R R G	0 (ZERO)	Q	1211	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ R			R G R R	INTERROGATORY
C	121	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ R W			G	REPEAT	R	211	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ R				
D	222	⋮	⊙ W W ⊙ W W					S	212	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ W				
E	12	⋮	⊙ R W				ERROR	T	2	⋮	⊙ W				
F	2221	⋮	⊙ W W ⊙ W W ⊙ R			G G R R	4	U	112	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ W				
G	2211	⋮	⊙ W W ⊙ R R			G G R R	6	V	1222	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ W ⊙ W ⊙ W			R G G G	7
H	122	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ W					W	1121	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ W ⊙ R			R R R R	ANNULLING
I	1	⋮	⊙ R					X	2122	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ W ⊙ W			G R G G	NUMERALS
J	1122	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ R W ⊙ W			R R G G	5	Y	111	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ R				
K	2121	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ R W ⊙ R			G G R R	NEGATIVE	Z	2222	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ W ⊙ W ⊙ W			G G G G	2
L	221	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ R					CORNET	1111	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ R			R R R R	1
M	1221	⋮	⊙ R W ⊙ R W ⊙ R			R G R R	9	LETTERS	1112	⋮	⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ W			R R R G	3
N	11	⋮	⊙ R R					GENERAL SIGNALS USE	2111	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ R ⊙ R			G R R R	8
O	21	⋮	⊙ W R					INTERVAL	2212	⋮	⊙ W ⊙ W ⊙ R ⊙ W			G G R G	DESIGNATOR

NAUSEA (nə'she-ə), *n.* Sickness of the stomach, with a propensity to vomit; loathing. [L.—Gr. *nausia*, sea-sickness—*naus*, ship.]

NAUSEATE (nə'she-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **NAU'SEATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NAU'SEALED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to feel nausea. II. *vi.* Feel nausea.

NAUSEATION (nə'she-ā'shun), *n.* Act of nauseating or state of being nauseated.

NAUSEATIVE (nə'she-ə-tiv), *a.* Nauseous.

NAUSEOUS (nə'shus), *a.* Disgusting; loathsome.

NAUSEOUSLY (nə'shus-li), *adv.* In a nauseous manner.

NAUSEOUSNESS (nə'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nauseous.

NAUTCH (nəch), *n.* In India, a kind of ballet-dance performed by professional dancers known as *nautch*-girls. [Hind. *nāch*, dance.]

NAUTICAL (nə'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation. [Gr. *nautikos*—*naus*, ship.]

NAUTILUS (nə'ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* **NAU'TILUSES** or **NAUTILI** (nə'ti-li).] Kind of shellfish furnished with a membrane which was once believed to enable it to sail like a ship. [L.]



Nautilus.

NAVAL (nā'val), *a.* Pertaining to the navy. —*Naval Academy*, institution established in the U. S. in 1845, for the purpose of instructing young men in seamanship, navigation,



Bird's-eye View of U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland.

gunnery and tactics incident to naval evolution and warfare, so as to render them proficient to become naval officers. [L. *navalis*—*navis*, ship.]

SYN. Nautical; maritime; marine; oceanic. **ANT.** Army; military; terrestrial; land.

NAVE (nāv), *n.* Middle or body of a church, distinct from the aisles or wings. [L. *navis*, ship.]

NAVE (nāv), *n.* Hub. [A. S. *nafu*, boss.]

NAVEL (nā'vl), *n.* Depression in the center of the abdomen. [Dim. of *nave*, hub.]

NAVIGABILITY (nav-l-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being navigable.

NAVIGABLE (nav'i-gā-bl), *a.* That may be traversed by ships.

NAVIGATE (nav'i-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **NAV'IGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NAV'IGATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Manage a ship in sailing. 2. Sail on. II. *vi.* Go in a vessel or ship; sail. [L. *navigo*—*navis*, ship, and *ago*, drive.]

NAVIGATION (nav-i-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of navigating. 2. Science or art of navigating.

NAVIGATOR (nav'i-gā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who navigates or sails. 2. Officer who directs the course of a ship.

NAVY (nav'i), *n.* [*pl.* **NAV'VIES**.] In England laborer on canals, railways, etc. [Abbr. from **NAVIGATOR**.]

NAVY (nā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* **NAVIES** (nā'viz).] 1. Fleet of ships. 2. Whole of the ships-of-war of a nation. 3. Officers and men belonging to the warships of a nation. [O. Fr.—L. *navis*, ship.]

NAVY-BEAN (nā'vi-bēn), *n.* Common small white bean of commerce.

NAVY-BLUE (nā'vi-blö), I. *a.* Dark blue. II. *n.* Dark-blue color.

NAVY-YARD (nā'vl-yärd), *n.* Government dockyard, where ships are built and repaired and war munitions stored.

NAXOS (naks'us), *n.* Largest of the Cyclades Islands in the Ægean.

NAY (nā), I. *adv.* 1. No. 2. Not only so, but yet more. II. *n.* 1. Denial. 2. Negative vote. [Ice. *nei*; Dan. *nei*; cog. with **NO**.]

NAZARENE (naz-ə-rēn'), *n.* 1. Christ. 2. Early Christian.

NAZARETH (naz'ə-reth), *n.* Town in Palestine.

NEAP (nēp), I. *a.* Low, applied to the lowest tides. II. *n.* Neap tide. [A. S. *nēp*, scant; Dan. *knap*.]

NEAPED (nēpt), *a.* Left aground by the spring tides.

NEAR (nēr), I. *a.* 1. Nigh; not far distant. 2. Intimate; dear. 3. Close to anything limited. 4. On the left of a team. 5. Direct. 6. Stingy. II. *adv.* 1. At a little distance. 2. Almost. III. *prep.* Close by. [A. S. *near*, nearer, comp. of *neah*, nigh. Now used as a positive.]

NEAR (nēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **NEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NEARED** (nērd).] I. *vt.* Come nearer to; approach. II. *vi.* Come near or nearer.

NEARLY (nēr'li), *adv.* 1. Closely; not remotely. 2. In a manner approaching to. 3. With close adherence to. 4. Almost.

NEARNESS (nēr'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being near or close at hand. 2. Close relationship or connection.

NEAR-SIGHTED (nēr'sit-ed), *a.* Seeing well only when near.

NEAR-SIGHTEDNESS (nēr'sit-ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being near-sighted.

NEAT (nēt), I. *a.* Belonging to the bovine genus.

II. *n.* Ox or cow- [A. S. *neetan*, employ. Cf. Ger. *nutz*, profit.]

NEAT (*nēt*), *a.* 1. Clean. 2. Well-shaped. 3. Adroit. [Fr. *net*—L. *nitidus*, shining.]

SYN. Tidy; trim; finished; spruce; nice; pure; cleanly. ANT. Dowdy; slovenly; untidy; negligent; dirty.

NEATLY (*nēt'li*), *adv.* In a neat manner.

NEATNESS (*nēt'nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being neat.

NEB (*neb*), *n.* Beak; nose; nib. [A. S. *neb*. Cf. Dut. *sneb*, and Ger. *schnabel*.]

NEBRASKA (*ne-bras'ka*), *n.* One of the U. S. Capital Lincoln. Area 77,510 sq. m.

NEBULA (*neb'ū-lā*), *n.* [*pl.* NEB'ULÆ.] Faint, misty appearance in the heavens, beyond the solar-system, consisting usually of



Nebula.

gaseous matter, but sometimes of a group of stars; formative stellar substance. [L.]

NEBULAR (*neb'ū-lār*), *a.* Of or pertaining to nebulae.—*Nebular hypothesis*, the theory that nebulae form the earliest stage in the formation of planets and stars.

NEBULOSITY (*neb'ū-los'i-ti*), *n.* State of being nebulous.

NEBULOUS (*neb'ū-lus*), *a.* Misty; hazy; vague.

NECESSARILY (*nes'es-sā-ri-lī*), *adv.* 1. Of necessity. 2. By inevitable consequence. 3. By fate or necessity; not of free will.

NECESSARY (*nes'es-sā-ri*), *I. a.* 1. Unavoidable. 2. Indispensable; essential. 3. Not free. II. *n.* [*pl.* NEC'ESSARIES.] Requisite; used chiefly in plural. [L. *necessarius*—*ne*, not, and *cessus*, yielded.]

NECESSITATE (*ne-ses'i-tāt*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NECES'SITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NECES'SITATED.] 1. Make necessary. 2. Compel.

NECESSITOUS (*ne-ses'i-tus*), *a.* Very poor; destitute; pinching.

NECESSITY (*ne-ses'i-ti*), *n.* [*pl.* NECES'SITIES.] 1. Quality of being needed, or needy. 2. That which is necessary. 3. Compulsion.

SYN. Need; exigency; want; indigence; penury; strait; extremity; destitution; emergency; distress; fate. ANT. Superfluity; luxury; freedom; choice.

NECK (*nek*), *n.* 1. Part of an animal's body between the head and trunk. 2. Long narrow part. [A. S. *hnecca*.]

NECKERCHIEF (*nek'ēr-chif*), *n.* Kerchief for the neck.

NECKBAND (*nek'band*), *n.* Band that goes round the neck.

NECKCLOTH (*nek'kiāth*), *n.* Folded cloth worn around the neck, as a tie or cravat.

NECKLACE (*nek'lās*), *n.* Ornament of beads or precious stones worn round the neck.

NECKTIE (*nek'ti*), *n.* Scarf or band worn round the neck and tied in front.

NECROLATRY (*nek-rol'a-tri*), *n.* Worship of the dead; ancestor-worship. [Gr. *nekros*, dead person, and *latreia*, worship.]



Necklace.

NECROLOGIST (*nek-rol'o-jist*), *n.* One who writes a necrology.

NECROLOGY (*nek-rol'o-jī*), *n.* [*pl.* NECROL'O-GIES.] Register of deaths. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *logos*, list.]

NECROMANCER (*nek'ro-man-sēr*), *n.* One who practices necromancy; sorcerer.

NECROMANCY (*nek'ro-man-si*), *n.* 1. Pretended art of revealing future events by communication with the dead. 2. Enchantment; magic. [Gr. *nekromanteia*—*nekros*, corpse, and *mantela*, prophesying.]

NECROMANTIC (*nek-ro-man'tik*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to necromancy. 2. Performed by necromancy.

NECROPOLIS (*nek-rop'o-lis*), *n.* Cemetery. [Gr. *nekros*, dead, and *polis*, city.]

NECROSIS (*nek-rō'sis*), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Death of a small part of animal tissue. 2. *Bot.* Disease in plants showing black spots over decaying parts of the leaves. [L.]

NECTAR (*nek'tār*), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Fabled drink of the gods. 2. Any delicious beverage. 3. Honey in flowers. [L.]

NECTARINE (*nek'tār-in*), *I. a.* Sweet as nectar.

II. *n.* Variety of peach with a smooth rind.

NECTAROUS (*nek'tār-us*), *a.* Sweet as nectar.

NECTARY (*nek'tā-ri*), *n.* [*pl.* NEC'TARIES.] Part of a flower which secretes honey.

NEE (*nā*), *a.* Born. (Used to introduce the maiden name of a married woman.) [Fr.]

NEED (*nēd*), *n.* State that requires relief; want. [A. S. *nyd*.]

NEED (*nēd*), *v.* [*pr.p.* NEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEED'ED.] I. *vt.* Have occasion for; want; require. II. *vi.* Be necessary.

NEEDFUL (*nēd'fōl*), *a.* Necessary; requisite.

NEEDFULLY (*nēd'fōl-lī*), *adv.* Necessarily; of necessity.

NEEDFULNESS (*nēd'fōl-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being needful.

NEEDILY (*nēd'i-lī*), *adv.* In a manner showing or springing from need.

NEEDINESS (*nēd'i-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being needy.

NEEDLE (*nē'dl*), *n.* 1. Small, sharp-pointed steel instrument, with an eye for a thread. 2. Anything like a needle, as the magnetized pointer of a compass. [A. S. *nædl*.]

NEEDLE-GUN (*nē'di-gun*), *n.* Gun or rifle

loaded at the breech with a cartridge which is exploded by the prick of a needle.

NEEDLESS (nēd'ies), *a.* Unnecessary.

NEEDLESSLY (nēd'ies-ly), *adv.* In a needless manner; unnecessarily.

NEEDLEWORK (nē'di-wŭrk), *n.* 1. Work done with a needle. 2. Business of a seamstress.

NEEDS (nēdz), *adv.* Of necessity; indispensably. [A. S. *nedes*, gen. of *nead*.]

NEEDY (nēd'i), *a.* Destitute; very poor.

NE'ER (nâr), *adv.* Contraction of NEVER.

NEFARIOUS (ne-fā'ri-us), *a.* Impious; wicked in the extreme; villainous. [L. *nefarius*.]

NEFARIOUSLY (ne-fā'ri-us-ly), *adv.* In a nefarious manner.

NEFARIOUSNESS (ne-fā'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nefarious.

NEGATION (ne-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Denial. 2. Absence of anything affirmative; emptiness. [L. *negatio*.]

NEGATIVE (neg'ā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. That denies. 2. Implying absence. 3. That stops or restrains. *II. n.* 1. Proposition by which something is denied. 2. *Gram.* Word that denies. 3. Veto. 4. Side which denies. 5. Picture in which the lights and shades are reversed. [L. *negō*, deny.]

NEGATIVE (neg'ā-tiv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NEG'ATIVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEGATIVED (neg'ā-tivd).] 1. Prove the contrary of; disprove. 2. Refuse to sanction; reject by vote.

NEGATIVELY (neg'ā-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a negative manner.

NEGLECT (neg-lect'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NEGLECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEGLECT'ED.] 1. Disregard. 2. Omit by carelessness. [L. *negligo*—*nec*, not, and *lego*, gather.]

NEGLECT (neg-lect'), *n.* 1. Disregard. 2. Slight. 3. Omission.

NEGLECTEDNESS (neg-lect'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being neglected.

NEGLECTFUL (neg-lect'fŭl), *a.* Careless; accustomed to omit or neglect things; slighting.

NEGLECTFULLY (neg-lect'fŭl-ly), *adv.* In a neglectful manner.

NEGLECTFULNESS (neg-lect'fŭl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being neglectful.

NEGLIGEE (neg-li-zhā'), *n.* 1. Easy undress. 2. Plain, loose house-gown. [Fr. *négligé*.]

NEGLIGENCE (neg'li-jens), *n.* Quality of being negligent; habitual neglect; carelessness; omission of duty.

NEGLIGENT (neg'li-jent), *a.* Neglecting; careless; inattentive.

NEGLIGENTLY (neg'li-jent-ly), *adv.* In a negligent manner.

NEGLIGIBLE (neg'li-jl-bl), *a.* Admitting of being disregarded; inconsiderable.

NEGOTIABILITY (ne-gō'shi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being negotiable.

NEGOTIABLE (ne-gō'shi-ā-bl), *a.* Transferable.

NEGOTIATE (ne-gō'shi-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* NEGOTI-

ATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEGOTIATED.] *I. vi.* Bargain; hold intercourse for the purpose of mutual arrangement. *II. vt.* Arrange for by agreement. [L. *negotior*—*negotium*, business—*nec*, not, and *otium*, leisure.]

SYN. Transact; effect; pass; perform.

ANT. Mismanage; stop; quash.

NEGOTIATION (ne-gō'shi-ā'shun), *n.* Act of negotiating.

NEGOTIATOR (ne-gō'shi-ā-tŭr), *n.* One who negotiates.

NEGRESS (nē'gres), *n.* Female negro.

NEGRILLO (nē-gril'ō), *n.* [*pl.* NEGRILLOS (nē-gril'ōz).] Same as NEGRITO.

NEGRITIC (nē-grit'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Negritos.

NEGRITO (nē-grē'tō or nē-grī'tō), *n.* [*pl.* NEGRITOS (nē-grē'tōz).] One of the diminutive negroid people inhabiting the interior of some of the Philippine Islands. [Sp., dim. of NEGRO.]

NEGRO (nē'grō), *I. n.* [*pl.* NEGROES (nē'grōz).] One of the black-skinned woolly haired race in the Soudan and central parts of Africa, or a descendant of such race. *II. a.* Pertaining to negroes. [Sp. *negro*, black-man—L. *niger*, black.]

NEGROID (nē'groid), *a.* Of the negro type; related to or resembling negroes.

NEGUS (nē'gus), *n.* Title of Abyssinia's ruler. [Abyssinian.]

NEGUS (nē'gus), *n.* Punch made of port wine, hot water, lemon juice, nutmeg, and a little sugar. [Invented by Colonel *Negus* of the British army, about 1705.]

NEIGH (nā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* NEIGH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEIGHED (nād).] Utter the cry of a horse. [A. S. *hnægan*.]

NEIGH (nā), *n.* Cry of a horse.

NEIGHBOR (nā'bŭr), *n.* Person who dwells near another. [A. S. *neāhgebŭr*—*neāh*, near, and *gebŭr*, dweller.]

NEIGHBOR (nā'bŭr), *v.* [*pr.p.* NEIGHBORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEIGHBORED (nā'bŭrd).] *I. vt.* Border on; be near to. *II. vi.* Live near each other.

NEIGHBORHOOD (nā'bŭr-hŭd), *n.* 1. State of being neighbors. 2. Adjoining district; vicinity. 3. Neighbors.

NEIGHBORING (nā'bŭr-ing), *a.* Situated or dwelling near; adjacent.

NEIGHBORLINESS (nā'bŭr-li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being neighborly.

NEIGHBORLY (nā'bŭr-ly), *a.* and *adv.* Like a neighbor; friendly; social.

NEITHER (nē'thēr or nī'thēr), *a., pron., and conj.* Not either. [A. S. *nawther*—*nehwæther*—*na*, no, and *hwæther*, either.]

NEK (nek), *n.* Mountain pass; corner; neck. [So. Afr. Dut.]

NEMESIS (nem'e-sis), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Goddess of vengeance. 2. Retributive justice. [Gr. *nemō*, distribute.]

NEMOPHILA (nē-mof'i-lā), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of annual flowering plants, dwarfed and hardy, producing showy bell-shaped flowers from early spring until late in autumn.

NEO-, *prefix.* New; recent. [Gr. *neos*, new.]

NEOLITHIC (nē-ō-lith'ik), *a.* Of the later part of the "Stone Age," when

stone implements of higher finish were used than in the Paleolithic, or first part. [NEO-, and Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

NEOLOGY (nē-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. New word or expression. 2. New doctrine. [NEO- and -LOGY.]

NEON (nē'on), *n.* *Chem.* Element of the atmosphere discernible only through disintegration and analysis of liquid air. [Gr. *neos*, new.]

NEOPHYTE (nē'o-fit), *n.* 1. New convert. 2. Novice. [NEO-, and Gr. *phyō*, produce.]

NEOPTOLEMUS (ne-op-tol'e-mus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Achilles and Deidameia, and one of the heroes of the Trojan war.

NEPAL (ne-pāl'), *n.* Kingdom, N. India, between Tibet and Bengal. Area 54,000 sq. m.

NEPENTHE (ne-pen'thē), **NEPENTHES** (nepen'thēz), *n.* 1. Drug that relieves pain. 2. Magic potion bringing oblivion. 3. Plant having a cup or pitcher attached to the leaf, often filled with a sweetish liquid; pitcher plant. [Gr. *-ne* priv. and *penthos*, grief, sorrow.]

NEPHELIN (nef'e-lin), *n.* *Min.* Mineral occurring in white or yellowish hexagonal crystals found in volcanic rocks. [Gr. *nephelē*, cloud.]

NEPHEW (nef'ū or nev'ū), *n.* [*fem.* NIECE (nēs).] Son of a brother or sister. [Fr. *neveu*—L. *nepos*.]

NEPHOGRAM (nef'o-gram), *n.* A cloud photograph. [Gr. *nephos*, cloud, and *gramma*, writing—*graphō*, write.]

NEPHOGRAPH (nef'o-gráf), *n.* Device for photographing clouds. [Gr. *nephos*, cloud, and -GRAPH.]

NEPHOLOGY (nef-ol'o-jī), *n.* Department of meteorology that treats of clouds. [Gr. *nephos*, cloud, and -LOGY.]

NEPHOSCOPE (nef'o-skōp), *n.* Instrument for measuring the velocity of clouds. [Gr. *nephos*, cloud, and -SCOPE.]

NEPHRITIS (nef-ri'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the kidneys. [Gr. *nephros*, kidney, and -ITIS.]

NEPOTISM (nep'o-tizm), *n.* Undue favoritism to one's relatives. [L. *nepos*, nephew.]

NEPOTIST (nep'o-tist), *n.* One who practices nepotism.



Nemophila.

NEPTUNE (nep'tūn), *n.* 1. *Rom. Myth.* God of the sea. 2. Outermost known planet, discovered in 1846, 2,800,000,000 miles distant from the sun. 3. Figuratively, the ocean. [L. *Neptunus*.]

NEREID (nē'rē-id), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Sea-nymph, one of the daughters of the sea-god Nereus, who attended Neptune riding on sea-horses.



Neptune.

NEREUS (nē'rūs), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Pontus and Gæa. Also father of the Nereids or sea-nymphs.

NERVE (nērv), *n.* 1. Originally tendon or sinew. 2. One of the fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain. 3. Physical strength. 4. Firmness of mind; courage. 5. Assurance; impudence. [L. *nervus*—root of SNARE. Cf. Ger. *sehnur*, string.]

NERVE (nērv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NERV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NERVED (nērvd).] Give strength or vigor to; encourage.

NERVELESS (nērv'les), *a.* Without nerve or strength.

NERVINE (nērv'in), *I. a.* Acting on the nerves; quieting nervous excitement. *II. n.* Medicine that soothes the nerves. [L. *nervinus*.]

NERVOUS (nērv'us), *a.* 1. Strong; vigorous. 2. Pertaining to the nerves. 3. Having the nerves easily excited or weak.—*Nervous system*, brain, spinal cord, and nerves collectively. [Fr. *nerveux*—L. *nervosus*, sinewy—*nervus*, nerve.]

NERVOUSLY (nērv'us-li), *adv.* In a nervous manner.

NERVOUSNESS (nērv'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nervous.

NERVURE (nērv'ūr), *n.* 1. One of the tubular thickening which ramify in an insect's wing. 2. Rib or vein of a leaf. [Fr., rib.]

NERVY (nērv'ī), *a.* Exhibiting nerve or fortitude; courageous.

NESCIENCE (nesh'ens), *n.* Want of knowledge. [L. *nescientia*—*nescio*, be ignorant—*ne*, not, and *scio*, know.]

NESSELRODE-PUDDING (nes'el-rōd-pōd-ing), *n.* Ice cream stuffed with chestnuts, candied citron and lemon peel, raisins and currants, flavored with maraschino, the whole reposing in a delicate layer of sponge cake. [Russ.]

NEST (nest), *v.* [*pr.p.* NEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEST'ED.] *I. vt.* Form a nest for; place in a nest. *II. vi.* 1. Build a nest. 2. Go nest hunting.

NEST (nest), *n.* 1. Place in which the eggs of an animal are laid and hatched. 2. Comfortable residence. 3. Abode of a large number, often in a bad sense. 4. Number

of boxes each inside the next larger.—*Nest egg*. 1. Egg left in the nest to induce the hen to lay more. 2. Something laid up as a beginning of a collection.

NESTLE (nes'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* NES'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NES'TLED (nes'ld).] I. *vi.* Lie close or snug, as in a nest. 2. Settle comfortably. II. *vt.* Cherish, as a bird her young. [A. S. *nestlian*.]



Nest.

NESTLING (nes'ling), I. *a.* Newly hatched. II. *n.* Young bird in the nest.

NESTOR (nes'tar), *n.* *Greek Legend.* King of Pylos, and son of Neleus and Chloris; distinguished for wisdom and justice; he outlived three generations.

NESUS, NESSUS (nes'us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the famous centaurs who was killed by Hercules while attempting to carry off Dejanira, the wife of Hercules.

NET (net), *n.* 1. Open fabric of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fishes, etc. 2. Any openwork fabric, as lace, hair-net, etc. 3. Anything like a net; snare; difficulty. [A. S.]

NET (net), *v.* [*pr.p.* NET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NET'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make or work up into a net. 2. Take or catch in a net. 3. Inclose in a net or network. II. *vi.* Form network.

NET (net), *a.* 1. Lowest; as, the prices are *net*. 2. Clear of all charges and deductions—opposed to **GROSS**. [See **NEAT**.]

NET (net), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NET'TED.] Produce or yield as clear profit.

NETHER (neth'ēr), *a.* Beneath another; lower. [A. S. *neothera*.]

NETHERLANDER (neth'ēr-land-ēr), *n.* Hollander.

NETHERLANDS (neth'ēr-lands), **THE**. Kingdom, Europe, on North Sea. Area 12,648 sq. m.

NETHERMOST (neth'ēr-mōst), *a.* Lowest.

NETTING (net'ing), *n.* 1. Act of forming network. 2. Piece of network.

NETTLE (net'l), *n.* *Bot.* Plant of the genus *Urtica* found both in Europe and U. S., characterized by its thorn-like hairs and spines that cover both stem and leaves. [A. S. *netle*.]



NETTLE (net'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NET'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NETTLED (net'ld).] Fret, as a nettle does the skin; irritate. Nettle (*U. dioica*).

NETTLE-RASH (net'l-rash), *n.* Kind of fever characterized by rash or eruption on the skin like that caused by the stings of a nettle.

NETWORK (net'wŭrk), *n.* Piece of work or fabric formed like a net.

NEUCHATEL (nē-shə-tel'), *n.* Town, Switzerland, on Lake of Neuchatel.

NEURAL (nū'ral), *a.* Pertaining to the nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

NEURALGIA (nūr-al'ji-ə), *n.* Pain in the nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *algos*, pain.]

NEURALGIC (nūr-al'jik), *a.* Pertaining to neuralgia.

NEURASTHENIA (nūr-as-thē'ni-ə), *n.* Nervous debility. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *asthenia*, weakness.]

NEURILITY (nū-ril'i-tl), *n.* Specific function of the nerves or nerve-fibers—that of conducting nerve force (stimuli).

NEUROLOGY (nū-rol'o-jl), *n.* Science of the nerves and their functions.

NEUROLOGIST (nū-rol'o-jist), *n.* One well versed in neurology.

NEURON (nū'ron), *n.* 1. Cerebro-spinal axis in its entirety. 2. A nerve cell and its processes. 3. Nervure of an insect's wing.

NEUROPATH (nū'rō-pāth), *n.* *Med.* Advocate of theory that all diseases emanate from the nerves.

NEUROPTER (nū-rop'tēr), *n.* One of the *Neuroptera*.

NEUROPTERA (nū-rop'te-rə), *n.pl.* Order of insects which have generally four wings marked with a network of many nerves. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *ptera*, wings.]

NEUROSIS (nū-rō'sls), *n.* Nervous disease or affection, as hysteria, neuralgia, etc. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve.]

NEUROTIC (nū-rōt'ik), I. *a.* Relating to, or seated in, the nerves. II. *n.* 1. Disease of the nerves. 2. Medicine useful for diseases of the nerves.

NEUROTOMY (nū-rot'o-mī), *n.* Cutting or dissection of a nerve. [Gr. *neuron*, nerve, and *tomē*, cutting.]

NEUTER (nū'tēr), I. *a.* 1. Taking no part with either side. 2. Neither masculine nor feminine. 3. Intransitive. 4. Without stamens or pistils. 5. Without sex. II. *n.* 1. One taking no part in a contest. 2. Plant having neither stamens nor pistils. 3. Sexless animal, as the working bee. [L. *ne*, not, and *uter*, either.]

NEUTRAL (nū'tral), I. *a.* 1. Being neuter; indifferent; unbiased. 2. Neither very good nor very bad. 3. Neither acid nor alkaline. II. *n.* Person or nation that takes no part in a contest. [L. *neutralis*—*neuter*, neither.]

NEUTRALITY (nū-tral'i-ti), *n.* State of being neutral or neuter.—*Armed neutrality*, the condition of a neutral power ready to repel aggression from either belligerent.

NEUTRALIZATION (nū-tral-l-zā'shun), *n.* Act of neutralizing.

NEUTRALIZE (nū'tral-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NEUTRALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NEUTRALIZED (nū'tral-izd).] Render neutral, indifferent or of no effect.

NEUTRALIZER (nū'tral-i-zēr), *n.* One who or that which neutralizes.

NEUTRALLY (nū'tral-i), *adv.* In a neutral manner.

NEVADA (ne-vä'da), *n.* One of the U. S. Capital, Carson City. Area 110,679 sq. m.

NEVER (nev'ēr), *adv.* 1. Not ever; at no time. 2. In no degree; not. [A. S. *næfre*—*ne*, not, and *æfre*, ever.]

NEVERTHELESS (nev-ēr-the-les'), *conj.* Not the less; in spite of that.

SYN. But; however; yet; still; notwithstanding.

NEW (nū), *a.* [*comp.* **NEW'ER**; *superl.* **NEW'-EST**.] 1. Having happened or originated lately. 2. Not before known. 3. Not of an ancient family. 4. Renovated. 5. Unaccustomed. [A. S. *nīwe*, *neowe*.]

SYN. Fresh; recent; modern; novel; strange; unusual; untried. **ANT.** Old; ancient; antique; antiquated; obsolete.

NEWARK (nū'ark), *n.* City, New Jersey, on Passaic river.

NEW BRUNSWICK. Province, Canada. Area, 27,911 sq. m.

NEW CALEDONIA. French island, S. Pacific Ocean. Area 7,650 sq. m.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. City in England.

NEWEL (nū'el), *n.* 1. Upright post from which the steps of a winding staircase radiate. 2. Large post at foot or head of a staircase, supporting the hand rail. [O. Fr. *nual*—L. L. *nucalis*, like a nut—L. *nux*, nut.]

NEW ENGLAND. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

NEWFANGLED (nū-fang'gld), *a.* 1. Fond of new things. 2. Newly devised. [NEW, and A. S. *fongol*, disposed to take.]

NEW-FASHIONED (nū-fash'und), *a.* Newly fashioned; lately come into fashion.

NEWFOUNDLAND (nū'fund-land), *n.* 1. British island, N. America. Capital, St. John's. Area 40,200 sq. m. 2. Variety of large water-dog from Newfoundland.

NEW GUINEA (nū gin'ē). Large island N. of Australia. Divided between the Dutch (W), English and Germans (N. E.). Area 303,421 sq. m.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (nū hamp'shēr). One of the U. S. Capital, Concord. Area 9,377 sq. m.

NEW JERSEY (nū jēr'zi). One of the U. S. Capital, Trenton. Area 8,173 sq. m.

NEWLY (nū'li), *adv.* 1. Recently; freshly. 2. In a new manner; afresh; anew.

NEW MEXICO (nū meks'i-kō). One of the U. S. Act of Aug. 21, 1911. Area 122,687 sq. m.

NEWNESS (nū'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being new.

NEW ORLEANS (nū ar'lē-anz). Chief city of Louisiana.

NEWPORT (nū'pōrt), *n.* City in Rhode Island.

NEWS (nūz), *n.* 1. Something new. 2. Recent account; fresh information of something that has just happened. [Fr. *nouvelles*, news, prop. pl. of *nouvelle*, new.]

NEWS-AGENCY (nūz'ā-jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **NEWS'-AGENCIES**.] 1. Bureau for furnishing telegraphic news to the daily press. 2. News-company.

NEWS-AGENT (nūz'ā-jent), *n.* Dealer in newspapers and other periodicals.

NEWSBOY (nūz'bol), *n.* Boy who sells or distributes newspapers.

NEWS-COMPANY (nūz'kum-pa-ni), *n.* Company or firm that supplies newspapers and other periodicals to news-agents.

NEWSMAN (nūz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **NEWS'MEN**.] Man who sells or delivers newspapers.

NEWSMONGER (nūz'mung-gēr), *n.* One who sells or deals in news; a gossip.

NEW SOUTH WALES. British colony in Australia. Area 310,367 sq. m.

NEWSPAPER (nūz'pā-pēr), *n.* Paper published periodically for circulating news, etc.

NEW-STYLE (nū'stil), *n.* Gregorian (as opposed to the Julian) method of reckoning the calendar.

NEWSY (nū'zi), *a.* Full of news.

NEWT (nūt), *n.* Small amphibious animal similar in shape to a lizard but without scales; salamander. [M. E. *an ewt*—A. S. *eft*, *efeta*. Cf. L. Ger. *efditz*, lizard.]

NEW YEAR (nū yēr), **NEW YEAR'S DAY** (nū yērz dā). First day of the year; January 1.

NEW YORK (nū yark). 1. One of the U. S. Capital, Albany. Area 53,719 sq. m.

NEW YORK (nū yark). Metropolis of the state of New York and chief commercial city of the U. S., on mouth of Hudson River.

NEW ZEALAND (nū zē'land). British colony, S. Pacific. Area 104,751 sq. m.

NEXT (nekst), *I. a.* Nearest in place, time, order, degree, rank, relation, etc. *II. adv.* Nearest; immediately after. [A. S. *neahst*, *nyhst*, *superl.* of *neah*, near.]

NIAGARA (nī-ag'a-ra) **FALLS.** Waterfall, Niagara River, between U. S. and Canada.

NIB (nib), *n.* Something small and pointed; point, especially of a pen. [Same as **NEB**.]

NIB (nib), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NIBBED** (nibd).] Provide with a nib; sharpen the nib of.

NIBBED (nibd), *a.* Having a nib

NIBBLE (nib'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **NIB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NIBBLED** (nib'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Bite little by little; eat in small bits. 2. Bite without swallowing, as a fish does the bait. *II. vi.* 1. Bite gently. 2. Cavi. [Freq. of **NIP**.]

NIBBLE (nib'l), *n.* 1. Act of nibbling. 2. Little bite, as of a fish at the bait.

NIBBLER (nib'lēr), *n.* One who or that which nibbles.

NIBELUNGEN (nē'bel-öng-gen), *n.pl. Ger. Myth.* Supernatural race who guarded a treasure wrested from them by Siegfried, the hero of the Nibelungenlied, an epic of about 1190-1210.

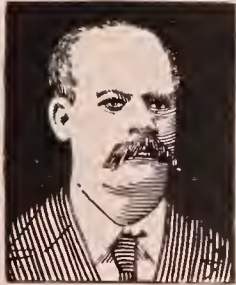
NIBLICK (nib'lik), *n.* Golf club with a cup-shaped iron head.

NICARAGUA (nik-ä-rä'gwä; Sp. nē-kä-rä'gwä), *n.* Republic in Central America. Capital, Managua. Area 49,200 sq. m.

NICARAGUAN (nik-ä-rä'gwā), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Nicaragua.

NICE (nēs), *n.* French Sea-port and health resort on the Mediterranean.

NICE (nis), *a.* [*comp.* NI'CER; *superl.* NI'CEST.] 1. Foolishly particular; hard to please; fastidious. 2. Requiring refinement of apprehension or delicacy of treatment. 3. Exact. 4. Delicate; dainty. 5. Agreeable; delightful. [O. Fr. *nice*, foolish—L. *nescius*, ignorant.]



Jose Santos Zelaya, ex-president of Nicaragua.

SYN. Fastidious; neat; fine; pleasant.

ANT. Coarse; nasty.

NICELY (nis'il), *adv.* In a nice manner.

NICENE (ni'sēn), *a.* Pertaining to the town of Nice or Nicæa, in Bithynia, Asia Minor, where an ecumenical council was held in A. D. 325 for the purpose of defining the questions raised in the Arian controversy—it promulgated the Nicene Creed, which was completed at the Council of Constantinople, A. D. 381.

NICETY (ni'se-ti), *n.* [*pl.* NI'CETIES.] 1. Quality of being nice. 2. Delicate management; delicacy of perception. 3. Subtlety; precision. 4. Fastidiousness; squeamishness.—*To a nicety*, with great exactness; to a turn.

NICHE (nich), *n.* 1. Recess in a wall for a statue, etc. 2. One's appointed or appropriate place. [It. *nicchia*—L. *mitulus*, sea-shell.]

NICK (nik), *n.* 1. Notch cut into something. 2. Score or tally. 3. Precise moment of time. [Another form of NOTCH.]

NICK (nik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NICKED (nikt).] 1. Cut in notches; make nicks in. 2. Hit or fit exactly.

NICK (nik), *n.* The devil; also called *Old Nick*. [A. S. *nicor*, water-spirit. See NIX.]

NICKED (nikt), *a.* Having nicks or indentations; notched.

NICKEL (nik'el), *n.* 1. Grayish-white metal, very malleable and ductile. 2. U. S. nickel coin, of the value of five cents. [Sw. and Ger.—Sw. *kopparnickel*, lump of copper. Cf. Ice. *hníkill*, lump.]

NICKELODEON (nik-el-ō'de-un), *n.* Five-cent

theater or motion-picture show. [NICKEL and ODEON.]

NICKNACK (nik'nak), *n.* Trifle. Same as KNICKKNACK.

NICKNAME (nik'nām), *n.* Name given in contempt or sportive familiarity. [Corrup. of M. E. *an ekenname*, an additional name. Cf. Sw. *oeknam*—L. Ger. *oeknam*. See EKE.]

NICKNAME (nik'nām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NICK'NAMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NICKNAMED (nik'nāmd).] Give a nickname to; call by a nickname.

NICOTINE (nik'o-tin or nik'o-tēn), *n.* Poisonous volatile alkaloid base obtained from the tobacco plant. [After Jean Nicot, who sent the first tobacco to France from Lisbon.]

NICOTINISM (nik'o-tin-izm), *n.* Morbid state induced by excessive misuse of tobacco.

NICTITATE (nik'ti-tāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* NICTITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NICTITATED.] To wink. —*Nictitating membrane*, a thin movable membrane covering the eyes of birds. [L. *nictito*, freq. of *nicto*, wink.]

NICTITATION (nik-ti-tā'shun), *n.* Act of winking.

NIDGING (nij'ing), *a.* Insignificant. [O. Fr. *niger*, trifle.]

NIDHUG (nid'hög), *n.* Norse Myth. A serpent or monster incessantly gnawing at the root of the tree Yggdrasil.

NIDIFICANT (nid'i-fi-kant), *a.* Nest-building.

NIDIFICATE (nid'i-fi-kāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* NID'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NID'IFICATED.] Make or build a nest. [L. *nidifico*—*nidus*, nest, and *facio*, make.]

NIDIFICATION (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of building a nest.

NIDIFY (nid'i-fi), *vi.* [*pr.p.* NID'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NIDIFIED (nid'i-fid).] Nidificate.

NIDOROUS (ni'dūr-us), *a.* Steaming and reeking, as in cooking. [L.]

NIDULANT (nid'ū-lant), *a.* Bot. Lying free in a cup-shaped body, or in pulp. [L. *nidulans*, *pr.p.* of *nidulus*, nestle—*nidus*, nest.]

NIDUS (ni'dus), *n.* [*pl.* NIDI (ni'di).] Nest. [L.]

NIECE (nēs), *n.* Daughter of a brother or sister. [Fr. *nièce*.]

NIELLO (ni-el'ō), *n.* Rich design in black on silver ground, or conversely in silver on black ground, the black consisting of alloy, with which the grooves in the silver are filled. [It. —L. *nigellum*, blackish.]

NIFLHEIM (nif'l-hīm), *n.* Norse Myth. The cold world of fog in the North; in the midst was the spring from which flowed ten rivers.

NIFLHEL (nif'l-hel), *n.* Norse Myth. Abode of dead below the earth, surrounded by a wall and a swift river running over bed of swords; approached by bridge guarded by the maiden Modgud.

NIFTY (nif'ti), *a.* Stylish; modish; dressy. (Colloq.)

NIGER (nī'jēr), *n.* River, W. Equatorial Africa, falls into Gulf of Guinea.

NIGGARD (nig'ard), *I. n.* Miser. *II. a.* Meanly avaricious. [A. S. *hneāw*, stingy.]

NIGGARDLINESS (nig'ard-li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being niggardly.

NIGGARDLY (nig'ard-li), *a.* Meanly sparing or parsimonious.

NIGGER (nig'ēr), *n.* 1. Opprobrious appellation for a negro. 2. Slave; menial. [L. *niger*, black.]

NIGH (nī), *I. a.* Near; not remote in time, etc.; close. *II. adv.* Near; almost. *III. prep.* Near to. [A. S. *neāh*.]

NIGHT (nīt), *n.* 1. Time from sunset to sunrise. 2. Darkness, intellectual or moral; state of adversity; death. [A. S. *niht*, prob.—Sans. *nac*, vanish.]

NIGHTCAP (nīt'kap), *n.* 1. Cap worn at night in bed. 2. Dram taken before going to bed.

NIGHTCLOTHES (nīt'-klōthz), *n.pl.* Garments worn in bed.

NIGHTFALL (nīt'fal), *n.* The close of the day; evening.

NIGHTGOWN (nīt'-gown), *n.* 1. Long loose robe for sleeping in. 2. Loose gown for wearing in the house.

NIGHT-HAWK (nīt'-hak), *n.* Species of migratory bird (*Chordeiles virginianus*), common in America.



Night-hawk.

NIGHT-HERON (nīt'her-un), *n.* Nocturnal bird of the family *Ardeidae*, of which there are two genera (*Nycticorax* and *Nyctanassa*), and various species.

NIGHTINGALE (nīt'in-gāl), *n.* Small bird (*Dauilius lusciniā*) celebrated for its singing at night.

[A. S. *nihtegale*—*niht*, night, and *galan*, sing.]

NIGHT-KEY (nīt'kē), *n.* Key that works a night-latch.

NIGHT-LATCH (nīt'-laeh), *n.* Spring-latch that may be opened by a key from the outside.



Nightingale.

NIGHTLY (nīt'li), *I. a.*

Done or happening by night or every night.

II. adv. By night; every night.

NIGHTMARE (nīt'mâr), *n.* Dream accompanied with pressure on the breast, and a feeling of powerlessness of motion or speech. [A. S. *niht*, night, and *mara*, ineubus.]

NIGHT-OWL (nīt'owl), *n.* 1. Owl of exclusively nocturnal habits. 2. Person who sits up late at night.

NIGHTSHADE (nīt'shād), *n.* Name of several plants having narcotic properties.

NIGHTSHIRT (nīt'shērt), *n.* Shirt worn at night, for sleeping in.

NIGHT-WALKER (nīt'wāk-ēr), *n.* 1. One who walks in his sleep. 2. One who prowls about at night.

NIHILISM (nī'hil-izm), *n.* 1. Belief in nothing. 2. In Russia, the system of socialists, seeking to overturn all the existing institutions of society. [L. *nihil*, nothing.]

NIHILIST (nī'hil-ist), *n.* One Black Nightshade who professes nihilism. (*Solanum nigrum*).

NIJNI-NOVGOROD (nīj'nē-nov'gō-rod), *n.* City, Russia, on the Volga River.

NIL (nīl), *n.* Nothing. [L., contr. of *nihil*, nothing.]

NILE (nīl), *n.* River, Africa, 3000 m. long.

NILGAU (nīl'gā), **NILGAI** (nīl'gī), *n.* Same as **NYLGHAU**.

NIMBED (nīmbd), *a.* Having a nimbus.

NIMBLE (nīm'bl), *a.* Light and quick in motion. [A. S. *numul*, quick at catching—*niman* (Ger. *nehmen*), take.]

SYN. Agile; quick; brisk; sprightly.

ANT. Clumsy; dilatory; slow.

NIMBLENESS (nīm'bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nimble.

NIMBLY (nīm'bli), *adv.* In a nimble manner.

NIMBUS (nīm'bus), *n.* 1. Rain-cloud. 2. Circle or disk of light round the heads of saints, etc. [L.]

NINCOMPOOP (nīn'kum-pōp), *n.* Fool. [L. *non compos (mentis)*.]

NINE (nīn), *a.* and *n.* Eight and one. [A. S. *nigon*.]

NINEFOLD (nīn'fōld), *a.* Nine times repeated.

NINEPINS (nīn'pīnz), *n.* Game in which nine large wooden pins are set up to be bowled at.

NINETEEN (nīn-tēn'), *a.* and *n.* Nine and ten. [A. S. *nigontyne*.]

NINETY (nīn'ti), *a.* and *n.* Nine times ten. [A. S. *nigontig*.]

NINEVEH (nīn'e-ve), *n.* Ruins of the ancient capital of Assyria, on the Tigris.

NINNY (nīn'i), *n.* [pl. **NIN'NIES**.] Simpleton; fool. [It. *ninno*, child.]

NINTH (nīnth), *I. a.* Last of nine; next after the 8th. *II. n.* One of nine equal parts. [A. S. *nigotha*.]

NINTHLY (nīnth'li), *adv.* In the ninth place.

NIOBE (nī-ō'bē), *n.* Greek Myth. Daughter of Tantalus and wife of Amphion, who, preferring herself to Latona, had her fourteen children killed by Diana and Apollo, and, overwhelmed with grief, was turned into a statue of stone.



NIP (nip), *n.* Sip. [Ger. *nippen*, take a sip.]

NIP (nip), *vi.* [pr.p. NIP'PING; p.t. and p.p. NIPPED (nipt).] Take a dram.

NIP (nip), *vt.* [pr.p. NIP'PING; p.t. and p.p. NIPPED (nipt).] 1. Pinch. 2. Cut off the edge, end or point of, as with a pair of pincers. 3. Check the growth or vigor of. [From root of **KNIFE**. Dut. *knippen*—Ger. *knetpen*.]

NIP (nip), *n.* 1. Pinch. 2. A pinching or cutting off the end. 3. Sudden blight, as by frost. 4. *Naut.* Short turn in a rope.

NIPPER (nip'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which nips. 2. One of the fore-teeth of a horse. 3. [pl.] Small pincers or grasping-tool.

NIPPLE (nip'l), *n.* 1. Mamilla; teat. 2. Small projection with an orifice; as, the *nipple* of a gun. [A dim. of **NIB**.]

NIRVANA (nir-vā'na), *n.* The ideal state to which the Buddhist saint aspires; originally, extinction of existence. [Sans.]

NIT (nit), *n.* Egg of a louse or other small insect. [A. S. *hnitu*.]

NITER, **NITRE** (ni'tēr), *n.* Nitrate of potash. [Fr.—Gr. *nitron*, soda.]

NITRATE (ni'trāt), *n.* Salt of nitric acid.—*Nitrate of silver*, lunar caustic.

NITRIC (ni'trik), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, niter.

NITRIFICATION (ni-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Chem. Formation into a nitrate fertilizer.

NITROGEN (ni'tro-jen), *n.* Colorless, tasteless and odorless gas forming nearly four-fifths of the atmospheric air by volume. [Gr. *nitron*, soda, and *gennaō*, generate.]

NITROGENOUS (ni-troj'e-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing, nitrogen.

NITROGLYCERINE (ni-tro-glīs'ēr-in), *n.* Explosive compound produced by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids on glycerine.

NITROLIME (ni'tro-lim), *n.* Same as **AIR-SALTPETER**.

NITROLIN, **NITROLINE** (ni'tro-lin), *n.* Chem. High and powerful explosive, composed of sugar, nitric acid, cellulose and saltpeter, mixed under a high air pressure.

NITROUS (ni'trus), *a.* Resembling or containing niter.—*Nitrous oxide*, laughing gas.

NIX (niks), **NIXIE** (niks'i), *n.* Water sprite, good or bad. [Ger. *nix* (fem. *nixe*).]

NJORD (nyörd), *n.* Norse Myth. Ruler of the wind and sea; god of the sailors and fishermen; father of Frey and Freyja.

NO (nō), *a.* Not any; not one; none. [Short for **NONE**.]

NO (nō), *adv.* Word of refusal or denial. [A. S. *nā*, compounded of *ne*, not, and *ā*, ever.]

NO (nō), *n.* [pl. **NOES** (nōz).] 1. Negative reply. 2. Negative vote, or negative voter.

NOB (nob), *n.* Superior sort of person. [A familiar contr. of **NOBLEMAN**.]

NOBBY (nob'i), *a.* Stylish; elegant; swell. (Slang.)

NOBILITY (no-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Superiority in rank, character, etc. 2. Peerage.

NOBLE (nō'bl), *I. a.* [comp. **NO'BLER**; superl. **NO'BLEST**.] 1. Exalted in rank, or high birth. 2. High in excellence. 3. Generous. *II. n.* Person of exalted rank; peer. [Fr.—L. *nobilis*, well known—*nosco*, know.]

NOBLEMAN (nō'bi-man), *n.* [pl. **NO'BLEMEN**.] One of the nobility; peer; noble.

NOBLE-MINDED (nō'bi-mind-ed), *a.* Magnanimous.

NOBLENES (nō'bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noble.

NOBLESSE (nō-bles'), *n.* 1. Nobility; magnanimity. 2. The nobility.—*Noblesse oblige* (nō-bles o-biēzh'), nobility obliges. [Fr.]

NOBLY (nō'bil), *adv.* In a noble manner.

NOBODY (nō'bod-l), *n.* [pl. **NO'BODIES**.] 1. No person. 2. Person of no account.

NOCTAMBULIST (nokt-am'bū-list), *n.* One who walks in his sleep. [L. *nox*, night, and *ambulo*, walk.]

NOCTURN (nok'tūrn), *n.* Religious service at night. [L. *nocturnus*—*nox*, night.]

NOCTURNAL (nok-tūr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to night; happening by night; roaming at night.

NOCTURNE (nok'tūrn), *n.* 1. Painting showing a scene by night. 2. Piece of music of a dreamy character suitable to evening or night thoughts; serenade.

NOD (nod), *v.* [pr.p. **NOD'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **NOD'DED**.] *I. vi.* 1. Give a quick forward motion of the head. 2. Let the head drop in weariness. 3. Be drowsy. *II. vt.* 1. Incline. 2. Signify by a nod. [M. E. *nodden*.]

NOD (nod), *n.* 1. Quick declination of the head. 2. Quick declination of the top of anything, as a tree.

NODAL (nō'dal), *a.* Pertaining to nodes. [See **NODE**.]

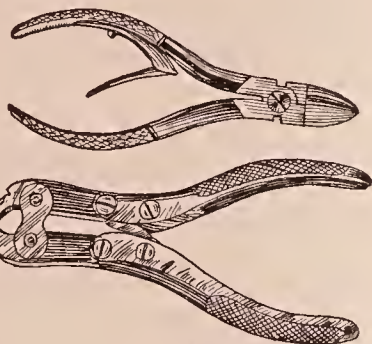
NODDLE (nod'l), *n.* Head. [O. Dut. *knodde*, knob.]

NODE (nōd), *n.* 1. Knot; knob. 2. One of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic. 3. Point where a curve intersects itself. 4. Joint of a stem or place where the leaves grow out. [L. *nodus* (for *gnodus*). Allied to **KNOT**.]

NODON (no-dang'), *n.* Chem. Solution consisting of ammonium phosphate and water used as an electrolytic rectifier. [From Prof. A. L. C. *Nodon*, French scientist.]

NODOSE (nō'dōs), *a.* Having knots or swelling joints; knotty.

NODULE (nod'ül), *n.* Little knot or lump.



Nippers.

NOEL (nō'el), *n.* Same as **NOWEL**.

NOISE (noiz), *n.* 1. Sound. 2. Overloud sound; dln. 3. Loud talk; rumor. [O. Fr. *noise*.]

SYN. Clamor; clatter; racket; hubbub; uproar. **ANT.** Quiet; silence; stillness.

NOISE (nolz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NOIS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

NOISED (noizd).] Spread by rumor or report.

NOISELESS (noiz'les), *a.* Without noise; silent.

NOISELESSLY (noiz'les-li), *adv.* In a noiseless manner.

NOISELESSNESS (nolz'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noiseless.

NOISILY (nolz'li), *adv.* In a noisy manner.

NOISINESS (nolz'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noisy.

NOISOME (noi'sum), *a.* 1. Unhealthy. 2. Disgusting.

SYN. Unwholesome; insalubrious; noxious; offensive; destructive; foul. **ANT.**

Wholesome; salutary; salubrious; healthful.

NOISOMELY (noi'sum-li), *adv.* In a noisome manner.

NOISOMENESS (noi'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noisome.

NOISY (noiz'i), *a.* Making a loud noise or sound; clamorous; turbulent.

SYN. Blustering; boisterous; blatant; brawling; vociferous; uproarious. **ANT.** Noiseless; quiet; silent; hushed; still; inaudible.

NOLLE PROSEQUI (nol'le pros'e-kwi). Formal discontinuance of a legal proceeding, either civil or criminal. [L., refuse to prosecute.]

NOMAD (nom'ad), *n.* One of a tribe that wanders about in quest of game, or of pasture. [Gr. *nomas*—*nomos*, pasture.]

NOMADIC (no-mad'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling nomads; wandering.

NOMENCLATURE (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* 1. System of naming. 2. Technical terms of a science.

NOMINAL (nom'i-nal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a name. 2. Existing only in name. 3. Formed from a noun. [L. *nominalis*—*nomen*, name.]

NOMINALISM (nom'i-nal-izm), *n.* Doctrine that general terms have no corresponding reality either in or out of the mind, being mere words.

NOMINALLY (nom'i-nal-i), *adv.* By name; in name only; not in reality.

NOMINATE (nom'i-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NOM'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NOM'INATED**.] Name; appoint; propose by name. [L. *nomino*.]

NOMINATION (nom-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of nominating. 2. State of being nominated.

NOMINATIVE (nom'i-nā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Naming. 2. *Gram.* Applied to the case of the subject. *II. n.* Case of the subject.

NOMINATOR (nom'i-nā-tūr), *n.* One who nominates.

NOMINEE (nom-i-nē'), *n.* One nominated, or appointed.

-NOMY, *suffix.* Science of; as, *astronomy*. [Gr. *-nomia*—*nomos*, law.]

NON-, *prefix.* Usually denoting simple negation, as in *non-existing*, *non-payment*. [L. *non*, not.]

NONAGE (non'āj), *n.* State of being not of age; minority.

NONAGENARIAN (non-a-je-nā'ri-an), *n.* One ninety years old. [L. *nonageni*, ninety each.]

NONCE (nons), *n.* Present time or occasion; as, for the *nonce*. [See **ONCE**.]

NONCHALANCE (nang-shā-lāngs'), *n.* Coolness; indifference. [Fr.]

NONCHALANT (nang-shā-lāng'), *a.* Careless; reckless; cool; indifferent. [Fr. *non*, not, and *chaloir*, get hot.]

NON-COMBATANT (non-kom'bat-ant), *n.* 1. Any one connected with an army who is there for some other purpose than that of fighting, as a surgeon, nurse, etc. 2. Civilian in time of war.

NON-COMMISSIONED (non-kom-mish'und), *a.* Not having a commission (from the President), as an officer in the army or navy below the rank of lieutenant.

NON-COMMITTAL (non-kom-mit'al), *a.* Unwilling to express an opinion; not pledging to any course or view.

NON COMPOS MENTIS (non kom'pos men'tis). Not of sound mind. [L.]

NON-CONCURRENCE (non-kon-kūr'ens), *n.* Dissent; refusal to agree.

NON-CONDUCTOR (non-kon-duk'tūr), *n.* Substance which does not transmit certain properties or conditions, as heat or electricity; insulator.

NON-CONFORMIST (non-kon-farm'ist), *n.* One who does not conform; especially one who refused to conform to the established Church of England at the restoration of Charles II.

NON-CONFORMITY (non-kon-farm'i-ti), *n.* 1. Want of conformity. 2. In England, refusal to unite with the established church.

NON-CONTENT (non'kon-tent or non-kon-tent'), *n.* 1. One not content. 2. In the British House of Lords, one giving a negative vote.

NONDESCRIPT (non'de-skript), *I. a.* 1. Novel. 2. Odd; unclassifiable. *II. n.* 1. Anything not yet described or classed. 2. Person or thing not easily described or classed. [L. *non*, not, and *descriptus*, described.]

NONE (nun), *a.* and *pron.*, *sing.* and *pl.* Not one; not any; not the smallest part. [A. S. *nān*—*ne*, not, and *ān*, one.]

NON-EGO (non-ē'gō), *n.* The external or objective in perception or thought; whatever is not the conscious self; the not I. [L., not I.]

NONENTITY (non-en'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **NONENTITIES** (non-en'ti-tiz).] 1. Want of entity or being. 2. Thing not existing. 3. Person or thing of no value.

NONES (nōnz), *n. pl.* 1. In the Roman calendar,

the ninth day before the Ides—the 5th of Jan., Feb., April, June, Aug., Sept., Nov., Dec., and the 7th of the other months. 2. In Roman Catholic Church, season of prayer observed at noon (formerly at 3 P. M., the ninth hour). [L. *nonus*, ninth—*novem*, nine.]

NON-ESSENTIAL (non-es-sen'shəl), I. *a.* Not essential. II. *n.* Something that may be done without.

NONESUCH (nun'such), *n.* Thing superior to all others.

NON-EXISTENCE (non-egz-ist'ens), *n.* 1. State of not existing. 2. That which does not exist.

NON-EXISTENT (non-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Not existing.

NON-EXISTING (non-egz-ist'ing) *a.* Having no existence.

NON-FULFILLMENT (non-fəl-fil'ment), *n.* Failure or neglect to fulfill.

NONILLION (nō-nīl'yūn), *n.* According to the French and American system of enumeration, a unit with 30 ciphers annexed—a thousand raised to the tenth power; in the English system, a unit with 54 ciphers annexed—a million raised to the ninth power. [L. *nonus*, ninth, and *MILLION*.]

NON-JURING (non-jö'ring), *a.* Not taking the oath of allegiance.

NON-OBSERVANCE (non-ob-zěrv'ans), *n.* Failure or neglect to observe.

NONPAREIL (non-pā-rel'), I. *n.* 1. Person or thing without an equal. 2. Unqualified excellence. 3. Small printing type between minion and agate.

☞ This line is printed in nonpareil.

II. *a.* Without an equal; matchless. [Fr. *non*, not, and *pareil*, equal.]

NON-PAYMENT (non-pā'ment), *n.* Failure or neglect to pay.

NONPLUS (non'plus), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NONPLUSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NONPLUSED** (non'plust).] Throw into complete perplexity; confound; puzzle. [L. *non*, not, and *plus*, more.]

NONPLUS (non'plus), *n.* State in which no more can be done or said; great difficulty.

NON-RESIDENT (non-rez'i-dent), I. *a.* Not residing in a place. II. *n.* Non-resident person.

NON-RESISTANCE (non-re-zist'ans), *n.* Passive submission, as to injustice.

NONSENSE (non'sens), *n.* 1. Absurd talk or actions. 2. Trifles.

SYN. Folly; absurdity; balderdash; silliness; stuff; twaddle; trash. **ANT.** Sense; wisdom; truth; fact; gravity; reason.

NONSENSICAL (non-sen'sik-əl), *a.* Without sense; absurd.

NON SEQUITUR (non sek'wi-tūr). A conclusion that does not follow from the premises. [L. *non*, not, and 3d sing. pres. ind. of *sequor*, follow.]

NONSUIT (non'sūt), *n.* Withdrawal of a suit at law, either voluntarily or by the judgment of the court.

NOODLE (nō'dl), *n.* Simpleton; blockhead. (Colloq.)

NOODLE (nō'dl), *n.* Dough formed in strips, dried, and used in soups. [Ger. *nudel*.]

NOOK (nøk), *n.* Narrow secluded retreat; corner. [Gael. *niuc*.]

NOON (nōn), I. *n.* Midday; time when the sun is in the meridian. II. *a.* Belonging to midday; meridional. [A. S. *nōn*—L. *nona* (hora), ninth (hour). See **NONES**.]

NOONDAY (nōn'dā), *n.* Midday.

NOONTIDE (nōn'tid), *n.* Time of noon; midday.

NOOSE (nös), *n.* Loop formed with a running knot. [O. Fr. *nous*, pl. of *nou*—L. *nodus*, knot.]

NOOSE (nös), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NOOS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NOOSED** (nöst).] Tie or catch in a noose.

NOR (nə), *conj.* Particle marking the second part of a negative proposition; correlative to **NEITHER** or **NOT**. [Contr. of **NEITHER**.]

NORFOLK (nə'fōk), *n.* Seaport in Virginia.

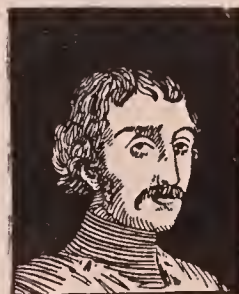
NORIA (nō'ri-ə), *n.* Water-raising machine driven by the current of a river, with traveling buckets ranged round the rim of a wheel, submerged below and discharging at the greatest point of elevation. [Sp.]

NORMAL (nə'məl), I. *a.* 1. According to rule; regular. 2. Model; standard. 3. Perpendicular. II. *n.* *Geom.* Straight line drawn from a circle at any point forming a right angle with the tangent from same point.—*Normal school*, school for training teachers.

NORMALITY (nə-mal'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being normal.

NORMALLY (nə'məl-i), *adv.* In a normal manner.

NORMAN (nə'mən), I. *n.* [*pl.* **NOR'MANS**.] Native or inhabitant of Normandy. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Normans or to Normandy. [The invading *Northmen* from Scandinavia gave the name to Normandy.]



Norman.

NORSE (nərs), I. *a.* Pertaining to ancient Scandinavia. II. *n.* Language of ancient Scandinavia. [Norw. *Norsk* (=Northisk) from **NORTH**.]

NORTH (nəth), I. *n.*

1. One of the four cardinal points of the compass; opposed to **SOUTH**. 2. Region, district, or part of country lying to the north. II. *a.* Lying or being in the north; northern.—*North pole*, northern extremity of the earth's axis, first reached by Commander Robt. E. Peary, April 6, 1909. [A. S. *north*.]

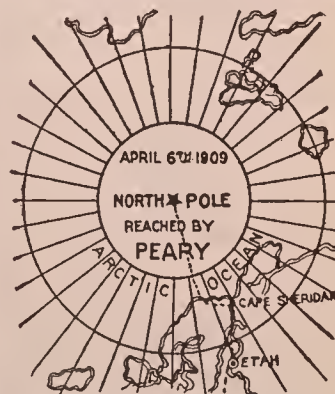


Diagram of North Pole Region.

NORTH CAPE. *N.* point of Europe, on Mageröe Island, Norway.

NORTH CAROLINA (kar-ō-lī'nā). One of the U. S. Capital, Raleigh. Area 52,674 sq. m.

NORTH DAKOTA (dā-kō-tā). One of the U. S. Capital, Bismarck. Area 70,879 sq. m.

NORTHEAST (nārth-ēst'), *I. n.* Point between the north and east, equidistant from each. *II. a.* Belonging to, coming from or moving toward the northeast.

NORTHEASTER (nārth-ēst'ēr), *n.* Brisk wind or gale blowing from the northeast.

NORTHEASTERLY (nārth-ēst'ēr-ii), *a.* Toward or coming from the northeast.

NORTHEASTERN (nārth-ēst'ēr-n), *a.* Belonging to the northeast; being in the northeast, or in that direction.

NORTHEASTWARD (nārth-ēst'wārd), *adv.* Towards the northeast.

NORTHER (nārth'ēr), *n.* Violent north wind.

NORTHERLY (nārth'ēr-ii), *I. a.* Being towards the north; from the north. *II. adv.* Toward or from the north.

NORTHERN (nārth'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to the north; being in the north or in direction towards it.—*Northern lights*, aurora borealis.

NORTHERNER (nārth'ēr-n-ēr), *n.* Native of, or resident in, the north.

NORTHERNMOST (nārth'ēr-n-mōst), **NORTH-MOST** (nārth'mōst), *a.* Situate at the point farthest north.

NORTHING (nārth'ing), *n.* 1. Motion, distance, or tendency northward. 2. *Astron.* Distance of a heavenly body from the equator northward.

NORTHLAND (nārth'lānd), *n.* Land in the north.

NORTHMAN (nārth'mān), *n.* [*pl.* NORTH'MEN.] One of the ancient Scandinavians.

NORTH POLE. See **NORTH**

NORTH SEA. Between Great Britain, Germany and Scandinavia.

NORTHWARD (nārth'wārd),

NORTHWARDLY (nārth'wārd-ii), *a.* Being toward the north.

NORTHWARD (nārth'wārd),

NORTHWARDS (nārth'wārdz), *adv.* In a north

or northerly direction; towards the north.

NORTHWEST (nārth-west'), *I. n.* Point between the north and west, equidistant from each. *II. a.* Pertaining to or from the northwest.

NORTHWESTER (nārth-west'ēr), *n.* Gale from the northwest.

NORTHWESTERLY (nārth-west'ēr-ii), *a.* Toward or from the northwest.

NORTHWESTERN (nārth-west'ēr-n), *a.* Pertaining to, or being in, the northwest or in that direction.



Northman.

NORTHWEST FRONTIER PROVINCE. Part of British India. Area 16,466 sq. m.

NORWAY (nār'wā), *n.* Northernmost country of Europe. Area 124,130 sq. m.

NORWEGIAN (nār-wē'ji-ān), *I. a.* Pertaining to Norway. *II. n.* Native of Norway.

NORWICH (nor'ij), *n.* City in E. England, on the Wensum River.

NORWICH (nār'wich), *n.* City and seaport in Connecticut.

NOSE (nōz), *n.* 1. Organ of smell. 2. Power of smelling; sagacity. 3. Something resembling a nose. [*A. S. nosu.*]

NOSE (nōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* NO-SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NOSED (nōzd).] *I. vt.* 1. Smell; scent. 2. Touch with the nose. *II. vi.* Smell; sniff; pry about.

NOSE-BAG (nōz'bag), *n.* Feed bag for a horse.

NOSEBLEED (nōz'blēd), *n.* 1. A bleeding from the nose. 2. Yarrow.

NOSEGAY (nōz'gā), *n.* Bunch of fragrant flowers; posy; bouquet.

NOSOLOGICAL (nos-o-loj'lk-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to nosology.

NOSOLOGIST (nos-o-i'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in nosology.

NOSOLOGY (nos-o-i'o-ji), *n.* Branch of medicine which treats of the classification and nomenclature of diseases. [*Gr. nosos*, disease, and *logos*, discourse.]

NOSTALGIA (nos-tal'ji-ā), *n.* Homesickness, especially when morbid. [*Gr. nostos*, return, and *algos*, pain.]

NOSTALGIC (nos-tal'jik), *a.* Homesick.

NOSTRIL (nos'tril), *n.* One of the apertures of the nose. [*A. S. nosthyrl—nos*, for *nosu*, nose, and *thyrl*, door.]

NOSTRUM (nos'trum), *n.* Medicine the composition of which is kept secret; quack or patent medicine. [*L.*, our own—*nos*, we.]

NOT (not), *adv.* Word expressing denial, negation or refusal. [Same as **NAUGHT.**]

NOTABILITY (nō-tā-bii'ti), *n.* [*pl.* NOTABIL'ITIES.] 1. State of Being notable. 2. Notable person or thing.

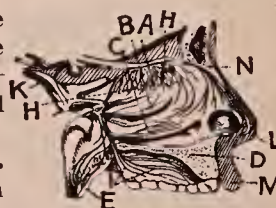
NOTABLE (nō'tā-bl), *I. a.* 1. Worthy of being noted; remarkable; distinguished. 2. Plain. *II. n.* Person or thing worthy of note.

NOTABLY (nō'tā-bii), *adv.* In a notable manner or degree.

NOTARIAL (nō-tā'ri-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining



Henrik Ibsen, Norwegian dramatic poet. Born 1828.



Exterior wall of left nostril.

A, B and C. Superior, middle and inferior turbinate bones. D. Upper jaw-bone. E. Uvula, soft palate. H, H. Network of olfactory nerves. I. Upper jaw branches of the tripartite nerve. K, L. Tip of the nose. M. Upper lip. N. Nasal bone.

to a notary. 2. Executed or taken by a notary.

NOTARY (nō'tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* NO'TARIES.] Officer authorized to attest signatures in deeds, contracts, etc., administer oaths, take depositions, etc. [L. *notarius*.]

NOTATION (nō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of recording by marks or symbols. 2. System of signs or symbols. [L. *notatio*—*nota*, mark.]

NOTCH (noch), *n.* Nick cut in anything. [See **NICK**, notch.]

NOTCH (noch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NOTCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NOTCHED (nocht).] Cut a notch or nick in; make notches in.

NOTE (nōt), *n.* 1. That by which a person or thing is known; mark or sign. 2. Brief explanation; short remark; memorandum. 3. Short letter. 4. Diplomatic paper. 5. *Music*. Mark representing a sound, also the sound itself. 6. Paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment; as, a bank-note, or note of hand. 7. Notice; heed; observation. 8. Reputation; fame. [Fr.—L. *nota*—*gno*, root of *nosco*, know.]

NOTE (nōt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NO'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NO'TED.] 1. Take a note of. 2. Notice. 3. Attend to. 4. Record in writing. 5. Furnish with notes; annotate. 6. Set down in musical characters.

NOTE-BOOK (nōt'bōk), *n.* 1. Book in which notes or memoranda are written. 2. Bill-book.

NOTED (nō'ted), *a.* Well-known; celebrated; eminent.

NOTEDLY (nō'ted-li), *adv.* In a noted or distinguished manner.

NOTEDNESS (nō'ted-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noted.

NOTELESS (nōt'les), *a.* Not attracting notice.

NOTE-PAPER (nōt'pā-pēr), *n.* Folded writing-paper for letters, 5 by 8 inches to a page, or smaller.

NOTEWORTHY (nōt'wūr-thl), *a.* Worthy of note or notice.

NOTHING (nuth'ing), *I. n.* 1. No thing. 2. Non-existence; absence or negation of being. 3. No part or degree. 4. Anything of no value or use; trifle. 5. Cipher. *II. adv.* In no degree; not at all.

NOTHINGNESS (nuth'ing-nes), *n.* State of being nothing.

NOTICE (nō'tis), *n.* 1. Act of noting; attention. 2. Information; warning. 3. Respectful treatment. [Fr.—L. *notitia*—*nosco*, know.]

SYN. Observation; heed; note; consideration; regard; notification; intimation; advice; news; intelligence. **ANT.** Oversight; disregard; neglect; slight.

NOTICE (nō'tis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NO'TICING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NOTICED (nō'tist).] 1. Mark or see. 2. Regard or attend to. 3. Mention. 4. Make observations upon. 5. Treat with civility.

NOTICEABLE (nō'tis-a-bl), *a.* Able to be noticed; worthy of observation.

NOTICEABLY (nō'tis-a-bl), *adv.* In a noticeable manner or degree.

NOTIFIABLE (nō'ti-fi-a-bl), *a.* Requiring notice to be given.

NOTIFICATION (nō-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of notifying. 2. Notice given; written notice. [See **NOTIFY**.]

NOTIFY (nō'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NO'TIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NOTIFIED (nō'ti-fid).] Give notice or information to. [Fr. *notifier*—L. *notus*, known, and *facio*, make.]

NOTION (nō'shun), *n.* 1. Conception; opinion; whim. 2. Intention; disposition. 3. Knick-knack; small novelty. [Fr.—L. *notio*—*nosco*, know.]

NOTIONAL (nō'shun-əl), *a.* 1. Imaginary; not real. 2. Whimsical; fanciful.

NOTORIETY (nō-to-ri'e-ti), *n.* State of being notorious; public exposure.

NOTORIOUS (nō-tō'ri-us), *a.* Publicly known (now used in a bad sense); infamous. [L. *notorius*, making known.]

NOTORIOUSLY (nō-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a notorious manner or degree.

NOTORIOUSNESS (nō-tō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being notorious.

NOTWITHSTANDING (not-with-stand'ing), *I. adv.* and *conj.* Nevertheless; however; yet. *II. prep.* In spite of.

NOUGAT (nō-gä'), *n.* Confection made of a sweet paste filled with chopped almonds. [Fr.—L. *nux*, *nucis*, nut.]

NOUGHT (nəʊt), *I. n.* Not anything; nothing. *II. adv.* In no degree.—*Set at nought*, despise. [Same as **NAUGHT**.]

NOUN (noun), *n.* *Gram.* Name of anything; substantive. [O. Fr. *non* (Fr. *nom*)—L. *nomen*. See **NAME**.]

NOURISH (nūr'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NOUR'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NOURISHED (nūr'isht).] 1. Feed; make grow; bring up. 2. Support; encourage. [Fr. *nourrir*—L. *nutrio*, nurse.]

NOURISHMENT (nūr'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of nourishing or the state of being nourished. 2. That which nourishes; food.

NOVA SCOTIA (nō'və skō'shi-ə): Province of Canada. Area 21,428 sq. m.

NOVA ZEMBLA (nō'və zem'blā). Uninhabited Russian island, in Arctic Ocean.

NOVEL (nov'eɪ), *I. a.* New; unusual; strange. *II. n.* Fictitious tale; romance. [L. *novus*, new.]

NOVELETTE (nov-eɪ-et'), *n.* Small novel.

NOVELIST (nov'eɪ-ist), *n.* Novel-writer.

NOVELTY (nov'eɪ-ti), *n.* [*pl.* NOVELTIES (nov'eɪ-tiz).] 1. State of being novel; newness. 2. Anything new or strange.

NOVEMBER (nō-vem'bēr), *n.* Eleventh month of the year. [L., ninth month of the old Roman year—*novem*, nine.]

NOVENA (nō-vē'nə), *n.* [*pl.* NOVE'NÆ.] A devotion lasting nine days, to obtain a partic-

ular request, or as a preparation for one of the greater feasts. [L. *novenus*, nine each—*novem*, nine.]

NOVICE (nov'is), *n.* 1. One new in anything; beginner. 2. One newly received into a religious order or institution; probationer. [L. *novus*, new.]

NOVITIATE (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* 1. State or period of being a novice. 2. Novice.

NOVOCAINE (nō-vō'kai-in), *n.* *Chem.* Powerful anæsthetic used locally in spinal diseases.

NOW (now), *I. adv.* 1. At the present time. 2. Recently. 3. At the time; meanwhile; on the other hand. *II. n.* Present time. [A. S. *nū*.]

NOWADAYS (now'a-dāz), *adv.* At the present time.

NOWAY (nō'wā), **NOWAYS** (nō'wāz), *adv.* In no manner or degree.

NOWEL, NOEL (nō'ei), *n.* 1. Joyous shout or song at Christmas; Christmas carol. 2. Christmas. [O. Fr. *nowel*, *nouvel*, *noel*, the nativity of Christ.]

NOWHERE (nō'hwār), *adv.* In no place.

NOWISE (nō'wiz), *adv.* In no degree.

NOX (noks), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The daughter of Chaos, and sister of Erebus and Mors; personified night, and was the mother of Nemesis and the Fates.

NOXIOUS (nok'shus), *a.* Injurious; destructive; poisonous; corrupting. [L. *noxius*—*noxa*, harm—*noceo*, hurt.]

NOXIOUSLY (nok'shus-li), *adv.* In a noxious manner or degree.

NOXIOUSNESS (nok'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being noxious.

NOZZLE (noz'l), *n.* Spout or projecting mouthpiece. [Diminutive of **NOSE**.]

N-RAYS (en'rāz), *n.pl.* Waves of radiant energy emitted by active muscles or tissues, and capable of affecting a fluorescent screen in a manner similar to the X-rays. [Named from *Nancy*, where discovered by M. R. Blondlot, French scientist.]

NUANCE (nū'ans), *n.* Delicate degree or shade of difference perceived by any of the senses, or by the intellect. [Fr.—L. *nubes*, cloud.]

NUBIA (nū'bi-ā), *n.* Country in Africa, S. of Egypt.

NUBIAN (nū'bi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Nubia, a region in Africa, bordering on the Red Sea. *II. n.* One of a race inhabiting Nubia, of mixed descent.

NUCLEAR (nū'klē-ār), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting, a nucleus.

NUCLEATE (nū'klē-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **NU'CLEATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NU'CLEATED**.] *I. vt.* Form into or around a nucleus. *II. vi.* Form a nucleus; gather around a center.



Nubian.

NUCLEATED (nū'klē-ā-ted), *a.* Having a nucleus.

NUCLEIN (nū'klē-in), *n.* *Chem.* A colorless amorphous proteid, a constituent of cell-nuclei.

NUCLEOLE (nū'klē-ōi), *n.* Nucleolus.

NUCLEOLUS (nū-klē'ō-i-us), *n.* [*pl.* **NUCLEOLI** (nū-klē'ō-i-i).] 1. Little nucleus. 2. Strongly refracting particle within the nucleus of a cell.

NUCLEOPLASM (nū'klē-ō-plazm), *n.* Surrounding substance of a nucleus.

NUCLEUS (nū'klē-us), *n.* [*pl.* **NUCLEI** (nū'klē-i).] 1. Central mass round which matter gathers; center of development; kernel. 2. *Biol.* Group of nucleoli in a parent cell from which new cells originate. 3. *Astron.* Head of a comet. [L., kernel.]

NUDATION (nū-dā'shun), *n.* Act of baring.

NUDE (nūd), *I. a.* Naked; bare; undraped. *II. n.* Undraped figure. [L. *nudus*.]

NUDELY (nūd'li), *adv.* In a nude manner; nakedly.

NUDENESS (nūd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being nude; nudity.

NUDGE (nuj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NUDGED** (nujd).] Push gently, as with the elbow, to attract attention or give a hint. [Dan. *knuge*, press.]

NUDGE (nuj), *n.* Gentle push with the elbow.

NUDITY (nū'di-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **NUDITIES** (nū'di-tiz).] 1. Nakedness. 2. [*pl.*] Naked parts or figures.

NUGATORY (nū'ga-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Trifling; vain; insignificant. 2. Of no power; ineffectual. [L. *nugæ*, jokes, trifles.]

NUGGET (nug'et), *n.* Lump, as of a metal. [Etym. doubtful.]

NUISANCE (nū'sans), *n.*

1. That which unlawfully annoys or harms.

2. That which troubles or is offensive. [Fr.—L. *noceo*, hurt.]

NULL (nul), *a.* Of no force; void. [L. *nullus*, not any.]

NULLIFICATION (nul-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of nullifying.

NULLIFIER (nul'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who nullifies.

NULLIFY (nul'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NUL'LIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NULLIFIED** (nul'i-fid).] Render void or of no effect. [Fr. *nullifier*—L. *nullus*, not any, and *facio*, make.]

NULLITY (nul'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **NULLITIES** (nul'i-tiz).] 1. State of being null or void; nothingness. 2. That which lacks force or efficacy.

NUMB (num), *a.* Deprived of sensation or motion.

NUMB (num), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **NUMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **NUMBED** (numd).] Make numb; deaden. [A. S. *numen*, *p.p.* of *niman*, take away.]

NUMBER (num'bēr), *n.* 1. That by which



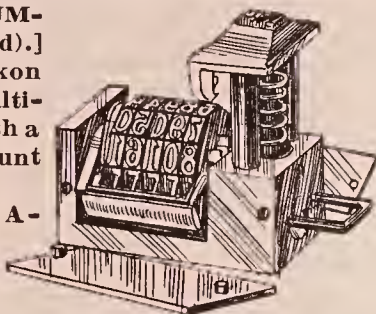
Nugget of Gold.

things are counted or computed. 2. Collection of things; more than one. 3. Unit in counting; numerical figure. 4. Meter, verse, especially in plural. 5. *Gram.* Difference in words to express singular or plural. 6. [*pl.*] [N-] Fourth book of the Old Testament from its having the census of the Israelites. [Fr. *nombre*—L. *numerus*.]

NUMBER (num'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NUM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NUMBERED (num'bērd).]

1. Count. 2. Reckon as one of a multitude. 3. Mark with a number. 4. Amount to.

NUMBERING-MACHINE (num'bēr-ing-mā-shēn), *n.* Device for printing numbers automatic-



Numbering-machine.

ally in consecutive order, as on a series of pages, checks, etc.

NUMBERLESS (num'bēr-less), *a.* 1. Without number. 2. More than can be counted.

NUMBNESS (num'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being numb.

NUMERABLE (nū'mēr-ā-bl), *a.* That may be numbered or counted. [L. *numerabilis*.]

NUMERAL (nū'mēr-əl), *I. a.* Pertaining to or consisting of numbers. *II. n.* Figure used to express a number, as the Arabic numerals, 1, 2, 3, etc., the Roman numerals; I, V, X, L, D, M, etc. [L. *numeralis*—*numerus*.]

NUMERARY (nū'mēr-ā-ri), *a.* Belonging to a certain number. [Fr. *numéraire*—L. *nummarius*.]

NUMERATE (nū'mēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NU'MERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NU'MERATED.] 1. Number. 2. Point off and read, as figures.

NUMERATION (nū'mēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of numbering. 2. Art of writing or reading numbers, when expressed by means of numerals. The term is almost exclusively applied to numbers written decimally, by the Arabic method.

NUMERATOR (nū'mēr-ā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who numbers. 2. Upper number of a vulgar fraction, which expresses the number of fractional parts taken.

NUMERIC (nū-mer'ik), **NUMERICAL** (nū-mer'ik-əl), *a.* Belonging to, or consisting in number.

NUMERICALLY (nū-mer'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a numerical manner.

NUMEROUS (nū'mēr-us), *a.* Great in number; many. [L. *numerosus*, manifold.]

NUMEROUSLY (nū'mēr-us-li), *adv.* In great numbers.

NUMEROUSNESS (nū'mēr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being numerous.

NUMISMATIC (nū-mis-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining

to money, coins, or medals. [L. *numisma*—Gr. *nomisma*, current coin—*nomizō*, use commonly—*nomos*, custom.]

NUMISMATICS (nū-mis-mat'iks), *n.* Science of coins and medals.

NUMISMATIST (nū-mis'mā-tist), *n.* One skilled in numismatics.

NUMMARY (num'a-ri), *a.* Pertaining to coins. [L. *nummarius*—*nummus*, coin.]

NUMSKULL (num'skul), *n.* Blockhead.

NUN (nun), *n.* Woman who devotes herself to celibacy and seclusion in a convent. [A. S. *nunne*—L. *nonna*, nun.]

NUNCIO (nun'shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* NUNCIOS (nun'shi-ōz).] Representative of the Pope at a foreign court or seat of government. [It.—L. *nuncius*, messenger.]

NUNCUPATIVE (nun-kū'pā-tiv), **NUNCUPATORY** (nun-kū'pā-tō-ri), *a.* Oral; verbal; not written. [L. *nuncupo*, call by name.]

NUNNERY (nun'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* NUNNERIES (nun'ēr-iz).] Convent for nuns.

NUPTIAL (nup'shəl), *a.* Pertaining to marriage. [Fr.—L. *nuptialis*—*nuptiæ*, marriage—*nubo*, nuptum, marry.]

NUPTIALS (nup'shəlz), *n.pl.* Marriage ceremony; marriage.

NUREMBERG (nū'rem-bērg), *n.* City in Bavaria, Germany.

NURL (nūrl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* NURL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NURLED (nūrl-d).] Mill or indent on the edge. [Etym. doubtful.]

NURLING (nūrl'ing), *n.* 1. Series of indentations on the edges of coins; milling; reeding. 2. Zigzag ornamental engraving.

NURSE (nurs), *n.* 1. Woman who nourishes an infant. 2. One who has the care of infants or of the sick. [O. Fr. *nurrice* (Fr. *nourrice*)—L. *nutrix*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

NURSE (nūrs), *v.* [*pr.p.* NURS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NURSED (nūrst).] *I. vt.* 1. Nourish at the breast. 2. Feed and care for in infancy. 3. Tend in sickness or infirmity; act as a nurse to. 4. Foster; encourage; cherish. 5. Caress; fondle. 6. In billiards, to manipulate (the balls) so as to be enabled to execute a series of caroms. *II. vi.* 1. Act as a nurse. 2. Take nourishment from the breast.

NURSE-MAID (nūrs'mād), *n.* Girl who takes care of children.

NURSER (nūrs'ēr), *n.* One who nurses; one who fosters or promotes.

NURSERY (nūrs'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* NURSERIES (nūrs'ēr-iz).] 1. Apartment for young children. 2. Piece of ground where trees, shrubs, etc., are reared for sale or transplanting. 3. Place where the growth of anything is promoted.

NURSERY-MAID (nūrs'ēr-i-mād), *n.* Nursemaid.

NURSERYMAN (nūrs'ēr-i-mān), *n.* [*pl.* NURSERYMEN.] Man who owns or works a nursery of trees, flowers, etc., for sale.

NURTURE (nūr'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of nourishing.

2. Nourishment. [L. *nutrio*, nourish.]

NURTURE (nūr'tūr), *vt.* [pr.p. NUR'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NURTURED (nūr'tūrd).] 1. Nourish. 2. Bring up.

NUT (nut), *n.* 1. Fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel in a hard shell. 2. Small block of metal for screwing on the end of a bolt. [A. S. *hnutu*.]



WATER 2.5 %
PROTEIN 16.6 %
FAT 63.4 %
SUGAR, STARCH, ETC. 13.5 %
CRUDE FIBER 26 %
ASH 14 %



WATER 5.9 %
PROTEIN 10.7 %
FAT 7.0 %
STARCH, SUGAR, ETC. 71.5 %
CRUDE FIBER 2.7 %
ASH 2.2 %

Nuts.

1. Walnut. 2. Chestnut. Showing component parts.

NUT (nut), *vi.* [pr.p. NUTTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NUTTED.] Gather or hunt for nuts.

NUTANT (nū'tant), *a.* Bot. Nodding. [L. *nuto*.]

NUTATION (nū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of nodding. 2. Astron. Vibratory motion of the earth's axis. 3. Bot. Turning of flowers toward sun.

NUT-BROWN (nut'brown), *a.* Having the color of the shell of a ripe and dried hazelnut.



Nutcracker.

NUTCRAKER (nut'krak-ēr),

n. Instrument for breaking open nuts.

NUTGALL (nut'gal), *n.* Nut-like gall, as on oak leaves.

NUTHATCH (nut'hach), *n.* Bird allied to the woodpecker. [NUT, and Fr. *hacher*, chop, hack.]



Nuthatch.

NUTHOOK (nut'hok), *n.* Pole with hook at end for pulling down high boughs into one's reach in nut-gathering.

NUTMEG (nut'meg), *n.* Aromatic kernel of an E. India tree. [NUT and O. Fr. *muge*, musk.]



Nutmeg (*Myristica moschata*).

A. Leaf of tree with nutmeg in its husk of mace. B. Showing external appearance of nutmeg. C. Nutmeg split open showing internal appearance and structure.

NUTRIA (nū'tri-a), *n.* Coypu or its fur. [Sp. *nutria*, otter.]

NUTRIENT (nū'tri-ent), *I. a.* Nourishing. *II. n.* Any nourishing substance or food-ingredient. [L. *nutrio*, nourish.]

NUTRIFY (nū'tri-fi), *v.* [pr.p. NU'TRIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NUTRIFIED (nū'tri-fid).] *I. vt.* Make nutritious or nourishing. *II. vi.* Be nutritious; nourish.

NUTRIMENT (nū'tri-ment), *n.* That which nourishes; food. [L. *nutrimentum*—*nutrio*, nourish.]

SYN. Ailment; sustenance; nourishment.

ANT. Starvation; inanition; exhaustion.

NUTRIMENTAL (nū'tri-men'tal), *a.* Affording nutriment or nourishment; nourishing.

NUTRITION (nū-trish'un), *n.* 1. Act of nourishing. 2. Process of feeding, and promoting growth of, bodies.

NUTRITIOUS (nū-trish'us), *a.* Nourishing; promoting growth.

NUTRITIVE (nū'tri-tiv), *a.* 1. Nourishing. 2. Pertaining to nutrition.

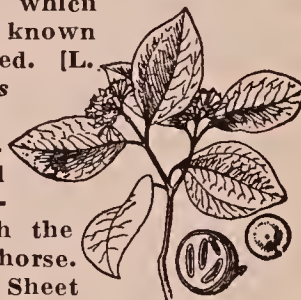
NUTSHELL (nut'shel), *n.* Shell inclosing kernel of a nut.—*In a nutshell*, in a small compass.

NUTTER (nut'ēr), *n.* One who gathers nuts.

NUTTINESS (nut'i-nes), *n.* Nutty flavor.

NUTTY (nut'l), *a.* 1. Having the flavor of nuts. 2. Full of nuts. 3. Crack-brained; cranky. (Colloq.)

NUX VOMICA (nuks vom'i-ka). Seed of an E. Indian tree, from which the powerful poison known as strychnine is obtained. [L. *nux*, nut, and *vomicus*—*vomo*, vomit.]



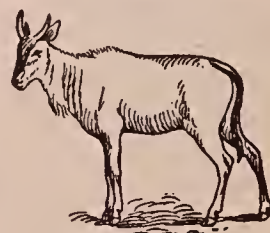
Nux Vomica.

NUZZLE (nuz'l), *vi.* [pr.p. NUZ'ZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* NUZZLED (nuz'-ld).] Poke about with the nose like a pig or horse.

NYANZA (ni-an'za), *n.* 1. Sheet of water; marsh. 2. River feeding a lake. [Cent. Afr.]

NYE (nī), *n.* Brood or flock of pheasants.

NYLGHAU (nil'ga), *n.* Species of large antelope (*Portax pictus*), of North Hindustan, the males of which are of a bluish color. [Hind. *nīlgāu*, blue ox—*nīl*, blue, and *gāu*, ox.]



Nylghau.

NYMPH (nimf), *n.* 1. In ancient mythology, one of the goddesses who inhabited every region of the earth and waters. 2. Pupa or chrysalis of an insect. [L. *nympha*—Gr. *nymphē*, bride, veiled one. Cf. L. *nupta*.]

NYMPHÆA (nim-fē'a), *n.* Genus of water-plants with beautiful fragrant flowers, including the water-lily, Egyptian lotus, etc. [L. *nympha*, nymph.]

NYSTAGMUS (nis-tag'mus), *n.* Pathol. A morbid winking of the eyes, sometimes observable in highly nervous persons. [Gr. *nystagmos*, a winking—*nystazō*, nod, especially in sleep.]

NYXIS (niks'is), *n.* Surg. Puncture. [Gr.]



O (ô), *n.* [*pl.*, **O'S**, **OES** (ôz).]

Fifteenth letter and fourth vowel of the English alphabet. It has six distinct sounds or shades of sound: (1) The sound of *o* in *not* (indicated in this dictionary by *o* unmarked); (2) The same sound lengthened by a following *r*, as in

or, and in the digraph *ou*, as in *fought* (indicated by *o*); (3) The sound of *o* in *go* (indicated by *ô*); (4) The sound of *o* in *who* (indicated by *ö*) (5); The sound of *o* in *wolf* (indicated by *o*); (6) The sound of *o* in *love* (indicated by unmarked *u*). The sound of *o* in *women*, is quite exceptional. Double *o*, besides the two distinctive sounds heard in *food* and *wool* (indicated respectively by *ö* and *o*), has several exceptional sounds, as in *door*, *blood*, etc.

O, **OH** (ô), *interj.* 1. Exclamation used in solemn address or earnest appeal; as, "How long, O Lord, how long?" 2. Exclamation of wonder, pain, desire, etc.; as, "O see the glorious sunset!" "Oh my poor aching head!" "Oh that my friend were here!" The form *Oh* is the more usual in prose.

O' (o), *prep.* Abbreviation for *of*; as, four *o'clock*, cat-*o'-nine-tails*.

OAF (ôf), *n.* Foolish child left by the fairies in place of another; dolt; idiot. [A form of **ELF**.]

OAFISH (ôf'ish), *a.* Like an oaf; simple; silly; stupid; dull; doltish.

OAFISHNESS (ôf'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being oafish.

OAK (ôk), *n.* 1.

Tree of many species. 2. Its timber, very hard and durable. [A.S. *ác*; Ice. *eik*; Ger. *eiche*.]



1. Acorn. 2. Leaf of white oak. 3. Acorns germinating.

OAK-APPLE (ôk'-

ap-l), *n.* A spongy substance on the leaves of the oak, caused by insects, so called from its likeness to a small apple; called also **OAKLEAF-GALL**.

OAKEN (ôk'n), *a.* Consisting or made of oak.

OAKUM (ôk'um), *n.* Old ropes untwisted into loose hemp, used in caulking the seams of ships. [A.S. *ácumba*, combed out.]

OAR (ôr), *n.* 1. Light pole with a flat end for rowing boats. 2. Person who plies an oar. [A.S. *ár*.]

OAR (ôr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OARED** (ôrd).] I. *vt.* Propel with an oar or oars. II. *vi.* Use oars; row.

OARED (ôrd), *a.* 1. Provided with oars. 2. *Zool.* Having oar-like feet.

OARLESS (ôr'les), *a.* Not provided with oars.

OAR-LOCK (ôr'lok), *n.* Rowlock.

OARSMAN (ôrz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **OARS'MEN**.] One who rows with an oar; one skilled in rowing.

OASIS (ô'a-sis or ô-â'sis), *n.* [*pl.* **OASES** ô'a-sêz or ô-â'sêz).] Fertile spot in a desert. [L.—Gr. *oasis*; cf. Coptic *ouahe*, a resting-place or dwelling.]

OAT (ôt), *n.* [Often in *pl.* **OATS** (ôts).] Well-known grass (*Avena sativa*), the seeds of which are much used as food. There are many varieties of this plant, most of those grown in the U. S., came originally from northern Europe. A hardy variety known as "sixty-day oats" was introduced from Podolia, Russia, in 1901, by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and has been widely distributed. [A.S. *âte*, oat.]

OATEN (ôt'n), *a.* 1. Consisting of an oat stem or straw. 2. Made of oat-meal.

OATH (ôth), *n.*

[*pl.* **OATHS**

(ôthz).] 1.

Solemn statement with an appeal to God as witness.

2. Profane imprecation.

[A.S. *âth*; Ger.

eid; Ice.

eidhr.]



Finnish Oats. Sixty-day Oats.

OATMEAL (ôt'mēl), *n.* Meal made of oats.

OB-, *prefix.* Usually denotes opposition, as in *object*. [L.]

OBANG (ô-bang'), *n.* Obsolete Japanese gold coin.

OBCORDATE (ob-kar'dât), *a.* Heart-shaped, as a clover leaf.

OBDURACY (ob'dû-ra-si), *a.* Quality or state of being obdurate.

OBDURATE (ob'dû-rat), *a.* Hardened in feelings; stubborn. [L. *obdurus*—*ob*, against, and *duro*, harden.]

SYN. Callous; hardened; unbending; impenitent; insensible; reprobate. **ANT.** Softened; flexible; tender; teachable; docile; amenable; yielding.

OBDURATELY (ob'dû-rat-li), *adv.* In an obdurate manner.

OBDURATENESS (ob'dû-rat-nes), *n.* Quality of being obdurate; obduracy.

OBEDIENCE (ô-bê'di-ens), *n.* State of being obedient; dutifulness.

SYN. Submission; compliance; subservience. **ANT.** Resistance; rebellion; mutiny; antagonism; transgression; disobedience.

OBEDIENT (ô-bê'di-ent), *a.* Willing to obey; dutiful. [Fr.—L. *obædîo*.]

OBEDIENTLY (ô-bê'di-ent-li), *adv.* In an obedient manner.

OBEISANCE (ô-bê'sans or ô-bâ'sans), *n.* Bow; act of reverence. [Fr. *obéissance*.]

OBELISCAL (ob-el-is'kal), *a.* Having the form of an obelisk, tall and tapering like an obelisk.

OBELISK (ob'el-isk), *n.* 1. A gradually tapering shaft, terminating in a pyramidal or pointed top. 2. *Print.* Dagger (†). [Gr. *obeliskos*, dim. of *obelos*, pointed pillar.]

OBESE (ô-bēs'), *a.* Fat; fleshy. [L. *obesus*.]

OBESENESS (ô-bēs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obese; obesity.

OBEITY (ô-bes'1-tl), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being obese. 2. *Pathol.* Morbid obeseness.

OBEY (ô-bā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OBEY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBEYED** (ô-bād').]

I. vt. 1. Yield obedience to; do as told by. 2. Be ruled by. 3. Obelisk. Yield to. *II. vi.* Be obedient. [Fr. *obéir*—L. *obædio*—*ob*, towards, and *audio*, hear.]

OBEYER (ô-bā'ēr), *n.* One who obeys.

OBFUSCATE (ob-fus'kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OBFUSCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBFUSCATED**.] 1. Darken; cloud; obscure. 2. Confuse; bewilder; muddle.

OBFUSCATION (ob-fus-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of obfuscating. 2. That which obfuscates or confuses.

OBI (ô'bi), *n.* 1. Kind of sorcery practiced by negroes of the West Indies, a survival of African magic. 2. Fetich or charm. [Afr.]

OBI (ô'bi), *n.* A broad, gaily embroidered sash worn by Japanese women. [Jap.]

OBIT (ô'bit), *n.* 1. One's death or decease. 2. Date of a person's death. 3. Obsequies. 4. Service for the soul of a person deceased, celebrated on the anniversary of his death [L. *obitus*, a going to—*ob*, to, and *eo*, go.]

OBITER (ob'1-tēr), *adv.* By the way; in passing; as, an opinion given *obiter*. [L. *ob*, on, and *iter*, way.]

OBITER DICTUM (ob'1-tēr dik'tum). *Law.* Incidental opinion, as distinguished from an authoritative judicial decision.

OBITUARY (ô-bit'ū-ā-ri), *I. a.* Relating to the death of a person. *II. n.* [*pl.* **OBITUARIES**.] Account of a deceased person or notice of his death.

OBJECT (ob-jekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OBJECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBJECT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Offer in opposition; oppose. *II. vi.* Raise objections. [L. *ob*, against, and *jacio*, throw.]

OBJECT (ob'jekt), *n.* 1. Thing perceived or brought before the mind. 2. That which is sought; end; motive. 3. That on which action is or may be exerted.

OBJECT-GLASS (ob'jekt-glās), *n.* Glass at the end of a telescope or microscope next the object.

OBJECTION (ob-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of objecting. 2. Anything opposed; argument against.

OBJECTIONABLE (ob-jek'shun-ā-bi), *a.* Open or liable to objection; calling for disapproval.

OBJECTIONABLY (ob-jek'shun-ā-bli), *adv.* In an objectionable manner or degree.

OBJECTIVE (ob-jek'tiv), *I. a.* 1. Relating to an object. 2. Being exterior to the mind, as opposed to **SUBJECTIVE**; that which is real or which exists in nature in contrast with what is ideal or exists merely in the thought of the individual. 3. *Gram.* Belonging to the case of the object. *II. n.* 1. *Gram.* Case of the object. 2. Objective point—point to which the operations of an army are directed. 3. In microscopes, telescopes, etc., the lens which brings the rays to a focus.

OBJECTIVELY (ob-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In an objective manner.

OBJECTIVENESS (ob-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being objective.

OBJECTIVITY (ob-jek-tiv'1-tl), *n.* State of being objective.

OBJECTLESS (ob'jekt-les), *a.* Having no object; purposeless.

OBJECT-LESSON (ob'jekt-les-n), *n.* Lesson in which the object to be described, or a representation of it, is shown.

OBJECTOR (ob-jekt'ūr), *n.* One who objects.

OBJURATION (ob-jō-rā'shun), *n.* Act of binding by oath.

OBJURGATE (ob-jūr'gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OBJURGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBJURGATED**.] Chide; rebuke. [L. *objurgo*, chide.]

OBJURGATION (ob-jūr-gā'shun), *n.* Blaming; reproof; reprehension.

OBJURGATORY (ob-jūr'ga-tō-ri), *a.* Expressing blame or reproof.

OBLANCEOLATE (ob-lan'se-o-lāt), *a. Bot.* Shaped like the head of a lance reversed.

OBLATE (ob-lāt'), *a.* Flattened at opposite sides or poles; shaped like an orange. [L. *oblatus*.]

OBLATION (ob-lā'shun), *n.* Offering in worship or sacred service. [L. *oblatio*.]

OBLIGATE (ob'li-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OB'LIGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OB'LIGATED**.] Bind to a duty, moral or legal. [L. *obligatus*, *p.p.* of *obligo*, bind—*ob*, about, and *ligo*, bind.]

OBLIGATION (ob-li-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of obliging. 2. Binding force; duty. 3. Indebtedness for a favor. 4. Bond with penalty on failure. [See **OBLIGE**.]

SYN. Duty; necessity; compulsion; contract; bond; covenant. ANT. Promise; word; choice; freedom; exemption.

OBLIGATORILY (ob'li-ga-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In an obligatory manner; by obligation.

OBLIGATORINESS (ob'li-ga-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obligatory or binding.

OBLIGATORY (ob'li-ga-tō-ri), *a.* Binding in law or conscience.

OBLIGE (ô-blij'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OBLI'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBLIGED** (ô-blij'd').] 1. Constrain. 2. Bind by some favor rendered. 3. Do a favor to. [L. *ob*, about and *ligo*, bind.]

OBLIGEE (ob-li-jē'), *n. Law.* Person to whom another is bound, or to whom a bond is given.



OBLIGER (ô-bîf'jēr), *n.* 1. One who obliges. 2. *Law.* Same as **OBLIGOR**.

OBLIGING (ô-bîf'jîng), *a.* Courteous; civil; kind.

OBLIGINGLY (ô-bîf'jîng-lî), *adv.* In an obliging manner.

OBLIGOR (ob-li-gār'), *n.* *Law.* One who binds himself by a bond; one who obligates himself to another to pay or perform something.

OBLIQUE (ob-iĕk'), *a.* 1. Not perpendicular; not parallel. 2. Not straightforward. [Fr.—*L. ob*, before, and *liquis*, bent, slanting.]

OBLIQUELY (ob-iĕk'ii), *adv.* In an oblique manner or direction.

OBLIQUENESS (ob-iĕk'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being oblique.

OBLIQUITY (ob-lîk'wi-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being oblique; irregularity.

OBLITERATE (ob-lit'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OBLIT'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBLIT'ERATED**.] Blot out; wear out; destroy. [*L. ob*, over, and *littera*, letter.]

OBLITERATION (ob-lit-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of obliterating.

OBLIVION (ob-lîv'i-un), *n.* Act of forgetting. The state of being forgotten. [*L. obliviscor*, forget.]

OBLIVIOUS (ob-lîv'i-us), *a.* Forgetful; causing forgetfulness.

OBLONG (ob'îang), *I. a.* Longer than broad. *II. n.* Rectangle longer than broad. [*L. ob*, over, and *longus*, long.]

OBLOQUY (ob'îô-kwi), *n.* Reproachful language. [*L. ob*, against, and *loquor*, speak.]

OBNOXIOUS (ob-nok'shus), *a.* 1. Liable to hurt or punishment; blameworthy. 2. Offensive. [*L. obnoxius*, hurtful.]

OBOE (ô'bô-e), *n.* 1. Treble-reed musical instrument, usually with fifteen keys, with a rich tone, giving the pitch to the violin in the orchestra. 2. Treble stop on the organ, its bass being the bassoon; hautboy. [Fr. *hautbois*.]



Oboe.

OBOLUS (ob'ô-îus), *n.* Ancient Athenian silver coin, worth three cents.

OBOVATE (ob-ô'vāt), *a.* *Bot.* Egg-shaped, as a leaf, with the narrow end next the leaf-stalk.

OBSCENE (ob-sĕn'), *a.* Offensive to chastity; indecent. [Fr.—*L. obscenus*.]

OBSCENELY (ob-sĕn'ii), *adv.* In an obscene manner.

OBSCENENESS (ob-sĕn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obscene.

OBSCENITY (ob-sen'i-tî), *n.* Obscene or impure words or actions; obscenity.

OBSCURATION (ob-skû-rā'shun), *n.* Act of obscuring or state of being obscured.

OBSCURE (ob-skûr'), *a.* 1. Darkened. 2. Not distinct. 3. Unknown; humble. [*L. obscurus*, akin to Sans, *sku*, cover.]

SYN. Dark; dim; dusky; cloudy; dark-some; lowering; indistinct; enigmatical; uncertain; ambiguous; unintelligible; lowly; humble. **ANT.** Bright; lustrous; distinct; lucid; plain; intelligible; unambiguous; eminent; prominent.

OBSCURE (ob-skûr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OBSCUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBSCURED** (ob-skûrd').] 1. Darken. 2. Hide from view; conceal. 3. Make less intelligent. 4. Make less glorious; degrade.

OBSCURELY (ob-skûr'ii), *adv.* In an obscure manner.

OBSCURENESS (ob-skûr'nes), *n.* Obscurity.

OBSCURER (ob-skûr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which obscures.

OBSCURITY (ob-skûr'i-tî), *n.* [*pl.* **OBSCURITIES** (ob-skûr'i-tiz).] 1. Quality or state of being obscure. 2. Obscure or lowly position or condition. 3. Want of plainness of meaning or expression.

OBSEQUIES (ob'se-kwîz), *n.pl.* Funeral rites and solemnities. [*L.L. obsequiæ*.]

OBSEQUIOUS (ob-sĕ'kwi-us), *a.* Meantly servile. [*L. obsequiosus*.]

SYN. Cringing; submissive. **ANT.** Independent; arrogant.

OBSEQUIOUSLY (ob-sĕ'kwi-us-li), *adv.* In an obsequious manner.

OBSEQUIOUSNESS (ob-sĕ'kwi-us-nes), *n.* Servile submission.

OBSERVABLE (ob-zĕrv'a-bî), *a.* 1. That may be observed. 2. Worthy of observation.

OBSERVABLY (ob-zĕrv'a-bli), *adv.* In an observable, noticeable, or notable manner.

OBSERVANCE (ob-zĕrv'ans), *n.* 1. Act of observing; performance. 2. Attention. 3. Rule of practice; rite.

SYN. Respect; celebration; ceremony; custom; form. **ANT.** Inattention; disrespect; breach; desuetude; disuse; informality; omission.

OBSERVANT (ob-zĕrv'ant), *a.* Carefully attentive.

OBSERVANTLY (ob-zĕrv'ant-li), *adv.* In an observant manner.

OBSERVATION (ob-zĕr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or habit of observing. 2. Act of noting phenomena in nature. 3. Remark; opinion.

SYN. Contemplation; study; notice; attention; comment. **ANT.** Oversight; disregard; inadvertence; inattention.

OBSERVATORY (ob-zĕrv'a-tô-ri), *n.* *pl.* **OBSERVATORIES** (ob-zĕrv'a-tô-riz).] Place for making astronomical and physical observations.

OBSERVE (ob-zĕrv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OBSERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OBSERVED** (ob-zĕrvd').] *I. vt.* 1. Regard attentively. 2. Remark. 3. Comply with; keep. *II. vi.* 1. Take notice. 2. Com-

ment. [L. *observo*—*ob*, before, and *servo*, keep.]

OBSERVER (ob-zěrv'ěr), *n.* 1. One who observes; spectator. 2. One skilled in noting natural phenomena. 3. One who keeps or adheres to any rule, custom, rite, or regulation.

OBSERVING (ob-zěrv'ing), *a.* Habitually taking notice; observant.

OBSERVINGLY (ob-zěrv'ing-li), *adv.* In an observant manner; attentively

OBSESSION (ob-sesh'un), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Continual recurrence of a fixed idea or delusion. 2. The state or act of being influenced by an evil spirit as in demonology. 3. *Spirit.* State of control, as of a medium in a trance. [L. *obsessio*—*obsessus*, p.p. of *obsideo*, besiege.]

OBSIDIAN (ob-sid'i-an), *n.* Glass-like rock produced by volcanoes. [From *Obsidius*, who, according to Pliny, discovered it.]

OBSOLESCENCE (ob-sō-les'ens), *n.* State or process of becoming obsolete or disused.

OBSOLESCEMENT (ob-sō-les'ent), *a.* Going out of use.

OBSOLETE (ob'sō-lēt), *a.* 1. Gone out of use; antiquated. 2. *Biol.* Rudimental. [L. *obsoletus*—*ob*, before, and *soleo*, use.]

SYN. Archaic; old; ancient; disused.

ANT. Modern; current; extant; novel; recent.

OBSOLETENESS (ob'sō-lēt-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obsolete.

OBSOLETISM (ob'sō-lē-tizm), *n.* Obsolete word, idiom, or phrase.

OBSTACLE (ob'sta-kl), *n.* Anything that stands in the way. [L. *obstaculum*—*ob*, before, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Obstruction; check; difficulty; impediment; hindrance; bar; barrier. ANT. Course; proceeding; career; advancement.

OBSTETRIC (ob-stet'rik), **OBSTETRICAL** (ob-stet'rik-al), *a.* Pertaining to obstetrics.

OBSTETRICIAN (ob-stet-rish'an), *n.* One who is skilled in obstetrics; accoucheur; midwife.

OBSTETRICES (ob-stet'riks), *n.* Science of midwifery. [L. *obstetrix* (genit. *obstetricis*), midwife—*ob*, before, and *sto*, stand.]

OBSTINACY (ob'sti-nā-si), *n.* Quality or state of being obstinate.

OBSTINATE (ob'sti-nat), *a.* 1. Blindly or excessively firm. 2. Not yielding to remedies; hard to cure or heal. [L. *obstinatus*—*ob*, before, and *sto*, stand.]

SYN. Headstrong; stubborn; refractory; pertinacious; obdurate; contumacious; indomitable; dogged; inflexible; intractable; unyielding. ANT. Amenable; complaisant; yielding; docile; irresolute; wavering.

OBSTINATELY (ob'sti-nat-li), *adv.* In an obstinate manner.

OBSTREPEROUS (ob-strep'ěr-us), *a.* Making a loud noise; clamorous; noisy; turbulent. [L. *obstreperus*, clamorous; *ob*, before, and *strepo*, roar.]

OBSTREPEROUSLY (ob-strep'ěr-us-li), *adv.* In an obstreperous manner.

OBSTREPEROUSNESS (ob-strep'ěr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obstreperous.

OBSTRUCT (ob-strukt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **OBSTRUCT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **OBSTRUCT'ED**.] 1. Block up; close; bar, as a way or passage. 2. Prevent from making progress; impede. [L. *obstructus*, p.p. of *obstruo*, build in the way of—*ob*, before, and *struo*, build.]

OBSTRUCTION (ob-struk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of obstructing. 2. That which obstructs.

OBSTRUCTIONIST (ob-struk'shun-ist), *n.* One who obstructs progress or the transaction of business in a legislative body.

OBSTRUCTIVE (ob-strukt'iv), *I. a.* Tending to obstruct. *II. n.* One who opposes progress; obstructionist.

OBSTRUCTIVELY (ob-strukt'iv-li), *adv.* In an obstructive manner.

OBSTRUENT (ob'strō-ent), *I. a.* Obstructive. *II. n. Med.* Anything that obstructs, especially in the passages of the body.

OBTAIN (ob-tān'), *v.* [pr.p. **OBTAIN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **OBTAINED** (ob-tānd').] *I. vt.* Get; procure by effort; gain. *II. vi.* 1. Be established; continue in use; become held or prevalent. 2. Succeed. [L. *obtineo*—*ob*, before, and *teneo*, hold.]

OBTAINABLE (ob-tān'a-bi), *a.* That may be obtained; procurable.

OBTAINER (ob-tān'ěr), *n.* One who obtains or gets.

OBTRUDE (ob-trōd'), *v.* [pr.p. **OBTRUD'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **OBTRUDED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Thrust in upon when not wanted. 2. Urge upon against the will of. *II. vi.* Thrust one's self upon attention; be thrust upon attention. [L. *obtrudo*.]

OBTRUDER (ob-trōd'ēr), *n.* One who obtrudes.

OBTRUSION (ob-trō'zhun), *n.* Act of obtruding.

OBTRUSIVE (ob-trō'siv), *a.* Inclined to obtrude.

OBTRUSIVELY (ob-trō'siv-li), *adv.* In an obtrusive manner.

OBTRUSIVENESS (ob-trō'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obtrusive.

OBTUND (ob-tund'), *vt.* [pr.p. **OBTUND'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **OBTUND'ED**.] Deadened, dull, or blunt. [L. *obtundo*—*ob*, against, and *tundo*, beat.]

OBTUNDENT (ob-tund'ent), *I. a.* Deadening; dulling. *II. n.* Application to soothe irritation.

OBTUSE (ob-tūs'), *a.* 1. Not pointed; blunt. 2. Stupid. 3. *Geom.* Greater than a right angle. [L. *obtusus*, p.p. of *obtundo*, blunt.]

OBTUSELY (ob-tūs'li), *adv.* In an obtuse manner.

OBTUSENESS (ob-tūs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being obtuse.

OBVERSE (ob-věrs'), *a.* 1. *Bot.* Inverted. 2. *Numis.* Applied to that side of a coin bearing the head; opposed to **REVERSE**. [L. *obversus*—*ob*, towards, and *verto*, turn.]

OBVERSE (ob'vērs), *n.* 1. *Numis.* Side of a coin or medal showing head, or chief symbol. 2. One of two possible sides or views.

OBVERSELY (ob-vērs'li), *adv.* In an obverse manner or form.

OBVIATE (ob'vi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OB'VIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OB'VIATED.] Remove or avoid, as difficulties. [*L. obvio*, meet—*ob*, before, and *via*, way.]

OBVIOUS (ob'vi-us), *a.* Easily to be perceived; evident. [*L. obviuus*.]

SYN. Self-evident; plain; manifest; apparent. **ANT.** Obscure; covert; occult; imperceptible.

OC-, *prefix.* Form of *ob-* before words beginning with *c*, as *occur*.

OCARINA (ok-ā-rē'nā), *n.* Small musical instrument made of terra-cotta, having a whistle-like mouth-piece and a number of finger-holes. [*It.*]



Ocarina.

OCCASION (ok-kā'-zhun), *n.* 1. Occurrence. 2. Opportunity.

3. Cause. 4. Necessity. [*L. occasio*—*occido*—*ob*, before, and *cado*, casum, fall.]

SYN. Incident; chance; use; need; requirement; conjuncture. **ANT.** Untimeliness; inopportuneness.

OCCASION (ok-kā'zhun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OCCA'SIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OCCASIONED (ok-kā'-zhund).] Bring about; cause.

OCCASIONAL (ok-kā'zhun-əl), *a.* Occurring at times, but not regularly.

OCCASIONALLY (ok-kā'zhun-əl-i), *adv.* Upon occasions; not regularly or systematically.

OCCIDENT (ok'si-dent), *n.* 1. West, as opposed to the **ORIENT** or East. 2. [o-] Western quarter of the sky where the sun sets. [*L. occidens*, *pr.p.* of *occido*, set.]

OCCIDENTAL (ok-si-den'tai), *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, the Occident. 2. Western.

OCCIPITAL (ok-sip'i-tai), *a.* Pertaining to the back part of the head.

OCCIPUT (ok'si-put), *n.* Back part of the head or skull. [*L. ob*, about, and *caput*, head.]

OCCLUDE (ok-klōd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OCCLU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OCCLU'DED.] Absorb. [*L. ob*, before, and *claudo*, shut in.]

OCCCLUSION (ok-klō'zhun), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Closing up of any passage or cavity. 2. *Chem.* Absorption of gas.

OCCULT (ok-kuit'), *a.* Hidden; unknown; mysterious. [*L. occultus*, hidden.]

OCCULTATION (ok-ul-tā'shun), *n.* Obscuration or concealment, especially of a heavenly body by another; eclipse.

OCCULTISM (ok-kuit'izm), *n.* Belief in mysterious human powers attainable by certain individuals through study of secret doctrines.

OCCULTIST (ok-kult'ist), *n.* One who studies, or believes in, occultism.

OCCUPANCY (ok'ū-pan-si), *n.* Act of occupying, or of taking or holding possession; possession; occupation.

OCCUPANT (ok'ū-pant), *n.* One who takes or has possession.

OCCUPATION (ok-ū-pā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of occupying or taking possession. 2. Employment; vocation.

OCCUPIER (ok'ū-pi-ēr), *n.* Occupant.

OCCUPY (ok'ū-pi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OC'CUPYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OCCUPIED (ok'ū-pid).] 1. Seize or hold possession of. 2. Cover; fill. 3. Employ; busy. [*L. occupo*—*ob*, to, and *capio*, take.]

OCCUR (ok-kūr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* OCCUR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OCCURRED (ok-kūrd').] 1. Come, or be presented, to a sense or the mind. 2. Happen; be found here and there. [*L. occurro*—*ob*, towards, and *curro*, run.]

OCCURRENCE (ok-kūr'ens), *n.* 1. Happening. 2. Anything that occurs; event.

OCEAN (ō'shan), *n.* 1. Vast expanse of salt water that covers the greater part of the surface of the globe. 2. Any one of its five great divisions, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic, and Antarctic. 3. Immense expanse. [*Gr. Okeanos*, name of the supposed vast river flowing round the world.]

OCEANIC (ō-she-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, found or formed in, the ocean.

OCEANIDES (ō-se-an'i-dēz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Sea nymphs, daughters of Oceanus and Tethys.

OCEANUS (ō-sē'a-nus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Cœlus and Terra; husband of Tethys; father of the Oceanides; he also personified the immense stream which was supposed to surround the earth, and into which the sun and moon and other heavenly bodies sank every day.

OCELLAR (ō-sel'ar), *a.* Pertaining to ocelli.

OCELLATE (os'el-āt), **OCELLATED** (os'el-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Resembling an eye. 2. Having an ocellus or ocelli.

OCELLUS (ō-sel'us), *n.* [*pl.* OCELLI (ō-sel'i).] Eye-like spot. [*L.*, dim. of *oculus*, eye.]

OCELOT (ō'sel-ot), *n.* American leopard-cat. [*Mex. ocelotl*.]

OCHER, **OCHRE** (ō-kēr), *n.* Impure ferruginous clay, used as a pigment in making paint. [*Gr. ochros*, pale yellow.]



Ocelot.

OCHEROUS, **OCHRE-**

OUS (ō'kēr-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, ocher.

OCHERY (ō'kēr-i), *a.* Resembling ocher; ochereous.

O'CLOCK (o-klok'). Time of day, as indicated by the clock. [*Contr. from "OF THE CLOCK."*]

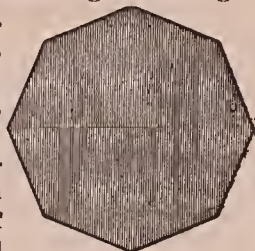
OCT-, **OCTA-**, **OCTI-**, **OCTO-**, *prefix.* Having eight; consisting of eight. [*L. octo*—*Gr. okto*, eight.]

OCTAGON (ok'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure of eight sides and eight angles.

[Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *gōnia*, angle.]

OCTAGONAL (ok-tag'o-nal), *a.* Eight-sided.

OCTAHEDRON (ok-ta-hē-dron), *n.* Solid figure with eight equal sides, each of which is an equilateral triangle. [Gr. *oktō*, eight, and *hedra*, base.]



Octagon.

OCTANGULAR (ok-tang'gū-lar), *a.* Having eight angles. [L. *octo*, eight, and **ANGULAR**.]

OCTAVE (ok'tāv), *I. a.* Consisting of eight. *II. n.* 1. Eight. 2. That which consists of eight. 3. *Music.* Eighth tone, or interval of twelve semitones; any interval of equal length; the whole diatonic scale itself. [L. *octavus*, eighth—*octo*, eight.]

OCTAVO (ok-tā'vō or ok-tā'vō), *I. a.* Having eight leaves to the sheet. *II. n.* [*pl.* **OCTAVOS** (ok-tā'vōz).] 1. Book having eight leaves to the sheet; usually contracted *8vo*. 2. Size of such a book, 6x9½ inches. [L., abl. sing. of *octavus*, eighth.]

OCTENNIAL (ok-ten'i-əl), *a.* Happening in every eighth year; running eight years. [L. *octo*, eight, and *annus*, year.]

OCTET (ok-tet'), *n. Music.* 1. Composition for eight voices or instruments. 2. Company of eight performers.

OCTILLION (ok-til'yun), *n.* 1. In French and American notation, one thousand raised to the ninth power, expressed by a unit with twenty-seven ciphers annexed. 2. In the English system of notation, a million raised to the eighth power, expressed by a unit with forty-eight ciphers annexed. [L. *octo*, eight, and **MILLION**.]

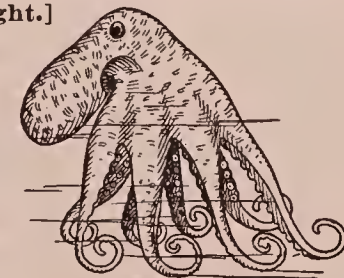
OCTO-, *prefix.* See **OCT-**.

OCTOBER (ok-tō'bēr), *n.* Tenth month of the year. [In the old Roman calendar the eighth month—L. *octo*, eight.]

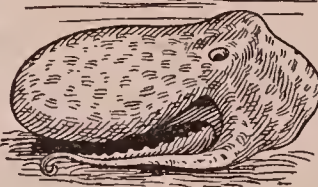
OCTODECIMO (ok-tō-des'i-mō), *a.* Having eighteen leaves to the sheet; contracted *18mo*. [L. *octodecim*, eighteen.]

OCTOGENARIAN (ok-tō-jen-ā'ri-an), *n.* One who is eighty years old.

OCTOPUS (ok-tō'pus or ok'to-pus), *n.* 1. Devil-fish having eight arms. 2. Figuratively, any powerful monopolistic organization or trust. [**OCTO-**, and Gr. *pous*, foot.]



Octopus.



OCTOROON (ok-to-rōn'), *n.* Offspring of a quadroon and a white person.

OCTROI (ok-trwə'), *n.* Tax on articles brought into a city. [Fr.]

OCTUPLE (ok'tū-pl), *a.* Eightfold.

OCULAR (ok'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the eye. 2. Received by actual sight. *II. n.* Eye-piece, as of a microscope. [L. *oculus*—eye.]

OCULARLY (ok'ū-lar-li), *adv.* In an ocular manner; by the eye or actual view or sight.

OCULIST (ok'ū-list), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of the diseases of the eye.

OD (ōd), *n.* Force acting on nervous system, assumed by Baron von Reichenbach (1788-1869) to exist in light, heat, electricity, living bodies, etc., and to produce the phenomena of mesmerism. [Gr. *hodos*, way.]

ODD (od), *a.* 1. Not paired with another; single. 2. Left over after a round number has been taken. 3. Not exactly divisible by two. 4. Strange. [Ice. *oddi*, point, tongue of land, triangle; A. S. *ord*, point.]

SYN. Alone; sole; unmatched; uneven; singular; peculiar; queer; quaint; fantastic-al; eccentric; bizarre; droll. **ANT.** Matched; even; common; conventional; customary; regular; normal; ordinary; usual.

ODD-FELLOW (od'fel-ō), *n.* One of a secret benevolent society called The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows.

ODDITY (od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ODD'ITIES**.] 1. State of being odd or singular; strangeness. 2. Querc person or thing.

ODDLY (od'li), *adv.* In an odd manner.

ODDS (odz), *n. pl.* 1. Difference in favor of one against another. 2. More than an even wager. 3. Advantage. 4. Scraps; miscellaneous pieces; as, in *odds and ends*.—*At odds*, at variance.

ODE (ōd), *n.* 1. Poem written to be set to music. 2. Noble, dignified poem. [Gr.]

ODEON (ō-dē'on), **ODEUM** (ō-dē'um), *n.* In ancient Greece and Rome, theater in which poets and musicians competed for prizes.

ODER (ō'dēr), *n.* A river of Germany which falls into the Baltic Sea.

ODESSA (ō-des'ā), *n.* A city of Russia, on the Black Sea.

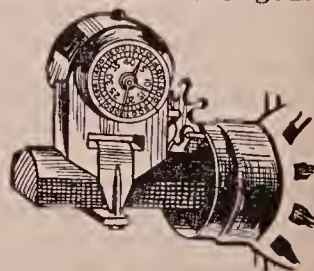
ODIC (ō'dik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypothetical force *od*.

ODIN (ō'din), *n.* Norse chief of the gods; identified with *Wodan*.

ODIOUS (ō'di-us), *a.* Hateful; offensive; repulsive. [See **ODIUM**.]

ODIUM (ō'di-um), *n.* 1. Hatred. 2. Offensiveness. [L.]

ODOMETER (o-dom'-e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring distances traversed.



Odometer.

ODONTOGRAPH (ō-don'tō-gráf), *n.* *Mach.*

Instrument devised to lay out and design the plch in the teeth of cog wheels. [Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *graphō*, write.]



Odontograph.

ODONTOID (ō-don'toid), *a.* Shaped like a tooth; tooth-like.

ODONTOLOGY (ō-don-tol'o-jl), *n.* Science of the nature and growth of the teeth. [Gr. *odous*, tooth, and *logos*, discourse.]

ODOR (ō'dūr), *n.* 1. Smell; perfume. 2. Reputation. [L.]

ODORIFEROUS (ō-dūr-if'ēr-us), *a.* Diffusing fragrance; perfumed. [L. *odoriferus*—odor, odor, and *fero*, bear.]

ODORIFEROUSLY (ō-dūr-if'ēr-us-li), *adv.* In an odoriferous manner; odorously.

ODORIFEROUSNESS (ō-dūr-if'ēr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being odoriferous.

ODORLESS (ō'dūr-les), *a.* Having no odor or smell.

ODOROUS (ō'dūr-us), *a.* Having an odor; fragrant.

ODOROUSLY (ō'dūr-us-li), *adv.* In an odorous manner; fragrantly.

ODOROUSNESS (ō'dūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being odorous.

ODYL (ō'dil), *n.* Same as OD.

ODYLIC (ō-dil'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to od or odyl; odic.

ODYSSEUS (ō-dis'ūs), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Same as ULYSSES.

ODYSSEY (od'i-si), *n.* Greek epic poem describing the return of Odysseus from the Trojan war.

EDEMA, EDEMA (e-dē'ma), *n.* Swelling caused by water beneath the skin. [Gr. *oidēma*.]

EDIPUS (ed'i-pus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Laius and Jocasta; king of Thebes; involuntarily killed his father and married his mother; he solved the riddle of the Sphinx, went mad, and put out his own eyes.

O'ER (ōr), *adv.* and *prep.* Contracted form of OVER, used chiefly in poetry.

ÆSOPHAGUS, *n.* Same as ESOPHAGUS.

OF (ov), *prep.* 1. From; out from. 2. Belonging to; relating to. [A.S. *of*.]

OFF (af), *I. adv.* 1. Away from; not on. 2. Not to take place; as, the fight is off. *II. a.* 1. Most distant; on the opposed or further side. 2. Free from work or duty; as, an off day. 3. Other than the usual or regular. *III. prep.* Not on. *IV. interj.* Away! depart!—*Be off*, depart.—*Come off*, escape.—*Go off*, (1) be discharged; as, the gun went off; (2) depart.—*Take off*, mimic with ridicule.—*Well off*, well situated; wealthy. [Same as OF.]

OFFAL (of'al), *n.* Part of an animal unfit for

use; refuse; anything worthless. [OFF and FALL.]

OFFENCE, *n.* Same as OFFENSE.

OFFEND (of-fend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* OFFEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OFFEND'ED.] *I. vt.* Displease; make angry; affront. *II. vi.* Sin; cause anger. [L. *ob*, against, and *fendo*, strike.]

OFFENDER (of-fend'ēr), *n.* One who offends; lawbreaker.

OFFENSE (of-fens'), *n.* 1. Act of offending; affront; insult; outrage. 2. Crime; misdemeanor; sin. 3. Umbrage.

OFFENSIVE (of-fen'siv), *I. a.* 1. Causing offense; displeasing. 2. Disgusting. 3. Used in attack. 4. Making the first attack. *II. n.* 1. Act of the attacking party. 2. Posture of one who attacks. [See OFFEND.]

OFFENSIVELY (of-fen'siv-li), *adv.* In an offensive manner.

OFFENSIVENESS (of-fen'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being offensive.

OFFER (of'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* OFFERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OFFERED (of'ērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make a proposal to; lay before; present to the mind. 2. Attempt. 3. Propose to give. 4. Present in worship. *II. vi.* 1. Present itself; be at hand. 2. Declare a willingness.

OFFER (of'ēr), *n.* 1. Act of offering. 2. First advance. 3. That which is offered; proposal made. [L. *offero*—ob, towards, and *fero*, bring.]

OFFERING (of'ēr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making an offer. 2. That which is offered; sacrifice.

OFFERTORY (of'ēr-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Words sung or spoken during mass, or while a collection is being made. 2. Offerings.

OFFHAND (af'hand), *I. a.* 1. Done without hesitation. 2. Informal. *II. adv.* 1. In a free and easy manner. 2. Without preparation.

OFFICE (of'is), *n.* 1. Settled duty or employment. 2. Public position of trust or profit. 3. Act of worship. 4. Place for business. 5. Persons in an office. [L. *officium*, service, duty.]

OFFICER (of'i-sēr), *n.* 1. One who holds an office, especially in the army or navy. 2. Constable; policeman.

OFFICER (of'i-sēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OFFICERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OFFICERED (of'i-sērd).] 1. Furnish with officers. 2. Command as officers.

OFFICIAL (of-fish'al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an office. 2. Depending on the proper office or authority. 3. Done by authority; authoritative. *II. n.* One who holds an office, especially a civil office.

OFFICIALLY (of-fish'al-i), *adv.* In an official manner.

OFFICIATE (of-fish'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OFFICIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OFFICIATED.] Perform official duties.

OFFICINAL (of-fis'i-nal), *a.* Approved, as medicine kept prepared by apothecaries. [Fr.—L. *officina*, workshop.]

OFFICIOUS (of-fish'us), *a.* Too forward in offering services; intermeddling [*L. officiosus.*]

OFFICIOUSLY (of-fish'us-li), *adv.* In an officious manner.

OFFICIOUSNESS (of-fish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being officious; meddlesomeness.

OFFING (af'ing), *n.* Part of the sea with deep water distant from the shore.

OFFISH (af'ish), *a.* Distant in manner.

OFFSCOURING (af'skour-ing), *n.* Anything that is rejected or despsed.

OFFSET (af'set), *n.* 1. Sum or value set off against another as an equivalent. 2. Young shoot or bud. 3. Terrace on a hillside. 4. Horizontal ledge on the face of a wall. 5. In surveying, perpendicular from the main line to an outlying point. 6. *Print.* Faulty transfer of undried ink on a printed sheet to any opposed surface.

OFFSET (af-set' or af'set), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OFFSETTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OFFSET'**.] I. *vt.* Balance by an equivalent; set off. II. *vi.* Become smutty on the back, as in printing the second side of a sheet.

OFFSHOOT (af'shöt), *n.* Branch of the parent stem; anything growing out of another.

OFFSHORE (af'shör), I. *a.* Leading away from the shore. II. *adv.* Away from the shore.

OFFSPRING (af'spring), *n.* Child; children; issue.

OFT (aft), **OFTEN** (af'n), *adv.* Frequently; many times. [*A.S.*]

OFTTIMES (af'timz), **OFTENTIMES** (af'n-timz), *adv.* Many times; frequently.

OGEE (ö-jē'), *n.* *Arch.* Wave-like molding formed of a convex curve continued or followed by a concave one. [*Fr. ogive.*]

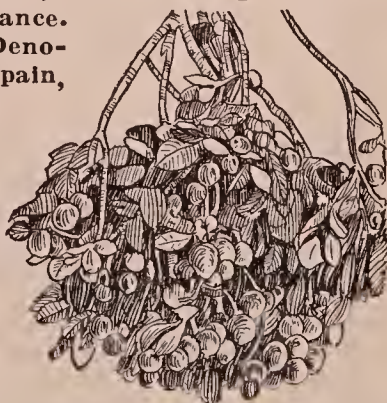
OGLE (ö'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **O'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OGLED** (ö'gld).] I. *vt.* Look at fondly with side glances. II. *vi.* Practice ogling. [*Cf. Ger. aeugeln.*]

OGRE (ö'gër), *n.* [*fem.* **O'GRESS.**] Man-eating monster or giant of fairy tales. [*Fr.—L. Orcus, lower world.*]

OGREISH (ö'gër-ish), *a.* Like an ogre in character or appearance.

OH (ö), *interj.* Denoting surprise, pain, sorrow, etc. See **O.**

OHELO (ö-hē'lö), *n.* Shrub and fruit of the genus *Vaccinium*, found almost exclusively near the top of the mountains in Hawaii. Fruit is of agreeable taste and used largely to make preserves. [*Hawaiian.*]



Ohelo (*V. reticulatum*).

OHIO (ö-hi'ö), *n.* One of the United States. Area 44,464 sq. m. Capital, Columbus.

OHM (öm), *n.* Unit of electrical resistance; the resistance of a column of quicksilver 1 sq. millimeter in section and 106 centimeters in length. [*Prof. Ohm, German electrician.*]

OHMAGE (öm'aj), *n.* *Elec.* Ohmic resistance of a conductor.

OHMIC (öm'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an ohm. 2. Measured in ohms.

-OID (old), *suffix.* Resembling; like. [*Gr. -o-eidos—eidos, form.*]

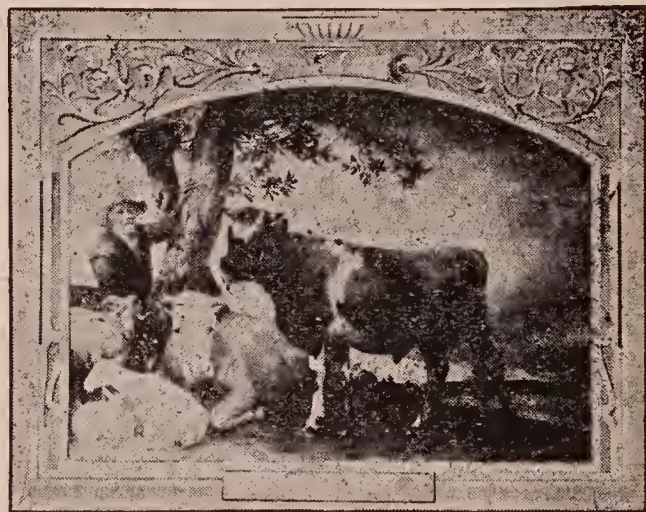
OIL (oil), *n.* Greasy liquid of animal, mineral or vegetable origin. [*O. Fr. huile—L. oleum.*]

OIL (oil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OILED** (oid).] Lubricate or anoint with oil.

OIL-CAKE (oil'kāk), *n.* Cake made of flaxseed, rape-seed, cotton-seed, etc., from which the oil has been pressed out.

OILCLOTH (oil'klāth), *n.* Painted floor-cloth.

OIL-COLOR (oil'kul-ür), *n.* 1. Color or pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil. 2. Painting produced in such colors.



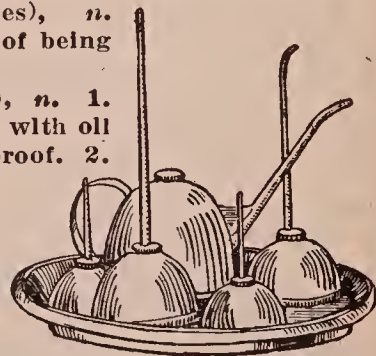
Oil Painting.

OILER (oil'ër), *n.* One who, or that which, oils; device for applying oil for lubrication.

OILINESS (oil'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being oily.

OILSKIN (oil'skin), *n.* 1. Fabric prepared with oil to make it waterproof. 2. Garment made of such fabric.

OILSTONE (oil'-stön), *n.* Fine-grained stone used, when oiled, for sharpening tools.



Oilers.

OILY (oil'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of, oil. 2. Greasy.

OINTMENT (oint'ment), *n.* 1. Anything used in anointing. 2. Greasy substance applied

to diseased or wounded parts. [O. Fr. *oignent*—L. *unguentum*—*unguo*, smear.]

OKAPI (ô-kä'pi), *n.* A ruminant animal with a head like a deer, otherwise resembling a giraffe, excepting that its neck is shorter, discovered in Africa in 1900.



Okapi (*Okapia johnstoni*).

OKLAHOMA (ôk-lâ-hô-mâ), *n.* One of the United States. Area 38,958 sq. m.

OKONITE (ô'ko-nî't), *n.* Insulating material composed of a mixture of mineral wax and resin with caoutchouc and sulphur.

OKRA (ô'krâ), *n.* Annual plant whose mucilaginous seed pods are used for soup; gumbo. It is cultivated not only for its edible pods but also for a coarse fiber it produces.

OLD (ôld), *a.* [comp. **OLD'ER** or **ELD'ER**; *superl.* **OLD'EST** or **ELD'EST**.] 1. Advanced in years. 2. Having been long in existence. 3. Decayed by time or use. 4. Out of date; ancient. 5. Having the age or duration of. 6. Long practiced. 7. Long-time; familiar; used as a term of affection or cordiality.—*Old English*, style of black letter type used in 16th century.—



Old maid, unmarried woman—*Okra or Gumbo* (*Hibiscus esculentus*). an somewhat advanced in years.—*Old style* (often written with a date O. S.), the mode of reckoning time before 1752, according to the Julian calendar or year of 365½ days. [A.S. *eald*, old.]

SYN. Aged; pristine; ancient; antiquated; obsolete. **ANT.** Youthful; young; recent; fresh; modern; current.

OLDEN (ôld'n), *a.* Old; ancient; bygone.

OLDENBURG (ôl'den-bûrg), *n.* Grand duchy, N. Germany. Area 2,479 sq. m.

OLD-FASHIONED (ôld-fash'und), *a.* 1. Of a fashion like that used long ago; out of date. 2. Clinging to old things and old styles. 3. Having manners like those of grown-up persons (said of a child).

OLDISH (ôld'ish), *a.* Somewhat old.

OLD-MAIDISH (ôld-mâd'ish), *a.* Like the conventional old maid; prim. See **OLD**.

OLD-MAIDISM (ôld-mâd'izm), *n.* State or condition of an old maid.

OLDNESS (ôld'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being old.

OLD-SQUAW (ôld' skwâ), *n.* *Ornith.* Species of wild duck inhabiting the coast of Labrador but which migrates to the New England coast of the United States during the winter months.



Old-squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*).

OLD-TIME (ôld'tîm), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to times long gone by. 2.

Of long standing. 3. Old-fashioned.

OLD-TIMER (ôld-tî'mēr), *n.* One who has lived in a place or kept a position for a long time.

OLD-WOMANISH (ôld-wôm'an-ish), *a.* Like an old woman.

OLD-WORLD (ôld'wûrld), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Old World or eastern hemisphere. 2. Old-fashioned; antiquated.

OLEAGINOUS (ô-le-aj'i-nus), *a.* Oily. [L. *oleum*, oil.]

OLEANDER (ô-le-an'dēr), *n.* Evergreen poisonous shrub with beautiful flowers. [Fr., corrupt. of **RHODODENDRON**.]

OLEASTER (ô-le-as'tēr), *n.* Wild olive. [L. *olea*, olive-tree—Gr. *elaia*, olive.]

OLEIFEROUS (ô-le-if'ēr-us), *a.* Producing oil, as seeds. [L. *oleum*, oil, and *fero*, bear.]

OLEIC (ô-iē'ik), *a.* Denoting an acid resulting from the action of an oil on an alkali, especially linseed on potash.—*Oleic acid*, a colorless limpid fluid having a slight odor and pungent taste, used in making soap.

OLEOGRAPH (ô'le-o-grâf), *n.* Print in oil-colors to imitate an oil-painting. [L. *oleum*, oil, and Gr. *graphō*, write.]

OLEOMARGARIN, OLEOMARGARINE (ô-le-o-mâr'gâ-rin), *n.* Substitute for butter, variously prepared from beef-tallow, nut-oil, cottonseed oil, etc.; butterine. [L. *oleum*, oil, and **MARGARIN**.]

OLFACTORY (oi-fak'tô-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or used in smelling. [L. *olfacto*, smell.]

OLIBANUM (ô-ilb'a-num), *n.* Gum extracted from a tree (*Boswellia serrata*) and used as an incense; frankincense. [Gr. *libanos*, frankincense.]

OLIGARCH (oi'i-gârk), *n.* Member of an oligarchy.

OLIGARCHY (oi'i-gârk-i), *n.* [pl. **OLIGARCHIES**.] 1. State governed by a few. 2. Set of few persons who rule. [Gr. *oligos*, few, and *archō*, rule.]



Olibanum Tree.

OLIO (ô'il-ô), *n.* [pl. **OLIOS** (ô'li-ôz).] 1. Dish of different sorts of meat and vegetables boiled together. 2. *Mus.* Medley. 3. Literary miscellany. [Sp. *olla*—L. *olla*, pot.]

OLIVE (ol'iv), *n.* 1. Tree cultivated around the Mediterranean for its olly fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Dull green color like the unripe olive. [L. *oliva*.]

OLIVIN, OLIVINE (ol'iv-in), *n.* 1. Magneslum iron silicate, usually of an olive-green color. 2. Green garnet.

OLLA PODRIDA (ol'yä pō-drē'dä), *n.* 1. Kind of Spanish stew. 2. Incongruous mixture. [Sp., putrid pot.]

-OLOGY (ol'o-jī), *suffix*. Termination of words whose derivation is from the Greek language, usually denoting a science. [Gr. *-ologia*, from *legō*, gather.]

OLYMPIA (ō-llm'pl-ä), *n.* Capital state of Washington.

OLYMPIAD (ō-llm'pl-ad), *n.* In ancient Greece, a period of four years, being the interval between the Olympic games, used in reckoning time (the date of the first Olympiad is 776 B.C.). [Gr. *olympias*—*Olympia*, a district in Elis in ancient Greece.]

OLYMPIAN (ō-llm'pl-an), **OLYMPIC** (ō-llm'plk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to Olympia, or the games that took place there. 2. Pertaining to Mt. Olympus, the fabled seat of the gods.

OLYMPICS (ō-llm'piks), *n.pl.* Range of mountains in northwestern Washington. Also called *Olympic Mountains*.

OLYMPUS (ō-llm'pus), *n.* The magnificent mountain on the coast of Thessaly, 9,750 feet high, where the gods were supposed by the ancient Greeks to reside.

OMAHA (ō'ma-hä), *n.* City, Nebraska, on Missouri River.

OMEGA (ō-mē'gä or ō'meg-ä), *n.* 1. Last letter of the Greek alphabet. 2. The end. [Gr. *o mega*, the great or long o.]

OMELET (om'e-let), *n.* Dish composed chiefly of eggs. [Fr. *omelette*.]

OMEN (ō'men), *n.* Sign of some future event; foreboding. [L.]

OMINOUS (om'l-nus), *a.* Pertaining to or containing an omen; foreboding evil; inauspicious.

OMISSIBLE (ō-mis'l-bl), *a.* That may be omitted.]

OMISSION (ō-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of omitting or neglecting. 2. That which is omitted. [L. *omissio*.]

OMIT (ō-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OMIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OMIT'TED.] 1. Leave out. 2. Neglect; fail. [L. *omitto*—*ob*, away, and *mitto*, send.]

OMNIBUS (om'ni-bus), *n.* Large four-wheeled vehicle for conveying many passengers. [L., for all, dative pl. of *omnis*, all.]

OMNIGRAPH (om'ni-gráf), *n.* Automatic device for teaching telegraphy. [Trade name.]

OMNIPOTENCE (om-nip'o-tens), **OMNIPOTENCY** (om-nip'o-ten-si), *n.* Unlimited power.

OMNIPOTENT (om-nip'o-tent), *a.* Possessing unlimited power; all-powerful.



Olive branch.

OMNIPRESENCE (om-ni-prez'ens), *n.* Universal presence; ubiquity.

OMNIPRESENT (om-ni-prez'ent), *a.* Present everywhere. [L. *omnis*, all, and **PRESENT**.]

OMNISCIENCE (om-nish'ens), *n.* Unlimited knowledge or wisdom.

OMNISCIENT (om-nish'ent), *a.* All-knowing; infinitely wise. [L. *omnis*, all, and *sciens*, knowing.]

OMNIVOROUS (om-nlv'o-rus), *a.* 1. All-devouring. 2. Feeding on both animal and vegetable food. [L. *omnis*, all, and *voro*, devour.]

OMPHALE (om'fä-le), *n.* Greek Myth. Beautiful Lydian queen who became the mistress of Hercules.

ON (on), *I. prep.* 1. In contact with the upper part of. 2. To and towards the surface of. 3. Upon or in contact with. 4. Not off. 5. At, near, or during. 6. In addition to. 7. Toward; for. 8. At the peril of. 9. In consequence of. 10. Immediately after. *II. adv.* 1. Above, or next beyond. 2. Forward; in succession. 3. In continuance. 4. Not off. 5. About the body. *III. interj.* Go on! proceed! [A. S. *an*.]

ONCE (wuns), *I. adv.* 1. One single time. 2. At a former time. *II. conj.* After. *III. n.* One time.—*At once*, immediately; simultaneously. [A. S. *ānes*, genit. of *ān*, one, used as an adv. See **NONCE**.]

ON DIT (äng dē). They say. [Fr.]

ONE (wun), *pron.* Person spoken of indefinitely, as in the phrase *one should think*. [Merely a special use of the numeral **ONE**.]

ONE (wun), *a.* 1. Single in number. 2. Forming a whole; undivided. 3. The same.—*At one*, of one mind. [A. S. *ān*.]

ONENESS (wun'nes), *n.* Singleness; unity.

ONEROUS (on'ēr-us), *a.* Burdensome; oppressive. [L. *onus*, burden.]

ONESELF (wun-self'), *pron.* A person's self; one's self.

ONE-SIDED (wun'si-ded), *a.* Limited to one side; partial; incomplete.

ONION (un'yun), *n.* 1. Common plant, with edible bulbous root. 2. Its bulb. [Fr. *oignon*—L. *unio*—*unus*, one.]

ONION-HOE (un'yun-hō), *n.* Hand garden tool specially made for the purpose of aiding in the cultivation of onions.



Onion-hoe.

ONLOOKER (on'løk-ēr), *n.* Spectator; observer.

ONLY (ōn'li), *I. a.* 1. Single; solitary. 2. This above all others. *II. adv.* In one manner; for one purpose; singly; simply; no more than; merely; barely. *III. conj.* Excepting that; but. [A. S. *ānlīc*—*ān*, one, and *lic*, like.]

ONOMATOPŒIA (on-o-mat-o-pē'ya), *n.* 1. Formation of a word with resemblance in sound to that of the thing signified, as "click," "cuckoo." 2. Such a word itself. 3. Use of

such a word. [Gr. *onyma*, name, and *poieō*, make.]

ONOMATOPŒIC (on-o-mat-o-pē'ik), *a.* Formed or characterized by onomatopœia.

ONOMATOPOETIC (on-o-mat-o-pō-et'ik), *a.* Onomatopœic.

ONSET (on'set), *n.* Violent attack; assault.

ONSLAUGHT (on'slāt), *n.* Furious attack. [A.S. *on*, *on*, and *sleht*, stroke.]

ONTARIO (on-tā'ri-ō), *n.* Province, Canada. Area 260,862 sq. m.

ONTARIO, LAKE. Between Canada and United States. Area 5,400 sq. m.

ONTO (on'tō), *prep.* Upon; on.

ONTOLOGIC (on-to-loj'ik), **ONTOLOGICAL** (on-to-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to ontology.

ONTOLOGIST (on-tol'o-jist), *n.* Person versed in ontology.

ONTOLOGY (on-tol'o-jī), *n.* Science that treats of the principles of pure being. [Gr. *ōn*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

ONUS (ō'nus), *n.* Burden. [L.]

ONWARD (on'wārd), *I. a.* Advancing; advanced. *II. adv.* Toward a point in front; forward.

ONWARDS (on'wārdz), *adv.* Same as **ONWARD**.

ONYX (on'iks), *n.* 1. Agate formed of layers of chalcedony of different colors. 2. Variety of marble, resembling onyx; Mexican onyx-marble. [L.—Gr. *onyx*, finger-nail, gem.]

OOLITE (ō'o-lit), *n.* Kind of limestone, composed of grains like the roc of a fish. [From Gr. *ōon*, egg, and *lithos*, stone.]

OOLITIC (ō-o-lit'ik), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, oolite.

OOLGY (ō-ol'o-jī), *n.* Treatise on the eggs of birds. [Gr. *ōon*, egg, and **-OLOGY**.]

OOLONG (ō'lang), *n.* Kind of black tea grown in China. [Chinese *hu*, *hak*, black, and *loong*, dragon. (Lit. translation, black dragon's whiskers.)]

OOSPHERE (ō'o-sfēr), *n.* *Bot.* Unfertilized egg or germ cell. [Gr. *ōon*, egg, and *sphaira*, sphere.]

OOSPORE (ō'o-spōr), *n.* *Bot.* Immediate product of the fertilization of the oosphere. [Gr. *ōon*, egg, and **SPORE**.]

OOZE (öz), *n.* 1. Soft mud. 2. Gentle flow. [A. S. *wase*, mud.]

OOZE (öz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OO'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OOZED** (özd).] *I. vt.* Emit or give out slowly and gently. *II. vi.* 1. Flow gently. 2. Percolate.

OOZY (ö'zi), *a.* Resembling ooze; slimy.

OPACITY (o-pas'i-tī), *n.* Opaqueness; obscurity.

OPAL (ō'pal), *n.* Precious stone of a milky hue, remarkable for its changing colors. [L. *opalus*.]

OPALESCENCE (ō-pal-es'ens), *n.* Quality of displaying the colors of the opal.

OPALESCENT (ō-pal-es'ent), *a.* Reflecting a milky or pearly light from within.

OPALINE (ō'pal-in), *I. a.* Relating to, or like,

opal. *II. n.* Semi-transparent glass; fusible porcelain or milk-glass.

OPAQUE (ō-pāk'), *a.* Not transparent. [L. *opacus*.]

OPAUENESS (ō-pāk'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being opaque.

OPE (ōp), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **O'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPED** (ōpt).] Open. (Poetic.)

OPEN (ō'pn), *I. a.* 1. Not shut. 2. Free of access. 3. Free from trees. 4. Not fenced. 5. Not drawn together. 6. Not frozen up. 7. Free to be used, etc.; public. 8. Without reserve; frank; easily understood. 9. Generous; liberal. 10. Clear. 11. Unbalanced, as an account. 12. Free to be discussed. 13. Liable to attack; exposed. 14. Uttered with the mouth wide open. *II. n.* Clear space, on land or water. [A.S.]

OPEN (ō'pn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **O'PENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPENED** (ō'pnd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make open. 2. Bring to view. 3. Explain. 4. Begin. *II. vi.* 1. Become open; unclosed; be unclosed. 2. Begin to appear; begin.

OPENER (ō'pn-ēr), *n.* One who or that which opens.

OPEN-HANDED (ō'pn-hand-ed), *a.* Generous; liberal.

OPEN-HEARTED (ō'pn-härt-ed), *a.* 1. Frank; candid; sincere. 2. Generous.

OPENING (ō'pn-ing), *n.* 1. Open place; breach; aperture. 2. Beginning. 3. First appearance. 4. Opportunity. 5. Act of opening or state of becoming open.

SYN. Gap; clearing; commencement; vacancy.

OPENLY (ō'pn-li), *adv.* 1. Publicly. 2. Candidly.

OPENNESS (ō'pn-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being open.

OPENWORK (ō'pn-würk), *n.* Any work showing openings through it for ornament.

OPERA (op'ēr-ə), *n.* 1. Musical drama. 2. Theater for exhibiting operas. [It.—L. *opera*, work.]

OPERA-BOUFFE (op-ēr-ə-böf'), *n.* Comic opera. [Fr.—It. *opera-buffa*.]

OPERA-CLOAK (op'ēr-ə-kiök), *n.* Cloak of elegant form and material for carrying into the auditorium of a theater or opera-house as a protection against drafts.

OPERA-GLASS (op'ēr-ə-glās), *n.* Small binocular telescope for use in operas, theaters, etc.

OPERA-HOUSE (op'ēr-ə-hows), *n.* Theater where operas are represented.

OPERATE (op'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OP'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OP'ERATED**.] *I. vi.* 1. Act; exert power or strength. 2. Take effect. 3. Perform surgical work. *II. vt.* 1. Effect. 2. Put into activity; work. [L. *operor*—*opera*, work.]

OPERATIC (op-ēr-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the opera.

OPERATION (op-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of operating. 2. Agency; influence. 3.

Method of working. 4. Action or movement. 5. Surgical performance.

OPERATIVE (op'ēr-ā-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Having the power of operating or acting. 2. Exerting force. 3. Producing effects. *II. n.* Workman in a factory.

OPERATOR (op'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which operates or produces an effect.

OPERCULUM (ō-pēr'kū-ium), *n.* *Bot.* Lid; cover; flap. [*L. operio*, cover, conceal.]

OPERETTA (op-ēr-et'a), *n.* Short, light opera. [*It.*]

OPHIDIAN (of-id'i-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to serpents. *II. n.* Serpent; snake. [*Gr. ophis*, serpent.]

OPHTHALMIA (of-thal'mi-a), **OPHTHALMY** (of-thal'mi), *n.* Inflammation of the eye. [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye.]

OPHTHALMIC (of-thal'mik), *a.* Pertaining to the eye; ocular.

OPHTHALMO-DIAPHANOSCOPE (of-thal'mō-dī-a-fan'o-skōp), *n.* *Surg.* Instrument for examining the back of the human eye.

OPHTHALMOLOGY (of-thal-mol'o-jī), *n.* *Pathol.* Science that treats of anatomy and diseases of the eye. [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, and **-OLOGY**.]

OPHTHALMOSCOPE (of-thal'mo-skōp), *n.* Instrument for examining the interior of the eye. [*Gr. ophthalmos*, eye, and *skopeō*, look at.]

-OPIA, -OPY, *suffix*. Signifies sight or vision. [*Gr. ōps*, eye.]

OPIATE (ō'pi-āt), *I. n.* 1. Any medicine that contains opium, and induces sleep. 2. That which induces rest. *II. a.* Inducing sleep; causing rest.

OPINE (ō-pin'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **OPI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPINED** (ō-pind').] Judge; suppose. [*Fr. opiner*—*L. opinor*, think.]

OPINION (ō-pin'yun), *n.* 1. Conviction on probable evidence; estimation; notion. 2. Judgment.

OPINIONATED (ō-pin'yun-ā-ted), *a.* Firmly adhering to one's own opinions; obstinate.

OPIUM (ō'pi-um), *n.* Narcotic juice of the white poppy. [*L.*—*Gr. opion*, dim. from *opos*, sap.]

OPODELDOC (op-ō-del'dok), *n.* Mixture of soap, alcohol, camphor, etc., used as a liniment.

OPORTO (ō-pōr'tō), *n.* City, Portugal, on Douro River.

OPOSSUM (ō-pos'um), *n.* American quadruped with a prehensile tail. The female carries her young in a pouch.

OPPONENT (op-pō'nent), *I. a.* Opposing. *II. n.* One who opposes, especially in debate.

SYN. Adversary; antagonist; foe; enemy. **ANT.**

Accessory; abettor; aider; friend; helper; assistant; accomplice; aily.



Opossum.

OPPORTUNE (op-ūr-tūn'), *a.* Present at a proper time; convenient. [*L. ob*, before, near, and *portus*, harbor.]

OPPORTUNELY (op-ūr-tūn'il), *adv.* In an opportune manner.

OPPORTUNENESS (op-ūr-tūn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being opportune.

OPPORTUNISM (op-ūr-tū'nizm), *n.* Practice of regulating principles by favorable opportunities without regard to consistency.

OPPORTUNIST (op-ūr-tū'nist), *n.* Politician who waits for events before declaring his opinions.

OPPORTUNITY (op-ūr-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **OPPORTU'NITIES**.] Opportune or convenient time; favorable occasion; chance or opening.

OPPOSABLE (op-pō'zā-bl), *a.* 1. That can be resisted. 2. That may be placed opposite, as the thumb to the other fingers.

OPPOSE (op-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OPPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPPOSED** (op-pōzd').] *I. vt.* 1. Place as an obstacle. 2. Resist. 3. Check. 4. Compete with. *II. vi.* Make objection. [*Fr.*—*L. ob*, and *Fr. poser*, place.]

SYN. Withstand; hinder; obstruct; bar.

ANT. Aid; abet; back; support; advance; expedite; facilitate.

OPPOSITE (op'o-zit), *I. a.* 1. Placed over against; standing in front. 2. Contrasted with. 3. Contrary. *II. n.* 1. That which is opposed or contrary. 2. Opponent. [*L. oppositus*.]

OPPOSITION (op-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. State of being opposite or opposed. 2. Act of opposing; resistance. 3. That which opposes; obstacle. 4. Party that opposes the existing administration or the party in power. 5. *Astron.* Situation of heavenly bodies when 180 degrees apart.

OPPOSITIVE (op-poz'ī-tiv), *a.* That may be put in opposition; opposing.

OPPRESS (op-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OPPRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPPRESSED** (op-prest').] 1. Use severely; treat harshly; burden. 2. Lie heavy upon; constrain; prostrate; depress. [*Fr.*—*L. opprimo*, *oppressus*—*ob*, against, and *premo*, press.]

SYN. Grind; maltreat; abuse; persecute.

ANT. Befriend; assist; encourage.

OPPRESSION (op-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of oppressing or being oppressed. 2. Tyranny; injustice. 3. Dullness; depression. [*Fr.*—*L. oppressio*, violence.]

OPPRESSIVE (op-pres'iv), *a.* 1. Tending to oppress; unjustly severe. 2. Heavy; overpowering.

OPPRESSIVELY (op-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In an oppressive manner.

OPPRESSOR (op-pres'ūr), *n.* One who oppresses.

OPPROBRIOUS (op-prō'bri-us), *a.* 1. Expressive of opprobrium; abusive. 2. Infamous; despised.

OPPROBRIUM (op-prō'bri-um), *n.* 1. Scurrili-

ous or abusive language; abuse. 2. Disgrace; reproach; infamy. [L. *ob*, against, and *probrum*, reproach.]

OPPUGN (op-pūn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OPPUGN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OPPUGNED** (op-pūnd').] Oppose; resist; combat. [L. *ob*, against, and *pugna*, fight.]

OPS (ops), *n.* *Roman Myth.* Goddess of abundance and wife of Saturn.

OPSONIC (op-son'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to opsonin or opsonics.

OPSONICS (op-son'iks), *n.* Treatment of disease by the inoculation of the patient with a solution of dead germs of the same kind as those which, living, cause the disease. The inoculation puts the disease germs in condition to be destroyed by the phagocytes of the blood.

OPSONIN (op'so-nin), *n.* Substance in the blood that causes disease germs to be palatable to the phagocytes. [Gr. *opson*, provisions.]

OPTATIVE (op'tā-tiv), *I. a.* Expressing desire. *II. n.* *Gram.* Mood of the verb expressing wish. [L. *opto*, wish.]

OPTIC (op'tik), *I. a.* Relating to sight, or to optics. *II. n.* Eye. [Fr. *optique*—Gr. *optikos*—root of *ops*, face.]

OPTICAL (op'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to sight or vision; optic. 2. Pertaining to the science of optics.—*Optical illusions*, erroneous impressions sometimes conveyed through the organs of vision to the mind.—*Optical lens*, a ground glass for a telescope or other optical instrument.

OPTICIAN (op-tish'an), *n.* 1. One skilled in optics. 2. One who makes or sells optical instruments.

OPTICS (op'tiks), *n.* Science of the nature and laws of vision and light.

OPTIMISM (op'ti-mizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that everything in the world is arranged for the best. 2. Tendency to take the most hopeful view of matters; opposed to **PESSIMISM**. [L. *optimus*, best.]

OPTIMIST (op'ti-mist), *n.* One who adheres to optimism.

OPTIMISTIC (op-ti-mis'tik), *a.* Characterized by optimism; hopeful; sanguine.

OPTION (op'shun), *n.* 1. Right of choosing; choice. 2. Right to sell or buy at a future time and at a fixed price. [L. *optio*, choice.]

OPTIONAL (op'shun-al), *a.* Left to one's option or choice.

OPTIONALLY (op'shun-al-i), *adv.* In an optional manner.

OPMETER (op-tom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision. [Gr. *optikos*, optic, and *-METER*.]

OPULENCE (op'ū-lens), *n.* Means; riches; wealth.

OPULENT (op'ū-lent), *a.* Wealthy. [L. *opes*, wealth.]

OPUNTIA (ō-pun'shi-ā), *n.* Genus of cacti, a

species in Guatemala, Central America, growing to a great height and bearing pink and purple flowers. [Gr. *Opous*, town in Greece.]



Opuntia (*Opuntia chloratica* Santa Rita).

OPUS (ō'pus), *n.* 1. Work; musical or literary composition of high order. 2. Particular kind of needlework. [L. *opus*, work.]

OR (ār), *conj.* Marking an alternative, and sometimes opposition. [Short for **OTHER**.]

ORACLE (or'ā-kl), *n.* 1. In classical antiquity, answer given by the gods. 2. Place where the answers were given. 3. The deity supposed to give them. 4. One famed for wisdom. [L. *oraculum*—*oro*, speak.]

ORACULAR (ō-rak'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Delivering oracles. 2. Resembling oracles, as in authority, obscurity, etc.; prophetic.

ORAL (ō'ral), *a.* Uttered by the mouth; spoken. [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth.]

ORALLY (ō'ral-i), *adv.* In an oral manner; by word of mouth.

ORAN (ō-rän'), *n.* Seaport, Algeria, capital of Oran province.

ORANG (ō-rang'), *n.* Abbr. of **ORANG-OUTANG**.

ORANGE (or'anj), *I. n.* 1. Tree with a delightful gold-colored fruit. 2. Its fruit. 3. Color composed of red and yellow. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to an orange. 2. Orange-colored. [Fr.—Pers. *nārang*.]

ORANGEMAN (or'anj-man), *n.* [*pl.* **OR'ANGE-MEN**.] Member of a secret society instituted in Ireland in 1795 to uphold Protestantism, British sovereignty, law and order, etc. So called from William of Orange.

ORANGE RIVER. S. Africa, falls into Atlantic Ocean.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY. British colony



Blood Oranges.

- in S. Africa, formerly Orange Free State. Area 50,392 sq. m. Capital, Bloemfontein.
- ORANGERY** (or'anj-ri), *n.* Orchard or grove where orange trees are grown.
- ORANG-OUTANG** (ō-rang'ō-tang), *n.* Large anthropoid ape, found in Borneo and Sumatra. [Malay. *orang-utan*, man of the woods.]
- ORATION** (ō-rā'shun), *n.* Elaborate public speech. [L. *oro*, speak.]
- ORATOR** (or'a-tūr), *n.* 1. Public speaker; man of eloquence. 2. Spokesman. 3. Plaintiff; petitioner.
- ORATORICAL** (or-a-tor'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to oratory; becoming an orator.
- ORATORIO** (or-a-tō'ri-ō), *n.* Kind of musical drama, usually founded on a Scriptural subject. [It.]
- ORATORY** (or'a-tō-ri), *n.* 1. Art of speaking in public; eloquence. 2. Apartment or building for private worship.
- ORATRIX** (or'a-triks), *n.* Same as **ORATRESS**, but used in a legal sense only.
- ORATRESS** (or'a-tres), *n.* Female orator.
- ORB** (arb), *n.* 1. Circle; orbit. 2. Sphere; celestial body. [L. *orbis*.]
- ORB** (arb), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ORB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ORBED** (arbd).] 1. Form into a circle. 2. Encircle.
- ORBED** (arbd), *a.* Having the form of an orb.
- ORBICULAR** (ar-bik'ū-lar), *a.* Round; spherical. [L. *orbiculus*, dim. of *orbis*.]
- ORBICULATE** (ar-bik'ū-lāt), **ORBICULATED** (ar-bik'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Circular.
- ORBIT** (ar'bit), *n.* 1. Path described by a celestial body in the heavens. 2. Bony cavity for the eyeball. [L. *orbita*—*orbis*, circle.]
- ORBITAL** (ar'bit-al), *a.* Pertaining to an orbit.
- ORCHARD** (ar'chard), *n.* Garden of fruit-trees or piece of ground set apart for their growth. [A. S. *orcedard*, *ortgeard*—*wort*, herb, and *geard*, garden.]
- ORCHATA** (ar-chä'tä), *n.* Refreshing demulcent drink made from the fruits and nuts of various tropical trees. [Sp.]
- ORCHESTRA** (ar'kes-tra), *n.* 1. In the Greek theater, place where the chorus danced. 2. Part of a theater for the musicians. 3. Performers in an orchestra. 4. Parquet of a theater. [Gr. *orcheomai*, dance.]
- ORCHESTRAL** (ar'kes-traī or ar-kes'trai), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, an orchestra.
- ORCHESTRATION** (ar-kes-trä'-shun), *n.* Arrangement of music for an orchestra; instrumentation.
- ORCHID** (ar'kid), *n.* Orchidaceous plant.
- ORCHIDACEOUS** (ar-ki-dä'-shus), *a.* Relating to the *Orchidaceæ* or orchids, a large natural order of plants with beautiful, fragrant flowers of curious shape.



Orchid.

- ORCHIS** (ar'kis), *n.* 1. Genus of orchidaceous plants. 2. [o-] Plant of the genus *Orchis*.
- ORDAIN** (ar-dān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ORDAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ORDAINED** (ar-dānd').] 1. Appoint; decree; order. 2. Invest with ministerial functions. [O. Fr. *ordener*—L. *ordino*.]
- ORDEAL** (ar'dē-al), *I. n.* 1. Ancient form of trial by lot, fire, water, etc. 2. Any severe trial or examination. *II. a.* Relating to trial by ordeal. [A. S. *ordēl*, judgment.]
- ORDER** (ar'dēr), *n.* 1. Regular arrangement; method. 2. Proper state. 3. Rule. 4. Regular government; tranquillity. 5. Command. 6. Class. 7. Society of persons. 8. Religious fraternity. 9. Scientific division of objects. 10. System of the parts of columns. 11. [*pl.*] Christian ministry. [Fr. *ordre*—L. *ordo*.]
- ORDER** (ar'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OR'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ORDERED** (ar'dērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Put in order; arrange. 2. Manage; regulate. 3. Command; direct. 4. Give an order for. 5. Prescribe. 6. Ordain. *II. vi.* Give orders.
- ORDERER** (ar'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who orders.
- ORDERLINESS** (ar'dēr-iī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being orderly.
- ORDERLY** (ar'dēr-iī), *I. a.* In order; regular; well regulated; quiet. *II. adv.* Regularly; methodically. *III. n.* Soldier who attends on an officer, especially for carrying official messages.
- ORDINAL** (ar'di-nal), *I. a.* Showing order or succession. *II. n.* 1. Number noting order. 2. Ritual for ordination.
- ORDINANCE** (ar'di-nans), *n.* That which is ordained by authority; local law.
- ORDINARILY** (ar'di-nā-ri-iī), *adv.* 1. In most cases; usually; generally; commonly. 2. In accordance with established rules.
- ORDINARY** (ar'di-nā-ri), *a.* 1. According to the common order; usual; common. 2. Of common rank; plain; commonplace.
- ORDINARY** (ar'di-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **OR'DINARIES**.] 1. Something in ordinary or common use. 2. The generality. 3. Regular meal; table d'hôte. 4. Ecclesiastical judge.
- ORDINATE** (ar'di-nāt), *a.* In order; regular. [See **ORDAIN**.]
- ORDINATION** (ar-di-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of ordaining. 2. Established order. [See **ORDAIN**.]
- ORDNANCE** (ard'nans), *n.* Artillery. [From **ORDINANCE**.]
- ORDURE** (ar'dūr), *n.* Excrement. [Fr.—O. Fr. *ord*, foul—L. *horridus*.]
- ORE** (ōr), *n.* 1. *Mining.* Metal in its unreduced state; metal mixed with earthy and other substances. 2. Metalliferous mineral, or a mixture of such minerals, containing a metal in sufficient proportion to be profitably extracted. [A. S. *ora*—*or*, brass.]
- OREAD** (ō'rē-ad), *n.* [*pl.* **OREADES** (ō'rē-ā-dēz).] *Greek Myth.* Sprite or nymph of the mountains. [Gr. *oreias*, (*oreiad*-)—*oros*, mountain.]

OREGON (or'e-gon), *n.* One of the United States. Area 96,838 sq. m. Capital, Salem.

ORESTES (ō-res'tēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Slayer of his mother, Clytemnestra.

ORGAN (ar'gan), *n.* 1. Instrument or means by which anything is done. 2. That by which a natural function is carried on. 3. Musical instrument with pipes, bellows, and keys. 4. Medium of communication. [Gr. *organon*, implement.]

ORGANDY (ar'gan-di), *n.* Very thin muslin.

ORGANIC (ar'gan'ik), **ORGANICAL** (ar'gan'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to an organ. 2. Consisting of, or containing, organs. 3. Produced by the organs. 4. Instrumental.

ORGANICALLY (ar'gan'ik-al-i), *adv.* In an organic manner.

ORGANISM (ar'gan-izm), *n.* 1. Organic structure. 2. Living being.

ORGANIST (ar'gan-ist), *n.* One who plays on the organ.

ORGANIZATION (ar'gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of organizing. 2. State of being organized. 3. That which is organized; organism.

ORGANIZE (ar'gan-iz), *v.* [pr.p. **ORGANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ORGANIZED** (ar'gan-izd).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply with organs. 2. Form as an organized body; arrange. II. *vi.* Become arranged or systematized.

ORGANIZER (ar'gan-i-zēr), *n.* One who organizes.

ORGASM (ar'gazm), *n.* Extreme excitement.

ORGEAT (ar'zhat), *n.* Sirup of barley, sugar, and orange-flower water. [Fr. *orge*, barley.]

ORGIES (ar'jiz), *n.pl.* [sing. **OR'GY**.] 1. Ceremonies in the worship of Bacchus, distinguished by furious revelry. 2. Revelry. [Gr. *orgia*, secret rites—*ergon*, work.]

ORIEL (ō'ri-el), *n.* Deep projecting window; bay window. [O. Fr. *oriol*.]

ORIENT (ō'ri-ent), *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the Orient; Oriental; eastern. 2. [o-] Pellucid; lustrous; as, *orient pearls*. [L. *oriens*, pr.p. of *orior*, rise.]

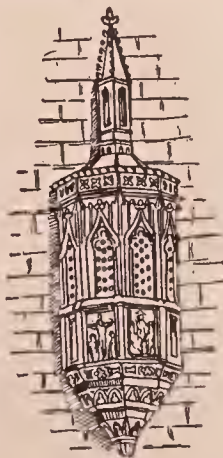
ORIENT (ō'ri-ent), *n.* The countries of the East, collectively; opposed to **OCCIDENT**.

ORIENT (ō'ri-ent), *vt.* [pr.p. **O'RIENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **O'RIENTED**.] 1. Set so as to face the east. 2. Build, as a church, with its length from east to west.

ORIENTAL (ō-ri-en'tal), I. *a.* Eastern; pertaining to, in, or from, Asia. II. *n.* Native of the East or Asia.

ORIENTALISM (ō-ri-en'tal-izm), *n.* Oriental doctrine, custom, expression, etc.

ORIENTALIST (ō-ri-en'tal-ist), *n.* 1. One versed in the eastern languages. 2. Oriental.



Oriel Window.

ORIENTATE (ō'ri-en-tāt), *v.* [pr.p. **O'RIENTATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **O'RIENTATED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to assume an eastern direction. II. *vi.* 1. Assume an eastern direction; turn towards the east. 2. Take one's bearings.

ORIENTATION (ō-ri-en-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of turning toward the east or state of being turned toward the east. 2. Act of finding one's bearings; homing instinct, as in pigeons.

ORIFICE (or'i-fis), *n.* Mouth; opening. [L. *os*, mouth, and *facio*, make.]

ORIFLAME (or'l-flam), *n.* Name given to the national standard of St. Denis of France.

ORIGIN (or'i-jin), *n.* 1. First existence. 2. That from which anything first proceeds. [L. *origo*—*orior*, rise.]

SYN. Birth; cause; derivation; rise; beginning; source; spring; commencement.

ANT. Termination; extinction.

ORIGINAL (ō-rij'i-nal), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the origin; first in order or existence. 2. Not copied; not translated; genuine. 3. Having the power to originate, as thought. II. *n.* 1. Origin. 2. First form; precise language used by a writer; untranslated tongue. 3. Eccentric person.

ORIGINALITY (ō-rij-i-nal'i-ti), *n.* [pl. **ORIGINALITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being original. 2. That which is original.

ORIGINALLY (ō-rij'i-nal-i), *adv.* 1. At the beginning or origin; at first. 2. In a new or original manner.

ORIGINATE (ō-rij'i-nāt), *v.* [pr.p. **ORIG'INATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ORIG'INATED**.] I. *vt.* Give origin to; bring into existence. II. *vi.* Have origin; begin. [It. *originare*—L. *origo*.]

ORINATION (ō-rij-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of originating or of coming into existence. 2. Mode of production.

ORIGINATOR (ō-rij'i-nā-tūr), *n.* One who originates.

ORINOCO (ō-ri-nō'kō), *n.* River, Venezuela, falls into the Atlantic.

ORIOLE (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* 1. Golden thrush of Europe. 2. American hang-nest bird. [O. Fr. *oriol*—L. *aureolus*, golden—*aurum*, gold.]

ORION (ō-ri'on), *n.* *Astron.* One of the constellations.

ORION (ō-ri'on), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A giant, suitor of Merope, whose father blinded him; was restored by gazing at the sun.

ORISON (or'i-zun), *n.* Prayer. [O. Fr.—L. *oratio*—*oro*, pray.]

ORLEANS (ar'le-anz), *n.* City in France, on the Loire.



Baltimore Oriole (*Icterus galbula*).

ORMOLU (ar'mo-lö), *n.* Brass made to look like gold. [Fr., ground gold.]

ORMUZD (ar'muzd), *n.* *Pers. Myth.* Ahura Mazda, or the Good Spirit, who will ultimately triumph over evil.

ORNAMENT (ar'na-ment), *n.* Anything that adds grace or beauty. [Fr. *ornement*—L. *ornamentum*—*orno*, adorn.]

ORNAMENT (ar'na-ment), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OR'NAM-ENTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OR'NAMENTED.] Adorn; embellish; decorate.

ORNAMENTAL (ar-na-men'tal), *a.* Serving to adorn or beautify.

ORNAMENTALLY (ar-na-men'tal-i), *adv.* In an ornamental manner.

ORNAMENTATION (ar-na-men-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Act or art of ornamenting. 2. That which ornaments.

ORNATE (ar-nät'), *a.* Ornamented; decorated. [L. *ornatus*, *p.p.* of *orno*.]

ORNATELY (ar-nät'li), *adv.* In an ornate manner.

ORNITHIC (ar-nith'ik), *a.* Pertaining to birds. [Gr. *ornis*, bird.]

ORNITHOLITE (ar-nith'o-lit), *n.* Fossil remains of a bird. [Gr. *ornis*, bird, and *lithos*, stone.]

ORNITHOLOGICAL (ar-nl-tho-loj'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGIST (ar-nl-thol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in ornithology.

ORNITHOLOGY (ar-ni-thol'o-ji), *n.* The methodical study, and consequent knowledge of birds, with all that relates to them. [Gr. *ornis*, bird, and *logos*, discourse.]

ORNITHOPTER (ar-ni-thop'tēr), *n.* Flying-machine in which flapping wing-flight is attempted. [Gr. *ornis*, *ornith-*, bird, and *pteron*, wing.]

OROGRAPHY (or-og'ra-fi), *n.* Science of mountains; orology. [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and *graphō*, write.]

OROGRAPHY (ō-rol'o-ji), *n.* Descriptive study of mountains and mountainous regions. [Gr. *oros*, mountain, and *-OLOGY*.]

OROTUND (ō-ro-tund), *a.* Round, rich and musical, said of the voice. [L. *os*, *oris*, mouth, and *rotundus*, round.]

ORPHAN (ar'fan), *n.* I. Child bereft of father or mother, or of both. II. *a.* Bereft of parents. [Gr. *orphanos*.]

ORPHAN (ar'fan), *vt.* [*pr.p.* OR'PHANING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ORPHANED (ar'fand).] Bereave of parents.

ORPHANAGE (ar'fan-aj), *n.* 1. State of an orphan. 2. House for orphans.

ORPHANED (ar'fand), *a.* Bereft of parents.

ORPHANHOOD (ar'fan-hod), *n.* State or condition of being an orphan.

ORPHEUS (ar'fūs or ar'fē-us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Apollo and Calliope, who with his lyre charmed the mountains and streams.

ORRERY (or'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* OR'RIES.] Machine

to illustrate the motions of the heavenly bodies. [Earl of Orrery.]

ORRIS (or'is), *n.* Species of iris, the dried root of which has a smell of violets, used in perfumery. [Prob. a corruption of IRIS.]



Orris Root.

ORTHODOX (ar'tho-doks), *a.* 1. Sound in doctrine; believing the received or established opinions, especially in religion. 2. According to the received doctrine. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *doxa*, opinion.]

ORTHODOXY (ar'tho-doks-i), *n.* Quality or state of being orthodox.

ORTHOEPIC (ar'tho-ep'ik), **ORTHOEPICAL** (ar'tho-ep'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to orthoepey.

ORTHOEPICALLY (ar'tho-ep'ik-al-i), *adv.* With correct pronunciation.

ORTHOEPIST (ar'tho-ep-ist), *n.* One versed in orthoepey.

ORTHOEPY (ar'tho-ep-i), *n.* Art of pronouncing words correctly; correct speech or pronunciation. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *epos*, word.]

ORTHOLOGY (ar'thog'a-mi), *n.* Bot. Direct or immediate fertilization. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gamos*, marriage.]

ORTHOGON (ar'tho-gon), *n.* *Geom.* Rectangular figure. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *gōnia*, angle.]

ORTHOGRAPHER (ar'thog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in orthography; one who spells words correctly.

ORTHOGRAPHIC (ar'tho-graf'ik), **ORTHOGRAPHICAL** (ar'tho-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining or according to orthography; spelled correctly.

ORTHOGRAPHICALLY (ar'tho-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* According to the rules of correct spelling.

ORTHOGRAPHY (ar'thog'ra-fi), *n.* The science of spelling; correct spelling; mode of spelling. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *graphō*, write.]

ORTHOPEDEY (ar'tho-pē-di), *n.* Cure of bodily deformities. [Gr. *orthos*, right, and *pais*, child.]

ORTOLAN (ar'to-lan), *n.* European singing bird considered a great delicacy. [It. *ortolano*; L. *hortulanus*.]

OS (os), *n.* [*pl.* OSSA (os'a).] Bone. [Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

OSCILLATE (os'i-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* OS'CILLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* OS'CILLATED.] I. *vi.* Move to and fro; fluctuate; vibrate. II. *vt.* Cause to move back and forth. [L. *oscillo*, swing.]

OSCILLATION (os-i-lā'shun), *n.* Act or state of oscillating.

OSCILLATIVE (os'l-lā-tiv), *a.* Having a tendency to oscillate.

OSCILLATOR (os'i-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which oscillates.

OSCILLATORY (os'l-lā-tō-ri), *a.* Oscillating; vibrating.

OSULATE (os'kū-lāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OS'CULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OS'CULATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Kiss. 2. *Math.* Touch, as two curves that have a common curvature at the point of contact. *II. vi.* 1. Kiss one another. 2. *Math.* Touch mutually, as two curves. [*L. osculum*, kiss, dim. of *os*, mouth.]

OSULATION (os-kū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of kissing.

OSULATORY (os'kū-lā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Of, or pertaining to, kissing. 2. Having the same curvature at point of contact.

OSIER (ō'zhēr), *I. n.* Willow, especially the water-willow. *II. a.* Made of willow twigs. [*Fr.*]

OSIRIS (ō-si'ris), *n. Egypt. Myth.* The creator, in constant conflict with his brother or son, Set, god of evil; husband of Isis, and god of the dead, and of the Nile.

OSMIUM (os'ml-um), *n.* Gray-colored metal found with platinum. It is the hardest metal and heaviest body known, and is used in electric incandescence lamps. [*L.—Gr. osme*, smell.]

OSMOSE (os'mōs), *n.* Diffusion of liquids through porous substances. [*Gr. ōtheō*, push or force through.]

OSPREY, OSPRAY (os'prā), *n.* Fish-hawk.

OSSA (os'a), *n. Greek Myth.* A mountain in Thessaly piled upon Pelion by the giants in order to scale Olympus.

OSSEOUS (os'e-us), *a.* Bony; resembling, or of, bone. [*L. osseus—os, ossis*, bone.]

OSSIFICATION (os-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Change, or state of being changed, into a bony substance. 2. Ossified mass.

OSSIFY (os'l-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OS'SIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OSSIFIED** (os'i-fid).] *I. vt.* Make into bone or into a bone-like substance. *II. vi.* Become bone. [*L. ossifico—os*, bone, and *facio*, make.]

OSTENSIBILITY (os-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being ostensible.

OSTENSIBLE (os-ten'si-bi), *a.* Professed; apparent; avowed; pretended; not real. [*L. ostendo*, show.]

OSTENSIBLY (os-ten'si-bli), *adv.* In an ostensible manner; professedly.

OSTENSIVE (os-ten'siv), *a.* Showing; exhibiting.

OSTENSIVELY (os-ten'siv-li), *adv.* In an ostensive manner.

OSTENSORIUM (os-ten-sō-ri-um), *n.* Transparent receptacle, used in the Roman Catholic ritual, in which the consecrated host is presented for the congregation's adoration.

OSTENTATION (os-ten-tā'shun), *n.* Act of making a display; ambitious display.

SYN. Boasting; pomp; parade; flourish; show. **ANT.** Reserve; retirement; modesty; diffidence.

OSTENTATIOUS (os-ten-tā'shus), *a.* 1. Given to show; fond of self-display; pretentious. 2. Intended for display.

OSTENTATIOUSLY (os-ten-tā'shus-li), *adv.* In an ostentatious manner.

OSTENTATIOUSNESS (os-ten-tā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ostentatious.

OSTEOBLAST (os'te-o-biāst), *n.* Cell concerned in the formation of bone. [*Gr. osteon*, bone, and *blastanō*, sprout.]

OSTEOGENESIS (os-te-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* Formation of bone. [*Gr. osteon*, bone, and *GENESIS*.]

OSTEOLOGIST (os-te-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in osteology.

OSTEOLOGY (os-te-ol'o-ji), *n.* That part of anatomy which treats of the bones. [*Gr. osteon*, bone, and *logos*, science.]

OSTEOPATH (os'te-o-pāth), *n.* One who practices osteopathy.

OSTEOPATHY (os-te-op'a-thi), *n.* Treatment of disease by manipulation of bones, muscles, etc. [*Gr. osteon*, bone, and *pathos*, suffering.]

OSTERA (os'te-rä), *n. Teuton. Myth.* Goddess of light and spring, called by the Anglo-Saxons *Eastre*. Her feasts were celebrated by the ancient Saxons early in the spring, for which the first missionaries substituted the Christian feast of Easter.

OSTRACISM (os'tra-sizm), *n.* Banishment by ostracizing.

OSTRACIZE (os'tra-siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OS'TRACIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OSTRACIZED** (os'tra-sizd).] 1. Banish, as in ancient Greece, by popular vote written on sherds. 2. Exclude from society; ignore; give the cold shoulder to. [*Gr. ostrakizō—ostrakon*, shell.]

OSTRICH (os'trich), *n.* Largest of birds, found in Africa, remarkable for its speed in running, and prized for its plumes. [*O. Fr. ostruche—L. avis struthio—Gr. strouthos*, bird.]



OTALGIA (ō-tai'ji-a), *n.*

Ostrich.

Earache. [*Gr.*]

OTHER (uth'ēr), *a.* and *pron.* 1. Different; not the same. 2. Additional. 3. Second of two. [*A.S. ōther—Ger. ander.*]

OTHERWISE (uth'ēr-wiz), *adv.* and *conj.* 1. In another manner. 2. By other causes. 3. In other respects. 4. Else.

OTIOSE (ō'shi-ōs), *a.* 1. Leisurely; of no purpose. 2. Inactive; unemployed.

OTOCYON (ō-tos'l-on), *n.* Small buff-colored fox (*Otocyon virgatus*), found in South Africa.

OTTAWA (ot'a-wā), *n.* Capital of Dominion of Canada, on Ottawa River.

OTTER (ot'ēr), *n.* Large weasel-like animal living on fish. [A. *S. otor, oter.*]

OTTO (ot'ō), **OT-TAR** (ot'ar), **AT-TAR** (at'ar), *n.* Fragrant oil obtained from certain flowers, especially the rose. [Ar. 'itr—'atara, smell sweetly.]



Otter.

OTTOMAN (ot'o-man), *I. a.* Pertaining to the Turkish Empire, founded by Othman (or Osman), in 1299. *II. n.* 1. Turk. 2. [o-] Low, stuffed seat without back, first used in Turkey. [Fr.]



Ottoman.

OUBLIETTE (ō-bll-et'), *n.* Secret recess; concealed dungeon or cavern. [Fr. *oublier*—*L. obliviscor*, forget.]

OUCH (owch), *interj.* Sudden exclamation or expression indicating pain.

UGHT (æt), *n.* Same as **AUGHT**.

UGHT (æt), *vt.* (Used chiefly as an auxiliary.) 1. Be under moral obligation. 2. Be proper or necessary. [From **OWED**, *p.t.* of **OWE**.]

OUIJA-BOARD (wē'yä-bōrd), *n.* Board fitted with an alphabetical table, used in conjunction with planchette to note mediumistic communications. [Fr. *oui*, yes, and Ger. *ja*, yes.]

OUNCE (owns), *n.* 1. Sixteenth part of a pound avoirdupois = 437½ troy grains. 2. Twelfth part of a pound troy = 480 grains. [*L. uncia*, twelfth part.]

OUNCE (owns), *n.* Feline carnivorous animal of Asia, allied to the leopard. [Fr. *once*.]

OUR (owr), *pron. poss.* Pertaining or belonging to us. [A.S. *ūre*, genlt. pl. of *us*.]

OURS (owrz), *pron. poss.* Belonging to us.

OURSELF (owr-self'), *pron.* Myself (in the regal style).

OURSELVES (owr-selvz'), *pron. pl.* We or us; not others; as, we blame *ourselves*.

OUSEL, OUZEL (ō'zl), *n.* European thrush. [A.S. *ōsle*; Ger. *amsel*.]

OUST (owst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUST'ED**.] Eject; expel. [O. Fr. *oster* (Fr. *oter*), remove.]

OUSTER (ows'tēr), *n.* Ejection; dispossession.

OUT (owt), *I. adv.* 1. Without; not in. 2. To or beyond the limit in any sense, as of concealment, time, existence, supply, control, possession, truth, accord, a game, strength, etc. 3. Forth; in extension.—*Out and away*, by far.—*Out and out*, completely; unqualified.—*Out of*, out from; prompted by; from among; without; far from. *II. n.* 1. Person not in office, generally in plural. 2. *Print.* Matter omitted in setting up copy. *III. interj.* Away! be gone! [A.S. *ūte, āt*; Ger. *aus*.]

OUTAGE (owt'aj), *n.* Difference between the cubic extent of a measure of capacity and actual amount placed in it.

OUTBID (owt-bld'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTBID'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTBID'**.] Surpass by offering a higher price.

OUTBOUND (owt'bownd), *a.* Bound away or out; outward bound.

OUTBREAK (owt'brāk), *n.* Breaking out; eruption.

OUT-BUILDING (owt'bld-ing), *n.* Building attached to or belonging to a main building.

OUTBURST (owt'būrst), *n.* Bursting out; explosion.

OUTCAST (owt'kást), *I. a.* Exiled; rejected. *II. n.* Person banished; exile.

OUTCOME (owt'kum), *n.* Issue; consequence.

OUTCROP (owt'krop), *n.* Exposure of a stratum at the earth's surface.

OUTCRY (owt'krī), *n.* [*pl.* **OUT'CRIES**.] Loud cry of distress.

OUTDISTANCE (owt-dls'tans), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTDIS'TANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTDISTANCED** (owt-dls'tanst).] Outrun; surpass greatly.

OUTDO (owt-dō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTDO'ING**; *p.t.* **OUTDID'**; *p.p.* **OUTDONE** (owt-dun').] Surpass; excel.

OUTDOOR (owt-dōr' or owt'dōr), *a.* Outside the house; in the open air.

OUTDOORS (owt-dōrz'), *adv.* Out of the house; abroad.

OUTER (owt'ēr), *a.* External; opposed to **INNER**.

OUTERMOST (owt'ēr-mōst), *a.* Farthest out; most distant.

OUTFACE (owt-fās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTFA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTFACED** (owt-fāst').] Stare out of countenance; defeat by assurance.

OUT-FIELD (owt'fēld), *n.* 1. Unfenced or uninclosed field adjoining a regular farm or homestead. 2. *Baseball.* Part of the field outside the lines of the diamond, or the players stationed there.

OUT-FIELDER (owt'fēld-ēr), *n.* *Baseball.* Player who is stationed in the outfield.

OUTFIT (owt'fit), *n.* Complete equipment.

OUTFLANK (owt-flangk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTFLANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTFLANKED** (owt-flangk't').] Extend the flank of (one army) beyond that of another; turn the flank of.

OUTGENERAL (owt-jen'ēr-al), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTGEN'ERALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTGENERAL'ED** (owt-jen'ēr-ald).] Outdo in generalship.

OUTGO (owt'gō), *n.* Expenditure; outlay.

OUTGOING (owt'gō-ing), *I. n.* 1. Act or state of going out. 2. Expenditure. *II. a.* Departing.

OUTGROW (owt-grō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTGROW'ING**; *p.t.* **OUTGREW** (owt-grō'); *p.p.* **OUTGROWN** (owt-grōn').] 1. Grow beyond or surpass in growth. 2. Grow out of.

OUTHOUSE (owt'hows), *n.* Small building outside but belonging to a dwelling house.

OUTING (owt'ing), *n.* Act of going out; pleasure excursion.

OUTLANDISH (owt-land'ish), *a.* 1. Foreign; strange. 2. Rude; vulgar. [A.S. *ūtlendisc.*]

OUTLAST (owt-lāst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTLAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTLAST'ED**.] Last longer than.

OUTLAW (owt'lā), *n.* 1. One deprived of the protection of the law. 2. Robber or bandit.

OUTLAW (owt'lā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUT'LAWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTLAWED** (owt'lād).] Deprive of the benefit of the law; deprive of legal force.

OUTLAWRY (owt'lā-rl), *n.* Putting of a person, or being put out, of the protection of the law.

OUTLAY (owt'lā), *n.* Expenditure.

OUTLET (owt'let), *n.* Passage out.

OUTLINE (owt'lin), *n.* 1. Outer or exterior line. 2. Sketch without shading; rough draft. 3. General sketch or abstract specifications.

OUTLINE (owt'lin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUT'LINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTLINED** (owt'lind).] 1. Draw the exterior line of. 2. Delineate; sketch. 3. Summarize in brief general terms.

OUTLIVE (owt-liv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTLIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTLIVED** (owt-livd').] Live beyond; survive.

OUTLOOK (owt'lōk), *n.* 1. Watch. 2. Prospect. 3. Place from which one looks out.

OUTLYING (owt'li-ing), *a.* Lying out or beyond; on the exterior or frontier.

OUTMANEUVER (owt-mā-nō'vēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTMANEU'VERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTMANEUVERED** (owt-mā-nō'vērd).] Surpass in maneuvering.

OUTMARCH (owt-mārch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTMARCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTMARCHED** (owt-mārch't').] Surpass in marching.

OUTMOST (owt'mōst), *a.* Outermost.

OUTNUMBER (owt-num'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTNUM'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTNUMBERED** (owt-num'bērd).] Exceed in number.

OUTPOST (owt'pōst), *n.* 1. Post or station beyond the main body of an army. 2. Troops placed there.

OUTPOUR (owt-pōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTPOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTPOURED** (owt-pōrd').] Pour out.

OUTPOUR (owt'pōr), *n.* Violent outflow.

OUTPOURING (owt'pōr-ing), *n.* Pouring out; abundant supply.

OUTPUT (owt'pōt), *n.* Quantity produced within a certain time.

OUTRAGE (owt'rāj), *n.* Violence; excessive abuse; wanton mischief. [Fr.—O. Fr. *outrage*—L.L. *ultragium*—L. *ultra*, beyond.]

OUTRAGE (owt'rāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUT'RAGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTRAGED** (owt'rājd).] 1. Treat with excessive abuse. 2. Injure by violence; ravish.

OUTRAGEOUS (owt-rā'jus), *a.* Violent; furious; atrocious.

SYN. Excessive; unwarrantable; unjustifiable; nefarious. **ANT.** Moderate; justifiable; reasonable.

OUTRAGEOUSLY (owt-rā'jus-li), *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

OUTRANK (owt-rangk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTRANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTRANKED** (owt-rangk't').] Exceed in rank.

OUTRE (ō-trā'), *a.* Extravagant; overstrained. [Fr. *outrer*—*outré*—L. *ultra*, beyond.]

OUTREACH (owt-rēch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTREACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTREACHED** (owt-rēcht').] Reach or extend beyond.

OUTRIDE (owt-rid'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTRI'DING**; *p.t.* **OUTRODE** (owt-rōd'); *p.p.* **OUTRIDDEN** (owt-rid'n).] Ride faster than.

OUTRIDER (owt'ri-dēr), *n.* Servant on horseback who attends a carriage.

OUTRIGGER (owt'rig-ēr), *n.* 1. Protecting spar for extending sails or any part of the rigging. 2. Apparatus fixed to a boat to increase the leverage of the oar. 3. Boat with this apparatus. 4. Device fixed to side of a boat to prevent upsetting.

OUTRIGHT (owt'rit), *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Completely.

OUTRIVAL (owt-rī'val), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTRI'VALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTRIVALED** (owt-rī'vald).] To surpass.

OUTRUN (owt-run'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTRUN'NING**; *p.t.* **OUTRAN** (owt-ran'); *p.p.* **OUTRUN'**.] Go beyond in running; exceed.

OUTSAIL (owt-sāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTSAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTSAILED** (owt-sāld').] Sail faster than.

OUTSET (owt'set), *n.* Beginning.

OUTSHINE (owt-shin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTSHI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTSHONE** (owt-shōn').] Excel in shining.

OUTSIDE (owt'sid), *I. n.* Surface; exterior; limit. *II. a.* and *adv.* 1. On the outside. 2. Superficial.

OUTSIDER (owt-si'dēr), *n.* One not a member or party.

OUTSKIRT (owt'skērt), *n.* Border; outer edge; generally in the plural.

OUTSPOKEN (owt'spō-kn), *a.* Frank or bold of speech.

OUTSPREAD (owt-spred'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTSPREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTSPREAD'**.] Spread out or over.

OUTSTANDING (owt-stand'ing), *a.* Standing out; uncollected; remaining unpaid.

OUTSTRETCH (owt-strech'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTSTRETCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTSTRETCHED** (owt-streeht').] Stretch or spread out; extend.

OUTSTRIP (owt-strip'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTSTRIP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTSTRIPPED** (owt-stript').] Outrun; leave behind.

OUTVIE (owt-vī'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTVY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTVIED** (owt-vid').] Go beyond in vying with; exceed; surpass.

OUTVOTE (owt-vōt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTVO'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTVO'TED**.] Defeat by a greater number of votes.

OUTWARD (owt'wârd), *a.* Towards the outside; external; exterior.

OUTWARD (owt'wârd), **OUTWARDS** (owt'wârdz), *adv.* 1. Toward the exterior. 2. To a foreign port.

OUTWARDLY (owt'wârd-li), *adv.* In an outward manner; externally.

OUTWEAR (owt-wâr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTWEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **OUTWORE** (owt-wôr'); *p.p.* **OUTWORN** (owt-wörn').] 1. Wear out; waste; completely exhaust. 2. Consume; tire out; 3. Outlast.

OUTWEIGH (owt-wâ'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTWEIGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTWEIGHED** (owt-wâd').] Exceed in weight or importance.

OUTWIT (owt-wit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OUTWIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OUTWIT'TED**.] Surpass in wit or ingenuity; defeat by superior cunning.

OUTWORK (owt'wûrk), *n.* Minor fortification outside the principal wall.

OUZEL, *n.* Same as **OUSEL**.

OVAL (ô'val), *I. a.* Having the shape of an egg. *II. n.* Anything oval; ellipse. [*Fr. ovale*; *L. ovum*, egg.]

OVALLY (ô'val-i), *adv.* In an oval manner or form; so as to be oval.

OVARIAN (ô-vâ'ri-ân), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ovary.

OVARY (ô'va-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **OVARIES** (ô'va-riz).] Organ or part in which an egg or seed is formed. [*L.L. ovaria*; *L. ovum*, egg.]

OVATE (ô'vât), **OVATED** (ô'vâ-ted), *a.* Egg-shaped.

OVIATION (ô-vâ'shun), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a lesser triumph. 2. Outburst of popular applause. [*L. ovatio*—*ovo*, shout.]

OVEN (uv'n), *n.* Arched cavity over a fire for baking, heating, or drying; any apparatus used for the same purpose. [*A. S. ofen*.]

OVER (ô'ver), *I. prep.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. About. 4. Through. *II. adv.* 1. Above. 2. Across. 3. From one to another. 4. Above in measure; too much; to excess. 5. Completely. 6. Again. 7. Ended. *III. a.* 1. Upper or outer. 2. Beyond. 3. Past. [*A.S. ofer*.]

OVERACT (ô-vêr-akt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERACT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Act or perform to excess. *II. vi.* Act more than is necessary.

OVERALLS (ô'ver-âlz), *n.* Loose trousers worn over others to protect them.

OVERARCH (ô-vêr-ârch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERARCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERARCHED** (ô-vêr-ârch't').] Arch over.

OVERAWE (ô-vêr-â'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERAW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERAWED** (ô-vêr-âd').] Restrain by fear or superior influence.

OVERBALANCE (ô-vêr-bal'âns), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERBAL'ANCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERBALANCED** (ô-vêr-bal'ânst').] Exceed in weight, value, or importance.

OVERBALANCE (ô'ver-bal-âns), *n.* That which

overbalances; something more than an equivalent.

OVERBEAR (ô-vêr-bâr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERBEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERBORE** (ô-vêr-bôr'); *p.p.* **OVERBORNE** (ô-vêr-börn').] Bear down or overpower; overwhelm.

OVERBEARING (ô-vêr-bâr'ing), *a.* Haughty and dogmatical; imperious.

OVERBOARD (ô'ver-bôrd), *adv.* Over the deck or side of a ship; out of a ship.

OVERBURDEN (ô-vêr-bûr'dn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERBUR'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERBURDENED** (ô-vêr-bûr'dnd').] Burden overmuch.

OVERCAST (ô-vêr-kâst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERCAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERCAST'**.] 1. Cloud; cover with gloom. 2. Sew over slightly to prevent ravelling.

OVERCHARGE (ô-vêr-chârf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERCHAR'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERCHARGED** (ô-vêr-chârd').] 1. Load with too great a charge. 2. Charge too much.

OVERCHARGE (ô'ver-chârf), *n.* 1. Excessive load. 2. Excessive charge.

OVERCLOUD (ô-vêr-klowd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERCLOUD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERCLOUD'ED**.] Cover over with clouds.

OVERCOAT (ô'ver-kôt), *n.* Coat worn over all the other dress; great coat; topcoat.

OVERCOME (ô-vêr-knm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERCOMING**; *p.t.* **OVERCAME** (ô-vêr-kâm'); *p.p.* **OVERCOME'**.] Get the better of; conquer.

OVERCONFIDENT (ô-vêr-kon'fî-dent), *a.* Excessively confident.

OVERDEVELOPMENT (ô-vêr-de-vel'up-ment), *n.* *Photog.* Too rapid or strong development of negatives.

OVERDO (ô-vêr-dô'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERDO'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERDID** (ô-vêr-dîd'); *p.p.* **OVERDONE** (ô-vêr-dun').] *I. vt.* 1. Do overmuch. 2. Fatigue. 3. Exaggerate. *II. vi.* Exert one's self excessively.

OVERDONE (ô-vêr-dun'), *a.* 1. Overacted. 2. Fatigued. 3. Cooked too much.

OVERDOSE (ô'ver-dôs), *n.* Too large a dose.

OVERDOSE (ô-vêr-dôs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERDO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERDOSED** (ô-vêr-dôst').] Dose overmuch.

OVERDRAW (ô-vêr-drâ'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERDRAW'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERDREW** (ô-vêr-drö'); *p.p.* **OVERDRAWN** (ô-vêr-drân').] 1. Draw overmuch. 2. Draw beyond one's credit. 3. Exaggerate.

OVERDUE (ô-vêr-dû'), *a.* 1. Beyond the time at which a thing is due, or to be paid. 2. Behind the time assigned.

OVEREAT (ô-vêr-êt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **OVEREAT'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERATE** (ô-vêr-ât'); *p.p.* **OVEREATEN** (ô-vêr-ê'tn).] Eat to excess or more than one requires.

OVERESTIMATE (ô-vêr-es'ti-mât), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERES'TIMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERES'TIMATED**.] Estimate too highly.

OVERESTIMATE (ô-věr-es'ti-mät), *n.* An excessive estimate or valuation.

OVERFLOW (ô-věr-flô'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERFLOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERFLOWED** (ô-věr-flôd').] I. *vt.* Flow over; flood; overwhelm; cover, as with numbers. II. *vi.* Run over; abound.

OVERFLOW (ô-věr-flô), *n.* 1. Flowing over. 2. Indignation. 3. Superabundance.

OVERFLOWING (ô-věr-flô'ing), I. *a.* Flowing over; abundant. II. *n.* Abundance; copiousness.

OVERGROW (ô-věr-grô'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERGROW'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERGREW** (ô-věr-grô'); *p.p.* **OVERGROWN** (ô-věr-grôn').] I. *vt.* Grow beyond; rise above; cover with growth. II. *vi.* Grow beyond the proper size.

OVERHAND (ô-věr-hand), I. *a.* 1. Over and over. 2. *Baseball.* With the hand above the shoulder, as in throwing the ball. II. *n.* Upper hand; mastery.

OVERHANG (ô-věr-hang'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERHANG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERHUNG** (ô-věr-hung').] I. *vt.* Hang; project, or impend over. II. *vi.* Hang or project over something.

OVERHAUL (ô-věr-häl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERHAUL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERHAULED** (ô-věr-häld').] 1. Haul or draw over; turn over for examination. 2. Overtake in a chase.

OVERHAUL (ô-věr-häl), *n.* Hauling over; examination; repair.

OVERHEAD (ô-věr-hed'), *a.* and *adv.* Over the head; aloft; in the zenith.

OVERHEAR (ô-věr-hēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERHEARING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERHEARD** (ô-věr-hērd').] Hear (what was not intended to be heard); hear by accident.

OVERHEAT (ô-věr-hēt), *n.* Prostration from excessive heat; sunstroke.

OVERISSUE (ô-věr-ish-û), *n.* Excessive issue.

OVERISSUE (ô-věr-ish'û), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERISSUING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERISSUED** (ô-věr-ish'üd').] Issue in excess.

OVERJOY (ô-věr-joi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERJOY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERJOYED** (ô-věr-joid').] Fill with great joy; transport with delight or gladness.

OVERJOY (ô-věr-joi), *n.* Joy to excess; transport.

OVERLAND (ô-věr-land), *a.* Entirely or principally by land.

OVERLAP (ô-věr-lap'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLAP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERLAPPED** (ô-věr-lapt').] Lap over.

OVERLAY (ô-věr-lä'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERLAID** (ô-věr-lä'd').] 1. Spread over. 2. Cover completely.

OVERLEAP (ô-věr-lēp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLEAP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERLEAPED** (ô-věr-lēpt').] Leap over; ignore.

OVERLIE (ô-věr-il'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLY'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERLAY** (ô-věr-lä'); *p.p.* **OVERLAIN** (ô-věr-län').] Lie above or upon.

OVERLOAD (ô-věr-iôd), *n.* Load that is too burdensome to carry safely; an excessive load.

OVERLOAD (ô-věr-lôd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLOAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERLOAD'ED** or **OVERLADEN** (ô-věr-lä'den).] Cause to bear an excessive load or burden; overburden.

OVERLOOK (ô-věr-lôk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERLOOK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERLOOKED** (ô-věr-lôkt').] 1. Look over; be higher than. 2. Inspect. 3. Neglect by carelessness or inadvertence. 4. Pass by indulgently; pardon. 5. Slight.

SYN. Disregard; condone. ANT. Scrutinize; mark.

OVERMASTER (ô-věr-mäs'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERMAS'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERMASTERED** (ô-věr-mäs'tērd)]. Conquer; overpower.

OVERMATCH (ô-věr-mach'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERMATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERMATCHED** (ô-věr-macht').] Be more than a match for; defeat.

OVERMUCH (ô-věr-mueh'), *a.* and *adv.* Too much.

OVERNICE (ô-věr-nīs'), *a.* Fastidious.

OVERNIGHT (ô-věr-nīt'), *adv.* During the night.

OVERPASS (ô-věr-päs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERPASS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERPASSED** (ô-věr-päst').] Pass over.

OVERPAY (ô-věr-pā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERPAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERPAID** (ô-věr-pād').] Pay too much.

OVERPAYMENT (ô-věr-pā-ment), *n.* Act of overpaying or amount overpaid.

OVERPLUS (ô-věr-plus), *n.* Surplus.

OVERPOWER (ô-věr-pow'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERPOWER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERPOWERED** (ô-věr-pow'ērd)]. Have or gain power over; subdue.

SYN. Overcome; master; conquer. ANT. Surrender; yield; fail.

OVERPRODUCE (ô-věr-prô-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERPRODU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERPRODUCED** (ô-věr-prô-düst').] Produce in excess of requirements or demand.

OVERPRODUCTION (ô-věr-prô-duk'shun), *n.* Surplus production in excess of demand or requirements.

OVERRATE (ô-věr-rāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERRA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERRA'TED**]. Rate too high.

OVERREACH (ô-věr-rēch'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERREACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERREACHED** (ô-věr-rēcht').] I. *vt.* 1. Reach or extend beyond. 2. Cheat. II. *vi.* Strike the hind foot against the fore foot, as a horse.

OVERREACH (ô-věr-rēch'), **OVERREACHING** (ô-věr-rēch'ing), *n.* 1. Excessive or strained reach. 2. Unfair advantage; cheating. 3. Interference between the hind and fore feet of horses while walking or running.

OVERRIDE (ô-věr-rīd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERRI'**

DING; *p.t.* **OVERRODE** (ô-věr-rôd'); *p.p.* **OVERRIDDEN** (ô-věr-rid'n).] 1. Ride over; trample down. 2. Annul; destroy. 3. Ride too much.

OVERRULE (ô-věr-röl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERRULING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERRULED** (ô-věr-röld').] 1. Influence by greater power. 2. *Law.* Supersede; reject.

OVERRUN (ô-věr-run'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERRUNNING**; *p.t.* **OVERRAN** (ô-věr-ran'); *p.p.* **OVERRUN** (ô-věr-run').] I. *vt.* 1. Run or spread over; grow over. 2. Spread over and take possession of. 3. *Print.* Carry over, as parts of lines, columns, etc., in corrections. II. *vi.* 1. Run over. 2. *Print.* Extend beyond the proper or desired length.

OVERSEA (ô-věr-sē'), *adv.* Abroad.

OVERSEE (ô-věr-sē'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSEE'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERSAW** (ô-věr-sa'); *p.p.* **OVERSEEN** (ô-věr-sēn').] See or look over; superintend.

OVERSEER (ô-věr-sē'ēr), *n.* One who oversees; superintendent.

OVERSET (ô-věr-sēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSET'**.] Turn over; upset; overthrow.

OVERSHADOW (ô'věr-shad'ô), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSHAD'OWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSHADOWED** (ô-věr-shad'ôd).] 1. Throw a shadow over. 2. Shelter or protect.

OVERSHOOT (ô-věr-shôt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSHOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSHOT'**.] I. *vt.* 1. Shoot over or beyond, as a mark. 2. Pass swiftly over. II. *vi.* Shoot or fly beyond the mark.

OVERSHOT (ô'věr-shot), *a.* Having the water falling from above, as a wheel.

OVERSIGHT (ô'věr-sīt), *n.* 1. Superintendence. 2. Failing to notice; mistake; omission.

OVERSKIRT (ô'věr-skērt), *n.* Overshot Wheel.

OVERSLEEP (ô-věr-slēp'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSLEEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSLEPT** (ô-věr-slept').] Sleep too long.

OVERSOUL (ô'věr-sôl), *n.* Unity of all things spiritual in a divine way.

OVERSPREAD (ô-věr-spređ'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSPREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSPREAD'**.] I. *vt.* Spread over; scatter over. II. *vi.* Be spread over.

OVERSTATE (ô-věr-stāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSTA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSTA'TED**.] State over or above; exaggerate.

OVERSTATEMENT (ô-věr-stāt'ment), *n.* Exaggerated statement.

OVERSTAY (ô-věr-stā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSTAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSTAYED** (ô-věr-stād').] Remain beyond the limits of.

OVERSTEP (ô-věr-step'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSTEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSTEPPED** (ô-věr-stept').] Step beyond; exceed.

OVERSTOCK (ô-věr-stok'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSTOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSTOCKED** (ô-věr-stokt').] Stock overmuch; fill too full.

OVERSTRAIN (ô-věr-strān'), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **OVERSTRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERSTRAINED** (ô-věr-strānd').] Strain or stretch too much.

OVERT (ô'věrt), *a.* Open to view; public; apparent. [*Fr. ouvert.*]

OVERTAKE (ô-věr-tāk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTAK'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERTOOK** (ô-věr-tok'); *p.p.* **OVERTAKEN** (ô-věr-tā'kn).] Come up with; catch; come upon.

OVERTASK (ô-věr-tāsk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTASK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERTASKED** (ô-věr-tāskt').] Task overmuch; impose too heavy a task on.

OVERTAX (ô-věr-taks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTAX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERTAXED** (ô-věr-takst').] Tax overmuch.

OVERTHROW (ô'věr-thrô'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTHROW'ING**; *p.t.* **OVERTHREW** (ô-věr-thrô'); *p.p.* **OVERTHROWN** (ô-věr-thrôn').] Throw down; upset; demolish.

OVERTHROW (ô-věr-thrô), *n.* Act of overthrowing or state of being overthrown; ruin; defeat.

OVERTIME (ô'věr-tīm), *n.* Time beyond regular hours; extra time.

OVERTONE (ô'věr-tôn), *n.* Harmonic, so called because heard above its fundamental tone.

OVERTOP (ô-věr-top'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERTOPPED** (ô-věr-toppt').] Rise over the top of; surpass; obscure.

OVERTRADE (ô-věr-trād'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTRA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERTRA'DED**.] Trade overmuch, beyond capital or demand.

OVERTURE (ô'věr-tūr), *n.* 1. Proposal. 2. *Music.* Piece introductory to an opera or ballet. [*Fr. ouverture.*]

OVERTURN (ô-věr-tūr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERTURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERTURNED** (ô-věr-tūrnd').] Throw down; subvert; ruin.

OVERTURN (ô'věr-tūr), *n.* State of being overturned.

OVERVALUE (ô-věr-val'û), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERVAL'UING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERVALUED** (ô-věr-val'ûd).] Value overmuch.

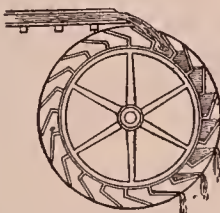
OVERWEENING (ô-věr-wēn'ing), *a.* Thinking too highly of one's self; conceited; vain.

OVERWEIGH (ô-věr-wā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERWEIGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERWEIGHED** (ô-věr-wād').] Outweigh.

OVERWEIGHT (ô'věr-wāt), *n.* Weight beyond what is required or is just.

OVERWHELM (ô-věr-hwelm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERWHELM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERWHELMED** (ô-věr-hwelmd').] Overspread and crush by something heavy or strong; immerse and bear down; overcome. [*See WHELM.*]

SYN. Quell; extinguish; inundate; bury; submerge; swamp; whelm. **ANT.** Raise; uphold; rescue; maintain; extricate; recover.



OVERWHELMING (ô-vêr-hwelm'ing), I. *a.* Overpowering; crushing; irresistible. II. *n.* Catastrophe; overturning.

OVERWHELMINGLY (ô-vêr-hwelm'ing-li), *adv.* In an overwhelming manner or degree.

OVERWIND (ô-vêr-wind'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OVERWIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERWOUND** (ô-vêr-wownd').] 1. Wind too tightly, as a watch, or any spring. 2. *Elec.* To wind (a magnet) so as to obtain magnetic saturation with less than normal current.

OVERWINTER (ô-vêr-win'têr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERWIN'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERWINTERED** (ô-vêr-win'têrd).] I. *vt.* To keep (something) from dying or spoiling through a winter. II. *vi.* To endure through or pass a winter.

OVERWISE (ô-vêr-wiz'), *a.* Wise overmuch; affectedly wise.

OVERWORK (ô-vêr-wûrk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OVERWORK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OVERWORKED** (ô-vêr-wûrkt').] I. *vt.* Work overmuch or beyond the strength; tire. II. *vi.* Work beyond one's strength.

OVERWORK (ô'vêr-wûrk), *n.* Excess of work; excessive labor.

OVERWROUGHT (ô-vêr-râ't'), *a.* Overworked; excited or worked on to excess.

OVIFORM (ô'vi-farm), *a.* Having the form of an egg. [*L. ovum*, egg, and *forma*, form.]

OVIPAROUS (ô-vîp'a-rus), *a.* Bringing forth eggs. [*L. ovum*, egg, and *pario*, bring forth.]

OVIPOSITOR (ô-vî-poz'i-tûr), *n.* Organ of insects, etc., with which they deposit their eggs. [*L. ovum*, egg, and *positor*, builder.]

OVOID (ô'void), *a.* Oval or egg-shaped. [*L. ovum*, egg, and *Gr. eidos*, form.]

OVULE (ô'vûl), *n.* *Bot.* Seed of a plant in its rudimentary state. [*Dim.* of *L. ovum*, egg.]

OVUM (ô'vum), *n.* [*pl.* O'VA.] 1. Egg. 2. Germ formed within the ovary. [*L.*]

OWE (ô), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OWED** (ôd).] I. *vt.* 1. Be indebted in; be bound or obliged to pay. 2. Be obliged for; have to thank for. II. *vi.* 1. Be in debt. 2. Be owing or due. [*A. S. âgan*, have.]

OWL (owl), *n.* Nocturnal carnivorous bird, noted for its large eyes and hooting cry. [*A. S. âle*.]

OWLET (owl'et), *n.* Small or young owl. [*Dim.* of **OWL**.]

OWLISH (owl'ish), *a.* Like an owl.

OWN (ôn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OWNED** (ônd).] Grant; acknowledge. [*A. S. unnan*; *Ger. gonne*n, to grant.]

OWN (ôn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OWNED** (ônd).] Possess; have a rightful title to. [*A. S. âgnian*—âgen, one's own.]



Barred Owl (*Strix nebulosa*).

OWN (ôn), *a.* Belonging to one's self; peculiar.

OWNER (ôn'êr), *n.* One who owns or possesses.

OWNERSHIP (ôn'êr-ship), *n.* 1. State of being an owner. 2. Right of possession; proprietorship.

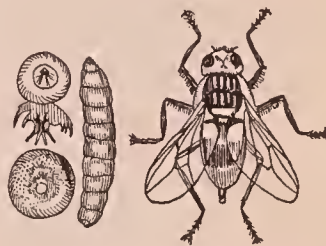
OX (oks), *n.* [*pl.* **OXEN** (oks'n).] 1. Ruminant quadruped of the bovine family. 2. Altered male of the common domestic cow used as a draft-animal. [*A. S. oxa*, *pl. oxan*.]

OXACID (oks-as'id), *n.* Acid containing oxygen, as sulphuric acid. [**OX**(YGEN) and **ACID**.]

OXALIC (oks-al'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or obtained from sorrel.—*Oxalic acid*, very poisonous acid, used for bleaching straw, in dyeing, etc.

OXALIS (oks'a-lis), *n.* Wood-sorrel. [*Gr. oxys*, acid.]

OX-BOTFLY (oks-bot'fli), *n.* *Entom.* Insect pest that infests cattle by depositing its eggs and breeding its larvæ in the heels of the cattle, which, in their attempt to lick them off, become infested with the pests that work their way to the surface of the skin, breeding sores and disease. [*Hy-poderma lineata* Villers).]



OXEYE (oks'i), *n.* *Bot.* Plant or its flower with a disk suggestive of the appearance of an ox's eye. [**OX** and **EYE**.]

OXFORD (oks'fûrd), *n.* City, England, seat of Oxford University.

OXIDATION (oks-i-dā'shun), *n.* Act or process of oxidizing.

OXIDE (oks'id), *n.* Compound of oxygen and another element.

OXIDIZABLE (oks'i-dî-zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being oxidized.

OXIDIZE (oks'i-dîz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OX'IDIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OXIDIZED** (oks'i-dîzd).] Change into, or combine with, an oxide.

OXYGEN (oks'i-jen), *n.* Gas without taste, color or smell, forming a part of the air, water, etc., and supporting life and combustion.—*Oxygen helmet*, a life-saving apparatus for miners, consisting of a metal headpiece or helmet with a mica window, connected with a reservoir of oxygen gas. [*Lit.*, "that which generates acids," from *Gr. oxys*, acid, and *gennaō*, generate.]



OXYGENATE (oks'i-jen-ât), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **OX'YGENATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OX'YGENATED**.]

Oxygen Helmet.

Unite with oxygen; oxidize.

OXYGENOUS (oks-ij'e-nus), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, oxygen.

OXYHYDROGEN (oks-i-hi'drō-jen), *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, or containing, a combination of oxygen and hydrogen gases.

OXYIODIDE, OXYIODID (oks-i-i'ō-did), *n.* *Chem.* Compound of oxygen and iodine.

OXYLITHE (oks'l-lith), *n.* Substance specially formed for the purpose of throwing off oxygen while at the same time absorbing carbonic acid gas. Used in safety helmets and divers' armor while undertaking submarine work.

OXYMEL (oks'i-mel), *n.* Mixture of vinegar and honey. [Gr. *oxys*, acid, and *meli*, honey.]

OXYMORON (oks-l-mō'ron), *n.* *Rhet.* Intentionally paradoxical phrase of which one part startlingly contradicts another part, as "a wild civility" [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, clever, and *moron*, foolish.]

OXYRHYNCHA (oks-i-ring'ka), *n.pl. Zool.* A superfamily of the crustaceans embracing many of the non-aquatic spider crabs, characterized by nine pairs of gills. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *rhynchos*, snout.]

OXYSALT (oks'l-salt), *n. Chem.* Salt of an oxacid.

OXYTOCIA (oks-i-tō'shi-a), *n. Med.* Quick delivery in childbirth. [Gr. *oxys*, swift, and *tokos*, birth.]

OXYTOCIC (oks-i-tos'ik), *a. Med.* Promoting oxytocia.

OXYTONE (oks'l-tōn), *a.* 1. Having an acute sound. 2. Having an acute accent on the last syllable. [Gr. *oxys*, sharp, and *tonos*, tone, accent.]

OYER (ō'yēr), *n.* Hearing.—*Oyer and terminer*, name given in some States of the U. S. to certain courts, usually confined to hearing and determining criminal cases. [Norm. Fr. *oyer* (Fr. *ouir*)—L. *audire*, hear.]

OYEZ, OYES (ō'yes), *interj.* Hear ye! (Introductory call of a public crier for attention.) [Norm. Fr.]

OYSTER (ols'tēr), *n.* Edible bivalve shell-fish, of the genus *Ostrea*.—

Trec oyster, oyster that attaches itself to the root or branch of a tree growing in the sea near the shore, as in



Oyster.

various parts of the West Indies, including Jamaica and Porto Rico, where oysters are commonly found growing on trees that overhang the water of the Caribbean Sea, and on the roots of trees to the height of three and four feet above the water. [O. F. *oistre*—L. *ostrea*—Gr. *ostreon*, oyster—*osteon*, bone.]

OYSTER-BED (ols'tēr-bed), *n.* Breeding place for oysters.

OYSTER-CATCHER (ols'tēr-kach-ēr), *n.* Handsome European and American bird, about sixteen inches long, common



Oyster-catcher (*Hematopus palliatus*).

on flat sandy coasts of the North Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It is fitted with a stout bill suitable for catching shell-fish.

OYSTER-CRAB

(ois'tēr-krab), *n.* Small crab commonly found within oyster shells.

OYSTER-CRACKER (ois'tēr-krak-ēr), *n.* Small cracker served with oysters.

OYSTER-FARMING (ols'tēr-färm-ing), *n.* Act or practice of breeding oysters artificially.

OYSTER-PARK (ois'tēr-pärk), *n.* Oyster-bed.

OYSTER-PLANT (ois'tēr-plant), *n.* 1. Salsify. 2. Sea-lungwort, whose leaves have an oyster-like flavor.

OZARK (ō'zärk) **MOUNTAINS.** Missouri and Arkansas. Altitude 1,400 feet.

OZONE (ō'zōn), *n.* Name given to a modification of oxygen, being one and a half times as dense, showing increased chemical activity and marked by a peculiar smell. [Gr. *ozō*, smell.]

OZONE PAPER (ō'zōn pā'pēr). Paper dipped in iodide of potassium and starch; oxidizers turn it blue.

OZONIC (ō-zon'ik), *a.* Containing, resembling, or pertaining to, ozone.

OZONIDE, OZONID (ō'zo-nid), *n. Chem.* Compound of ozone formed with organic compounds having a valence of two.

OZONIFEROUS (ō-zō-nif'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing or giving rise to ozone.

OZONIZE (ō'zō-nīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **OZONIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **OZONIZED** (ō'zō-nīzd).] I. *vt.* Treat with or convert into ozone. II. *vi.* Be converted into or treated with ozone.

OZONIZER (ō'zō-nī-zēr), *n. Chem.* Apparatus for converting oxygen of the air into ozone by passage of an electric discharge.

OZONOMETER (ō-zō-nom'e-tēr), *n. Chem.* Instrument for measuring amount of ozone in the air or other gas.

OZONOMETRY (ō-zō-nom'e-tri), *n. Chem.* Art of measuring the amount of ozone in air or other gaseous mixture.

OZONOSCOPE (ō-zō'nō-skōp), *n. Chem.* Instrument used to show by visible means the existence or quantity of ozone in a given gas.

OZONOSCOPIC (ō-zō-nō-skōp'ik), *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the detection of ozone by visible indications.

OZONOUS (ō'zō-nus), *a.* Relating to ozone.

OZOTYPE (ō'zō-tip), *n. Phot.* Plate or print from a plate resulting from a modified carbon process avoiding the necessity of transfer.



P (pē), *n.* [*pl.* P'S (pēz).] The sixteenth letter and twelfth consonant of the English alphabet. It has but one sound in English, as in *papa*, *map*, except when with *h* it forms the digraph *ph*, which is pronounced like *f*, and occurs in words derived from the Greek.

As an initial before *n*, *s*, and *t*, it is silent, as in *pneumatics*, *psalm*, *ptomain*. It is silent also in the words *raspberry*, *receipt*, and *corps*.

PA (pā), *n.* Same as **PAPA**.

PABULUM (pab'ū-lum), *n.* That which feeds or nourishes. [*L. pasco*, feed.]

PACA (pā'kā), *n.* South American guinea pig or agouti. [*Pg.*]

PACA-RANA (pā-kā-rā'nā), *n.* Cross-breed species of paca (*Dinomys branichi*).

PACE (pās), *n.* 1. Space left between the feet in one step,



Paca.

measured from heel to heel, and varying from 30 to 36 inches. 2. Step. 3. Gait; rate of motion (of a man or beast). 4. Mode of stepping in horses in which the legs on the same side are lifted together; amble. [*Fr. pas—L. passus*, step.]

PACE (pās), *v.* [*pr.p.* PA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PACED (pāst).] I. *vt.* 1. Measure by steps. 2. Cause to progress. 3. Train in walking or stepping. II. *vi.* 1. Walk with slow or measured steps. 2. Amble.

PACED (pāst), *a.* Having a certain pace or gait.

PACE-MAKER (pās'mā-kēr), *n.* One who sets the pace, as in a race.

PACER (pā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who paces. 2. Horse whose usual gait is a pace.

PACHA (pā-shā' or pash'ā), *n.* Same as **PASHA**.

PACHISI (pā-chē'si), *n.* Hindu game played with dice, counters and a marked board, somewhat similar to backgammon.

PACHY- (pak'i), *prefix.* Thick. [*Gr. pachys*.]

PACHYDERM (pak'i-dērm), *n.* [*pl.* PACHYDERMS or PACHYDERMATA.] 1. One of an old order of non-ruminant, hoofed mammals (*Pachydermata*) distinguished for the thickness of their skin, as the elephant. 2. Thick-skinned animal. 3. Unsensitive person. [*Gr. pachys*, thick, and *derma*, skin.]

PACHYDERM (pak'i-dērm), **PACHYDERMATOUS** (pak-i-dēr'mā-tus), *a.* Relating to a pachyderm; thick-skinned.

PACIFIC (pā-sif'ik), *a.* Characterized by peace or peacefulness.

SYN. Conciliatory; peaceful; quiet-appearing; tranquil; mild; conciliating; calm;

placid. **ANT.** Belligerent; contentious; hostile; quarrelsome; turbulent; warlike; tumultuous; raging; stormy.

PACIFICALLY (pā-sif'ik-āl-l), *adv.* In a pacific manner; peacefully; peaceably; quietly.

PACIFICATION (pas-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* The act of making peace between parties at variance. [See **PACIFY**.]

PACIFICATOR (pā-sif'i-kā-tūr), *n.* Peacemaker.

PACIFICATORY (pā-sif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to pacify or make peace; conciliatory.

PACIFICO (pā-sif'i-kō; *Sp.* pā-thē'fi-kō), *n.* Peaceful person; non-combatant.

PACIFIER (pas'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who pacifies; pacificator.

PACIFY (pas'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PACIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PACIFIED (pas'i-fid).] Make peaceful; appease; calm; soothe. [*L. pacifico—pax*, peace, and *facio*, make.]

PACK (pak), *n.* 1. Bundle. 2. Complete set of cards. 3. Number of hounds hunting, or kept together. 4. Number of persons combined for bad purposes. 5. Any great number. 6. Large area or field of broken ice. 7. Wet sheet for closely wrapping up a patient. [*Celt. pac*, bundle.]

PACK (pak), *v.* [*pr.p.* PACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PACKED (pakt).] I. *vt.* 1. Press together and fasten up. 2. Place or set close together; crowd. 3. Stow regularly with goods, etc., as to pack a box. 4. Put in close vessels, so as to preserve from decay. 5. Make air, steam, or gas tight by stuffing with packing or other material. 6. Select or arrange, as cards, jurors, etc., so as to secure an unfair advantage. 7. Dismiss without ceremony. II. *vi.* 1. Put up or stow goods for carriage. 2. Be capable of being packed or stowed in a small compass. 3. Depart in haste. 4. Gather or collect together in a compact mass. 5. Flock together.

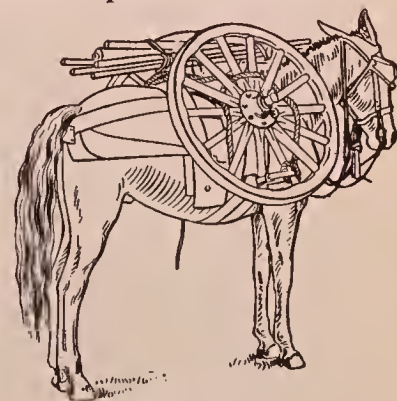
PACKAGE (pak'aj), *n.* Something packed; bundle; bale.

PACKER (pak'ēr), *n.* One who or that which packs; specifically, one whose business it is to pack provisions for preservation from decay or decomposition.

PACKET (pak'et), *n.* 1. Small package. 2. Dispatch-boat; vessel plying regularly between ports.

PACKHORSE (pak'hars), *n.* Horse used to carry goods.

PACKING (pak'ing), *n.* 1. Act of putting in packs or tying up for transport-



Pack-horse.

ation or preservation. 2. Material for packing. 3. *Mach.* Material for rendering a joint or other orifice steam-, gas-, or air-tight.

PACKING-HOUSE (pak'ing-hows), *n.* Establishment for packing provisions, especially beef, pork, and oysters, for the various demands of the market.

PACKMAN (pak'man), *n.* [*pl.* **PACK'MEN.**] Peddler or man who carries a pack.

PACK-SADDLE (pak'sad-l), *n.* Saddle for packs or burdens.

PACKTHREAD (pak'-thred), *n.* Coarse thread used to sew or tie up packages.

PACT (pakt), *n.* Contract. [*L.* *pactum*—*paciscor* make a contract.]

PACTOLUS (pak-tō'-lus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The river in Lydia in which King

Midas bathed himself, and the sands of which turned into gold at his touch.

PAD (pad), *n.* Thief on the high-road; foot-pad. [*Dut.* *pad*, path.]

PAD (pad), *n.* 1. Anything stuffed with a soft material, as a soft saddle, cushion, etc. 2. Package of paper for writing upon. 3. Sheet of blotting-paper; blotter. [Variant of **POD**.]

PAD (pad), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PAD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAD'DED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Stuff or furnish with a pad or padding. 2. Impregnate with a mordant. II. *vi.* 1. Wear a pad or pads to improve the figure. 2. Fill up or lengthen out literary composition with unnecessary matter.

PADDING (pad'ing), *n.* 1. Act of furnishing with a pad. 2. Soft stuffing of a saddle, etc. 3. Superfluous matter introduced into a book or article to make it of the desired length.

PADDLE (pad'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PAD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PADDLED** (pad'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Row or propel with a paddle or oar. 2. Beat with, or as with, a paddle; spank. II. *vi.* 1. Use a paddle. 2. Dabble in the water with the hands or feet. [For **PATTLE**, a freq. of **PAT**, strike lightly and quickly.]

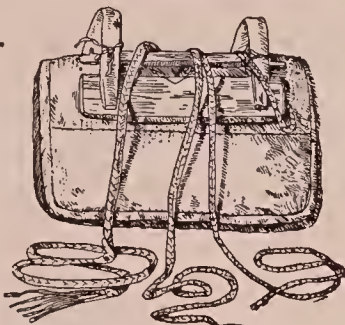
PADDLE (pad'l), *n.* 1. Short, broad, spoon-shaped oar, used for moving canoes. 2. Blade of an oar. 3. One of the boards at the circumference of a paddle-wheel.

PADDLE-WHEEL (pad'l-hwēl), *n.* Wheel furnished with broad boards for paddles used to propel a boat from sides, stern or center, through the water.

PADDOCK (pad'uk), *n.* Inclosure for pasture, attached or contiguous to a stable. [*A.S.* *pearroc*, inclosure—*parran* (*Ger.* *sperren*), shut in. The word **PARK** is from the same source.]

PADDY (pad'i), *n.* Rice in the husk. [*E. Indian.*]

PADDY-BIRD (pad'i-bērd), *n.* White yellow-crested egret found in the rice-fields of China.



Pack-saddle.

PADLOCK (pad'lok), *n.* Lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye. [*Etym.* unknown.]

PADLOCK (pad'lok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAD'LOCKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PADLOCKED** (pad'lokt).] Fasten with a padlock.

PADNAG (pad'nag), *n.* Ambling horse.

PADRE (pä'drā), *n.* Name given in the Orient and Spanish-speaking countries to a priest or minister of any denomination. [*Sp.*]

PADRONE (pä-drō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* **PADRONI** (pä-drō'nē).] 1. Patron; master. 2. One who imports Italian laborers and controls their earnings. [*It.*]

PADUA (pad'ū-ā), *n.* City in N. Italy.

PÆAN (pē'an), *n.* 1. Song in honor of Apollo. 2. Song of triumph. [*Gr.* *Paian*, an epithet of Apollo.]

PÆDOGENESIS (pē-dō-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Zool.* Reproduction by immature animals, as by the larvae of some gall-flies.

PÆONIC (pē-on'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a metrical foot of four syllables, one accented.

PAGAN (pā'gan), *I. n.* Heathen. *II. a.* Heathen; heathenish. [*L.* *paganus*, living out in the country, boorish, unconverted.]

PAGANISM (pā'gan-izm), *n.* Heathenism.

PAGANIZE (pā'gan-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PA'GANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAGANIZED** (pā'gan-izd).] Render pagan or heathen; convert to paganism.

PAGE (pāj), *n.* Boy attending on a person of distinction. [*Fr.*]

PAGE (pāj), *n.* One side of a leaf, as of a book. [*Fr.*—*L.* *pagina*, thing fastened—*pango*, fasten.]

PAGE (pāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PA'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAGED** (pājd).] Number the pages of; paginate.

PAGEANT (paj'ant or pā'jant), *n.* Showy exhibition; spectacle; fleeting show. [*L.L.* *pagina*, stage.]

PAGEANTRY (paj'ant-ri), *n.* Ostentatious display; pomp; parade.

PAGE-PROOF (pāj'prōf), *n.* *Print.* Proof taken in page form, as opposed to a **GALLEY-PROOF**.

PAGINATE (paj'l-nāt),

vt. [*pr.p.* **PAG'INA-**

TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

PAG'INATED.]

Mark with numbers,

as the pages of a

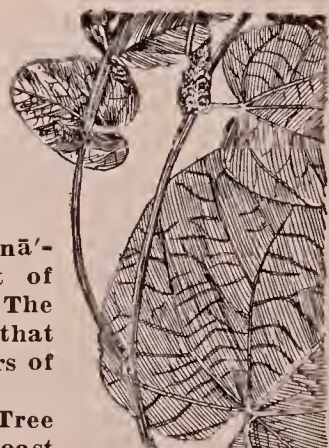
book; page. [*L.L.*

pagino, page.]

PAGINATION (paj-i-nā'-shun), *n.* 1. Act of paging a book. 2. The figures and marks that indicate the numbers of the pages.

PAGO (pä'gō), *n.* *Bot.* Tree growing on the sea-coast of Polynesia noted for its fiber-producing qualities.

The fibers are used for all kinds of cordage.



Pago (*Panti tilia-cium*).

PAGODA (pə-gō'də), *n.* Temple of an idol in India. [Sp.—Pers. *butkadah*, idol-temple.]

PAID (pād), *I. v.* Past tense and past participle of **PAY**. *II. a.* Receiving wages or pay; hired.

PAIL (pāl), *n.* Open vessel of wood, etc., for holding or carrying liquids. [O. Fr. *paile*—L. *patella*, pan.]

PAILFUL (pāl'fəl), *n.* [*pl.* **PAILFULS** (pāl'fəlz).] As much as fills a pail.

PAIN (pān), *n.* 1. Bodily suffering. 2. Anguish. 3. [*pl.*] Careful application. 4. Anxiety. [Fr. *peine*—L. *pœna*, penalty.]

PAIN (pān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAINED** (pānd).] 1. Cause suffering to. 2. Distress. 3. Grieve.

PAINFUL (pān'fəl), *a.* Full of pain; causing pain; distressing.

PAINFULLY (pān'fəli), *adv.* 1. So as to cause pain. 2. With care and painstaking.

PAINFULNESS (pān'fəl-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being painful. 2. Painstaking.

PAINLESS (pān'les), *a.* Without pain.

PAINLESSLY (pān'les-li), *adv.* In a painless manner; without pain.

PAINLESSNESS (pān'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being painless.

PAINSTAKER (pānz'tā-kēr), *n.* One who takes pains in the doing of anything.

PAINSTAKING (pānz'tā-king), *I. a.* Taking pains or care; diligent. *II. n.* Labor; diligence.

PAINT (pānt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PAINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAINT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Color. 2. Represent in colors. 3. Describe. *II. vi.* 1. Practice painting. 2. Lay colors on the face. [Fr. *peindre*—L. *pingo*, *p.p.* *pictus*, paint.]

PAINT (pānt), *n.* 1. Coloring substance; pigment. 2. Rouge. 3. Any substance mixed with caoutchouc to harden it, as whiting, lampblack, etc.

PAINT-BRUSH (pānt'brush), *n.* Brush for putting on paint.

PAINTED (pānt'ed), *a.* 1. Coated with paint. 2. Represented or drawn in colors. 3. Artificial; unreal; as, a *painted* ocean.

PAINTER (pānt'ēr), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is to paint; as, a house-painter. 2. Artist who represents scenes in nature, by the aid of color, on flat surfaces.

PAINTER (pānt'ēr), *n.* Rope used to fasten a boat. [M. E. *panther*, fowler's noose, through O. Fr.—L. *panther*, hunting-net—Gr. *pantheros*, catching all—*pan*, neut. of *pas*, every, and *thēr*, wild beast.]

PAINTING (pānt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or employment of laying on colors, or of representing objects by colors. 2. Picture.

PAINTY (pānt'i), *a.* 1. Overloaded with paint, with the colors too glaringly used. 2. Smeared with paint.



Pagoda.

PAIR (pâr), *n.* 1. Two things equal, or suited to each other, or used together. 2. Set of two equal or like things forming one instrument; as, a *pair* of scissors, tongs, etc. 3. Couple, especially mated. 4. Two members of a legislative body, holding opposite opinions, who agree with each other to abstain from voting for a certain time, so as to permit one or both to be absent. [Fr. *paire*—L. *par*, equal.]

PAIR (pâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PAIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAIRED** (pârd).] *I. vt.* Join in couples. *II. vi.* 1. Be joined in couples. 2. Fit as a counterpart. 3. Pair off.—*Pair off.* 1. Go off in pairs. 2. Make an arrangement with one of an opposite opinion by which the votes of both are withheld.

PAJAMAS (pə-jä'maz), **PYJAMAS** (pi-jä'maz), *n.pl.* 1. Loose trousers worn in India by either sex. 2. The same with loose covering for the upper part of the body also. 3. Suit of night or lounging clothes consisting of loose trousers and blouse jacket with flowing sleeves, fashioned after oriental style and used by Europeans and Americans. [Hind.]

PAL (pal), *n.* 1. Partner; mate; chum. 2. Companion in crime; accomplice. (Slang.) [Gipsy.]

PALACE (pal'as), *n.* Royal house; splendid house or building. [Fr. *palais*—L. *Palatium*, the Roman emperor's residence on the Palatine Hill at Rome.]

PALACE-CAR (pal'as-kär), *n.* Railway car sumptuously arranged for riding, dining, and sleeping with extra comfort while traveling.

PALADIN (pal'a-din), *n.* Knight of Charlemagne's household; knight-errant. [Fr.]

PALAMEDES (pai-a-mē'dēz), *n.* Greek Myth. Greek warrior, son of Nauplius and Clymene, slain by Ulysses at the siege of Troy.

PALANQUIN (pal-ang-kēn'), *n.* Carriage for one person, borne on the shoulders of men. [Javanese *palanki*—Sans. *palyanka*.]

PALATABLE (pal'a-tə-bl), *a.* Agreeable to the palate or taste; savory.

PALATAL (pal'a-təl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the palate. 2. Uttered by aid of the palate. *II. n.* Letter pronounced chiefly by the aid of the palate, as *ch*, *j*, *y*, *i*, and *e*.

PALATE (pal'at), *n.* 1. Roof of the mouth. 2. Taste; relish. [O. Fr. *palat*—L. *palatum*.]

PALATIAL (pə-lā'shəl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a palace; royal; magnificent.

PALATINE (pal'a-tin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the palate.

PALATINE (pai'a-tin), *I. a.* Belonging to a palace. 2. Having royal rank. *II. n.* One having royal privileges.

PALAUVER (pə-lä'vēr), *n.* 1. Idle talk; talk intended to deceive. 2. Conference, especially with savages. [Pg. *palavra*—L. *parabola*, parable.]

PALE (pāl), *n.* 1. Narrow piece of wood used in inclosing grounds. 2. Anything that incloses;

inclosure; limit; district. [Fr. *pal*—L. *palus*, stake.]

PALE (pāi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PA'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PALED (pāld).] Inclose with pales or stakes; encompass.

PALE (pāi), *a.* 1. Not ruddy or fresh of color; wan. 2. Of a faint luster or hue; dim. [Fr.—L. *pallidus*, pale.]

SYN. Pallid; faint; sallow. **ANT.** Ruddy; florid; roseate; rubicund.

PALE (pāi), *v.* [*pr.p.* PA'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PALED (pāld).] I. *vt.* Make pale; deprive of color. II. *vi.* Become or turn pale; lose color.

PALEFACE (pāi/fās), *n.* Name applied by the North American Indians to a white man.

PALEOGRAPHY, PALÆOGRAPHY (pā-lē-og'-ra-fi), *n.* Science of interpreting and deciphering ancient and hieroglyphic writing.

PALEONTOLOGICAL (pā-le-on-to-loj'ik-ai), *a.* Pertaining to paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGIST (pā-le-on-to-loj'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in paleontology.

PALEONTOLOGY, PALÆONTOLOGY (pā-le-on-to-loj'o-ji), *n.* Science of the ancient life of the earth, or of its fossil remains. [Gr. *palaïos*, ancient, *on*, *ontos*, being, and *logos*, discourse.]

PALEOZOIC (pā-le-ō-zō'ik), *a.* Of that division of the geological series, which comprises the Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and Permian.

PALERMO (pā-ier'mō), *n.* Seaport, N. W. extremity of Sicily.

PALESTINE (pal'es-tin), *n.* Southern part of Syria between Mediterranean and the desert.

PALESTRA (pā-les'tra), *n.* Gymnasium. [Gr. *palaîō*, wrestle.]

PALETTE (pal'et), *n.* Thin and oval board on which a painter mixes his colors. [Fr.]

PALFREY (pal'fri), *n.* Saddle-horse, especially for a lady. [Fr. *palefroi*.]

PALI (pā'lē), *n.* Sacred language of the Buddhists of eastern India, closely allied to Sanskrit.

PALIMPSEST (pal'imp-sest), *n.* Parchment which has been written upon more than once, the first writing having been erased to make room for the second. [Gr. *palin*, again, and *psēstos*, rubbed.]

PALINDROME (pal'in-drōm), *n.* Word, verse, or sentence that reads the same either backward or forward, as *madam*. [Gr. *palin*, back, and *dromos*, running.]

PALING (pā'ling), *n.* Pales in general; inclosure.

PALINGENESIS (pal-in-jen'e-sis), *n.* Second birth; regeneration. [Gr.]

PALINURUS (pal-i-nū'rus), *n.* Greek Myth. The pilot and helmsman of Æneas.

PALISADE (pal-i-sād'), *n.* 1. Fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground. 2. [*pl.*] [P-] High and precipitous rocky cliffs on the west side of the Hudson River opposite New York

City, extending in an unbroken line for fifteen miles northward. [Fr. *palissade*—L. *palus*, stake.]

PALISADE (pal-i-sād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PALISA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PALISA'DED.] Surround with a palisade.

PALISH (pā'lish), *a.* Somewhat pale or wan.

PALL (pai), *n.* 1. Cloth over a coffin at a funeral. 2. That which brings deep sorrow. 3. Pallium. [A.S. *pæl*, purple cloth—L. *palla*, mantle.]

PALL (pai), *v.* [*pr.p.* PALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PALLED (pald).] I. *vi.* Become vapid, insipid, or wearisome. II. *vt.* 1. Make vapid or insipid. 2. Cloy. [Wel. *pallu*, fail.]

PALLA (pal'ā), *n.* Zool. Same as IMPALLA.

PALLADIUM (pal-iā'di-um), *n.* 1. Statue of Pallas, on the preservation of which the safety of ancient Troy was supposed to depend. 2. Any safeguard. 3. [p-] Rare metal found with platinum. [Gr. *Palladion*—Pallas, Minerva.]

PALLAS (pal'as), *n.* Greek Myth. Athena, identified with Roman Minerva.

PALL-BEARER (pal'bâr-ēr), *n.* One of those who attend the coffin at a funeral.

PALLET (pal'et), *n.* 1. Palette. 2. Shaping tool used by potters. 3. Instrument for spreading gold-leaf. 4. Projection on the escapement of a watch engaging the teeth of the wheel. [From PALETTE.]

PALLET (pal'et), *n.* Mattress or couch of straw. [Fr. *paillet*—*paille*, straw.]

PALLIATE (pal'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAL'LIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAL'LIATED.] 1. Soften by favorable representation. 2. Mitigate without curing. [L. *palliat*, cloaked—*pallium*, cloak.]

SYN. Cloak; cover; conceal; hide; extenuate; ease; relieve. **ANT.** Expose; denounce; exaggerate; aggravate; magnify.

PALLIATION (pal-i-ā'shun), *n.* Act of palliating or state of being palliated.

PALLIATIVE (pal'i-ā-tiv), I. *a.* Serving to palliate. II. *n.* That which palliates.

PALLID (pal'id), *a.* Pale; having little color; wan. [L. *pallidus*.]

PALLIUM (pal'i-um), *n.* 1. Long cloak worn by a bishop or other high church dignitary during religious services. 2. Pail or cloth covering for an altar.

PALL-MALL (pel-mel'), *n.* Old game, in which a ball was driven through an iron ring with a mallet; alley or long space for playing the game. [O. Fr. *palemaille*—It. *pallamaglio*—O. Ger. *palla*, bail, and It. *maglio*, mallet.]

PALLOGRAPH (pal'ō-grāf), *n.* Device used to record vibrations in any structure. [Gr. *pallō*, shake, and *graphō*, write.]

PALLOMETRIC (pal'ō-met'rik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the art of measuring vibration produced in the earth's surface by artificial means.

PALLOR (pal'ūr), *n.* Paleness. [L.]



Palette.

PALM (päm), *n.* 1. Inner part of the hand between wrist and fingers. 2. Tropical branchless tree of many varieties, bearing at the summit large leaves. 3. Palm leaf borne in token of victory or rejoicing. 4. Branch or wreath of green palm or other leaves symbolic of victory or triumph. [L. *palma*, hand.]

PALM (päm), *vt.* [pr.p. PALM'ING; p.t. and p.p. PALMED (päm'd).] 1. Stroke with the palm or hand. 2. Conceal in the palm of the hand, as in sleight-of-hand tricks. 3. Impose by fraud; usually followed by *off* and *upon*; as, *palm off* a bogus coin upon some one.

PALMAR (pal'mär), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the palm of the hand. 2. Belonging to the under side of a wing.

PALMARY (pal'mä-ri), *a.* Worthy of the palm; excellent.

PALMATE (pal'mät), **PALMATED** (pal'mä-ted), *a.* 1. Shaped like the palm of the hand. 2. Entirely webbed, as feet. [L. *palmatus*—*palma*. See PALM.]

PALMER (päm'ēr), *n.* One adept at concealing different articles in the palm of the hand; sleight-of-hand performer.

PALMETTO (pal-met'ō), *n.* Name for several fan-palms. [Sp. *palmito*—L. *palma*.]

PALMIFEROUS (pal-mif'-ēr-us), *a.* Producing palm-trees.

PALMIPED (pal'ml-ped), *I. a.* Web-footed. *II. n.* Web-footed or swimming bird.

PALMIST (pal'mlst or pä'-mlst), **PALMISTER** (pal'-mls-tēr), *n.* One who tells fortunes by the lines of the palm of the hand.

PALMISTRY (pal'mls-trl or pä'mls-trl), *n.* Art or practice of telling fortunes by the lines and marks of the hand.

PALM-LEAF (päm'lēf), *n.* Broad leaf of the palm tree used for making fans and thatches.

PALM SUNDAY (päm sun'dā). Sunday before Easter, the day Christ entered Jerusalem, when palm branches were strewn in his way.

PALMY (päm'l), *a.* 1. Bearing palms. 2. Flourishing; victorious.

PALMYRA (pal-mi'ra), *n.* Ancient city of N. Syria, on edge of Arabian desert.

PALPABILITY (pal-pä-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being palpable.

PALPABLE (pal'pä-bl), *a.* That can be touched or felt; readily perceived; gross. [L.L. *palpabilis*—L. *palpo*, touch.]



Palms.



Palmetto.

SYN. Tangible; evident; manifest; glaring; obvious; unmistakable; corporeal; material. **ANT.** Immaterial; incorporeal; ethereal; impalpable.

PALPABLENESS (pal'pä-bl-nes), *n.* Palpability.

PALPABLY (pal'pä-bli), *adv.* In a palpable manner.

PALPATE (pal'pät), *vt.* [pr.p. PAL'PATING; p.t. and p.p. PAL'PATED.] Ascertain or examine by sense of touch. [L. *palpo*, feel.]

PALPATION (pal-pä'shun), *n.* Act of feeling or touching.

PALPITATE (pal'pl-tät), *vi.* [pr.p. PAL'PITATING; p.t. and p.p. PAL'PITATED.] Move often and quickly; beat rapidly; throb. [See PALPABLE.]

PALPITATION (pal-pi-tä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of palpitating. 2. Irregular action of the heart, caused by excitement, excessive exertion, or disease.

PALPUS (pal'pus), *n.* Feeler. [L.]

PALSIED (päl'zld), *a.* Affected with palsy.

PALSTAFF (pal'stáf or päl'stáf), *n.* Old Celtic and Scandinavian weapon—a wedge of stone or metal fixed by a tongue in a staff. [Dan. *pålstafr*.]

PALSY (päl'zl), *n.* 1. Paralysis. 2. Inefficiency. [From PARALYSIS.]

PALSY (päl'zl), *vt.* [pr.p. PAL'SYING; p.t. and p.p. PALSIED (päl'zld).] Affect with palsy; deprive of action or energy; paralyze.

PALTER (päl'tēr), *vi.* [pr.p. PAL'TERING; p.t. and p.p. PALTERED (päl'tērd).] Trifle; dodge; shuffle; equivocate. [From PALTRY.]

PALTRILY (päl'tri-li), *adv.* In a paltry manner; meanly; despicably.

PALTRINESS (päl'tri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being paltry.

PALTRY (päl'tri), *a.* Mean; vile; worthless. [L. Ger. *palter*, rag, shred.]

PAMIR (pä-mēr'), *n.* Extensive table-land in central Asia.

PAMPAS (päm'paz), *n.pl.* Vast plains in South America.—*Pampas grass*, large perennial grass ranging from four to twelve feet high, having large tufts or flowers at the ends, growing in the plains or pampas of South America.

PAMPER (päm'pēr), *vt.* [pr.p. PAM'PERING; p.t. and p.p. PAMPERED (päm'pērd).] 1. Feed luxuriously or to the full; glut. 2. Gratify to the full; indulge to excess. [L. Ger. *pampen*—*pampe*, pap made of meal.]

PAMPHLET (päm'flet), *n.* 1. Small book consisting of one or more sheets stitched together. 2. Short essay or treatise. [Etym. doubtful.]

PAMPHLETEER (päm-flet-ēr'), *n.* Writer of pamphlets.

Pampas Grass
(*Gynerium argenteum*).

PAN (pan), *n.* Depression or hollow in the ground containing water and mud. [So. African Dutch.]

PAN (pan), *n.* 1. Broad shallow vessel for domestic use. 2. Part of a flintlock that holds the priming. 3. Skull. 4. Stratum of hard ground below the soil. [A.S. *panne*.]

PAN (pan), *n.* *Greek Myth.* God of shepherds and huntsmen; represented as part man, part goat, playing a reed-pipe.

PAN (pan), *v.* [*pr.p.* PAN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PANNED (pand).] I. *vt.* 1. Treat with the panning process—clear from dirt or refuse by washing in a pan. 2. Obtain in any way; secure. 3. Cook and serve in a pan. II. *vi.* 1. Yield gold. 2. Obtain gold by using the pan.—*Pan out*, turn out well, according to expectation.

PAN-, *prefix.* All; altogether. [Gr. *pas*, *pantos*, all.]

PANACEA (pan-ā-sē'ā), *n.* All-healing remedy; universal medicine. [Gr. *panakeia*—*pas*, *pan*, all, and *akeomai*, heal.]

PANACHE (pā'nāsh'), *n.* Feather, plume or egret attached as ornament to a helmet or woman's hat. [Fr. *panache*; from L. *penna*, pen, plume, or feather.]

PANADA (pā-nā'dā), *n.* Bread or crackers, boiled to a pulp. [Sp.]

PAN-AFRICAN (pan-af'ri-kān), *a.* Exclusively pertaining or belonging to Africa and persons of African parentage.

PAN-AFRICANDER (pan-af-ri-kān'dēr), *n.* One of Dutch descent who is born or lives in South Africa.

PANAMA (pan-ā-mä'), *n.* Fine hat of the West Indies and South America, plaited of the undeveloped leaf of the screw-pine.

PANAMA (pan-ā-mä'), *n.* Capital city, seaport, Republic of Panama, on Pacific Ocean, terminus [of U.S. Government-owned Panama Canal.

PANAMA (pan-ā-mä), *n.* *Bot.* Large foliage tree (*Stereoculia Carthagensis*), bearing an oily seed, grown on the Isthmus of Panama.

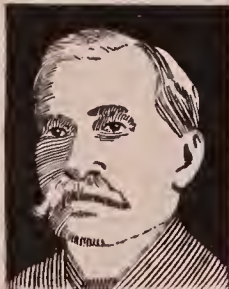
PANAMAN (pan-ā-män'), *n.* Native or citizen of the Republic of Panama.

PAN-AMERICAN (pan-amer'i-kān), *a.* Involving all divisions of America collectively. [PAN- and AMERICAN.]

PANCAKE (pan'kāk), *n.* Thin cake of eggs, flour, and milk fried in a pan.

PANCHROMATIC (pan-krō-mat'ik), *a.* Characterized by sensitiveness to light of all colors, as certain photographic plates.

PANCOSMISM (pan-kōz'mlzm), *a.* *Philos.* Doctrine that the cosmos or material universe is all that exists. [PAN- and COSMISM.]



Jose Domingo Obaldia, president of Panama. Born, 1847—died, 1910.

PANCREAS (pan'kre-as), *n.* Gland situated under and behind the stomach, secreting a saliva-like fluid which enters the duodenum and assists digestion in the intestines; sweetbread.

[Gr. *pan*, all, and *kreas*, flesh.]

PANCREATIC (pan-kre-at'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the pancreas.

PANDECT (pan'dekt), *n.* 1. Treatise containing the whole of a science. 2. [P-] [*pl.*] Digest of Roman civil law made by command of the Emperor Justinian. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *dechomai*, receive.]

PANDEMONIUM (pan-de-mō'nī-um), *n.* 1. Abode of demons or evil spirits. 2. Place or state of noisy disorder. [Lit., "place of all the demons"—Gr. *pan*, all, and *daimōn*, demon.]

PANDER (pan'dēr), *n.* [*fem.* PAN'DERESS.] Man who procures for others the means of gratifying unlawful desires. [From *Pandarus*, in the story of Trollos and Cressida.]

PANDER (pan'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* PAN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PANDERED (pan'dērd).] I. *vt.* Minister to the gratification of. II. *vi.* Act the part of a pander.

PANDORA (pan-dō'ra), *n.* *Greek Myth.* The first woman; made by Hephaestus; endowed by the gods with beauty and the arts; Zeus gave her a box containing the blessings of life, which curiosity prompted her to open; all but Hope flew out of the box.

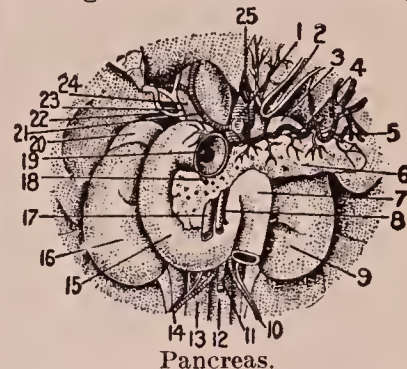
PANDURA (pan-dū'ra), *n.* 1. Three-stringed lute of ancient Greece and Rome. 2. Modern Italian eight-stringed instrument related to the mandolin as the viola to the violin.

PANE (pān), *n.* Piece or part with a plane surface, as a plate of glass. [Fr. *pan*, lappet, pane—L. *pannus*, cloth.]

PANEGYRIC (pan-e-jlr'ik), *n.* Oration or eulogy in praise of some person or event. [Gr. *panēgyrikos*, fit for a national gathering; *pan*, all, and *agyris*, gathering.]

PANEGYRIC (pan-e-jlr'ik), **PANEGYRICAL** (pan-e-jlr'ik-al), *a.* Of the nature of a panegyric; laudatory.

PANEGYRIZE (pan'e-jlr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAN'EGYRIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PANEGYRIZED (pan'e-jlr-izd).] Write or pronounce a panegyric on; praise highly.



1. Lower end of esophagus. 2. Upper part of stomach. 3. Left (20. Right) suprarenal capsule. 4. Splenic vessel. 5. Left (18. Right) gastro-epiploic artery. 6. Pancreas. 7. Jejunum. 8. Sup. (11. Inf.) mesenteric artery. 9. Left (16. Right) Kidney. 10-14. Spermatic vessels. 12. Aorta. 13. Vena cava inf. 15. Duodenum. 17. Sup. mesenteric vein. 19. Pyloric orifice. 21. Hepatic artery. 22. Cystic duct. 23. Hepatic duct. 24. Portal vein. 25. Gastric vessels.

PANEL (pan'el), *n.* 1. *Arch.* Compartment with raised margins; board with a surrounding frame. 2. Thin board on which a picture is painted. 3. Schedule containing the names of those summoned to serve as jurors; jury. 4. *Elec.* Slab of insulating substance such as slate, marble, etc., erected in a vertical position as a switchboard for an electric generating plant. [L.L. *panellus*, dim. of L. *pannus*, cloth.]

PANEL (pan'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAN'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PANELED (pan'eld).] Furnish with panels.

PANELA (pä-nä'lä), *n.* Partly refined brown sugar; common term for sugar generally in Spanish America. [Sp.]

PANELING (pan'el-ing), *n.* Panels collectively. **PANG** (pang), *n.* Violent momentary pain; paroxysm of extreme sorrow; throe. [Etym. doubtful.]

PAN-GERMAN (pan-jēr'man), *I. a.* Pertaining to all Germans, all Germany or Pan-Germanism. *II. n.* Advocate of Pan-Germanism.

PAN-GERMANISM (pan-jēr'man-izm), *n.* Desire and project for the organization of all the German people throughout the world in one common bond or union.

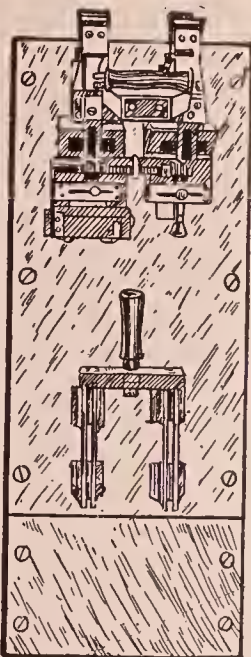
PANGOLIN (pang'gō-lin), *n.* *Zool.* Ant-eater whose skin is covered with scales; found in southern Asia.

PANHANDLE (pan'han-dl), *n.* Pangolin (*Manis longicauda*). Handle of a frying or other pan; piece of land or anything resembling such; specifically in the United States, strip of land belonging to one State and running into or between others.

PANIC (pan'ik), *I. n.* 1. Extreme or sudden fright; outburst of terror. 2. Excessive alarm and distrust in a community owing to some business catastrophe, real or imaginary, causing the people to fear a commercial or financial disaster. *II. a.* Of the nature of a panic; extreme or sudden; imaginary. [Gr. *Pan*, the god of the woods, who was supposed to cause sudden frights.]

PANICLE (pan'ikl), *n.* *Bot.* Form of inflorescence in which the cluster is irregularly branched, as in oats. [L. *panicula*, tuft.]

PANIC-MONGER (pan'ik-mung-gēr), *n.* One who maliciously endeavors to start a panic.



Panel of electric switchboard.

PANIC-STRICKEN (pan'ik-strlk-n), **PANIC-STRUCK** (pan'ik-struk), *a.* Seized with overwhelming fear.

PANNIER (pan'yēr), *n.* 1. One of two baskets slung across a horse, for carrying light produce to market. 2. *Arch.* Corbel. 3. Bustle for a woman's skirt. [Fr.—L. *panarium*, bread-basket.]

PANNIKIN (pan'i-kin), *n.* Small pan; small drinking cup usually made of metal.

PANOPLIED (pan'o-plld), *a.* Completely armed.

PANOPLY (pan'o-pli), *n.* 1. Full suit of armor. 2. Figuratively, a group of arms and armor arranged collectively as a decorative trophy. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *hopla*, arms.]

PANORAMA (pan-o-rā'ma or pan-o-rā'ma), *n.* 1. Complete view on all sides. 2. Picture representing a number of scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *horama*, view, sight—*horaō*, see.]

PANORAMIC (pan-o-ram'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a panorama; like a panorama.

PANSY (pan'zi), *n.* [*pl.* PANSIES (pan'ziz).] Species of violet; heartsease. [Fr. *pensée*, thought.]

PANT (pānt), *v.* [*pr.p.* PANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PANT'ED.] *I. vi.*

1. Breathe hard and quickly. 2. Show excitement by quickness of breathing. 3. Desire ardently. *II. vt.*

1. Gasp out. 2. Long for. [Imitative.]

PANT (pānt), *n.* 1. Short, quick respiration; gasp. 2. A throbbing or palpitation of the heart.

PANT-, PANTA-, *prefix.* Same as PAN-.

PANTAGRAPH, *n.* Same as PANTOGRAPH.

PANTALET (pan-tā-lets'), *n.pl.* Long loose drawers, ruffled at the lower part of the legs, and formerly worn by women and young girls.

PANTALOON (pan-tā-lōn'), *n.* 1. In pantomimes, a ridiculous character that wears a garment consisting of trousers and stockings in one piece; buffoon. 2. [*pl.*] Garment covering the body from the waist down to the ankles; trousers; pants. [Fr. *pantalon*; It. *pantalone*—*Pantaleone* (Gr., "all-lion"), patron saint of Venice.]

PANTASOTE (pan'tā-sōt), *n.* Imitation leather. [PANTA-, and Gr. *sōtēr*, preserver.]

PANTHEISM (pan'the-izm), *n.* Doctrine that nature or the universe is God. [PAN- and THEISM.]

PANTHEIST (pan'the-ist), *n.* Believer in pantheism.

PANTHEISTIC (pan-the-is'tik), **PANTHEISTICAL** (pan-the-is'tik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pantheism or pantheists.



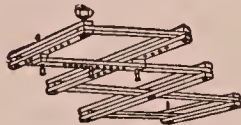
Pansy (*Viola tricolor*).

PANTHEON (pan'the-on), *n.* 1. Certain temple in Rome. 2. Temple dedicated to all the gods. 3. [p-] Complete mythology. [Gr. *pan*, all, and *theos*, god.]

PANTHER (pan'thēr), *n.* 1. Fierce, spotted, carnivorous quadruped, found in Asia and Africa. 2. In America, mountain-lion; jaguar; puma. [Fr. *panthère*—L. *panthera*—Gr. *panthēr*.]

PANTO-, *prefix*. Same as PAN-.

PANTOGRAPH (pan'to-gráf), *n.* Instrument for copying drawings, especially on a different scale from the original. [PANTO- and -GRAPH.]



PANTOMIME (pan'to-mim), *n.* 1. One who expresses his meaning by mute action. 2. Representation or entertainment in dumb-show. [Fr.—L. *phantomimos*—Gr. *phantomimos*, imitator of all—*pas*, *pantos*, all, and *mimos*, imitator.]

PANTOMIMIST (pan'to-mi-mist), *n.* Actor in a pantomime.

PANTRY (pan'tri), *n.* Room or closet for provisions. [Fr. *paneterie*; L. *panis*, bread.]

PANTS, *n.pl.* Abbrev. from PANTALOONS.

PAP (pap), *n.* 1. Soft food for infants. 2. Pulp of fruit. 3. Support or nourishment. 4. Nipple; teat. [Sw. *papp*—L. Ger. *pap*—Dan. *pap*, pap, breast.]

PAPA (pa-pä' or pä'pa), *n.* Father. [A reduplication of one of the first utterances of a child.]

PAPACY (pä'pa-si), *n.* 1. Office or authority of the Pope. 2. Popes collectively. 3. Roman Catholic religion. [L. L. *papatia*—*papa*, father.]

PAPAL (pä'pal), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Pope, papacy, or the Roman Catholic Church.

PAPAW (pä-pä'), *n.* 1. Tropical tree of the genus *Carica*, or its edible fruit; papaya. 2. Same as PAWPAW.

PAPAYA (pa-pä'ya), *n.* Fruit of tropical American tree; papaw.

PAPER (pä'pēr), *I. n.* 1. Material made in thin sheets from a pulp of rags, straw, wood, etc. 2. Piece of paper. 3. Document. 4. Newspaper. 5. Essay or literary contribution, generally brief. 6. Paper-hangings. 7. Negotiable instrument. 8. Package contained in a paper wrapping. *II. a.* Consisting or made of paper. [From PAPHYRUS.]

PAPER (pä'pēr), *vt.* [pr.p. PA'PERING; p.t. and p.p. PAPERED (pä'pērd).] 1. Cover with paper; as, *paper* a wall. 2. Fold in a paper. 3. Treat in any way by means of paper.

PAPER-HANGER (pä'pēr-hang-ēr), *n.* One who covers or decorates walls or other surfaces with wall-paper.

PAPER-HANGING (pä'pēr-hang-ing), *n.* 1.



Papaya (*Caricacarpaya*).

The covering or decorating with wall or other ornamental paper. 2. [pl.] Decorative or other paper used to cover walls, ceilings or other surfaces.

PAPERING (pä'pēr-ing), *n.* 1. Operation of covering or hanging with paper. 2. Paper itself.

PAPER-KNIFE (pä'pēr-nif), *n.* [pl. PAPER-KNIVES (pä'pēr-nivz).] Thin flat blade of ivory, etc., for cutting open the leaves of books and other folded papers.

PAPER-MARBLER (pä'pēr-mär-blēr), *n.* Worker at paper-marbling; marker of marbled paper.

PAPER-MUSLIN (pä'pēr-muz-lln), *n.* Glazed muslin for dress linings, etc.

PAPER-NAUTILUS (pä'pēr-nā-tl-lus), *n.* The argonaut, a mollusk of the genus *Nautilus*.

PAPETERIE (pä-pe-trē'), *n.* Case containing paper and other materials to be used for writing. [Fr.]

PAPIER-MACHE (pä-pyā-mä-shā'), *n.* Pulped paper, molded into forms and japanned. [Fr., paper mashed.]

PAPILLA (pä-pll'a), *n.* [pl. PAPIL'LÆ.] 1. One of the minute elevations on the skin, especially on the upper surface of the tongue and on the tips of the fingers, in which the nerves terminate. 2. Nipple-like protuberance. [L.]

PAPILLAR (pap'i-lar), *a.* Like a papilla.

PAPILLARY (pap'i-lār-rl), **PAPILLOSE** (pap'i-lōs), *a.* Of or pertaining to the papillæ.

PAPILLOTE (pap'i-lōt), *n.* Curl paper. [O. Fr., little butterfly.]

PAPIST (pä'plst), *n.* Adherent of the papacy.

PAPISTICAL (pä-pls'tik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to the papacy.

PAPOOSE, PAPPOOSE (pap-ös'), *n.* N. American Indian baby.

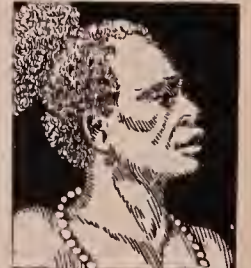
PAPPUS (pap'us), *n.* Downy excrescence, as on the seeds of the dandelion. [L., old man, gray hair.]



PAPRIKA (pä-prē'ka), *n.* Pods of a mild and not too pungent red pepper (*Capsicum annuum*), ground into a fine powder, and used with food as a condiment; also spelled *Paprica*. [Hung. *paprika*, Turkish pepper.]

PAPUA (pap'ö-ä), *n.* Territory of the commonwealth of Australia, southeast part of island of New Guinea. Area 90,540 sq. m.

PAPUAN (pap'ö-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Papua. *II. n.* One of a native race of plgmies inhabiting Papua, New Guinea.



Papuan.

PAPYROGRAPH (pä-pi'rō-gráf), *n.* Device by which one or more copies of printed or written matter are produced simultaneously.

PAPYRUS (pā-pī'rus), *n.* [*pl.* **PAPYRI** (pā-pī'ri).]

1. Egyptian reed, from the inner rind (called byblos), of which the ancients made their paper. 2. Manuscript on papyrus. [Gr. *papyros*.]

PAR (pär), *n.* Equal value; equality of nominal and market value; equality of condition.—*At par*, at the face value; at neither a discount nor a premium. [L. *par*, equal.]

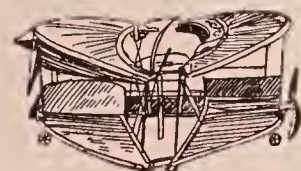
PARA (pä-rä'), *n.* Atlantic seaport in Brazil whence large quantities of India-rubber are exported.

PARABLE (par'ā-bl), *n.* Fable or allegory in which some fact or doctrine is illustrated. [Gr. *parabolē*—*para*, beside, and *ballō*, throw.]

PARABOLA (par-ab'ō-lā), *n.* Conic section formed by the intersection of the cone with a plane parallel to one of its sides. [Gr. See **PARABLE**.]

PARABOLIC (par-ā-bol'ik), **PARABOLICAL** (par-ā-bol'ik-al), *a.* Belonging to, or of the form of, a parabola.

PARACHUTE (par'ā-shōt), *n.* 1. Apparatus for descending safely from a balloon or flying machine. Cut shows a parachute hood closed and open on an aeroplane. 2. Patagium. [Fr. *parer*, guard against, and *chute*, fall.]



Parachute Safety Hood.

PARACLETE (par'ā-kiēt), *n.* Comforter; Holy Spirit. [Gr. *paraklētos*.]

PARACME (par-ak'mē), *n.* *Biol.* Decadence of an evolutionary series of organisms after reaching its highest point of development. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *akmē*, point.]

PARADE (pā-rād'), *n.* 1. Arrangement of troops for display or inspection. 2. Place where such a display takes place. 3. Public procession. 4. Pompous display. [Fr.—Sp. *parada*—*parar*, halt.]

SYN. Ostentation; show; pageant. **ANT.** Simplicity; unceremoniousness.

PARADE (pā-rād'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PARA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARA'DED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Show off. 2. Marshal in military order. **II. vi.** 1. Walk about as if for show. 2. Pass in military order. 3. March in procession.

PARADIGM (par'ā-dim), *n.* Illustration; especially in grammar, model of the inflection of a particular class of words. [Gr. *paradeigma*—*para*, beside, and *deiknymi*, show.]

PARADISE (par'ā-dis), *n.* 1. Garden of Eden.



Papyrus
(*Cyperus papyrus*).

2. Heaven; any place or state of blissful delights.—*Bird of paradise*, Eastern bird closely allied to the crow, remarkable for the splendor of its plumage. See *cut* under **BIRD**. [Gr. *paradeisos*, park.]

SYN. Eden; ecstasy; bliss; elysium.

PARADISIAC (par-ā-dis'ī-ak), **PARADISICAL** (par-ā-di-sī'ā-kal), *a.* Of or pertaining to paradise.

PARADOX (par'ā-doks), *n.* 1. That which is contrary to received opinion. 2. That which is apparently absurd but really true. [Gr. *para*, contrary to, and *doxa*, opinion.]

PARADOXICAL (par-ā-doks'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a paradox. 2. Inclined to paradoxes.

PARADOXICALLY (par-ā-doks'ik-al-l), *adv.* In a paradoxical manner.

PARAFFINE, PARAFFIN (par'af-fin), *n.* Wax-like substance, obtained from coal-tar, petroleum, etc. [L. *parum*, too little, and *affinis*, allied (because of its chemical inactivity).]

PARAGOGE (par-ā-gō'jē), *n.* Unmeaning lengthening of a word or syllable, as *tyrant* for *tyran*, *without-en* for *without*. [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *agō*, lead.]

PARAGON (par'ā-gon), *n.* Pattern of perfection; model of excellence. [O. Fr.]

PARAGRAPH (par'ā-grāf), *n.* 1. Distinct part of a discourse or writing. 2. Short article in a newspaper. 3. Mark (¶), used to denote the beginning of a paragraph, or as a reference mark. [Gr. *paragraphos*, line drawn in the margin—*para*, beside, and *graphō*, write.]

PARAGRAPH (par'ā-grāf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAR'A-GRAPHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARAGRAPHED** (par'ā-grāft).] 1. Mark in the margin. 2. Form into paragraphs. 3. Mention in a paragraph.

PARAGRAPHER (par'ā-grāf-ēr), *n.* One who writes in paragraphs, especially for newspapers.

PARAGRAPHIC (par-ā-grāf'ik), **PARAGRAPHICAL** (par-ā-grāf'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a paragraph. 2. Consisting of paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHICALLY (par-ā-grāf'ik-al-l), *adv.* By, or in, paragraphs.

PARAGRAPHIST (par'ā-grāf-ist), *n.* Paragrapher.

PARAGUAY (par'ā-gwā or pä-rā-gwī'), *n.* Inland republic, South America. Area 92,000 sq. m.

PARAGUAYAN *n.* (par'ā-gwā-an), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Paraguay.

PARAKINESIS (par-ā-ki-nē-sis), *n.* Disordered motor function. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *kineō*, move.]

PARAKITE (par'ā-kit), *n.* Tandem kite used to take meteorological observations in high altitudes [Gr. *para*, beside, and **KITE**.]



Juan Ezquerra,
president of Paraguay
from 1902-1906.

PARALLACTIC (par-a-lak'tik), **PARALLACTICAL** (par-a-lak'tik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a parallax.

PARALLAX (par'a-laks), *n.* 1. Apparent change in the position of an object caused by change of position in the observer. 2. *Astron.* Apparent difference in the position of a celestial object, as observed from different points of view. [Gr. *parallaxis*, deviation—*para*, beside, and *allaxō*, change.]

PARALLEL (par'a-lel), *I. a.* 1. Extended in the same direction and equidistant in all parts. 2. With the same direction or tendency; running in accordance with. 3. Resembling in all essential points; like; similar. *II. n.* 1. Line always equidistant from another. 2. Line marking latitude. 3. Likeness. 4. Comparison. 5. Counterpart. 6. Trench dug parallel with the outline of the fortress. 7. Mark (||), denoting a reference. [Gr. *parallēlōs*—*para*, beside, and *allēlōn*, of one another.]

PARALLEL (par'a-lel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'ALLELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARALLELED (par'a-ield).] 1. Place so as to be parallel. 2. Make to correspond to. 3. Compare with. 4. Furnish an equal to; match.

PARALLELEPIPED (par-a-iel-e-pi'ped), *n.* Regular solid bounded by six plane parallel surfaces. [Gr. *parallēlos*, and *epipedon*, plane surface.]

PARALLELISM (par'a-iel-izm), *n.* State of being parallel.

PARALLELISTIC (par-a-lei-is'tik), *a.* Of the nature of, or involving parallelism.

PARALLELLY (par'a-iel-i), *adv.* In a parallel manner.

PARALLELOGRAM (par-a-iel'o-gram), *n.* Plane four-sided figure, the opposite sides of which are parallel and equal. [Gr. *parallēlos*, parallel, and *gramma*, line.]

PARALOGISM (par-al'o-jizm), *n.* Error in reasoning. [Gr. *paralogismos*, reasoning falsely.]

PARALYSIS (par-al'i-sis), *n.* Loss of the power of motion or sensation in any part of the body; palsy. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *lyō*, loosen.]

PARALYTIC (par-a-lit'ik), *I. a.* Afflicted with or inclined to paralysis. *II. n.* One affected with paralysis.

PARALYZE (par'a-liz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'ALYZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARALYZED (par'a-lizd).] 1. Strike with paralysis or palsy. 2. Make useless.

PARAMOUNT (par'a-mownt), *a.* Superior to all others. [O. Fr. *par amont*, by that which is at the top.]

SYN. Chief; principal; supreme; superior; pre-eminent. **ANT.** Subordinate; minor; inferior; secondary.

PARAMOUR (par'a-mōr), *n.* Lover (now used in a bad sense). [Fr., by love.]

PARANOIA (par-a-noi'a), *n.* Form of monomania presenting systematized delusions. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *noeō*, think.]

PARANOIAC (par-a-noi'ak), *n.* Person affected with paranoia.

PARANTHELION (par-ant-hē'li-on), *n.* Diffuse whitish image of the sun, having the same altitude, at an angular distance of about 120° due to reflection from atmospheric ice-prisms. [Gr. *para*, beside, *anti*, against, and *hēlios*, sun.]

PARAPEPTONE (par-a-pep'tōn), *n.* *Chem.* Proteid compound formed in gastric digestion; acid albumin. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *PEP-TONE*.]

PARAPET (par'a-pet), *n.* Rampart breast-high; breast-high wall on a bridge, etc. [It. *parare*, protect, and *petto*, breast.]

PARAPETED (par'a-pet-ed), *a.* Furnished with a parapet or parapets.

PARAPH (par'af), *n.* Mark or flourish under, or at the end of, one's signature, used as a protection against forgery. [Fr. *paraphe*—Gr. *para*, beside, and *graphō*, write.]

PARAPH (par'af), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'APHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARAPHED (par'afd).] 1. Add a paraph to. 2. Sign with the initials.

PARAPHASIA (par-a-fā'zi-a), *n.* Pathological inability to connect ideas with the proper words to express them; form of aphasia. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *phasis*, speech.]

PARAPHERNALIA (par-a-fēr-nā'li-a), *n.pl.* Ornaments of dress; trappings; equipments. [L. *parapherna*—Gr. *para*, beyond, and *phernē*, dowry.]

PARAPHRASE (par'a-frāz), *v.* [*pr.p.* PAR'APHRASING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARAPHRASED (par'a-frāzd).] *I. vt.* Say the same thing as in other words; render more fully; interpret or translate freely. *II. vi.* Make a paraphrase. [Gr. *paraphrasis*—*para*, beside, and *phrazō*, speak.]

PARAPHRASE (par'a-frāz), *n.* 1. Saying of the same thing in other words. 2. Explanation of a passage. 3. Loose or free translation.

PARAPHRASTIC (par-a-fras'tik), *a.* Of the nature of a paraphrase.

PARAPLEGIA (par-a-plē'ji-a), *n.* Paralysis of the lower half of the body. [Gr.]

PARASITE (par'a-sīt), *n.* 1. Hanger-on; toady; sycophant. 2. Plant nourished by the juices of another. 3. Animal which lives on another. [Gr. *parasitos*—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.]



PARASITIC (par-a-sit'ik), **PARASITICAL** (par-a-sit'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a parasite; sycophantic. 2. Living on or in another organism. [Gr. *parasitos*—*para*, beside, and *sitos*, food.]

PARASITICALLY (par-a-sit'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a parasitic manner.

PARASOL (par'a-sol), *n.* Small umbrella used as a sunshade. [Fr.—It. *parasole*—*parare*, keep off (L. *paro*, prepare), and *sole* (L. *sol*, *solis*), sun.]

PARBOIL (pär'boil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'BOILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARBOILED (pär'boild).] Boil in part. [Orig., boil thoroughly; Fr. *par*, through, mistaken for *part*.]

PARBUCKLE (pär'buk-l), *n.* Double sling made of a rope for moving a cask on an inclined plane.

PARCÆ (pär'sē), *n.pl.* The three Fates. See **FATES**.

PARCEL (pär'sel), *n.* 1. Portion; quantity. 2. Package. [Fr. *parcelle*; L. *particula*, dim. of *pars*, part.]

PARCEL (pär'sel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'CELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARCELED (pär'seld).] Divide into portions.

PARCELS-POST (pär'selz-pōst), **PARCEL-POST** (pär'sel-pōst), *n.* Receipt, transmission and delivery of small packages and parcels, up to a restricted weight, by the post-office department of a government.

PARCENARY (pär'sen-ā-ri), *n.* Coheirship.

PARCENER (pär'sen-ēr), *n.* Coheir. [Norm. Fr. *parcenier*—L. *pars*, part.]

PARCH (pāreh), *v.* [*pr.p.* PARCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARCHED (pāreht).] I. *vt.* 1. Dry up. 2. Scorch. II. *vi.* 1. Become very dry. 2. Become scorched.

PARCHMENT (pāreh'ment), *n.* Skin of a sheep or goat, etc., prepared for writing on. [Fr. *parchemin*—L. *pergamena* (*charta*, paper); from Gr. *Pergamon*, in Asia Minor, where it was invented.]

PARD (pārd), *n.* 1. Panther; leopard. 2. In poetry, any spotted animal. [Gr. *pardos*.]

PARDON (pär'dn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'DONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARDONED (pär'dnd).] Forgive; excuse; remit the penalty of. [L. *per-*, for-, and *dono*, give.]

SYN. Condone; absolve; remit.

PARDON (pär'dn), *n.* 1. Forgiveness, either of an offender or of his offense. 2. Remission of a penalty or punishment. 3. Warrant declaring a pardon.

PARDONABLE (pär'dn-ā-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned; excusable.

PARDON-BOARD (pär'dn-bōrd), *n.* Body of government officials clothed with the power to investigate and recommend applications for the pardon of criminals.

PARE (pār), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARED (pārd).] 1. Cut or shave off the surface, rind, etc., of. 2. Diminish little by little. [Fr. *parer*—L. *paro*, prepare.]

PAREGORIC (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* Medicine that assuages pain; tincture of opium. [L.—Gr. *paregoreō*, soothe, encourage.]

PARENT (pār'ent), *I. n.* 1. Father or mother. 2. That which produces; cause. II. *a.* Pertaining to source or origin of parentage; original, as *parent* company or *parent* organization. [L. *parens*, *pario*, beget.]

PARENTAGE (pār'ent-āj), *n.* 1. Birth; extraction; descent. 2. State of being a parent.

PARENTAL (pā-ren'tal), *a.* Pertaining to or becoming to parents; affectionate; tender.

PARENTALITY (pār-en-tal'i-ti), *n.* Condition of being a parent.

PARENTALLY (pā-ren'tal-i), *adv.* Like a parent.

PARENTHESIS (pā-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* PAREN-THESSES (pā-ren'the-sēz).] 1. Word, phrase, or sentence put in or inserted in another sentence grammatically complete without it. 2. One of the two marks () used to show this. [Gr. *para*, beside, *en*, in, and *thesis*, placing.]

PARENTHETIC (par-en-thet'ik), **PARENTHETICAL** (par-en-thet'ik-al), *a.* Expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

PARENTHETICALLY (par-en-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In manner or form of a parenthesis.

PARESIS (par'ē-sis), *n.* General motor paralysis. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *hēmi*, relax.]

PARHELION (pār-hē'lli-un), *n.* [*pl.* PARHELIA (pār-hē'lli-ā).] Bright light sometimes seen near the sun; mock sun. [Gr. *para*, beside, near, and *hēlios*, sun.]

PARIAH (pā'ri-ā), *n.* In Hindustan, one who has lost his caste; an outcast anywhere. [Tamil.]

PARIAN (pā'ri-ān), *a.* Of Paros, island in the Ægean Sea, where a fine white marble is found, commonly known as Parian marble.

PARICELINUS THOBURNI (pār-i-se-lī'nus thō-būrn'i). An elongate mail-cheeked fish of the Oregon coast with spinous head; related to the sculpin.



Paricelinus thoburni.

PARIETAL (pā-ri'e-tal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to walls. 2. Anat. Forming the sides or walls. 3. Bot. Growing from the inner lining or wall of another organ. [L. *paries*, wall.]

PARING (pār'ing), *n.* That which is pared off; rind.

PARIS (par'is; Fr. pā-rē'), *n.* Capital of France, on the Seine.

PARIS (pā'ris or par'is), *n.* Greek Myth. Son of Priam, king of Troy; under the inspiration of Venus, to whom he had awarded the golden apple of supreme beauty; he eloped with Helen the wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta, and this gave rise to the Trojan war; he fell during or after the siege.

PARISH (par'ish), *I. n.* 1. District under one pastor. 2. Ecclesiastical district having officers of its own and supporting its own poor. 3. In Louisiana, county. II. *a.* Belonging or relating to a parish; employed or supported by the parish. [Gr. *paroikia*, neighborhood—*para*, near, and *oikos*, dwelling.]

PARISHIONER (pā-rish'un-ēr), *n.* One who belongs to or is connected with a parish.

PARITY (par'i-ti), *n.* State of being equal; resemblance; analogy. [L.L. *paritas*—L. *par*.]

PARK (pärk), *n.* 1. Piece of ground inclosed

for recreation, ornament or as a game preserve.

2. *Mil.* Space in an encampment occupied by the artillery, wagons, horses, etc. [A. S. *pearroc*. See **PADDOCK**.]

PARK (pärk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PARK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARKED** (päkt).] 1. Inclose in a park. 2. Bring together in a body, as artillery.

PARLANCE (pär'lans), *n.* Conversation; idiom of conversation; phrase. [Fr. *parlant*, *pr.p.* of *parler*, speak.]

PARLEY (pä'rli), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PAR'LEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARLEYED** (pä'rliid).] 1. Speak with another; confer. 2. Treat with an enemy. [Fr. *parler*, speak—L. *parabola*—Gr. *parabolē*, parable, speech, word. See **PARABLE**.]

PARLEY (pä'rli), *n.* 1. Discussion of terms; oral conference. 2. Prolonged talk or conversation.

PARLIAMENT (pä'rli-ment), *n.* 1. Legislature of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the sovereign, lords, and commons. 2. [p-] Meeting for deliberation. [Fr. *parlement*—*parler*, speak.]

PARLIAMENTARIAN (pä-rli-men-tä'ri-an), *n.* One versed in parliamentary rules and usages.

PARLIAMENTARY (pä-rli-men'tä-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a parliament. 2. According to rules of legislative bodies.

PARLOR (pä'rliür), *n.* 1. In England, sitting-room. 2. In the United States, drawing-room. [Fr. *parloir*—*parler*, speak.]

PARMA (pä'rma), *n.* City in Italy.

PARNASSUS (pä-rnas'us), *n.* Mountain, in Greece, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. Altitude 8,068 feet.

PAROCHIAL (pä-rö'ki-al), *a.* 1. Of or relating to a parish. 2. Local. [See **PARISH**.]

PARODIST (pä'rö-dist), *n.* One who parodies; one who writes a parody.

PARODY (pä'rö-di), *n.* [*pl.* **PARODIES** (pä'rö-diz).] Caricature of a poem made by applying its words and ideas with a burlesque effect. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *ōdē*, ode.]

PARODY (pä'rö-di), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAR'ODYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARODIED** (pä'rö-did).] Apply in parody.

PAROL (pä-röi'), *a.* *Law.* Given by word of mouth; oral. [See **PAROLE**.]

PAROLE (pä-röi'), *I. n.* 1. Word of honor (especially by a prisoner of war, to fulfill certain conditions). 2. Daily password in camp or garrison. *II. a.* Given by word of mouth. [Fr.—L. *parabola*, parable, speech, saying. See **PARABLE**.]

PAROLE (pä-röi'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PARO'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAROLED** (pä-röld').] Release on parole.

PARONOMASIA (pä-rö-nö-mä'zhi-a), *n.* Pun. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *onyma*, name.]

PARONYM (pä'rö-nim), *n.* Paronymous word.

PARONYMOUS (pä-rö-ni-mus), *a.* 1. Of the same origin, as *wise*, *wisdom*. 2. Of like sound, but different spelling and meaning, as

all and *awl*, *heir* and *air*. 3. Derived with a slight change, as *peduncle* from L. *pedunculus*. [Gr. *para*, beside, and *onyma*, name.]

PAROQUET (pä'rö-ket), *n.* Parrakeet. [Fr.]

PAROTID (pä'röt'id), *I. a.* Near the ear. *II. n.* Salivary gland near the ear, discharging saliva (in man), opposite the second upper molar tooth through a duct which runs horizontally across the cheek. [Gr. *parōtis*—*para*, near, and *ous*, ear.]

PAROXYSM (pä'röks-izm), *n.* 1. Fit of acute pain occurring at intervals. 2. Fit of passion. 3. Sudden violent action. [Gr. *para*, beyond, and *oxys*, sharp.]

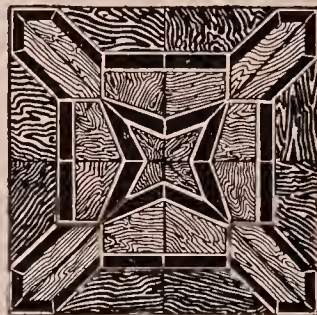
PAROXYSMAL (pä-röks-iz'mäl), *a.* Pertaining to or occurring in paroxysms.

PAROXYTONE (pä-röks'i-tön), *n.* Word having the acute accent on the penult. [Gr. *paroxytonos*, nearly sharp sound.]

PARQUET, PARQUETTE (pä-rket'), *I. n.*

Floor space of a theater between the orchestra and dress-circle. *II. a.* Made of parquetry. [Fr., dim. of *parc*, park.]

PARQUETRY (pä'rket-ri), *n.* Cabinetwork or joinery consisting of an inlay of figures, usually of geometric patterns and variegated colors. [Fr. *parqueterie*.]



Parquetry.

PARRAKEET (pä'rä-kēt), *n.* Small long-tailed parrot. [Sp. *periquito*, dim. of *perico*, parrot.]

PARRICIDAL (pä'r-i-si-däl), *a.* Pertaining to or committing parricide.

PARRICIDE (pä'r-i-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of a father or mother. 2. Murder of a parent or ancestor. [Fr.—L. *parricida* for *patricida*—*pater*, father, and *cædo*, slay.]

PARR-MARKS (pä'r-märks), *n.pl.* Dark cross-bars appearing on the sides of a young salmon.

PARROT (pä'rüt), *n.* Tropical climbing bird, with brilliant plumage and a hooked bill, some of them remarkable for their faculty of imitating the human voice, speech, laughter, crying, etc., and the cries or notes of other animals. [Fr. *Perrot*, dim. of *Pierre*, Peter.]



Parrot.

PARRY (pä'ri), *vt.*

[*pr.p.* **PAR'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARRIED** (pä'rid).] 1. Ward or keep off. 2. Turn aside. 3. Avoid. [Fr. *parer*—L. *paro*, prepare, in L. L., keep off.]

PARRY (par'1), *n.* [*pl.* **PARRIES** (par'iz).] 1. A turning aside of a blow or thrust. 2. Defensive movement of any kind.

PARSE (pärs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PARS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARSED** (pärst).] I. *vt.* Analyze or describe grammatically. II. *vi.* Tell the parts of speech of a sentence and their relations. [*L. pars, part.*]

PARSEE (pärs'sē or pärs-sē'), *n.* One of the adherents of the ancient Persian religion in India. [*Pers. Parsi, Persian.*]

PARSIMONIOUS (pärs-si-mō'ni-us), *a.* Characterized by parsimony.

PARSIMONIOUSLY (pärs-si-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* In a parsimonious manner.

PARSIMONIOUSNESS (pärs-si-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being parsimonious.

PARSIMONY (pärs'si-mō-ni), *n.* Excessive economy. [*L. parsimonia—parco, spare.*]

SYN. Niggardliness; penuriousness; sparingness; stinginess; closeness.

PARSLEY (pärs'ti), *n.* Bright-green pot herb. [*Fr. persil—A.S. petersil.—Gr. petroselinon.*]

PARSNIP (pärs'nip), *n.* Plant with carrot-like root, poisonous in its wild state, but edible when cultivated. [*L. pastinaca.*]

PARSON (pärs'sun), *n.* Priest; incumbent of a parish; clergyman. [*O. Fr. persone, parson; L. persona, person.*]

PARSONAGE (pärs'sun-aj), *n.* Residence of a clergyman.

PART (pärt), *n.* 1. Portion, quantity, or number making up with others a larger quantity or number. 2. Proportional quantity. 3. Share; interest. 4. Side or party. 5. Action. 6. Character assigned to an actor in a play. 7. One of the melodies of a harmony. 8. [*pl.*] Qualities; talents.—*Part of speech*, one of the eight classes of words.—*In good part*, favorably. [*L. pars, partis.*]

SYN. Division; section; piece; concern; fraction; moiety; function. **ANT.** Whole; entirety; integrity; body; bulk; totality.

PART (pärt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PART'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PART'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Divide. 2. Make into parts. 3. Put or keep asunder. II. *vi.* 1. Be separated. 2. Be torn asunder. 3. Give way; break.

PARTAKE (pärs-täk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PARTA'KING**; *p.t.* **PARTOOK** (pärs-tøk'); *p.p.* **PARTAKEN** (pärs-tä'kn).] I. *vt.* Have a part in; share. II. *vi.* Participate. [**PART** and **TAKE**.]

PARTAKER (pärs-tä'kēr), *n.* One who partakes.

PARTERRE (pärs-tär'), *n.* System of flower-plots in a garden. [*Fr.—L. per terram, along the ground.*]

PARTHENOGENESIS (pärs-then-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* *Biol.* Generation by means of unfertilized eggs, seeds, or spores. [*Gr. parthenos, virgin, and GENESIS.*]

PARTHENON (pärs'then-on), *n.* Temple of Athene Parthenos, virgin goddess of wisdom, on the acropolis at Athens.

PARTHENOPE (pärs-then'ō-pē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A Siren who cast herself in the Bay of Naples owing to her unrequited love for Ulysses. Parthenope was the ancient name of Naples.

PARTI- (pärt'i), *a.* Same as **PARTY**, *a.*

PARTIAL (pärs'shaj), *a.* 1. Relating to a part only; not total or entire. 2. Inclined to favor one party; having a preference. [*Fr.—L.L. partialis—L. pars, part.*]

PARTIALITY (pärs-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PARTIALITIES** (pärs-shi-al'i-tiz).] 1. Quality of being partial or inclined to favor one party or side. 2. Liking for one thing more than others.

PARTIALLY (pärs'shaj-i), *adv.* 1. In part; not totally; partly. 2. With partiality.

PARTICIPANT (pärs-tis'i-pant), I. *a.* Participating; sharing. II. *n.* Partaker.

PARTICIPATE (pärs-tis'i-pät), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PARTIC'IPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PARTIC'IPATED**.] Partake; have a share. [*L. participo—pars, part, and capio, take.*]

PARTICIPATION (pärs-tis-i-pä'shun), *n.* Act or state of participating in common with others.

PARTICIPATOR (pärs-tis'i-pä-tūr), *n.* One who participates; partaker.

PARTICIPIAL (pärs-ti-sip'i-ai), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a participle. 2. Derived from a participle.

PARTICIPLE (pärt'i-si-pi), *n.* Word partaking of the nature of both adjective and verb. [*L. participium—particeps, sharing—pars, part, and capio, take.*]

PARTICLE (pärt'i-ki), *n.* 1. Little part; very small portion. 2. *Physics.* Minutest part into which a body can be divided. 3. *Gram.* Indclinable word, or one not to be used alone. [*Fr.—L. particula, dim. of pars, partis.*]

SYN. Iota; corpusele; electron; atom; mite; grain; jot; molecule; scintilla; shred; scrap; tittle; whit. **ANT.** Mass; aggregation; quantity.

PARTICULAR (pärs-tik'ü-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a single person or thing; special. 2. Worthy of special attention. 3. Concerned with things single or distinct; exact. 4. Giving details; circumstantial. 5. Nice in taste. [*L. L. particularis.*]

SYN. Specific; separate; individual; distinguished; precise; peculiar; special; fastidious. **ANT.** Universal; general; coarse.

PARTICULAR (pärs-tik'ü-lar), *n.* 1. Distinct or minute part. 2. Single point. 3. Single instance. 4. [*pl.*] Details.

SYN. Detail; point; feature. **ANT.** Whole; subject; case.

PARTICULARITY (pärs-tik-ü-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PARTICULARITIES** (pärs-tik-ü-lar'i-tiz).] 1. Quality of being particular. 2. Minuteness of detail. 3. Single act or case. 4. Something peculiar.

PARTICULARIZATION (pärs-tik-ü-lar-i-zä'shun), *n.* Act of particularizing.

PARTICULARIZE (pär-tik'û-lar-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* PARTIC'ULARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARTICULARIZED (pär-tik'û-lar-izd).] I. *vt.* Mention the particulars of; enumerate in detail. II. *vi.* Mention, or attend to, single things or minute details.

PARTICULARLY (pär-tik'û-lar-li), *adv.* 1. In a particular manner. 2. Especially; pre-eminently.

PARTICULATE (pär-tik'û-lät), *a.* 1. Having the form or nature of a particle. 2. Referring to or consisting of particles.

PARTING (pärt'ing), I. *a.* 1. Putting apart; separating. 2. Departing. 3. Given at parting. II. *n.* 1. Act of parting. 2. Division. 3. *Geol.* Fissure in strata.

PARTITIUM (pär-tin'i-um), *n.* Metalliferous mineral, containing metal in sufficient proportion to be profitably extracted.

PARTISAN (pär'ti-zan), I. *n.* Adherent of a party or faction. II. *a.* Adhering to a party. [Fr.—It. *partigiano*—L. *partio*.]

PARTISANSHIP (pär'ti-zan-ship), *n.* State of being a partisan; party feeling.

PARTITE (pär'tit), *a.* 1. Divided into parts. 2. *Bot.* Parted nearly to the base; said of a leaf. [L. *partitus*—*pars*, *partis*, part.]

PARTITION (pär-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act of parting or dividing. 2. State of being divided. 3. Separate part. 4. That which divides; wall between apartments. 5. Place where separation is made. [L. *partitio*—*partio*.]

PARTITION (pär-tish'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PARTI'TIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PARTITIONED (pär-tish'und).] 1. Divide into shares. 2. Divide into parts by walls; separate by partitions.

PARTITIVE (pär'ti-tiv), I. *a.* Parting; dividing; distributive. II. *n.* *Gram.* Word denoting a part or partition.

PARTITIVELY (pär'ti-tiv-li), *adv.* In a partitive manner.

PARTLY (pärt'il), *adv.* In part; in some degree.

PARTNER (pärt'nēr), *n.* Associate, especially in business.

SYN. Coadjutor; confederate; companion; comrade; partaker; participator; mate; assistant; friend; helpmate; associate; colleague. **ANT.** Rival; competitor; opponent.

PARTNERSHIP (pärt'nēr-ship), *n.* 1. State or condition of being a partner. 2. Association of persons for the purpose of business.

PARTOOK (pär-tøk'), *v.* Past tense of **PARTAKE**.

PARTRIDGE (pär'trij), *n.* European gallinaceous gamebird. In U. S. the ruffed grouse is often called partridge. [Fr. *perdrix*—L. *perdix*, *perdicis*—Gr. *perdix*.]

PARTURIENT (pär-tû-ri-ent), *a.* About to bring forth; bringing forth; fruitful.

PARTURITION (pär-tû-rish'un), *n.* Act of



Common Partridge.

bringing forth. [Fr.—L. L. *parturitio*—L. *parturio*.]

PARTY (pär'ti), I. *n.* [*pl.* PARTIES (pär'tiz).]

1. Organization of persons to promote certain principles or measures. 2. Company met for a particular purpose, especially for amusement or entertainment; an assembly. 3. One concerned in any affair. 4. Single individual spoken of. 5. *Mil.* Detachment. II. *a.* 1. Belonging to a party. 2. Consisting of different parties, parts, or things. [Fr. *partie*—O. Fr. *partir*—L. *partio*, divide; from *pars*, part.]

PARTY-COLORED (pär'ti-kui-ürd), *a.* Colored differently in different parts.

PARTY-WALL (pär'ti-wəl), *n.* Wall upon the dividing line between two premises, which each owner has a right to use for supporting his structure, etc.

PARVENU (pär've-nū), *n.* Upstart; one newly risen into notice or power. [Fr.]

PASCH (pask), *n.* Jewish Passover; Christian Easter. [Gr. *pascha*—Heb. *päsach*, pass over.]

PASCHAL (pas'kal), *a.* Pertaining to the Passover, or to Easter.

PASHA, PACHA (pä-shä' or pash'a), *n.* Title of Turkish officers who are governors of provinces or hold high naval and military commands. [Pers. *basha*—*padshah*—*pad*, protecting, and *shah*, king.]

PASHALIC (pä-shä'lik), *n.* Jurisdiction of a pasha.

PASIPHAË (pä-sif'a-ē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Wife of Minos, king of Crete, and mother of Ariadne.

PASQUIN (pas'kwin), *n.* Satire; lampoon. [It. *pasquino*, from the name of a witty Roman, transferred to a mutilated statue, on which satires were pasted.]

PASQUINADE (pas-kwin-äd'), *n.* Lampoon; pasquin.

PASQUINADE (pas-kwin-äd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PASQUINA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PASQUINA'DED.] Lampoon.

PASS (päs), *v.* [*pr.p.* PASS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PASSED (päst) or PAST.] I. *vi.* 1. Move from one place to another. 2. Change from one state to another. 3. Circulate; be regarded. 4. Go by; go unheeded or neglected; elapse, as time; move away; disappear; come to an end. 5. Go through inspection; be approved; be tolerated. 6. Happen. 7. Fall, as by inheritance. 8. Thrust, as with a sword. 9. Decline to play a card, etc., in one's turn. II. *vt.* 1. Go by, over, beyond, through, etc. 2. Spend. 3. Omit; disregard. 4. Surpass. 5. Enact. 6. Cause to move; send; transfer. 7. Give forth. 8. Approve. 9. Give circulation to. 10. Thrust.—Come to pass, happen. [L. *passus*, step.]

PASS (päs), *n.* 1. That through which one passes; narrow passage; narrow defile. 2. Passport. 3. State or condition. 4. Thrust. 5. Movement of the hand.

PASSABLE (pás a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be passed, traveled, or navigated. 2. That will bear inspection; tolerable. 3. That may be circulated.

PASSABLY (pás'a-bll), *adv.* In a passable manner or degree.

PASSAGE (pas'aj), *n.* 1. Act of passing. 2. Journey; course. 3. Time occupied in passing. 4. Way; entrance; pass; ford. 5. Enactment of a law. 6. Right of passing. 7. Occurrence. 8. Single clause or part of a book, etc. 9. Migratory habits. 10. Encounter. 11. Movement of the bowels.

PASS-BOOK (pás'bók), *n.* Book that passes between a trader and his customer in which credit purchases are entered.

PASSE (pás-sā') *a.* [*fem.* **PASSEE** (pás-sā').] Past; out of use; faded. [*Fr.*]

PASSEMENTERIE (pas-men-te-rē'), *n.* Trimming of bead work, jet, etc., used for decorating dresses. [*Fr.*]

PASSENGER (pas'en-jēr), *n.* One who travels in some public conveyance.—*Passenger pigeon*, migratory wild pigeon of North America. [*Fr. passager*, with inserted *n*, as in messenger, porringer, nightingale.]

PASSEPARTOUT (pás-pär-tō'), *n.* 1. That by which one can pass or go anywhere and everywhere. 2. Engraved or otherwise decorated frame surrounding a picture, thus forming part of the printed or engraved picture itself. 3. Light picture frame of glass and cardboard fastened together by strips of cloth or paper.

PASSER (pás'ēr), *n.* One who passes.

PASSER-BY (pás'ēr-bī), *n.* One who passes by.

PASSERES (pas'ēr-ēz), *n.pl.* Name given by Cuvier to an order of birds including most all of the smaller kinds. [*L.*, pl. of *passer*, sparrow.]

PASSERINE (pas'ēr-lī or pas'ēr-ēn), *a.* Relating to the *Passeres*, an order of birds of which the sparrow is the type.

PASSIBLE (pas'l-bl), *a.* Susceptible of suffering, or of impressions from external agents. [*L. passibilis*—*patior*, *passus*, suffer.]

PASSIFLORA (pas-l-flō'ra), *n.* Genus of climbing herbs or shrubs, the passion-flowers. [*L. passio*, suffering (passion), and *flos*, *floris*, flower.]

PASSIM (pas'lm), *adv.* Here and there. [*L. passus*, p.p. of *pando*, spread.]

PASSIMETER (pas-slm'e-tēr), *n.* Pocket pedometer. [*L. passus*, step, and *METER*.]

PASSING (pás'lng), *I. a.* 1. Going by. 2. Surpassing. *II. adv.* Exceedingly.

PASSING-BELL (pás'lng-bel), *n.* Bell tolled immediately after a person's death, originally to invoke prayers for the soul passing into eternity; funeral bell.



Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).

PASSION (pash'un), *n.* 1. Strong feeling or agitation of mind, especially rage. 2. Ardent love. 3. Eager desire. 4. State of the soul when receiving a strong impression. 5. Endurance of an effect, as opposed to **ACTION**. 6. Sufferings, especially the death of Christ. [*L. passio*—*passus*, p.p. of *patior*, suffer.]

PASSIONATE (pash'un-at), *a.* 1. Moved by passion. 2. Easily moved to anger. 3. Intense.

PASSIONATELY (pash'un-at-ll), *adv.* In a passionate manner.

PASSION-FLOWER (pash'un-flow-ēr), *n.* Any plant or flower of the genus *Passiflora*, so called from a fancied resemblance to a crown of thorns, the emblem of Christ's sufferings.

PASSIONLESS (pash'un-les), *a.* 1. Free from passion. 2. Tranquil.

PASSION-PLAY (pash'un-plā), *n.* Miracle-play embodying scenes in the life and Passion of Christ, enacted in the village of Oberammergau, near Munich, Bavaria, 2,760 feet above sea-level in the Ammer mountain valley. The play lasts twelve weeks in the summer time and occurs once every ten years, being held in fulfillment of a vow made for deliverance from a pestilential plague in A. D. 1634.



Passion-flower.

PASSIVE (pas'lv), *a.* 1. Suffering; unresisting; not acting. 2. *Gram.* Expressing in words the suffering or enduring of, or submission to, an action.

SYN. Inactive; inert; quiescent; unresisting; patient; enduring. **ANT.** Active; alert; resistant.

PASSIVELY (pas'lv-ll), *adv.* In a passive manner.

PASSIVENESS (pas'lv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being passive.

PASSIVITY (pas-slv'l-tī), *n.* 1. Passiveness; inactivity. 2. *Physics.* Tendency of a body to preserve a given state, as motion or rest; vis inertia.

PASS-KEY (pás'kē), *n.* Key enabling one to pass into or enter a house; key for opening several locks.

PASSOVER (pás'ō-vēr), *n.* Annual feast of the Jews, to celebrate the destroying angel's passing over the houses of the Israelites when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

PASSPORT (pás'pōrt), *n.* 1. Written warrant granting permission to travel in a foreign country. 2. Permission to pass in or out of port, or through the gates [*Fr. passer*, pass, and *port*, harbor.]

PASSWORD (pàs'wùrd), *n.* Private word enabling one to pass or enter a camp, or by which a friend is distinguished from a stranger; private word or expression by which the person using it is entitled to specific recognition and privileges not accorded to those who have not the password, used where secrecy is observed.

PAST (pàst), *I.* Past participle of **PASS**. *II. a.* 1. Gone by; elapsed; ended. 2. Now retired from service. 3. In time already passed. *III. prep.* 1. Farther than; beyond in space or time. 2. Out of reach of. 3. No longer capable of. *IV. adv.* By; as, He ran *past*.

PAST (pàst), *n.* Time or events that have occurred prior to the present.

PASTE (pàst), *n.* 1. Dough prepared for pies, etc. 2. Cement of flour and water. 3. Anything mixed up to a viscous consistency. 4. Kind of glass for making artificial gems. [O. Fr. *paste*—Gr. *paste*, salted mess of food.]

PASTE (pàst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PA'STING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PA'STED**.] Fasten, unite, affix, or cement with paste.

PASTEBOARD (pàst'bôrd), *n.* Stiff paper board, made by pasting together a number of sheets of paper; paper above ordinary thickness made of compressed paper pulp.

PASTEL (pas'tel), *n.* 1. Colored crayon. 2. Picture drawn with pastels. [Fr.—L. *pastillus*, small loaf, dlm. of *pastus*, food—*pasco*, *pastus*, feed.]

PASTER (pà'stēr), *n.* 1. One who pastes. 2. Piece of gummed paper containing printed matter to be pasted over a name on a ballot, or affixed to the margin of a book, etc.

PASTERN (pas'tērn), *n.* Part of a horse's foot from the fetlock to the hoof. [O. Fr. *pasturon*—*pasture*, pasture, tether.]

PASTEURISM (pas'tūr-izm), *n.* Inoculation of prepared virus as a preventive and safeguard against certain malignant diseases, notably hydrophobia.

PASTEURIZATION (pas-tūr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Method of arresting the fermentation in liquids by heating to at least 140° Fahr. [From Louis Pasteur, who first proposed it.]

PASTEURIZE (pas'tūr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAS'TEURIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PASTEURIZED** (pas'tūr-izd).] 1. Render immune to a disease, especially hydrophobia, by the inoculation of virus. 2. Sterilize.

PASTIL (pas'til), **PASTILLE** (pas-tēi'), *n.* 1. Small cone of charcoal and aromatic substances, burnt to perfume a room. 2. Small aromatic lozenge. 3. Pastel. [Fr.—L. *pastillus*, small loaf; doublet of **PASTEL**.]

PASTIME (pàs'tim), *n.* That which serves to pass away the time; amusement.

SYN. Recreation; diversion; sport; entertainment; play. **ANT.** Business; labor.

PASTOR (pàs'tūr), *n.* Clergyman; Christian minister. [L., shepherd.]

PASTORAL (pàs'tūr-əl), *I. a.* 1. Relating to shepherds or shepherd life; rustic. 2. Relating to the pastor of a church. 3. Addressed to the clergy of a diocese. *II. n.* 1. Poem delineating country life. 2. Letter of a pastor to his congregation.

PASTORATE (pàs'tūr-ət), **PASTORSHIP** (pàs'tūr-ship), *n.* Office of a pastor.

PASTRY (pā'stri), *n.* 1. Articles of food, chiefly of pastry or dough; crust of pies. 2. Act or art of making articles of paste. [From **PASTE**.]

PASTRYCOOK (pā'stri-køk), *n.* One whose business or occupation is to make pastry.

PASTURAGE (pàs'tūr-aj), *n.* 1. Business of feeding cattle. 2. Pasture.

PASTURE (pàs'tūr), *n.* 1. Grass for grazing. 2. Ground covered with grass for grazing. [O. Fr. *pasturer*—L. *pastura*—*pasco*, *pastus*, graze.]

PASTURE (pàs'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PAS'TURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PASTURED** (pàs'tùrd).] *I. vt.* Place in a pasture; supply with pasture. *II. vi.* Graze.

PASTY (pā'sti), *I. a.* Like paste. *II. n.* [*pl.* **PA'STIES**.] 1. Meat pie. 2. Pie covered with a crust.

PAT (pat), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAT'TED**.] Strike gently and quickly, as with the fingers or hand; tap. [Imitative.]

PAT (pat), *n.* Light, quick blow as with the hand.

PAT (pat), *n.* Small lump, as of butter. [Celt. as Ir. *pait*, lump.]

PAT (pat), *adv.* 1. Fitly; at the right time or place. 2. Unalterably; firmly; unchangeably.—*Stand pat*, take a firm and unrelenting attitude; refuse to modify a position, as in politics. [**PAT**, light, quick blow.]

PATADEON (pā-tā-dā'on), *n.* Loose cloth worn as a skirt by Philippine women.

PATAGIUM (pā-tā'ji-um), *n.* [*pl.* **PATAGIA** (pā-tā'ji-a).] Extensible fold of skin of a flying mammal or reptile. [L. L.]

PATAGONIA (pat-a-gō'ni-a), *n.* Region at southern extremity of South America. Area 322,550 sq. m.

PATAGONIAN (pat-a-gō'ni-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Patagonia. *II. n.* Member of aboriginal Indian race of Patagonia.

PATCH (pach), *n.* 1. Piece sewed or put on. 2. Small piece of ground. 3. Piece of black silk or court plaster on the face for adornment. [Etym. doubtful.]

PATCH (pach), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PATCHED** (paeht).] 1. Mend with a piece. 2. Repair clumsily. 3. Make up of pieces.—*Print. Patching up plates*, putting on overlays to correct unevenness of plates.



Patagonian Woman.

PATCHOULI (pə-chō'li), *n.* East-Indian shrub (*Pogostemon heyneanus*), or perfume distilled from it. [Tamil — *patchei*, gum, and *elei*, leaf.]

PATCHWORK (pach'wŭrk), *n.*

1. Work formed of patches or pieces sewed together. 2. Thing patched up or clumsily executed.

PATCHY (pach'i), *adv.* Full of or covered with patches.

PATE (pāt), *n.* Head; top of the head. [O. Fr.]

PATE (pāt), *n.* Paste applied in ceramics to give special glaze and polish. [Fr. *pâte*, paste.]

PATE (pā-tā'), *n.* Pie or pasty.—*Pâté de foies gras*, pasty made of fattened or enlarged goose-livers. [Fr. *pâté*, pie.]

PATELLA (pə-tel'ə), *n.* [*pl.* **PATELLÆ** (pə-tel'ē).] Knee-cap. [L., dim. of *patina*, pan.]

PATEN (pat'en), *n.* Plate for the bread in the Lord's Supper. [L. *patina*. Cf. Gr. *patanē*.]

PATENT (pat'ent or pā'tent), *I. a.* 1. Open; conspicuous; public. 2. Protected by a patent. *II. n.* Official document, conferring the sole right for a term of years to the proceeds of an invention. [Fr.—L. *patens*.]

PATENT (pat'ent), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAT'ENTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PAT'ENTED**.] 1. Secure by patent. 2. Grant by patent.

PATENTABLE (pat'ent-ə-bi), *a.* Capable of being patented.

PATENTEE (pat-en-tē'), *n.* One who holds a patent.

PATENTLY (pat'ent-li or pā'tent-li), *adv.* In a patent manner; undoubtedly; self-evidently; unmistakably.

PATERFAMILIAS (pā-tēr-fa-mil'i-as), *n.* Male person head of the household; father of a family. [L. *pater*, father, and *familia*, family.]

PATERNAL (pā-tēr'nal), *a.* 1. Fatherly; showing the disposition of a father. 2. Hereditary. [Fr. *paternel*—L. *pater*, father.]

PATERNALISM (pā-tēr'nal-izm), *n.* Governmental meddlesomeness in the social and personal affairs of the people.

PATERNALLY (pā-tēr'nal-i), *adv.* In a paternal manner; like a father.

PATERNITY (pā-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* 1. Relation of a father to his offspring. 2. Origination; authorship. [L. *paternitas*.]

PATERNOSTER (pat'ēr-nos-tēr, or pā'tēr-nos-tēr), *n.* Lord's Prayer. [L., "Our Father," the first two words of the Lord's Prayer in Latin.]

PATH (pāth), *n.* [*pl.* **PATHS** (pāthz).] 1. Way; track; road. 2. Course of action; conduct. [A. S. *path*.]

PATHETIC (pə-thet'ik), *I. a.* Affecting the tender emotions; touching. *II. n.* Style or manner fitted to excite tender or sympathetic emotion. [Gr. *pathētikos*.]

PATHETICALLY (pə-thet'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a pathetic manner.



Patchouli.

PATHFINDER (pāth'find-ēr), *n.* Pioneer; explorer; one who discovers or makes a pathway or trail.

PATHLESS (pāth'les), *a.* Without a path; untrodden.

PATHOGENIC (path-o-jen'ik), *a.* Producing disease; pertaining to pathogeny.

PATHOGENY (pə-thoj'e-ni), *n.* Branch of pathology which relates to the generation and development of diseases. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *gennaō*, produce.]

PATHOLOGIC (path-o-loj'ik), **PATHOLOGICAL** (path-o-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to pathology.

PATHOLOGICALLY (path-o-loj'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a pathologic manner.

PATHOLOGIST (pə-thol'o-jlst), *n.* One versed in pathology.

PATHOLOGY (pə-thol'o-jli), *n.* Science of diseases. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, and *logos*, discourse.]

PATHOS (pā'thos), *n.* That which excites the tender emotions, as pity, sorrow, etc. [Gr. *pathos*, suffering, passion.]

PATHWAY (pāth'wā), *n.* 1. Footpath. 2. Course of action.

PATIENCE (pā'shens), *n.* Quality of calmly enduring. [See **PATIENT**.]

SYN. Endurance; resignation; submission; perseverance.

PATIENT (pā'shent), *I. a.* 1. Sustaining pain, etc., without repining. 2. Not easily provoked. 3. Persevering. 4. Expecting with calmness. *II. n.* 1. One who bears or suffers. 2. Person under medical treatment. [L. *patiens* (-*entis*), *pr.p.* of *patior*, bear.]

PATIENTLY (pā'shent-li), *adv.* In a patient manner.

PATLY (pat'li), *adv.* In a pat manner; fitly; exactly; appropriately.

PATNESS (pat'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pat.

PATOIS (pā-twä'), *n.* Provincial dialect. [Fr.—O. Fr. *patrois*—L. *patriensis*, native.]

PATRIARCH (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* 1. One who governs his family or tribe by paternal right. 2. In Eastern churches, a dignitary superior to an archbishop. [Gr. *patriarchēs*—*patria*, lineage, and *archos*, ruler.]

PATRIARCHAL (pā'tri-är'kal), **PATRIARCHIC** (pā'tri-är'kik), *a.* 1. Belonging or subject to a patriarch. 2. Of the nature of a patriarch.

PATRIARCHISM (pā'tri-ärk-lzm), *n.* Government by a patriarch.

PATRIARCHY (pā'tri-ärk-i), *n.* Community of related families under the authority of a patriarch.

PATRICIAN (pə-trish'an), *I. n.* Nobleman in ancient Rome, being a descendant of the first Roman senators; nobleman. *II. a.* Pertaining to a patrician or nobleman; noble. [L. *patricius*—*pater*, father.]

PATRICIDAL (pat'ri-si-dəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to patricide.

PATRICIDE (pat'ri-sid), *n.* 1. Murder of a father. 2. Murderer of a father.

PATRIMONIAL (pat-ri-mō-ni-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a patrimony. 2. Inherited from ancestors.

PATRIMONIALLY (pat-ri-mō-ni-əl-l), *adv.* By way of patrimony; by inheritance.

PATRIMONY (pat'ri-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* **PATRIMONIES** (pat'ri-mō-niz).] 1. Right or estate inherited from a father or one's ancestors. 2. In England, church estate or revenue. [*L. patrimonium.*]

PATRIOT (pā'tri-ut), *n.* One who loves and serves his country. [*Gr. patriōtēs, fellow-countryman.*]

PATRIOTIC (pā-tri-ot'ik), *a.* Like a patriot; actuated by love of one's country.

PATRIOTICALLY (pā-tri-ot'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a patriotic manner.

PATRIOTISM (pā'tri-ut-lzm), *n.* Quality of being patriotic; love of one's country.

PATRISTIC (pa-tris'tik), **PATRISTICAL** (pa-tris'tik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to patristics, or to the fathers of the Christian church.

PATRISTICS (pa-tris'tiks), *n.* Branch of theology which treats of, or is based on, the doctrines of the Christian fathers. [*Fr. patristique—L. pater, patris, father.*]

PATROCLUS (pa-trō'klus), *n.* *Greek Legend.* Friend and companion of Achilles. Slain in battle by Hector.

PATROL (pa-trōl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PATROL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PATROLLED** (pa-trōld').] I. *vt.* Go round or over with the object of guarding or watching. II. *vi.* Go the rounds, as a patrol or guard. [*Fr. patrouiller, march in the mud.*]

PATROL (pa-trōl'), *n.* 1. Act of patrolling. 2. Guard or men who make a patrol. 3. Patrol-wagon.

PATROLMAN (pa-trōl'mən), *n.* [*pl.* **PATROL'MEN.**] Policeman or policemen serving as a patrol.

PATROL-WAGON (pa-trōl'wag-n), *n.* 1. Wagon used by police officers to convey arrested persons to the police stations. 2. Wagon used by insurance companies to carry salvage corps of men to fires.



Patrol-wagon.

PATRON (pā'trun or pat'run), *n.* Protector; one who patronizes or countenances. [*L. patronus—pater, father.*]

PATRONAGE (pat'run-aj or pā'trun-aj), *n.* 1. Support of a patron. 2. Guardianship. 3. Right of bestowing offices, privileges, or (in England) church benefices. 4. Custom, support or traffic bestowed upon another.

PATRONESS (pā'trun-es or pat'run-es), *n.* Feminine of **PATRON**.

PATRONIZE (pat'run-iz or pā'trun-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAT'RONIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PATRONIZED** (pat'run-izd).] Act as patron toward; support; assume the air of a patron to; trade with; be a customer of.

PATRONIZER (pat'run-i-zēr), *n.* One who patronizes.

PATRONIZING (pat'run-i-zing), *a.* Condescendingly favorable.

PATRONIZINGLY (pat'run-i-zing-l), *adv.* In a patronizing manner.

PATRONYMIC (pat-ro-nim'ik), I. *a.* Derived from the name of a father or ancestor. II. *n.* Name taken from one's father or ancestor. [*Gr. patēr, father, and onyma, name.*]

PATROON (pa-trōn'), *n.* Grantee of landed property with special privileges under the old Dutch government of New Netherlands, now New York. [*Dut. patroon, protector.*]

PATROONSHIP (pa-trōn'ship), *n.* Position or lands of a patroon.

PATTEN (pat'en), *n.* 1. Shoe with thick wooden sole; clog. 2. Base of a pillar. [*Fr. patin, skate, clog—patte, paw.*]

PATTER (pat'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PATTERED** (pat'ērd).] Strike with a quick succession of slight sounds, as hail. [*A freq. of PAT.*]

PATTER (pat'ēr), *n.* Quick succession of slight sounds; as, the patter of the rain; glib, rapid talk.

PATTERN (pat'ēr), *n.* 1. Person or thing to be copied; model; example. 2. Style of ornamental work. — *Zoellner's pattern, a curious optical illusion, consisting of parallel lines that seem not parallel on account of slanting intersecting lines.* [*Fr. patron.*]

PATTERN (pat'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PAT'TERNING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PATTERNED** (pat'ērnd).] Make in imitation of a pattern, model, or design; copy.

PATTY (pat'i), *n.* Little pie. [*Fr. pâté.*]

PATTY-CAKE (pat'i-kāk), *n.* Game played with a little child by patting, rolling and tossing in the oven an imaginary cake. [*PAT, A, and CAKE, but perhaps originally with double meaning PATTY-CAKE, PATTY—Fr. pâté.*]

PAUCITY (pa'si-ti), *n.* Smallness of number or quantity. [*L. paucitas—pauci, few.*]

PAULIST (pa'list), *n.* Member of the Institute of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, a congregation commonly called *Paulist Fathers*, founded in New York in 1858, by the Rev. I. T. Hecker, with the sanction of Pope Pius IX.

PAULOWNIA (pā-lō'ni-a), *n.* Tree of the genus *Paulownia*, bearing a rich purple flower, the only known species being found in Japan. [So called after Anna Paulowna, daughter of Czar Paul I. of Russia.]

PAUNCH (pānch or pānch), *n.* 1. Abdomen. 2. First and largest stomach of a ruminant. [O. Fr. *panche*—L. *pan-ter*.]

PAUPER (pā'pēr), *n.* One supported by charity or some public provision. [L.]

PAUPERISM (pā'pēr-izm), *n.* State of being a pauper.

PAUPERIZATION (pā-pēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of pauperizing.

PAUPERIZE (pā'pēr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAU'PERIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAUPERIZED (pā'pēr-izd).] Reduce to pauperism.

PAUSE (pāz), *n.* 1. Temporary stop. 2. Cessation caused by doubt. 3. *Music.* Rest; mark showing prolongation of a note. [Gr. *pausis*, —*pauō*, cause to cease.]

PAUSE (pāz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PAUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAUSED (pāzd).] Make a pause.

SYN. Cease; suspend; intermit; forbear; stay; wait; hesitate; demur; stop. **ANT.** Continue; proceed; advance; persist; persevere.

PAVE (pāv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAVED (pāvd).] 1. Lay with stone, etc., so as to form a level surface for walking or driving on. 2. Prepare, as a way or passage. [Fr. *paver*—L. *pavio*, beat-down.]

PAVEMENT (pāv'ment), *n.* 1. Paved causeway or floor. 2. That with which anything is paved. [L. *pavimentum*.]

PAVILION (pā-vil'yun), *n.* 1. Tent. 2. Ornamental building, often turreted or domed. [Fr. *pavillon*—L. *papilio*, butterfly, tent.]

PAVIOR (pā'vi-ūr), *n.* 1. One who paves. 2. Heavy instrument for driving paving stones.

PAW (pā), *n.* 1. Foot of a quadruped having claws. 2. Hand. (Colloq.) [O. Fr. *poe*, *pote*—L. Ger. *pote*—Ger. *pfote*, a paw; cf. Wel. *pawen*, paw.]

PAW (pā), *v.* [*pr.p.* PAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAWED (pād).] I. *vt.* 1. Scrape with the fore foot. 2. Handle rudely. II. *vi.* Scrape the ground with the fore foot.

PAWL (pāl), *n.* Short pivoted bar engaging in a notch of a wheel and thus preventing its turning back. [Wel. *pawl*, stake.]

PAWL (pāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAWLED (pāld).] Stop with a pawl.

PAWN (pān), *n.* Something given as security for the payment of money. [Fr. *pan*.]

PAWN (pān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAWN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAWNED (pānd).] Give as a deposit in pledge.

PAWN (pān), *n.* Piece in chess. [O. Fr. *paon*, foot-soldier.]



Paulownia (*Paulownia imperialis*).

PAWNBROKER (pān'brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who lends money on pawns or pledges.

PAWNER (pān'ēr), *n.* One who gives a pawn or pledge as security for money borrowed.

PAWPAW (pā'pā), *n.* Shrub or tree of central U. S. (*Asimina triloba*), or its edible fruit, which is 3 to 5 inches long and about one-third as thick. When quite ripe it is of a rich yellow hue. It is sometimes called the *Hooster banana*. [Sp. *papayo*, papaw.]

PAX (paks), *n.* 1. Small tablet representing some scene from the life of Christ, used in the Catholic Church. 2. Kiss of peace.—*Pax vobiscum*, peace be with you. [L., peace.]

PAY (pā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAID (pād).] 1. Satisfy; make satisfaction for. 2. Discharge a debt to. 3. Requite with what is deserved; reward; punish. 4. Be worth the trouble to; recompense. [Fr. *payer*—L. *paco*, appease.]

PAY (pā), *n.* 1. That which satisfies; money given for service; salary; wages. 2. Requital; reward.—*Pay off*, pay in full and discharge.—*Pay one in his own coin*, treat him as he has treated you.—*Pay out*, cause to run out, as a cable; slacken.—*Pay the debt of nature*, die.

PAY (pā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PAYED (pād).] *Naut.* Coat with pitch, etc., as the bottom of a ship. [O. Fr. *peter*—L. *pico*—*pix*, pitch.]

PAYABLE (pā'a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be legally collected. 2. To be paid.

PAY-DIRT (pā'dērt), *n.* *Mining.* Dirt, crushed rock or gravel that yields metal in quantities that will more than cover the expenses of extracting it.

PAYEE (pā-ē'), *n.* One to whom money is paid, or to be paid.

PAYMASTER (pā'mās-tēr), *n.* Officer or agent who pays soldiers, sailors, employees, etc.

PAYMENT (pā'ment), *n.* 1. Act of paying. 2. That which is paid; recompense; reward.

PAY-ROLL (pā'rōl), *n.* List of persons in receipt of pay.

PAY-STREAK (pā'strēk), *n.* *Mining.* Vein or body of ore that will yield metal at a profit.

PEA (pē), *n.* [*pl.* PEAS (definite number of), and PEASE (quantity of not numbered).] Common leguminous vegetable. [A.S. *pise*—L. *pisum*, pea.]

PEABERRY (pē'ber-l), *n.* Single pea-shaped berry of coffee in contradistinction from the two semispherical ones found in the coffee fruit.

PEACE (pēs), *I. n.* 1. State of quiet; freedom from disturbance; freedom from war;



Edible Podded Pea.

friendliness. 2. Calm; rest; harmony; silence. II. *interj.* Silence! hush!—*Hold one's peace*, be silent. [O. Fr. *paix*—L. *pax*, peace.]

PEACEABLE (pēs'a-bl), *a.* 1. Disposed to peace. 2. Quiet; tranquil; free from war.

PEACEABLENESS (pēs'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being peaceable.

PEACE-CONFERENCE (pēs'kon-fēr-ens), *n.* Meeting of a body of international commissioners appointed for the purpose of devising and adopting measures for the preservation of peace among nations.



"House in the Woods." Ancient Palace of Queen Wilhelmina near The Hague. Scene of First Peace Conference, May 18th, 1899.

PEACEFUL (pēs'fəl), *a.* Peaceable; calm; pacific. **PEACEFULNESS** (pēs'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being peaceful.

PEACEMAKER (pēs'mā-kēr), *n.* 1. One who produces peace or reconciles enemies.

PEACE-OFFERING (pēs'of-ēr-ing), *n.* Satisfaction to an offended person.

PEACE-OFFICER (pēs'of-l-sēr), *n.* Officer whose duty it is to preserve the peace.

PEACE-PIPE (pēs'pīp), *n.* Pipe smoked as a token of peace; calumet.

PEACH (pēch), *n.* 1. Tree (*Amygdalus Persica*), with delicious fruit, containing a seed in a very hard stone. 2. Fruit of this tree. [Fr. *peche*—L. *Persicum* (*malum*), Persian (apple).]

PEACH (pēch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PEACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEACHED** (pēcht).] Turn informer against an accomplice. (Colloq.) [From **IM-PEACH**.]

PEACH-BLIGHT (pēch'blit), *n.* Disease of peach trees due to a fungus; also called *brown rot*.

PEACHBLOW (pēch'blō), *n.* Beautiful purple or pinkish glaze on Oriental porcelain.

PEACHER (pēch'ēr), *n.* One who peaches; informer. (Colloq.)

PEACHICK (pē'chik), *n.* Young of the peafowl. **PEACHY** (pēch'ī), *a.* Resembling or of the nature or appearance of peaches.

PEA-COAL (pē'kōl), *n.* Lump coal that has been broken and screened to the smallest size for fuel purposes, the pieces being approximately the size of a pea.

PEACOCK (pē'kok), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird, especially the male, remarkable for the beauty of its plumage, named from its cry. [A. S. *pāwa*—L. *pavo*, peacock.]

PEA-CRAB (pē'krab), *n.* Small crustacean that lives within the mantle-lobes of mussels, oysters, etc.

PEAFOWL (pē'fowl), *n.* Peacock or peahen.

PEA-GREEN (pē'grēn), *n.* Shade of green like the color of green peas.

PEAHEN (pē'hen), *n.* Female peafowl.

PEA-JACKET (pē'jak-et), *n.* Coarse thick jacket worn especially by seamen. [Dut. *pij*, coat of coarse thick cloth, and **JACKET**.]

PEAK (pēk), *n.* 1. Pointed end of anything. 2. Steep summit of a mountain. 3. Upper outer corner of a sail extended by a gaff or yard, also the extremity of the gaff. 4. Narrow part of a ship's hold, fore or aft. [Celt. *peac*, sharp-pointed object.]

PEAK (pēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PEAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEAKED** (pēkt).] I. *vt.* Naut. Raise the point of, as a gaff or yard, more nearly perpendicular. II. *vi.* 1. Rise upward in a peak. 2. Look thin or sickly. 3. Peek; pry. (Vulgar.)

PEAKED (pēk'ed), *a.* 1. Pointed; ending in a point. 2. Pinched; emaciated; sickly.

PEAL (pēl), *n.* 1. Loud sound, as of thunder. 2. Set of bells tuned to each other. 3. Changes rung upon a set of bells. [Short for **APPEAL**.]

PEAL (pēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEALED** (pēld).] I. *vt.* Cause to sound loudly. II. *vi.* Give out loud or solemn sounds; resound like a bell.

PEANUT (pē'nut), *n.* 1. Trailing plant which ripens its fruit, called *peanut*, *earthenut*, *groundnut*, or *goober*, under ground. 2. Fruit of the plant. Oil of the peanut is largely used for cooking by the Chinese and other Oriental people.

PEANUT-BUTTER (pē'nut-but-ēr), *n.* Butter-like paste made from ground roasted peanuts variously flavored and used as a relish.

PEANUT-POLITICS (pē'nut-pol-i-tiks), *n.* Petty, low and underhand methods used in political measures and tactics. (Colloq.)



Peacock.



Peanut Vine (*Arachis hypogaea*).

PEAR (pâr), *n.* Fruit of an orchard-tree of many varieties, or the tree itself. — *Alligator pear*, fruit found in tropical America resembling a pear in shape, known in Spanish as *aguacate*, and sometimes called *Avocado*. [A. S. *pera* or *peru*—L. *pirum*, pear.]



Alligator Pear or Avocado (*Persea gratissima*).

PEARL (pêrl),

I. n. 1. Shining gem, found in several

shell-fish, but most in the mother-of-pearl oyster. 2. Anything round and clear; anything very precious; jewel. 3. *Print*. Size type intermediate between agate and diamond.

~~Fr.~~ This line is set in pearl type.

II. a. Made of, or belonging to, pearls. [Fr. *perle*—L. *pirula*, dim. of *pirum*, pear, or—L. *pilula*, dim. of *pila*, ball.]

PEARL-ASH (pêrl'ash), *n.* Carbonate of potash.

PEARL-BARLEY (pêrl'bâr-lî), *n.* Barley after the skin has been ground off, used in soups.

PEARLED (pêrl'd), *a.* 1. Set with pearls. 2. Resembling pearls. 3. Having a border trimmed with narrow lace.

PEARLINESS (pêrl'-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pearly.

PEARLITE (pêrl'it), *n.* *Chem.* One of the ingredients of modern hardened steel, an alloy of carbon and iron, containing nine-tenths per cent carbon, used to give special elasticity to the metal.

PEARL-OYSTER (pêrl'ol-stêr), *n.* Oyster which produces pearls.

PEARL-SHELL (pêrl'shel), *n.* 1. Shell from



Pearl-shell, showing pearls.

which pearls are obtained. 2. Shell having a coating of nacre or mother-of-pearl.

PEARLY (pêri'l), *a.* Containing or resembling pearls; clear; pure; transparent.

PEART (pêrt), *a.* Lively; chipper. (Provincial.) [From **PERT**.]

PEAS, PEASE (pêz), *n.* Plural of **PEA**.

PEASANT (pez'ant), *n.* In Europe, one whose occupation is rural labor. [O. Fr. *paisant*—*pais*, country.]

PEASANTRY (pez'ant-ri), *n.* Peasants collectively.

PEAT (pēt), *n.* Decayed vegetable matter cut out of boggy places, dried for fuel. [A. S. *bētan*, make or mend a fire.]

PEBBLE (peb'l), *n.* 1. Small roundish stone. 2. Transparent and colorless rock-crystal. 3. Lens made of rock-crystal. [A. S. *papol* (-*stan*), pebble (stone). Akin to L. *papula*, pustule.]

PEBBLE (peb'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEBBLED** (peb'ld).] Glve (leather) the appearance of being covered with small prominences.

PEBBLED (peb'ld), *a.* Full of, or covered with, pebbles; pebbly.

PEBBLY (peb'li), *a.* Full of pebbles; pebbled.

PEBRINE (peb'rin), *n.* Destructive, contagious, and epidemic disease of silkworms. [Fr.]

PECAN (pe-kän' or pē-kan'), *n.* Tall hickory tree of central and southern U. S., bearing edible, smooth-shelled nuts. [Sp. *pacano*, of American Indian origin.]



Pecan Nuts.

PECCABILITY (pek-ā-bil'i-tî), *n.* Quality or state of being peccable.

PECCABLE (pek-ā-bl), *a.* Liable to sin. [L. *peccabilis*—*pecco*, sin.]

PECCADILLO (pek-ā-dil'ō), *n.* [*pl.* **PECCADILLOS** (pek-ā-dil'ōz).] Trifling sin; petty fault. [Sp. *pecadillo*, dim. of *pecado*—L. *peccatum*, sin.]

PECCANCY (pek-ān-sî), *n.* [*pl.* **PECCANCIES** (pek-ān-siz).] 1. Quality or state of being peccant. 2. Particular act of sinfulness. 3. *Pathol.* Bad condition.

PECCANT (pek-ant), *a.* 1. Sinning; transgressing; guilty. 2. Morbid; offensive; bad. [L. *peccans*, *pr.p.* of *pecco*, sin.]

PECCANTLY (pek-ant-li), *adv.* In a peccant manner; sinfully.

PECCARY (pek-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **PECCARIES** (pek-ā-riz).] Hog-like wild quadruped of South America. [S. American name.]



Peccary.

PECHILI (pā-chē-lē'), *n.* Most N. province of

China proper. Area 58,949 sq. m.

PECK (pek), *n.* 1. Dry measure = 2 gallons,

or $\frac{1}{4}$ of a bushel. 2. Large quantity, as of trouble. (Colloq.)

PECK (pek), *n.* Blow or thrust with the beak; as, the *peck* of a bird.

PECK (pek), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PECKED** (pekt).] I. *vt.* 1. Strike or pick with the beak. 2. Pick up with the beak. 3. Strike with anything pointed. 4. Strike with repeated blows. II. *vi.* Make strokes with the beak or a pointed instrument. [Later form of **PICK**.]

PECKER (pek'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pecks; woodpecker. 2. Tool for pecking.

PECKSNIFFIAN (pek'snif-l-ān), *a.* Like Dickens' Pecksniff; parading lofty principles.

PECTEN (pek'ten), *n.* 1. Comb; comb-like part. 2. Public bone.

PECTINATE (pek'ti-nāt), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a comb.

PECTORAL (pek'to-ral), *I. a.* Relating to the breast or chest. II. *n.* 1. Pectoral fin. 2. Medicine for the chest. [L. *pectoralis*—*pectus*, breast.]

PECULATE (pek'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEC'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEC'ULATED**.] Embezzle; steal. [L. *peculor*—*peculium*, private property.]

PECULATION (pek'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of peculating.

PECULATOR (pek'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who peculates.

PECULIAR (pe-kūl'yar or pe-kū'lī-ār), *a.* 1. One's own; belonging to no other; private; personal. 2. Having a character of its own; particular; specific. 3. Above all others; special. 4. Out of the common; strange; singular. [O. Fr. *peculier*—L. *peculiaris*—*peculium*, private property.]

SYN. Especial; characteristic; unusual.

ANT. Common; general; ordinary; public.

PECULIARITY (pe-kūl-yar'l-tl or pe-kū'lī-ar'l-tl), *n.* 1. That which is peculiar to a person or thing. 2. Exclusive or private ownership.

PECULIARLY (pe-kūl'yar-lī or pe-kū'lī-ār-lī), *adv.* In a characteristic or peculiar manner.

PECUNIARILY (pe-kū'nī-ār-lī), *adv.* In a pecuniary manner; as regards money.

PECUNIARY (pe-kū'nī-ār-lī), *a.* Relating to money. [L. *pecuniarius*—*pecunia*, money.]

PED (ped), *n.* Basket; hamper. [Variant of **PAD**.]

PEDAGOGIC (ped-ā-goj'ik), **PEDAGOGICAL** (ped-ā-goj'ik-al), *a.* Relating to teaching.

PEDAGOGICS (ped-ā-goj'iks), *n.* Science of teaching.

PEDAGOGISM (ped'ā-gog-lzm), *n.* Occupation, manners, or character of a pedagogue.

PEDAGOGUE (ped'ā-gog), *n.* Teacher; schoolmaster. [Gr. *paidagōgos*—*pais*, boy, and *agō*, lead.]

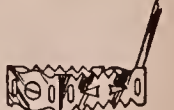
PEDAGOGY (ped'ā-gō-jl), *n.* 1. Pedagogism. 2. Pedagogics.

PEDAL (ped'al or pē'dal), *a.* Pertaining to a foot. [L. *pedalis*—*pes*, foot.]

PEDAL (ped'al), *n.* 1. Any part of a machine transmitting power from the foot. 2. In musical instruments,



(Piano.)



(Bicycle.)

Pedals.

a lever moved by the foot.

PEDAL (ped'al), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PED'ALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEDALED** (ped'al-d).] I. *vt.* Operate by means of a pedal or pedals. II. *vi.* Work a pedal or pedals, as in riding a bicycle, playing an organ, etc.

PEDANT (ped'ant), *n.* One making a vain and useless display of learning. [It. *pedante*, prob.—Gr. *paideuo*, instruct. See **PEDAGOGUE**.]

PEDANTIC (pe-dan'tik), **PEDANTICAL** (pe-dan'tik-al), *a.* Vainly displaying knowledge.

PEDANTRY (ped'ant-ri), *n.* Vain and useless display of learning.

PEDATE (ped'āt), *a.* Palmate; having divisions like toes.

PEDDLE (ped'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PED'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEDDLED** (ped'ld).] *vt.* I. Sell in small quantities from house to house; hawk. II. *vi.* 1. Travel about with small wares for sale. 2. Be busy about trifles. [From **PED** (basket).]

PEDDLER (ped'lēr), *n.* One who travels about retelling small wares; hawker.

PEDESTAL (ped'es-tal), *n.* Foot or base of a pillar, statue, vase, etc. [Sp.—It. *pedestallo*—L. *pes*, foot, and It. *stallo*, place.]

PEDESTRIAN (pe-des'tri-ān), *I. a.* Going on foot; performed on foot. II. *n.* One journeying on foot; expert walker. [L. *pedestris*—*pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

PEDESTRIANISM (pe-des'tri-ān-lzm), *n.* Practice of a pedestrian.

PEDICEL (ped'l-sel), *n.* 1. Stem that supports a single flower when there are several on a peduncle. 2. Footstalk or stem by which a leaf or fruit is fixed on the tree. [Fr. *pédicelle*—L. *pediculus*, dim. of *pes*, foot.]



Pedestal.

PEDICURE (ped'l-kūr), *n.* 1. Care of the feet. 2. Chiropodist.

PEDIGREE (ped'l-grē), *n.* 1. Genealogical tree; register of descent from ancestors. 2. Lineage; genealogy. [Etym. doubtful.]

PEDIMENT (ped'l-ment), *n.* Triangular or circular ornament which serves as a decoration over gates, doors, etc. [Etym. doubtful.]



Pediment.

PEDLAR (ped'lār), **PEDLER** (ped'lēr), *n.*
Same as **PEDDLER**.

PEDOBAPTISM (pē-do-bap'tizm), *n.* Baptism
of infants. [Gr. *pais*, child, and **BAPTISM**.]

PEDOCYCLE (ped'o-sī-kl), *n.* Roller skate
propelled by weight of the wearer.

PEDOMETER (pē dom'e-tēr), *n.* Watch-like
device by which the steps of a pedestrian are
registered. [L. *pes*, *pedis*, foot, and **METER**.]

PEDRO (pē'drō), *n.* Five of trumps in a game
of cards called piteh. [Sp. *Pedro*, Peter.]

PEDUNCLE (pē-dung'kl), *n.* 1. Flower-stalk
supporting a cluster of flowers
or but a single flower. 2. Any
similar stem or stalk. [L.L.
pedunculus—L. *pes*, foot.]



Peduncle.

PEDUNCULAR (pē-dung'kū-lār),
a. Of or pertaining to a pe-
duncle.

PEEK (pēk), *vi.* [pr.p. **PEEK'ING**;
p.t. and *p.p.* **PEEKED** (pēkt).]
Peep; look slyly. [Form of
PEEP.]

PEEK-A-BOO (pēk'a-bō), *n.* Play
to amuse children, peeping from
behind something and crying
boo!

PEEL (pēl), *v.* [pr.p. **PEEL'ING**;
p.t. and *p.p.* **PEELED** (pēld).]
I. vt. Strip off the skin or bark
of; bare. *II. vi.* Come off, as
the skin. [Fr. *peler*; from L.
pellis, skin.]

PEEL (pēl), *n.* That which may be peeled off,
as the skin or rind of certain kinds of fruit,
such as oranges, apples, etc.

PEEL (pēl), *n.* Baker's wooden shovel. [Fr.
pelle—L. *pala*, spade.]

PEELER (pēl'ēr), *n.* One who peels anything.

PEELER (pēl'ēr), *n.* Nickname in England
for policemen. [After Sir Robert Peel.]

PEELING (pēl'ing), *n.* That which is peeled off;
peel.

PEEN (pēn), *n.* Sharp or round edged end of a
hammer opposite its driving surface or face,
used for shaping the metal struck by it. [Ger.
pinne, peen of a hammer.]

PEEP (pēp), *vi.* [pr.p. **PEEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*
PEEPED (pēpt).] Chirp, or cry, as a young
chicken. [Imitative.]

PEEP (pēp), *n.* Chirp or cry of a chick or young
bird.

PEEP (pēp), *vi.* [pr.p. **PEEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*
PEEPED (pēpt).] 1. Look through a narrow
space. 2. Look slyly or closely. 3. Begin to
appear. [Fr. *piper*, chirp like a bird (said of a
bird-catcher), beguile, look out slyly.]

PEEP (pēp), *n.* 1. Sly look. 2. Glimpse. 3.
Peep-hole.

PEEPER (pēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One that peeps. 2.
Chicken just breaking the shell. 3. The eye.
(Colloq.)

PEEP-HOLE (pēp'hōl), *n.* Hole or crevice

through which one may look or peep without
being discovered.

PEER (pēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **PEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*
PEERED (pērd).] Look narrowly; peep; pry.
[L. Ger. *pīren*, draw the eyelids together.]

PEER (pēr), *n.* 1. Equal. 2. Associate. 3. In
Great Britain, a member of the House of
Lords. [O. Fr. (Fr. *pair*)—L. *par*, *paris*,
equal.]

PEERAGE (pēr'āj), *n.* 1. Rank or dignity of a
peer. 2. Body of peers.

PEERESS (pēr'es), *n.* Lady of the peerage; con-
sort of a peer.

PEERLESS (pēr'les), *a.* Having no peer or
equal; matchless.

PEEVISH (pē'vish), *a.* Habitually fretful; easily
annoyed; hard to please. [Etym. doubtful.]

SYN. Cross; querulous; petulant; tes-
ty; captious. **ANT.** Genial; complaisant;
good-natured.

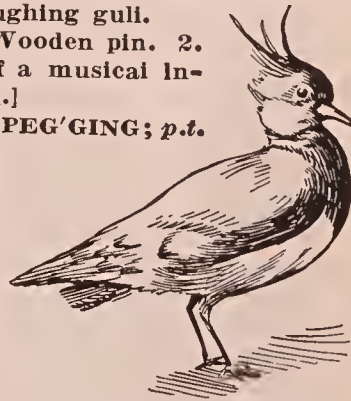
PEEVISHLY (pē'vish-li), *adv.* In a peevish
manner.

PEEVISHNESS (pē'vish-nes), *n.* Quality or
state of being peevish.

PEEWIT, **PEWIT** (pē'wit), *n.* Bird known in
Europe as the laughing gull.

PEG (peg), *n.* 1. Wooden pin. 2.
One of the pins of a musical in-
strument. [Scand.]

PEG (peg), *v.* [pr.p. **PEG'GING**; *p.t.*
and *p.p.* **PEGGED**
(pegd).] *I. vt.*
Drive pegs into;
fasten with pegs.
II. vi. Work hard
and diligently; us-
ually with *away*,
at, or *on*.



Peewit (*Chroicocephalus
ridibundus*).

PEGASUS (peg'a-
sus), *n.* Greek
Myth. The famous
winged horse
sprung from the blood of Medusa; by striking
the ground with his hoof, he caused to spring
forth the fountain called Hippocrene.

PEGMATITE (peg'ma-tit), *n.* Kind of coarse-
grained granitic rock. [Gr. *pēgma*, anything
conglomerated.]

PEKIN (pē-kin' or pē'kin, **PEKING** (pē'king),
n. Capital of the Chinese Empire. Sometimes
called the northern
capital of China. [Chi-
nese, *Pehching*—*peh*,
north, and *ching*, cap-
ital.]

PEKIN-DUCK (pē'kin-
duk), *n.* Domestic duck
originally imported
from China about
1870; it has a yellow
bill and eyes of a
leaden blue color.



White Pekin-Ducks.

PELAGE (pel'āj), *n.* Covering of fur or hair.

PELAGIC (pel-aj'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the deep sea. [Gr. *pelagos*, ocean.]

PELEW (pē-lō') **ISLANDS.** Group of the Caroline Islands.

PELF (peft), *n.* Riches (in a bad sense); money. [O. Fr. *peffre*, booty. Allied to **PILFER**.]

PELICAN (pel'i-kən), *n.* Large water-fowl, having an enormous bill, with pouch on lower mandible for storing fish. [Gr. *pelekan*—*pelekys*, axe.]

PELISSE (pe-lēs'), *n.* Long outer robe, originally of fur, worn by ladies. [Fr.—L. *pellis*, skin.]

PELL (pel), *n.* 1. Skin; pelt; hide. 2. Roll of parchment. [O. Fr. *pel* (Fr. *peau*)—L. *pellis*, skin.]



Pelican.

PELLAGRA (pel-lā'grā), *n.* *Pathol.* Disease supposed to be caused by living on maize or Indian corn affected by a parasitic fungus, but also said to be due to the bite of a gnat (*Simulium vorans*). [Gr. *pella*, skin, and *agra*, seizure.]

PELLAGRIN (pe-lā'grin), *n.* One suffering with pellagra.

PELLET (pel'et), *n.* Little ball; small pill. [Fr. *pelote*—L. *pila*, ball.]

PELLICLE (pel'i-kl), *n.* Thin skin or film. [Fr. *pellicule*—L. *pellicula*—*pellis*, skin.]

PELLICULAR (pel-ik'ū-lār), *a.* Having the character of a pellicle; filmy.

PELL-MELL (pel-mel'), *adv.* Mixed confusedly; promiscuously. [O. Fr. *pellemelle* (Fr. *pelemele*), "mixed with a shovel."]

PELLUCID (pel-lō'sid), *a.* Perfectly clear; transparent. [L. *pellucidus*—*per*, perfectly, and *lucidus*, clear—*luceo*, shine.]

PELLUCIDLY (pel-lō'sid-li), *adv.* In a pellucid manner.

PELLUCIDNESS (pel-lō'sid-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pellucid.

PELOPS (pē'lops), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Killed by his father, Tantalus, King of Phrygia, and served to the gods at a feast; restored to life by the gods, who gave him an ivory shoulder to replace the one eaten by Ceres (Demeter).

PELORUS (pel-ō'rus), *n.* *Naut.* Instrument like a sun-dial arranged so as to indicate magnetic influence and deviation of compasses.

PELT (peft), *n.* Raw hide; hide with the hair or wool on.

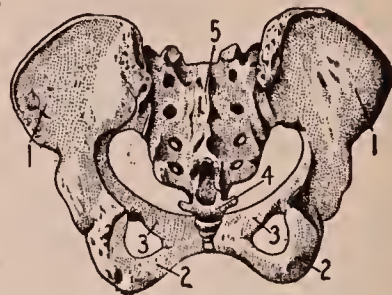
PELT (peft), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PELT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PELT'ED**.] Strike with missiles of any kind, or with something thrown. [L. *pulto*, beat—*pello*, drive.]

PELT (peft), *n.* Blow with something thrown.

PELTRY (peft'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **PELTRIES** (peft'riz).] Skins of furred animals; furs.

PELVIS (pel'vis), *n.* Bones forming a cavity for the support of the abdominal viscera. [L., basin.]

PEMMICAN, **PEMICAN** (pem'i-kən), *n.* North American Indian preparation, consisting of lean venison, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes; a similar preparation used in Arctic expeditions.



Pelvis.

1. Ilium. 2. Ischium. 3. Os pubis. 4. Coccyx. 5. Sacrum.

PEN (pen), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PENNED** (pend).] Shut up; confine in a small inclosure. [A.S. *pennan*, shut up.]

PEN (pen), *n.* Small enclosure, as for cows, pigs, etc.

PEN (pen), *n.* Instrument used for writing, with ink, formerly made of the feather of a bird, but now of steel, etc. [L. *penna*, feather.]

PEN (pen), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PENNED** (pend).] Write with a pen.

PENAL (pē'nəl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to punishment. 2. Incurring punishment. 3. Used or inflicted as a punishment. [L. *pœnalis*—*œna*, punishment.]

PENALLY (pē'nəl-i), *adv.* In a penal manner.

PENALTY (pen'al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PENALTIES** (pen'al-tiz).] Punishment; fine.

PENANCE (pen'əns), *n.* Self-imposed punishment; repentance; Roman Catholic sacrament, consisting of contrition, confession, satisfaction and absolution.

PENATES (pen-ā'tēz), *n.pl. Rom. Myth.* Household gods. See **LARES**.

PENCE (pens), *n.* Plural of **PENNY**.

PENCHANT (päng-shäng' or pen'chant), *n.* Inclination; decided taste. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *pencher*, incline—L. *pendeo*, hang.]

PENCIL (pen'sil), *n.* 1. Small hair brush for laying on colors. 2. Pointed instrument for writing or drawing without ink. 3. Collection of rays of light converging to a point. [O. Fr. *pincel*—L. *penicillum*, painter's brush.]

PENCIL (pen'sil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEN'CILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PENCILED** (pen'sild).] Write, sketch, or mark with a pencil.

PENCILED (pen'sild), *a.* 1. Written or marked with a pencil. 2. Having pencils or rays; radiated. 3. *Bot.* Marked with fine lines, as with a pencil.

PEND (pend), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEND'ED**.] Await adjustment; be undecided. [L. *pendeo*, hang.]

PENDANT (pend'ant), *n.* 1. Anything hanging, especially for ornament. 2. Long narrow flag, at the head of the principal mast in a ship. 3. Counterpart; one of a pair, as of paintings.

[Fr. *pendant*, pr.p. of *pendre*, hang; L. *pendens*, -entis, pr.p. of *pendeo*, hang.]

PENDENCY (pend'en-si), *n.* Hanging in suspense; state of being undecided.

PENDENT (pend'ent), *a.* 1. Hanging. 2. Projecting. [L. *pendens*.]

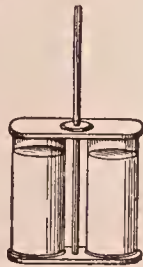
PENDING (pend'ing), *I. a.* Hanging; remaining undecided; not terminated. *II. prep.* 1. During. 2. Until.

PENDULOUS (pen'dū-lus), *a.* Hanging; swinging. [L. *pendulus*—*pendeo*, hang.]

PENDULOUSLY (pen'dū-lus-lī), *adv.* In a pendulous manner.

PENDULOUSNESS (pen'dū-lus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pendulous.

PENDULUM (pen'dū-lum), *n.* Weight so hung or suspended from a fixed point as to swing freely. [L., neut. of *pendulus*, hanging.]



Pendulum.

PENELOPE (pe-nel'o-pē), *n.* *Greek Legend.* Ulysses' wife; faithful during her husband's absence of 20 years; put off suitors by refusing an answer until she had finished weaving a web, unwinding at night what she had woven during the day.

PENETRABILITY (pen-e-trā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being penetrable.

PENETRABLE (pen'e-trā-blī), *a.* 1. That may be penetrated or pierced by another body. 2. Capable of having the mind affected.

PENETRALIA (pen-e-trā'li-ā), *n.pl.* 1. Those parts of a Roman temple into which the priest alone had access. 2. Private rooms of a house; family secrets. [L.]

PENETRATE (pen'e-trāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* PEN'ETRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PEN'ETRATED.] *I. vt.* 1. Thrust into the inside; pierce into. 2. Affect the feelings of. 3. Understand; find out. *II. vi.* Make way; pass inwards. [L. *penetro*.]

PENETRATING (pen'e-trā-ting), *a.* Sharp; piercing; penetrative.

PENETRATION (pen-e-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of penetrating or entering. 2. Acuteness; discernment.

SYN. Discrimination; insight; judgment.

PENETRATIVE (pen'e-trā-tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to penetrate; piercing. 2. Sagacious; affecting the mind.

PENFISH (pen'fish), *n.* A Caribbean fish of the genus *Calamus* named on account of a pen-shaped spine supporting the rays of the fins on the lower side of the body.

PENGUIN (pen'gwin), *n.* Short-winged aquatic bird in the southern hemisphere. [Etym. doubtful.]



PENHOLDER (pen'hōld-ēr), *n.* Pencil-shaped implement of wood, rubber or metal for holding a pen.

PENICILLIUM (pen-i-sil'i-um), *n.* *Bot.* Mold plant used in the manufacture of Roquefort cheese. [L. *penicillus*, pencil.]

PENINSULA (pen-in'sū-lā), *n.* Land so nearly surrounded by water as to be almost an island. [L. *pene*, almost, and *insula*, island.]

PENINSULAR (pen-in'sū-lār), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a peninsula. 2. In the form of a peninsula. 3. Inhabiting a peninsula.

PENINSULARITY (pen-in'sū-lār'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being peninsular. 2. Narrow-mindedness.

PENITENCE (pen'i-tens), *n.* State of being penitent; sorrow for sin.

SYN. Repentance; contrition; sorrow; remorse. **ANT.** Incurability; obduracy.

PENITENT (pen'i-tent), *I. a.* Suffering pain or sorrow for sin; contrite; repentant. *II. n.* 1. One grieved for sin. 2. One under a sentence of penance. [Fr.—*pénitens*—*péniteo*, cause to repent—*pœna*, punishment.]

PENITENTIAL (pen-i-ten'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to, or expressive of, penitence.

PENITENTIARY (pen-i-ten'shā-rī), *I. a.* Relating to penance; penitential. *II. n.* 1. Prison in which convicts sentenced to penal servitude are confined. 2. One who does penance for sin.

PENITENTLY (pen'i-tent-lī), *adv.* In a penitent manner.

PENKNIFE (pen'nif), *n.* [*pl.* PENKNIVES (pen'nivz).] Small pocket-knife (originally for making and mending quill pens).

PENMAN (pen'man), *n.* [*pl.* PEN'MEN.] 1. Man skilled in the use of the pen. 2. Author.

PENMANSHIP (pen'man-ship), *n.* 1. Art of writing. 2. Manner of writing; handwriting.

PENMASTER (pen'mās-tēr), *n.* One skilled in writing.

PEN-NAME (pen'nām), *n.* Author's assumed name; pseudonym; nom de plume.

PENNANT (pen'ant), *n.* 1. Long narrow piece of bunting at the mast heads of warships; streamer. 2. Small flag, usually of a triangular or swallowtail form. 3. Short rope to which a tackle is hooked. 4. Championship. [Fr. *pennon*—L. *penna*, wing, feather.]

PENNATE (pen'āt), **PENNATED** (pen'ā-ted), *a.* Winged. [L. *pennatus*—*penna*, feather, wing.]

PENNILESS (pen'i-les), *a.* Without a penny; without money; poor.

PENNING (pen'ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of writing. 2. Wording.

PENNON (pen'un), *n.* Small flag, either pointed at the fly or of swallowtail form, and attached to the lance or spear of a knight. [See PENNANT.]

PENNSYLVANIA (pen-sil-vā'ni-ā), *n.* One of the U. S. Capital, Harrisburg. Area 45,928 sq. m.

PENNY (pen'1), *n.* [*pl.* **PENNIES** (pen'1z)]—for coins in number; or **PENCE** (pens), for amount of value.] 1. English bronze coin, of the value of four farthings, or one twelfth of a shilling, equal to two cents in U. S. money. 2. In U. S., cent. 3. In combination, pound; as, in *ten-penny nails*=1000 nails to every 10 pounds. [A. S. *pening*, *penig*, of uncertain origin.]

PENNY-A-LINER (pen'1-ā-lī'nēr), *n.* One who writes for a public journal at so much a line; writer for pay.

PENNYROYAL (pen'1-roi-āl), *n.* 1. American pungent herb (*Hedeoma pulegioides*). 2. Species of European mint (*Mentha Pulegium*). [L. *pulegium regium*.]



Pennyroyal (*Hedeoma pulegioides*).

PENNYWEIGHT (pen'1-wāt), *n.* Twenty-four grains of troy weight.

PENNYWISE (pen'1-wiz), *a.* Saving trifling amounts at the risk of losing larger ones. [See **POUND-FOOLISH**.]

PENNYWORTH (pen'1-würth), *n.* Penny's worth of anything; good bargain.

PENOBSCOT BAY. Maine, an inlet of the Atlantic.

PENOLOGY (pē-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science that treats of punishment and prevention of crime, management of prisons, etc. [L. *pæna*, and *-LOGY*.]

PENSILE (pen'sil), *a.* Hanging; suspended. [L. *pensilis*—*pendeo*, hang.]

PENSION (pen'shun), *n.* Stated allowance to a person for past services. [L. *penso*, payment.]

PENSION (pen'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PENSIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PENSIONED** (pen'shund).] Grant a pension to.

PENSION (päng-syan'), *n.* Boarding-school; also boarding-house. [Fr.]

PENSIONARY (pen'shun-ā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Receiving a pension. 2. Consisting of a pension. *II. n.* One who receives a pension.

PENSIONER (pen'shun-ēr), *n.* One who receives a pension.

PENSIVE (pen'siv), *a.* 1. Thoughtful; reflecting. 2. Expressing thoughtfulness with sadness. [Fr. *pensif*—L. *penso*, weigh.]

PENSIVELY (pen'siv-ll), *adv.* In a pensive manner.

PENSIVENESS (pen'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pensive.

PENSTOCK (pen'stok), *n.* 1. Close conduit for supplying water to a mill, etc., furnished with a flood gate. 2. Barrel of the pump in which the piston plays. [PEN and **STOCK**.]

PENSUM (pen'sum), *n.* Extra task imposed as a punishment. [L.]

PENT (pent), *a.* Closely confined. (Often followed by *up*.)

PENTACHORD (pen'ta-kərd), *n.* Musical instrument with five strings. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *chordē*, string.]

PENTACLE (pen'ta-kl), *n.* 1. Five-pointed, star-like, geometrical figure. 2. Medal or magic charm.

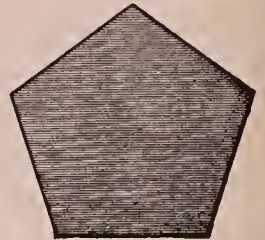
PENTAD (pen'tad), *n.* Five; set of five things; period of five years. [Gr.]

PENTAGON (pen'ta-gon), *n.* Plane figure having five angles and five sides. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *gōnia*, angle.]

PENTAGONAL (pen-tag'o-nal), *a.* Having five angles or corners.

PENTAHEDRAL (pen-ta-hē'drāl), *a.* Having five equal sides.

PENTAHEDRON (pen-ta-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure having five equal bases or sides. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *hedra*, seat, base.]



Pentagon.

PENTAMETER (pen-tam'e-tēr), *I. n.* Verse of five measures or feet. *II. a.* Having five feet. [Gr. *pente*, five, and *metron*, measure.]

PENTATEUCH (pen'ta-tūk), *n.* First five books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *Pentateuchos*—*pente*, five, and *teuchos*, tool, book—*teucho*, prepare.]

PENTECOST (pen'te-kost), *n.* 1. Jewish festival on the fiftieth day after the Passover in commemoration of the giving of the Law. 2. Whitsuntide. [Gr. *pentēkostē* (*hēmera*), fiftieth (day).]

PENTECOSTAL (pen-te-kost'al), *a.* Pertaining to Pentecost.

PENTHESILEA (pen-thes-i-lē'a), *n.* Greek Legend. Queen of Amazons slain by Achilles in the Trojan war.

PENTHOUSE (pent'hows), *n.* Shed projecting from, or adjoining, a main building. [Fr. *appentis*—L. *appendicium*, appendage.]

PENT-ROOF (pent'rōf), *n.* Roof with a slope on one side only. [Fr. *pente*, slope—*pendre*, hang, and **ROOF**.]

PENULT (pe-nult' or pē'nult), **PENULTIMA** (pe-nul'ti-mā), *n.* Syllable last but one. [L. *penultima*—*pæne*, almost, and *ultimus*, last.]

PENULTIMATE (pe-nul'ti-māt), *I. a.* Last but one. *II. n.* Penult. [See **PENULT**.]

PENUMBRA (pe-num'brā), *n.* 1. Partial shadow round the perfect shadow of an eclipse. 2. Part of a picture where the light and shade blend. [L. *pæne*, almost, and *umbra*, shade.]

PENURIOUS (pe-nū'ri-us), *a.* 1. Scanty. 2. Excessively economical.

SYN. Sordid; parsimonious; avaricious; griping; miserly; close-fisted. **ANT.** Liberal; bountiful; open-handed.

PENURIOUSLY (pe-nū'ri-us-ll), *adv.* In a penurious manner.

PENURIOUSNESS (pe-nū'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being penurious.

PENURY (pen'û-rl), *n.* Want; absence of means or resources; poverty. [L. *penuria*. Akin to Gr. *peina*, hunger.]

PEON (pē'on), *n.* 1. Foot-soldier; messenger. 2. Day-laborer; debtor compelled to work for his indebtedness. [Sp.]

PEONAGE (pē'un-aj), *n.* State of a peon; serfdom.

PEONY (pē'o-nl), *n.* [*pl.* **PEONIES** (pē'o-niz).] *n.* Plant of the crowfoot family, having beautiful large flowers. [O. Fr. *peone* (Fr. *pivione*)—L. *pæonia*.]



Peony.

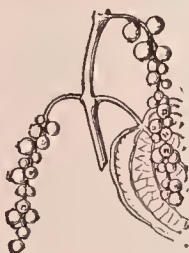
PEOPLE (pē'pl), *n.* 1. Persons generally. 2. Inhabitants. 3. Nation; tribe; race. (In this sense the word admits of a plural; as, *peoples* of the earth.) 4. Populace. [Fr. *peuple*—L. *populus*.]

PEOPLE (pē'pl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PEOPLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEOPLED** (pē'pld).] I. *vt.* Stock with people or inhabitants; populate. II. *vi.* Become populated.

PEPLUM (pē'plum), *n.* [*pl.* **PEP'LA**.] Shawl like upper garment worn by women in ancient Greece. [L.—Gr. *peplos*.]

PEPPER (pē'ēr), *n.* 1. Plant and its fruit, with a hot, pungent taste. 2. Pepper-caster.—*Pepper and salt*, dotted or speckled in gray and black, or white, gray and black. [A.S. *pipor*.]

PEPPER (pē'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEP'PERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEPPERD** (pē'ērd).] 1. Sprinkle with pepper 2. Pelt.



Pepper.

PEPPER-CASTER (pē'ēr-kāst-ēr), *n.* Caster or bottle with perforated top for sprinkling pepper on food.

PEPPERCORN (pē'ēr-kārn), *n.* Berry of the pepper plant; something of little value.

PEPPERGRASS (pē'ēr-grās), *n.* Kind of garden cress.

PEPPERMINT (pē'ēr-mint), *n.* Species of mint (*Mentha piperita*), aromatic and pungent; essence or liquor distilled from the plant.

PEPPER-SAUCE (pē'ēr-sās), *n.* Sauce made of red peppers steeped in vinegar.

PEPPER-TREE (pē'ēr-trē), *n.* Tropical aromatic tree (*Schinus molle*), whose fruit has the odor and taste of black pepper.



Peppermint.

PEPPERY (pē'ēr-l), *a.* 1. Possessing the qualities of pepper; hot; pungent. 2. Hot-tempered.

PEPSIN, PEPSINE (pē'sin), *n.* One of the essential constituents of the gastric juice,

which aids in digestion. [Fr.—Gr. *pepsis*, digestion—*peptō*, cook, digest.]

PEPTIC (pē'tik), *a.* 1. Relating to, or promoting, digestion. 2. Having a good digestion. [Gr. *peptikos*—*peptō*, cook, digest.]

PEPTICITY (pē-tis'l-tl), *n.* State of being peptic; good digestion.

PEPTONE (pē'tōn), *n.* One of the albuminoids into which the nitrogenous elements of food (albumin, casein, etc.) are converted by the gastric and pancreatic juices. [Gr.]

PEPTONIZE (pē'ton-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PEP'TONIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PEPTONIZED** (pē'ton-izd).] Convert or transform into peptone.

PER-, *prefix.* 1. Through; thoroughly; by; to the end; bad. 2. In chemistry it is used to denote that the compound is the highest of a certain series.

PER (pēr), *prep.* Be means of; for each; by the. [L.]

PERADVENTURE (pēr-ad-ven'tūr), I. *adv.* By chance; perhaps. II. *n.* Chance; question; doubt.

PERAMBULATE (pēr-am'bū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERAM'BULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERAM'BULATED**.] Walk through or over; pass through to survey. [L. *per*, through, and *ambulo*, walk.]

PERAMBULATION (pēr-am'bū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perambulating. 2. Survey or inspection by traveling through. 3. District within which a person has a right of inspection.

PERAMBULATOR (pēr-am'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who perambulates. 2. Instrument for measuring distances on roads. 3. Light carriage for a child. 4. Wheel chair.

PERCALE (pēr-kāl'), *n.* Smooth-finished, closely-woven cotton fabric, sometimes printed on one side. [Fr.]



Perambulator.

PERCEIVABLE (pēr-sēv'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being perceived.

PERCEIVABLY (pēr-sēv'ā-bll), *adv.* In a perceivable manner or degree.

PERCEIVE (pēr-sēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERCEIVING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERCEIVED** (pēr-sēvd').] Obtain knowledge of through the senses; understand. [L. *percipio*—*per*, perfectly, and *capio*, take.]

SYN. See; hear; feel; observe; apprehend; discern; deserv; know.

PER CENT (pēr sent). By the hundred; for or from each hundred. [L. *per*, by, and *centum*, hundred.]

PERCENTAGE (pēr-sent'aj), *n.* Rate or proportion by the hundred.

PERCEPTIBILITY (pēr-sep-tl-bl'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being perceptible.

PERCEPTIBLE (pěr-sep'ti-bl), *a.* That can be perceived; that may be known; discernible.
PERCEPTIBLY (pěr-sep'ti-bli), *adv.* In a perceptible manner or degree.

PERCEPTION (pěr-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perceiving; discernment. 2. *Phil.* Gaining knowledge from the action of an object upon the mind.

PERCEPTIVE (pěr-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the power of perceiving or discerning.

PERCEPTIVITY (pěr-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being perceptive.

PERCH (pěrch), *n.* Fresh-water food fish of many varieties, common in the lakes and streams of Europe and America. [Fr. White Perch (*Morone americana*). *perche*—Gr. *perkē*—*perkos*, dark-colored, spotted.]



PERCH (pěrch), *I. n.* 1. Rod, pole, etc., on which birds roost. 2. Elevated seat or position. 3. Measure $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards. [Fr. *perche*—L. *pertica*, long staff, rod.]

PERCH (pěrch), *v.* [pr.p. **PERCH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PERCHED** (pěrcht).] *I. vi.* Sit or roost on a perch; alight or settle on a perch. *II. vt.* Set or place on, or as on, a perch.

PERCHANCE (pěr-chāns'), *adv.* By chance; perhaps. [Fr. *par cas*; from L. *per*, by, and L. root of **CHANCE**.]

PERCHERON (pěr'she-ron), *n.* Large, stout horse, first bred in Perche, a region of northern France.

PERCIPIENCY (pěr-sip'i-en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being percipient.

PERCIPIENT (pěr-sip'i-ent), *I. a.* Perceiving; having the faculty of perception. *II. n.* One who perceives.

PERCOLATE (pěr'ko-iāt), *vt.* and *vi.* [pr.p. **PER'COLATING**; p.t. and p.p. **PER'COLATED**.] Strain through; filter. [L. *per*, through, and *colo*, strain.]

PERCOLATION (pěr-ko-iā'shun), *n.* Act, process, or state of percolating.

PERCOLATOR (pěr'ko-lā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which filters; specifically, an apparatus for percolation. It is most generally employed in pharmacy. The term is also commonly applied to a coffee-pot in which boiling water is filtered through the ground coffee.



Percolator.

PER CONTRA (pěr kon'tra). On the contrary. [L.]

PERCURSOR (pěr-kūr'sō-ri), *a.* Cursor; running over quickly or lightly.

PERCUSS (pěr-kus'), *vt.* [pr.p. **PERCUSS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PERCUSSED** (pěr-kust').] Tap smartly on or against. [See **PERCUSSION**.]

PERCUSSION (pěr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Striking of one body against another; collision. 2. Shock produced by collision. 3. Impression of sound on the ear. 4. *Med.* Tapping upon the body to find the condition of an internal organ by the sounds. [L. *percussio*—*per*, thoroughly, and *quatio*, shake, strike.]

PERCUSSIVE (pěr-kus'iv), *a.* 1. Striking against. 2. Played by striking.

PERDITION (pěr-dish'un), *n.* 1. Utter loss or ruin. 2. Utter loss of happiness in a future state. [L. *perditio*—*perdo*, lose.]

PEREGRINATE (per'e-gri-nāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **PER'EGRINATING**; p.t. and p.p. **PER'EGRINATED**.] Travel about. [L. *per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

PEREGRINATION (per-e-gri-nā'shun), *n.* Act of peregrinating or traveling about.

PEREGRINATOR (per'e-gri-nā-tūr), *n.* One who travels about.

PEREGRINE (per'e-grin), *a.* Migratory, as a bird. [Fr.—L. *peregrinus*—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

PEREMPTORILY (per'emp-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a peremptory manner.

PEREMPTORINESS (per'emp-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being peremptory.

PEREMPTORY (per'emp-tō-ri), *a.* Precluding debate; authoritative; dogmatical; absolute.

PERENNIAL (per-en'i-āl), *I. a.* 1. Lasting through the year. 2. Perpetual. 3. *Bot.* Lasting more than two years. *II. n.* Plant that continues for many years, though flowering annually. [L. *perennis*—*per*, through, and *annus*, year.]

PERENNIALLY (per-en'i-āl-i), *adv.* In a perennial manner.

PERFECT (pěr'fekt), *a.* 1. Done thoroughly or completely; completed; not defective. 2. Unblemished. 3. Possessing every moral excellence. 4. Completely skilled or acquainted. 5. *Gram.* Expressing an act completed. [Fr.—L. *perfectus*, p.p. of *perficio*—*per*, through, and *facio*, do.]

SYN. Consummate; complete; finished; faultless; immaculate. **ANT.** Incomplete; deficient; defective; imperfect; blemished; spoilt.

PERFECT (pěr-fekt' or pěr'fekt), *vt.* [pr.p. **PERFECT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PERFECT'ED**.] 1. Finish or complete, so as to leave nothing wanting. 2. Make fully skilled, informed, or expert.

PERFECTIBILITY (pěr-fekt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being perfectible.

PERFECTIBLE (pěr-fekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be made perfect.

PERFECTING-PRESS (pěr-fekt'ing-pres), *n.* *Print.* Press in which the paper is printed on both sides at one passage through it.

PERFECTION (pěr-fek'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perfect. 2. Perfect quality or acquirement.

PERFECTIONIST (pěr-fek'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One who pretends to be perfect. 2. Enthusiast in religion or politics.

PERFECTIVE (pěr-fekt'iv), *a.* Tending to make perfect.

PERFECTLY (pěr'fekt-li), *adv.* In a perfect manner; completely; exactly.

PERFECTNESS (pěr'fekt-nes), *n.* State or quality of being perfect; consummate excellence.

PERFERVID (pěr-fēr'vid), *a.* Very hot, fervent, or ardent. [PER- and FERVID.]

PERFICIENT (pěr-flsh'ent), *I. a.* Actual; effectual. *II. n.* One who does a complete or lasting work, as endowing a charity. [L.]

PERFIDIOUS (pěr-flid'i-us), *a.* Faithless; unfaithful; violating trust or confidence; treacherous.

PERFIDIOUSLY (pěr-flid'i-us-li), *adv.* In a perfidious manner.

PERFIDIOUSNESS (pěr-flid'i-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being perfidious.

PERFIDY (pěr'fi-dī), *n.* [pl. PERFIDIES (pěr'fi-diz).] Faithlessness; treachery. [L. *perfidia*—*perfidus*, faithless; *per*, away from, and *fides*, faith.]

PERFLATION (pěr-flā'shun), *n.* Act of blowing through. [L. *perflatio*.]

PERFOLIATE (pěr-fō'il-i-āt), *a.* Having a stem that seems to pass through the leaf. [PER- and L. *folium*, leaf.]

PERFORABLE (pěr'fo-rā-bl), *a.* That may be perforated.

PERFORATE (pěr'fo-rāt), *vt.* [pr.p. PER'FORATING; p.t. and p.p. PER'FORATED.] Bore through; pierce; make a hole through. [L. *perforo*—*per*, through, and *foro*, bore.]

PERFORATION (pěr-fo-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of boring or piercing through. 2. Hole through anything.

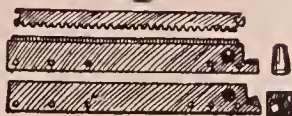
PERFORATOR (pěr'fo-rā-tūr), *n.* Instrument for perforating; also called *perforating-machine*.—*Paper perforator*, device for perforating paper.

PERFORCE (pěr-fōrs'), *adv.* By force; of necessity.

PERFORM (pěr-farm'), *v.* [pr.p. PERFORM'ING; p.t. and p.p. PERFORMED (pěr-farmd').] *I. vt.* 1. Carry through; bring to completion. 2. Act up to; fulfill. 3. Play, act, or represent as on the stage. *II. vi.* Act a part; acquit one's self; do. [O. Fr. *par*, through, and *fournir*, furnish.]

PERFORMABLE (pěr-farm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being performed; practicable.

PERFORMANCE (pěr-farm'ans), *n.* 1. Act of performing; carrying out of something. 2.



Perforating Machine and Blades.

Something done. 3. Public execution or exhibition.

PERFORMER (pěr-farm'ēr), *n.* One who performs, especially one who makes a public exhibition of his skill.

PERFUME (pěr'fūm or pěr-fūm'), *n.* 1. Sweet-smelling scent; pleasant odor. 2. Anything which yields a pleasant odor. [Fr. *parfum*—L. *per*, through, and *fumus*, smoke.]

SYN. Fragrance; redolence; aroma.

ANT. Smell; stench; stink.

PERFUME (pěr-fūm'), *vt.* [pr.p. PERFU'MING; p.t. and p.p. PERFUMED (pěr-fūmd').] Impregnate with perfume; scent.

PERFUMER (pěr-fū'mēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which perfumes. 2. One who trades in perfumes.

PERFUMERY (pěr-fū'mēr-i), *n.* [pl. PERFUMERIES (pěr-fū'mēr-lz).] 1. Perfumes in general. 2. Art of preparing perfumes.

PERFUNCTORILY (pěr-fungk'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a perfunctory manner.

PERFUNCTORINESS (pěr-fungk'to-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being perfunctory.

PERFUNCTORY (pěr-fungk'to-ri), *a.* Carelessly performed; negligent; slight. [L. *per*, through, and *fungor*, do.]

PERFUSE (pěr-fūz'), *vt.* [pr.p. PERFU'SING; p.t. and p.p. PERFUSED (pěr-fūzd').] Spread over or through. [L. *perfusus*, p.p. of *per-fundo*, suffuse.]

PERHAPS (pěr-haps'), *adv.* It may be; possibly. [PER-, and *haps*, pl. of HAP.]

PERI (pěr'i), *n.* In Persian mythology, a male or female elf; a descendant of fallen angels. [Pers. *pari*.]

PERI-, *prefix.* Around; about; near. [Gr.]

PERIANTH (per'i-anth), *n.* Floral envelope of those plants in which the calyx and corolla are not easily distinguished. [Gr. *peri*, around, about, and *anthos*, flower.]

PERICARDIAC (per-i-kär'di-ak), **PERICARDIAL** (per-i-kär'di-al), **PERICARDIAN** (per-i-kär'di-an), *a.* Relating to the pericardium.

PERICARDITIS (per-i-kär-di'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

PERICARDIUM (per-i-kär'di-um), *n.* [pl. PERICAR'DIA.] Membrane which surrounds the heart. [L. L.—Gr. *perikardion*—*peri*, around, and *kardia*, heart.]

PERICARP (per'i-kärp), *n.* Seed-vessel of a plant, as a nut, pea-pod, apple, etc. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *karpos*, fruit.]

PERICRANIUM (per-i-krä'ni-um), *n.* Membrane that surrounds the cranium. [Gr. *peri*, and *kranion*, skull.]

PERIDROME (per'i-dröm), *n.* Open gallery between the walls of a building and the surrounding columns. [Gr. *peridromos*.]

PERIGEE (per'i-jē), *n.* *Astron.* Point of the moon's orbit nearest the earth—opposed to APOGEE. [Gr. *peri*, near, and *gē*, earth.]

PERIHELION (per-i-hē'lli-un), **PERIHELIMUM**

- (per-i-hē'li-um), *n.* Point of the orbit of a planet or comet nearest to the sun—opposed to **APHELION**. [Gr. *peri*, near, and *helios*, sun.]
- PERIL** (per'il), *n.* Exposure to danger; danger. [Fr. *péril*—L. *periculum*, danger, trial, experiment.]
- PERIL** (per'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PER'ILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERILED** (per'id).] Expose to danger; risk; hazard.
- PERILOUS** (per'it-us), *a.* Full of peril; dangerous.
- PERILOUSLY** (per'it-us-li), *adv.* In a perilous manner or degree.
- PERIMETER** (per-im'e-tēr), *n.* Circuit or boundary of any plane figure, or sum of all its sides. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *metron*, measure.]
- PERINEUM** (per-i-nē'um), *n.* Region of the body between the thighs. [L.L.—Gr. *perinaion*.]
- PERIOD** (pē'ri-ud), *n.* 1. Time in which something is performed. 2. *Astron.* Time occupied by a body in its revolution. 3. Stated and recurring interval of time. 4. Series of years. 5. Length of duration. 6. Time at which anything ends. 7. Conclusion. 8. Mark at the end of a sentence. 9. Complete sentence. 10. [*pl.*] *Physiol.* Menses. [Fr. *période*—Gr. *peri*, around, and *hodos*, way.]
- SYN.** Time; date; epoch; era; age; limit; end. **ANT.** Infinity; eternity; perpetuity.
- PERIODIC** (pē-ri-od'ik), **PERIODICAL** (pē-ri-od'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a period. 2. Happening by revolution. 3. Occurring at regular intervals. 4. Pertaining to periodicals.
- PERIODICAL** (pē-ri-od'ik-al), *n.* Magazine or other publication which appears at regular periods.
- PERIODICALLY** (pē-ri-od'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a periodic manner.
- PERIODICITY** (pē-ri-ō-dis'i-ti), *n.* State of being periodic.
- PERIOSTEUM** (per-i-os'te-um), *n.* Fibrous membrane surrounding the bones. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *osteon*, bone.]
- PERIOTIC** (per-i-ō'tik), *a.* Surrounding the inner ear. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *ous*, *ōt*-, ear.]
- PERIPATETIC** (per-i-pā-tet'ik), *I. a.* 1. Walking about. 2. [P-] Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught while walking up and down in the Lyceum at Athens. **II. n.** 1. Pedestrian. 2. [P-] Adherent of the philosophy of Aristotle. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pateō*, walk.]
- PERIPHERY** (per-if'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **PERIPHERIES** (per-if'ēr-iz).] Circumference of a circle or any figure. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *pherō*, carry.]
- PERIPHRASE** (per'i-frāz), **PERIPHRAISIS** (per-if'ra-sis), *n.* 1. Roundabout way of speaking; circumlocution. 2. Figure employed to avoid a trite expression. [Gr. *periphrasis*—*peri*, around, and *phrasis*, speaking.]
- PERIPHRASE** (per'i-frāz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PER'I-**

- PHRASING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERIPHRASED** (per'i-frāzd).] **I. vt.** Express by circumlocution. **II. vi.** Make use of circumlocution.
- PERIPHRASTIC** (per-i-fras'tik), *a.* Of the nature of a periphrase.
- PERISCOPE** (per'i-skōp), *n.* Instrument similar to the altiscope, used in directing submarine boats. [Gr. *peri*, about, and *skopeō*, look.]
- PERISCOPIC** (per-i-skop'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the periscope. 2. Viewing all around or on all sides.
- PERISH** (per'ish), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PER'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERISHED** (per'isht).] 1. Pass away completely. 2. Be destroyed, ruined, or lost. [M.E. *perissen*—Fr. *périssant*, *pr.p.* of *pêtr*—L. *pereo*, perish.]
- SYN.** Die; decay; waste away; depart.
- PERISHABLE** (per'ish-a-bl), *a.* That may perish; subject to speedy decay.
- SYN.** Frail; fragile; ephemeral; evanescent. **ANT.** Enduring; lasting; imperishable; permanent.
- PERISOMA** (per-i-sō'ma), *n.* Covering of the body of an invertebrate animal. [Gr.]
- PERISPERM** (per'i-spērm), *n.* Albumen stored up in a seed outside of the embryo-cell. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *sperma*, seed.]
- PERISTALSIS** (per-i-stal'sis), *n.* Peristaltic action, as of the alimentary canal. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *stalsis*, constriction.]
- PERISTALTIC** (per-i-stal'tik), *a.* Contracting in waves; applied to the worm-like motion of the intestines. [Gr. *peristaltikos*, compressive—*peri*, around, and *stellō*, place.]
- PERISTYLE** (per'i-stil), *n.* Range of columns around a building or square. [Gr. *peristylon*—*peri*, around, and *stylos*, column.]
- PERITONEUM** (per-i-to-nē'um), *n.* Membrane lining the abdominal cavity and enveloping the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *teinō*, stretch.]
- PERITONITIS** (per-i-to-nī'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the peritoneum.
- PERITYPHLITIS** (per-i-tif-li'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the vermiform appendix and its connective tissues. [Gr. *peri*, around, and *typhlos*, blind (caecum).]
- PERIVISCERAL** (per-i-vis'sēr-al), *a.* Surrounding the viscera. [Gr. *peri*, around, and L. *viscera*.]
- PERIWIG** (per'i-wig), *n.* Wig. [O. Dut. *peruyk*—Fr. *perruque*, peruke.]
- PERIWINKLE** (per'i-wingk-i), *n.* Creeping evergreen plant. [A. S. *pervincæ*—L. *per*, through, and *vincio*, bind.]
- PERIWINKLE** (per'i-wingk-l), *n.* Small univalve mollusk. [Corrupted by confusion with preceding noun. [From A.S. *pincwincla*, of doubtful meaning.]



PERJURE (pěr'jūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PER'JURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PERJURED (pěr'jurd).] Make guilty of a false oath. [L. *perjuro*, forswear.]
PERJURED (pěr'jurd), *a.* Guilty of perjury.
PERJURER (pěr'jūr-ēr), *n.* One who perjures himself.

PERJURY (pěr'jū-rl), *n.* [*pl.* PERJURIES (pěr'-jū-rlz).] False swearing; act of willfully giving false evidence on oath. [L. *perjurium*.]

PERK (pěr'k), *a.* Trlm; spruce; jaunty; pert. [Wel. *perc*, trlm, smart.]

PERK (pěr'k), *v.* [*pr.p.* PERK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PERKED (pěrkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Make smart or trlm; dress up. 2. Prick up. II. *vi.* Act jauntily; toss or jerk the head.

PERMANENCE (pěr'mā-nens), **PERMANENCY** (pěr'mā-nen-si), *n.* State or quality of being permanent; continuance in the same state; duration.

PERMANENT (pěr'mā-nent), *a.* Lasting; durable; fixed. [L. *per*, through, and *maneo*, continue.]

PERMANENTLY (pěr'mā-nent-li), *adv.* In a permanent state or manner.

PERMEABILITY (pěr-mē-ā-blī'ti), *n.* Quality or state of being permeable.

PERMEABLE (pěr'mē-ā-bl), *a.* That may be permeated. [L. *permeabilis*.]

PERMEABLY (pěr'mē-ā-blī), *adv.* In a permeable manner.

PERMEATE (pěr'mē-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PER'MEATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PER'MEATED.] Pass through the pores of; penetrate and pass through. [L. *per*, through, and *meo*, go.]

PERMEATION (pěr-mē-ā'shun), *n.* Act of permeating.

PERMISSIBLE (pěr-mīs'ī-bl), *a.* That may be permitted; allowable.

PERMISSIBLY (pěr-mīs'ī-blī), *adv.* In a permissible manner.

PERMISSION (pěr-mīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of permitting. 2. Liberty granted; allowance; leave. [Fr.—L. *permissio*.]

PERMISSIVE (pěr-mīs'lv), *a.* 1. Granting permission or liberty; allowing. 2. Granted.

PERMISSIVELY (pěr-mīs'lv-lī), *adv.* By permission.

PERMIT (pěr-mīt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PERMIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PERMIT'TED.] 1. Give leave to. 2. Consent to. 3. Afford means to. [L. *permitto*—*per*, through, and *mitto*, send.]

SYN. Allow; admit; endure; suffer; stand; tolerate; grant; authorize; empower; let; license. **ANT.** Forbid; refuse; disallow.

PERMIT (pěr'mīt or pěr-mīt'), *n.* Permission; warrant, or license; specifically, a written permission.

PERMUTABLE (pěr-mū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be exchanged.

PERMUTATION (pěr-mū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of changing one thing for another. 2. *Math.* Arrangement of things or letters in every possible order.

PERMUTE (pěr-mūt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PERMU'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PERMU'TED.] Interchange. [L. *permuto*—*per*, through, and *mutō*, change.]

PERNAMBUCO (per-nām-bō'kō), *n.* Seaport, N. Brazil.

PERNICIOUS (pěr-nlsh'us), *a.* Hurtful; destructive; highly injurious. [L. *perniciosus*—*per*, through, and *nex*, *necis*, death by violence.]

PERNICIOUSLY (pěr-nlsh'us-lī), *adv.* In a pernicious manner.

PERNICIOUSNESS (pěr-nlsh'us-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being pernicious.

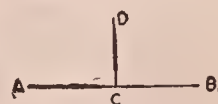
PERNICKETY (pěr-nik'e-tī), *a.* 1. Requiring minute attention and painstaking labor. 2. Fussy; precise in trifles. 3. Vexatious; provoking. (Colloq.)

PERONE (per'o-nē), *n.* Smaller bone of the leg; fibula. [Gr., *pln.*]

PERORATION (per-o-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Conclusion of a speech. 2. Speech. [L. *per*, through, and *oro*, speak.]

PEROXID (pěr-oks'id), **PEROXIDE** (pěr-oks'id), *n.* That oxid of a given base which contains the largest amount of oxygen; as, *peroxid* of hydrogen.

PERPENDICULAR (pěr-pen-dīk'ū-lar), I. *a.* 1. Exactly upright. 2. *Geom.* At right angles to a given line or surface. II. *n.* Perpendicular line or plane. [L. *per*, through, and *pendeo*, hang—*pan*, wall. See **PANE**.]



Perpendicular.

A C D and B C D being right angles, the straight line D C is perpendicular to A B.

PERPENDICULARITY (pěr-pen-dīk'ū-lar'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being perpendicular.

PERPENDICULARLY (pěr-pen-dīk'ū-lar-lī), *adv.* In a perpendicular manner.

PERPETRATE (pěr'pe-trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PER'PETRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PER'PETRATED.] Perform; commit (usually in a bad sense). [L. *per*, through, and *patro*, perform—root of **POTENT**.]

PERPETRATION (pěr-pe-trā'shun), *n.* Act of perpetrating; that which is perpetrated, especially, a wicked action or crime.

PERPETRATOR (pěr'pe-trā-tūr), *n.* One who perpetrates.

PERPETUABLE (pěr-pet'ū-ā-bl), *a.* That may be made perpetual.

PERPETUAL (pěr-pet'ū-āl), *a.* Never ceasing. [L. *per*, through, and *peto*, seek.]

SYN. Everlasting; endless; unceasing; continual; continuous; constant; interminable; incessant; eternal. **ANT.** Periodic; recurrent; occasional; casual; transient.

PERPETUALLY (pěr-pet'ū-āl-lī), *adv.* In a perpetual manner; incessantly.

PERPETUATE (pěr-pet'ū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PERPET'UATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PERPET'UATED.] Make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.

SYN. Continue; establish. **ANT.** Discontinue; abolish; disestablish; break.

PERPETUATION (pěr-pet-ũ-ã'shun), *n.* Act of perpetuating.

PERPETUITY (pěr-pe-tũ'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PERPETUITIES** (pěr-pe-tũ'i-tiz).] 1. State of being perpetual; endless duration. 2. Something perpetual.

PERPLEX (pěr-pleks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERPLEX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERPLEXED** (pěr-plekst).] 1. Make difficult to understand. 2. Embarrass; puzzle. 3. Tease with suspense or doubt. [*L. perplexus*, entangled—*plecto*, plait, braid.]

PERPLEXITY (pěr-pleks'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PERPLEXITIES** (pěr-pleks'i-tiz).] 1. State of being perplexed; embarrassment; doubt. 2. That which perplexes.

SYN. Bewilderment; distraction; confusion. **ANT.** Certainty; conviction.

PERQUISITE (pěr'kwĩ-zit), *n.* 1. Allowance granted besides the fixed wages or salary. 2. Fee allowed an officer for extra service. [*L. per*, through, and *quæro*, seek, ask.]

PERRON (per'un), *n.* Ornamental, external flight of steps. [*O. Fr.*—*L. petra*, stone.]

PERRUQUIER (per-rö-kyã'), *n.* Maker of perukes or wigs. [*Fr.*]

PERRY (per'i), *n.* Pear elder. [*Fr. poiré.*]

PER SE (pěr sē). 1. By himself, herself or itself. 2. Essentially. [*L.*]

PERSECUTE (pěr'se-kũt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PER'SECUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PER'SECUTED**.] 1. Pursue so as to injure or annoy; harass. 2. Annoy or punish, especially for religious or political opinions. [*L. per*, through, and *sequor*, follow.]

SYN. Harass; molest; torment; worry; vex; afflict; distress; oppress. **ANT.** Encourage; support; aid; befriender.

PERSECUTION (pěr-se-kũ'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of persecuting. 2. State of being persecuted.

PERSECUTOR (pěr'se-kũ-tũr), *n.* [*fem.* **PER'SECUTRIX**.] One who persecutes.

PERSEPHONE (pěr-sef'õ-nē), **PROSERPINA** (pro-sēr'pi-nã), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Jupiter and Ceres; wife of Pluto; personification of the seasons; six months of the year she passed in Hades and six on earth.

PERSEUS (pěr'sũs), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A son of Zeus and Danaë; his first famous exploit was against Medusa; assisted by Pluto, who gave him a helmet which would make him invisible, by Pallas, who lent him her shield, and Mercury, who supplied him with wings; he cut off Medusa's head, and from the blood sprang the winged horse Pegasus.

PERSEVERANCE (pěr-se-vēr'ans), *n.* Act or state of persevering. [*L. perseverantia*—*per*, through, and *severus*, strict.]

PERSEVERE (pěr-se-vēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PERSEVER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERSEVERED** (pěr-se-vērd').] Persist; pursue anything steadily. [*L. persevero*—*perseverus*, very strict—*per*, through, and *severus*, strict.]

PERSEVERING (pěr-se-vēr'ing), *a.* Persistent; constant; steadfast.

PERSEVERINGLY (pěr-se-vēr'ing-il), *adv.* In a persevering manner.

PERSIA (pěr'shi-ã), *n.* Kingdom in West Central Asia. Area 628,000 sq. m.

PERSIAN (pěr'shan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Persia. *II. n.* Native of Persia.

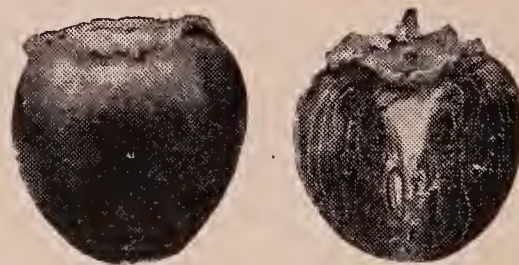
PERSIENNES (pěr-sl-en'), *n. pl.* Exterior window blinds, made of thin wooden slats, movable in a frame. [*Fr.*]

PERSIFLAGE (per-sē-flãzh'), *n.* Light railery; banter. [*Fr.*]

PERSIMMON (pěr-sim'un), *n.* 1. Tall tree (*Diospyros virginiana*), bearing orange-red plumlike fruit, very astringent when green, but edible when ripe. 2. Its fruit. [*Am. Ind.*]



Muzafferd-Din—Shah of Persia. Born 1853, died 1907.



1 2
Persimmon.

1. Whole fruit. 2. Fruit cut open showing seed.

PERSIST (pěr-sist'), *vi.* Continue in a course; persevere. [*L. per*, through, *sisto*, cause to stand—*sto*, stand.]

PERSISTENCE (pěr-sist'ens), **PERSISTENCY** (pěr-sist'ens), *n.* Quality of being persistent; perseverance; obstinacy; duration.

PERSISTENT (pěr-sis'tent), *a.* 1. Persisting; tenacious. 2. Fixed. 3. *Bot.* Remaining till or after the fruit is ripe.

PERSISTENTLY (pěr-sis'tent-il), *adv.* In a persistent manner.

PERSISTINGLY (pěr-sist'ing-il), *adv.* In a persisting manner; persistently; perseveringly.

PERSON (pěr'sun), *n.* 1. Character represented, as on the stage; character. 2. Individual; living soul. 3. Outward appearance, etc.; body. 4. *Gram.* Distinction in form, according as the subject of the verb is the person speaking, spoken to, or spoken of.—*In person*, by one's self, not by a representative. [*L. persona*, mask used by players.]

PERSONA (pěr-sõ'nã), *n.* Person.—*Persona grata*, person in favor or acceptable.—*Persona non grata*, person not in favor or acceptable, as an ambassador who is objectionable to the sovereign to whom he is accredited. [*L.*]

PERSONABLE (pěr'sun-ã-bl), *a.* Having a well-formed body or person; of good appearance.

PERSONAGE (pěr'sun-ãj), *n.* 1. Person. 2.

Character represented. 3. Individual of eminence.

PERSONAL (pěr'sun-əl), *a.* 1. Belonging to a person; peculiar to a person or his private concerns. 2. Pertaining to the external appearance. 3. Done in person. 4. Applying offensively to one's character. 5. *Gram.* Denoting the person.—*Personal liberty*, right claimed by members of certain societies to engage in such acts or observe such customs as they choose, so long as they do not interfere with the civil or social rights of others.

PERSONALITY (pěr-sun-al'ī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* **PERSONALITIES** (pěr-sun-al'ī-tīz).] 1. That which constitutes distinction of person; individuality. 2. Personal remark or reflection.

PERSONALLY (pěr'sun-əl-lī), *adv.* 1. In a personal or direct manner; in person. 2. Individually. 3. Concerning one's self.

PERSONALTY (pěr'sun-əl-tī), *n.* Personal estate; movable property, as distinguished from **REALTY**.

PERSONATE (pěr'sun-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERSONATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERSONATED**.] Assume the character of; represent; describe.

PERSONATION (pěr-sun-ā'shun), *n.* Act of personating.

PERSONATOR (pěr'sun-ā-tūr), *n.* One who personates.

PERSONIFICATION (pěr-son-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of personifying.

PERSONIFY (pěr-son'ī-fī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERSONIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERSONIFIED** (pěr-son'ī-fīd).] 1. Ascribe to any inanimate object the qualities of a person. 2. Impersonate; embody.

PERSONNEL (pěr-sun-nel'), *n.* Persons constituting a body, as the army—opposed to **MATERIEL**, the stores, guns, etc.

PERSPECTIVE (pěr-spek'tiv), *I. n.* 1. View; vista. 2. Art of delineating objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye. 3. Picture in perspective. 4. Telescope; magnifying glass. *II. a.* Pertaining, or according, to perspective. [*L. per*, through, and *specio*, look.]

PERSPECTIVELY (pěr-spek'tiv-lī), *adv.* According to the rules of perspective.

PERSPECTOGRAPHY (pěr-spek-tog'ra-fī), *n.* 1. Science of perspective. 2. Art of drawing according to the rules of perspective.

PERSPICACIOUS (pěr-spl-kā'shus), *a.* Of clear or acute understanding. [*L. perspicax*—*perspicio*, see through.]

PERSPICACITY (pěr-spl-kas'ī-tī), *n.* Acuteness or quickness of discernment.

SYN. Sagacity; penetration.

PERSPICUITY (pěr-spl-kū'ī-tī), *n.* Clearness; freedom from obscurity.

PERSPICUOUS (pěr-splk'ū-us), *a.* Clear to the mind; not obscure or ambiguous. [*L. perspicuus*—*perspicio*, see through.]

PERSPICUOUSLY (pěr-splk'ū-us-lī), *adv.* In a perspicuous manner.

PERSPICUOUSNESS (pěr-splk'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being perspicuous.

PERSPIRATION (pěr-spl-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perspiring. 2. That which is perspired; sweat.

PERSPIRATORY (pěr-spl-rā'tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, perspiration.

PERSPIRE (pěr-spl-rā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PERSPIRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERSPIRED** (pěr-spl-rād').] *I. vt.* Emit through the pores of the skin. *II. vi.* Sweat. [*L. per*, through, and *spiro*, breathe, blow.]

PERSUADABLE (pěr-swā'da-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

PERSUADE (pěr-swād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERSUADING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERSUADED**.] 1. Influence successfully by argument, advice, exhortation, etc. 2. Counsel; urge. 3. Convince. [*L. per*, through, and *suadeo*, advise.]

SYN. Induce; influence; incline; dispose; convince. *ANT.* Deter; disincline; indispose.

PERSUADER (pěr-swā'dēr), *n.* One who or that which persuades.

PERSUASIBILITY (pěr-swā-sī-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Capability of being persuaded.

PERSUASIBLE (pěr-swā'sī-bl), *a.* Capable of being persuaded.

PERSUASIBLENESS (pěr-swā'sī-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being persuadable.

PERSUASION (pěr-swā'zhun), *n.* 1. Act of persuading. 2. State of being persuaded. 3. Settled opinion; creed. 4. Party adhering to a creed.

PERSUASIVE (pěr-swā'siv), *I. a.* Having the power to persuade; influencing the mind or passions. *II. n.* That which persuades or tends to persuade.

PERSUASIVELY (pěr-swā'siv-lī), *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

PERSUASIVENESS (pěr-swā'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being persuasive.

PERT (pěrt), *a.* Lively; forward; saucy. [*A form of PERK.*]

PERTAIN (pěr-tān'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PERTAINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERTAINED** (pěr-tānd').] 1. Belong; appertain—(followed by *to* or *unto*). 2. Have bearing or reference; refer; apply; relate. [*O. Fr. partir*—*L. pertinere*—*per*, through, and *teneo*, hold.]

PERTH (pěrt), *n.* Capital of W. Australia.

PERTH (pěrt), *n.* City, Perthshire, Scotland.

PERTINACIOUS (pěr-tl-nā'shus), *a.* Holding obstinately to an opinion or purpose; dogged. [*Fr.*—*L. pertinax*. See **TENACIOUS**.]

SYN. Firm; obstinate; persistent; persevering. *ANT.* Flexible; inconstant; irresolute; volatile.

PERTINACIOUSLY (pěr-tl-nā'shus-lī), *adv.* In a pertinacious manner.

PERTINACIOUSNESS (pěr-tl-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinacious.

PERTINACITY (pěr-tl-nas'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being unyielding; obstinacy.

PERTINENCE (pěr'ti-nens), **PERTINENCY** (pěr'ti-nen-si), *n.* Quality or state of being pertinent.

PERTINENT (pěr'ti-nent), *a.* Pertaining to the subject.

SYN. Relevant; apposite; appropriate; fit; pat; material; suitable; apt; adapted; proper. **ANT.** Impertinent; inappropriate; incongruous; repugnant.

PERTINENTLY (pěr'ti-nent-li), *adv.* In a pertinent manner.

PERTLY (pěr'tli), *adv.* In a pert manner; saucily; forwardly.

PERTNESS (pěr'tnes), *n.* Quality or state of being pert.

SYN. Impudence; forwardness; boldness; impertinence. **ANT.** Diffidence; shyness; reserve.

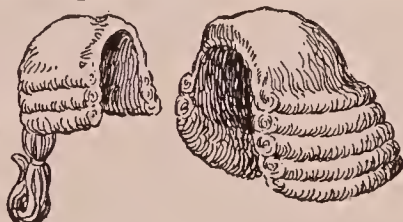
PERTURB (pěr-tũrb'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERTURB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERTURBED** (pěr-tũrbd').] Disturb greatly; agitate. [L. *per*, through, and *turbo*, disturb.]

PERTURBABLE (pěr-tũrb'a-bi), *a.* That may be disquieted.

PERTURBATION (pěr-tũr-bā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being perturbed; disquiet of mind. 2. *Astron.* Deviation of a heavenly body from its normal orbit.

PERU (pe-rō'), *n.* Republic, S. America. Area 438,996 sq. m.

PERUKE (per'-ōk or per-ōk'), *n.* Artificial cap of hair; wig. [Fr. *perruque*—It. *parrucca*—Sp. *peluca*—L. *pilius*, hair.]



Perukes.

PERUSABLE (pe-rō'zā-bi), *a.* Capable of being perused; fit to be perused.

PERUSAL (pe-rō'zāl), *n.* Act of perusing; examination; study.

PERUSE (pe-rōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERUSED** (pe-rōzd').] Read attentively; read over or through. [PER- and USE.]

PERUSER (pe-rō'zēr), *n.* One who peruses.

PERUVIAN (pe-rō'vi-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Peru in S. America. *II. n.* Native of Peru.

PERVADE (pěr-vād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERVA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERVA'DED**.] Go through; penetrate; spread all over. [L. *per*, through, and *vado*, go.]

PERVASION (pěr-vā'zhun), *n.* Passing through the whole of a thing.

PERVASIVE (pěr-vā'siv), *a.* Manuel Candamo, elected president of Peru in 1903. Tending, or having power, to pervade.

PERVERSE (pěr-věrs'), *a.* Turned aside, around or the wrong way; obstinate in the



wrong; stubborn; vexatious. [L. *perversus*, *p.p.* of *perverto*, overturn.]

PERVERSELY (pěr-věrs'i), *adv.* In a perverse manner.

PERVERSENESS (pěr-věrs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being perverse.

PERVERSION (pěr-věr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of perverting. 2. Diverting from the true object. 3. Turning from the truth or propriety. 4. Misapplication.

PERVERSITY (pěr-věr'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PERVERSITIES** (pěr-věr'si-tiz).] Quality or state of being perverse; perverse behavior.

PERVERSIVE (pěr-věr'siv), *a.* Having power, or tending, to pervert or corrupt.

PERVERT (pěr'vērt), *n.* Apostate; one who has forsaken his religion or party.

PERVERT (pěr'vērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PERVERT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PERVERT'ED**.] Turn from the right course; change from its true use; corrupt. [L. *perverto*—*per*, through, and *verto*, turn.]

SYN. Distort; mislead; debase. **ANT.** Correct; rectify; restore.

PERVERTIBLE (pěr-věrt'i-bi), *a.* Able to be perverted.

PERVIOUS (pěr'vi-us), *a.* Penetrable. [L. *per-vius*—*per*, through, and *via*, way.]

PERVIOUSNESS (pěr'vi-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pervious.

PESKILY (pes'ki-li), *adv.* In a pesky manner.

PESKY (pes'ki), *a.* Troublesome; annoying. (Colloq.)

PESO (pā'sō), *n.* Old spanish dollar. [Sp.]

PESSIMISM (pes'i-mizm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that this world is the worst possible or that everything is ordered for the worst. 2. Tendency to look too much, or exclusively, on the dark side of things or of life; opposed to **OPTIMISM**. [L. *pessimus*, superl. of *malus*, bad.]

PESSIMIST (pes'i-mist), *n.* 1. One who believes the doctrine of pessimism. 2. One inclined to a dark view of things or of life; opposed to **OPTIMIST**. [L. *pessimus*, worst.]

PESSIMISTIC (pes-i-mis'tik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to pessimism. 2. Taking a gloomy or unfavorable view of matters or events.

PEST (pest), *n.* 1. Deadly epidemic disease; plague. 2. Anything destructive. [Fr. *peste*—L. *pestis*, contagious disease.]

PESTER (pes'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PES'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PESTERED** (pes'tērd).] Disturb; annoy. [O. Fr. *empestrer* (Fr. *empetrer*), entangle—L. L. *pastorium*, the foot shackle of a horse at pasture.]

PESTHOUSE (pest'how), *n.* House or hospital for persons afflicted with contagious disease.

PESTIFEROUS (pes-tif'ēr-us), *a.* Bearing pestilence; pestilent; noxious; annoying. [L. *pestis*, plague, and *fero*, bear.]

PESTIFEROUSLY (pes-tif'ēr-us-li), *adv.* In a pestiferous manner.

PESTILENCE (pes'ti-lens), *n.* Contagious and

deadly disease. [Fr.—*L. pestilentia*—*pestilens*, unhealthy.]

PESTILENT (pes'ti-lent), *a.* 1. Producing pestilence. 2. Hurtful to health and life; mischievous; troublesome.

PESTILENTIAL (pes-ti-len'shai), *a.* Of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; destructive.

PESTLE (pes'l), *n.* Instrument for pounding anything in a mortar. [O. Fr. *pestel*—*L. pistillum*—*pinso*, *pistum*, pound.]

PET (pet), *I. n.* 1. Tame and fondled animal. 2. Darling; favorite child. 3. Fit, as of peevishness (like a spoiled child). *II. a.* Petted; indulged; favorite. [Celt., as in Ir. *peat*, Gael. *peata*.]

PET (pet), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PET'TED.] Make a pet of; fondle; caress.

PETAL (pet'al), *n.* Corolla-leaf. [Gr. *petalon*, leaf.]

PETARD (pe-tärd'), *n.* Engine of war used to break down barriers, etc., by explosion. [Fr. *péter*, break wind, explode.]

PETARY (pē'ta-ri), *n.* Peat-bog. [See PEAT.]

PETER (pē'tēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PETERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PETERED (pē'tērd).] Gradually dwindle or diminish and then fall or cease; usually with *out*. [Origin doubtful.]

PETIOLE (pet'i-ōl), *n.* Leaf-stalk. [Fr.—*L. petiolus*, little foot.]

PETIT (pet'i), *a.* Petty; small; inferior.—*Petit jury*, jury to try cases, as distinguished from GRAND JURY. [Fr.]

PETITE (pe-tēt'), *a.* Small; little; tiny. [Fr., fem. of *petit*.]

PETITION (pe-tish'un), *n.* Request; prayer; supplication. [*L. petitionem*, *petitio*, a seeking or asking—*peto*, ask.]

PETITION (pe-tish'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PETI'TION-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PETITIONED (pe-tish'-und).] 1. Present a petition to. 2. Ask as a favor; entreat; supplicate.

PETITIONARY (pe-tish'un-ā-ri), *a.* Containing a petition; supplicatory.

PETITIONER (pe-tish'un ēr), *n.* One who offers a petition or prayer.

PETITIONING (pe-tish'un-ing), *n.* Act of presenting a petition; entreaty; solicitation.

PETREL (pet'rel), *n.* Small ocean bird, which appears during flight to touch the surface of the waves with its feet. [Prob. so called in allusion to St. Peter's walking on the sea.]

PETRIFICATION (pet-ri-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Turn-



Pestle and Mortar.



Petals of wild rose.

ing or being turned into stone. 2. That which is turned into stone.

PETRIFACTIVE (pet-ri-fak'tiv), **PETRIFIC** (pet-ri-f'ik), *a.* Having the power to change into stone.

PETRIFIABLE (pet-ri-fi-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being petrified.

PETRIFY (pet-ri-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* PET'RIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PETRIFIED (pet-ri-fid).] *I. vt.* 1. Turn into stone. 2. Make callous. 3. Fix in amazement. *II. vi.* Become stone, or hard like stone. [*L. petra*, rock, and *facto*, make.]

PETROGLYPH (pet-rō-glif), *n.* Carving on rock or stone. [Gr. *petra*, rock, and *glyph*, carving—*glyphō*, carve.]

PETROGRAPHY (pet-rog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of writing on stone. 2. Study of rocks.

PETROL (pe-trōl' or pet'rol), *n.* Gasoline.

PETROLATUM (pet-ro-lā'tum), *n.* Vaseline. [From PETROLEUM.]

PETROLEUM (pe-trō'le-um), *n.* Liquid inflammable substance issuing from certain rocks; coal-oil. [Lit., "rock oil"—*L. petra*, rock, and *oleum*, oil.]

PETROLEUR (pā-trō-lūr'), *n.* [*fem.* PETROLEUSE (pā-trō-lūs').] Incendiary who uses petroleum, especially one who took part in burning public buildings in Paris in May, 1871. [Fr.]

PETROLOGY (pet-rol'o-jī), *n.* Science of rocks. [Gr. *petros*, *petra*, rock, and *logos*, discourse.]

PETROMYZON (pet-rō-mī'zon), *n.* Genus of lampreys or rock-suckers.

PETTICOAT (pet'i-kōt), *n.* Loose undergarment worn by females. 2. [*pl.*] Skirts collectively. (Colloq.)

PETTIFOGGER (pet'i-fog-ēr), *n.* Lawyer who practices only in petty or paltry cases. [PETTY, and Prov. E. *fogger*, huckster, cheat.]

PETTIFOGGERY (pet'i-fog-ēr-i), *n.* 1. Practice of a pettifogger. 2. Mean tricks; quibbles.

PETTINESS (pet'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being petty.

PETTISH (pet'ish), *a.* Peevish; fretful.

PETTISHLY (pet'ish-li), *adv.* In a pettish manner.

PETTISHNESS (pet'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pettish.

PETTITOES (pet'i-tōz), *n.pl.* Feet of a pig.

PETTO (pet'tō), *n.* Breast.—*In petto*, hidden in reserve. [It.]

PETTY (pet'i), *a.* Small; inconsiderable; contemptible. [Fr. *petit*, of Celtic origin.]

SYN. Mean; paltry; ignoble; trifling; narrow. ANT. Large; noble; generous; liberal; broad.

PETULANCE (pet'ū-lans), **PETULANCY** (pet'ū-lan-si), *n.* Peevishness; fretfulness.

PETULANT (pet'ū-lant), *a.* Peevish; fretful; irritable. [*L. petulans*, attacking frequently.]

PETULANTLY (pet'ū-lant-li), *adv.* In a petulant manner.

PETUNIA (pē-tū'nī-ā), *n.* Ornamental plant with funnel-shaped corollas.

PEW (pū), *n.* Inclosed seat for several persons in a church. [O. Fr. *piu*, raised place—L. *opidium*, projecting seat in the amphitheater.—Gr. *podion*, foot-stool.]

PEWEE (pē'wē), *n.* Small American fly-catcher. [Imitative.]

PEWIT (pē'wit), **PEWET** (pē'wet), *n.* Lapwing, a bird with a black head and crest, common on moors. [From its cry. Cf. Dut. *piewit* or *kiewit*; Ger. *kiebitz*.]

PEWTER (pū'tēr), *n.* 1. Alloy of tin and antimony with lead or with copper. 2. Vessels made of pewter. [O. Fr. *peutre*.]

PHAETON (fā'e-tun), *n.* Kind of open pleasure-carriage on four wheels, named after Phaeton, the fabled son of Helios, the sun-god, whose chariot he attempted to drive.

PHAGOCYTE (fag'o-sīt), *n.* Biol. Leucocyte, which, upon certain inflammatory condition of the system, devours or absorbs bacteria and other noxious substances. [Gr. *phagein*, eat, and *kytos*, vessel.]

PHALANGEAL (fā-lan'je-ā), *a.* Pertaining to the phalanges.

PHALANGES (fā-lan'jēs), *n.pl.* Bones of the fingers and toes. [Plural of **PHALANX**.]

PHALANGIGRADE (fā-lan'jl-grād), *a.* Walking on the phalanges, as a camel.

PHALANX (fā'langks or fal'angks), *n.* [pl. **PHALAN'GES** or **PHALANXES**.] 1. A mass of heavy armed infantry drawn up in ranks and files close and deep. 2. Any compact body of men. [Gr.]

PHANTASM (fan'tazm), *n.* [pl. **PHANTASMS**, **PHANTASMATA** *Phalanges*. (fan-taz'mā-tā).] 1. Fancied vision; mental image. 2. Specter; apparition. [Gr. *phantasma*—*phainō*, shine.]

PHANTASMAGORIA (fan-taz-mā-gō'ri-ā), *n.* 1. Exhibition of dissolving views projected upon a flat surface by a magic lantern. 2. A maze of illusive visions. [Gr. *phantasma*, appearance, and *agora*, assembly.]



Petunia.



Phaeton.



PHANTASMOGRAPH (fan-taz'mo-gráf), *n.* A holder for printing lantern slides from glass negatives. [Gr. *phantasma*, appearance, and *graphō*, write.]

PHANTOM (fan'tum), *n.* 1. Phantasm; apparition. 2. Delusion; illusion. 3. Lay figure.

PHARAOH (fā'rō), *n.* Hebrew form of title of ancient Egyptian kings. [Heb. *Phar'ōh*—Egypt. *Per-aa*.]

PHARISAIC (far-l-sā'lk), **PHARISAICAL** (far-l-sā'lk-āl), *a.* Pertaining to or like the Pharisees; hypocritical.

PHARISAICALLY (far-l-sā'lk-āl-l), *adv.* In a pharisaical manner.

PHARISAICALNESS (far-l-sā'lk-āl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pharisaical.

PHARISAISM (far'l-sā-lzm), **PHARISEEISM** (far'l-sē-lzm), *n.* 1. Practice and opinions of the Pharisees. 2. Strict observance of outward forms in religion without the spirit of it. 3. Hypocrisy.

PHARISEE (far'l-sē), *n.* One of a religious school among the Jews, marked by their strict observance of the law and of religious ordinances. [Gr. *pharisaios*—Heb. *parash*, separate.]

PHARMACEUTIC (fär-mā-sū'tlk), **PHARMACEUTICAL** (fär-mā-sū'tlk-āl), *a.* Pertaining to the knowledge or art of pharmacy.

PHARMACEUTICS (fär-mā-sū'tlks), *n.* Science of preparing medicines.

PHARMACEUTIST (fär-mā-sū'tlst), **PHARMACIST** (fär'mā-slst), *n.* One who practices pharmacy.

PHARMACOPŒIA (fär-mā-ko-pē'yā), *n.* Book containing directions for the preparation of medicines and considered standard. [Gr. *pharmakon*, drug, and *poieō*, make.]

PHARMACY (fär'mā-sl), *n.* [pl. **PHARMACIES** (fär'mā-slz).] 1. Art of preparing and mixing medicines. 2. Drug-store. [Fr. *pharmacie*—Gr. *pharmakon*, drug.]

PHAROS (fā'ros), *n.* Lighthouse or beacon, so named from the famous lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria, Egypt.

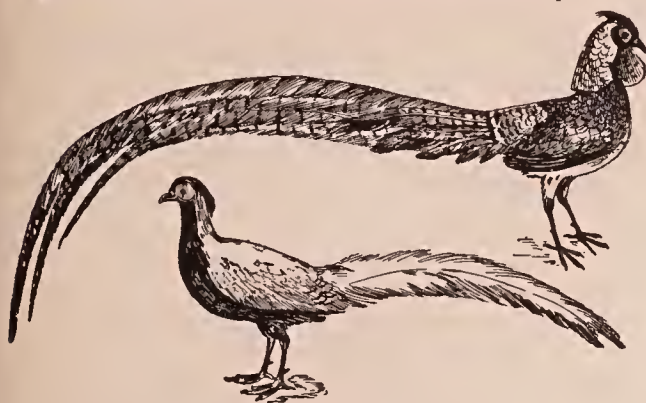
PHARYNGEAL (far-lin-jē'āl or fā-rin'je-āl), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the pharynx.

PHARYNGOTOMY (far-lng-got'o-mī), *n.* Surg. The operation of cutting into the pharynx. [Gr. *pharynx*, pharynx, and *temnō*, cut.]

PHARYNX (far'lngks), *n.* [pl. **PHARYNGES** (fā-rin'jēz).] Cavity forming the upper part of the gullet, between mouth and esophagus. [Gr.]

PHASE (fāz), *n.* 1. Appearance. 2. Illuminated surface exhibited by a planet. 3. Particular state at any time of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, as the moon. 4. Elec. State of two alternating currents that are "in step" with one another so that the potentials rise and fall together. [Gr. *phasis*—*phaō*, shine.]

PHEASANT (fez'ant), *n.* 1. Gallinaceous bird highly valued as food. 2. American ruffed grouse. [Fr. *faisan*—Gr. *Phasianos*, of Phasia, a river flowing into the Black Sea.]



Pheasants.

1. Amherst's Pheasant (*P. amherstiae*). 2. Silver Pheasant (*P. nycthemerus*).

PHENACETINE (fe-nas'e-tēn), **PHENACETIN** (fe-nas'e-tin), *n.* *Chem.* White crystalline chemical used in small doses as a febrifuge.

PHENIX, PHOENIX (fē'niks), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* Fabulous bird said to exist five hundred years, the only bird of its kind, to cremate itself, and to rise again from its own ashes—the emblem of immortality. [Gr. *phoenix*.]

PHENOL (fē'nol), *n.* 1. Carbolic acid. 2. Compound of benzene.

PHENOMENAL (fe-nom'en-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a phenomenon. 2. Wonderful.

PHENOMENALLY (fe-nom'en-əl-i), *adv.* In a phenomenal manner.

PHENOMENON (fe-nom'en-on), *n.* [*pl.* **PHENOM'ENA**.] 1. Something as it is perceived (not necessarily as it really is). 2. Observed result. 3. Remarkable or unusual appearance. [Gr. *phainomenon*—*phainō*, show.]

PHENYL (fē'nīl), *n.* Organic radical found especially in carbolic acid, benzole, and aniline. [Fr. *phényl*.]

PHIAL (fi'əl), *n.* Small glass vessel or bottle; vial. [Gr. *phialē*.]

PHILADELPHIA (fi-ə-del'fi-ə), *n.* Chief city of Pennsylvania, on Delaware River.

PHILANDER (fi-lan'dēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PHILAN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHILANDERED** (fi-lan'dērd).] Make love. [Gr. *phileō*, love, and *andēr*, man.]

PHILANTHROPIC (fi-ən-throp'ik), **PHILANTHROPICAL** (fi-ən-throp'ik-əl), *a.* Loving mankind; showing philanthropy; benevolent.

PHILANTHROPICALLY (fi-ən-throp'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a philanthropic manner.

PHILANTHROPIST (fi-lan'thro-pist), *n.* One who loves and wishes to serve mankind.

PHILANTHROPY (fi-lan'thro-pi), *n.* Love of mankind; good-will towards all men. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *anthrōpos*, man.]

PHILATELIST (fi-lat'e-llst), *n.* One who collects postage-stamps, etc.

PHILATELY (fi-lat'e-ll), *n.* The study and collection of postage and revenue stamps, labels, etc. [Gr. *philos*, loving and *atellēs*, free of tax—*a-*, neg., and *telos*, tax.]

PHILHARMONIC (fi-här-mon'ik), *a.* Loving harmony or music. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *harmonia*, harmony.]

PHILHELLENIST (fi-hel'en-ist), *n.* Friend of the Greeks.

PHILIPPIC (fi-lip'ik), *n.* 1. One of the orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia. 2. [p-] Discourse full of bitter invective. [*L.* *philippica*.]

PHILIPPINE (fi'ip-in) **ISLANDS.** In the Pacific, between Formosa and Borneo. American possession. Area 104,700 sq. m.

PHILIPPOLIS (fi-lp-op'o-lis), *n.* Capital of E. Roumella, Bulgaria.

PHILISTINE (fi-lis'tin), *n.* 1. One of the ancient inhabitants of southwestern Palestine, enemies of the Israelites. 2. Person without liberal ideas; uncultured person of sordid interests.

PHILISTINISM (fi-lis'tin-lzm), *n.* Manner or character of the Philistines.

PHIOCTETES (fi-ok-tē'tēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Famous Greek archer and armor-bearer of Hercules.

PHIOGYNIST (fi-loj'i-nist), *n.* Lover of women. [Gr. *phileō*, love, and *gynē*, woman.]

PHIOLOGIC (fi-o-loj'ik), **PHIOLOGICAL** (fi-o-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to philology.

PHIOLOGICALLY (fi-o-loj'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a philological manner.

PHIOLOGIST (fi-loj'o-jist), *n.* One versed in philology.

PHIOLOGY (fi-loj'o-jī), *n.* Science of language; study of etymology, grammar, rhetoric and literary criticism. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *logos*, discourse, speech.]

PHIOLOMATH (fi'o-math), *n.* Lover of learning. [Gr. *phileō*, love, and *mathos*, learning.]

PHIOMEL (fi'o-mel), **PHIOMELA** (fi-o-mē'la), *n.* Nightingale. [From *Philomela*, (which see).]

PHIOMELA (fi-o-mē'la), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of Pandion and metamorphosed into a nightingale.

PHIOPENNA (fi-o-pē'na), *n.* 1. Present made as a forfeit in a game in which two persons enter upon a playful test. 2. The game. 3. Double kernel in a nutshell giving occasion for the game. 4. Salutation in the game.

PHIOPROGENITIVENESS (fi-o-pro-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* Instinctive love of offspring; fondness for children. [Gr. *philos*, loving, and *L.* *progenies*, progeny.]

PHIOLOSOPHER (fi-lo's'o-fēr), *n.* 1. One versed in or devoted to philosophy. 2. One who acts calmly and rationally.

PHIOLOSOPHIC (fi-o-sof'ik), **PHIOLOSOPHICAL** (fi-o-sof'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining or ac-

cording to philosophy. 2. Skilled in or given to philosophy. 3. Rational; calm.

PHILOSOPHICALLY (fil-o-sof'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a philosophic manner.

PHILOSOPHIZE (fil-lof'o-fiz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PHILOSOPHIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHILOSOPHIZED** (fil-lof'o-fizd).] Reason like a philosopher.

PHILOSOPHY (fil-lof'o-fi), *n.* [*pl.* **PHILOSOPHIES** (fil-lof'o-fiz).] 1. Knowledge of the causes of phenomena. 2. Collection of general laws or principles belonging to a department of knowledge. 3. Reasoning. 4. Particular philosophical system. [Gr. *philosophia*—*philos*, loving, and *sophia*, wisdom.]

PHILTER, PHILTRE (fil'tēr), *n.* Charm or spell to excite love. [Gr. *philttron*.]

PHIZ (fiz), *n.* Face. [Abbreviation of **PHYSIOGNOMY**.]

PHLEBOTOMY (fle-bot'o-mi), *n.* Act of letting blood. [Gr. *phleps*, vein, and *tomos*, cutting.]

PHLEGETHON (flej'e-thon), *n.* *Greek Myth.* River of fire that flowed through Hades into the river Acheron.

PHLEGM (flem), *n.* 1. Thick, slimy matter secreted in the throat, and discharged by coughing. 2. Sluggishness; indifference. [Gr. *phlegma*, flame, inflammation, humor.]

PHLEGMATIC (fleg-mat'ik), **PHLEGMATICAL** (fleg-mat'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Abounding in or generating phlegm. 2. Sluggish; not easily excited. [Gr. *phlegmatikos*—*phlegma*.]

PHLEGMATICALLY (fleg-mat'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner.

PHLOX (flok), *n.* American garden plant of many varieties, with showy flowers. [Gr., flame—*phlegō*, burn.]

PHLOXIN (flok's'in), *n.* A dyestuff derived from coal-tar producing rose-color on silk. [Gr. *phlox*, flame.]

PHLOX-WORM (flok's-wūrm), *n.* Larva of a moth which feeds on cultivated phlox; resembles the bollworm moth which destroys cotton.

PHOEBE (fē'bē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Titan goddess, daughter of Uranus and Gæa. This name is also commonly given to Diana, sister of Apollo, moon goddess.

PHOEBE (fē'bē), *n.* Small flycatching bird with two clear notes in its call. The pewee or pewit,

PHOEBUS (fē'bus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Name occasionally given to Apollo.

PHOENIX, *n.* Same as **PHENIX**.



Phlox (*P. drummondii*).



Phoebe (*Sayornis fuscus*).

PHONAUTOGRAPH (fon-ə'to-gráf), *n.* Device by which a printed or written record of any sound emitted can be made.

PHONE (fôn), *n.* Colloquial common abbreviation of **TELEPHONE**.

PHONE (fôn), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PHO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHONED** (fônd).] Same as **TELEPHONE**.

PHONETIC (fō-net'ik), **PHONETICAL** (fō-net'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or according to, the sound of the voice. 2. Representing the separate elementary sounds. 3. Vocal. [Gr. *phōnētikos*—*phōnē*, sound.]

PHONETICALLY (fō-net'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a phonetic manner.

PHONETICS (fō-net'iks), *n.* Science of sounds, especially of the human voice.

PHONETIZE (fō'net-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PHO'NETIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHONETIZED** (fō-net-izd).] Represent phonetically.

PHONIC (fon'ik or fō'nik), *a.* Pertaining to sound.

PHONICS (fon'iks or fō'niks), *n.* Science of sound; acoustics.

PHONO- (fō'no), *prefix.* Sound; voice. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

PHONOGRAM (fō'no-gram), *n.* 1. Graphic character indicating a particular sound. 2. Phonographic character or record. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *gramma*, letter.]

PHONOGRAPH (fō'no-gráf), *n.* Instrument by which articulate speech or other sounds can be recorded and mechanically reproduced at will from the record, almost in the original tones. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *graphō*, write.]

PHONOGRAPHER (fō-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* One versed in phonography.

PHONOGRAPHIC (fō-no-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to phonography. 2. Pertaining to the phonograph.

PHONOGRAPHICALLY (fō-no-graf'ik-əl-l), *adv.* 1. According to phonography. 2. By means of a phonograph.

PHONOGRAPHY (fō-nog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of representing spoken sounds, each by a distinct character. 2. Phonetic shorthand. 3. Art of constructing or using phonographs.

PHONOLOGICAL (fō-no-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phonology.

PHONOLOGIST (fō-nol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in phonology.

PHONOLOGY (fō-nol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the elementary spoken sounds; phonetics. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *logos*, discourse.]

PHONOTYPE (fō'no-tīp), *n.* Type or sign representing a sound. [Gr. *phōnē*, sound, and *typos*, type.]



Phonograph.

PHOSPHATE (fos'fāt), *n.* Salt formed by the combination of phosphoric acid with a base.

PHOSPHORESC (fos-fūr-es'), *vt.* [*pr.p.*

PHOSPHORES'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHOSPHORESCED** (fos-fūr-est').] Shine like phosphorus in the dark.

PHOSPHORESCENCE (fos-fūr-es'ens), *n.* 1. Property of emitting light without sensible heat. 2. Light so emitted.

PHOSPHORESCENT (fos-fūr-es'ent), *a.* Shining in the dark like phosphorus.

PHOSPHORIC (fos-for'lk), **PHOSPHOROUS** (fos'fūr-us), *a.* 1. In a general sense, pertaining to or obtained from phosphorus. 2. *Chem.* Phosphoric acid PH_3O_4 forms three classes of metallic salts, while phosphorous acid H_3PO_3 forms two such classes.

PHOSPHORUS (fos'fūr-us), *n.* Yellowish non-metallic substance, so inflammable that it must be kept under water. It is slightly luminous in the dark. [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *phōros*, bearing.]

PHOTO (fō'tō), *n.* Abbreviated form of **PHOTOGRAPH**.

PHOTO-, *prefix.* Pertaining to light. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos* light.]

PHOTO-CAUTERY (fō-to-ka'tēr-i), *n.* *Med.* Cauterization by light waves, especially by X-rays. [Gr. *phōs*, light, and *kautēr*, hot iron.]

PHOTOENGRAVING (fō-to-en-grā'ving), *n.* Art of producing by photographic means a relief-block or plate for printing.

PHOTO-GASTROSCOPE (fō-to-gas'tro-skōp), *n.* Camera for photographing interior of the stomach by electric light.

PHOTOGRAM (fō'to-gram), *n.* Telegraphic message recorded photographically. [PHOTO-, and Gr. *gramma*, writing.]

PHOTOGRAPH (fō'to-grāf), *n.* Picture produced by photography.

PHOTOGRAPH (fō'to-grāf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PHO-**

TOGRAPHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHOTOGRAPHED** (fō'to-grāft).] I. *vt.* Take a photograph of. II. *vi.* Practice photography.

PHOTOGRAPHER (fō-tog'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices photography.

PHOTOGRAPHIC (fō-to-graf'lk), **PHOTOGRAPHICAL** (fō-to-graf'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or done by photography.

PHOTOGRAPHY (fō-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Art of producing pictures by the action of light on chemically prepared surfaces. [Gr. *phōs*, *phōtos*, light, and *graphō*, draw.]

PHOTOGRAVURE (fō-to-gra-vūr'), *n.* 1. Art of

producing, by the action of light and by etching, a metal plate for printing. 2. Picture so produced. [Gr. *phōs*, light, and Fr. *gravure*, engraving.]

PHOTOLITHOGRAPH (fō-to-lith'o-grāf), *n.* Print from a stone prepared by aid of photography.

PHOTOMETER (fō-tom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the intensity of light. [PHOTO- and METER.]

PHOTOMICROGRAPH (fō-to-mī'kro-grāf), *n.* Enlarged photograph of a microscopic object.

PHOTOPHONE (fō'to-fōn), *n.* Apparatus for transmitting articulate speech to a distance along a beam of light. [PHOTO-, and Gr. *phōnē*, sound.]

PHOTOSPHERE (fō'to-sfēr), *n.* Luminous envelope round the sun's globe, which is the source of light. [PHOTO- and SPHERE.]

PHOTO-TELEGRAPHY (fō-to-te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* System of telegraphy by which telegraphic characters are received and photographically printed.

PHRAGMA (frag'ma), *n.* [*pl.* **PHRAG'MATA**.] Partition; diaphragm. [Gr.]

PHRASE (frāz), *n.* 1. Part of a sentence; short pithy expression; form of speech. 2. *Music.* Short clause or portion of a melody often consisting of either four or eight bars. [Fr.—Gr. *phrasis*—*phrazō*, speak.]

PHRASE (frāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PHRA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PHRASED** (frāzd).] Express in words; style.

PHRASEOLOGY (frā-zē-ol'o-jī), *n.* 1. Style or manner of expression or use of phrases; peculiarities of diction. 2. Collection of phrases. [Gr. *phrasis*, phrase, and *logos*, science.]

PHRENITIS (fren-i'tis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the brain. 2. Delirium.

PHRENOGRAM (fren'o-gram), *n.* A record made by the phrenograph. [Gr. *phrēn*, mind, and *gramma*, writing.]

PHRENOGRAPH (fren'o-grāf), *n.* Apparatus for recording the movements of the diaphragm. [Gr. *phrēn*, mind, and *graphō*, write.]

PHRENOLOGICAL (fren-o-loj'lk-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to phrenology.

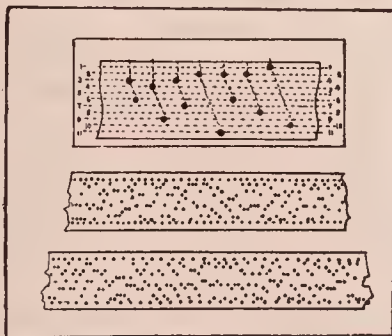
PHRENOLOGIST (fren-o-lō-jist), *n.* One who believes, or is versed, in phrenology.

PHRENOLOGY (fren-o-lō-jī), *n.* Theory of Gall and his followers, which connects the mental faculties with certain parts of the brain and professes to discover the character from a surface-examination of the skull. [Gr. *phrēn*, mind, and *logos*, science.]

PHTHISIC (tiz'lk), **PHTHISIS** (thi'sis), *n.* Consumption of the lungs. [Gr. *phthō*, waste away.]

PHTHISICAL (tiz'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to or having phthisic; consumptive.

PHYLACTERY (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **PHYLACTERIES** (fi-lak'tēr-iz).] Among the Jews, a slip of parchment inscribed with passages



Photogram.

of Scripture, worn on the left arm and forehead. [Gr. *phylakterion*—*phyllasso*, guard.]

PHYLLOXERA (fī-oks-ē'ra), *n.* Genus of insects destructive to grapevines. [Gr. *phyllon*, leaf, and *xēros*, dry, withered.]

PHYSIC (fiz'ik), *n.* 1. Science of medicine. 2. Art of healing. 3. Medicine; cathartic. [Gr. *physikē*, natural.]

PHYSIC (fiz'ik), *vt.* [pr.p. **PHYS'ICKING**; p.t. and p.p. **PHYSICKED** (fiz'ikt).] 1. Give medicine to, especially a cathartic. 2. Act on as a purge.

PHYSICAL (fiz'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to nature or natural objects, especially to the human body. 2. Pertaining to natural philosophy. 3. Known to the senses. [Gr. *physikos*—*physis*, nature.]

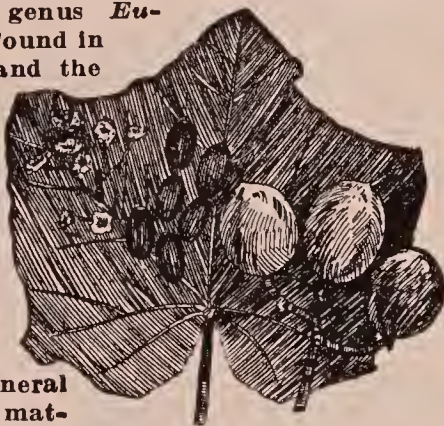
PHYSICALLY (fiz'ik-al-l), *adv.* In a physical manner.

PHYSICIAN (fi-zish'an), *n.* One skilled in the use of medicine or the art of healing; one who prescribes remedies for diseases.

PHYSICIST (fiz'ī-sist), *n.* One versed in physics.

PHYSIC-NUT (fiz'ik-nut), *n.* Small shrub or tree of the genus *Euphorbiaceæ*, found in Polynesia, and the nut of the same which is a powerful cathartic medicine.

PHYSICS (fiz'iks), *n.* Science of the phenomena of nature and the general properties of matter as affected by energy; natural philosophy. It has four branches. (1). Mechanics or dynamics (force in general). (2). Gravitation. (3). Molecular physics (composition of matter, cohesion, etc.). (4). Physics of the ether (light, radiation, electricity, etc.). [Gr. *physis*, nature.]



Physic-nut (*Jatropha curcas*).

PHYSIOCRACY (fiz-l-ok'ra-si), *n.* 1. Rule or government by nature. 2. Doctrine that wealth consists in products of the soil.

PHYSIOGNOMIC (fiz-l-og-nom'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMIST (fiz-l-og'no-mist), *n.* One versed in physiognomy.

PHYSIOGNOMY (fiz-l-og'no-mi), *n.* 1. Art of knowing a person's disposition from the features. 2. Expression of countenance. 3. Face. [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *gnōmōn*, indicator.]

PHYSIOGRAPHY (fiz-l-og'ra-fi), *n.* Physical geography.

PHYSIOLOGICAL (fiz-l-o-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to physiology.

PHYSIOLOGIST (fiz-l-ol'o-jist), *n.* One who is versed in physiology.

PHYSIOLOGY (fiz-l-ol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the functions of living beings—a branch of biology. [Gr. *physis*, nature, and *logos*, science.]

PHYSIQUE (fi-zēk'), *n.* Physical structure or natural constitution of a person. [Fr.]

PI, PIE (pī), *n.* Printing types jumbled together.

PI, PIE (pī), *vt.* [pr.p. **PIE'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PIED** (pid).] *Print.* Mix up indiscriminately; jumble, as to *pi* types.

PIACENZA (pē-ā-chen'tsä), *n.* City, Italy, on the Po River.

PIA MATER (pi'a mā'tēr). Membrane immediately investing the brain and spinal cord. [L., tender mother.]

PIANISSIMO (pē-ā-nis'l-mō), *adv.* Very softly. [It.]

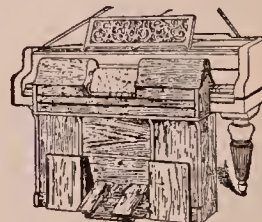
PIANIST (pi-ān'ist), *n.* One who plays on the piano, or one well skilled in it.

PIANO (pi-ā'nō), *adv.* Softly. [It.]

PIANO (pi-ā'nō), *n.* [pl. **PIAN'OS**.] Piano-forte.

PIANOFORTE (pi-ā-nō-fōr'tā), (generally shortened to **PIANO** (pi-ā'nō), *n.* Musical instrument with wires struck by little hammers moved by keys. [It. *piano*, plain, soft, and *forte*, strong, loud.]

PIANO-PLAYER (pi-ān'ō-plā-ēr), *n.* A mechanical device for playing the piano, in which the playing is governed and accomplished by means of a perforated music-sheet.



Piano-player.

PIAZZA (pi-az'a), *n.* 1. Place or square surrounded by buildings. 2. Walk under a roof supported by pillars. 3. A veranda or porch. [It.—L. *platea*, broad street.]

PIBROCH (pē'brokh), *n.* Martial music of the Scottish bagpipe. [Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe-music—*piobair*, piper—*piob*, pipe, bagpipe.]

PICA (pi'ka), *n.* Printing type, equal to twelve points. [L., magpie.]

This line is set in pica.

This line is set in small pica.

PICADOR (pik-ā-dōr'), *n.* In bull-fighting, a mounted lancer who first attacks the bull, goading him to fury. [Sp., pricker.]

PICAYUNE (pik-ā-ūn'), *n.* 1. Formerly, in Louisiana, etc., the Spanish half-real = 60 cents. 2. Coin of little value, as a five-cent nickel. [Probably—Fr. *picaillon*, farthing.]

PICCALILLI (plk'a-lil-l), *n.* Pickle made of various vegetables, chopped and spiced.

PICCANINNY (pik'a-nin-l), *n.* Baby or child, especially of the negro race. [Cuban *piquinini*—probably Sp. *pequeño*, little, and *niño*, child.]

PICCOLO (pik'ō-lō), *n.* A musical instrument like a flute, but smaller and pitched one octave higher.



Piccolo.

PICK (pik), *v.* [*pr.p.* PICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PICKED (pikt).] *I. vt.* 1. Prick with a sharp-pointed instrument. 2. Peck, as a bird. 3. Open with a pointed instrument, as a lock. 4. Pluck or gather, as flowers, etc. 5. Separate (from). 6. Choose; select. 7. Seek, as a quarrel. 8. Pilfer; take from. *II. vi.* Eat anything nicely or mincingly; eat by morsels. [A. S. *pycan*.]

PICK (pik), *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed instrument, especially one for loosening and breaking up hard soil. 2. Picklock. 3. Right or opportunity of first choice.

PICKANINNY. See **PICCANINNY**.

PICKAX, PICKAXE (pik'aks), *n.* Picking tool used in digging. [Corrup. of M. E. *pikois*—O. Fr. *picois*, pike.]

PICKED (pikt), *a.* Selected.

PICKER (pik'ēr), *n.* One who or that which picks.

PICKEREL (pik'ēr-el), *n.* 1. Species of North-American pike.

2. Any young fish of the pike family. [O. Fr. *picarel*.]



PICKET (pik'et), *n.* Little Pickerel (*Lucius vermiculatus*).

1. Pointed stake used in fortification or fencing. 2. Small outpost or guard. 3. Labor unionist posted to persuade or otherwise keep employees from going to work in an establishment against which a strike is on. [Fr. *piquet*, dim. of *pic*, pike.]

PICKET (pik'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PICK'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PICK'ETED.] 1. Fortify or fence with pointed stakes. 2. Fasten to a stake, as a horse. 3. Post as a vanguard.

PICKING (pik'ing), *n.* 1. Act of breaking with a pick. 2. Act of choosing. 3. Act of gathering. 4. That which is picked or gleaned.

PICKLE (pik'l), *n.* 1. Brine or vinegar in which substances are preserved. 2. Anything so preserved. 3. Disagreeable position. 4. Diluted acid for cleaning metal castings, etc. [Dut. *pekel*; Ger. *poekel*. Akin to Sc. *pickle*, grain (of salt).]

PICKLE (pik'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PICK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PICKLED (pik'ld).] 1. Preserve in pickle or brine; make pickle of. 2. Subject to an acid bath, as castings, for cleaning.

PICKLOCK (pik'lok), *n.* Instrument for picking locks.

PICKPOCKET (pik'pok-et), *n.* One who steals from other people's pockets.

PICNIC (pik'nik), *n.* Short excursion into the country by a pleasure-party, taking their own provisions. [Prob. **PICK** (eat by morsels) and **KNICKKNACK**.]

PICNIC (pik'nik), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PIC'NICKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PICNICKED (pik'nikt).] Go on a picnic.

PICRIC (pik'rik), *a.* Having an intensely bitter taste.—*Picric acid*, acid variously obtained, as by the action of nitric acid on phenol, used as a dye for wool, etc., and an ingredient in certain high explosives. [Gr. *pikros*, bitter.]

PICTORIAL (pik-tō'ri-əl), *I. a.* 1. Relating to pictures. 2. Illustrated by pictures. *II. n.* Illustrated publication.

PICTURE (pik'tūr), *n.* 1. Representation, as a painting, photograph, drawing, etc. 2. Resemblance; image. 3. Vivid description in words. [L. *pictura*—*pingo*, *pictus*, paint.]

PICTURE (pik'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PIC'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PICTURED (pik'tūrd).] 1. Represent by painting or drawing; paint; draw. 2. Describe in a vivid manner; depict vividly. 3. Form an ideal representation of; image.

PICTURE-HAT (pik'tūr-hat), *n.* Large broad-brimmed hat adorned with long waving plumes worn by women.

PICTURESQUE (pik-tūr-esk'), *a.* Like a picture; fit to make a picture. [It. *pittresco*.]

SYN. Scenic; artistic; romantic; beautiful. ANT. Monotonous; commonplace; tame; flat.

PICUL (pik'ui), *n.* Weight used in China, Japan and Malay peninsula equal to 133½ pounds avoirdupois.

PIDGIN-ENGLISH. Same as **PIGEON-ENGLISH**.

PIE (pi), *n.* Magpie. [Fr.]

PIE (pi), *n.* Quantity of meat or fruit baked in a crust of prepared flour. [Gael. *pieghe*, pie.]

PIE (pi), *n.* Same as **PI**.

PIEBALD (pi'bald), *a.* Of various colors in patches. [For *pie-balled*—*pie* (magpie), and *Wei. bal*, white streak on a horse's forehead.]

PIECE (pēs), *n.* 1. Part of anything. 2. Single article. 3. Separate performance. 4. Literary or artistic composition. 5. Gun. 6. Coin. 7. Instance; example. [O. Fr. *piece*—L. *petium*, patch of ground—*pes*, foot.]

PIECE (pēs), *v.* [*pr.p.* PIE'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PIECED (pēst).] *I. vt.* Enlarge by adding a piece. *II. vi.* Unite; join.

PIECE-GOODS (pēs'gōdz), *n.pl.* Fabrics that are sold by the piece of fixed lengths as manufactured.

PIECEMEAL (pēs'mēl), *I. a.* Made of pieces or parts; single. *II. adv.* In pieces or fragments; by pieces; gradually. [**PIECE** and **MEAL**.]

PIECER (pēs'sēr), *n.* Boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.

PIECEWORK (pēs'wŭrk), *n.* Work paid for by the piece or job.

PIECING (pē'sing), *n.* Act of mending, especially the joining of the ends of yarn, thread, etc., so as to repair breaks.

PIED (pid), *a.* Variegated like a magpie; marked with large spots of various colors.

PIE-PLANT (pi'plant), *n.* Garden rhubarb.

PIER (pēr), *n.* 1. Mass of stone-work between the openings of a building, also that supporting an arch, bridge, etc. 2. Mass of stone or woodwork projecting into the sea; wharf. —*Pier-glass*, mirror covering the whole or greater part of a pier between two openings in the wall. [M. E. *pere*—Fr. *pierre*, stone.]

PIERCE (pērs), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PIER'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIERCED** (pērst).] 1. *vt.* 1. Make a hole through. 2. Force a way into. II. *vi.* Force a way; penetrate. [Fr. *percer*.]

PIERCEABLE (pērs'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being pierced.

PIERCER (pēr'sēr), *n.* One who or that which pierces.

PIERCING (pēr'sing), *a.* Penetrating.

PIERCINGLY (pēr'sing-ll), *adv.* In a piercing manner.

PIERIDES (pi-er'i-dēz), *n.pl.* Greek Myth. 1. The nine Muses. 2. False Muses who, havingsought to discredit and impersonate the real Muses, were punished by the gods by being converted into chattering magpies.

PIETERMARITZBURG (pē-tēr-mār'its-bürg), *n.* Capital of Natal.

PIETIST (pi'et-ist), *n.* 1. One of a class of religious reformers in Protestant Germany, about 1700. 2. [p-] One who makes an undue display of piety.

PIETY (pi'et-i), *n.* Dutifulness and veneration; loving obedience. [Fr. *piété*—L. *pietas*.]

SYN. Devotion; sanctity; godliness; holiness. **ANT.** Impiety; ungodliness; profanity; sinfulness.

PIG (pig), *n.* 1. Young swine. 2. Oblong mass of unforged metal, as first extracted from the ore, so called because it is made to flow when melted into channels called plgs, branching from a main channel called the sow. [Etym. doubtful.]

PIGEON (pij'un), *n.* Any bird of the dove family. [Fr.—L. *pipio*, young bird—*pipio*, chirp.]

PIGEON-BREASTED (pij'un-brest-ed), *a.*

Having a physical deformity, due to rickets, in which the chest is flattened from side to side, and the sternum or breast-bone is thrown forward.

PIGEON-ENGLISH (pij'un-ing-glish), *n.* Jargon composed of corrupted English, Portuguese, Chinese, etc., used by foreign merchants in dealings with Chinese.



Fan-tail Pigeon.

PIGEONHOLE (pij'un-hól), *n.* 1. Hole or niche in which pigeons lodge in a dovecot. 2. Division of a case or desk for papers, etc.

PIGEONHOLE (pij'un-hól), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PIG'EON-HOLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIGEONHOLED** (pij'un-höld).] 1. Place in a pigeonhole; file away. 2. Put aside; ignore.

PIGEON-TOED (pij'un-töd), *a.* Having the toes turned inwards.

PIGEON-WING (pij'un-wing), *n.* 1. An eighteenth century fashion of dressing the side hair of a man; also a wig so dressed. 2. A fancy dance-step.

PIGGISH (pig'ish), *a.* Behaving like pigs.

PIG-IRON (pig'i-ürn), *n.* Iron in pigs or rough bars.

PIGMENT (pig'ment), *n.* 1. Any substance for coloring. 2. Substance that gives color to tissues of animals and vegetables. [L. *pigmentum*—*pingo*, paint.]

PIGMY. Same as **PYGMY**.

PIGNUT (pig'nut), *n.* 1. In North America the nut of the brown hickory (*Hicoria glabra*). 2. The nut of certain South American species of *Omphalia*.

PIGSKIN (pig'skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a pig. 2. A football. (Am. slang.) 3. Jockey's saddle.

PIGTAIL (pig'täl), *n.* Hair of the head tied behind in the form of a pig's tail.

PIKE (pik), *n.* 1. Weapon with a shaft and spear head, formerly used by foot-soldiers. 2. Voracious freshwater fish (so-called from its pointed snout).] 3. Turnpike. [A. S. *pīc*.]



PIKED (pikt), *a.* Ending in a point.

PIKE'S PEAK (piks pēk). Peak of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado. Altitude 14,147 feet.

PIKESTAFF (pik'stáf), *n.* An iron-headed staff used by foot travelers, sometimes serving as a weapon.

PILASTER (pi-las'tēr), *n.* Square pillar or column, usually set within a wall. [Fr. *pilastre*—L. *pila*, pillar.]

PILE (pil), *n.* 1. Heap; mass. 2. Large building. 3. Form of electric battery. [Fr.—L. *pila*, ball.]

PILE (pil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PILED** (pild).] Lay in a pile or heap; heap up; accumulate.

PILE (pil), *n.* Large stake driven into the earth to support foundations or to form a dam. [A. S. *pīl*—L. *pila*, pillar.]

PILE (pil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PILED** (pild).] Drive piles into.

PILE (pil), *n.* 1. Hairy surface. 2. Nap on cloth. [L. *pilus*, hair.]



PILE-DRIVER (pī'drī-vēr), *n.* A machine for driving piles by lifting and dropping heavy weights.

PILES (pilz), *n.pl.* Hemorrhoids. [L. *pila*, ball.]

PILFER (pil'fēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* PIL'FERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PILFERED (pil'fērd).] I. *vt.* Steal by petty theft. II. *vi.* Steal in a small way. [O. Fr. *pelfrer*—*pelfre*, pelf, booty.]

PILGRIM (pil'grīm), *n.* 1. One who travels to a distance to visit a sacred place. 2. Wanderer. 3. [P-] *Amer. History.* One of the English Colonists who came in the Mayflower to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620; also called *Pilgrim fathers*. [Fr. *pèlerin* (for *pellegrin*)—L. *per-e-grinus*, foreigner—*pereger*, traveler—*per*, through, and *ager*, land.]

PILGRIMAGE (pil'grīm-aj), *n.* Journey of a pilgrim; journey to a shrine or other sacred place.

PILL (pil), *n.* 1. Little ball of medicine. 2. Anything unpleasant that has to be taken or accepted. [Fr. *pilule*—L. *pilula*, dlm. of *pila*, ball.]

PILLAGAGE (pil'aj), *n.* 1. Act of plundering. 2. Plunder.


PILLAGED (pil'ajd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PIL'LAGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PILLAGED (pil'ajd).] Take money or property of by violence. [Fr. *piller*, plunder.]

PILLAR (pil'ar), *n.* 1. Detached support, differing from a column in that it is not necessarily cylindrical, or of classical proportions. 2. Anything that sustains. 3. Isolated shaft or column. [O. Fr. *pilier* (Fr. *pilier*)—L.L. *pilare*—L. *pila*, pillar.]

PILLARED (pil'ard), *a.* 1. Supported by a pillar or pillars. 2. Having the form of a pillar.

PILLION (pil'yūn), *n.* Cushion behind a saddle. [Gael. *pilleán*, pad—*peall*, skin.]

PILLORY (pil'ūr-l), *n.* Wooden frame, having holes through which the head and hands of a criminal were put as a punishment. [Fr. *pilori*.]

PILLORY (pil'ūr-l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PIL'LORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PILLORIED (pil'ūr-id).] 1. Punish in the pillory. 2. Expose to ridicule.  Iron pillar at Delhi India. 240 ft. high.

PILLOW (pil'ō), *n.* 1. Cushion filled with feathers, etc., for resting the head on. 2. Any cushion. [A. S. *pyle*.]

PILLOW (pil'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* PIL'LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PILLOWED (pil'ōd).] I. *vt.* Lay or rest on for support. II. *vi.* Rest the head on a pillow.

PILLOW-CASE (pil'ō-kās), *n.* Outer covering for a pillow.

PILLOW-SHAM (pil'ō-sham), *n.* Ornamental cover laid over a pillow, when not used.

PILLOWY (pil'ō-l), *a.* Like a pillow; soft.

PILOSE (pī'lōs), *a.* Hairy; downy; pilous. [L. *pilus*, hair-]

PILOT (pī'lūt), *n.* 1. One who conducts ships in and out of a harbor, along a dangerous coast, etc. 2. Guide. [Dut. *piloot*—*peilen*, sound, and *lood* (Ger. *loth*; E. LEAD), sounding lead.]

PILOT (pī'lūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PI'LOTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PI'LOTEd.] 1. Conduct as a pilot. 2. Direct through dangerous places.

PILOTAGE (pī'lūt-aj), *n.* 1. Act of piloting. 2. Fee or wages of pilots.

PILOUS (pī'lūs), *a.* Hairy; consisting of hair; hairlike; pilose.

PIMENTA (pi-men'ta), **PIMENTO** (pi-men'tō), *n.* 1. Jamaica pepper; allspice. 2. Evergreen tree producing it. [Pg. —L. *ptigmentum*.]



Pimenta.

PIMPLE (pim'pl), *n.* Small swelling or pointed prominence of the cuticle. [A. S. *piþel*.]

PIMPLED (pim'pld), **PIMPPLY** (pim'pli), *a.* Having pimples.

PIN (pln), *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed instrument, especially for fastening articles together. 2. Anything that holds parts together. 3. Peg used in musical instrument for fastening the strings. 4. Ornament attached with a pin, as *breastpin*, *scarfpin*, etc. [L. *pinna*, *penna*, feather, peg.]

PIN (pln), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PIN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PINNED (plnd).] 1. Fasten with a pin. 2. Hold fast, as if fastened with a pin; make fast.

PINAFORE (pin'a-fōr), *n.* Loose covering of cotton or linen over a child's dress, originally pinned to its front.

PINCERS. Same as **PINCHERS**.

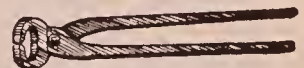
PINCH (plnch), *v.* [*pr.p.* PINCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PINCHED (plncht).] I. *vt.* 1. Grip hard; squeeze; nlp. 2. Distress; gripe. 3. Stratten; put in straits; press. 4. Arrest and imprison. (Slang.) II. *vi.* 1. Bear or press hard. 2. Live sparingly. [O. Fr. *pincer*.]

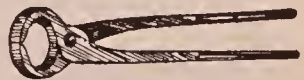
PINCH (plnch), *n.* 1. Close compression with the fingers. 2. What can be taken up by the compressed fingers. 3. Gripe; distress.—*On a pinch*, in case of an emergency.

PINCHBECK (plnch'bek), *n.* Yellow alloy of five parts of copper to one of zinc, resembling gold. [From the inventor, Christopher *Pinchbeck*.]

PINCHED (plncht), *a.* 1. Nipped; squeezed; compressed. 2. Thin; peakish. 3. In straits.

PINCHER (plnch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which pinches.



PINCHERS (plnch'ērz), **PINCERS** (pln'sērz), *n. sing. and pl.* In-strument with two hinged jaws for seizing or gripping anything. 

PINCUSHION (pln'køsh-un), *n.* Case or cushion for holding plns.

PINDARIC (pln-dar'lk), *I. a.* After the style of Pindar, a Greek lyric poet. *II. n.* Pindaric ode; irregular ode.

PINE (pin), *n.* Cone-bearing, resinous tree, furnishing valuable timber. [A. S. *pin*—L. *pinus* (for *pinus*), "pitch tree"—*pix*, *picis*, *pitch*.]

PINE (pin), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PINED** (pind).] Waste away under pain or mental distress. [A. S. *pinian*, torment; from *pin*, pain—L. *pæna*.]

PINEAPPLE (pin'ap-l), *n.* Tropical plant (*Ananas sativa*) and its fruit, shaped like a pine-cone. [A. S. *pin-appel*—*pin*, pine, and *appel* apple.]



Pineapple Grove.

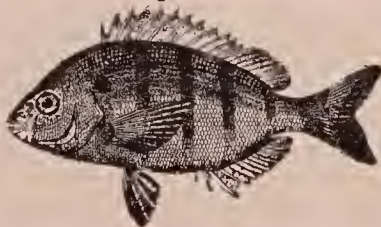
PINERY (pi'nēr-l), *n.* 1. Place where pineapples are raised.

2. Pine forest.

PINE-SAP (pin'sap), *n.* Plant of the genus *Hypopytis* and species *multiflora*, having a fleshy reddish stem.

PINE-SNAKE (pin'snāk), *n.* Snake of the genus *Pityophis*, such as the bullsnake, *Pityophis bellona*.

PINFISH (pin'fish), *n.* 1. A sparoid fish related to the scup. A cut of the pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*) is sometimes incorrectly used in illustration of the penfish (which see). The pinfish Pinfish (*Lagodon rhomboides*). is sometimes called *sailor's choice* and *bream*. 2. A small sunfish.



PINFOLD (pin'föld), *n.* An inclosure or pound in which stray animals are temporarily kept.

PING-PONG (ping'pang), *n.* Table tennis. [Imitative.]

PINION (pin'yun), *n.* 1. Wing of a bird. 2. Joint of a wing most remote from the body of the bird. 3. Small wheel with teeth working into others. [Fr. *pignon*—L. *pinna*, wing.]

PINION (pin'yun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PIN'IONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PINIONED** (pin'yund).] 1. Confine the wings of. 2. Cut off the pinions of. 3. Confine or hold fast the arm of. 4. Confine or hold fast.

PINK (pingk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PINKED** (pingkt).] 1. Stab or pierce. 2. Ornament with eyelet-holes, scallops, etc. [A. S. *pyngan*—L. *pungo*, prick.]

PINK (pingk), *I. n.* 1. Plant of the genus *Dianthus* with beautiful flowers. 2. Shade of light-red color like that of the flower. 3. That which is supremely excellent; flower. *II. a.* Of the color called pink. [Etym. doubtful.]



Carnation Pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*).

PINKEYE (pingk'i), *n.* 1. An influenza of contagious nature affecting horses and causing inflammation of the eye. 2. Ophthalmia of contagious nature in man.

PINKROOT (pingk'röt), *n.* Root of Indian pink or *Spigelia marilandica*, a standard vermifuge.

PIN-MONEY (pin'mun-l), *n.* 1. Law. Money allowed to a wife for private expenses. 2. Personal allowance to any dependent or money set aside to cover small expenses.

PINNACE (pin'äs), *n.* 1. Small vessel with oars and sails. 2. Boat with eight oars. [Fr. *pinasse*—L. *pinus*, pine.]

PINNACLE (pin'a-kl), *n.* High, sharp point as of a spire or mountain. [Fr.—L. *pinna*, feather.]

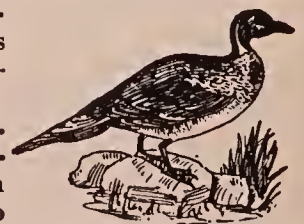
PINNATE (pin'ät), *a.* 1. Bot. Shaped or arranged like a feather. 2. Zool. Furnished with fins.—*Pinnated grouse*. See **PRAIRIE-CHICKEN**. [L. *pinnatus*—*pinna*, feather.]

PINOCLE, **PINOCHLE** (pē'nuk-l, pin'o-kl), *n.* A card game using all cards above eight-spot of two packs.

PINT (pint), *n.* Dry and liquid measure of capacity = $\frac{1}{2}$ quart or four gills. [Probably from a mark upon a larger measure. Fr. *pinte*—Sp. *pinta*, mark, pint—L. *pingo*, paint.]

PINTAIL (pin'tāl), *n.* A kind of duck; also called *widgeon* or *sprig-tail*; one of five species of the genus *Dafila*—American river ducks.

PINTLE (pin'tl), *n.* 1. Long iron bolt. 2. Upright bolt or pin, as in a hinge, or on a boat to hang the rudder on. Pintail Duck (*Dafila acuta*). [Dim. of **PIN**.]



PINWHEEL (pin'hwēl), *n.* A kind of firework which revolves as it burns, giving the appearance of a wheel of fire.

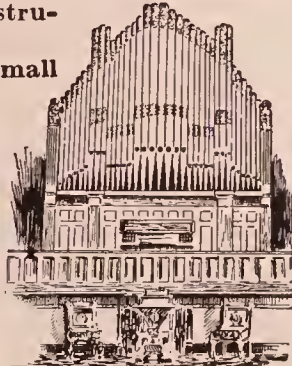
PINWORM (pin'wūrm), *n.* Small worm infesting the rectum, especially of children.

PINY (pi'nl), *a.* Full of pine-trees.

PIONEER (pi-o-nēr'), *n.* One who goes before to prepare the way; an early settler in a new country. [Fr. *pionnier*—*pion*, foot-soldier.]

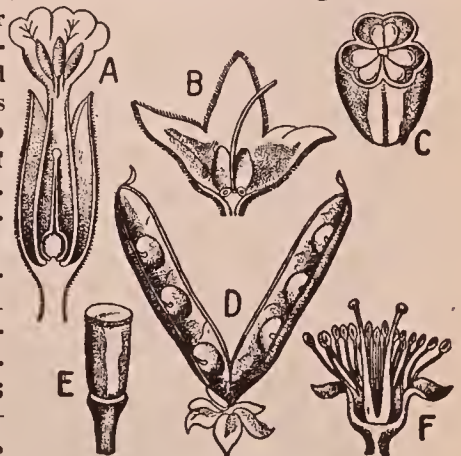
PIONEER (pi-o-nēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PIONEER'ING**;

- p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIONEERED** (pi-o-nērd').] Act as pioneer to.
- PIOUS** (pi'us), *a.* 1. Having reverence and love for the Deity. 2. Done under the cloak of piety. [Fr. *pieux*—L. *pious*.]
- SYN.** Devout; godly; reverential; holy; saintly; seraphic. **ANT.** Worldly-minded; impious; irreligious.
- PIOUSLY** (pi'us-ly), *adv.* In a pious manner.
- PIP** (pip), *n.* Disease of fowls, with formation of phlegm in mouth and throat. [Fr. *pépîe*, a corrup. of L. *pituita*, rheum.]
- PIP** (pip), *n.* Seed of fruit. [From PIPPIN.]
- PIP** (pip), *n.* Spot on cards. [Corrup. of Prov. E. *pick*—Fr. *pique*, spade.]
- PIPE** (pip), *n.* 1. Musical instrument consisting of a long tube. 2. Any long tube. 3. Tube of clay, etc., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco. 4. Cask containing about one hundred and twenty-six gallons. 5. Peeping, whistle, or chirping of a bird. [A. S. *pipe*. Imitative of sound.]
- PIPE** (pip), *v.* [*pr.p.* PIPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PIPED (pipt).] I. *vt.* 1. Play on a pipe; as, to pipe a tune. 2. *Naut.* Call with a pipe. 3. Give forth in shrill notes; as, to pipe a song. 4. Supply with pipes. 5. Convey by pipes. 6. Watch secretly. (Slang.) II. *vi.* 1. Play upon a pipe. 2. Make a shrill sound. 3. Chirp.
- PIPECLAY** (pip'klā), *n.* White clay used for making tobacco pipes and fine earthenware.
- PIPE-ORGAN** (pip'ar-gan), *n.* Organ with pipes; largest of musical instruments.
- PIPETTE** (pi-pet'), *n.* Small tube or can.
- PIPING** (pi'ping), *a.* 1. Playing on a pipe. 2. Shrill. 3. Whistling; uttering shrill cries. 4. Characterized by the sounds of the peaceful flute rather than martial music. 5. Boiling; hissing (in the phrase *piping hot*).
- PIPKIN** (pip'kin), *n.* Small earthen pot, or jar. [Dim. of PIPE.]
- PIPPIN** (pip'in), *n.* Variety of apple. [O. Fr. *pepin*, apple-tree raised from the seed.]
- PIQUANCY** (pē'kan-si), *n.* Quality or state of being piquant.
- PIQUANT** (pē'kant), *a.* Stimulating to the taste; pungent; racy. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *piquer*, prick.]
- PIQUANTLY** (pē'kant-ly), *adv.* In a piquant manner.
- PIQUE** (pēk), *n.* Wounded pride; spite.
- PIQUE** (pēk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PIQUING (pē'king); *p.t.* and *p.p.* PIQUED (pēkt).] 1. Wound the pride of. 2. Offend. 3. Pride or value (one's self). [Fr.]
- PIQUE** (pē-kā'), *n.* Fabric with inwoven pattern of small points. [Fr.]



Pipe-organ.

- PIQUET** (pē-ket'), *n.* Game at cards. [Said to be named from inventor.]
- PIRACY** (pi'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* PIRACIES.] 1. Robbery on the high seas. 2. Infringement of copyright; literary theft.
- PIRÆUS** (pi-rē'us), *n.* Seaport of Athens, Greece.
- PIRATE** (pi'rāt), *n.* 1. Robber or plunderer on the high seas. 2. One who appropriates the literary labors of another without permission. [L. *pirata*—Gr. *peiratēs*—*peiraō*, attempt.]
- PIRATE** (pi'rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* PIRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PIRATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Publish or appropriate without permission or compensation, as books or writings. 2. Rob at sea. II. *vi.* Practice piracy.
- PIRATICAL** (pi-rat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a pirate. 2. Practicing piracy.
- PIRATICALLY** (pi-rat'ik-al-ly), *adv.* In a piratical manner.
- PIROGUE** (pi-rōg'), *n.* Canoe made from a hollowed tree. [W. Ind.]
- PIROUETTE** (pir-ō-et'), *n.* Whirling or wheeling about, especially in dancing. [Fr.]
- PIROUETTE** (pir-ō-et'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PIROUETTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PIROUETTED.] Perform a pirouette.
- PISA** (pē'zä), *n.* City, Italy, on the Arno.
- PISCATORIAL** (pis-kā-tō'ri-al), **PISCATORY** (pis'kā-tō-ri), *a.* Relating to fishes or fishing.
- PISCES** (pis'ēz), *n.* Twelfth sign of the zodiac. [L., pl. of *piscis*, fish.]
- PISCICULTURE** (pis'i-kul-tūr), *n.* Rearing of fish by artificial methods. [L. *piscis*, fish, and *CULTURE*.]
- PISH** (pish), *interj.* Exclamation of contempt.
- PISTACHIO** (pis-tä'shi-ō), *n.* Nut of a small tree (*Pistacia vera*), growing around the Mediterranean. [Gr. *pistakion*—Pers. *pistā*.]
- PISTIL** (pis'til), *n.* Bot. Seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower, so called from its likeness to the pestle of a mortar. [L. *pistillum*.]
- PISTOL** (pis'tul), *n.* A small handgun. [Orig. a dagger; Fr. *pistole*—It. *pistola*, said to be from *Pistoja* (orig. *Pisto*—a town in Italy.)]
- PISTOLE** (pis-töl'), *n.* Spanish gold coin worth about \$6.85. [So called because smaller than the crowns of France.]



Pistils.

PISTON (pl's'tup), *n.* Short solid cylinder, fitting and moving forward and backward within another hollow one. [Fr.—It. *pistone*. See **PESTLE**.]

PIT (pit), *n.* 1. Hole in the earth; abyss. 2. Hole used as a trap for wild beasts. 3. Hollow of the stomach. 4. Indentation left by smallpox. 5. Main floor of a theater. 6. Inclosure for a fight, as of dogs. 7. Shaft of a mine. 8. Stone, as of a cherry.—*Pit saw*, saw for two men, one above and one below. [A. S. *pyt*—L. *puteus*, a well.]

PIT (pit), *vt.* [pr.p. **PIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIT'TED**.] 1. Mark with pits or little hollows. 2. Set in competition; set against one another, as in a contest.

PITAPAT (pit'a-pat), *adv.* With palpitation or quick beating. [A repetition of **PAT**.]

PITCH (pich), *n.* Black shining substance obtained by boiling down common tar. [A. S. *pic*—L. *pix*.]

PITCH (pich), *vt.* [pr.p. **PITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PITCHED** (picht).] Smear with pitch.

PITCH (pich), *v.* [pr.p. **PITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PITCHED** (picht).] I. *vt.* 1. Throw. 2. Fix or set in array. 3. Fix the tone of. 4. *Baseball*. Deliver (a ball) to the batsman. II. *vi.* 1. Settle. 2. Come to rest from flight. 3. Fall headlong. 4. Fix the choice. 5. Encamp. 6. Rise and fall, as of the bow and stern of a ship; opposed to the roll from side to side. 7. *Baseball*. To act as pitcher. [A form of **PICK**.]

PITCH (pich), *n.* 1. Throw; cast. 2. Point or degree of elevation or depression; degree of slope. 3. *Music*. Height of a note. 4. *Mach*. Distance between the centers of two teeth.

PITCHBLende (pich'blend), *n.* Uraninite.

PITCHED (picht), *a.* 1. Fully prepared and planned, as a battle. 2. Sloped.

PITCHER (pich'ēr), *n.* One who pitches.

PITCHER (pich'ēr), *n.* Large-mouthed jug. [O. Fr. *pitcher*—root of **BEAKER**.]

PITCHER-PLANT (pich'ēr-plant), *n.* Tropical plant with vase-shaped leaves holding water like pitchers.

PITCHFORK (pich'fark), *n.* Fork for pitching hay, etc.

PITCHPIPE (pich'pip), *n.* Small pipe with which the voice or a tune is pitched.

PITCHY (pich'l), *a.* Having the qualities of pitch; smeared with pitch; black like pitch; dark; dismal.

PITEOUS (pit'e-us), *a.* 1. Showing or feeling pity. 2. Fitted to excite pity. 3. Paltry.

SYN. Miserable; woeful; sorrowful; doleful; sad; compassionate.

PITFALL (pit'fal), *n.* 1. Pit slightly covered, so that wild beasts may fall in and be caught. 2. Any hidden snare.

PITH (pith), *n.* 1. Soft substance in the center of stems of plants, feathers, etc. 2. Condensed substance; quintessence. [A. S. *pitha*. Akin to **PIT**, stone.]

PITHILY (pith'i-li), *adv.* In a pithy manner.

PITHLESS (pith'les), *a.* Wanting pith, force or energy.

PITHY (pith'i), *a.* 1. Full of pith. 2. Forceful; terse.

PITIABLE (pit'i-a-bl), *a.* Deserving pity; affecting.

PITIABLY (pit'i-a-bli), *adv.* In a pitiable manner.

PITIFULNESS (pit'i-fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pitiful.

PITIFUL (pit'i-fəl), *a.* 1. Compassionate. 2. Causing pity. 3. Despicable.

PITIFULLY (pit'i-fəl-l), *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

PITILESS (pit'i-les), *a.* Without pity.

PITILESSLY (pit'i-les-li), *adv.* In a pitiless manner.

PITILESSNESS (pit'i-les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pitiless.

PITMAN (pit'man), *n.* 1. [*pl.* **PIT'MEN**.] One who works in a pit. 2. [*pl.* **PIT'MANS**.] Connecting rod.

PITTANCE (pit'ans), *n.* Small portion, as of food. [Fr. *pitance*.]

PITTSBURG (pits'bürg), *n.* City in Pennsylvania, at head of Ohio River.

PITUITARY (pit'ü-l-tä-ri), *a.* Secreting mucus.

—*Pituitary body*, small two-lobed part of the brain, back of the nose; pituitary gland. [L. *pituita*, mucus, phlegm.]

PITY (pit'i), *n.* 1. Sympathy with a sufferer. 2. Cause of commiseration. [O. Fr. *pitê*—L. *pietas*.]

PITY (pit'i), *vt.* [pr.p. **PITY-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIT-IED** (pit'id).] Feel pity for; sympathize with in distress.

PIVOT (piv'ut), *n.* Pin on which anything turns. [Fr.—It. *piva*, peg; L.L. *pipa*, pipe.]

PIVOT (piv'ut), *v.* [pr.p. **PIV'OTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PIV'OTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Provide with a pivot. 2. Place on a pivot. II. *vi.* Turn on a pivot.

PIVOTAL (piv'ut-al), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a pivot. 2. Acting as a pivot.

PIVOT-GUN (piv'ut-gun), *n.* Gun mounted on a pivot, so as to be able to turn in any direction.

PIVOTING (piv'ut-ing), *n.* Pivoted arrangement in machines.

PIXY, PIXIE (plks'i), *n.* [*pl.* **PIX'IES**.] Fairy; elf.

PIZZICATO (pit-si-kä'tō), *a.* Phrase used in music for the violin or other bowed instrument to denote that the strings are to be plucked with the fingers in the manner of a harp or guitar. [It.]

PLACABILITY (plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being placable.



Brain viewed from below.

1. Pituitary gland. 2, 2. Temporal lobes. 3, 3. Frontal lobes. 4, 4. Cerebellum. 5. Medulla oblongata. 6. Pons Varolii. 7. Corpus callosum. 8. Optic nerve. 9. Olfactory tract.

PLACABLE (plā'kə-bl), *a.* That may be appeased; forgiving. [L. *placabilis*—*placo*, appease.]

PLACABLY (plā'kə-bli), *adv.* In a placable manner.

PLACARD (plak'ard or plā-kärd'), *n.* Written or printed paper stuck upon a wall as an advertisement, etc.; poster. [Fr.]

PLACARD (plā-kärd' or plak'ard), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLACARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLACARD'ED**.] 1. Post placards upon. 2. Announce by posters.

PLACATE (plā'kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLA'CATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLA'CATED**.] Appease; pacify; conciliate. [L. *placeo*, please.]

PLACE (piās), *n.* 1. Space; locality; spot. 2. Existence. 3. Position. 4. Stead. 5. Short street. [Fr.—L. *platea*, broad street.]

PLACE (piās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLACED** (pläst).] 1. Put in any particular place or position. 2. Find a home for. 3. Appoint to office; assign to duty. 4. Invest. 5. Repose; fix; set.

PLACENTA (plā-sen'tə), *n.* Vascular organ attaching the fetus to the womb.

PLACENTAL (plā-sen'təl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the placenta.

PLACER (plas'ēr), *n.* Deposit of valuable mineral found in particles in alluvium, beds of streams, etc. [Sp.]

PLACID (plas'ld), *a.* Peaceful. [L. *placidus*—*placco*, please.]

PLACIDITY (plā-sld'lt), *n.* Quality or state of being placid.

PLACIDLY (plas'ld-li), *adv.* In a placid manner.

PLACIDNESS (plas'ed-nes), *n.* Placidity.

PLACKET (plak'et), *n.* 1. Pocket. 2. Slit in a skirt. [O. Fr. *placquette*, patch.]

PLAFOND (plā-fond'), *n.* Ceiling. [Fr. *plat fond*, flat bottom.]

PLAGIARISM (plā'jl-ə-rizm), *n.* 1. Act or practice of plagiarizing. 2. What is plagiarized.

PLAGIARIST (plā'jl-ə-rist), *n.* One who plagiarizes. [Fr. *plagiarie*—L. *plagiarius*, man-stealer—*plaga*, net.]

PLAGIARIZE (plā'jl-ə-riz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLA'GIARIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLAGIARIZED** (plā'jl-ə-rizd).] Take from the writings of another without acknowledgment.

PLAGIARY (plā'jl-ār-l), *I. n.* Plagiarism. *II. a.* Practicing literary theft.

PLAGIOCLASE (plā'jl-o-kiās), *n.* *Min.* Triclinic feldspar. [Gr. *plagios*, oblique, and *clasis*, rupture.]

PLAGUE (pläg), *n.* 1. Great natural evil. 2. Deadly epidemic or pestilence. 3. Anything troublesome. [L. *plaga*, blow.]

PLAGUE (pläg), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLA'GUING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLAGUED** (plägd).] 1. Harass or annoy. 2. Afflict with a plague or other disease.

PLAICE (piās), *n.* Flounder. [O. Fr. *plais*.]

PLAID (plad or piäd), *I. n.* 1. Loose outer garment consisting of a rectangular piece of

checked woolen cloth, chiefly worn by the Highlanders of Scotland. 2. Goods of any quality or material of a tartan or checked pattern. *II. a.* Made of or resembling a plaid; checkered with bars. [Gael. *plaid*, blanket, contraction of *peallaid*, sheepskin.]

PLAIDED (plad'ed), *a.* 1. Wearing a plaid. 2. Made of plaid; tartan.

PLAIDING (plad'lng or pläd'lng), *n.* 1. Strong twilled woolen cloth, used for blankets, plaids, and gowns. 2. Tartan or plaid. 3. Plaided pattern.

PLAIN (plān), *I. a.* Without elevations or cover, ornaments, difficulty, etc.; easily understood; undisguised; downright; as, a *plain* lie. *II. n.* Level land. [Fr.—L. *planus*.]

SYN. Even; flat; level; frank; artless; smooth; open; simple; sincere; homely; uneducated; evident. **ANT.** Uneven; confused; dubious; beautiful; embellished.

PLAINLY (plān'li), *adv.* In a plain manner.

PLAINNESS (plān'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being plain.

PLAINT (plānt), *n.* Lamentation; complaint. [O. Fr. *pleinte*—L. *plango*, beat the breast in mourning.]

PLAINTIFF (plān'tif), *n.* One who commences a suit in law. [Fr. *plaintif*. See **PLAINT**.]

PLAINTIVE (plān'tiv), *a.* Expressing sorrow; lamenting. [Same as **PLAINTIFF**.]

PLAINTIVELY (plān'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a plaintive manner.

PLAINTIVENESS (plān'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being plaintive.

PLAISANCE (plā-zäns'), *n.* Older form of **PLEASANCE**.

PLAIT (plät), *n.* 1. Fold; doubling. 2. Braid. [O. Fr. *pleit*—L. *plico*, fold.]

PLAIT (plät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLAIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLAIT'ED**.] 1. Double in narrow folds; fold. 2. Interweave; braid.

PLAN (plan), *n.* 1. Drawing of a building, machine, etc. 2. Scheme. 3. Method. [Fr.—L. *planus*, flat.]

PLAN (plan), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PLAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLANNED** (pland).] *I. vt.* 1. Make a sketch of on a flat surface. 2. Lay plans for. *II. vi.* Form plans.

PLANARIDA (plā-nar'ldə), *n.pl.* Suborder of the turbellarian flat worms, most species of them aquatic but some found in moist earth.

PLANARY (plā'nə-rī), *a.* Lying in one plane; flat.

PLANCHETTE (plan-shet'), *n.* Small heart-shaped board on three supports, two of which have castors, while the third has a lead-pencil-point; used for automatic or supposedly automatic writing.

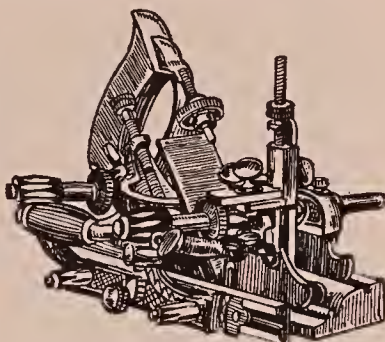
PLANE (plān), *I. n.* 1. Level surface. 2. *Geom.* Even superficies; a flat or incurved surface. *II. a.* 1. Plain; even; level. 2. Pertaining to, lying in, or forming, a plane. [Fr.—L. *planus*. See **PLAIN**, even.]

PLANE (plān), *n.* Carpenter's tool for smoothing boards, etc.

PLANE (plān), *vt.*

[*pr.p.* PLA'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLANED (plānd).]

1. Make smooth or level by means of a plane. 2. *Print.* Bring to a level with a planer and mallet.



Universal Plane

PLANER (plā'nēr), *n.*

1. Planing-machine. 2. Wooden block used to level the face of a form of type before printing.

PLANET (plan'et), *n.* One of the bodies in the solar system which revolve round the sun. [Gr. *planētēs*, wanderer.]

PLANETARIUM (plan-e-tā'ri-um), *n.* Machine showing the motions and orbits of the planets.

PLANETARY (plan'e-tā-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the planets. 2. Consisting of or produced by planets. 3. Erratic; revolving.

PLANETOID (plan'et-old), *n.* Very small planet; asteroid. [Gr. *planētēs*, wanderer, and *eidos*, form.]

PLANE-TREE (plān'trē), *n.* Tree of the genus *Platanus*. The American plane-tree, *Platanus occidentalis* (sycamore, buttonwood), often grows ninety to one hundred and twenty feet high and has leaves like the maples. The habitat of the oriental plane-tree (*Platanus orientalis*) extends from Persia to India. Its wood is used in cabinet-making. [Fr. *plane*—*L. platanus*—Gr. *platanos*—*platys*, broad.]

PLANIMETER (plā-nim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring a plane area.

PLANISH (plan'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLAN'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLANISHED (plan'isht).] Make smooth by planing or hammering.

PLANISPHERE (plan'i-sfēr), *n.* Projection of the celestial sphere on a plane.

PLANK (plangk), *n.* 1. Long, plain piece of timber, thicker than a board. 2. One of the parts of a political program (platform). [*L. planca*, board.]

PLANK (plangk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLANKED (plangkt).] 1. Cover with planks. 2. Split and cook on a board, as fish.

PLANKING (plangk'ing), *n.* 1. Act of laying planks. 2. A series of planks. 3. Work made up of planks.

PLANNER (plan'ēr), *n.* One who plans or forms a plan; projector.

PLANO-CONCAVE (plā-nō-kon'kāv), *a.* Plane on one side and concave on the other.

PLANO-CONVEX (plā-nō-kon'veks), *a.* Plane on one side and convex on the other.

PLANORBIS (plā-nar'bis), *n.* A West Indian mollusk of the order *Pulmonata*, the species

guadaloupensis (Sowerby) having large compressed shell with six slowly increasing whorls.



Planorbis (*Planorbis guadaloupensis* Sowerby).

PLANT (plant), *n.* 1. Shoot, sprout, or slip. 2. Herb, or any vegetable growth smaller than a tree or shrub. 3. Tools, material, fixtures, buildings and grounds of a trade or business. [A.S. *plante*—*L. planta*, plant.]

PLANT (plant), *v.* [*pr.p.* PLANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLANT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Put into the ground for growth. 2. Furnish with plants. 3. Set in the mind. 4. Establish. II. *vi.* Perform the act of planting; sow seed; set plants.

PLANTAIN (plan'tan), *n.* 1. Tree of tropical countries, with broad leaves. In shape and fruit it resembles the banana closely. 2. Its fruit. 3. Weed with large spreading leaves. [From the root of **PLANT**.]

PLANTATION (plan-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Place planted. 2. Large farm or estate under control of an overseer.

PLANTER (plant'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plants or introduces. 2. Owner of a plantation.

PLANTIGRADE (plan'ti-grād), I. *a.* That walks on the sole of the foot; opposed to **DIGITIGRADE**. II. *n.* Plantigrade animal, as man or bear. [*L. planta*, sole, and *gradior*, walk.]

PLAQUE (plāk), *n.* Ornamental plate of china or other ware upon which pictures are painted. [Fr.]

PLASH (plash), *n.* 1. Dash of water. 2. Puddle; shallow pool. [Imitative.]

PLASH (plash), *v.* [*pr.p.* PLASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLASHED (plasht).] I. *vt.* 1. Make a splashing sound in. 2. Splash or sprinkle. II. *vi.* Dabble in water.

PLASHY (plash'i), *a.* Abounding in plashes or puddles.

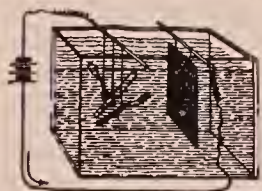
PLASTER (plās'tēr), I. *n.* 1. Some substance that can be molded into figures. 2. Composition of lime, water, and sand for overlaying walls, etc. 3. *Med.* External application spread on cloth, etc. II. *a.* Made of plaster. [A. S. *plaster*—O. Fr. *plastre*—*L. emplastrum*, mold.]

PLASTER (plās'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLAS'TERING;



Plantains.

- p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLASTERED** (plás'têrd.) 1. Cover with plaster. 2. Apply a plaster to.
- PLASTERER** (plás'têr-êr), *n.* One who plasters, or one who works in plaster.
- PLASTERING** (plás'têr-ing), *n.* 1. Act of covering with plaster. 2. Plaster work of a building.
- PLASTIC** (plás'tlk), *a.* 1. Having power to give form. 2. Capable of being molded. [Gr. *plastikos*—*plassô*, mold.]
- PLASTICITY** (plás-tis'i-tl), *n.* State or quality of being plastic.
- PLASTRON** (plás'trun), *n.* 1. Breastplate. 2. Lower shell, as of a tortoise.
- PLAT** (piät), *n.* Flat stretch of high ground. [So. African Dutch.]
- PLAT** (plat), *n.* Piece of ground; piece of ground laid out. [A form of **PLOT**.]
- PLATE** (plät), *n.* 1. Thin piece of metal. 2. Wrought gold and silver. 3. Household utensils in gold and silver, or covered (plated) with gold or silver. 4. Flat dish. 5. Engraved plate of metal: stereotype; electrotype, etc. 6. Horizontal timber in or on a wall to receive the ends of other timber. 7. *Photog.* Sheet of glass with a coating, sensitive to light. [O. Fr.—Gr. *platys*, broad.]
- PLATE** (plät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLA'TED**.] 1. Overlay with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Beat into thin plates.
- PLATEAU** (plä-tô'), *n.* [*pl.* **PLATEAUX** or **PLATEAUS** (plä-tôz').] Broad flat space on an elevated position; table-land. [Fr.]
- PLATEN** (plat'en), *n.* Slab; flat plate; part of printing machine which supports the tympan. [Fr. *platine*.]
- PLATFORM** (plat'färm), *n.* 1. Raised level scaffolding. 2. Statement of principles to which a body of men declare their adhesion. 3. The function of public speaking. [Fr. *plateforme*, thing of "flat form."]
- PLATINA** (plat'i-nä or plä-tê'nä), *n.* Same as **PLATINUM**.
- PLATING** (plä'ting), *n.* 1. Process of overlaying with a coating of plate or metal. 2. Thin coating of metal.
- PLATINUM** (plat'i-num), *n.* White precious metal, very hard and ductile, but very infusible. [Sp. *platina*—*plata*, silver.]
- PLATITUDE** (plat'i-tüd), *n.* 1. That which exhibits dullness. 2. Trite remark; truism.
- PLATONIC** (plä-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to Plato, the Greek philosopher, or his philosophical opinions. 2. Pure and passionless.
- PLATONISM** (plä'to-nizm), *n.* Philosophical opinions of Plato.
- PLATONIST** (plä'to-nist), *n.* Follower of Plato.
- PLATOON** (plä-tön'), *n.* 1. Body of soldiers in a hollow square. 2. Number of recruits assembled for exercise. 3. Subdivision of a com-



Apparatus for electric plating.

- pany. [Fr. *peloton*, ball, group—*pelote*—L. *pila*, ball.]
- PLATTDEUTSCH** (plät'doich), *a.* Low or North German as spoken along the coast of Germany [Ger. *platt*, flat, level, and *deutsch*, German.]
- PLATTE** (plat), *n.* River, Nebraska, falls into Missouri River.
- PLATTER** (plat'êr), *n.* Large flat dish.
- PLATYPUS** (plat'l-pus), *n.* An egg-laying mammal of Australia; also called *duckbill* from having a bill like a duck. [Gr. *platys*, broad, and *pous*, foot.]
- PLAUDIT** (plä'dit), *n.* Applause; praise bestowed. [L. *plaudite*, praise ye!]
- PLAUSIBILITY** (plä-zl-bil'i-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **PLAUSIBIL'ITIES**.] Quality or state of being plausible.
- PLAUSIBLE** (plä'zl-bl), *a.* Superficially convincing; apparently right; specious. [L. *plausibilis*—*plaudo*, praise.]
- PLAUSIBLENESS** (plä'zl-bl-nes), *n.* Plausibility.
- PLAY** (plä), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLAYED** (pläd).] I. *vt.* 1. Engage in exercise or a game; sport. 2. Trifle; act a sportive part. 3. Move irregularly. 4. Operate. 5. Act in a theater. 6. Perform on a musical instrument. 7. Practice a trick. 8. Act a character. 9. Gamble. II. *vt.* 1. Put in motion. 2. Perform upon. 3. Perform. 4. Compete with. [A. S. *plegan*, play—Ger. *pflegen*.]
- PLAY** (plä), *n.* 1. Exercise for amusement; amusement. 2. Friendly contest. 3. Gaming. 4. Action or use. 5. Manner of dealing, as, fair-play. 6. Dramatic composition. 7. Movement. 8. Room for motion; liberty of action.
- PLAYABLE** (plä'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being played.
- PLAYBILL** (plä'bil), *n.* Bill or program of a play, with the names of the actors and the parts taken by them.
- PLAYER** (plä'êr), *n.* 1. One who plays or takes part in a game. 2. One who plays on the stage. 3. Musical performer.
- PLAYFELLOW** (plä'fel-ô), *n.* Companion in play; playmate.
- PLAYFUL** (plä'fôl), *a.* Given to play; sportive.
- PLAYFULLY** (plä'fôl-l), *adv.* In a playful manner.
- PLAYFULNESS** (plä'fôl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being playful.
- PLAYGROUND** (plä'grownd), *n.* A piece of ground designed for children to play upon.
- PLAYHOUSE** (plä'howz), *n.* 1. Theater. 2. Structure for children to play in.
- PLAYING-CARD** (plä'ing-kärd), *n.* One of a set of fifty-two cards used in playing games.
- PLAYMATE** (plä'mät), *n.* Companion in play.
- PLAYTHING** (plä'thing), *n.* Something to play with; toy.
- PLAYWRIGHT** (plä'rit), *n.* Writer or adapter of plays for the stage.
- PLAZA** (plä'zä), *n.* Public square or market place. [Sp.]

PLEA (plē), *n.* 1. Defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration. 2. Whatever is alleged in support of a cause. 3. Excuse; apology. 4. Urgent entreaty. [O. Fr. *platt*—L. *placitum*, pleasure, decision.]

PLEAD (plēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* PLEAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLEAD'ED or PLEAD (pled).] I. *vi.* 1. Enter a plea in a lawsuit. 2. Argue in support of a cause against another. 3. Seek to persuade. II. *vt.* 1. Discuss by arguments. 2. Allege in pleading. 3. Offer in excuse. [Fr. *plaid*—root of PLEA.]

PLEADABLE (plēd'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being pleaded.

PLEADER (plēd'ēr), *n.* One who pleads.

PLEADING (plēd'ing), I. *a.* Imploring. II. *n.* Law. Statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

PLEASANCE (plez'āns), *n.* A pleasure-garden, usually one attached to a mansion and secluded by shrubbery and trees.

PLEASANT (plez'ant), *a.* Pleasing; cheerful. [Fr. *plaisant*.]

SYN. Agreeable; pleasing; gratifying; acceptable; charming; welcome; amiable; good-humored. ANT. Unpleasant; disagreeable; obnoxious; offensive.

PLEASANTLY (plez'ant-ly), *adv.* In a pleasing manner.

PLEASANTNESS (plez'ant-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pleasant.

PLEASANTRY (plez'ant-ri), *n.* [*pl.* PLEAS'ANTRIES.] Jocularly; raillery. [Fr. *plaisanterie*.]

PLEASE (plēz), *v.* [*pr.p.* PLEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLEASED (plēzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Delight. 2. Satisfy. II. *vi.* Like; choose. [O. Fr. *plaisir*—L. *placeo*, please.]

PLEASING (plēz'ing), *a.* Giving pleasure; agreeable.

PLEASINGLY (plēz'ing-ly), *adv.* In a pleasing manner.

PLEASURABLE (plezh'ūr-ā-bl), *a.* Giving pleasure; gratifying.

PLEASURABLY (plezh'ūr-ā-bly), *adv.* In a pleasurable manner.

PLEASURE (plezh'ūr), *n.* 1. Agreeable emotion; gratification. 2. Amusement. 3. What the will prefers; purpose; command; approbation. [Fr. *plaisir*—L. *placeo*.]

PLEAT (plēt), *n.* and *v.* See PLAIT.

PLEB (pleb), **PLEBE** (plēb), *n.* 1. One of the common people. 2. A freshman, especially a first year student at the U. S. military academy at West Point.

PLEBEIAN (ple-bē'ī-ān), I. *a.* Pertaining to the common people; vulgar. II. *n.* One of the common people. [L. *plebeius*, a plebeian.]

PLEBISCITE (pleb'ī-sit), *n.* Decree passed by the votes of an entire nation. [Fr.—L. *plebiscitum*, "decree of the people," from *plebs*, the people, and *scitum*, decree—*scit*—*scire*—*scio*, know.]

PECTRUM (plek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* PLEC'TRA.]

Small instrument with which the strings of a lyre, etc., are twanged. [L.]

PLEDGE (plej), *n.* 1. Security; surety. 2. Promise. 3. Good-will, expressed by drinking together. [O. Fr. *plege*.]

PLEDGE (plej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLEDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLEDGED (plejd).] 1. Give as security. 2. Engage for by promise. 3. Drink to the health of.

PLEDGER (plej'ēr), *n.* One who pledges.

PLEIAD (plē'yad or pli'ad), *n.* [*pl.* PLEIADES (plē'ya-dēz), or PLEIADS (plē'yadz).] Any star of the constellation Pleiades.

PLEIADES (plē'ya-dēz or pli'a-dēz), *n.pl.* 1. Myth. Seven daughters of Atlas and Pleione, after death changed into stars. 2. Astron. A group of seven stars in the shoulder of the constellation Taurus. [L.—Gr. *Pleiades*—*pleō*, sail, as indicating the stars favorable to navigation.]

PLENARY (plē'nā-ri), *a.* Full; entire; complete. [L.L. *plenarius*—L. *plenus*, full.]

PLENIPOTENTIARY (plen-l-po-ten'shi-ā-ri), *a.* Invested with full and absolute powers. [L. *plenus*, full, and *potentia*, power.]

PLENIPOTENTIARY (plen-l-po-ten'shi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* PLENIPOTEN'TIARIES.] Negotiator invested with full powers, especially a special ambassador.

PLENIST (plē'nist), *n.* One who denies the possibility of a vacuum, holding that all space is filled with matter of some kind.

PLENITUDE (plen'ī-tūd), *n.* Fullness; completeness.

PLENTEOUS (plen'te-us), *a.* 1. Fully sufficient. 2. Fruitful. 3. Rich.

PLENTIFUL (plen'ti-fəl), *a.* Copious; abundant; yielding abundance.

PLENTY (plen'ti), *n.* Full supply; abundance. [O. Fr. *plente*—L. *plenus*, full.]

SYN. Fullness; amplitude; exuberance; sufficiency. ANT. Scantiness; insufficiency; poverty.

PLENTY (plen'ti), *a.* Plentiful; abundant.

PLENUM (plē'num), *n.* 1. Space considered as in every part filled with matter; opposed to VACUUM. 2. Inclosed quantity of gas of greater than its natural density. [L., full.]

PLEONASM (plē'o-nazm), *n.* 1. Use of more words than are necessary. 2. Redundant expression. [Gr. *pleonasmus*—*pleōn*, more—*pleos*, full.]

PLEONASTIC (plē-o-nas'tik), *a.* Redundant.

PLESIOSAURUS (plē-si-o-sā'rus), *n.* Fossil reptile, characteristic of the Mesozoic systems. [Gr. *pleistos*, near, and *sauros*, lizard.]



PLETHORA (pleth'o-rā), *n.* 1. Excessive fullness of blood. 2. Over-fullness. [Gr. *plēthorā*, fullness—*pleos*, full.]

PLETHORIC (ple-thor'ik), *a.* Having a full habit of body, or the vessels too full of fluids.

PLEURA (plö'ra), *n.* [*pl.* PLEU'RÆ.] One of two delicate serous

membranes which cover the lungs and line the cavity of the chest. [Gr., rib, side.]

PLEURAL (plö'ral), *a.* Pertaining to a pleura or rib.



Section of the Pleura.

PLEURISY (plö'ri-sl), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura. [Gr. *pleuritis*, of the lungs (the word *nosos*, disease, being understood)—*pleura*, side.]

PLEUROPNEUMONIA (plö-rö-nū-mö'nī-a), *n.* Inflammation of the pleura and lungs. [Gr. *pleura*, the side and *pneumōn*, the lung.]

PLEXUS (pleks'us), *n.* Network, as of fibers, nerves, vessels, etc.—*Solar plexus*, network of nerves and ganglia, situated behind the stomach.

PLIABILITY (pli-a-bil'i-ti), **PLIABLENESS** (pli'a-bi-nes), *n.* Quality of being pliable or flexible.

PLIABLE (pli'a-bi), *a.* 1. Easily bent or folded; supple; flexible; tractable. 2. Easily persuaded. [L. *plico*, fold.]

PLIABLY (pli'a-bi), *adv.* In a pliable manner.

PLIANCY (pli'an-si), *n.* Pliability.

PLIANT (pli'ant), *a.* 1. Bending easily; flexible. 2. Tractable; easily persuaded.

PLIANTLY (pli'ant-li), *adv.* In a pliant manner.

PLIERS (pli'ēr), *n. pl.* Pincers for seizing and bending.

PLIGHT (plit), *n.* Dangerous or uncomfortable condition. [O. Fr. *plite*—L. *plicitus*, *p.p.* of *plico*, fold.]

PLIGHT (plit), *n.* Engagement; promise; pledge. [A. S. *pliht*, pledge.]

PLIGHT (plit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLIGHT'ED.]

1. Pledge; as, to plight one's faith. 2. Promise; engage; betroth.



Pliers.

PLIGHTER (plit'ēr), *n.* One who plights.

PLINTH (plinth), *n.* 1. Square member forming the lower part of the base of a column or pedestal. 2. Projecting face at the bottom of a wall. [L. *plinthus*—Gr. *plinthos*, brick.]

PLIOCENE (pli'ō-sēn), *n.* Most recent division of the Tertiary age. [Gr. *pleiōn*, more, and *kainos*, new.]

PLOD (plod), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PLOD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLOD'DED.] Travel laboriously; trudge

on steadily; toll. [Probably originally "wade through pools."—Ir. *plod*, pool.]

PLODDER (plod'ēr), *n.* One who plods.

PLOT (plot), *n.* 1. Small piece of ground. 2. Plan or chart of a piece of ground. [A. S. *plot*, patch of land.]

PLOT (plot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLOT'TED.] Make a plot or chart of.

PLOT (plot), *n.* 1. Scheme; conspiracy; stratagem. 2. Chain of incidents in the story of a play, etc. [Fr. *complot*—L. *complicitum*—*complico*, fold together.]

PLOT (plot), *v.* [*pr.p.* PLOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLOT'TED.] I. *vt.* Contrive or devise. II. *vi.* Form a scheme of mischief; conspire.

PLOTTER (plot'ēr), *n.* One who plots; conspirator.

PLOUGH, PLOUGHABLE, etc. Common spelling in England for **PLOW, PLOWABLE**, etc.

PLOVER (pluv'ēr), *n.* Kind of wading migratory

bird ranging in the Western Hemisphere from the Arctic Ocean to Brazil. The American golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus*) migrates overland following to a considerable extent the shores of rivers and lakes, and delighting in barren and burnt ground. The beetlehead (*Charadrius squatarola*), known variously as the black-bellied plover, black-breasted plover, oxeye plover, Swiss plover, bullhead, chucklehead, is slightly larger and more maritime, preferring to follow the coast-line. Other species are the wide-ranging ring plover (*Ægialites hiaticula*), the half-webbed (*Ægialites semipalmata*), the killdeer (*Oxyechus vociferus*), the ruddy turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*). [Fr. *pluvier*—L. *pluvia*, rain.]



Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*).

PLOW (plow), *n.* 1. Instrument for turning the soil. 2. Tillage.

PLOW (plow), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PLOWED; (plowd).] Turn up with the plow; furrow. [Ice. *plogr*, plow.]

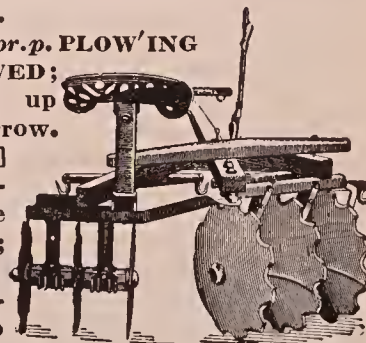
PLOWABLE (plow'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being plowed; arable.

PLOWBOY (plow'-bol), *n.* Boy who drives or guides horses in plowing.

PLOWMAN (plow'man), *n.* [*pl.* PLOW'MEN.] Man who plows; husbandman; rustic.

PLOWSHARE (plow'shâr), *n.* Part of a plow which cuts, lifts and turns the soil. [See **SHEAR**.]

PLUCK (pluk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLUCK'ING; *p.t.* and



Disk Plow.

PLOWMAN (plow'man), *n.* [*pl.* PLOW'MEN.] Man who plows; husbandman; rustic.

PLOWSHARE (plow'shâr), *n.* Part of a plow which cuts, lifts and turns the soil. [See **SHEAR**.]

PLUCK (pluk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PLUCK'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. **PLUCKED** (plukt).] 1. Pull away. 2. Snatch. 3. Strip. [A. S. *pluccian*; Ger. *pflücken*.]

PLUCK (pluk), *n.* 1. Heart, liver, and lungs of an animal, plucked out after it is killed. 2. Courage; spirit. 3. Act of plucking.

PLUCKILY (pluk'li), *adv.* In a plucky manner.

PLUCKINESS (pluk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being plucky.

PLUCKY (pluk'i), *a.* Having pluck or spirit.

PLUG (plug), *n.* 1. Something used to stop a hole. 2. Piece of pressed tobacco. 3. High slick hat. (Slang.) 4. Worthless horse. (Slang.) [Dut. *plug*, peg—Ger. *pflöck*.]

PLUG (plug), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLUG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUGGED** (plugd).] 1. Stop with a plug. 2. Drive plugs into. 3. Cut a plug-like piece from; as, to *plug* a melon.

PLUGGER (plug'ër), *n.* One who helps or promotes interests. (Colloq.)

PLUM (plum), *n.* 1. Edible stone-fruit of various colors. 2. Tree producing it. 3. Raisin. [A. S. *plūme*—L. *prunum*.]

PLUMAGE (plö'maj), *n.* All the feathers of a bird. [Fr. *plume*, feather.]

PLUMB (plum), *I. n.* Mass of lead or other material, hung on a string, to show the perpendicular position. *II. a.* Perpendicular. *III. adv.* Perpendicularly. [Fr. *plomb*—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUMB (plum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLUMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUMBED** (plumd).] 1. Adjust by a plumb-line. 2. Make perpendicular. 3. Sound the depth of by a plumb-line. 4. Supply (a building) with plumbing.

PLUMBAGO (plum-bā'gō), *n.* 1. Graphite; black lead. 2. [P-] Genus of plants; leadwort. [L.]

PLUMB-BOB (plum'bob), *n.* A pointed metal weight attached to end of plumb-line.

PLUMBER (plum'ër), *n.* One who supplies or repairs plumbing.

PLUMBING (plum'ing), *n.* 1. Piping and other apparatus for conveying water, gas, etc., throughout a building. 2. Business of arranging and fitting pipes for conducting water, gas, etc.

PLUMB-LINE (plum'lin), *n.* Line attached to a mass of lead, or other weight to show the perpendicular; plummet.

PLUMB-RULE (plum'röl), *n.* Narrow board with a straight line drawn along the middle, and a plumb-line.

PLUM-CURCULIO (plum-kür-kü'll-ō), *n. Entom.*

Small beetle and its larva that attack and infest the leaves and fruit of the plum tree.



Plum-curculio (*Conotrachelus nenuphar*). Left, larva; center, adult; right, adult female on plum, showing circular feeding punctures.

PLUME (plöm), *n.* Feather or tuft of feathers worn as an ornament.

PLUME (plöm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLU'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUMED** (plömd).] 1. Arrange the feathers of, as a bird. 2. Adorn with plumes. 3. Strip of feathers. 4. Boast; vaunt (used reflexively).

PLUMED (plömd), *a.* Adorned with plumes.

PLUMIPED (plö'ml-ped), *a.* Having feathered feet. [L. *pluma*, feather, and *pes*, *pedis*, foot.]

PLUMIST (plö'mlst), *n.* Dealer in or preparer of feathers for plumes.

PLUMMET (plum'et), *n.* Weight of a plumb-line. [Fr. *plombet*, dim. of *plomb*, lead.]

PLUMOSE (plö'mös), *a.* 1. Having feathers. 2. Like a feather.

PLUMP (plump), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PLUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUMPED** (plumpt).] *I. vt.* Cause to fall suddenly and heavily. *II. vi.* 1. Fall like a dead mass, suddenly and heavily. 2. Give all one's votes to one candidate where there are more than one to be elected. [From **PLUMB**.]

PLUMP (plump), *I. adv.* Falling straight downward. *II. a.* Downright; unqualified.

PLUMP (plump), *a.* Fat and rounded. [Dut. *plomp*, lumpish.]

SYN. Well-conditioned; chubby; fleshy; brawny. **ANT.** Ill-conditioned; lean; lank; emaciated.

PLUMULE (plö'mül), *n.* 1. Downy feather. 2. Bud of a young plant between the cotyledons.

PLUMY (plö'ml), *a.* Covered with feathers or plumes; feathery.

PLUNDER (plun'dër), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PLUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUNDERED** (plun'dërd).] Seize the goods of by force; take goods or property forcibly from; pillage; rob; ravage; despoil. [Ger. *plündern*, pillage—*plunder*, baggage.]

PLUNDER (plun'dër), *n.* 1. Act of plundering. 2. Pillage; spoil. 3. Personal baggage or effects. (Colloq.)

PLUNDERER (plun'dër-ër), *n.* One who plunders.

PLUNGE (plunj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PLUN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLUNGED** (plunjd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cast suddenly into water or other fluid. 2. Force suddenly (into). *II. vi.* 1. Sink suddenly into any fluid; dive. 2. Rush headlong, as a horse; rush into danger; bet or speculate recklessly. [Fr. *plonger* (It. *plombare*, fall like a plumb-line)—L. *plumbum*, lead.]

PLUNGE (plunj), *n.* Act of plunging.

PLUNGER (plun'jër), *n.* 1. One who or that which plunges; diver. 2. Long solid cylinder used as a force in pumps. 3. Venturesome speculator.

PLUNGING (plun'jing), *I. a.* Rushing headlong; pitching downward. *II. n.* 1. A putting or sinking under water, or other fluid. 2. Act of a horse trying to throw its rider.

PLUPERFECT (plö'për-fekt), *a. Gram.* Noting that an action happened before some period referred to. [L. *plusquam-perfectum*, more than finished.]

PLURAL (plö'ral), *I. a.* Containing or expressing more than one. *II. n. Gram.* Form denoting more than one. [Fr.—L. *pluralis*—*plus*, more.]

PLURALITY (plö-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PLURALITIES** (plö-ral'i-tiz).] 1. State of being plural. 2. Number consisting of more than one. 3. Majority.—*Plurality of votes*, excess of votes cast for any one of three or more candidates over those cast for any one of the others.

PLURALLY (plö'ral-i), *adv.* In a plural way.

PLUS (plus), *I. a.* 1. More by; increased by. 2. More than nothing. 3. Denoting more than nothing, as the *plus* sign (+). *II. n.* Surplus; remainder; profit. [L. *plus*, more.]

PLUSH (plush), *n.* Variety of cloth woven like velvet, but having its pile (hairy surface) uncropped. [Fr. *peluche*—L. *pilus*, hair.]

PLUTO (plö'tö), *n. Rom. Myth.* God of infernal regions, brother of Jupiter and Neptune.

PLUTOCRACY (plö-tok'ra-si), *n.* [*pl.* **PLUTOCRACIES** (plö-tok'ra-siz).] Government by the wealthy. [Gr. *ploutokrattia*—*ploutos*, wealth, and *krateō*, rule.]

PLUTOCRAT (plö'to-krat), *n.* One who controls government through his wealth.

PLUTONIAN (plö-tö'ni-an), **PLUTONIC** (plö-ton'ik), *a.* 1. Infernal; dark. 2. *Geol.* Formed by heat at a depth below the surface of the earth. [Gr. *Ploutonios*—*Ploutōn*, Pluto.]

PLUTUS (plö'tus), *n. Greek Myth.* The god of riches, and son of Iasion and Ceres; described as blind and lame.

PLUVIAL (plö'vl-al), *a.* Pertaining to rain; rainy. [L. *pluvialis*—*pluvia*, rain.]

PLUVIOUS (plö'vl-us), *a.* Rainy. [L. *pluvius*.]

PLY (pli), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PLIED** (plid).] *I. vt.* 1. Work at or use steadily. 2. Urge. 3. Fold; bend. *II. vi.* 1. Work or go steadily. 2. Make regular passages between ports. [Fr. *plier*—L. *plico*, bend.]

PLY (pli), *n.* [*pl.* **PLIES** (pliz).] Web; fold; plait; turn. Used in comp. to denote the number of interwoven webs; as, a three-*ply* carpet.

PLYMOUTH (plim'uth), *n.* Seaport in England, on Channel.

PLYMOUTH, *n.* Town in Massachusetts, landing place of the "Pilgrims."

PLYMOUTH-ROCK (plim'-uth-rok), *n.* One of a popular American breed of poultry, the barred variety of which is best known. The white and the buff varieties are also popular.



Barred Plymouth-rocks.

PNEUMATIC (nü-mat'ik), **PNEUMATICAL** (nü-

mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Relating to air; consisting of air; moved by air or wind. 2. Pertaining to pneumatics or to machines or devices which make use of compressed air. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, air—*pneō*, blow, breathe.]

PNEUMATICS (nü-mat'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the mechanical properties of air and other gases.

PNEUMATOLOGIST (nü-ma-tol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in pneumatology.

PNEUMATOLOGY (nü-ma-tol'o-ji), *n.* 1. Science of air and other elastic fluids. 2. Doctrine of spiritual essences or existences. [Gr. *pneuma*, wind, air, and *logos*, science.]

PNEUMOCOCCUS (nü-mö-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* **PNEUMOCOCCI** (nü-mö-kok'si).] Micro-organism causing pneumonia of the croupous type. [Gr. *pneumōn*, lung, and *COCCUS*.]

PNEUMONIA (nü-mö'ni-a), *n.* Inflammation of the lungs. [Gr. *pneumōn*, lung—*pneuma*, air.]

PNEUMONIC (nü-mon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the lungs.

PO (pö), *n.* River, Italy, falls into the Adriatic.

POACH (pöch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POACHED** (pöcht).] Cook eggs, breaking them into boiling water. [Etym. doubtful.]

POACH (pöch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POACHED** (pöcht).] *I. vt.* 1. Rob of game. 2. Intrude or encroach upon unlawfully. *II. vi.* Intrude on another's premises in order to steal game. [O. Fr. *pocher*, orig. to pocket—*pocher*, pouch.]

POACHER (pöch'ēr), *n.* One who poaches.

POCK (pok), *n.* Small elevation of the skin containing matter, as in smallpox. [A. S. *poc*, pustule.]

POCKET (pok'et), *n.* 1. Pouch or bag, attached to a garment. 2. Cavity in a rock containing gold, ore, coal, etc. [Fr. *pochette*, dim. of *pocher*, pouch.]

POCKET (pok'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POCK'ETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POCK'ETED**.] 1. Put into the pocket. 2. Take stealthily. 3. Receive or submit to without resenting. 4. *Aviation.* Air-hole.

POCKETBOOK (pok'et-bök), *n.* Small book or case for holding money or papers carried in the pocket.

POCKETFUL (pok'et-föl), *n.* [*pl.* **POCKETFULS** (pok'et-fölz).] As much as a pocket will hold.

POCKET-KNIFE (pok'et-nif), *n.* [*pl.* **POCKET-KNIVES** (pok'et-nivz).] Knife with folding blade or blades, for carrying in the pocket.

POCKMARK (pok'märk), *n.* Permanent mark or pit left by the smallpox.

POD (pod), *n.* Covering of the seed of plants, as the pea or bean. [Allied to **PAD**.]

POD (pod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POD'DED**.] Produce pods.

POD-AUGER (pod'a-gēr), *n.* Auger having a straight-grooved channel, one form of which is used for boring post-holes.

POEM (pō'em), *n.* Composition in verse. [Gr. *poiēma*—*poieō*, do or make.]

POESY (pō'e-si), *n.* 1. Art of composing poems. 2. Poetry. 3. Posy. [Fr. *poésie*—L. *poesis*—Gr. *poiēsis*—*poieō*, do or make.]

POET (pō'et), *n.* [fem. **PO'ETESS**.] One skilled in making poetry. [L. *poeta*—Gr. *poiētēs*—*poieō*, do or make.]

POETASTER (pō'et-as-tēr), *n.* Writer of doggerel or bad verse. [Dim. of **POET**.]

POETIC (pō-et'ik), **POETICAL** (pō-et'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining or suitable to poetry. 2. Expressed in poetry. 3. Marked by poetic language. 4. Imaginative.

POETICALLY (pō-et'ik-al-l), *adv.* In a poetic manner.

POETRY (pō'et-ri), *n.* 1. Art of expressing in melodious words the creations of feeling and imagination. 2. Utterance in song. 3. Metrical composition. [O. Fr. *poetrie*.]

POI (poi), *n.* Fermented food from the root of the taro. [Hawaiian.]

POIGNANCY (poi'n'an-si), *n.* Quality or state of being poignant.

POIGNANT (poi'n'ant), *a.* 1. Penetrating. 2. Pointed. [Fr.—O. Fr., sting.]

POINSETTIA (poi-n-set'i-a), *n.* *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, a plant with scarlet leaves and yellow flower; used for decoration; Mexican flame-leaf. [Named from Joel R. Poinsett.]

POINT (point), *I. n.* 1. Sharp end. 2. Mark made by a sharp instrument. 3. *Geom.* That which has neither length, nor breadth, nor thickness. 4. Mark showing the divisions of a sentence. 5. *Music.* Dot at the right hand of a note, to raise its value one-half. 6. *Print.* Unit of type measurement, in U. S. = $\frac{1}{12}$ of a pica. 7. Very small space. 8. Moment of time. 9. Small affair. 10. Simple thing. 11. Single assertion. 12. Precise thing to be considered. 13. Anything intended. 14. Exact place. 15. Degree. 16. That which stings, as the *point* of an epigram. 17. Lively turn of thought. 18. That which awakens attention. 19. Peculiarity. 20. Unit of count in a game. 21. Needle point lace. *II. a.* Made with the needle, said of lace. [Fr. (It. *punta*)—L. *punctum*—*pungo*, prick.]

POINT (point), *v.* [pr.p. **POINT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **POINT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Give a point to; sharpen. 2. Aim. 3. Direct one's attention. 4. Punctuate, as a sentence. 5. Fill the joints of (a wall) with mortar and smooth them with the point of the trowel. *II. vi.* 1. Direct the finger towards an object. 2. Show the presence of game by looking, as a dog.

POINTBLANK (point-blank'), *I. a.* Aimed straight at the mark; direct. *II. adv.* Directly. [Fr. *point-blanc*, white spot (in the target).]

POINTED (point'ed), *a.* 1. Having a sharp point; sharp. 2. Direct; personal. 3. Keen; telling. 4. *Arch.* Having arches sharply pointed; Gothic.

POINTEDLY (point'ed-li), *adv.* 1. Expressly; plainly; explicitly. 2. Wittily.

POINTER (point'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which points. 2. Dog trained to point out game. 3. Hint or secret information; tip. (Slang.)



Pointer.

POINT-LACE (point'lās), *n.* Any lace made stitch by stitch with the needle; sometimes termed *needle-point lace*.

POINTLESS (point'les), *a.* Having no point; blunt; dull; wanting keenness or smartness.

POISE (poiz), *v.* [pr.p. **POIS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **POISED** (poizd).] *I. vt.* Make of equal weight; balance. *II. vi.* Hang in suspense. [O. F. *poiser*—L. *penso*—*pendo*, weigh.]

POISE (poiz), *n.* 1. Weight; balance; equilibrium. 2. That which balances; regulating power.

POISON (poi'zn), *n.* 1. Substance having injurious or deadly effects, as on the human body. 2. Anything malignant or infectious. [Fr.—L. *potio*, potion—*poto*, drink.]

POISON (poi'zn), *vt.* [pr.p. **POIS'ONING**; p.t. and p.p. **POISONED** (poi'znd).] 1. Infect or kill with poison. 2. Taint; corrupt; vitiate.

POISONER (poi'zn-ēr), *n.* One who poisons.

POISON-FANG (poi'zn-fang), *n.* Upper maxillary tooth of venomous snakes with channel through which poisonous fluid is forced.

POISON-IVY (poi'zn-i-vi), *n.* Any of several trifoliate leaved shrubs or vines that are poisonous to the touch, commonly called *three-leaved ivy* to distinguish it from the non-poisonous five-leaved species.



Poison-ivy (*Rhus radicans*).

POISONOUS (poi'zn-us), *a.* Having the qualities of poison.

POITIERS (pwā-ti-ā'), *n.* Town in France.

POKE (pōk), *n.* Bag; pouch. [Ir. *poc*, bag.]

POKE (pōk), *v.* [pr.p. **PO'KING**; p.t. and p.p. **POKED** (pōkt).] *I. vt.* Thrust or push at, against, or into, with something pointed. *II. vi.* Grope or feel. [Ir. *poc*, plow—Gael. *puc*, push.]

POKE (pōk), *n.* 1. Act of poking; thrust; push. 2. Dawdler. 3. Poke-bonnet.

POKE-BONNET (pōk'bon-et), *n.* Bonnet with a projecting front.

POKER (pō'kēr), *n.* Card game in which the players bet on the value of their hands, of which game there are several varieties. See **DRAW-POKER**. [Of doubtful origin.]

POKER (pō'kēr), *n.* Iron rod for poking or stirring a fire.

POKEWEED

(pōk'wēd), *n.* North-American plant, bearing racemes of white flowers and dark-purple berries. [Etym. doubtful.]



Pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*).

POKING (pō'king), *a.* Drudging.

POKY (pō'ki), *a.* 1. Stupid; slow. 2. Cramped; stuffy. 3. Shabby.

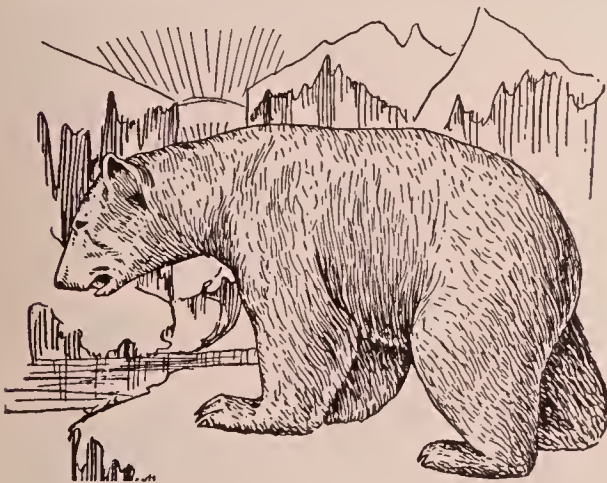
POLAND (pō'land), *n.* Formerly a kingdom in N. Central Europe. Area 282,000 sq. m.; now divided among Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

POLANDER (pō'land-ēr), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Poland; Pole.



Thaddeus Kosciuszko, Polish patriot, born 1746, died 1817.

POLAR (pō'lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or situated near either of the poles of the earth. 2. Pertaining to the magnetic poles.—*Polar bear*, large white bear of the arctic regions, living on seals and fish.—*Polar star*, the pole-star.



Polar Bear (*Ursus maritimus*).

POLARIS (pō-lā'ris or pō-lā'ris), *n.* Pole-star. [L. *polus*, stake.]

POLARISCOPE (pō-lar'ī-skōp), *n.* Optical instrument for exhibiting the polarization of light.

POLARITY (pō-lar'ī-ti), *n.* Property in certain bodies by which they arrange themselves in certain directions, or point, as it were, to given poles.

POLARIZATION (pō-lar-i-zā'shun), *n.* 1. Particular modification, as of rays of light by the action of certain media or surfaces, so that they cannot be reflected or refracted again in certain directions. 2. State of having polarity.

POLARIZE (pō'lar-īz), *vt.* [pr.p. **PO'LARIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **POLARIZ D** (pō'lar-īzd).] Give polarity to.

POLARIZER (pō'lar-ī-zēr), *n.* That which polarizes or gives polarity.

POLE (pōl), *n.* 1. Extremity of that on which anything turns, as a pivot or axis. 2. One of the ends of the axis of a sphere, especially of the earth. 3. *Physics.* One of the two points of a body in which the attractive or repulsive energy is concentrated, as a magnet.—*Poles of the heavens*, or *celestial poles*, the two points in the heavens opposite to the poles of the earth. [Fr.—L. *polus*—Gr. *polos*—*pelō*, be in motion.]

POLE (pōl), *n.* 1. Long slender piece of wood or metal. 2. Instrument for measuring. 3. Measure of length = $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards; in square measure $30\frac{1}{4}$ square yards. 4. Tall staff or piece of timber erected as a telegraph pole. [A. S. *pāl* (Ger. *pfahl*)—L. *palus*, stake.]

POLE (pōl), *n.* Native of Poland; Polander.

POLECAT (pōl'kat), *n.*

Weasel-like carnivorous mammal.



Polecat.

POLEMIC (pō-lem'ik),

POLEMICAL (pō-lem'ik-al), *a.* 1. Controversial. 2. Disputatious; quarrelsome. [Gr. *polemikos*, warlike—*polemos*, war.]

POLEMIC (pō-lem'ik), *n.* 1. Disputant. 2. A controversy.

POLEMICALLY (pō-lem'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a polemic or controversial manner.

POLEMICS (pō-lem'iks), *n.* 1. Art or practice of controversy or disputation. 2. Controversial writings.

POLE-STAR (pōl'stär), *n.* Bright star (Polaris) at or near the north pole of the heavens; north-star.

POLICE (pō-lēs'), *n.* 1. System of regulations of a city, town, or district, for the preservation of order and enforcement of law. 2. (Short for *police-force*), body of civil officers for preserving order, etc. [Fr.—Gr. *politeia*, polity—*polis*, city.]

POLICE (pō-lēs'), *vt.* [pr.p. **POLIC'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **POLICED** (pō-lēs't').] 1. Place under a police system. 2. Put in an orderly and clean condition.

POLICEMAN (pō-lēs'man), *n.* [pl. **POLICE'MEN**.] Member of a police-force.

POLICY (pō'lī-si), *n.* 1. System of official administration. 2. Principle of management. 3. Prudence. [Fr. See **POLICE**.]

POLICY (pō'lī-si), *n.* [pl. **POLICIES** (pō'lī-siz).] 1. Writing containing a contract of insurance. 2. Gambling game in which bets are made

on certain numbers to be drawn. [Origin doubtful.]

POLISH (pò'lish), *I. a.* Relating to Poland or its people. *II. n.* Language of the Poles.

POLISH (pò'lish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POLISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POLISHED** (pò'lish't).] *I. vt.* 1. Make smooth and glossy by rubbing. 2. Refine. *II. vi.* Become smooth and glossy; take a polish. [Fr. *polir*—*L. polio*, polish.]

POLISH (pò'lish), *n.* 1. Smooth, glossy surface. 2. Refinement of manners. 3. Anything used to produce a polish.

POLISHABLE (pò'lish-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being polished.

POLISHED (pò'lish't), *a.* 1. Made smooth and glossy. 2. Refined; polite.

POLITE (pò-lit'), *a.* Well-bred; refined; courteous; obliging. [*L. politus*, *p.p.* of *polio*, polish.]

SYN. Urbane; civil; courtly. **ANT.** Dis-courteous; rude; uncouth; impolite.

POLITELY (pò-lit'll), *adv.* In a polite manner.

POLITENESS (pò-lit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being polite.

POLITIC (pò'l-tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Skilled in political affairs. 3. Prudent; discreet; sagacious. [Fr. *politique*—*Gr. politikos*—*politēs*, citizen.]

POLITICAL (pò-lit'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to polity or government. 2. Pertaining to nations. 3. Derived from government. 4. Pertaining to party politics.—*Political economy*, science of laws which govern the production, distribution, and consumption of products of exchangeable value.

POLITICALLY (pò-lit'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a political manner.

POLITICIAN (pò-l-tish'an), *n.* One versed in or devoted to politics.

POLITICS (pò'l-tiks), *n.* 1. Art or science of government. 2. Management of a political party. 3. Political affairs. 4. Party connection or adherence.

POLITY (pò'l-ti), *n.* Constitution of the government of a state; civil constitution.

POLKA (pòl'kə), *n.* 1. Dance of Bohemian origin. 2. Music of such a dance. [Bohem. *pulka*, half, from the half-step prevalent in it.]

POLKA-DOT (pòl'kə-dot), *n.* Textile-fabric pattern consisting of evenly distributed round spots or dots.

POLL (pòl), *n.* Familiar name, often of a parrot. [Contraction of *Polly*, a form of *Molly*, *Mary*.]

POLL (pòl) *n.* 1. Head. 2. Register of heads or persons. 3. Entry of the names of electors who vote for civil officers, such as members of Congress. 4. Election of officers. 5. Place where votes are taken. [O. Dut. *polle*, *bol*, ball, top.]

POLL (pòl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POLLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POLLED** (pòld).] 1. Remove the top of; cut; clip; lop. 2. Enter the name of in a register. 3. Bring to or vote at the polls. 4. Receive at

the polls. 5. Ascertain the opinion of, as by taking an informal vote.

POLLARD (pòl'ard), *n.* 1. Tree polled or with its top cut off. 2. Animal that has cast or lost its horns.

POLLED (pòld), *a.* 1. Without horns, as a cow. 2. Lopped; cropped. 3. Bald.

POLLEN (pòl'en), *n.* Fertilizing powder contained in the anthers of flowers. [*L.*, fine flour.]

POLLER (pòl'ēr), *n.* 1. One who trims trees. 2. Voter at a poll or polls. 3. One who registers voters.

POLLINATION (pòl-l-nā'shun), *n.* *Bot.* The transfer of pollen to the stigma of a flower, especially by aid of insects or other external agents.

POLLIWOG (pòl'l-wog), *n.* Tadpole.

POLLOCK (pòl'uk), *n.* Sea-fish, allied to the cod.

POLL-TAX (pòl'taks), *n.* Tax levied per head; capitation tax.

POLLUTE (pòl-löt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POLLUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POLLUTED**.] 1. Make foul or unclean; taint; defile; soil. 2. Corrupt or destroy the moral purity of. [*L. pollutus*, *p.p.* of *polluo*, defile—*pol-*, toward, and *luo*, wash.]

SYN. Contaminate; taint; vitiate; deprave; debauch.

POLLUTION (pòl-lö'shun), *n.* Act of polluting or state of being polluted.

POLLUX (pòl'uks), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Twin brother of Castor, and son of Zeus and Leda.

POLO (pò'lō), *n.* Ball game on horseback or on skates.

POLONAISE (pò-lo-nāz'),

n. 1. Woman's garment consisting of waist and overskirt in one piece. 2. Stately Polish dance.

[Fr.]

POLONIUM (pò-lō'n-l-um),

n. Unisolated element

found by Mme. Curie in 1898 in uraninite, possessing power of emitting Becquerel-rays. [From *Poland*, the discoverer's native country.]

POLTROON (pòl-trōn'), *n.* 1. Idle, lazy fellow.

2. Coward. [Fr. *poltron*—*It. poltro*, bed—*Ger. polster*, bolster.]

POLTROONERY (pòl-trōn'ēr-i), *n.* Want of spirit; cowardice.

POLY-, *prefix.* Denotes multitude or multiplication. [Gr. *polys*, much.]

POLYANDRY (pòl-l-an'-dri), *n.* State of having more husbands than one. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *anēr*, *andros*, man.]

POLYANTHUS (pòl-l-an'-thus), *n.* *Bot.* English variety of primrose.

POLYCHROME (pòl'l-krōm), *a.* In many colors; done in several colors at the same time.



Polo.



Polyanthus (*Primula elatior*).

POLYDACTYL (pol-i-dak'til), *a.* Having many, or more than the normal number of, fingers and toes.

POLYDAMAS (po-ild'a-mas), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Greek hero of Thessaly, famous for his wonderful strength.

POLYDORUS (pol-i-dō'rus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the sons of Priam slain by Achilles.

POLYGAMIST (pō-llg'a-mist), *n.* One who practices or advocates polygamy.

POLYGAMOUS (pō-llg'a-mus), *a.* Practicing or supporting polygamy.

POLYGAMY (pō-llg'a-mi), *n.* State of having more than one wife at the same time. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gamos*, marriage. Cf. **BIG-AMY**.]

POLYGLOT (pol'i-glot), *I. a.* Having or containing many languages. *II. n.* Book in several languages. [Gr. *polys*, many and *glōtta*, tongue, language.]

POLYGON (pol'i-gon), *n.* Figure of many angles or with more than four. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *gōnia*, corner.]

POLYGONAL (pō-llg'o-nal), **POLYGONOUS** (pō-llg'o-nus), *a.* Having the form of a polygon.

POLYGRAPH (pol'i-gráf), *n.* 1. Gelatine copying-pad; instrument for multiplying writing. 2. Collection in one volume of different works, either by different authors or on different subjects. [**POLY-** and **-GRAPH**.]

POLYHEDRAL (pol-i-hē'dral), *a.* Having many sides, as a solid body.

POLYHEDRON (pol-i-hē'dron), *n.* Solid body with many bases or sides. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *hedra*, base.]

POLYHYMNIA (pol-i-hlm'nī-a), **POLYMNIA** (pol-im'nī-a), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of the nine Muses, goddess of inspired hymnal music, to whom is attributed the invention of the lyre.

POLYNESIA (pol-i-nēs'shā), *n.* Groups of islands the largest of which are New Zealand and the Hawaiian Islands, east of the Philippines and Australia in the Pacific Ocean.

POLYNESIAN (pol-i-nē'shan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Polynesia. *II. n.* Native of Polynesia.

POLYNICES (pol-i-nī'sēz), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Son of Œdipus and Jocaste who was driven from Thebes by his brother Eteocles, and whose banishment was the cause of the "Seven against Thebes."

POLYNOMIAL (pol-i-nō'mī-ai), *a.* Containing many names or terms.

POLYP, **POLYPE** (pol'ip), **POLYPUS** (pol'i-pus), *n.* [*pl.* **POLYPS**, **POLYPES** (pol'ips), **POLIPI** (pol'i-pī).] 1. Aquatic animal of the radiate kind, with many arms. 2. Tumor growing in the nose, etc. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *pous*, foot.]

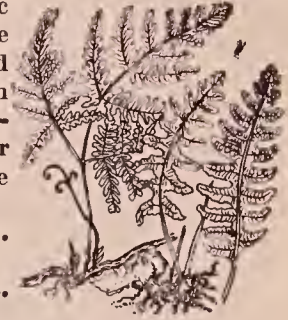
POLYPHASE (pol'i-fāz), *a. Elec.* Having more than one current, differing in phase, arising from different parts of the armature of the same alternator, each current supplying a

separate wire or circuit, and lagging behind each other by definite intervals of time.

POLYPHEMUS (pol-i-fē'mus), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One-eyed giant Cyclops, deprived of his eyesight by Odysseus in retaliation for the latter's having been imprisoned in the giant's cave.

POLYPHONIC (pol-i-fon'ik), *a.* Having or consisting of many voices or sounds. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *phōnē*, sound.]

POLYPODIUM (pol-i-pō'di-um), *n.* The commonest genus of the ferns, though only nine of its four hundred odd species are found in North America. The *polypodia* are of the suborder *Polypodiaceæ* and tribe *Polypodiæ*.



POLYPOUS (pol'i-pus), *a.* Of or like a polyp.

POLYPUS (pol'i-pus), *n.* Same as **POLYP**.

POLYSYLLABIC (pol-i-sil-lab'ik), *a.* 1. Having several syllables, especially more than three. 2. Pertaining to a polysyllable.

POLYSYLLABLE (pol-i-sil'a-bl), *n.* Word of many or more than three syllables.

POLYTECHNIC (pol-i-tek'nik), *I. a.* Comprehending many arts. *II. n.* Technical school. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *technē*, art.]

POLYTHEISM (pol'i-thē-izm), *n.* Belief in many gods. [Gr. *polys*, many, and *theos*, god.]

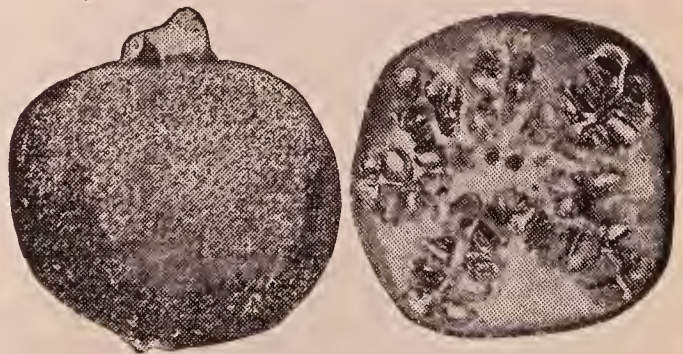
POLYTHEIST (pol'i-thē-ist), *n.* Believer in many gods.

POLYTHEISTIC (pol-i-thē-is'tik), *a.* 1. Of the nature of polytheism. 2. Advocating or believing in polytheism.

POMACE (pum'ās), *n.* 1. Substance of crushed apples or similar fruit. 2. Refuse of fish, from which the oil has been extracted, used as fertilizer. [L.L. *pomacium*—L. *pomum*, fruit.]

POMADE (po-mād'), **POMATUM** (po-mā'tum), *n.* Perfumed ointment for dressing hair. (Orig. made from apples.) [Fr.—L. *pomum*, apple.]

POMEGRANATE (pum'gran-āt), *n.* Tree (*Punica granatum*) bearing fruit like oranges, pulp



Pomegranate.

consisting of grains; also its fruit. [L. *pomum* apple, and *granum*, grain.]

POMMEL, PUMMEL (pum'el), *n.* 1. Ball; knob on a sword hilt. 2. High part of a saddle bow. [O. Fr. *pomel*—L. *pomum*, apple.]

POMMEL (pum'el), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POM'MELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POMMELED (pum'eid).] Beat with anything thick or heavy; bruise.

POMOLOGY (pō-mol'o-jī), *n.* Science of fruits and fruit culture. [L. *pomum*, fruit, and Gr. *logos*, science.]

POMONA (pō-mō'nə), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of fruit-trees.

POMP (pomp), *n.* 1. Pageantry. 2. Ostentation. [Gr. *pompē*—*pempō*, send.]

POMPADOUR (pom'pā-dōr), *n.* 1. A mode of dressing the hair. 2. Style of dress cut square and low. [From Marquise de Pompadour, of France.]

POMPANO (pom-pā'nō), *n.* Fine sea food-fish, about eighteen inches long. [Sp.]

POMPEIAN (pom-pā'an), *a.* Relating to Pompeii in Italy.—*Pompeian* red, dark Venetian red.



POMPEII (pom-pā'yē), *n.* Ancient city at foot of Mt. Vesuvius, Italy. Buried under ashes in A. D. 79.

POMPOM (pom'pom), *n.* A Maxim type of gun so called from the sound made by its discharge.

POMPON (pom'pon or pāng-pāng'), *n.* 1. Tuft of feathers or ribbons in millinery. 2. *Mil.* Colored woolen ball worn on the front of the hat.

POMPOSITIVITY (pom-pos'it-iv), *n.* Same as POMPOUSNESS.

POMPOUS (pom'pus), *a.* 1. Displaying pomp or grandeur. 2. Dignified. 3. Boastful.

SYN. Superb; grand; ostentatious; grandiloquent; swelling; bombastic; inflated; pretentious; magisterial. **ANT.** Unpretending; modest; unassuming.]

POMPOUSLY (pom'pus-ly), *adv.* In a pompous manner.

POMPOUSNESS (pom'pus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pompous.

PONCHO (pon'chō), *n.* Blanket with a slit in the center. [Sp. American.]

POND (pond), *n.* Small body of standing water. [A. S. *pyndan*, shut.]

PONDER (pon'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* PON'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PONDERED (pon'dērd).] I. *vt.* Weigh in the mind. II. *vi.* meditate. [L. *pondus*, weight.]

PONDERABILITY (pon-dēr-ā-bil'i-tī), *n.* State or quality of being ponderable; ponderableness.

PONDERABLE (pon'dēr-ā-bl), *a.* Having sensible weight.

PONDERABLENESS (pon'dēr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Ponderability.

PONDEROSITY (pon-dēr-os'it-iv), *n.* Quality or state of being ponderous; weight; heaviness.

PONDEROUS (pon'dēr-us), *a.* 1. Weighty; massive. 2. Forceful; important. 3. Heavy; dull; wanting in lightness or spirit.

PONDEROUSLY (pon'dēr-us-ly), *adv.* In a ponderous manner.

PONDEROUSNESS (pon'dēr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ponderous; ponderosity.

POND-LILY (pond'li-lī), *n.* Plant of the aquatic genus *Nymphaea*; water-lily.

PONE (pōn), *n.* 1. Cornbread. 2. Loaf.

PONGEE (pon-jē'), *n.* Kind of wash-silk from China. [Chin. *pun chih*, home made.]

PONIARD (pon'yārd), *n.* Small dagger for stabbing. [Fr. *poignard*—*poing*, fist.]

PONTIFF (pon'tif), *n.* 1. Roman high-priest. 2. Pope. [L. *pontifex*—*pons*, bridge, and *facto*, make.]

PONTIFIC (pon-tif'ik), **PONTIFICAL** (pon-tif'ik-əl), I. *a.* Of or belonging to a pontiff or the Pope. II. *n.* Book of ecclesiastical ceremonies. [Fr.—L. *pontificalis*.]

PONTIFICALS (pon-tif'ik-əlz), *n.pl.* Dress, insignia, etc., of a pontiff.

PONTIFICATE (pon-tif'ē-kāt), *n.* 1. Dignity of a pontiff or high-priest. 2. Office and dignity or reign of a Pope. [Fr.—L.L. *pontificatus*.]

PONTOON (pon-tōn'), *n.* 1. Portable floating vessel used in forming a bridge for the passage of an army. 2. Bridge of boats. [Fr. *ponton*—L. *pons*, bridge.]

PONY (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* PONIES (pō'niz).] 1. Small horse. 2. Student's key to translation of lessons. (College Slang.) 3. Small glass of any beverage. 4. Anything small of its kind. [Gael. *ponaidh*.]



Shetland Pony.

POOD (pōd), *n.* Russian measure of weight, equal to forty Russian pounds or thirty-six pounds avoirdupois. [Russ. *puda*.]

POODLE (pō'dl), *n.* One of a breed of dogs with long curly hair and pendant ears, remarkable for its sagacity and affection. [Ger. *pudel*.]

POOH (pō), *interj.* Expressive of disdain.

POOH-POOH (pō'pō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POOH'POOHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POOHPOOHED (pō'pōd).] Express contempt for or derision at.

POOL (pōl), *n.* Stakes, or the receptacle for them in certain games. 2. Variety of game of billiards. 3. Combination of interests to control market rates or trade, and share profits. 4. Joint gambling enterprise. 5. Joint stake in such enterprise. [Fr. *poule*, hen (the stakes being compared to eggs in a nest).]

POOL (pōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* POOL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POOLED (pōld).] I. *vt.* Put into a common fund for redistribution. II. *vi.* Form a pool.

POOL (pōl), *n.* 1. Small shallow body of water. 2. Collection of water or other liquid. 3.

Place in a stream deeper than the ordinary bed. [A. S. *pōl*—Celt., as Ir. and Gael. *poll*, Wel. *pwll*.]

POOP (pöp), *n.* Hinder part of a ship; deck above the ordinary deck in the after-part of a ship. [Fr. *poupe*—L. *puppis*, poop.]

POOR (pör), *a.* 1. Without means. 2. Wanting, as in appearance, spirit, strength, value, fertility, fitness, or the like. 3. Humble. 4. Deserving pity. [O. Fr. *poure* (Fr. *pauvre*)—L. *pauper*.]

SYN. Destitute; indigent; depressed; unfavorable; needy; shabby; meek. **ANT.** Rich; wealthy; affluent.

POORHOUSE (pör'hows), *n.* Public dwelling for paupers.

POOR-LAWS (pör'laz), *n.pl.* Laws relating to the support of the poor.

POORLINESS (pör'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being poorly.

POORLY (pör'll), *I. a.* Somewhat ill; indispensed. **II. adv.** 1. With little success. 2. Imperfectly; badly. 3. Meanly; shabbily; in poverty.

POORNESS (pör'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being poor.

POP (pop), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POPPED** (popt).] **I. vi.** 1. Make a sharp, quick sound. 2. Dart; move quickly. **II. vt.** 1. Thrust suddenly. 2. Bring suddenly to notice. 3. Cause to explode with a sharp report.—*Pop in*, make a brief informal call.—*Pop off*, die.—*Pop the question*, make an offer of marriage. [Imitative.]

POP (pop), *n.* 1. Sharp, quick sound or report. 2. Beverage that issues from the bottle containing it with a pop or slight explosion; as, soda *pop*, ginger *pop*, etc.

POP (pop), *I. a.* Coming without warning; informal. **II. adv.** Suddenly; unexpectedly.

POP-CORN (pop'karn), *n.* Indian corn of a peculiar variety, having a very small grain, and specially adapted for popping.

POPE (pöp), *n.* 1. Bishop of Rome, head of the Roman Catholic Church called successor of St. Peter, vicar of Christ and teacher of all the faithful. 2. [p-] Priest in the Greek Church. [A. S. *pāpa*—L. *papa*, father.]

POPEDOM (pöp'dum), *n.* Office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

POPGUN (pop'gun), *n.* Toy gun for shooting pellets, which makes a popping noise by the expansion of compressed air.

POPINJAY (pop'in-jā), *n.* 1. Parrot. 2. Mark, in the shape of a parrot, put on a pole to be shot at. 3. Pop or coxcomb. [Fr. *papegai*—root *pap*, chatter, and *gau*—L. *gallus*, cock.]

POPLAR (pop'lar), *n.* Tree common in the northern hemisphere, of rapid growth, and soft wood. [O. Fr. *poplier*—L. *populus*.]

POPLIN (pop'lln), *n.* Fabric made of silk and worsted. [Fr. *popeline*. Etym. doubtful.]

POPOCATEPETL (pō-pō-kä-tā-pet'l), *n.* Active volcano, Mexico. Altitude 17,784 ft.

POPPER (pop'ēr), *n.* 1. Utensil for popping corn. 2. Anything that makes a popping sound.

POPPET (pop'et), *n.* 1. One of the heads of a lathe. 2. *Naut.* Piece of timber used to support a vessel while being launched.

POPPY (pop'l), *n.* [*pl.* **POPPIES** (pop'iz).] Plant having large showy flowers from one species of which opium is obtained. [A. S. *popig*—L. *papaver*.]

POPULACE (pop'ū-lās), *n.* Common people. [Fr.—It. *popolazzo*—L. *populus*.]

POPULAR (pop'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the people. 2. Pleasing to, or prevailing among, the people or many people. [L. *popularis*—*populus*.]

POPULARITY (pop'ū-lar'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being popular.

POPULARIZE (pop'ū-lar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POP'ULARIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POPULARIZED** (pop'ū-lar-izd).] Make popular or acceptable to the people.

POPULARLY (pop'ū-lar-lī), *adv.* 1. In a popular manner; so as to please the crowd. 2. Among the people at large; generally.

POPULATE (pop'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POP'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POP'ULATED**.] People; furnish with inhabitants. [L. *populo*.]

POPULATION (pop'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of populating. 2. Inhabitants of any place.

POPULISM (pop'ū-ilizm), *n.* The doctrines of the People's or Populist party, a political organization founded in the United States in 1892, which advocated a larger currency, public ownership of railroads, and other reforms.

POPULIST (pop'ū-list), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Populist party. **II. n.** Member of the Populist party.

POPULOUS (pop'ū-lus), *a.* Numerously inhabited.

PORCELAIN (pars'lān), *n.* Fine kind of earthenware, white, thin, and semi-transparent. [Fr. *porcelaine*—It. *porcellana*, the transparent Venus' shell—L. *porcella*, a young sow (which the shell was thought to resemble in form), dim. of *porcus*, pig.]

PORCH (pörch), *n.* 1. Covered way or entrance. 2. Portico, at the entrance of churches and other buildings. 3. Veranda. [Fr. *porche* (It. *portico*)—L. *porticus*—*porta*, gate.]



Poppy (*Papaver rhæas*).

PORCINE (pär'sln), *a.* Pertaining to or like swine. [L. *porcinus*—*porcus*, hog.]

PORCUPINE (pär'kü-pîn), *n.* Rodent quadruped, covered with spines or quills. [O. Fr. *porc espin*—L. *porcus*, pig, and *spina*, spine.]



Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*).

PORCUPINE-CRAB (pär'kü-pîn-krab), *n.* Species of Japanese crab (*Lithodes hystrix*), with spiny carapace and limbs.

PORCUPINE-FISH (pär'kü-pîn-fish), *n.* Globe fish of the genus *Diodon*, found in tropical seas.

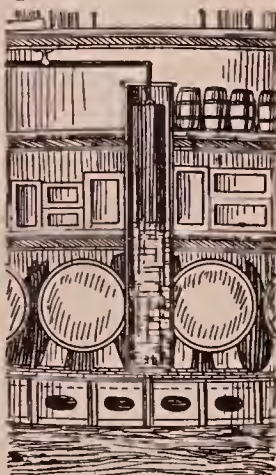
PORE (pör), *n.* 1. Minute orifice in the skin for the perspiration. 2. Opening between the molecules of a body. [Gr. *poros*.]

PORE (pör), *vi.* [pr.p. **POR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PORED** (pörd).] Look with steady attention on; study closely. [L. Ger. *purren*, dig.]

PORER (pör'rër), *n.* One who pores.

PORGY (pär'gi), *n.* Sea-fish of many kinds.

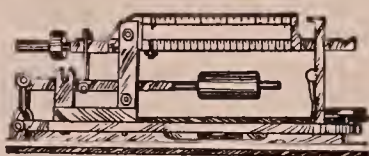
PORHYDROMETER (pör-hi-drom'e-tër), *n.* Mechanical device for weighing a ship's cargo and registering such weight while cargo is in the hold of the vessel.



Porhydrometer.

PORK (pörk), *n.* Flesh of swine. [Fr. *porc*—L. *porcus*, hog.]

PORK-BARREL (pörk'bar-el), *n.* Unnecessary legislative appropriation, ostensibly for the general welfare, but really for the purpose of increasing the local popularity of the legislators. (Slang.)



Recording Instrument of the Porhydrometer.

PORK-CHOP (pörk'chop), *n.* Slice from the ribs of a pig.

PORKER (pörk'ër), *n.* Pig fed for pork.

POROSITY (pör-ros'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being porous.

POROUS (pör'us), *a.* Having pores.

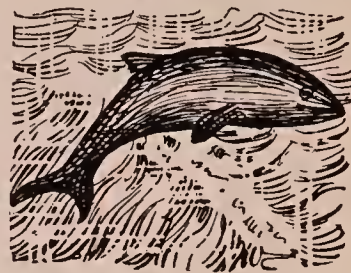
POROUSLY (pör'us-il), *adv.* In a porous manner.

POROUSNESS (pör'us-nes), *n.* Porosity.

PORPHYRY (pär'fi-ri), *n.* Very hard, variegated

rock of a purple and white color, used in sculpture. [Gr. *porphyritês*—*porphyra*, purple.]

PORPOISE (pär'pus), *n.* Gregarious kind of cetacean of the genus *Phocæna* common in the North Atlantic, from four to eight feet long, caught for its oil and flesh. [O. Fr. *porpois*—L. *porcus*, hog, and *piscis*, fish.]



PORRIDGE (por'lj), *n.* Porpoise (*Phocæna phocæna*). 1. Food made by slowly stirring oatmeal into boiling water. 2. Kind of soup made by boiling a vegetable to a pulp. [M. E. *porree* (Fr. *purée*)—L. L. *porrata*, broth made with leeks—L. *porrum*, leek. The affix *-idge* (=age) arose through confusion with **POTTAGE**.]

PORRINGER (por'ln-jër), *n.* Small vessel made of earthenware or metal for holding porridge or similar food. [From **PORRIDGE**.]

PORT (pört), *n.* Bearing; demeanor; carriage of the body. [Fr. *port*—*porter*—L. *porto*, carry.]

PORT (pört), *vt.* [pr.p. **PORT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PORT'ED**.] *Mil.* Carry, as a rifle, in a slanting direction upward across the body.

PORT (pört), *Naut.* I. *n.* Left side of a vessel to a person standing on deck and facing towards the bow; larboard. II. *a.* Toward the port; on the port or left side. [Etym. doubtful.] **PORT** (pört), *v.* [pr.p. **PORT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PORT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Turn to the port or larboard side. II. *vi.* Go toward the port side, said of a ship.

PORT (pört), *n.* Harbor; haven or safe station for vessels. [A. S.—L. *portus*; akin to *porta*, gate.]

PORT (pört), *n.* 1. Gate or entrance. 2. Porthole; lid of a porthole. [Fr. *porte*—L. *porta*, gate.]

PORT (pört), *n.* Dark-purple wine. [*Oporto*, city in Portugal.]

PORTABILITY (pört-a-bl'l-tl), *n.* Portableness.

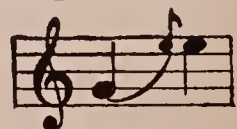
PORTABLE (pört'a-bl), *a.* That may be carried; not bulky or heavy.

PORTABLENESS (pört'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being portable.

PORTAGE (pört'aj), *n.* 1. Act of carrying; carriage. 2. Price of carriage. 3. Place where boats, etc., must be carried overland from one navigable water to another.

PORTAL (pört'tal), *n.* 1. Entrance. 2. Arch. Arch over a gate. [O. Fr. (Fr. *portail*)—L. L. *portale*, porch.]

PORTAMENTO (pör-tä-men'tō), *n.* Music. Gliding from tone to tone. [It.]



Portamento.

PORT ARTHUR. Naval station, Manchuria. Ceded to Russia in 1898; surrendered to Japan in 1905.

PORT-AU-PRINCE (pōrt-ō-prangs'), *n.* Capital of Haiti, on W. coast of the island.

PORT-CRAYON (pōrt-krā'un), *n.* Metallic handle for holding a crayon.

PORTCULLIS (pōrt-kul'is), *n.* Sliding door of cross timbers pointed with iron, hung over a gateway, so as to be let down in a moment to keep out an enemy. [Fr. *portecoulisse*—*porte*, gate, and L. *colo*, slide.]

PORTE (pōrt), *n.* Turkish government, so called from the Sublime Porte (high gate) of the imperial palace, where justice was formerly administered; used with the definite article.

PORTE-COCHÈRE (pōrt-kō-shâr'), *n.* Porch over a driveway at a door. [Fr.]

PORTEMONNAIE (pōrt'mun-nâ), *n.* Pocketbook. [Fr.]

PORTEND (pār-tend' or pār'tend), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PORTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PORTEND'ED**.] Indicate, as the future, by signs. [L. *pro*, forth, and *tendo*, stretch.]

SYN. Augur; omen; betoken; presage.

ANT. Preclude; forefend; avert.

PORIENT (pār-tent' or pār'tent), *n.* That which portends or foreshows; omen.

PORIENTOUS (pār-tent'us), *a.* 1. Serving to portend; ominous. 2. Prodigious.

PORTER (pōrt'ēr), *n.* [*fem.* **PORTRESS** or **POR'TERESS**.] One who waits at the door to receive messages, etc.; door-keeper. [O. Fr. *portier*—L.L. *portarius*—L. *porta*, gate.]

PORTER (pōrt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who carries baggage, etc., for, or waits on, travelers. 2. Dark-brown malt liquor. [O. Fr. *porteur*—L. *porto*, carry.]

PORTERESS (pōrt'ēr-es), *n.* Female porter; portress.

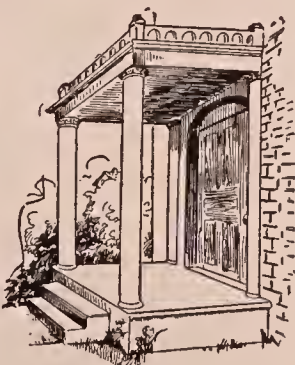
PORTER-HOUSE (pōrt'ēr-hows), *n.* Chop-house; restaurant.—*Porter-house steak*, choice cut of beefsteak next to the sirloin.

PORTFOLIO (pōrt-fō'li-ō), *n.* [*pl.* **PORTFOLIOS** (pōrt-fō'li-ōz).] 1. Portable case for keeping loose papers, drawings, etc. 2. Collection of such papers. 3. Office of a minister of state. [L. *porto*, carry, and *folium*, sheet of paper.]

PORTHOLE (pōrt'hōl), *n.* Hole or opening in a ship's side for light and air, or for pointing a gun.

PORTICO (pōrt'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* **PORTICOES** or **PORTICOS** (pōrt'ti-kōz).] *Arch.* Originally a colonnade or covered ambulatory; now, a covered space, inclosed by columns, at the entrance of a building. [It.—L. *porticus*.]

PORTICOED (pōrt'ti-kōd), *a.* Furnished with a portico.



Portico.

PORTIERE (pōr-tyâr'), *n.* Curtain for a doorway. [Fr.]

PORTION (pōr'shun), *n.* 1. Part. 2. Part allotted. 3. Part of an estate descending to an heir. 4. Wife's fortune. 5. Fate; destiny. [Fr.—L. *portio*, *portionis*, portion.]

PORTION (pōr'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PORTIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PORTIONED** (pōr'shund).] 1. Divide into portions. 2. Allot a share of. 3. Furnish with a portion.

PORTLAND (pōrt'land), *n.* City and seaport in Maine.

PORTLAND, *n.* City and seaport in Oregon.

PORTLINESS (pōrt'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being portly.

PORTLY (pōrt'li), *a.* Having a dignified bearing or mien; corpulent. [See **PORT**, bearing.]

PORTMANTEAU (pōrt-man'tō), *n.* Bag for carrying apparel, etc., on journeys. [Fr.—*porter*, carry, and *manteau*, cloak.]

PORTO RICO (pōr'tō rē'kō). Island, W. Indies, ceded to U. S. by Spain 1898.

PORTRAIT (pōr'trāt), *n.* 1. Likeness of a person. 2. Description in words. [See **PORTRAY**.]

PORTRAITURE (pōr'trā-tūr), *n.* Painting or drawing of portraits, or describing in words.

PORTRAY (pōr-trā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PORTRAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PORTRAYED** (pōr-trād').] 1. Paint or draw the likeness of. 2. Describe in words. [Fr. *portraitre*—L. *pro*, forth, and *traho*, draw.]

PORTRAYER (pōr-trā'ēr), *n.* One who portrays.

PORT SAID (pōrt sä-ēd'). Town in Egypt, at N. entrance to Suez canal.

PORTSMOUTH (pōrts'muth), *n.* Seaport in England, on Channel.

PORTUGAL (pōr'tū-gal), *n.* Country in Europe, W. of Spain; formerly a kingdom, but became a republic October 3, 1910.

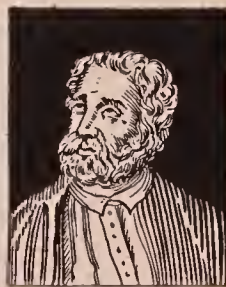
PORTUGUESE (pōr-chū-gēz'), *n. sing.* and *pl.* 1. Native or people of Portugal. 2. Language of the inhabitants of Portugal.

PORTULACA (pōr-tū-lā'ka), *n.* 1. Genus of tropical exogenous plants, shrubby or herbaceous, generally succulent, mostly growing in dry places. 2. [*p.*] Plant or flower of this genus. [L., purslane.]

POSE (pōz), *n.* Position; attitude. [Fr. *pose*, place —L. *pausa*, pause.]

POSE (pōz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POSED** (pōzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Place in a pose. 2. Lay down as, a position or principle; affirm. II. *vi.* Assume an attitude.

POSE (pōz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POSED** (pōzd).] Perplex by questions; puzzle. [Corrup. of **OPPOSE**.]



Fernando Magellan, Portuguese navigator. Born 1470—died 1521.

POSEIDON (po-si'dōn), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Brother of Zeus, lord of the sea; son of Cronos and Rhea; identified with the Roman Neptune.

POSEN (pō'zen), *n.* City in Prussia, capital of Posen province.

POSER (pō'zēr), *n.* Puzzling question or proposition.

POSER (pō'zēr), *n.* 1. One who poses persons for portraits or photographs. 2. One who assumes poses or attitudes.

POSIT (poz'it), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POS'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POS'ITED.] 1. Place in right position or relation. 2. Lay down as something true or granted. [*L. positus*, *p.p.* of *pono*, place.]

POSITION (pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Place; situation. 2. Attitude. 3. Ground taken in argument, or a dispute; principle laid down. 4. Standing; social rank. [*Fr.—L. pono, positus*, place.]

POSITIVE (poz'it-iv), *I. a.* 1. Clearly expressed. 2. Actual. 3. Not admitting any doubt or qualification; decisive. 4. Confident; certain. 5. *Gram.* Noting the simple form of an adjective. 6. *Math.* To be added. 7. *Photog.* Showing the same shadows and lights as the original. 8. *Electro-positive.* 9. *Chem.* Basic; metallic; not acid. *II. n.* That which may be affirmed; reality. [*Fr.—L. positivus*, fixed by agreement, from *pono*, place.]

POSITIVELY (poz'it-iv-ly), *adv.* 1. In a positive manner. 2. With full confidence or assurance. 3. Beyond question; actually. 4. With positive electricity.

POSITIVENESS (poz'it-iv-nes), *n.* 1. Full confidence or assurance. 2. Actualness.

POSITIVISM (poz'it-iv-izm), *n.* System of philosophy originated by Comte, a French philosopher (1798-1857), which, rejecting unverifiable abstractions as causes, deals only with what is positive, seeking truly to describe phenomena.

POSITIVIST (poz'it-iv-ist), *n.* Believer in positivism.

POSSE (pos'se), *n.* 1. Posse comitatus. 2. Crowd; squad. [*L., lit.*, be able.]

POSSE COMITATUS (pos'se kom-i-tā'tus), *n.* Body of citizens of a county summoned by the sheriff to aid him in the execution of the law. [*L.*, power of the county.]

POSSESS (poz-zes'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POSSESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POSSESSED (poz-zest').] 1. Have or hold as an owner. 2. Have the control of. 3. Put in possession. 4. Seize. 5. Enter into and influence. [*L. possideo, possessus*.]

POSSESSED (poz-zest'), *a.* Influenced by some evil spirit; demented.

POSSESSION (poz-zesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of possessing. 2. Thing possessed; property. 3. State of being possessed, as by an evil spirit.

POSSESSIVE (poz-zes'iv), *I. a.* Pertaining to or denoting possession. *II. n.* 1. Possessive case; noun in the possessive case. 2. Pronominal adjective indicating the possessor, as *my, mine*.

POSSESSIVELY (poz-zes'iv-ly), *adv.* In a manner denoting possession.

POSSESSOR (poz-zes'ūr), *n.* One who possesses; owner; occupant.

POSSESSORY (poz-zes'ō-ri), *a.* Relating to possession; having possession.

POSSET (pos'et), *n.* Hot milk curdled with wine or acid. [*Wel. posel*, curdled milk.]

POSSIBILITY (pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* POSSIBILITIES (pos-i-bil'i-tiz).] 1. State of being possible. 2. That which is possible; contingency; contingent interest.

POSSIBLE (pos'i-bl), *a.* That is able to be or happen; that may be done; not contrary to the nature of things. [*L. possibilis—possum*, am able.]

SYN. Practicable; feasible. **ANT.** Impossible; impracticable.

POSSIBLY (pos'i-bl), *adv.* 1. By any possible means. 2. Perchance; perhaps.

POSSUM. Same as **OPOSSUM**.

POST-, *prefix.* After; behind. [*L. post*, after.]

POST (pōst), *n.* Piece of timber used in an upright position, generally as a support to something else; pillar. [*A. S. post—L. postis*, doorpost—*pono*, place.]

POST (pōst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POST'ED.] 1. Fix on or to a post, or in any conspicuous position, in a public place. 2. Expose to public reproach; stigmatize; placard.

POST (pōst), *n.* 1. Fixed place or station, occupied or for occupation, especially a military station. 2. Any position of trust, service, dignity, or emolument; situation; appointment; office. 3. Post-office establishment; post-office; mail. 4. Courier. [*Fr. poste—L. pono, positus*, place.]

POST (pōst), *v.* [*pr.p.* POST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POST'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Assign to a particular station position, or place. 2. Place in, or transmit by, post or mail. 3. Send by courier. 4. Inform fully. 5. Make the necessary or proper entries in; as, to *post* one's books. *II. vi.* Travel with post-horses, or with speed; hasten.

POSTAGE (pōst'aj), *n.* Money paid for conveyance of letters, etc., by post or mail.

POSTAGE-STAMP (pōst'aj-stamp), *n.* Adhesive stamp used in payment of postage.

POSTAL (pōst'al), *a.* Belonging to the mail service.

POSTAL-CARD (pōst'al-kärd), *n.* Stamped card on which written or printed message may be sent through the mails.

POST-BOY (pōst'boi), *n.* Boy who rides post horses, or who carries letters.

POST-BOX (pōst'boks), *n.* Box in which mail may be deposited; letter-box.

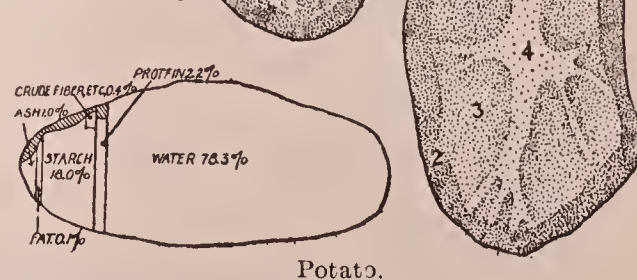
POST-CARD (pōst'kärd), *n.* Unstamped postal-card; card that may be stamped and mailed.

POSTDATE (pōst-dāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* POSTDA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* POSTDA'TED.] Date after the real time. [*L. post*, after, and *DATE*.]

POST-DILUVIAL (pōst-dil-lō'vi-al), **POST-DI-**

- LUVIAN** (pöst-dl-lö'vi-än), *a.* Being or happening after the deluge. [L. *post*, after, and **DILUVIAL**, **DILUVIAN**.]
- POST-DILUVIAN** (pöst-dl-lö'vi-än), *n.* One who lives or lived after the deluge.
- POSTER** (pöst'ēr), *n.* 1. Advertisement or placard, intended to be placed or posted in some public place. 2. One who posts bills.
- POSTERIOR** (pos-tē'ri-ūr), *a.* 1. Coming after; later. 2. Hind or hinder; situated behind. [L., comp. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]
- POSTERIORIS** (pos-tē'ri-ūr-z), *n.pl.* Posterior parts.
- POSTERITY** (pos-ter'i-ti), *n.* Those coming after; succeeding generations. [Fr. See **POSTERIOR**.]
- POSTERN** (pös'tērn), *I. n.* Back door or gate; small private door. *II. a.* Back; private. [O. Fr. *posterne*. See **POSTERIOR**.]
- POSTGRADUATE** (pöst-grad'ü-ät), *I. a.* Relating to a course of study after graduation. *II. n.* One studying after graduating.
- POSTHASTE** (pöst-häst'), *I. n.* Haste in traveling. *II. adv.* With haste or speed.
- POSTHUMOUS** (pos'tū-mus), *a.* 1. Born after the father's death. 2. Published after the death of the author. [L. *postumus*, superl. of *posterus*, coming after—*post*, after.]
- POSTHUMOUSLY** (pos'tū-mus-li), *adv.* In a posthumous manner.
- POSTILLION** (pös-til'yun), *n.* One who guides the horses drawing a vehicle, riding on one of them. [Fr. *postillon*.]
- POST-IMPRESSIONISM** (post im-presh'un izm), *n.* Recent school of painting Cezanne, Picasso, etc., in revolt against the academic-conventional. Like the impressionists they lay on pure colors side by side for the eye to blend, but make more of outlines and do not despise selection and arrangement of details.
- POSTLUDE** (pöst'löd or pöst'lūd), *n.* *Music.* Organ voluntary at the close of a service. [POST-, and L. *ludo*, play.]
- POSTMAN** (pöst'man), *n.* [*pl.* **POST'MEN**.] Letter-carrier.
- POSTMARK** (pöst'märk), *n.* Mark or stamp of a post-office on a letter.
- POSTMASTER** (pöst'mäs-tēr), *n.* Official in charge of a post-office.
- POSTMERIDIAN** (pöst-mc-rid'i-än), *a.* In the afternoon. (Abbreviated P.M.) [L. *post*, after, and **MERIDIAN**.]
- POST-MORTEM** (pöst-mar'tem), *a.* After death.
- POST-OFFICE** (pöst'of-is), *n.* Office for receiving, transmitting and delivering letters and other mail matter.
- POST-PAID** (pöst'pād), *a.* Having the postage prepaid, as a letter.
- POSTPONE** (pöst-pön'), *vt.* Put off to a later time. [L. *post*, after, and *pono*, put.]
- POSTPRANDIAL** (pöst-pran'di-al), *a.* After dinner. [L. *post*, after, and *prandium*, repast.]

- POSTSCRIPT** (pöst'skript), *n.* 1. Part added to a letter after the signature. 2. Addition to a book after it is finished. (Abbreviated P. S.) [L. *post*, after, and *scriptum*, written.]
- POSTULATE** (pos'tū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POS'TULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POS'TULATED**.] Assume without proof; take for granted. [L. *postulo*, -atus, demand—*posco*, ask.]
- POSTULATE** (pos'tū-lat), *n.* 1. Position assumed as self-evident. 2. Self-evident problem.
- POSTURE** (pos'tūr), *n.* 1. Bearing or position of the body; attitude. 2. State or condition. [Fr.—L. *positura*—*pono*, *positum*, place.]
- POSTURE** (pos'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POS'TURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POSTURED** (pos'tūrd).] *I. vt.* Place in a particular manner. *II. vi.* Assume an affected manner.
- POSY** (pö'z), *n.* 1. Verse of poetry; motto sent with a bouquet. 2. Bouquet. [From **POESY**.]
- POT** (pot), *n.* 1. Vessel for various purposes, cooking, holding plants, or liquids, etc. 2. Drinking vessel. 3. Quantity in a pot. 4. Wicker trap for catching lobsters, etc.—*Go to pot*, go to ruin (originally said of old metal, which goes into the melting-pot). [A. S. *pott*.]
- POT** (pot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POT'TED**.] 1. Preserve in pots. 2. Put in pots. 3. Cook in a pot; stew.
- POTABLE** (pö'ta-bl), *I. a.* Drinkable. *II. n.* Something drinkable. [Fr.—L. *poto* drink.]
- POTASH** (pot'ash), *n.* Powerful alkali, obtained from the ashes of plants.
- POTASSA** (po-tas'a), *n.* Potash. [N.L.]
- POTASSIUM** (po-tas'i-um), *n.* White metallic base of potash, much used in making glass and soap, and in chemistry. [From **POTASSA**.]
- POTATION** (po-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of drinking. 2. Draught. 3. Beverage. [L. *potatio*—*poto*, -atus, drink.]
- POTATO** (po-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* **POTA'TOES**.] 1. Tuber of a plant of the nightshade family, almost universally cultivated for food. 2. The plant itself.—*Sweet potato*, plant of the morning-glory family, with edible tubers, native of the tropics. [Sp. *patata*, *b a t a t a*, sweet potato, originally a Haytian word.]



Potato.

- POT-BOILER** (pot'boil-ēr), *n.* Work in art or

- literature produced merely to secure the necessities of life.
- POTENCY** (pō'ten-si), *n.* Quality or state of being potent; power.
- POTENT** (pō'tent), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Having great authority or influence. [L. *potens*—*pōtis*, able.]
- SYN.** Efficient; influential; mighty; efficacious; cogent; powerful; effective. **ANT.** Weak; impotent; inefficient; inoperative.
- POTENTATE** (pō'ten-tāt), *n.* One who is potent; prince; sovereign. [Fr. *potentat*—L.L. *potentatus*, *p.p.* of *potento*, exercise power.]
- POTENTIAL** (po-ten'shāl), *I. a.* 1. Existing in possibility, not in reality. 2. *Gram.* Expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation (by the use of *can*, *may*, *must*, *should*, etc.). *II. n.* *Elec.* The condition of a mass or electrical charge, by force of which it would, at that point, possess the power of doing work.
- POTENTIALITY** (po-ten-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being potential.
- POTENTIALLY** (po-ten'shāl-i), *adv.* In possibility, not in actuality.
- POTENTIOMETER** (po-ten-shi-om'e-tēr), *n.* *Elec.* Device used to ascertain and register electromotive force.
- POTENTLY** (pō'tent-lī), *adv.* In a potent manner.
- POTHEAD** (pot'hed), *n.* 1. Stupid person. 2. *Elec.* Device filled with insulating material placed at the top of poles where high-tension wires are spliced.
- POTHER** (poth'ēr), *n.* Bustle; confusion. [A variant of **POTTER**.]
- POTHER** (poth'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POTH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POTHERED** (poth'ērd).] *I. vt.* Perplex; puzzle; tease. *II. vi.* Make a pother.
- POTHERB** (pot'ērb or pot'hērb), *n.* Herb or vegetable prepared for the table by boiling.
- POTHOOK** (pot'hok), *n.* 1. Hook on which pots are hung over the fire. 2. Letter formed like a pothook; ill-formed letter.
- POTHOUSE** (pot'how), *n.* Low drinking house.
- POT-HUNTING** (pot'hunt-ing), *n.* Hunting for profit regardless of game laws and of sport.
- POTION** (pō'shun), *n.* Draught; liquid medicine; dose. [L. *potio*—*poto*, drink.]
- POTLATCH** (pot'lach), *n.* 1. Indian dance and feast with gifts by aspirant for chiefship. 2. Midsummer carnival (beginning 1911) at Seattle, Washington, commemorating arrival of first cargo of Alaskan gold. [Chinook (Am. Ind.) word—Nootka word *potlatsh*, *pahlatsh*, gift, give.]
- POTLUCK** (pot'luk), *n.* Whatever may chance to be provided for dinner.
- POTOMAC** (po-tō'mak), *n.* River, between Maryland, Virginia and W. Virginia.
- POTOSI** (pō-tō'sē), *n.* City in Bolivia, capital of Potosi province.
- POTPOURRI** (pō-pō-rē'), *n.* 1. Stew of meat and vegetables. 2. Medley; miscellaneous collection. [Fr., trans. of Sp. *olla podrida*.]

- POT-ROAST** (pot'rōst), *n.* Beef cooked in a closed pot with very little water.
- POTSDAM** (pots'dām), *n.* City in Prussia, near Berlin.
- POTSHERD** (pot'shērd), *n.* Fragment of a pot. [POT and A. S. *sceard*, shard—*sceran*, divide.]
- POTTAGE** (pot'aj), *n.* Thick soup of meat or vegetables. [Fr. *potage*.]
- POTTER** (pot'ēr), *n.* One whose trade is to make pots or earthenware.
- POTTER** (pot'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **POT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POTTERED** (pot'ērd).] Be fussily engaged about trifles. [Freq. of Prov. E. *pote*, push.]
- POTTERER** (pot'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who potters.
- POTTERY** (pot'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **POT'TERIES**.] 1. Place where earthenware is manufactured. 2. Earthenware glazed and baked.
- POTTLE** (pot'l), *n.* 1. Measure of four pints. 2. Small basket for fruit. [Dim. of **POT**.]
- POUCH** (powch), *n.* Pocket; bag. [Fr. *poche*.]
- POUCH** (powch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POUCHED** (powcht).] Put in a pouch.
- POUCHED** (powcht), *a.* Having a pouch.
- POULTERER** (pōl'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who deals in fowls.
- POULTICE** (pōl'tis), *n.* Soft composition of meal, bran, etc., applied to sores; cataplasm. [L. *pultes*, *pl.* of *puls*, pap, porridge.]
- POULTICE** (pōl'tis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POUL'TICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POULTICED** (pōl'tist).] Dress with a poultice.
- POULTRY** (pōl'tri), *n.* Domestic fowls. [O. Fr. *pouleterie*—*p o u l e t*, fowl.]

P O U N C E
(p o w n s),
vi. [*pr.p.*
P O U N ' -
C I N G; *p.t.*
and *p.p.*
P O U N C E D
(p o w n s t).]
Fall (upon)
and seize



Brahma Poultry.

- with the claw; dart suddenly (upon). [Doublet of **PUNCH**.]
- POUNCE** (powns), *n.* The act of swooping to seize.
- POUNCE** (powns), *n.* 1. Fine powder for preparing a surface for writing on. 2. Colored powder sprinkled over holes pricked in paper as a pattern. [Fr. *ponce*, *pumlee*—L. *pumex*.]
- POUND** (pound), *n.* 1. Weight of 12 oz. troy, or 16 oz. avoirdupois. 2. English sovereign; pound sterling, or 20 shillings, equal to about \$4.86. [A.S. *pund*—L. *pondo*, by weight—*pendo*, weigh.]
- POUND** (pound), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POUND'ED**.] Shut up or confine, as strayed animals are confined. [A. S. *pund*, inclosure.]

POUND (pownd), *n.* An inclosure for stray animals.

POUND (pownd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **POUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POUND'ED**.] Beat repeatedly; bruise; bray with a pestle. [A.S. *punian*, beat.]

POUNDCAKE (pownd'kāk), *n.* Rich sweet cake, made of a pound each of the principal ingredients.

POUNDER (pownd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pounds. 2. Instrument for pounding; pestle. 3. In composition with a numeral, thing or person weighing a specified number of pounds, as a twelve-pounder.

POUND-FOOLISH (pownd'fōl-lsh), *a.* Neglecting large interests while attending to trifles.

POUND-KEEPER (pownd'kēp-ēr), *n.* One in charge of a pound.

POUR (pōr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POURED** (pōrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to flow forth in profusion. 2. Give vent to; utter. II. *vi.* 1. Flow; issue forth; rush. 2. Pour tea at a tea or reception. [Wel. *bwru*, throw.]

POUR (pōr), *n.* Act of pouring; downpour; heavy fall as of rain.

POURPARLER (pōr-pār-lā'), *n.* Preliminary conference, especially between ministers of different states, with a view to subsequent negotiations. [Fr.]

POUSSE-CAFE (pös-kā-fā'), *n.* Cordial served at dinner after the coffee, especially a composition of several cordials in layers.

POUT (powt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POUT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Push out (the lips) in contempt or displeasure. II. *vi.* Protrude the lips in sullenness; be sullen. [Wel. *pwdu*.]

POUT (powt), *n.* Act of pouting; fit of sulkiness.

POUTER (powt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pouts. 2. Variety of pigeon, having the habit of inflating the breast. [Wel. *pwdu*.]

POUTING (powt'ing), *n.* Childish sullenness.

POUTINGLY (powt'ing-ly), *adv.* In a pouting or sullen manner.

POVERTY (pov'ēr-tī), *n.* State of being poor. [O. Fr. *poverté*—L. *paupertas*.]

SYN. Indigence; necessity; pauperism; need; lack; want; penury. **ANT.** Opulence; riches; plenty; wealth.

POVERTY-STRICKEN (pov'ēr-tī-strīk-n), *a.* Afflicted with poverty.

POWDER (pow'dēr), *n.* 1. Substance in fine particles. 2. Gunpowder. [Fr. *poudre*—L. *pulvis*, dust.]

POWDER (pow'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **POW'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POWDERED** (pow'dērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to powder. 2. Sprinkle with powder. II. *vi.* 1. Crumble into powder. 2. Use powder for the face or hair.

POWDERED (pow'dērd), *a.* 1. Reduced to powder. 2. Sprinkled with powder.



Pouter.

POWDERY (pow'dēr-ī), *a.* Resembling, or sprinkled with, powder; friable.

POWER (pow'ēr), *n.* 1. Strength; energy. 2. Faculty of the mind. 3. Agency; moving force. 4. Rule; authority; influence. 5. Ability; capacity. 6. Influential nation. 7. Result of the multiplication of a quantity by itself a given number of times. 8. *Optics*. Magnifying strength. [M. E. *poer*—O. Fr. *poer*—L. *posse* (*pot-esse*).]

POWERFUL (pow'ēr-fōl), *a.* Having great power; mighty; intense; forcible; efficacious.

POWERFULLY (pow'ēr-fōl-l), *adv.* In a powerful manner.

POWERFULNESS (pow'ēr-fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being powerful.

POWER-HOUSE (pow'ēr-hows), *n.* House in which motive power is generated, as for street-car traction.

POWERLESS (pow'ēr-les), *a.* Without power.

POWER-MACHINE (pow'ēr-ma-shēn), *n.* Machine driven by a mechanical force, not by hand, as a *power-loom*, a *power-press*, etc.

POWWOW (pow'wow), *n.* 1. Conjurer. 2. Noisy conjuration. 3. Uproarious conference. [N. Am. Ind.]

POWWOW (pow'wow), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **POW'WOWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **POWWOWED** (pow'wowd).] 1. Carry on a noisy conference. 2. Conjure.

POX (poks), *n.* Disease characterized by pocks. [See **POCK**.]

PRACTICABILITY (prak-tī-kā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being practicable.

PRACTICABLE (prak'tī-kā-bl), *a.* That may be practiced, done, used, or followed.

SYN. Feasible; possible; passable. **ANT.** Impossible; impracticable.

PRACTICABLY (prak'tī-kā-bli), *adv.* In a practicable manner.

PRACTICAL (prak'tī-kāl), *a.* 1. That can be put in practice. 2. Useful. 3. Applying knowledge to some useful end. 4. Virtual. 5. Derived from practice.

PRACTICALITY (prak-tī-kāl'ī-tī), *n.* Practicalness.

PRACTICALLY (prak'tī-kāl-ī), *adv.* 1. In a practical manner. 2. With regard to practice. 3. To all intents and purposes; in effect.

PRACTICALNESS (prak'tī-kāl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being practical.

PRACTICE (prak'tis), *n.* 1. Habit of doing anything. 2. Frequent use. 3. Performance. 4. Method. 5. Medical treatment. 6. Exercise of any profession. 7. Rule in arithmetic. [O. Fr. *practique*—Gr. *praktikos*, fit for doing, —*prassō*, *praxō*, do.]

PRACTICE (prak'tis), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRAC'TICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRACTICED** (prak'tist).] I. *vt.* 1. Put in practice; do habitually. 2. Perform. 3. Exercise. II. *vi.* 1. Have or form a habit. 2. Exercise an employment or profession.

PRACTICED (prak'tist), *a.* Skilled through practice.

PRACTICER (prak'tl-sēr), *n.* 1. One who practices any act or acts. 2. One who puts in practice. 3. Practitioner.

PRACTITIONER (prak-tlsh'un-ēr), *n.* One who is engaged in the exercise of a profession, especially medicine or law. [Older form *practician*—O. Fr. *practicien*.]

PRÆCIPE, PRECIPE (prē'si-pl), *n. Law.* 1. Written order of court for the issue of process. 2. Writ requiring something to be done or the reason for non-fulfillment.

PRÆTOR (prē'tūr), *n.* Magistrate of ancient Rome, next in rank to the consuls. [L. *prætor*, for *præitor*, leader—*præ*, before, and *eo*, itum, go.]

PRÆTORIUM. *n.* See **PRETORIUM**.

PRAGMATIC (prag-mat'lk), **PRAGMATICAL** (prag-mat'lk-al), *a.* 1. Relating to communal affairs. 2. Over-active; officious; meddlesome. 3. Practical; procuring happiness. —*Pragmatic Sanction*, special decree issued by a sovereign, such as that of the Emperor Charles VI. of Germany securing the crown to Maria Theresa. [Gr. *pragma*, business, deed—*prassō*, do.]

SYN. Consequential; officious; meddlesome; fussy. ANT. Reserved; unconcerned.

PRAGMATICALLY (prag-mat'lk-al-i), *adv.* In a pragmatic manner.

PRAIRIE (prā'ri), *n.* Extensive tract of land, level or rolling, without trees, and covered with tall coarse grass. [Fr.—L.L. *pratāria*, meadow land—L. *pratum*, meadow.]

PRAIRIE-CHICKEN (prā'-rl-chik-en), *n.* Plumed grouse (*Timpanuchus cupido*), formerly common on the fertile prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri; heath-hen.



Prairie Chicken (*Timpanuchus cupido*).

PRAIRIE-CLOVER (prā'-ri-kiō-vēr), *n.* Kind of perennial leguminous plants which bear their petals on thread-like claws, four of which are united to the stamen tubes. The twenty-three species are all North American, ranging from Dakota to Sonora.

PRAIRIED (prā'rid), *a.* Having prairies.

PRAIRIE-DOG (prā'-ri-dog), *n.* Small American rodent, living in the prairies.

PRAIRIE-HEN (prā'-rl-hen), *n.* Plumed grouse; prairie chicken.

PRAISE (prāz), *n.* 1. Commendation. 2. Tribute of gratitude; glorifying, as in worship. 3. Reason of praise. [O. Fr. *preis*—L. *pretium*, price, value.]



Prairie-dog (*Cynomys ludovicianus*).

PRAISE (prāz), *vt.* [pr.p. **PRAS'ING**; p.t. and

p.p. **PRAISED** (prāzd).] 1. Express commendation of; extol; commend. 2. Laud or glorify.

SYN. Applaud; eulogize; magnify; celebrate; honor; bless; worship. ANT. Blame; censure; reprove; condemn.

PRAISEWORTHINESS (prāz'wūr-thl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being praiseworthy.

PRAISEWORTHY (prāz'wūr-thl), *a.* Commendable.

PRALINE (prā'lēn), *n.* Confection of almond or nuts browned in boiling sugar. [Fr.]

PRANCE (prāns), *vi.* [pr.p. **PRAN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PRANCED** (prānst).] 1. Strut about in a showy or warlike manner. 2. Caper gaily, as a horse. [Another form of **PRANK**.]

PRANDIAL (prān'di-al), *a.* Pertaining to a dinner, feast, or banquet.

PRANK (prāngk), *vt.* [pr.p. **PRANK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PRANKED** (prāngkt).] Display or adorn showily. [Ger. *prangen*, make a show.]

PRANK (prāngk), *n.* 1. Sportive action; caper. 2. Mischlevous trick.

PRATE (prāt), *v.* [pr.p. **PRA'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **PRA'TED**.] I. *vt.* Utter foolishly or without thought; babble. II. *vi.* Talk idly; be loquacious. [L. Ger. *praten*.]

PRATE (prāt), *n.* Trifling talk; gabble.

PRATER (prā'tēr), *n.* One who prates.

PRATTLE (prat'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **PRAT'TLING**; p.t. and p.p. **PRATTLED** (prat'ld).] 1. Prate or talk much and idly. 2. Utter child's talk. [Freq. of **PRATE**.]

PRATTLE (prat'i), *n.* 1. Childish talk. 2. Prate.

PRATTLER (prat'iēr), *n.* One who prattles; loquacious person; child.

PRAWN (prān), *n.* Small crustacean animal like the shrimp. [Etym. unknown.]

PRAxis (praks'is), *n.*

1. Practice; discipline. 2. Example for exercise. [Gr. *prassō*, *praxō*, do.]

PRAY (prā), *v.*

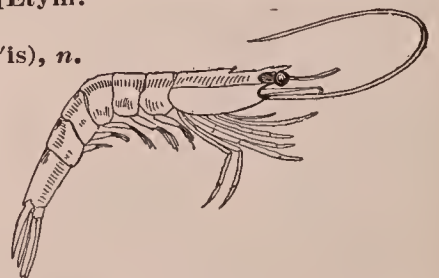
[pr.p. **PRAY'-ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PRAYED** (prād).] I. *vt.* 1. Supplicate; entreat; earnestly beg or solicit. 2. Address with reverence and humility in adoration, petition, or thanksgiving. II. *vi.* 1. Make an earnest or formal request. 2. Engage in prayer. [O. Fr. *prayer*—L. *precor*, ask.]

PRAYER (prār), *n.* 1. Act of praying; entreaty. 2. Words used in praying. 3. Formula of worship.

PRAYER (prār'ēr), *n.* One who prays.

PRAYERFUL (prār'fōl), *a.* Given to prayer; devotional.

PRAYERFULLY (prār'fōl-i), *adv.* In a prayerful manner.



PRAYERFULNESS (prâr'fôl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prayerful.

PRE-, *prefix.* Denotes priority in time, place, or rank. [L. *præ*, *pre-*, before.]

PREACH (prêch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PREACH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREACHED** (prêcht).] I. *vt.* Inculcate doctrines of; as, to *preach* the gospel. II. *vi.* 1. Pronounce a public discourse on sacred subjects. 2. Discourse earnestly. 3. Give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner. [O. Fr. *precher*—L. *prædico*, proclaim.]

PREACHER (prêch'êr), *n.* 1. One who discourses publicly on religious subjects; clergyman. 2. One who inculcates a lesson or lessons with earnestness.

PREACHMENT (prêch'ment), *n.* Sermon; lecture; solemn or tedious advice.

PREADAMITE (prê-ad'am-î), I. *a.* Existing before Adam's time. II. *n.* One who lived before Adam.

PREADMONITION (prê-ad-mô-nish'un), *n.* Previous warning.

PREAMBLE (prê'am-bi), *n.* Preface; introduction. [Fr. *préambule*—L. *præ*, before, and *ambulo*, go.]

PREBENDARY (preb'en-dâr-i), *n.* Clergyman attached to a cathedral, with a fixed stipend.

PRECARIOUS (prê-kâ'ri-us), *a.* 1. Uncertain because depending on the will of another; doubtful. 2. Held by a doubtful tenure. 3. Perilous; hazardous. [L. *precarius*—*precor*, pray.]

PRECARIOUSLY (prê-kâ'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a precarious manner.

PRECARIOUSNESS (prê-kâ'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being precarious.

PRECAUTION (prê-kâ'shun), *n.* 1. Caution or care beforehand. 2. Preventive measure.

SYN. Forethought; provision; care; providence. **ANT.** Improvidence; thoughtlessness; carelessness.

PRECAUTIONARY (prê-kâ'shun-â-ri), *a.* Containing or proceeding from precaution.

PRECEDE (prê-cêd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRECE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRECE'DED**.] Go before in time, rank, or importance. [Fr. *précéder*—L. *præcedo*—*præ*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

PRECEDENCE (prê-sê'dens), **PRECEDENCY** (prê-sê'den-si), *n.* 1. Going before in time. 2. Being before in rank. 3. Foremost place.

SYN. Priority; antecedence; preeminence; superiority; supremacy. **ANT.** Sequence; subordination.

PRECEDENT (prê-sê'dent), *a.* Going before; anterior. [Fr.—L. *præcedens*, -*entis*, *pr.p.* of *præcedo*.]

PRECEDENT (pres'e-dent), *n.* 1. That which may serve as an example or rule in the future. 2. Parallel case in the past. 3. Judicial decision which serves as a rule for subsequent decisions in similar cases.

PRECEDENTED (pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* Having a precedent; warranted by an example.

PRECEDENTLY (prê-sê'dent-li), *adv.* In a precedent manner.

PRECEDING (prê-sê'ding), *a.* Going before in time, rank, etc.; antecedent.

PRECENTOR (prê-sen'tûr), *n.* Leader of a choir. [L. *præ*, before, and *cano*, sing.]

PRECEPT (prê'sept), *n.* 1. Rule of action; commandment; principle. 2. *Law.* Written warrant of a magistrate. [L. *præ*, before, and *capio*, take.]

SYN. Mandate; law; direction; maxim.

ANT. Suggestion; prompting; impulse.

PRECEPTIVE (prê-sep'tiv), *a.* Directing in moral conduct; didactic.

PRECEPTOR (prê-sep'tûr), *n.* [*fem.* **PRECEP'TRESS**.] One who delivers precepts; teacher.

PRECEPTORIAL (prê-sep-tô'ri-âl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a preceptor.

PRECESSION (prê-sesh'un), *n.* Act of going before.—*The precession of the equinoxes*, a slow westward or backward change in the position of the equinoctial points in consequence of which the longitude of heavenly bodies is continually increasing.

PRECINCT (prê'singkt), *n.* 1. Limit or boundary of a place. 2. Territorial district or division. 3. Limit of jurisdiction or authority. [L. *præ*, before, and *cingo*, gird.]

PRECIOUS (presh'us), *a.* 1. Of great price or worth; costly. 2. Highly esteemed. 3. Worthless; contemptible (in irony). [O. Fr. *precios*—L. *pretiosus*—*pretium*, price.]

PRECIOUSLY (presh'us-li), *adv.* 1. In a precious manner; valuably. 2. Exceedingly. (Colloq.)

PRECIOUSNESS (presh'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being precious.

PRECIPICE (pres'i-pis), *n.* 1. Very steep place. 2. Edge of a cliff; situation of extreme danger. [Fr.—L. *præcipitium*—*præceps*, *præcipitis*, headlong—*præ*, before, and *caput*, head.]

PRECIPITANCE (prê-sip'i-tans), **PRECIPITANCY** (prê-sip'i-tan-si), *n.* Headlong hurry; rash haste.

PRECIPITANT (prê-sip'i-tant), I. *a.* Falling or rushing headlong; lacking due deliberation. II. *n. Chem.* Substance which, when added to a liquid, decomposes it and precipitates a sediment or precipitate.

PRECIPITATE (prê-sip'i-tât), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRECIP'ITATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRECIP'ITATED**.] 1. Throw headlong. 2. Hurry rashly; hasten. 3. *Chem.* Throw to the bottom, as a substance in solution or suspension. [L. *præcipito*, throw headlong.]

PRECIPITATE (prê-sip'i-tât), I. *a.* 1. Falling, flowing, or rushing headlong. 2. Lacking deliberation; over-hasty. II. *n. Chem.* Substance precipitated.

PRECIPITATELY (prê-sip'i-tât-li), *adv.* In a precipitate manner; headlong.

PRECIPITATION (prê-sip-i-tâ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of precipitating. 2. Matter precipitated.

PRECIPITOUS (prē-sip'1-tus), *a.* 1. Like a precipice; very steep. 2. Hasty; rash. [O.Fr. *precipiteux*—L. *præceps*. See **PRECIPICE**.]

PRECIPITOUSLY (prē-sip'i-tus-il), *adv.* In a precipitous manner.

PRECIPITOUSNESS (prē-sip'1-tus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being precipitous.

PRECISE (prē-sis'), *a.* 1. Definite; exact; not vague. 2. Adhering too much to rule. 3. Excessively nice. [Fr. *précis*—L. *præcisus*, *p.p.* of *præcido*, cut off.]

SYN. Explicit; scrupulous; strict. **ANT.** Indefinite; vague; inexact; inaccurate.

PRECISELY (prē-sis'il), *adv.* 1. In a precise manner. 2. As a positive reply—exactly.

PRECISENESS (prē-sis'nes), *n.* 1. Strict accuracy. 2. Excessive formality.

PRECISION (prē-sizh'un), *n.* Quality of being precise; exactness; accuracy.

PRECLUDE (prē-klöd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRECLUDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRECLUDED**.] 1. hinder by anticipation. 2. Prevent from taking place, enjoying, entering, etc. [L. *præcludo*—*præ*, before, and *cludo*, shut.]

PRECLUSION (prē-klö'zhun), *n.* Act of precluding or hindering; state of being precluded.

PRECLUSIVE (prē-klö'siv), *a.* Tending to preclude; hindering beforehand.

PRECLUSIVELY (prē-klö'siv-il), *adv.* In a preclusive manner.

PRECOCIOUS (prē-kö'shus), *a.* Having the mind developed very early; premature; forward. [L. *præ*, before, and *coquo*, cook, ripen.]

PRECOCIOUSLY (prē-kö'shus-il), *adv.* In a precocious manner.

PRECOCIOUSNESS (prē-kö'shus-nes), **PRECOCITY** (prē-kos'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being precocious.

PRECONCEIVE (prē-kon-sēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRECONCEIVING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRECONCEIVED** (prē-kon-sēvd').] Conceive, or form a notion of, beforehand.

PRECONCEPTION (prē-kon-sep'shun), *n.* Previous opinion or idea.

PRECONCERT (prē-kon-sērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRECONCERTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRECONCERTED**.] Agree upon or settle beforehand.

PRECURSOR (prē-kūr'sūr), *n.* Forerunner; one who precedes and indicates the approach of another. [L. *præ*, before, and *curro*, run. See **COURSE**.]

PRECURSORY (prē-kūr'so-ri), *a.* Forerunning; indicating something to follow; introductory.

PREDACEOUS (prē-dā'shus), *a.* Living by prey; predatory. [It. *predace*—L. *præda*, booty, prey.]

PREDATORILY (pred'a-tō-ri-il), *adv.* In a predatory manner.

PREDATORY (pred'a-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Characterized by plundering. 2. Rapacious; carnivorous. [L. *prædor*, -atus, plunder—*præda*, booty.]

PREDECESSOR (pred-e-ses'ūr), *n.* One who has preceded another. [L. *præ*, before, and *decessor*—*decedo*, depart.]

PREDESTINARIAN (prē-des-ti-nā'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to predestination. *II. n.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.

PREDESTINATE (prē-des'ti-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDESTINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDESTINATED**.] 1. Determine beforehand. 2. Preordain by an unchangeable purpose. [See **PREDESTINE**.]

PREDESTINATION (prē-des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predestinating. 2. *Theol.* Doctrine that God has from all eternity immutably fixed whatever is to happen.

SYN. Foreordainment; foredoom; election; fate. **ANT.** Freedom; volition; choice.

PREDESTINE (prē-des'tin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDESTINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDESTINED** (prē-des'tind).] 1. Destine or decree beforehand. 2. Foreordain. [L. *præ*, before, and *destino*, destine.]

PREDETERMINE (prē-dē-tēr'min), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDETERMINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDETERMINED** (prē-dē-tēr'mind).] Determine beforehand.

PREDICABLE (pred'i-kā-bl), *a.* That may be predicated; attributable.

PREDICAMENT (prē-dik'a-ment), *n.* 1. *Logic.* Class or category definitely described. 2. Condition; unfortunate or trying position. [L.L. *prædicamentum*.]

PREDICATE (pred'i-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDICATED**.] 1. Affirm as an attribute or quality of an object. 2. Base on certain grounds. [L. *prædico*, -atus, proclaim.]

PREDICATE (pred'i-kat), *n.* *Logic and Gram.* 1. That which is stated of the subject. 2. Word or group of words expressing what is affirmed of the subject.

PREDICATION (pred-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act of predicating; assertion.

PREDICATIVE (pred'i-kā-tiv), *a.* Expressing predication or affirmation.

PREDICT (prē-dikt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDICTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDICTED**.] Declare or tell beforehand; prophesy. [L. *prædictus*—*præ*, before, and *dico*, say.]

SYN. Foretell; presage; bode; forebode; portend. **ANT.** Demonstrate; determine; calculate; assure; establish; settle.

PREDICTION (prē-dik'shun), *n.* 1. Act of predicting. 2. That which is predicted or foretold.

PREDICTIVE (prē-dikt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to foretelling; prophetic.

PREDIGEST (prē-di-jest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREDIGESTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDIGESTED**.] Digest by artificial means before eating.

PREDILECTION (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* Favorable prepossession of mind; partiality. [L. *præ*, before, and *dilectio*, -onis, choice.]

PREDISPOSE (prē-dls-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRED-**

DISPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDISPOSED** (prē-dis-pōzd').] Dispose or incline beforehand.

PREDISPOSITION (prē-dis-po-zish'un), *n.* State of being predisposed or previously inclined.

PREDOMINANCE (prē-dom'i-nāns), **PREDOMINANCY** (prē-dom'i-nān-si), *n.* Quality or state of predominating or being predominant.

SYN. Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; rule. **ANT.** Inferiority; subjection; minority.

PREDOMINANT (prē-dom'i-nānt), *a.* Ruling; ascendent.

PREDOMINANTLY (prē-dom'i-nānt-li), *adv.* In a predominant manner.

PREDOMINATE (prē-dom'i-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PREDOMINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREDOMINATED**.] I. *vt.* Dominate or rule over. II. *vi.* Be dominant or surpassing in strength or authority; prevail.

PREEMINENCE (prē-em'i-nēns), *n.* State of being preeminent; superiority.

PREEMINENT (prē-em'i-nent), *a.* Surpassing others. [L. *præ*, before, and **EMINENT**.]

PREEMPT (prē-empt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PREEMPTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREEMPTED**.] I. *vt.* Establish a claim to or take up (land) by preemption. II. *vi.* Take up land by preemption. [L. *præ*, before, and *emptio*, buying—*emo*, buy.]

PREEMPTION (prē-emp'shun), *n.* Act or right of appropriating or purchasing before others.

PREEMPTIVE (prē-empt'iv), *a.* Pertaining to preemption; preempting.

PREEMPTOR (prē-empt'ūr), *n.* One who preempts.

PREEN (prēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREENED** (prēnd).] Oil and arrange, as birds do their feathers. [Same as **PRUNE**.]

PREENGAGE (prē-en-gāj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREENGAGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREENGAGED** (prē-en-gājd').] Engage by previous agreement or influence.

PREENGAGEMENT (prē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* Previous engagement.

PREESTABLISH (prē-es-tab'lish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREESTABLISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREESTABLISHED** (prē-es-tab'lish).] Establish or settle beforehand.

PREEXIST (prē-egz-ist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PREEXISTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREEXISTED**.] 1. Exist before something else. 2. Exist in a previous state.

PREEXISTENCE (prē-egz-is'tens), *n.* 1. Existence previous to or before something else. 2. Existence in a previous state.

PREFACE (pref'ās), *n.* Something spoken or written as an introduction. [Fr. *préface*—L. *præfatio*—*præ*, before, and *for*, speak.]

SYN. Foreword; introduction; preamble; proem; prelude; prologue. **ANT.** Sequel; supplement; appendix; postscript; addendum; epilogue.

PREFACE (pref'ās), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PREFACING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREFACED** (pref'ast).] I. *vt.* Introduce by preliminary remarks. II. *vi.* Make preliminary observations.

PREFACER (pref'a-sēr), *n.* Writer of prefaces; one who prefates.

PREFATORILY (pref'a-tō-rī-li), *adv.* By way of preface or introduction.

PREFATORY (pref'a-tō-rī), *a.* Pertaining to a preface; introductory.

PREFECT (prē'fekt), *n.* Commander; especially in France, the administrative head of a department. [Fr. *préfet*—L. *præfectus*, *p.p.* of *præficio*—*præ*, over, and *facio*, make, place.]

PREFECTORAL (prē-fek'to-rāi), *a.* Of or pertaining to a prefect.

PREFECTURE (prē'fek-tūr), *n.* 1. Office, position, or jurisdiction of a prefect. 2. Body of prefects. 3. Official residence of a prefect. 4. District governed by a prefect.

PREFER (prē-fēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREFERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREFERRED** (prē-fērd').] 1. Esteem above another. 2. Choose; select. 3. Promote; exalt. 4. Offer, as a petition. —*Preferred stock*, stock on which dividends are payable before dividends on the common stock. [Fr. *préférer*—L. *præfero*—*præ*, before, and *fero*, bear.]

PREFERABILITY (pref-ēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being preferable.

PREFERABLE (pref'ēr-a-bl), *a.* More desirable or excellent; of better quality.

PREFERABLENESS (pref'ēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being preferable.

PREFERABLY (pref'ēr-a-bli), *adv.* By preference.

PREFERENCE (pref'ēr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being preferred. 3. That which is preferred.

PREFERENTIAL (pref-ēr-en'shal), *a.* Having or showing a preference.

PREFERMENT (prē-fēr'ment), *n.* 1. Act of preferring. 2. State of being advanced. 3. Advancement to a higher position; promotion. 4. Superior place.

PREFIGURE (prē-fig'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREFIGURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREFIGURED** (prē-fig'ūrd).] Represent beforehand; foreshow.

PREFIX (prē-fiks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PREFIXING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PREFIXED** (prē-fikst').] Put before, or at the beginning. [L. *præ*, before, and **FIX**.]

PREFIX (prē'fiks), *n.* Letter, syllable, or word, put at the beginning of another word.

PREGNANCY (preg'nān-si), *n.* Quality or state of being pregnant.

PREGNANT (preg'nant), *a.* 1. With child or young. 2. Fruitful; abounding with results. 3. Full of significance; full of promise. [L. *præ*, forth, and *gigno*, beget.]

PREGNANTLY (preg'nant-li), *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

PREHENSIBLE (prē-hen'si-bl), *a.* That may be seized.

PRESCIENCE (prē'shi-ens), *n.* Knowledge of events beforehand. [Fr.]

PRESCIENT (prē'shi-ent), *a.* Knowing things beforehand. [L. *præsciens*, *pr.p.* of *præscio*, foreknow.]

PRESCRIBE (prē-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESCRIBING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESCRIBED** (prē-skribd').] 1. Lay down for direction. 2. *Med.* Give direction for, as a remedy to be used. [L. *præ*, before, and *scribo*, write.]

SYN. Order; enjoin; recommend. ANT. Inhibit; prohibit; discountenance.

PRESCRIBER (prē-skri'bēr), *n.* One who prescribes.

PRESCRIPT (prē'skript), *n.* Something prescribed; direction.

PRESCRIPTION (prē-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prescribing or directing. 2. *Med.* Written direction for the preparation of a medicine. 3. That which is prescribed. 4. *Law.* Custom, or use, continued until it has the force of law. [Fr.—L. *prescriptio*.]

PRESCRIPTIVE (prē-skrip'tiv), *a.* Consisting in, or acquired by, custom or immemorial use.

PRESENCE (prez'ens), *n.* 1. State of being present; opposed to **ABSENCE**. 2. Situation within sight; position face to face. 3. Person of a superior. 4. Persons assembled before a great person. 5. Mien; personal appearance. 6. Calmness; readiness, as of mind. [Fr.—L. *præsentia*.]

PRESENT (prez'ent), *I. a.* 1. Being in a certain place; opposed to **ABSENT**. 2. Now under view or consideration. 3. Being at this time; not past or future. 4. Ready at hand. 5. Attentive; not absent-minded. 6. *Gram.* Denoting time just now, or making a general statement. *II. n.* Present time.—*At present*, now. [Fr.—L. *præsens*—*præ*, before, and *esse*, be.]

PRESENT (prē-zent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESENT'ED**.] 1. Set before; introduce; exhibit to view; offer. 2. Put into the possession of another; make a gift of. 3. Lay before for consideration. 4. Point, as a gun before firing.—*Present arms*, hold the weapon vertically in front of the body, as a salute. [Fr.—L. *præsentō*.]

PRESENT (prez'ent), *n.* That which is presented or given; gift.

SYN. Donation; benefaction; gratuity; grant; largess; endowment. ANT. Reservation; purchase; compensation; payment.

PRESENTABLE (prē-zent'ā-bl), *a.* Fit to be presented; fit to be shown or seen.

PRESENTATION (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Representation. [L. *præsentatio*.]

PRESENTER (prē-zent'ēr), *n.* One who presents.

PRESENTIMENT (prē-sen'ti-ment), *n.* Conviction of something about to happen; fore-

boding. [O. Fr.—L. *præsentio*. See **SENTIMENT**.]

PRESENTLY (prez'ent-li), *adv.* Without delay; after a little.

PRESENTMENT (prē-zent'ment), *n.* 1. Act of presenting. 2. Thing presented or represented. 3. *Law.* Accusation presented by a grand jury; indictment.

PRESERVABLE (prē-zērv'ā-bl), *a.* That may be preserved.

PRESERVATION (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of preserving by keeping safe. 2. State of being protected. 3. Means of security.

PRESERVATIVE (prē-zērv'ā-tiv), **PRESERVATORY** (prē-zērv'ā-tō-ri), *I. a.* Tending to preserve; having the quality of preserving. *II. n.* That which preserves; preventive of injury.

PRESERVE (prē-zērv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESERVED** (prē-zērvd').] 1. Keep from injury. 2. Prepare for preservation. 3. Keep up, as appearances. [Fr. *préserver*—L. *præ*, before, and *servo*, save.]

SYN. Defend; save; secure; retain; maintain; protect; spare; shield. ANT. Abandon; neglect; spend; spoil; waste.

PRESERVE (prē-zērv'), *n.* 1. That which is preserved (commonly in the plural). 2. Place in which game is kept for purposes of sport.

PRESERVER (prē-zērv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which preserves.

PRESIDE (prē-zid'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESID'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESID'ED**.] Direct or control, especially at a meeting; superintend. [Fr. *présider*—L. *præsideo*—*præ*, before, and *sedeo*, sit.]

PRESIDENCY (prez'i-den-si), *n.* Office of president, or his dignity, term of office, jurisdiction, or residence.

PRESIDENT (prez'i-dent), *n.* 1. One who presides over a meeting; chairman. 2. Chief officer of a college, institution, etc. 3. Officer elected to be supreme executive of a province or nation. [Fr.—L. *præsidentis*, *pr.p.* of *præsideo*.]

PRESIDENTIAL (prez-i-den'shai), *a.* Pertaining to a president.

PRESIDIO (prē-sid'i-ō), *n.* Military post; center of military authority (Western United States). [Sp.—L. *praesidium*, garrison.]

PRESPHENOID (prē-sfē'noid), *I. a.* Pertaining to the presphenoid bone. *II. n.* Bone in the median part of the vertebrate skull situated in front of the sphenoid and center of the frontal cranial segment.

PRESS (pres), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESSED** (prest).] *I. vt.* 1. Squeeze or crush strongly. 2. Drive with violence; urge. 3. Distress. 4. Inculcate with earnestness. 5. Make smooth, as cloth or paper. *II. vi.* 1. Exert pressure. 2. Crowd forward or urge with violence. [Fr. *presser*—L. *presso*—*premo*, *pressus*, squeeze.]

PRESS (pres), *n.* 1. Instrument for squeezing.

2. Printing machine.

3. Art or business of printing and publishing. 4. Printed literature, especially

the newspapers. 5. Act of urging forward.

6. Urgency. 7. Crowd. 8. Closet for holding articles.—*Press of sail*, as much sail as can be carried.

PRESS (pres), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRESSED (prest).] Carry (men) off by violence to become soldiers or sailors. [O. Fr. *prest*, ready.]

PRESS-AGENT (pres'ā-jent), *n.* Person specifically employed to write articles and notices for publication either for advertising or general information, as *press-agent* for a theatrical enterprise.

PRESSER (pres'ēr), *n.* One who or that which presses.

PRESS-GANG (pres'gang), *n.* Gang or body of sailors under an officer to impress men into the navy.

PRESSING (pres'ing), *a.* 1. Urgent. 2. Importunate. 3. Forceful.

PRESSINGLY (pres'ing-ly), *adv.* In a pressing manner.

PRESSMAN (pres'man), *n.* [*pl.* PRESS'MEN.] 1. One who tends a press. 2. One who presses clothes. 3. Member of a press-gang. 4. One impressed into the navy or army.

PRESSMARK (pres'märk), *n.* Special mark placed on books and other printed matter in libraries to designate their location in the different sections or on the shelves.

PRESSPROOF (pres'prüf), *n.* *Print.* Final proof of form to be printed taken while on the press or immediately before being placed there.

PRESSROOM (pres'röm), *n.* *Print.* Room in which the presswork of printing is done.

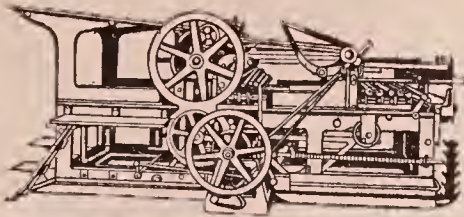
PRESSURE (pres'hör), *n.* 1. Act of pressing; squeezing. 2. State of being pressed. 3. Impulse; constraining force. 4. That which presses or afflicts; difficulties. 5. Urgency. 6. *Physics.* Action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.—L. *pressura*—*premo.*]

PRESSWORK (pres'würk), *n.* *Print.* Final operation by which the impression of type is made on the paper or other material used for the purpose.

PRESTIDIGITATION (pres-ti-dij-i-tä'shun), *n.* Sleight of hand. [L. *præsto*, ready, *digitus*, a finger, and -ATION.]

PRESTIDIGITATOR (pres-ti-dij-i-tä-tür), *n.* Sleight of hand performer; juggler.

PRESTIGE (pres'tij or pres-tēzh'), *n.* Influence



Printing Press.

arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Fr.—L. *præstigium*, delusion.]

PRESTO (pres'tō), *adv.* *Music.* Quickly; in rapid tempo.—*presto! change!* jugglers' phrase. [It.]

PRESUMABLE (prē-zū'mā-bl), *a.* That may be presumed.

PRESUMABLY (prē-zū'mā-bl), *adv.* In a presumable manner.

PRESUME (prē-zūm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PRESU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRESUMED (prē-zūmd').] I. *vt.* Take as true without examination or proof; take for granted. II. *vi.* Venture beyond what one has ground for; act forwardly or without permission. [Fr. *présumer*—L. *præ*, before, and *sumo*, take.]

PRESUMING (prē-zū'ming), *a.* Unreasonably bold.

PRESUMINGLY (prē-zū'ming-ly), *adv.* In a presuming manner.

PRESUMPTION (prē-zūmp'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presuming; supposition. 2. Strong probability. 3. Forward conduct.

PRESUMPTIVE (prē-zūmp'tiv), *a.* Grounded on probable evidence.

PRESUMPTIVELY (prē-zūmp'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a presumptive manner.

PRESUMPTUOUS (prē-zūmp'tū-us), *a.* 1. Full of presumption; bold and confident. 2. Founded on presumption. 3. Willful.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY (prē-zūmp'tū-us-ly), *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS (prē-zūmp'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being presumptuous.

PRESUPPOSE (prē-sup-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRESUPPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRESUPPOSED (prē-sup-pōzd').] Take for granted; assume.

PRESUPPOSITION (prē-sup-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of presupposing. 2. That which is presupposed.

PRETEND (prē-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PRETEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRETEND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Hold out as a cloak for something else. 2. Offer, as something feigned. 3. Affect to feel. II. *vt.* 1. Put in a claim. 2. Make a pretense; feign. [Fr. *prétendre*—L. *præ*, before, and *tendo*, stretch.]

PRETENDER (prē-tend'ēr), *n.* One who pretends.

PRETENSE, PRETENCE (prē-tens'), *n.* 1. Pretension; simulation. 2. Appearance; show; pretext. 3. Assumption; claim.

PRETENSION (prē-ten'shun), *n.* Something pretended; false or fictitious assumption or claim.

PRETENTIOUS (prē-ten'shus), *a.* Marked by or containing pretense; presumptuous; arrogant.

PRETER-, PRÆTER-, prefix. Beyond, in place, time or degree; in excess. [L. *præter*, beyond.]

PRETERIT, PRETERITE (pret'ēr-it), I. *a.* Gone by; past; noting the past tense. II. *n.* Past tense. [L. *præteritus*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, itum, go.]

PRETERNATURAL (prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Be-

PRESCIENCE (prē'shi-ens), *n.* Knowledge of events beforehand. [Fr.]

PRESCIENT (prē'shi-ent), *a.* Knowing things beforehand. [L. *præsciens*, pr.p. of *præscio*, foreknow.]

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SYN. Defend; save; secure; retain; maintain; protect; spare; shield. **ANT.**

Abandon; neglect; spend; spoil; waste.

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PRESIDENT (prez'i-dent), *n.* 1. One who presides over a meeting; chairman. 2. Chief officer of a college, institution, etc. 3. Officer elected to be supreme executive of a province or nation. [Fr.—L. *præsidents*, -entis, pr.p. of *præsideo*.]

PRESIDENTIAL (prez-i-den'shal), *a.* Pertaining to a president.

PRESIDIO (prē-sid'i-ō), *n.* Military post; center of military authority (Western United States). [Sp.—L. *præsidium*, garrison.]

PRESPHENOID (prē-sfē'noid), *I. a.* Pertaining to the presphenoid bone. *II. n.* Bone in the median part of the vertebrate skull situated in front of the sphenoid and center of the frontal cranial segment.

PRESS (pres), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESSED** (prest).] *I. vt.* 1. Squeeze or crush strongly. 2. Drive with violence; urge. 3. Distress. 4. Inculcate with earnestness. 5. Make smooth, as cloth or paper. *II. vi.* 1. Exert pressure. 2. Crowd forward or urge with violence. [Fr. *presser*—L. *presso*—*premo*, *pressus*, squeeze.]

PRESS (pres), *n.* 1. Instrument for squeezing.

2. Printing machine.

3. Art or business of printing and publishing. 4. Printed literature, especially the newspapers.

5. Act of urging forward.

6. Urgency. 7. Crowd. 8. Closet for holding articles.—*Press of sail*, as much sail as can be carried.

PRESS (pres), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESSED** (prest).] Carry (men) off by violence to become soldiers or sailors. [O. Fr. *prest*, ready.]

PRESS-AGENT (pres'ā-jent), *n.* Person specifically employed to write articles and notices for publication either for advertising or general information, as *press-agent* for a theatrical enterprise.

PRESSER (pres'ēr), *n.* One who or that which presses.

PRESS-GANG (pres'gang), *n.* Gang or body of sailors under an officer to impress men into the navy.

PRESSING (pres'ing), *a.* 1. Urgent. 2. Important. 3. Forceful.

PRESSINGLY (pres'ing-lī), *adv.* In a pressing manner.

PRESSMAN (pres'man), *n.* [*pl.* **PRESS'MEN**.] 1. One who tends a press. 2. One who presses clothes. 3. Member of a press-gang. 4. One impressed into the navy or army.

PRESSMARK (pres'märk), *n.* Special mark placed on books and other printed matter in libraries to designate their location in the different sections or on the shelves.

PRESSPROOF (pres'prüf), *n.* *Print.* Final proof of form to be printed taken while on the press or immediately before being placed there.

PRESSROOM (pres'röm), *n.* *Print.* Room in which the presswork of printing is done.

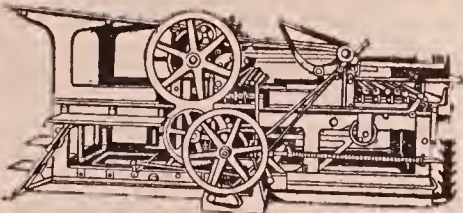
PRESSURE (presh'ör), *n.* 1. Act of pressing; squeezing. 2. State of being pressed. 3. Impulse; constraining force. 4. That which presses or afflicts; difficulties. 5. Urgency. 6. *Physics.* Action of force on something resisting it. [O. Fr.—L. *pressura*—*premo*.]

PRESSWORK (pres'würk), *n.* *Print.* Final operation by which the impression of type is made on the paper or other material used for the purpose.

PRESTIDIGITATION (pres-tl-dij-l-tā'shun), *n.* Sleight of hand. [L. *presto*, ready, *digitus*, a finger, and *-ATION*.]

PRESTIDIGITATOR (pres-tl-dij-l-tā-tür), *n.* Sleight of hand performer; juggler.

PRESTIGE (pres'tij or pres-tēzh'), *n.* Influence



Printing Press.

arising from past conduct or from reputation. [Fr.—L. *præstigium*, delusion.]

PRESTO (pres'tō), *adv.* *Music.* Quickly; in rapid tempo.—*presto! change!* jugglers' phrase. [It.]

PRESUMABLE (prē-zū'mā-bl), *a.* That may be presumed.

PRESUMABLY (prē-zū'mā-bl), *adv.* In a presumable manner.

PRESUME (prē-zūm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRESU'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESUMED** (prē-zūmd').] I. *vt.* Take as true without examination or proof; take for granted. II. *vi.* Venture beyond what one has ground for; act forwardly or without permission. [Fr. *présumer*—L. *præ*, before, and *sumo*, take.]

PRESUMING (prē-zū'ming), *a.* Unreasonably bold.

PRESUMINGLY (prē-zū'ming-lī), *adv.* In a presuming manner.

PRESUMPTION (prē-zump'shun), *n.* 1. Act of presuming; supposition. 2. Strong probability. 3. Forward conduct.

PRESUMPTIVE (prē-zump'tiv), *a.* Grounded on probable evidence.

PRESUMPTIVELY (prē-zump'tiv-lī), *adv.* In a presumptive manner.

PRESUMPTUOUS (prē-zump'tū-us), *a.* 1. Full of presumption; bold and confident. 2. Founded on presumption. 3. Willful.

PRESUMPTUOUSLY (prē-zump'tū-us-lī), *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.

PRESUMPTUOUSNESS (prē-zump'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being presumptuous.

PRESUPPOSE (prē-sup-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRESUPPOS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRESUPPOSED** (prē-sup-pōzd').] Take for granted; assume.

PRESUPPOSITION (prē-sup-o-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of presupposing. 2. That which is presupposed.

PRETEND (prē-tend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRETEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRETEND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Hold out as a cloak for something else. 2. Offer, as something feigned. 3. Affect to feel. II. *vi.* 1. Put in a claim. 2. Make a pretense; feign. [Fr. *prétendre*—L. *præ*, before, and *tendo*, stretch.]

PRETENDER (prē-tend'ēr), *n.* One who pretends.

PRETENSE, PRETENCE (prē-tens'), *n.* 1. Pretension; simulation. 2. Appearance; show; pretext. 3. Assumption; claim.

PRETENSION (prē-ten'shun), *n.* Something pretended; false or fictitious assumption or claim.

PRETENTIOUS (prē-ten'shus), *a.* Marked by or containing pretense; presumptuous; arrogant.

PRETER-, PRÆTER-, prefix. Beyond, in place, time or degree; in excess. [L. *præter*, beyond.]

PRETERIT, PRETERITE (pret'ēr-lt), I. *a.* Gone by; past; noting the past tense. II. *n.* Past tense. [L. *præteritus*—*præter*, beyond, and *eo*, *itum*, go.]

PRETERNATURAL (prē-tēr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Be-

yond what is natural; extraordinary, but not plainly miraculous.

PRETERNATURALLY (prē-tēr-nat'ū-rāi-l), *adv.* In a preternatural manner.

PRETEXT (prē'tekst or prē-tekst'), *n.* Ostensible motive; reason put forward to conceal the real one; pretense. [L. *præ*, before, and *texo*, weave.]

PRETORIA (prē-tō'rī-a), *n.* Capital of the former South African Republic.

PRETORIAN (prē-tō'rī-an), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to a prætor. 2. Belonging to the bodyguard of the Roman Cæsars. *II. n.* Soldier of the Cæsars' bodyguard.

PRETORIUM (prē-tō'rī-um), *n.* Tent of a Roman military commander of general rank; part of Roman camp in which such tent stood.

PRETTILY (prīt'i-lī or pret'i-lī), *adv.* In a pretty manner; pleasingly; neatly.

PRETTINESS (prīt'i-nes or pret'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being somewhat superficially pleasing to the æsthetic sense. 2. That which is pretty; sometimes used in unfavorable sense as less than beautiful.

PRETTY (prīt'i or pret'i), *I. a.* Good-looking; neat; considerable. *II. adv.* Moderately; almost. [A. S. *prættig*, tricky.]

SYN. Comely; elegant; handsome; tasteful; pleasing; attractive; delicately beautiful; excellent; sufficient. **ANT.** Ugly; homely; disgusting; repulsive; hideous.

PRETZEL (pret'sel), *n.* Roll or cake baked in the form of a knot, sprinkled with salt and baked crisp. [Ger.]

PREVAIL (prē-vāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PREVAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PREVAILED (prē-vāid').] 1. Have influence or effect. 2. Overcome; gain the advantage. 3. Be in force; obtain. [Fr. *prévaloir*—L. *præ*, before, and *valeo*, be powerful.]

PREVAILING (prē-vāl'ing), *a.* 1. Having great power; efficacious. 2. Most general.

PREVALENCE (prev'a-lens), **PREVALENCY** (prev'a-len-sī), *n.* Preponderance; superiority; influence; efficacy.

PREVALENT (prev'a-lent), *a.* 1. Prevailing. 2. Having great power. 3. Victorious. 4. Most common.

PREVALENTLY (prev'a-lent-lī), *adv.* In a prevalent manner.

PREVARICATE (prē-var'ī-kāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PREVAR'ICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PREVAR'ICATED.] Shift about from side to side; evade the truth; quibble. [L. *præ*, before, and *varicus* straddling.]

PREVARICATION (prē-var-ī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of prevaricating.

PREVARICATOR (prē-var'ī-kā-tūr), *n.* One who prevaricates.

PREVENT (prē-vent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PREVENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PREVENT'ED.] 1. Hinder. 2. obviate. [L. *præ*, before, and *venio*, come.]

SYN. Check; impede; preclude; restrain;

frustrate; bar; thwart. **ANT.** Promote; aid; facilitate; expedite; encourage; advance.

PREVENTABLE (prē-vent'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being prevented.

PREVENTION (prē-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Act of preventing. 2. That which prevents.

PREVENTIVE (prē-vent'iv), *I. a.* Tending to prevent. *II. n.* That which prevents.

PREVIOUS (prē-vī-us), *a.* Going before in time; former. [L. *prævius*—*præ*, before, and *via*, way.]

PREVIOUSLY (prē-vī-us-lī), *adv.* In time previous or preceding.

PREVIOUSNESS (prē-vī-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being previous.

PREVISION (prē-vizh'un), *n.* Foresight.

PREY (prā), *n.* Booty; plunder; that which is, or may be, seized by violence.—*Beast or bird of prey*, one that feeds on the flesh of other animals. [O. Fr. *praie*—L. *præda*, booty.]

PREY (prā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PREY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PREYED (prād).] 1. Take plunder; seize anything as food by violence. 2. Weigh heavily; exert a depressing influence; make a victim of another.

PRIAM (pri'am), *n.* *Greek Legend.* Last king of Troy; Hecuba's husband; father of Hector and Paris.

PRIAPUS (pri-ā'pus), *n.* *Roman Myth.* Son of Dionysos and Aphrodite, god of fishermen, shepherds and farmers.

PRICE (pris), *n.* That at which anything is prized, valued or bought; excellence; recompense. [O. Fr. *pris*—L. *pretium*, price.]

PRICE (pris), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRIC'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRICED (prist).] 1. Set a price on. 2. Ask the price of.

PRICELESS (pris'les), *a.* 1. Beyond price; invaluable. 2. Without value; worthless.

PRICK (prīk), *n.* 1. Sharp point. 2. Puncture. 3. Sting; remorse. [A. S. *prica*, point.]

PRICK (prīk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRICKED (prīkt).] 1. Pierce; puncture. 2. Erect, as a horse his ears. (Often with *up*.) 3. Fix by the point. 4. Put on by puncturing. 5. Mark or make by pricking. 6. Affect with a sudden, sharp pain; sting.

PRICKER (prīk'ēr), *n.* One who or that which pricks.

PRICKLE (prīk'l), *n.* 1. Sharp point growing from the bark of a plant, rind of a fruit, etc. 2. Stinging sensation.

PRICKLE (prīk'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* PRICK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRICKLED (prīk'ld).] *I. vt.* Puncture slightly with sharp points or prickles. *II. vi.* Be covered with prickles; as, he *prickled* all over.

PRICKLINESS (prīk'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prickly.

PRICKLING (prīk'ling), *I. a.* Stinging. *II. n.* Sensation of pain as if pricked or hurt by prickles.

PRICKLY (prk'l), *a.* 1. Full of prickles. 2. As if hurt by prickles.

PRICKLY-PEAR (prk'li-pâr), *n.* Class of plants generally covered with clusters of strong hairs or prickles, and bearing fruit like the pear.

PRIDE (prîd), *n.* 1. Extreme self-esteem. 2. Noble self-esteem. 3. That of which one is proud. [A. S. *prytc*—*pryt*, proud. Cf. Ger. *protz*, snob.]

SYN. Conceit; haughtiness; vanity; hauteur; arrogance; presumption. **ANT.** Lowliness; meekness; modesty; humility.

PRIDE (prîd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRIDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIDED**.] Take pride; value; feel pride; used reflexively; as, *to pride one's self on*.

PRIER (pri'ër), *n.* One who pries. [See **PRY**.]

PRIEST (prêst), *n.* [*fem.* **PRIEST'ESS**.] One who officiates in sacred offices. [A. S. *preôst*, contr. of L.L. *presbyter*.]

PRIESTHOOD (prêst'hôd), *n.* 1. Office or character of a priest. 2. Priestly order.

PRIESTLINESS (prêst'il-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being priestly.

PRIESTLY (prêst'li), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a priest.

PRIG (prîg), *n.* Narrow-minded person who assumes superior wisdom or virtue in himself. [Etym. doubtful.]

PRIG (prîg), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRIG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIGGED** (prîgd).] Dress up; primp; pink. [Variant of **PRICK**.]

PRIGGISH (prîg'ish), *a.* Like a prîg; conceited.

PRIM (prîm), *a.* Exact and precise in manner; affectedly nice. [O. Fr. *prim*, *fem.* *prime*—L. *primus*, *prima*, first.]

PRIM (prîm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRIM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIMMED** (prîmd).] 1. Deck with great neatness. 2. Form with affected preciseness.

PRIMACY (prî'ma-sî), *n.* Office or dignity of a primate or archbishop.

PRIMA-DONNA (prê-ma-don'a), *n.* First or leading female in an opera. [It.—L. *prima domina*.]

PRIMA FACIE (prî'ma fâ'shi-ê), *On the face of; at first view.* [L. *primus*, first, and *facies*, appearance.]

PRIMAL (prî'mai), *a.* First; original.

PRIMARILY (prî'ma-ri-li), *adv.* In a primary manner; in the first or most important place.

PRIMARINESS (prî'ma-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being primary.

PRIMARY (prî'ma-ri), *a.* 1. First; original; primitive. 2. Most important; chief. 3. Lowest in order; elementary. [L. *primarius*—*primus*, first. See **PRIMER**.]

PRIMARY (prî'ma-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **PRIMARIES** (prî'ma-rîz).] 1. That which is highest in rank or importance. 2. Party-meeting in an election-district, ward, etc., for nominating candidates. 3. Planet in relation to its satellite or satellites.

PRIMATE (prî'mât), *n.* 1. First or highest dignitary in a church; archbishop. 2. Zool. The

order of *Primates*, embracing the three highest families of mammals, man, monkey, and lemur.

PRIMATESHIP (prî'mat-shîp), *n.* Primacy.

PRIME (prîm), *I. a.* First, in order of time, rank, or importance; chief; excellent. *II. n.* 1. Beginning; dawn; spring. 2. The best part. 3. Height of perfection. [L. *primus*, first.]

PRIME (prîm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRIMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIMED** (prîmd).] 1. Put in readiness; prepare, as a firearm or pump. 2. Cover with, as the first coating of paint or plaster.

PRIME-MINISTER (prîm-min'is-têr), *n.* First or chief minister of state. [See **PREMIER**.]

PRIMER (prîm'ër), *n.* 1. First reading book. 2. Elementary introduction to any subject. 3. Either of two sizes of type, great primer (18 points) or long primer (10 points). [L. *primarius*. See **PRIMARY**.]

This is Long Primer Type.

Great Primer Type.

PRIMEVAL (prî-mê'val), *a.* Belonging to the first ages; original; primitive. [L. *primævus*—*primus*, first, and *ævum*, age.]

PRIMING (prî'mîng), *n.* 1. First coating of color. 2. That with which anything is primed.

PRIMITIVE (prîm'î-tîv), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to the beginning, or to the first times; original; ancient. 2. Antiquated; simple; old-fashioned. 3. Not derived. *II. n.* Primitive word, or one not derived from another. [Fr.—L. *primitivus*—*primus*, first.]

PRIMITIVELY (prîm'î-tîv-li), *adv.* In a primitive manner.

PRIMITIVENESS (prîm'î-tîv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being primitive.

PRIMLY (prîm'li), *adv.* In a prim manner.

PRIMNESS (prîm'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prim.

PRIMOGENITURE (prî-mo-jen'î-tûr), *n.* 1. State of being born first of the same parents. 2. Right of inheritance of the eldest born.

PRIMORDIAL (prî-mar'dî-ai), *I. a.* First in order; original; existing from the beginning. *II. n.* First principle or element. [L. *primus*, first, and *ordo*, order.]

PRIMROSE (prîm'-rôz), *n.* 1. Early spring flower (not of the rose family). 2. A coal-tar color of pinkish-yellow shade used in silk dyeing, etc. [O. Fr. *prim-erole*—L. *primula veris*, first of spring.]

PRINCE (prîns), *n.* [*fem.* **PRINCESS**.] 1. One



Evening Primrose (*Godetia*).

of highest rank; sovereign. 2. Son of a king or emperor; chief of any class or body of men. [Fr.—L. *princeps*—*primus*, first, and *capio*, take.]

PRINCEDOM (prins'dum), *n.* Estate, jurisdiction, sovereignty, or rank of a princee.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. In Gulf of St. Lawrence, a province of Canada.

PRINCELIKE (prins'lik), *a.* Like or characteristic of a prince.

PRINCELINESS (prins'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being princely.

PRINCELY (prins'li), *I. a.* Princeelike; becoming a princee; grand; august; regal. *II. adv.* In a princeelike manner.

PRINCESS, *n.* See **PRINCE**.

PRINCIPAL (prin'si-pal), *I. a.* Taking the first place; highest in character or importance; chief. *II. n.* 1. Principal person or thing. 2. Head, as of a school or college. 3. One who takes a leading part. 4. Money on which interest is paid. 5. *Arch.* Main beam or timber. 6. *Law.* Perpetrator of a crime; abettor. 7. *Music.* Organ stop. [L. *principalis*.]

PRINCIPALITY (prin-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PRINCIPALITIES** (prin-si-pal'i-tiz).] Territory of a princee or the country which gives title to him.

PRINCIPALLY (prin'si-pal-i), *adv.* Chiefly; mainly.

PRINCIPLE (prin'si-pl), *n.* 1. Fundamental truth. 2. Law or doctrine from which others are derived. 3. Original faculty of the mind. 4. Law of nature. 5. Settled rule of action. 6. *Chem.* Constituent part. [L. *principium*, beginning—*princeps*, chief.]

PRINCIPLE (prin'si-pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRINCIPLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRINCIPLED** (prin'si-pld).] 1. Establish in principles. 2. Impress with a doctrine.

PRINK (pringk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRINKED** (prinkt).] *I. vt.* 1. Dress for show; prank. 2. Put on fine airs; strut. *II. vi.* Dress up; prank. [Variant of **PRANK**.]

PRINT (print), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRINT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Mark by pressure. 2. Impress letters on paper, etc. 3. Publish. 4. Make by any transfer process a picture, as a positive from a negative in photography. *II. vi.* 1. Practice the art of printing. 2. Publish a book. [O. Fr. *preinte* for *empreinte*—L. *imprimo*—*in*, into, and *premo*, press.]

PRINT (print), *n.* 1. Mark or character made by impression. 2. Impression of types in general. 3. Copy. 4. Engraving. 5. Newspaper. 6. Printed cloth; calico. 7. That which impresses its form on anything; cut, stamp or die. 8. *Arch.* Plaster-cast in low relief.

PRINTER (print'ēr), *n.* One who prints, especially books, newspapers, etc.

PRINTING (print'ing), *n.* 1. Act, art, or practice of printing. 2. *Photog.* Act or process of reproducing, by aid of light, on a chemically

prepared paper, an image from a negative or film.

PRIOR (pri'ūr), *a.* Coming before in time.

PRIOR (pri'ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **PRI'ORESS**.] Head of a priory.

PRIORATE (pri'ūr-āt), **PRIORSHIP** (pri'ūr-ship), *n.* Government or office of a prior.

PRIORITY (pri-or'i-ti), *n.* State of being prior or first in time, place, or rank.

PRIORY (pri'ūr-i), *n.* Convent for either sex, under a prior or prioress, and next below an abbey.

PRISM (prizm), *n.* 1. *Geom.* Solid whose ends are similar, equal and parallel planes, and whose sides are parallelograms. 2. *Optics.* Solid glass of triangular-shaped body. [L.L.—Gr. *prisma*, sawed—*prizō*, saw.]

PRISMATIC (priz-mat'ik), **PRISMATICAL** (priz-mat'ik-al), *a.* Resembling or pertaining to a prism; formed by a prism.

PRISMATICALLY (priz-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In the form or manner of a prism.

PRISMOID (priz'moid), *n.* Figure in the form of a prism. [PRISM, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

PRISON (priz'n), *n.* Building for the confinement of criminals, etc.; jail; any place of confinement. [Fr.—L. *prensio*, for *prehensio*, seizing—*prehendo*, seize.]

PRISONER (priz'n-ēr), *n.* 1. One confined in prison. 2. Captive.

PRISTINE (pris'tin), *a.* As at first; former; belonging to the beginning or earliest time; ancient. [O. Fr.—L. *pristinus*.]

PRITHEE (prith'ē), *interj.* Pray. [Corrup. of *I pray thee*.]

PRIVACY (pri'va-si), *n.* 1. State of being private or retired from company or observation. 2. Place of seclusion; retreat. 3. Retirement; secrecy.

PRIVATE (pri'vat), *I. a.* 1. Not public; concerning an individual person, company, etc.; personal. 2. Secluded; solitary. 3. Secret. *II. n.* Common soldier. [L. *privatus*, *p.p.* of *privo*, separate—*privus*, single.]

PRIVATEER (pri-va-tēr'), *n.* Armed private vessel commissioned to seize and plunder an enemy's ships.

PRIVATEER (pri-va-tēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PRIVATEERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIVATEERED** (pri-va-tērd').] 1. Cruise in a privateer. 2. Fit out privateers.

PRIVATELY (pri'vat-li), *adv.* In a private manner.

PRIVATION (pri-vā'shun), *n.* State of being deprived of something, especially of what is necessary for comfort; destitution; hardship; negation. [Fr.]

PRIVATIVE (priv'a-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Causing pri-



Prism.

vation. 2. Consisting in the absence of something. 3. Implying negation; giving negative meaning to a word, as *a* in *atheist*. II. *n.* 1. That which exists only by the absence of something else, as darkness by the absence of light. 2. *Logic*. Term denoting the absence of a quality. 3. *Gram*. Prefix denoting absence, or negation, as *un-*, *a-*, *in-*. [L.]

PRIVATIVELY (priv'ā-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a privative manner.

PRIVET (priv'et), *n.* European shrub much used for hedges. [Etym. unknown.]

PRIVILEGE (priv'ī-lej), *n.* Right not general. [Fr.—L. *privus*, single, and *lex*, law.]

SYN. Prerogative; benefit; immunity; advantage; exemption; franchise. **ANT.** Disfranchisement; disqualification; exclusion; prohibition; inhibition; proscription.

PRIVILEGE (priv'ī-lej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRIV'ILEGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRIVILEGED (priv'ī-lejd).] Grant a privilege to.

PRIVILEGED (priv'ī-lejd), *a.* Invested with or enjoying some privilege.

PRIVILY (priv'ī-lī), *adv.* Secretly.

PRIVITY (priv'ī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* PRIVITIES (priv'ī-tiz).] 1. Joint knowledge of something private or confidential. 2. Secret; secrecy.

PRIVY (priv'ī), *a.* 1. Private; pertaining to one person, especially a sovereign; for private uses. 2. Secret. 3. Appropriated to retirement. 4. Admitted to the knowledge of something secret. [Fr. *privé*—L. *privatus*. See PRIVATE.]

PRIVY (priv'ī), *n.* [*pl.* PRIVIES (priv'iz).] 1. *Law*. Person having an interest in an action. 2. Necessary house.

PRIX (prē), *n.* Premium or prize, especially at a French competition in art, horse-race, etc. [Fr.]

PRIZE (priz), *n.* 1. That which is taken or gained by competition. 2. Anything taken from an enemy in war. 3. That which is won in a lottery. 4. Anything offered for competition; reward. [Fr. *prise*—*pris*, taken.]

PRIZE (priz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRI'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRIZED (prizd).] Esteem as of great value or worth.

PRO-, *prefix*. For; fore; in front; forth; forward. [L.]

PRO (prō) **AND CON** (abbreviated from *contra*). For and against.

PROA (prō'ā), *n.* Small Malay sailing vessel. [Malay *prāu*.]

PROBABILITY (prob-ā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* [*pl.* PROBABILITIES (prob-ā-bil'ī-tiz).] 1. Quality of being probable. 2. Appearance of truth. 3. That which is probable.

SYN. Likelihood; presumption; verisimilitude; chance. **ANT.** Unlikelihood; improbability.

PROBABLE (prob'ā-bl), *a.* Giving ground for belief. [Fr.—L. *probabilis*—*probo*, prove.]

PROBABLY (prob'ā-bli), *adv.* In all probability; likely.

PROBATE (prō'bāt), *n.* 1. Proof that the will of a person deceased is indeed his lawful act. 2. Official copy of a will, with the certificate of its having been proved. 3. Right of jurisdiction of proving wills. [L. *probatum*, proved.]

PROBATION (prō-bā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of proving; proceeding to elicit truth. etc.; trial. 2. Time of trial; novitiate.

PROBATIONAL (prō-bā'shun-əl), *a.* Serving for probation.

PROBATIONARY (prō-bā'shun-ā-rī), *a.* Pertaining to probation.

PROBATIONER (prō-bā'shun-ēr), *n.* One who is on probation or trial.

PROBATIVE (prō'bā-tiv), **PROBATORY** (prō'bā-tō-rī), *a.* Serving for proof or trial; relating to proof.

PROBE (prōb), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRO'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROBED (prōbd).] Examine with or as with a probe; examine thoroughly. [L. *probo*, prove.]

PROBE (prōb), *n.* 1. That which tries or probes. 2. Proof or trial. 3. *Surg.* Long, thin instrument, usually of silver, for examining a wound, etc.

PROBITY (prob'ī-tī), *n.* Tried honesty. [L. *probitas*—*probus*, honest.]

SYN. Integrity; honesty; uprightness; rectitude; principle; conscientiousness.

ANT. Dishonesty; rascality; roguery.

PROBLEM (prob'iem), *n.* 1. Matter difficult of settlement or solution. 2. *Geom.* Proposition in which something is required to be done. [Gr. *problēma*—*pro*, before, and *ballō*, throw.]

PROBLEMATIC (prob-lem-at'ik), **PROBLEMATICAL** (prob-lem-at'ik-əl), *a.* Of the nature of a problem; questionable; doubtful.

PROBLEMATICALLY (prob-lem-at'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a problematical manner.

PROBOSCIS (pro-bos'sis), *n.* [*pl.* PROBOSCIDES (pro-bos'si-dēz).] 1. Trunk of some animals, as the elephant, for conveying food to the mouth. 2. Any similar protruding organs; snout; sucker. [L.—Gr. *proboskis*, front-feeder—*pro*, in front, and *boskō*, feed.]

PROCEDURE (prō-sē'dūr), *n.* Act of proceeding; progress; conduct.

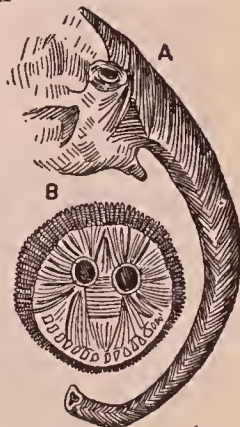
PROCEED (prō-sēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PROCEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROCEED'ED.] Go forward; advance; issue; be produced; prosecute. [Fr. *proceder*—L. *procedo*—*pro*, before, and *cedo*, go.]

SYN. Move; pass;

progress; continue; arise; emanate; flow.

ANT. Recede; deviate; retreat; stay; desist; retire.

PROCEEDING (prō-sēd'ing), *n.* 1. Act of going



Proboscis of Elephant. A. Proboscis. B. Sectional view of same showing nostrils.

forth or forward; progress; step; operation; transaction. 2. [*pl.*] Steps in the prosecuting of an action at law. 3. [*pl.*] Record of the transactions of a society, etc.

PROCEEDS (prō'sēdz), *n.pl.* Money obtained, as from the sale of goods, etc.

PROCESS (pros'es or prō'ses), *n.* 1. Act or state of going forward. 2. Operation. 3. Whole proceedings in an action or prosecution. 4. Series of measures. 5. Projection on a bone. 6. Judicial writ. [Fr. *procès*—L. *processus*.]

PROCESS-ENGRAVING (pros'es-en-grā-ving), *n.* 1. Reproduction of colored objects by means of photography in three primary colors, red, yellow and blue, etched on copper. 2. Reproduction of objects in one color by means of photography and etched on zinc or copper.

PROCESSION (prō-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of proceeding. 2. Train of persons in a formal march [Fr.—L.]

PROCESSIONAL (prō-sesh'un-əl), *I. a.* Pertaining to a procession. *II. n.* Hymn sung during the solemn entry of the clergy into the church.

PROCLAIM (prō-klām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROCLAIM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROCLAIMED(prō-klāmd').] Publish; announce officially. [Fr. *proclamer*—L. *proclamo*—*pro*, out, and *elamo*, cry.]

PROCLAIMER (prō-klām'ēr), *n.* One who proclaims.

PROCLAMATION (prok-lā-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of proclaiming. 2. Official notice given to the public.

PROCLIVITY (prō-kliv'ī-tl), *n.* [*pl.* PROCLIVITIES (prō-kliv'ī-tlīz).] Tendency; inclination; aptitude. [L. *pro*, forward, and *clivus*, sloping.]

PROCNE (prok'nē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Daughter of King Pandion, wife of Tereus and mother of Itys. Upon learning that her husband had ravished her sister Philomela and cut her tongue out, Procne, together with Philomela, slew Itys and gave him to her husband to eat. Procne was changed to a swallow and Tereus to a hawk.

PROCONSUL (prō-kon'sul), *n.* 1. Roman officer having the power of a consul without his office. 2. Governor of a province. [L.]

PROCONSULAR (prō-kon'sū-lār), *a.* Of or pertaining to a proconsul.

PROCONSULATE (prō-kon'sū-lāt), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a proconsul.

PROCONSULSHIP (prō-kon'sul-ship), *n.* Proconsulate.

PROCRASTINATE (prō-kras'tī-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* PROCRAS'TINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROCRAS'TINATED.] *I. vt.* Put off till some future time; postpone. *II. vi.* Be dilatory; delay. [L. *pro*, for, and *crastinus*, of to-morrow.]

PROCRASTINATION (prō-kras-tī-nā'shun), *n.* Act or habit of procrastinating.

SYN. Dilatoriness; delay. **ANT.** Punctuality; timeliness; promptitude; alacrity.

PROCRASTINATOR (prō-kras'tī-nā-tūr), *n.* One who procrastinates.

PROCREATE (prō'krē-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PRO'CREATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PRO'CREATED.] Generate; propagate. [L. *procreo*, -atus—*pro*, forth, and *creo*, produce.]

PROCREATION (prō-krē-ā'shun), *n.* Act of procreating.

PROCREATIVE (prō'krē-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power or property of procreating.

PROCREATIVENESS (prō'krē-ā-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being procreative.

PROCREATOR (prō'krē-ā-tūr), *n.* One who begets; father.

PROCRUSTEAN (prō-krus'te-an), *a.* Obtaining conformity by violence. [From *Procrustes*, which see.]

PROCRUSTES (prō-krus'tēz), *n.* *Greek Legend.* Highwayman or fabled giant who tied his captives on a bed; if too long to fit the couch, he cut off part of their limbs; if too short, he stretched them.

PROCTOR (prok'tūr), *n.* 1. Manager for another. 2. Attorney in the admiralty courts. 3. Official in the English universities who attends to the morals of the students and enforces obedience to university regulations. [Contr. of PROCURATOR.]

PROCTORSHIP (prok'tūr-ship), *n.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

PROCUMBENT (prō-kum'bent), *a.* 1. Lying down or on the face. 2. *Bot.* Trailing. [L. *pro*, forward, and *cumbo*, lie down.]

PROCURABLE (prō-kūr'ā-bl), *a.* That may be procured.

PROCURACY (prok'ū-rā-sī), *n.* Proxy. [L. *procuratia*—L. *pro*, in place of, and *cura*, care.]

PROCURATION (prok-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of procuring. 2. Act of managing another's affairs. 3. Instrument giving power to do this. 4. In the Church of England, sum paid by incumbents to the bishop or archdeacon on account of visitations.

PROCURATOR (prok'ū-rā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who takes care of, or attends to, a thing for another. 2. Governor of a province under the Roman emperors. [L. See PROCURE.]

PROCURATORSHIP (prok'ū-rā-tūr-ship), *n.* Office of a procurator.

PROCURE (prō-kūr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROCUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROCURED (prō-kūrd').] 1. Obtain. 2. Cause. [Fr. *procurer*—L. *procuro*, take care of.]

PROCUREMENT (prō-kūr'ment), *n.* Act of procuring.

PROD (prod), *n.* 1. Pointed instrument or weapon. 2. Thrust or stab. [Ice. *broddr*, spike.]

PROD (prod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROD'DED.] Prick with a prod; goad.

PRODIGAL (prod'ī-gal), *I. a.* Wasteful; lavish; profuse. *II. n.* One who is profligate; spendthrift. [Fr.—L. *prodigo*, drive away, squander, —*pro*, forth, and *ago*, drive.]

PRODIGALITY (prod-i-gal'í-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **PRODIGALITIES** (prod-i-gal'í-tlíz).] 1. State or quality of being prodigal; extravagance. 2. Great liberality; bounteousness.

PRODIGALLY (prod'í-gal-í), *adv.* In a prodigal manner.

PRODIGIOUS (prô-dlj'us), *a.* Like a prodigy; enormous.

PRODIGIOUSLY (prô-dlj'us-ll), *adv.* In a prodigious manner.

PRODIGIOUSNESS (prô-dlj'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prodigious.

PRODIGY (prod'í-jl), *n.* [*pl.* **PRODIGIES** (prod'í-jlíz).] Something extraordinary; wonder. [Fr. *prodige*—L. *prodigium*, prophetic sign.]

PRODUCE (prô-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRODU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRODUCED** (prô-düst').] 1. Bring forward. 2. Bear; yield; make; cause. 3. *Geom.* Extend. [L. *pro*, forward, and *duco*, lead.]

PRODUCE (prod'ūs), *n.* That which is produced; product; proceeds.

PRODUCER (prô-dū'sēr), *n.* One who or that which produces.

PRODUCIBLE (prô-dū'sl-bl), *a.* That may be produced.

PRODUCT (prod'ukt), *n.* 1. That which is produced. 2. *Arith.* Result of numbers multiplied together.

PRODUCTION (prô-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of producing. 2. That which is produced.

PRODUCTIVE (prô-duk'tlv), *a.* Having the power to produce.

SYN. Efficient; generative; prolific; fertile; fruitful; originative; causative. **ANT.** Unfruitful; barren; sterile; unproductive.

PRODUCTIVELY (prô-duk'tlv-ll), *adv.* In a productive manner.

PRODUCTIVENESS (prô-duk'tlv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being productive.

PROEM (prô'em), *n.* Introduction; prelude. [Fr. *proeme*—Gr. *prooimion*—*pro*, before, and *oimos*, way.]

PROFANATION (prof-a-nā'shun), *n.* Act of profaning; desecration.

PROFANATORY (prô-fan'a-tô-ri), *a.* Desecrating; tending to produce contempt.

PROFANE (prô-fān'), *a.* 1. Unholy; impious. 2. Common; secular. [Fr.—L. *profanus*—*pro*, in front, outside of, and *fanum*, temple.]

PROFANE (prô-fān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROFA'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROFANED** (prô-fānd').] 1. Violate, as anything holy; abuse, as anything sacred. 2. Put to a wrong use. 3. Pollute; debase.

PROFANELY (prô-fān'll), *adv.* In a profane manner.

PROFANENESS (prô-fān'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being profane.

PROFANER (prô-fā'nēr), *n.* One who profanes.

PROFANITY (prô-fan'í-tl), *n.* 1. Irreverence. 2. That which is profane. 3. Profane language.

PROFESS (prô-fes'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROFESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROFESSED** (prô-fest').] 1. Own freely. 2. Declare in strong terms. 3. Announce publicly one's skill in. [Fr. *professer*—L. *professus*—*profiteor*—*pro*, publicly, and *fateor*, confess.]

PROFESSED (prô-fest'), *a.* Openly declared; avowed; acknowledged.

PROFESSEDLY (prô-fes'ed-ll), *adv.* In profession, but not in reality; avowedly.

PROFESSION (prô-fesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of professing. 2. Open declaration. 3. Employment not mechanical and requiring some degree of learning. 4. Collective body of persons engaged in a profession. 5. Entrance into a religious order.

PROFESSIONAL (prô-fesh'un-ál), *I. a.* Pertaining to a profession. *II. n.* One who makes his living by an art, as opposed to an amateur who practices it merely for pastime.

PROFESSIONALLY (prô-fesh'un-ál-í), *adv.* In a professional manner.

PROFESSOR (prô-fes'ūr), *n.* 1. One who professes. 2. One who publicly practices or teaches a branch of knowledge. (*Colloq.*) 3. Teacher in a university upon whom the title professor has been formally conferred.

PROFESSORIAL (prô-fes-sō'ri-ál), *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a professor.

PROFESSORSHIP (prô-fes'ūr-shlp), *n.* Office or position of a professor.

PROFFER (prof'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROF'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROFFERED** (prof'ērd).] Hold forth; offer for acceptance. [Fr. *proférer*—L. *pro*, forward, and *fero*, bear.]

PROFFER (prof'ēr), *n.* Offer made; tender.

PROFFERER (prof'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who proffers.

PROFICIENCY (prô-fish'en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being proficient.

PROFICIENT (prô-fish'ent), *I. a.* Thoroughly qualified; well skilled; competent. *II. n.* Adept; expert. [L. *proficiens*, *pr.p.* of *proficisci*, advance.]

PROFILE (prô'fēl or prô'fil), *n.* 1. Drawing in outline. 2. Head or portrait in a side view. 3. Outline of any object without foreshortening. 4. Vertical section of a country to show the elevations and depressions. [It. *profilo*, border, outline—L. *pro*, before, and *filum*, thread.]

PROFILE (prô'fēl or prô'fil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRO'FILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRO'FILED** (prô'fēld).] Draw in profile.

PROFIT (prof'ít), *n.* 1. Excess of value received over expenditure. 2. Accession of good from exertion. 3. Advantage. [Fr.—L. *proficio*, progress.]

PROFIT (prof'ít), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROF'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROF'ITED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Benefit or be of advantage to. 2. Improve. *II. vi.* 1. Gain advantage. 2. Receive profit. 3. Be of advantage. 4. Bring good.

PROFITABLE (prof'ít-a-bl), *a.* Yielding profit.

PROFITABLENESS (prof'it-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being profitable.

PROFITABLY (prof'it-ə-bli), *adv.* In a profitable manner.

PROFITLESS (prof'it-ies), *a.* Without any profit, gain, or advantage.

PROFLIGACY (prof'li-gə-si), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate.

PROFLIGATE (prof'li-gat), *I. a.* Abandoned to vice; prodigal. *II. n.* One shamelessly dissolute. [L.—*profligatus*, thrown down.]

PROFLIGATELY (prof'li-gat-li), *adv.* In a profligate manner.

PROFLIGATENESS (prof'li-gat-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being profligate; profligacy.

PRO FORMA (prō fər'mə), *As a matter of form.* [L.]

PROFOUND (prō-fownd'), *I. a.* 1. Far below the surface; very deep. 2. Thorough. 3. Intense. 4. Low. *II. n.* Sea or ocean. [L. *profundus*—*pro*, forth, and *fundus*, bottom.]

PROFOUNDLY (prō-fownd'li), *adv.* In a profound manner.

PROFOUNDNESS (prō-fownd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being profound.

PROFUNDITY (prō-fun'di-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being profound.

PROFUSE (prō-fūs'), *a.* 1. Abundant. 2. Liberal to excess. [L. *profundo*—*pro*, forth, and *fundo*, pour.]

SYN. Lavish; prodigal; bountiful; copious; exuberant. **ANT.** Scanty; sparing; chary.

PROFUSELY (prō-fūs'li), *adv.* In a profuse manner.

PROFUSENESS (prō-fūs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being profuse.

PROFUSION (prō-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Profuse or lavish supply. 2. Profuse or lavish expenditure; prodigality.

PROGENITOR (prō-jen'i-tūr), *n.* Forefather. [L.—*pro*, before, and *genitor*, parent.]

PROGENY (proj'e-ni), *n.* Offspring.

SYN. Descendants; children; lineage; issue; posterity. **ANT.** Stock; parentage; ancestry.

PROGNATHISM (prog'na-thizm), *n.* The state of having protrusive jaws. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gnathos*, jaw.]

PROGNATHOUS (prog'na-thus), *a.* Having projecting jaws; characterized by prognathism.

PROGNOSIS (prog-nō'sis), *n.* Foreknowledge; act or art of foretelling the course of a disease from the symptoms. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *gignōskō*, know.]

PROGNOSTIC (prog-nos'tik), *I. n.* Prediction; indication. *II. a.* Foreshowing.

PROGNOSTICATE (prog-nos'ti-kāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROGNOSTICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROGNOSTICATED**.] Foretell; presage.

PROGNOSTICATION (prog-nos-ti-kā'shun), *n.* Act of foretelling or predicting.

PROGRAM, PROGRAMME (prō'gram), *n.* Out-

line of a forthcoming proceeding; itemized list of selections of an entertainment, etc. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *graphō*, write.]

PROGRESS (prog'res), *n.* Advance; improvement. [L. *progressus*—*progre*dior, go forward.]

PROGRESS (prō-gres'), *vi.* [pr.p. **PROGRESSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROGRESSED** (prō-grest').] Go forward; make progress; advance; improve.

PROGRESSION (prō-gresh'un), *n.* 1. Motion onward. 2. Increase or decrease of numbers or magnitudes according to a fixed law.

PROGRESSIONAL (prō-gresh'un-əl), *a.* Pertaining to progression.

PROGRESSIVE (prō-gres'iv), *a.* Moving forward; improving.

PROGRESSIVELY (prō-gres'iv-li), *adv.* In a progressive manner.

PROGRESSIVENESS (prō-gres'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being progressive.

PROHIBIT (prō-hib'it), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROHIBITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROHIBITED**.] 1. Hinder. 2. Prevent; forbid. [L. *prohibeo*—*pro*, before, and *habeo*, hold.]

SYN. Forbid; interdict; debar; disallow; preclude. **ANT.** Permit; grant; allow.

PROHIBITION (prō-hi-bish'un), *n.* 1. Act of prohibiting. 2. Interdict. 3. Forbidding by law the sale of alcoholic liquors.

PROHIBITIONIST (prō-hi-bish'un-ist), *n.* One who favors prohibition.

PROJECT (proj'ekt), *n.* Plan; scheme. [L. *projectum*—*pro*, forth, and *jacio*, throw.]

PROJECT (prō-jekt'), *v.* [pr.p. **PROJECTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROJECTED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Contrive. 2. Throw forward. 3. Draw; exhibit. *II. vi.* Shoot forward; jut out.

PROJECTILE (prō-jekt'li), *I. a.* 1. Throwing forward. 2. Impelled forward. *II. n.* Body projected by force; missile.

PROJECTION (prō-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of projecting. 2. That which juts out. 3. Plan; scheme. 4. Delusion.

PROJECTOR (prō-jekt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who projects or forms schemes. 2. That which throws, as a mirror or camera.

PROLAPSE (prō-laps'), **PROLAPSUS** (prō-lap'-sus), *n.* *Pathol.* Falling down of an internal part. [L. *prolapsus*, fallen forward.]

PROLATE (prō'lāt), *a.* Stretched out; elongated. [L. *prolatus*, extended.]

PROLETARIAN (prō-le-tā'ri-ən), *I. a.* Having little or no property; plebeian. *II. n.* Wage-earner; laborer.

PROLETARIAT (prō-le-tā'ri-at), *n.* 1. Lowest; poorest class. 2. Wage-earning class. [L. *proletarius*—*proles*, offspring.]

PROLIFIC (prō-lif'ik), *a.* Fruitful; productive; fertile. [Fr. *prolifique*—L. *proles*, offspring, and *facio*, make.]

PROLIX (prō-ilks' or prō'liks), *a.* Tedious; lengthy; minute. [L. *pro*, forward, and *-lixus*—*liquor*, flow.]

PROLIXITY (prō-īks'ī-tī), **PROLIXNESS** (prō-īks'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prolix.
PROLOCUTOR (prō-lok'ū-tūr), *n.* Chairman of a convocation. [L. *pro*, before, and *loquor*, locutus, speak.]

PROLOGUE (prō'log), *n.* Preface; introductory verses before a play. [Gr. *prologos*—*pro*, before, and *logos*, speech.]

PROLONG (prō-lāng'), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROLONG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROLONGED** (prō-lāngd').] Continue; lengthen out. [L. *prolongo*—*pro*, forward, and *longus*, long.]

PROLONGATE (prō-lāng'gāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROLON'GATING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROLON'GATED**.] Lengthen.

PROLONGATION (prō-lāng-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prolonging. 2. Part prolonged; extension.

PROMENADE (prom-en-ād'), *n.* 1. Walk for pleasure, show, or exercise. 2. Place for walking. [Fr.—L. *pro*, forward, and *mino*, drive.]

PROMENADE (prom-en-ād'), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROMENA'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROMENA'DED**.] Take a walk for pleasure, exercise, or show.

PROMETHEAN (prō-mē'the-an), *a.* Life-giving, like the fire which (in the Greek myth) Prometheus stole from heaven; inspiring.

PROMETHEUS (prō-mē'the-us), *n.* Son of Iapetus; for stealing fire from heaven Zeus ordered him chained to a rock in Mt. Caucasus where an eagle daily consumed his liver, which grew again at night; released by Hercules.

PROMINENCE (prom'ī-nens), **PROMINENCY** (prom'ī-nen-sī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being prominent. 2. That which is prominent. 3. Distinction.

PROMINENT (prom'ī-nent), *a.* 1. Projecting; conspicuous. 2. Eminent; distinguished. [Fr.—L. *promineo*, jut forth.]

SYN. Jutting; protuberant; embossed; characteristic; distinctive. ANT. Receding; indented; hollowed; inconspicuous.

PROMINENTLY (prom'ī-nent-ly), *adv.* In a prominent manner.

PROMISCUOUS (prō-mis'kū-us), *a.* Mixed; confused; collected together without order; indiscriminate. [L. *promiscuus*—*pro*, forth, and *misceo*, mix.]

PROMISCUOUSLY (prō-mis'kū-us-ly), *adv.* In a promiscuous manner.

PROMISCUOUSNESS (prō-mis'kū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being promiscuous.

PROMISE (prom'is), *n.* 1. Engagement to do, or not to do, something. 2. Expectation or that which affords expectation. [Fr. *promesse*—L. *promissa*—*promitto*, send forward.]

PROMISE (prom'is), *v.* [pr.p. **PROM'ISING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROMISED** (prom'ist).] I. *vt.* 1. Make an engagement to do or not to do. 2. Afford reason to expect. 3. Engage to bestow. II. *vi.* 1. Assure one by a promise. 2. Afford reasonable ground of hope or expectation.

PROMISEE (prom-is-ē'), *n.* One to whom a promise is made.

PROMISER (prom'is-ēr), *n.* Promisor.

PROMISING (prom'is-ing), *a.* Affording ground for hope or expectation; likely to turn out well.

PROMISOR (prom'is-ūr, or prom-is-ār'), *n.* Law. One who promises; one who enters into a covenant.

PROMISSORY (prom'ī-sō-ri), *a.* Containing or of the nature of a promise; as, a *promissory* note, a written promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time.

PROMONTORY (prom'un-tō-ri), *n.* [pl. **PROMONTORIES** (prom'un-tō-riz).] High cape; headland. [L. *pro*, forward, and, *mons*, *montis*, mountain.]

PROMOTE (prō-mōt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROMO'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROMO'TED**.] 1. Advance; further; encourage. 2. Raise to a higher position. [L. *promotus*, p.p. of *promoveo*—*pro*, forward, and *moveo*, move.]

PROMOTER (prō-mō'tēr), *n.* One who promotes; encourager; specifically, one who promotes a financial undertaking.

PROMOTION (prō-mō'shun), *n.* Advancement; encouragement; preferment.

PROMPT (prompt), *a.* 1. Prepared; ready. 2. Acting with alacrity. [L. *promptus*—*promo*, bring forward.]

SYN. Quick; willing; early; timely; immediate; punctual; alert. ANT. Unready; sluggish.

PROMPT (prompt), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROMPT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROMPT'ED**.] 1. Move to action; incite. 2. Assist, as a speaker, by suggesting the words forgotten or next in order. 3. Suggest; inspire.

PROMPTER (prompt'ēr), *n.* One who prompts.

PROMPTITUDE (prompt'ī-tūd), *n.* Readiness; quickness of decision and action. [Fr.]

PROMPTLY (prompt'ly), *adv.* In a prompt manner.

PROMPTNESS (prompt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prompt.

PROMULGATE (prō-mul'gāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **PROMUL'GATING**; p.t. and p.p. **PROMUL'GATED**.] Publish; proclaim. [L. *promulgo*.]

PROMULGATION (prō-mul-gā'shun), *n.* Act of promulgating.

PRONE (prōn), *a.* 1. Lying with the face downward; opposite of **SUPINE**. 2. Bending forward; running downward. 3. Disposed; inclined. [L. *pronus*.]

PRONELY (prōn'ly), *adv.* In a prone manner or position.

PRONENESS (prōn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being prone.

PRONG (prəŋ), *n.* Spike of a fork or other similar instrument. [Wel. *procio*, thrust.]

PRONOMINAL (prō-nom'ī-nəl), *a.* Belonging to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

PRONOMINALLY (prō-nom'ī-nəl-ly), *adv.* In a pronominal manner.

PRONOUN (prō'noun), *n.* Word used instead of a noun. [Fr. *pronom*—L. *pronomen*—*pro*, for, and *nomen*, noun.]

PRONOUNCE (prō-nouns'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRONOUN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRONOUNCED** (prō-nownst').] 1. Utter; speak distinctly. 2. Utter formally. 3. Declare. [L. *pronuncio*—*pro*, forth, and *nuncio*, announce.]

PRONOUNCEABLE (prō-nouns'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being pronounced.

PRONOUNCER (prō-nown'sēr), *n.* One who pronounces.

PRONOUNCING (prō-nown'sing), *a.* Giving pronunciation.

PRONUNCIAMENTO (prō-nun-si-a-men'tō), *n.* Proclamation; formal declaration. [Sp. *pronunciamento*.]

PRONUNCIATION (prō-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* Act or mode of pronouncing; utterance.

PRONUNCIATIVE (prō-nun'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Pronunciatory.

PRONUNCIATOR (prō-nun'shi-ā-tūr), *n.* Pronouncer. [L.]

PRONUNCIATORY (prō-nun'shi-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to pronunciation.

PROOF (prōf), *I. n.* 1. Any process to discover or establish a truth. 2. That which convinces; demonstration. 3. State of having been tested; firmness. 4. Firmness of mind. 5. Certain strength of alcoholic spirits. 6. *Print.* Impression taken for correction; proof-sheet. 7. Early impression of an engraving. *II. a.* 1. Firm in resisting. 2. Of a certain alcoholic strength. 3. Used to prove or test. [Fr. *preuve*—L. *probo*, prove.]

PROOF-READER (prōf'rēd-ēr), *n.* Person who reads printed proofs to discover and mark errors.

PROOF-SHEET (prōf'shēt), *n.* *Print.* Impression taken on a slip of paper for correction before printing finally.

PROOF-SPIRIT (prōf'spir-it), *n.* Alcoholic liquor which contains 0.57 of its volume of pure alcohol, and has a specific gravity of 0.92.

PROP (prop), *n.* Support; stay. [L. Ger. *proppen*, stuff. Cf. Ger. *pöpf*, stopper.]

PROP (prop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPPED** (propt).] 1. Support by placing something under or against. 2. Support or sustain in any way.

PROPAGANDA (prop-a-gan'da), *n.* Institution for propagating a doctrine, or for proselyting; especially a committee of Roman Catholic cardinals superintending foreign missions.

PROPAGATE (prop'a-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROP'A-GATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROP'AGATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Multiply by generation or successive production; extend; produce. 2. Impel forward in space, as sound. 3. Extend the knowledge of. *II. vi.* Be reproduced or multiplied by generation, or by new shoots. [L. *propago*.]

PROPAGATION (prop-a-gā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of

propagating. 2. The spreading or extension of anything, as light, sound, energy, etc. 3. Increase; enlargement.

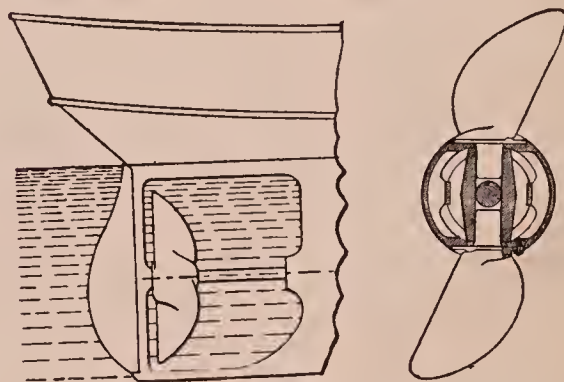
PROPAGATIVE (prop'a-gā-tiv), *a.* Tending to propagate; propagating.

PROPAGATOR (prop'a-gā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who propagates plants. 2. Disseminator; diffuser.

PROPAROXYTONE (prō-par-oks'i-tōn), *a.* Having the accent on the antepenult. [Gr. *proparoxytonos*.]

PROPEL (prō-pel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROPEL'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPELLED** (prō-peid').] Drive forward; urge onward. [L. *pro*, forward, and *pello*, drive.]

PROPELLER (prō-pel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which propels. 2. Screw for propelling a steamboat. 3. Vessel thus propelled.



Propeller.

PROPENSITY (prō-pen'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PROPENSITIES** (prō-pen'si-tiz).] Inclination of mind; tendency to good or evil; disposition. [L. *propensus*, hanging forward.]

PROPER (prop'ēr), *a.* 1. One's own. 2. Naturally or essentially belonging to one; peculiar. 3. Belonging to only one of a species (as a name). 4. Natural; suitable; correct; just; right; becoming. 5. Comely; pretty. 6. Rightly or properly so called. [Fr. *propre*—L. *proprius*.]

PROPERLY (prop'ēr-il), *adv.* In a proper manner.

PROPERNESS (prop'ēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being proper.

PROPERTIED (prop'ēr-tid), *a.* Having property.

PROPERTY (prop'ēr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **PROPERTIES** (prop'ēr-tiz).] 1. Peculiar or essential quality; quality. 2. That which is or may be owned. 3. Right of possessing, employing, etc.; ownership. 4. [*pl.*] Articles required by actors in a play.—*Personal property*, property that may attend the person of the owner, including stocks, bonds, notes, drafts, etc.—*Real property* or *real estate*, lands, tenements, and hereditaments. [O. Fr. *properte*—L. *proprietas*—*proprius*, one's own, proper.]

PROPHECY (prof'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* **PROPH'ECIES**.]

Declaration of something to come; predilection. [O. Fr. *prophecie*—Gr. *prophēteia*.]

PROPHECY (prof'e-sī), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROPH'ESY-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPHESIED** (prof'e-sīd).]

I. vt. 1. Foretell. 2. Speak by divine inspiration. **II. vi.** Act as a prophet; utter prophecies. [s has been arbitrarily substituted for c, to distinguish the verb from the noun.]

PROPHET (prof'et), *n.* [*fem.* **PROPH'ETESS**.]

1. One who proclaims or interprets the will of God. 2. One who predicts or foretells events. [Fr.—Gr. *prophētēs*, one who speaks for another—*pro*, in behalf of, and *phēmī*, speak.]

PROPHETIC (prō-fet'ik), **PROPHETICAL** (prō-fet'ik-əl), *a.* Containing prophecy; foreseeing or foretelling events.

PROPHETICALLY (prō-fet'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a prophetic manner.

PROPHYLACTIC (prō-flī-ak'tik), **I. a.** Protecting against disease. **II. n.** That which protects against disease. [Gr. *pro*, before, and *phylassō*, guard.]

PROPINQUITY (prō-plng'kwī-tl), *n.* Nearness in time, place, or blood; proximity. [L. *propinquitās*—*propinquus*, near.]

PROFITABLE (prō-plsh'l-ə-bl), *a.* That may be profitated.

PROFITATE (prō-plsh'l-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROFIT'ATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROFIT'ATED**.] **I. vt.** Render favorable; conciliate. **II. vi.** Offer propitiation. [L. *propitio*, *propitiatum*.]

PROFITATION (prō-plsh-l-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of profitating. 2. That which propitiates; atonement.

PROFITATOR (prō-pish'l-ā-tūr), *n.* One who propitiates.

PROFITATORY (prō-plsh'l-ə-tō-rl), *a.* Having the power of profitating.

PROFITIOUS (prō-plsh'us), *a.* Favorable; disposed to be gracious or merciful. [L. *propitius*—*prope*, near.]

PROFITIOUSLY (prō-pish'us-li), *adv.* In a propitious manner.

PROFITIOUSNESS (prō-plsh'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being propitious.

PROPOSER (prō-pō'nent), *n.* One who proposes. [L. *proponens*.]

PROPORTION (prō-pōr'shun), *n.* 1. Relation of one thing to another in regard to magnitude. 2. Mutual fitness of parts; symmetrical arrangement. 3. *Math.* Identity or equality of ratios. 4. Rule of three in which three terms are given to find a fourth. 5. Equal share. [L. *pro*, for, and *portio*, part.]

PROPORTION (prō-pōr'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROPOR'TIONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPORTIONED** (prō-pōr'shund).] 1. Adjust. 2. Form symmetrically.

PROPORTIONAL (prō-pōr'shun-əl), **I. a.** 1. Having a due proportion. 2. Relating to proportion. 3. *Math.* Having the same or a constant ratio. **II. n. Math.** Number or quantity in a proportion.

PROPORTIONALLY (prō-pōr'shun-əl-l), *adv.* In a proportional manner or degree.

PROPORTIONATE (prō-pōr'shun-ət), *a.* Adjusted according to a proportion; proportional.

PROPORTIONATELY (prō-pōr'shun-ət-li), *adv.* In a proportionate manner.

PROPOSAL (prō-pō'zəl), *n.* Proposition; offer; statement.

PROPOSE (prō-pōz'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPOSED** (prō-pōzd').] **I. vt.** Offer for consideration, etc. **II. vi.** Make a proposal; make an offer of marriage. [Fr. *proposer*—*pro*-, forth, and *poser*, place.]

PROPOSER (prō-pō'zēr), *n.* One who proposes.

PROPOSITION (prop-ō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Offer of terms. 2. Act of stating anything. 3. That which is stated. 4. *Gram.* and *Logic.* Complete sentence, or one which affirms or denies something. 5. *Math.* Theorem or problem to be demonstrated or solved.

PROPOSITIONAL (prop-ō-zish'un-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a proposition. 2. Considered as a proposition.

PROPOUND (prō-pownd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROPOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROPOUND'ED**.] Offer for consideration. [Orig. **PROPONE**; from L. *propono*—*pro*, forth, and *pono*, place.]

PROPOUNDER (prō-pownd'ēr), *n.* One who propounds.

PROPRIETARY (prō-pri'et-ā-rl), **I. a.** Belonging to a proprietor; pertaining to property. **II. n.** Proprietor; owner.—*Proprietary medicine*, patent medicine.

PROPRIETOR (prō-pri'et-ūr), *n.* [*fem.* **PROPRI'ETRESS**.] Owner. [O. Fr. *proprieteur*—L. *proprietās*, property.]

PROPRIETORSHIP (prō-pri-et-ūr-ship), *n.* State of being a proprietor; ownership.

PROPRIETY (prō-pri'et-i), *n.* [*pl.* **PROPRIET-IES** (prō-pri'et-iz).] 1. State of being proper or right; fitness; accuracy. 2. Property; estate. [Fr.—L. *proprietas*—*proprius*, one's own.]

PROPULSION (prō-pul'shun), *n.* Act of propelling.

PROPULSIVE (prō-pul'siv), *a.* Tending or having power to propel.

PRO RATA (prō rā'tə). In proportion; proportionally. [L.]

PRORATE (prō-rāt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PRORA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRORA'TED**.] **I. vt.** Assess pro rata; divide proportionally. **II. vi.** Make a pro rata allotment.

PROROGATION (prō-rō-gā'shun), *n.* Act of proroguing.

PROROGUE (prō-rōg'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROROGU-ING** (prō-rōg'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROROGUED** (prō-rōgd').] Terminate one session of and continue to another. [L. *prorogo*—*pro*, forward, and *rogo*, ask.]

PROSAIC (prō-zā'ik), **PROSAICAL** (prō-zā'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; like prose. 2. Commonplace.

PROSCENIUM (prō-sē'ni-um), *n.* Front part of the stage. [L.—Gr. *proskēnion*—*pro*, before, and *skēnē*, stage.]

PROSCRIBE (prō-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROSCRI-BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSCRIBED** (prō-skribd').] 1. Publish the names of (persons to be punished by death); outlaw. 2. Banish. 3. Prohibit. 4. Denounce, as a doctrine. [L. *pro*, publicly, and *scribo*, write.]

PROSCRIBER (prō-skri'bēr), *n.* One who proscribes.

PROSCRIPTION (prō-skrip'shun), *n.* Act of proscribing. [Fr.—L.]

PROSCRIPTIVE (prō-skrip'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, proscription.

PROSE (prōz), *I. n.* Speech or writing not arranged in poetical measures; composition not in verse. *II. a.* 1. Pertaining to prose; not poetical. 2. Plain; dull. [L. *prosa*—*prorsus*, straightforward.]

PROSECTOR (prō-sek'tūr), *n.* One who prepares a cadaver for anatomical demonstration by a professor. [L.L.—L. *pro-*, before, and *sector*, one who cuts.]

PROSECUTE (pros'e-kūt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROSECUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSECUTED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Continue. 2. Pursue by law; take legal action against. *II. vi.* Carry on a legal prosecution. [L. *prosequor*.]

PROSECUTION (pros-e-kū'shun), *n.* 1. Act of prosecuting. 2. Criminal suit. 3. Prosecutor, or prosecutors collectively.

PROSECUTOR (pros'e-kū-tūr), *n.* [*fem.* **PROSECUTRIX**.] One who prosecutes.

PROSELYTE (pros'e-lit), *n.* One who has come over to a religion or opinion; convert. [Gr. *prosēlytos*—*pros*, to, and *erchomai*, *ēlython*, come.]

PROSELYTE (pros'e-lit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROSELYTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSELYTED**.] *I. vt.* Make proselytes or converts of. *II. vi.* Make, or endeavor to make, converts.

PROSELYTISM (pros'e-li-tizm), *n.* Act or practice of proselytizing or of making converts.

PROSELYTIZE (pros'e-li-tīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROSELYTIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSELYTIZED** (pros'e-li-tīzd).] *I. vt.* Make a proselyte or convert of. *II. vi.* Make, or endeavor to make, proselytes.

PROSERPINE (pros'ēr-pln), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Daughter of Ceres, became queen of the infernal regions by marrying Pluto.

PROSINESS (prō'zi-nes), *n.* Tediousness.

PROSIT (prō'sit), *interj.* To your health! [L. May it do you good!]

PROSODY (pros'ō-di), *n.* That part of grammar which treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of verse or versification. [Gr. *prosōdia*, song.]

PROSPECT (pros'pekt), *n.* 1. View; object of view; scene. 2. Expectation. 3. Object of hope. 4. Position, as of the front of a building, etc. [L. *pro*, forward, and *specio*, look.]

PROSPECT (pros'pekt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROSPECTING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **PROSPECTED**.] *I. vt.* Mining. Examine or explore for deposits of gold, silver, etc.; as, to *prospect* a claim. *II. vi.* Search for mines or deposits of gold, silver, etc.

PROSPECTER (pros'pekt-ūr), *n.* Same as **PROSPECTOR**.

PROSPECTIVE (prō-spek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to the future. 2. Being in expectation; probable.

PROSPECTIVELY (prō-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a prospective manner.

PROSPECTOR (pros'pekt-ūr), *n.* One who prospects for gold, silver, etc.

PROSPECTUS (prō-spek'tus), *n.* Outline or plan of a literary work or proposed undertaking.

PROSPER (pros'pēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PROSPERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSPERED** (pros'pērd).] *I. vt.* Make successful. *II. vi.* Be prosperous; succeed.

PROSPERITY (pros-per'i-ti), *n.* State of being prosperous; success.

SYN. Good fortune; weal; welfare; well-being; happiness; thrift. **ANT.** Adversity; failure; reverse.

PROSPEROUS (pros'pēr-us), *a.* 1. Favorable. 2. Successful. [L. *pro*, in accordance with, and *spes*, hope.]

PROSPEROUSLY (pros'pēr-us-li), *adv.* In a prosperous manner.

PROSTITUTE (pros'ti-tūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROSTITUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSTITUTED**.] 1. Sell to lewdness. 2. Devote to an improper purpose. [L. *prostituō*, place in front—*pro*, before, and *statuō*, place—*sto*, stand.]

PROSTITUTE (pros'ti-tūt), *I. a.* Openly devoted to lewdness. *II. n.* Immoral woman.

PROSTITUTION (pros-ti-tū'shun), *n.* Act or practice of prostituting.

PROSTRATE (pros'trāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PROSTRATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PROSTRATED**.] 1. Throw forward on the ground; lay flat. 2. Overthrow. 3. Sink totally. 4. Bow in humble reverence. [L. *prostratus*, *p.p.* of *prosterno*, strew before—*pro*, before, and *sterno*, strew.]

PROSTRATE (pros'trāt), *a.* 1. Thrown forwards on the ground; lying at length. 2. Lying at mercy. 3. Bent in adoration.

PROSTRATION (pros-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of throwing down or laying flat. 2. Dejection. 3. Complete loss of strength.

PROSY (prō'z), *a.* [*comp.* **PROSIER**; *superl.* **PROSIEST**.] Dull; tedious.

PROTAGONIST (prōt-ag'o-nist), *n.* Leading character, especially in a play. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *agōnistēs*, combatant.]

PROTANOPIA (prō-tā-nō'pi-ā), *n.* Form of color-blindness in which red and green appear gray, and the brightest part of the spectrum is the normal yellow-green. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *ops*, eye.]

PROTASIS (prot'a-sis), *n.* "If" clause of a conditional sentence, the main term being called the apodosis.

PROTEAN (prō'te-an or pro-tē'an), *a.* Readily assuming different shapes. [From *Proteus*, the sea-god, fabled to have the power of changing himself into an endless variety of forms.]

PROTECT (prō-tek't'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROTECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROTECT'ED.] Shelter from injury. [L. *pro*, before, and *tego*, cover.]

SYN. Defend; guard; shield; fortify; cover; secure. **ANT.** Betray; endanger; imperil; abandon; expose.

PROTECTION (prō-tek'shun), *n.* 1. Défensé; preservation; security; guard. 2. System of fostering home industries by imposing import duties.

PROTECTIONIST (prō-tek'shun-ist), *n.* One who favors the system of protection of home industries.

PROTECTIVE (prō-tek'tiv), *a.* 1. Affording protection. 2. Based on the principle of protection to home industries; as, a *protective tariff*.

PROTECTOR (prō-tek'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* PROTECT'RESS.] One who or that which protects from injury or oppression; guardian; regent.

PROTECTORAL (prō-tek'tūr-əl), **PROTECTO-**
RIAL (prō-tek-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a protector or regent.

PROTECTORATE (prō-tek'tūr-āt), *n.* 1. Government by a protector. 2. Authority assumed by a superior power over a weaker one, for the sake of protecting and controlling it.

PROTECTORSHIP (prō-tek'tūr-ship), *n.* Office of a protector or regent; protectorate.

PROTEGE (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* [*fem.* PROTEGEE (prō-tā-zhā').] One under the protection of another. [Fr.]

PROTEID (prō'te-id), *n.* Compound of hydrogen, oxygen, carbon, nitrogen, and sulphur found in vegetable and animal organisms. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

PROTEIN (prō'te-in), *n.* 1. Hypothetical nitrogenous substance, formerly supposed to be an essential part of all food. 2. Protoid. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

PRO TEMPORE (prō tem'po-rē). For the time being. [L.]

PROTEST (prō-test'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PROTEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROTEST'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make a solemn declaration of. 2. Note formally the non-acceptance or non-payment of, as a promissory note or bill of exchange. II. *vi.* 1. Declare or affirm solemnly; asseverate. 2. Enter a formal dissent. [L. *protestor*—*pro*, before, and *testis*, witness.]

PROTEST (prō'test), *n.* 1. Formal declaration of dissent. 2. Attestation by a notary public of an unpaid or unaccepted bill.

PROTESTANT (prot'es-tant), I. *a.* Pertaining to the faith of those who dissent from the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church. II. *n.* 1. Orig. one of those who, in 1529, protested against an edict of Charles V and the

Diet of Spires. 2. Dissenter from the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church.

PROTESTANTISM (prot'es-tant-izm), *n.* 1. Protestant religion. 2. State of being a Protestant.

PROTESTATION (prot-es-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Solemn declaration. 2. Declaration of dissent.

PROTESTER (prō-test'ēr), *n.* One who protests.

PROTEUS (prō'te-us), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A marine deity who foretold events, and could transform himself into all shapes.

PROTHORAX (prō-thō'rax), *n.* Anterior division of the thorax in insects, bearing the front pair of legs. [PRO- and THORAX.]

PROTO-, *prefix.* Used to express priority. [Gr. *prōtos*, first.]

PROTOCOL (prō'tō-koi), *n.* 1. First copy of a document. 2. Minutes of a diplomatic conference; rough draft of a treaty. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *kolla*, glue.]

PROTOPLASM (prō'tō-plazm), *n.* Homogeneous, structureless substance, the physical basis of life, capable of growth and secretion. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *plasma*, form.]

PROTOTYPE (prō'tō-tip), *n.* Model after which anything is copied; exemplar; pattern.

PROTOXID (prō-toks'id), *n.* Of a series of oxids that one which has only one oxygen atom.

PROTOZOA (prō-tō-zō'a), *n.pl.* One-celled or first formed animals; one of the seven great tribes of the animal kingdom. [Gr. *prōtos*, first, and *zōon*, animal.]

PROTRACT (prō-trakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROTRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROTRACT'ED.] 1. Lengthen in time; prolong. 2. Draw to a scale. [L. *pro*, forth, and *traho*, draw.]

PROTRACTION (prō-trak'shun), *n.* Act of protracting.

PROTRACTIVE (prō-trakt'iv), *a.* Prolonging; delaying.

PROTRACTOR (prō-trakt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which protracts. 2. Mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper, used in surveying, etc. 3. Muscle which extends or draws a part forward; opposed to **RETRACTOR**.



Protractor.

PROTRUDE (prō-trōd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PROTRU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROTRU'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Thrust or push forward. 2. Cause to project. II. *vi.* Be thrust forward; project. [L. *protrudo*—*pro*, forward, and *trudo*, thrust.]

PROTRUSION (prō-trō'zhun), *n.* Act of protruding or state of being protruded.

PROTUBERANCE (prō-tū'bēr-ans), *n.* Anything pushed beyond the surface.

SYN. Prominence; projection; convexity; hump. **ANT.** Cavity; concavity; indentation; hollow.



Changes in a sun-protruberance within fifteen minutes.

PROTUBERANT (prō-tū'bēr-ant), *a.* Swelling out; prominent.

PROUD (prowd), *a.* 1. Having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; haughty. 2. Having justifiable esteem. 3. High-spirited. 4. Giving ground for pride. [A. S. *prūt.*]

PROUD-FLESH (prowd'flesh), *n.* Fleishy excreescence arising in wounds or ulcers.

PROUDLY (prowd'li), *adv.* In a proud manner.

PROVE (pröv), *v.* [*pr.p.* PROV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROVED (prövd).] I. *vt.* 1. Try by experiment or test or standard. 2. Try by suffering. 3. Establish by evidence. 4. Experience; suffer. 5. *Print.* Take a proof of. II. *vi.* 1. Make trial. 2. Be shown afterwards. [O. Fr. *prover*—L. *probo.*]

SYN. Test; demonstrate; show; confirm; justify; verify; substantiate; manifest; turn out. **ANT.** Pass; refute; disprove; contradict.

PROVEN (pröv'n), *p.p.* Same as PROVED.

PROVENDER (prov'en-dēr), *n.* Food for beasts, as hay or corn; fodder. [M. E. *provende*—L. L. *præbenda*, daily allowance of food.]

PROVER (pröv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which proves.

PROVERB (prov'ērb), *n.* 1. Short familiar sentence, forcibly expressing a truth or moral lesson; adage. 2. By-word. [L. *pro*, publicly, and *verbum*, word.]

PROVERBIAL (prō-vēr'bi-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in or resembling a proverb. 2. Widely spoken of.

PROVERBIALLY (prō-vēr'bi-āl-i), *adv.* In a proverbial manner.

PROVIDE (prō-vīd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PROVI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROVI'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make ready beforehand; prepare. 2. Supply. 3. Stipulate as a condition. II. *vi.* 1. Procure supplies or means of defense. 2. Take measures. 3. Bargain previously. [L. *pro*, before, and *video*, see.]

PROVIDED (prō-vī'ded), *conj.* On condition that.

PROVIDENCE (prov'i-dens), *n.* Capital of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE (prov'i-dens), *n.* 1. Timely preparation. 2. Foresight and care of God over

all his creatures. 3. [P-] God. 4. Prudence in managing one's affairs. [Fr.—L. *providentia.*]

PROVIDENT (prov'i-dent), *a.* Providing for the future; cautious; prudent. [L. *providens.*]

SYN. Economical; frugal; thrifty; foreseeing; cautious; considerate.

PROVIDENTIAL (prov-i-den'shāi), *a.* Proceeding from divine providence.

PROVIDENTIALLY (prov-i-den'shāi-i), *adv.* In a providential manner.

PROVIDENTLY (prov'i-dent-li), *adv.* In a provident manner.

PROVIDER (prō-vī'dēr), *n.* One who or that which provides.

PROVINCE (prov'ins), *n.* 1. Portion of an empire or state. 2. Business; duty; sphere; department of knowledge. [L. *provincia.*]

PROVINCIAL (prō-vin'shāi), I. *a.* 1. Relating to a province, used of a small district only; countrified. 2. Local; rude; unpolished. II. *n.* 1. Inhabitant of a province or country district. 2. In the Roman Catholic Church, superintendent of the heads of the religious houses in a province.

PROVINCIALISM (prō-vin'shāi-lizm), *n.* 1. Mode of speech peculiar to a province. 2. Acceptance of peculiar local views as universally valid.

PROVINCIALLY (prō-vin'shāi-i), *adv.* In a provincial manner.

PROVISION (prō-vīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of providing. 2. That which is provided or prepared. 3. Measures taken beforehand; preparation. 4. Previous agreement; condition. 5. Store of food; provender.

PROVISION (prō-vīzh'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROVI'SIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROVISIONED (prō-vīzh'und).] Supply with provisions or food. [See PROVIDE.]

PROVISIONAL (prō-vīzh'un-ai), *a.* Provided for an occasion; temporary.

PROVISO (prō-vī'zō), *n.* [*pl.* PROVISOS (prō-vī'zōz).] Condition; stipulation. [From the L. phrase *proviso quod*, it being provided that.]

PROVISORILY (prō-vī'zō-rī-i), *adv.* In a provisory manner; conditionally; temporarily.

PROVISORY (prō-vī'zō-rī), *a.* 1. Containing a condition; conditional. 2. Making temporary provision; temporary.

PROVOCATION (prov-o-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of provoking. 2. That which provokes. [See PROVOKE.]

PROVOCATIVE (prō-vok'ā-tiv), I. *a.* Tending to provoke or excite. II. *n.* Anything tending to provoke or stimulate.

PROVOKE (prō-vōk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PROVO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PROVOKED (prō-vōkt').] Excite to action; excite with anger; offend. [Fr. *provoquer*—L. *pro*, forth, and *voco*, call.]

PROVOKING (prō-vō'king), *a.* Tending to provoke; annoying; exasperating.

PROVOKINGLY (prō-vō'king-i), *adv.* In a provoking manner or degree.

PROVOST (prov'ust); in compounds prō'vō), *n.* Superintendent.

PROVOST-MARSHAL (prō'vō-mär-shal), *n.* Officer of the army or navy with special powers for enforcing discipline. [O. Fr.—L. *præpositus*—*præ*, over, and *pono*, place.]

PROW (prow), *n.* Forepart of a ship; bow. [Fr. *proue*—Gr. *prōra*—*pro*, before.]

PROWESS (prow'es), *n.* Bravery; valor. [O. Fr. *prouesse*—*prou*, brave.]

PROWL (prowl), *vi.* Rove in search of prey or plunder. [From root of **PREY**.]

PROWLER (prowl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which prowls.

PROXIMATE (proks'i-māt), *a.* Nearest; near and immediate. [L. *proximus*, next.]

PROXIMATELY (proks'i-māt-li), *adv.* In a proximate manner, position, or degree.

PROXIMITY (proks-im'i-ti), *n.* Immediate nearness.

PROXIMO (proks'i-mō), *adv.* In the next month. [L., abl. of *proximus*.]

PROXY (proks'i), *n.* [*pl.* **PROXIES** (proks'iz).] 1. Agency of one who acts for another. 2. One who acts for another. 3. Writing by which one is deputed. [From **PROCURACY**.]

PRUDE (prōd), *n.* Woman of affected modesty. [Fr.—O. Fr. *prode*, fem. of *prou*, *prod*, excellent.]

PRUDENCE (prō'dens), *n.* Quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice; caution. [Fr.—L. *prudētia*, foresight, prudence.]

PRUDENT (prō'dent), *a.* 1. Provident; cautious and wise. 2. Economical. [L. *prudens*, contr. of *providens*, foreseeing.]

SYN. Careful; discreet; foreseeing; sensible; sagacious; judicious; frugal; wary; circumspect. **ANT.** Imprudent; indiscreet; rash.

PRUDENTIAL (prō-den'shal), *a.* 1. Proceeding from or dictated by prudence. 2. Advisory.

PRUDENTIALLY (prō-den'shal-i), *adv.* In a prudential manner.

PRUDENTLY (prō'dent-li), *adv.* In a prudent manner.

PRUDERY (prō'dēr-i), *n.* Manners of a prude.

PRUDISH (prō'dish), *a.* Affectedly modest or reserved; over-precise.

PRUDISHLY (prō'dish-li), *adv.* In a prudish manner.

PRUNE (prōn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRU'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRUNED** (prōnd).] 1. Trim, as trees or branches, by lopping off superfluous parts. 2. Trim or dress with the bill, as a bird; preen. [Fr. *provigner*, propagate by slips—L. *pro-pago*. See **PROPAGATE**.]

PRUNE (prōn), *n.* Dried plum. [Fr.—L. *prunum*—Gr. *prounon*.]

PRUNELLA (prō-nel'a), **PRUNELLO** (prō-nel'ō), *n.* Strong, woolen stuff, used for women's shoes. [Prob. from *prune*, plum color.]

PRUNELLE (prō-nel'), *n.* Fine grade of prune, with skin and stone removed.

PRUNER (prō'nēr), *n.* One who or that which prunes.

PRUNING-HOOK (prō'ning-hōk), *n.* Device whereby high trees may be pruned or trimmed of decayed branches without ascending the trees.



Pruning-hook.

PRURIENCE (prō'ri-ens),

PRURIENCY (prō'ri-en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being prurient.

PRURIENT (prō'ri-ent),

a. 1. Itching; craving.

2. Uneasy with desire; sensual. [L. *prurio*, itch.]

PRUSSIA (prush'a), *n.*

Chief state of German Empire. Area 136,076 sq. m.

PRUSSIAN (prush'an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining

to Prussia. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Prussia.—*Prussian blue*, cyanide of potassium and iron.

PRUSSIC (prush'ik), *a.* Related to Prussian blue.—*Prussic acid*, hydrocyanic acid.

PRY (pri), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **PRY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIED** (prid).] Search with impertinent curiosity. [Doubtful of **PEER**.]

PRY (pri), *n.* [*pl.* **PRIES** (priz).] Large lever used to raise, move, or force open substances.

PRY (pri), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PRY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PRIED** (prid).] Move or raise by means of a pry or lever.

PRYING (pri'ing), *a.* Inquisitive; peeping; curious.

PRYINGLY (pri'ing-li), *adv.* In a prying or inquisitive manner.

PSALM (sām), *n.* Sacred song.—*The Psalms*, one of the books of the Old Testament. [Gr. *psalmos*—*psallō*, twang.]

PSALMIST (sām'ist), *n.* Composer of psalms.

PSALMODIC (sal-mod'ik), **PSALMODICAL** (sal-mod'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to psalmody.

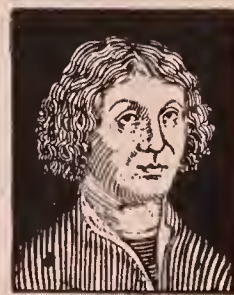
PSALMODIST (sal'mod-ist), *n.* Singer of psalms.

PSALMODY (sal'mo-di), *n.* 1. Singing of psalms. 2. Psalms collectively. [Gr. *psalmōdia*, singing to the harp.]

PSALTER (sāl'tēr), *n.* Book of Psalms, especially when separately printed. [O. Fr. *psalter*—L. *psalterium*.]

PSALTERY (sāl'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **PSAL'TERIES**.] Stringed instrument of the Jews. [Gr. *psalterion*.]

PSEPHOGRAPH (sē'fō-gráf), *n.* Device to register public opinions at theaters by means of a slot arrangement in which a disk is



Nicholas Copernicus, Prussian Astronomer. Born 1473—died 1543.

dropped denoting favorable or unfavorable expressions as the case may be, the total being shown when the last disk has been dropped. [Gr. *psēphos*, smooth stone used in voting, and -GRAPH.]

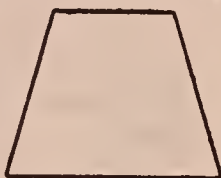
PSEUDO-, *prefix*. False; fictitious; spurious. [Gr.]

PSEUDONYM (sū'dō-nīm), *n.* Fictitious name assumed, as by an author. [Fr.—Gr. *pseudēs*, false, and *onyma*, name.]

PSEUDONYMOUS (sū-don'i-mus), *a.* Bearing a fictitious name.

PSEUDOSCOPE (sū'dō-skōp), *n.* Stereoscope showing concave parts convex, and *vice versa*. [PSEUDO- and -SCOPE.]

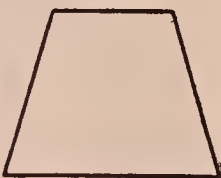
PSEUDOSCOPIC (sū-dō-skop'ik), *a.* Pertaining to optical illusion, especially in judging relative distance and size. See the cut representing two trapezoids that are exactly alike.



PSHAW (sha), *interj.* Signifies contempt.

PSYCHE (sī'kē), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* A nymph beloved by Eros and made immortal by Zeus. 2. Personification of the soul.

PSYCHIATRY (si-kī'a-trī), *n.* Branch of medicine relating to mental diseases. [Gr. *psychē*, soul, or mind, and *iatros*, physician—*iaomai*, heal.]



Pseudoscopic Illusion.

PSYCHIC (sī'kik), **PSYCHICAL** (sī'kik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the soul, or living principle in man. 2. Pertaining to the science of mind; opposed to **PHYSICAL**.

PSYCHOLOGIC (sī-kō-loj'ik), **PSYCHOLOGICAL** (sī-kō-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to psychology.

PSYCHOLOGICALLY (sī-kō-loj'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a psychological manner.

PSYCHOLOGY (sī-kol'o-jī), *n.* Science which classifies and analyzes the phenomena of the human mind. [Gr. *psychē*, soul, and *logos*, treatise.]

PSYCHOPATHOLOGY (sī-kō-pa-thol'ō-jī), *n.* Study of mental abnormality and disease.

PSYCHOSIS (sī-kō'sis), *n.* 1. Mental state. 2. Change in consciousness. 3. Any form of insanity.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC (sī-kō-ther-a-pū'tik), *a.* Pertaining to psychotherapy.

PSYCHOTHERAPEUTICS (sī-kō-ther-a-pū'tiks), *n.* Same as **PSYCHOTHERAPY**.

PSYCHOTHERAPY (sī-kō-ther-a-pī), *n.* Treatment of functional diseases by mental suggestion.



Ptarmigan.

PTARMIGAN (tār'mī-gan), *n.* Species of grouse with feathered toes, inhabiting the tops of mountains or arctic regions. [Gael. *tarmachan*.]

PTERODACTYL (ter-ō-dak'til), *n.* Extinct saurian with enormous wings. [Gr. *pteron*, wing, and *daktylos*, finger.]



Pterodactyl.

PTOLEMAIC (tol-em-ā'ik), *a.* Relating to the astronomer Ptolemy, who assumed the earth to be the center of the universe.

PTOMAIN, PTOMAIN (tō'mā-in), *n.* Putrescent product of animal origin and of a basis of alkaloidal nature, especially when formed by the action of pathogenic bacteria. [Gr. *ptōma*, dead body.]

PUBERTY (pū'bēr-tī), *n.* Age of full development; early manhood or womanhood. [L. *pubertas*.]

PUBESCENT (pū-bes'ent), *a.* 1. Arriving at puberty. 2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* Covered with soft, short hair. [L. *pubescens*—*pubes*, adult.]

PUBLIC (pub'lik), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the people; general; common to all; generally known. *II. n.* People. [L. *publicus*—*populus*, people.]

PUBLICAN (pub'll-kan), *n.* 1. In England, the keeper of an inn or public-house. 2. Originally, farmer-general of the Roman public revenue; tax-collector. [L. *publicanus*.]

PUBLICATION (pub-ll-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of publishing or making public. 2. Act of printing and sending forth to the public, as a book. 3. That which is published.

PUBLIC-HOUSE (pub'llk-hows), *n.* House open to the public; house of public entertainment.

PUBLICIST (pub'll-sist), *n.* One who writes on, or is skilled in, public law, or current political topics.

PUBLICITY (pub-lls'l-tī), *n.* Openness to public knowledge; notoriety.

PUBLICLY (pub'llk-ll), *adv.* 1. Openly; in public. 2. In the name of the community.

PUBLIC-SPIRITED (pub'llk-spir-it-ed), *a.* With a regard to the public interest.

PUBLISH (pub'llsh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PUBLISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUBLISHED** (pub'llsht).] 1. Make public; reveal. 2. Print and offer for sale; put into circulation. [Fr.—L. *publico*—*publicus*.]

PUBLISHER (pub'llsh-ēr), *n.* One who publishes, especially books or periodicals.

PUCCOON (puk-kön'), *n.* *Bot.* Plant having many of the characteristics of the poppy, used by the N. American Indians as a deep orange face stain.



Puccoon (*Lithospermum hirtum*).

PUCK (puk), *n.* 1. Mischievous fairy in Shake-

speare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." 2. [p-] Goblin; mischievous sprite. [Ir. *puca*, sprite.]

PUCKER (puk'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. PUCK'ERING; p.t. and p.p. PUCKERED (puk'ērd).] I. *vt.* Gather into folds; wrinkle. II. *vt.* Becomewrinkled. [From **POKE**, bag.]

PUCKER (puk'ēr), *n.* Fold or wrinkle; number of folds or wrinkles.

PUCKERY (puk'ēr-l), *a.* 1. Full of puckers. 2. Astringent.

PUDDING (pʊd'ɪŋ), *n.* 1. Intestine filled with meat; large sausage. 2. Soft kind of food, of flour, milk, eggs, etc. used, for dessert. [Influenced by Fr. *boudin*, blood-sausage. Ir. *putog*—*pot*, bag.]

PUDDLE (puɪ'dl), *n.* 1. Small pool of muddy water. 2. Mixture of clay and sand worked together and made impervious to water. [Celt. *plod*, pool.]

PUDDLE (puɪ'dl), *vt.* [pr.p. PUD'DLING; p.t. and p.p. PUDDLED (puɪ'dl).] 1. Make muddy. 2. Convert into wrought iron by expelling the oxygen and carbon through stirring while in molten condition.

PUDDLER (puɪ'dlēr), *n.* One who puddles.

PUDDLING (puɪ'dlɪŋ), *n.* 1. Process of converting pig iron into wrought iron. 2. Act of rendering impervious to water by means of puddle.

PUDGY (puɪ'dʒi), *a.* Short and fat.

PUEBLA (pweb'lä), *n.* Capital of State of same name in Mexico.

PUEBLO (pweb'lō), *n.* [pl. PUEBLOS (pweb'lōz).] 1. One of the communal habitations of the New Mexico aborigines. 2. Adobe village or settlement. [Sp., village.]

PUERILE (pū'ēr-l), *a.* Of or pertaining to a child; juvenile; childish. [L. *puerilis*—*puer*, boy.]

SYN. Childish; trifling; silly. **ANT.** Vigorous; manly; cogent.

PUERILELY (pū'ēr-l-l), *adv.* In a puerile manner.

PUERILITY (pū'ēr-l-l-tl), *n.* [pl. PUERILITIES.] 1. Quality of being puerile. 2. That which is puerile; childish act or expression.

PUFF (puf), *v.* [pr.p. PUFF'ING; p.t. and p.p. PUFFED (puft).] I. *vi.* 1. Blow in puffs or whiffs. 2. Swell with air. 3. Breathe with vehemence. 4. Blow at, in contempt. 5. Bustle about. II. *vt.* 1. Drive with a puff. 2. Swell with wind. 3. Praise in exaggerated terms. [Imitative.]

PUFF (puf), *n.* 1. Sudden, forcible breath; sudden blast of wind; gust or whiff. 2. Fungous ball containing dust; anything light and porous, or swollen and light. 3. Kind of light pastry. 4. Exaggerated expression of praise.—*Puff-paste*, rich dough for light, friable pastry.

PUFFER (puf'ēr), *n.* One who puffs.

PUFFERY (puf'ēr-l), *n.* Puffing or extravagant praise.

PUFFILY (puf'l-l), *adv.* In a puffy manner.

PUFFIN (puf'in), *n.* Water-fowl having a short, thick, many-colored beak.

PUFFINESS (puf'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being puffy.

PUFFY (puf'ī), *a.* 1. Swollen. 2. Bombastic. 3. Gusty.

PUG (pug), *n.* 1. Monkey. 2. Kind of dog. [Corrup. of PUCK.]

PUGET (pū'jet) SOUND. Bay in N. W. of State of Washington. Area 2,000 sq. m.

PUGILISM (pū'jil-izm), *n.* Art of boxing or fighting with the fists. [L. *pugil*, boxer.]

PUGILIST (pū'jil-ist), *n.* One who fights with his fists; boxer; prize-fighter.

PUGILISTIC (pū-jil-is'tik), *a.* Pertaining to pugilists or pugilism.

PUGNACIOUS (pug-nā'shus), *a.* Combative; quarrelsome. [L. *pugnax*—*pugno*, fight.]

PUGNACIOUSLY (pug-nā'shus-l), *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

PUGNACIOUSNESS (pug-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Quarrelsomeness; pugnaelty.

PUGNACITY (pug-nas'ī-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being pugnacious.

PUG-NOSE (pug'nōz), *n.* Short, thick nose with the tip turned up.

PUG-NOSED (pug'nōzd), *a.* Having a pug-nose.

PUGREE (pug'rē), *n.* Light scarf worn round the hat to keep off the sun. [Hind. *pagrī*, turban.]

PUISNE (pū'ne), *a.* Law. Inferior in rank, as certain judges in England. [O. Fr., from *puis*, after, and *nē*, born.]

PUISSANCE (pū'is-sans), *n.* Power; force; strength. [Fr., from *puissant*.]

PUISSANT (pū'is-sant), *a.* 1. Powerful. 2. Forcible. [Fr.—L. *potens*, potent.]

PUKE (pūk), *v.* [pr.p. PU'KING; p.t. and p.p. PUKED (pūkt).] I. *vt.* Cause to vomit. II. *vi.* Vomit.

PUKE (pūk), *n.* 1. Act of vomiting. 2. Emetic. 3. Disgusting person.

PULCHRITUDE (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* Beauty; grace, especially of the soul. [L. *pulchritudo*.]

PULE (pūl), *vi.* [pr.p. PU'LING; p.t. and p.p. PULED (pūld).] Cry, whimper, or whine, like a child. [Fr. *piauler*. Imitative.]

PULER (pū'lēr), *n.* One who whines or whimpers.

PULL (pəl), *v.* [pr.p. PULL'ING; p.t. and p.p. PULLED (pəld).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw forcibly; drag; haul. 2. Gather with the hand; pluck. 3. Draw out; extract. 4. Row; as, to *pull* a boat. 5. *Print.* Produce on a press worked by hand; as, to *pull* a proof. II. *vi.* Give a pull; tug. [A. S. *pullian*.]

PULL (pəl), *n.* 1. Act of pulling. 2. Struggle; contest. 3. Handle, knob, etc. 4. Influence.

PULLBACK (pəl'bak), *n.* 1. Device for holding something back. 2. Drawback.

PULLET (pəl'et), *n.* Young hen. [Fr. *poulette*, dim. of *poule*, hen—L. *pulla*, young hen; *pulus*, young animal, cognate with **FOAL**.]

PULLEY (pŭl'li), *n.* Apparatus consisting of one or more wheels turning upon an axis, and having a groove in which a cord runs, used for raising weights. [Fr. *poulie*.]

PULLMAN (pŭl'man), *n.* Railway sleeping-car or palace-car, first made by George M. Pullman.

PULMONARY (pul'mo-nā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. [L. *pulmo*, lung.]

PULMONIC (pul-mon'ik), *I. a.* Brass swing pulley. Pertaining to or affecting the lungs. *II. n.* 1. Medicine for disease of the lungs. 2. One affected by disease of the lungs.

PULP (pulp), *n.* 1. Soft fleshy part of bodies; soft part of plants, especially of fruits. 2. *Mining.* Powdered ore mixed with water. 3. Soft mass obtained from the grinding of rags or wood for making paper. [L. *pulpa*.]

PULPIT (pŭl'pit), *n.* 1. Elevated place in a church where the sermon is delivered. 2. Preachers in general; preaching. [L. *pulpitum*, stage. Etym. unknown.]

PULPOUS (pulp'us), *a.* Consisting of or resembling pulp; soft.

PULPY (pulp'i), *a.* Like pulp; soft.

PULQUE (pŭl'kā), *n.* Mexican fermented drink made from the juice of the agave. [Sp.—Mexican.]

PULQUE-GOD (pŭl'kā-god), *n.* Ancient native Mexican god of drunkenness. The pulque-gods were related to the earth-goddess and were also gods of husbandry. Their images are distinguished by the crescent-shaped nose-plate, the stone ax, and ear pendants; the figure represented in the cut has also the forehead knot of Quetzalcohuatl.

PULSATE (pul'sāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **PUL'SATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUL'SATED**.] Throb; beat. [L. *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, drive.]

PULSATION (pul-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of pulsating; throb. 2. Any rhythmical impulse or vibration.

PULSATOR (pul-sā'tūr), *n.* 1. Beater. 2. Pulsometer. 3. Device used in diamond mining; shaker.

PULSATORY (pul'sa-tō-ri), *a.* Elec. Regularly intermittent, as a current.

PULSE (puls), *n.* 1. Beating of the heart and the arteries. 2. Pulsation; vibration. [Fr. *pouls*—L. *pulsus*—*pello*, *pulsus*. See **PULSATE**.]

PULSE (puls), *n.* 1. Edible seeds of leguminous plants, as beans, peas, etc. 2. Plant producing such seeds. [L. *puls*, porridge.]

PULSE-GLASS (puls'glās), *n.* Two bulbs connected by a tube, with which they form right angles, all of glass, partly filled with alcohol,



Pulque-god.

and having the air exhausted. If one bulb is grasped by the hand, a lively ebullition takes place at once in the other bulb.

PULSIMETER (pul-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the strength or quickness of the pulse.

PULSOMETER (pul-som'e-tēr), *n.* Kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.

PULVERACEOUS (pul-vēr-ā'shus), **PULVERULENT** (pul-ver'ō-lent), *a.* Dusty; powdery.

PULVERIZATION (pul-vēr-l-zā'shun), *n.* Act of pulverizing.

PULVERIZE (pul'vēr-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **PUL'VERIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PULVERIZED** (pul'vēr-izd).] Reduce to dust or fine powder. [L. *pulvis*, dust.]

PUMA (pū'ma), *n.* Carnivorous animal, of the cat kind, plain reddish-brown; American lion; cougar. [Peruvian.]

PUMICE (pum'is), **PUMICE-STONE** (pum'is-stōn), *n.* Hard, light, spongy, volcanic mineral. [A. S. *pumic* (-stan), pumice (-stone)—L. *pumex*, *spumex*—*spuma*, foam.]

PUMICE (pum'is), *vt.* [pr.p. **PUM'ICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUMICED** (pum'ist).] Polish or rub with pumice.

PUMICEOUS (pū-mish'us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing pumice.

PUMMEL. *v.* and *n.* Same as **POMMEL**.

PUMP (pump), *n.* Machine for raising or moving water or other fluids. [Ger. *pumpe* (for *plumpe*). Imitative.]

PUMP (pump), *v.* [pr.p. **PUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUMPED** (pumpt).] *I. vt.* 1. Raise with a pump. 2. Draw out information from by artful questions. *II. vi.* Work a pump.

PUMP (pump), *n.* Thin-soled, low shoe used in dancing. [Fr. *pompe*.]

PUMPERNICKEL (pŭm'pēr-nik-l), *n.* Dark brown bread made of unboiled rye. [Ger.]

PUMPKIN (pump'kin or pung'kin), *n.* Plant of gourd family with edible fruit. [Fr. *pompon*—Gr. *pepōn*, melon.]

PUN (pun), *vi.* [pr.p. **PUN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUNNED** (pund).] Play upon words similar in sound but different in meaning. [A. S. *puntan*, pound, beat.]

PUN (pun), *n.* A play on words similar in sound but different in meaning.

PUNATOO (pun-a-tō'), *n.* Preserve made of the fruit of the palmyra palm. [Ceylon.]

PUNCH (punch), *n.* Beverage, originally of five ingredients, spirit, water, sugar, lemon-juice, and spice. [Hind. *panch*, five.]

PUNCH (punch), *n.* Tool for stamping or perforating; kind of awl. [Form of **PUNCHEON**.]

PUNCH (punch), *vt.* [pr.p. **PUNCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUNCHED** (puncht).] Prick or pierce with a punch; perforate with a sharp tool.

PUNCH (punch), *vt.* [pr.p. **PUNCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUNCHED** (puncht).] Strike, especially by thrusting out the fist. [Prob. a corrup. of **PUNISH**.]

PUNCH (punch), *n.* Stroke or blow with the fist, elbow, etc.

PUNCH (punch), *n.* Short, humpbacked male figure in a puppet-show. [It. *pulcinello*—L. *pullus*, young animal.]

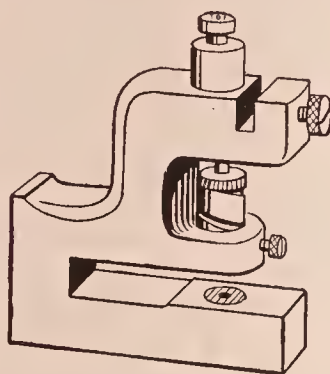
PUNCH-BAG (punch'bag), *n.* Inflated leather bag, used for exercise by punching or pounding it.

PUNCHEON (pun'chun), *n.* Steel tool with one end for stamping or perforating metal plates. [O. Fr. *poinson*, bodkin—L. *punctio*, puncture.]

PUNCHEON (pun'chun), *n.* Cask; liquid measure of from 72 to 120 gallons. [O. Fr. *poinson*, cask.]

PUNCH-HEAD

(punch'hed), *n.* Metal holder and guide for punches of various sizes and shapes; used in punching holes in paper; may be attached to punching press, or even to printing press, so that the paper is printed and punched at the same time.



Punch-head.

PUNCTILIO (pungk-til'i-ō), *n.* Nice points in behavior or ceremony; nicety in forms. [Sp. *puntillo*, dlm. of *punto*—L. *punctum*, point.]

PUNCTILIOUS (pungk-til'i-us), *a.* Very exact in behavior or ceremony.

PUNCTILIOUSLY (pungk-til'i-us-li), *adv.* In a punctilious manner.

PUNCTILIOUSNESS (pungk-til'i-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being punctilious.

PUNCTUAL (pungk'tū-āl), *a.* 1. Exact in keeping time and appointments. 2. Done at the exact time. [Fr. *punctuel*—L. *punctum*, point.]

PUNCTUALITY (pungk'tū-āl'i-tl), *n.* Quality or habit of being punctual.

PUNCTUALLY (pungk'tū-āl-i), *adv.* In a punctual manner.

PUNCTUATE (pungk'tū-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. PUNCTUATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUNCTUATED.] Mark with points; divide (sentences) by certain marks, as commas, semicolons, periods, etc., called punctuation marks.

PUNCTUATION (pungk'tū-ā'shun), *n.* Act or art of dividing sentences by points or marks.

PUNCTURE (pungk'tūr), *n.* Small hole made with a sharp point. [L. *punctura*—L. *punctus*, *p.p.* of *pungo*, punch.]

PUNCTURE (pungk'tūr), *vt.* [pr.p. PUNCTURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUNCTURED (pungk'tūrd).] Pierce with a pointed instrument.

PUNDIT (pun'dit), *n.* Learned Brahman; learned man. [Hind. *pandit*.]

PUNG (pung), *n.* Rude, low box-sleigh. [New England. Cf. L. Ger. *pungwagen*, truck.]

PUNGENCY (pun'jen-si), *n.* Quality or state of being pungent.

PUNGENT (pun'jent), *a.* 1. Pricking or acrid to taste or smell. 2. Keen; sarcastic. [L. *pungens*—*pungo*, prick.]

PUNGENTLY (pun'jent-li), *adv.* In a pungent manner.

PUNIC (pū'nik), *a.* Relating to the Carthaginians; treacherous. [L. *punicus*.]

PUNISH (pun'ish), *vt.* [pr.p. PUNISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUNISHED (pun'isht).] Exact a penalty for; cause loss or pain to for a fault or crime. [Fr. *punir*, *punissant*—L. *punio*—*pæna*, penalty.]

SYN. Chasten; castigate; discipline; correct; chastise. **ANT.** Reward; recompense; remunerate.

PUNISHABLE (pun'ish-a-bl), *a.* Liable to punishment; deserving of punishment.

PUNISHMENT (pun'ish-ment), *n.* 1. Act of punishing. 2. Penalty inflicted. 3. Injury inflicted by one person on another in a boxing match. (Colloq.)

PUNITIVE (pū'nl-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to punishment.

PUNJAB (pon-jāb'), *n.* Province, N. W. India. Area 106,632 sq. m.

PUNK (pungk), *n.* 1. Dry decayed wood. 2. Kind of fungus used as tinder.

PUNKAH (pungk'kā), *n.* Large fan suspended from the ceiling of a room. [Hind. *pankha*.]

PUNSTER (pun'stēr), *n.* One who puns or is skilled in punning.

PUNT (punt), *n.* 1. Flat-bottomed boat. 2. Act of punting a football. [A. S.—L. *ponto*, pontoon.]

PUNT (punt), *vt.* [pr.p. PUNTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUNTED.]

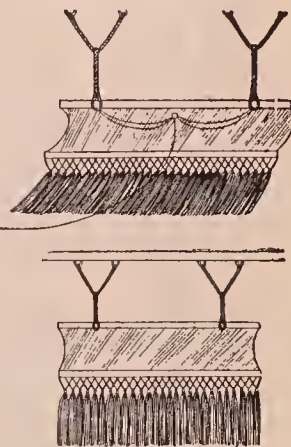
1. Propel, as a boat, by pushing with a pole against the bottom of a river. 2. Kick (a dropped football) before it reaches the ground.

PUNY (pū'ni), *a.* [comp. PU'NIER; superl. PU'NIEST.] Small; feeble; inferior in size or strength. [Doubiet of PUISNE.]

PUP (pup), *n.* Same as PUPPY.

PUPA (pū'pā), *n.* [pl. PUPÆ (pū'pē).] Stage in which an insect is developed beyond the worm-like larva, but has not yet entered upon the adult stage of its life; chrysalis. The pupa is frequently inclosed in a case. [L. *pupa*, girl, doll, fem. of *pupus*, boy.]

PUPIL (pū'pl), *n.* One under the care of a tutor; scholar. [L. *pupillus*, dim. of *pupus*, boy.]



Punkah.

PUPIL (pū'pil), *n.* *Anat.* Circular opening of the iris. [*L. pupilla*, pupil of the eye, little girl.]

PUPILAGE (pū'pil-aj), *n.* State or condition of being a pupil.

PUPILARY (pū'pil-ā-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to a pupil.

PUPPET (pup'et), *n.* 1. Small image moved by wires. 2. One entirely under the control of another. [*O. Fr. poupette*, doll.]

PUPPY (pup'l), *n.* [*pl.* PUPPIES.] 1. Young dog; whelp. 2. Impertinent, conceited young man. [*Fr. poupée*, doll.]

PUPPYISM (pup'l-izm), *n.* Empty conceit or affectation.

PUR (pūr). See **PURR**.

PURBLIND (pūr'blind), *a.* Dim-sighted; near-sighted. [*For PURE-BLIND*, wholly blind.]

PURBLINDNESS (pūr'blind-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being purblind.

PURCHASABLE (pūr'chas-ə-bl), *a.* That may be purchased.

PURCHASE (pūr'chas), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PUR'CHASING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURCHASED (pūr'chast).] Obtain by buying or by labor, danger, etc. [*O. Fr. porchacier*, pursue.]

PURCHASE (pūr'chas), *n.* 1. Act of purchasing. 2. That which is purchased. 3. Mechanical advantage in moving bodies.

PURCHASER (pūr'chas-ēr), *n.* One who purchases.

PURE (pūr), *a.* 1. Free from admixture; not adulterated. 2. Free from guilt or defilement. [*L. purus*.]

SYN. Clear; real; mere; innocent; chaste; modest; guileless; spotless. **ANT.** Foul; turbid; impure; adulterated; corrupt; defiled.

PURELY (pūr'li), *adv.* 1. In a pure manner. 2. Completely; wholly; totally; as, *purely* an accident.

PURENESS (pūr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pure; purity.

PURFLE (pūr'fl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PUR'FLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURFLED (pūr'fld).] Decorate with a border, embroider.

PURGATION (pūr-gā'shun), *n.* Purging; clearing. [*L. purgatio*.]

PURGATIVE (pūr'gā-tiv), *I. a.* Cleansing; having the power of evacuating the intestines. *II. n.* Medicine that evacuates. [*L.L. purgativus*.]

PURGATORIAL (pūr-gā-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to purgatory.

PURGATORY (pūr'gā-tō-ri), *n.* According to Roman Catholic and some eastern religions, place or state in which souls after death are purified from venial sins.

PURGE (pūrj), *v.* [*pr.p.* PUR'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURGED (pūrjd).] *I. vt.* 1. Carry off whatever is impure or superfluous. 2. Clear from guilt. 3. Evacuate, as the bowels. 4. Clarify, as liquors. *II. vi.* 1. Become pure

by clarifying. 2. Have frequent evacuations. [*L. purgo—purus*, pure, and *ago*, make.]

PURGE (pūrj), *n.* Anything that purges.

PURGER (pūr'jēr), *n.* One who or that which purges.

PURIFICATION (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of purifying.

PURIFICATOR (pū-ri-fi-kā-tūr), *n.* Cloth for cleansing before oblations and after ablutions in the mass.

PURIFICATORY (pū-rif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to purify or cleanse.

PURIFIER (pū-ri-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which purifies or makes pure.

PURIFY (pū-ri-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* PURIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURIFIED (pū-ri-fid).] *I. vt.* Make pure; free from uncleanness or guilt. *II. vi.* Become pure. [*Fr. purifier—L. purifico—purus*, pure, and *facio*, make.]

PURIST (pūr'ist), *n.* One who is excessively nice in the choice of words or rigid in insisting upon the maintenance of accepted standards of literary criticism.

PURITAN (pū-ri-tan), *I. n.* 1. One of a religious party in the times of Elizabeth and the Stuarts marked by rigid purity or the outward appearance of it in Calvinistic doctrine and practice. 2. One of the founders of the colony of Massachusetts Bay at Salem and Boston, 1628-30. 3. One of the Pilgrim settlers of New England; New Englander. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Puritans.

PURITANIC (pū-ri-tan'ik), **PURITANICAL** (pū-ri-tan'ik-əl), *a.* Like a Puritan; rigid; exact; sour; frequently used as a term of reproach or contempt.

PURITANISM (pū-ri-tan-izm), *n.* Notions or practice of Puritans.

PURITY (pū-ri-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being pure.

PURL (pūrl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* PURL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURLED (pūrid).] Flow with a murmuring sound; ripple; eddy; curl. [Perhaps imitative, but cf. *Sw. porla*, purl.]

PURL (pūrl), *n.* Soft murmuring sound as of a shallow stream running over small stones.

PURL (pūrl), *n.* An ornamental border of lace or embroidery. 2. A seam stitch in knitting. [*Contr. of PURFLE*.]

PURLIEU (pūr'lū), *n.* Borders; environs. Used in the plural. [*O. Fr. puralee* (translation of *L. perambulatio*, survey).]

PURLOIN (pūr-loin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PURLOIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURLOINED (pūr-loind').] Steal; plagiarize. [*O. Fr. purloigner*, carry away—*L.L. prolongo*.]

PURLOINER (pūr-loin'ēr), *n.* One who purloins.

PURPLE (pūr'pl), *I. n.* 1. Color of blended blue and red. 2. Purple cloth, or robe, originally worn only by royalty; robe of honor. *II. a.* Red and blue blended. [*O. Fr. pourpre—L. purpura—Gr. porphyra*, purple-fish.]

PURPORT (pŭr'pōrt), *n.* Design; signification. [O. Fr. *pur* (L. *pro*), for, and *porter*, carry.]

PURPORT (pŭr'pōrt or pŭr-pōrt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PUR'PORTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUR'PORTED.]

I. vt. Import; signify; mean; imply; intend.

II. vi. Have a certain purport, signification, or meaning; signify; import.

PURPOSE (pŭr'pus), *n.* 1. Idea or aim kept before the mind as the end of effort. 2. Thing proposed; question in issue. [O. Fr. *purposer*, form of *proposer*, propose.]

SYN. Aim; end; purport; determination; idea; plan; intention. **ANT.** Chance; fortune; fate; hazard; accident.

PURPOSE (pŭr'pus), *v.* [*pr.p.* PUR'POSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURPOSED (pŭr'pust).] **I. vt.** Determine or resolve on, as an end or object to be gained or accomplished; intend; design. **II. vi.** Determine on some end or object to be attained.

PURPOSELESS (pŭr'pus-less), *a.* Without purpose or effect; aimless.

PURPOSELY (pŭr'pus-ly), *adv.* On purpose; intentionally; designedly.

PURR, PUR (pŭr), *v.* [*pr.p.* PURR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURRED (pŭrd).] **I. vt.** Signify by purring. **II. vi.** Utter a murmuring sound, as a cat. [Imitative.]

PURR, PUR (pŭr), *n.* Soft murmuring noise, such as made by a cat when pleased.

PURSE (pŭrs), *n.* 1. Small bag for money. 2. Sum of money. 3. Treasury. [O. Fr. *borse* (Fr. *bourse*)—L. *bursa*—Gr. *byrsa*, skin, hide.]

PURSE (pŭrs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PURS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURSED (pŭrst).] 1. Put into a purse. 2. Contract as the mouth of a purse. 3. Draw into folds or wrinkles.

PURSE-PROUD (pŭrs'proud), *a.* Proud of one's wealth; insolent from wealth.

PURSER (pŭrs'ēr), *n.* Officer who has charge of the provisions, clothing and accounts of a ship; paymaster.

PURSINESS (pŭr'si-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being pursy.

PURSUANCE (pŭr-sū'ans), *n.* Act of following out; process; consequence.

PURSUANT (pŭr-sū'ant), *a.* Consonant; conformable; in consequence.

PURSUE (pŭr-sū'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* PURSU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURSUED (pŭr-sūd').] Follow in order to overtake; chase; prosecute; seek; be engaged in; continue. [O. Fr. *poursuir*—L. *prosequor*—*pro*, onwards, and *sequor*, follow.]

PURSUER (pŭr-sū'ēr), *n.* One who pursues.

PURSUIT (pŭr-sūt'), *n.* 1. Act of pursuing, following, or going after. 2. Endeavor to attain; occupation.

PURSY (pŭr'sl), *a.* Puffy; fat and short-winded. [O. Fr. *pourcif*—*poulser*—L. *pulso*, beat.]

PURULENCE (pŭ'rō-lens), **PURULENCY** (pŭ'rō-len-sl), *n.* Condition of forming pus.

PURULENT (pŭ'rō-lent), *a.* Consisting of, full of, or resembling, pus or matter.

PURULENTLY (pŭ'rō-lent-ly), *adv.* In a purulent manner.

PURVEY (pŭr-vā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* PURVEY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PURVEYED (pŭr-vād').] **I. vt.** Purchase provisions for; supply. **II. vi.** Make provision; provide. [O. Fr. *porvoir*—L. *provideo*, provide.]

PURVEYANCE (pŭr-vā'ans), *n.* 1. The act of purveying. 2. That which is supplied.

PURVEYOR (pŭr-vā'ūr), *n.* One who purveys; caterer.

PURVIEW (pŭr'vū), *n.* 1. Body or scope of a law. 2. Field; sphere; scope. [O. Fr. *porveu*, *p.p.* of *porvoir*, provide.]

PUS (pus), *n.* Product of suppuration; matter. [L.—root of *puteo*, smell bad.]

PUSH (pʊsh), *v.* [*pr.p.* PUSH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUSHED (pʊst), **I. vt.** Press [against; drive by pressure. **II. vi.** 1. Press forward; urge. 2. Press hard; crowd. 3. Advance persistently. [Fr. *pousser*—L. *pulso*, freq. of *pello*, drive.]

PUSH (pʊsh), *n.* 1. Thrust or shove. 2. Foreible onset; attack. 3. Emergency; extremity. 4. Persevering energy; enterprise. 5. Crowd. (Colloq.)

PUSH-BUTTON (pʊsh'but-n), *n.* Device for closing an electric circuit by pushing a button or knob.

PUSHER (pʊsh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who pushes or presses forward; hustler. 2. Part of machine that pushes or is pushed.

PUSHING (pʊsh'ing), *a.* Enterprising; vigorous.

PUSILLANIMITY (pŭ-si-lā-nim'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being pusillanimous.

PUSILLANIMOUS (pŭ-si-lan'ī-mus), *a.* Mean-spirited; cowardly. [L. *pusillus*, very little, and *animus*, mind.]

PUSILLANIMOUSLY (pŭ-si-lan'ī-mus-ly), *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner.

PUSS (pʊs), *n.* 1. Familiar name for a cat. 2. Hare, in sportsmen's language. [Dut. *poes*; Dan. *pus*; Norw. *puse*; Ir. *pus*. Perhaps originally imitative of a cat's spitting.]

PUSSY (pʊs'ī), *n.* [*pl.* PUSSIES (pʊs'īz).] Diminutive of **PUSS**.

PUSSY (pus'ī), *a.* Full of pus.

PUSSY-CAT (pʊs'ī-kat), *n.* Puss; cat.

PUSSY-WILLOW (pʊs'ī-wll-ō), *n.* Common American willow with silky gray catkins, especially *Salix discolor*.

PUSTULE (pus'tūl), *n.* Small pimple containing pus. [L. *pustula*—*pus*.]

PUT (pʊt), *v.* [*pr.p.* PUT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* PUT (pʊt).] **I. vt.** 1. Drive into action. 2. Throw suddenly. 3. Lay or deposit. 4. Bring into any state. 5. Offer; propose. 6. Apply. 7. Same as **PUTT**. **II. vi.** Move; go; steer.—*Be put to it*, be hard pressed, embarrassed.—*Put back*, hinder; delay; restore; set to an earlier time, as the hands of a clock.

—*Put by*, turn away; save up; store up.—*Put off*, push off from hand; postpone.—*Put out*, thrust out; drive out; destroy, as eyes; hold forth, as hands; extinguish; publish; confuse; offend; expend; invest.—*Put up*, bear; overlook; pack; restore to its ordinary place, as a sword, when not in use. [A. S. *potian*, thrust.]

PUT (pŏt), *n.* 1. Thrust; throw. 2. Game at cards. 3. Contract by which one buys the privilege of "putting" (delivering) to another certain stocks, etc., at a fixed price and date. The opposite privilege of demanding delivery is termed "call." 4. *Golf*. Same as **PUTT**.

PUTATIVE (pŭ'tā-tiv), *a.* Commonly supposed; reputed. [L. L. *putativus*.]

PUTLOG (pŏt'log), *n.* Timber resting with one end in a hole of the wall, and supporting a floor of a scaffold.

PUTREFACTION (pŭ-tre-fak'shun), *n.* Act or process of putrefying; rottenness; corruption.

PUTREFACTIVE (pŭ-tre-fak'tiv), *a.* Pertaining to, or causing, putrefaction.

PUTREFY (pŭ'tre-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PU'TREFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUTREFIED** (pŭ'tre-fid).] I. *vt.* Cause to become putrid or rotten. II. *vi.* Become putrid; rot. [L. *putrefacio*—*puter*, *putris*, putrid, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Decompose; decay; spoil. **ANT.** Preserve; freshen; vitalize; disinfect; embalm.

PUTRESCENCE (pŭ-tres'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being putrescent. [L. *putrescens*, *pr.p.* of *putresco*, grow rotten.]

PUTRESCENT (pŭ-tres'ent), *a.* Becoming putrid.

PUTRID (pŭ'trid), *a.* In a state of putrefaction. [L. *putridus*—*puter*, rotten—*puteo*, smell offensive.]

PUTRIDITY (pŭ-trid'i-ti), **PUTRIDNESS** (pŭ'trid-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being putrid.

PUTT (put), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PUT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUT'TED**.] *Golf*. Knock or attempt to knock (the ball) into a hole from a short distance with a putter. [From **PUT**.]

PUTT (put), *n.* *Golf*. Stroke aiming at putting the ball in a hole.

PUTTER (pŏt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who puts. 2. One who hauls coal underground.

PUTTER (put'ēr), *n.* In golf, short-shafted club used when the ball lies near a hole.

PUTTER (put'ēr), *v.* Same as **POTTER**.

PUTTI (pŏt'i), *n.pl.* Nude cupids, as represented in paintings. [It. *pl.*, of *putto*, child.]

PUTTIER (put'i-ēr), *n.* One who puttles.

PUTTING-GREEN (put'lng-grēn), *n.* Space of smooth, close-trimmed turf surrounding the hole which is the goal of a golf link.

PUTTY (put'i), *n.* Cement of whiting and linseed-oil, used in glazing windows. [O. Fr. *potée*, that which is in a pot.]

PUTTY (put'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **PUT'TYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUTTIED** (put'id).] Fix or fill up with putty.

PUZZLE (puz'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **PUZ'ZLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **PUZZLED** (puz'id).] I. *vt.* Pose; perplex. II. *vi.* Be bewildered. [For **OPPOSAL** by dropping of first syllable.—Fr. *opposer*, oppose.]

PUZZLE (puz'l), *n.* 1. Difficulty to be solved; perplexity. 2. Toy or device for exercising the ingenuity; problem; riddle. 3. Quandary.

PUZZLER (puz'lēr), *n.* One who or that which puzzles.

PYGMALION (pig-mā'il-ion), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Famous sculptor who made a statue so beautiful that he begged Venus to give it life; his prayer granted, he married the animated statue.

PYGMEAN (pig-mē'an), *a.* Same as **PYGMY**.

PYGMY (pig'mi), *I. n.* [*pl.* **PYGMIES** (pig'miz).]

1. Dwarf. 2. Anything of a dwarfish nature.

II. *a.* Like a pygmy; dwarfish. [L. *Pygmæus*—Gr. *Pygmaios*, Pygmy, fabled to measure a *pygmē*=13½ inches (length from elbow to knuckles). Cf. L. *pugnus*, fist.]

PYLON (pi'lon), *n.* 1. Monumental entrance, in Egyptian architecture. 2. Aviation. One of several tall steel towers marking the bounds of an aerodrome. 3. Steel tower for supporting long span of wire. [Gr.]

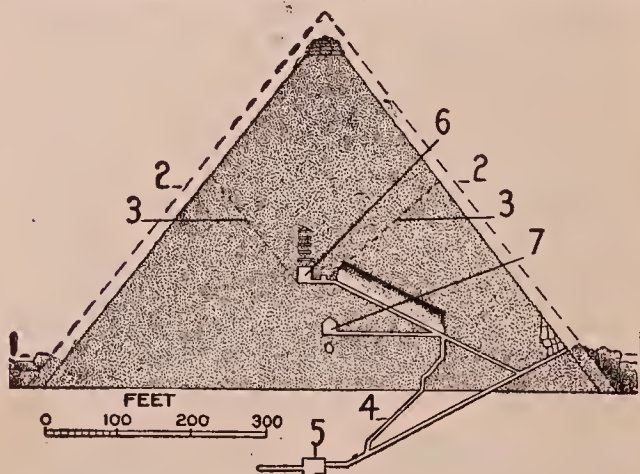
PYLORUS (pi-lō'rus), *n.* [*pl.* **PYLO'RI**.] Lower orifice of the stomach. [Gr. *pylōros*, gatekeeper.]

PYR-, PYRI-, PYRO-, *prefix.*

Related to fire. Often *pyro-* means obtained from a heated substance, as in *pyro-acetic*. [Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

PYRAL (pir'al), *a.* Pertaining to a funeral pyre.

PYRAMID (pir'a-mid), *n.* 1. Solid figure on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, with



Pyramid of Gizeh.

1. Debris. 2. Outer casing. 3. Air channels. 4. Well. 5. Subterranean apartment. 6. King's chamber. 7. Queen's chamber.

triangular sides meeting in a point. 2. [*pl.*] "The Pyramids" or great monuments of Egypt. [Gr. *pyramis*.]

PYRAMIDAL (pi-ram'i-dal), **PYRAMIDIC** (pi-rā-mid'ik), **PYRAMIDICAL** (pi-rā-mid'ik-al), *a.* Having the form of a pyramid.

PYRARGYRITE (pi-rār'ji-rīt), *n.* A silver ore, compound of silver sulphid and antimony.

PYRE (pīr), *n.* Pile of wood, etc., on which the dead are burned. [Gr. *pyra*—*pyr*, fire.]

PYRENEES (pi-rī-nēz), *n.* Mountain chain dividing France from Spain, 270 m. long.

PYRETIC (pi-ret'ik), *I. a.* Feverish. *II. n.* Remedy for fever. [Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

PYRIDINE (pi-ri-dēn'), *n.* *Chem.* Volatile toxic narcotic formed by the tobacco leaf when smoked.

PYRIFORM (pi-rī-farm), *a.* Pear-shaped. [L. *pyrum*, pear.]

PYRITE (pi'rit), *n.* Very hard, lustrous, yellow mineral, used in manufacturing sulphur and sulphuric acid.

PYRITES (pi-ri'tēz), *n.* Native compound of sulphur with other metals, so called because it strikes fire when struck against steel. [L. —Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

PYRO-, *prefix.* See **PYR-**.

PYRO-ELECTRICITY (pi-ro-ē-lek-tris'i-ti), *n.* Electricity produced in a crystallized

body by change of temperature alone.

PYROGRAPH (pi'ro-grāf), *n.* Instrument for engraving on wood or leather by means of a red-hot metallic point.

PYROGRAPHY (pi-rogr'ra-fl), *n.* Process of reproducing designs on wood by means of a pointed instrument or of heated metallic rollers or plates. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *graphō*, write.]

PYROHELIOMETER (pi-ro-hē-li-om'e-tēr), *n.* *Astron.* Instrument that notes the variation of heat in the sun's rays and surface, by means of which the effect of such variations upon the atmosphere of the earth and on the products of the soil may be determined. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, *hēlios*, sun, and *metron*, measure.]

PYROMETER (pi-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring temperatures too high to be measured by a mercury thermometer.

PYROSIS (pi-rō'sis), *n.* Water-brash; watery rising. [L.L.—Gr. *pyrōsis*—*pyroō*, to inflame.]

PYROTECHNIC (pi-ro-tek'nik or pi-r-o-tek'nik), **PYROTECHNICAL** (pi-ro-tek'nik-al), *a.* Pertaining to fireworks.

PYROTECHNICS (pi-ro-tek'niks), **PYROTECHNY** (pi'ro-tek-ni), *n.* Art of making fireworks. [Gr. *pyr*, fire, and *technē*, art.]



Pyrites.

PYROTECHNIST (pi-ro-tek'nist), *n.* 1. One skilled in pyrotechnics. 2. Maker of fireworks.

PYROXYLIC (pi-roks-li'ik), *a.* Made by distilling wood.

PYRRHA (pi-rä), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Wife of Deucalion.

PYRRHONIC (pi-rōn'ik), *a.* Relating to Pyrrho, a Greek philosopher, who taught that skepticism is the foundation of happiness.

PYTHIAS (pith'i-as), *n.* Friend of Damon. See **DAMON**.

PYTHON (pi'thon), *n.* *Greek Myth.* A celebrated serpent killed by Apollo, who instituted the Pythian games in commemoration of the event.

PYTHONESS (pith'on-es), *n.* Priestess of the oracle of Apollo at Pytho, the oldest name of Delphi, in Greece.

PYTHONIC (pi-thon'ik), *a.* Pretending to foretell future events like the pythoness; oracular.

PYTHONISM (pith'on-izm), *n.* Act of predicting events by divination.

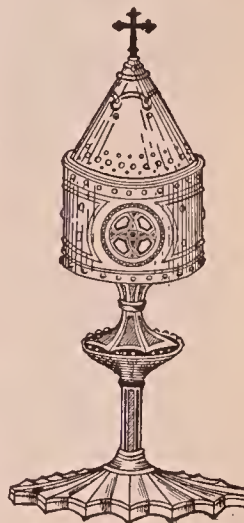
PYX (piks), *n.* 1. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacred box in which the host is kept after consecration. 2. At the British Mint, the box containing sample coins. [Gr. *pyxis*—*pyxos* (L. *buxus*), box-tree, box-wood.]

PYX-CLOTH (piks'kiath), *n.* Cloth formerly used to wrap about the pyx.

PYXICOLA (piks-ik'ō-lā), *n.* Genus of infusorians, minute creatures attached at the back to a hard protective sheath which can be closed by a disk-shaped flap like the lid of a box. [Gr. *pyxis*, box, and L. *colo*, live in.]

PYXIDANTHERA (piks-id-an'the-rā), *n.* Beautiful evergreen shrub growing in sand under pine trees along the Atlantic coast of the United States from New Jersey southward through North Carolina. A spring flowering plant bearded and hairy near the base, its short, erect branches and longer trailing branches covered with constellations of little starlike blossoms among dark green needles. Also called *pine-barren beauty*, *flowering moss*, and *pyxie*. The five anthers of the blossom have little openings like box-lids. [Gr. *pyxis*, box, and *anthēros*, flowery—*anthos*, flower—Sans. *andhas*, herb.]

PYXIS (piks'is), *n.* [*pl.* **PYXIDES** (piks'i-dēz).] 1. Jewel box. 2. *Greek Pottery.* Cylindrical, covered box, woman's toilet article. 3. *Anat.* Cup-like hollow of the hip-bone. 4. Madagascar land-tortoise with fore part of breastplate movable like a box-lid. 5. Seed vessel whose top falls off. [Gr.]



Pyx.



Q (kū), *n.* [*pl.* Q'S (kūz).] Seventeenth letter and thirteenth consonant of the English alphabet. It has only one sound, and is always followed by *u*, the sound of the combined letters being the same as that of *kw*, as in *quick*. In a few words from

the French it has the sound of *k*, as in *pique*, *burlesque*, *bouquet*. The *u* is sometimes placed in a separate syllable, as in *eq'uity*.

QUA-BIRD (kwä'bërd), *n.* The night-heron. [From its cry.]

QUACK (kwak), *v.* [*pr.p.* QUACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUACKED (kwakt).] I. *vi.* 1. Cry like a duck. 2. Boast. 3. Practise as a quack. II. *vt.* Doctor by quackery. [Imitative.]

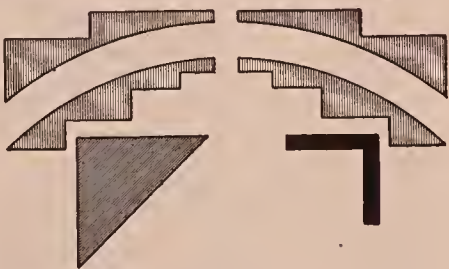
QUACK (kwak), *I. n.* 1. Cry of a duck. 2. Boastful pretender to skill which he does not possess, especially medical skill; mountebank. II. *a.* Used by quacks.

QUACKERY (kwak'ër-l), *n.* [*pl.* QUACKERIES (kwak'ër-lz).] Pretensions or practice of a quack, especially in medicine.

QUAD-, **QUADR-**, **QUADRI-**, **QUAT-**, *prefix.* Four; fourfold. [L. *quadrus*, fourfold; *quater*, four times; *quattuor*, four.]

QUAD (kwod), *n.* *Print.* Abbreviation in common use for QUADRAT, which see.

QUAD(kwod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* QUAD'-DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUAD'-DED.] *Print.* Fill with quadrats; as, to quad out a line.



Circular, Angular and Corner Quads.

QUADRA (kwod'ra), *n.* [*pl.* QUAD'RÆ.] *Arch.* Frame inclosing a bas-relief. [L. *quadrus*, square.]

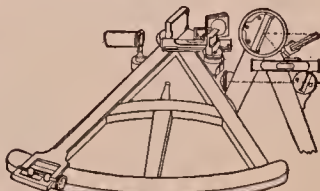
QUADRAGESIMA (kwod-rä-jes'l-mä), *n.* Lent, so called because it consists of forty days. [L. *quadragesimus*, fortieth — *quadraginta*, forty — *quattuor*, four.]

QUADRAGESIMAL (kwod-rä-jes'i-mäl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in, Lent; Lenten.

QUADRANGLE (kwod'rang-gl), *n.* 1. Square surrounded by buildings. 2. *Geom.* Plane figure having four equal sides and angles. [L. *quattuor*, four, and *angulus*, angle.]

QUADRANGULAR (kwod-rang'gū-lär), *a.* Of the form of a quadrangle.

QUADRANT (kwod'-rant), *n.* 1. *Geom.* Fourth part of a circle, or an arc of 90°. 2. Instrument consisting



Quadrant.

of the quadrant of a circle graduated in degrees, used for taking altitudes. [L. *quadrans*—*quattuor*, four.]

QUADRANTAL (kwod'rant-äl or kwod-rant'äl), *a.* Pertaining to, equal to, or included in, a quadrant.

QUADRAT (kwod'rat), *n.* *Print.* Piece of type-metal lower than the letters, used in spacing between words and filling out blank lines. Distinguished as en (◻), em (◻), two-em (◻), and three-em (◻). Commonly called QUAD. [O. Fr.—L. *quadratus*; see QUADRATE.]

QUADRATE (kwod'rät), *I. a.* 1. Squared; having four equal sides and four right angles. 2. Divisible into four equal parts. 3. Balanced; exact; suited. II. *n.* Square figure. [L. *quadratus*, *p.p.* of *quadro*, make four-cornered.]

QUADRATIC (kwod-rät'ik), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, containing, or denoting, a square. 2. *Alg.* Composed of terms of second degree or first and second degree; as, a *quadratic* equation. II. *n.* *Alg.* Quadratic equation, or one in which occurs no power of the unknown quantity higher than the square.

QUADRATURE (kwod'ra-tür), *n.* 1. Squaring; especially in geometry, the finding, exactly or approximately, of a square that shall be equal to a given figure of some other shape. 2. Position of a heavenly body when 90° distant from another.

QUADRENNIAL (kwod-ren'i-äl), *a.* 1. Comprising four years. 2. Happening or recurring once in four years. [L. *quadriennis*—*quattuor*, four, and *annus*, year.]

QUADRENNIALLY (kwod-ren'i-äl-l), *adv.* Once in every four years.

QUADRI- (kwod'ri), *prefix.* Four. [L., akin to *quattuor*, four.]

QUADRIGA (kwod-ri'gä), *n.* Roman two-wheeled car or chariot, drawn by four horses harnessed all abreast. [L. *quattuor*, four, and *jugum*, yoke.]



Quadriga.

QUADRILATERAL (kwod-ri-lat'ër-äl), *I. a.* Having four sides. II. *n.* *Geom.* Plane figure having four sides. [L. *quattuor*, four, and *latus*, side.]

QUADRILLE (kwä-dril' or kä-dril'), *n.* Dance made up of sets of dancers containing four couples each. [Fr.]

QUADRILLION (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* 1. In the United States and France, a thousand million, represented by 1 with fifteen ciphers annexed. 2. In England, a million raised to the fourth power, represented by 1 with twenty-four ciphers annexed.

QUADRINOMIAL (kwod-ri-nō'ml-əl), *a.* *Math.* Consisting of four terms. [*L. quattuor*, four, and *nomen*, name.]

QUADRIPLANE (kwod'ri-plān), *I. a.* Having four planes. *II. n.* Aeroplane having four planes or supporting surfaces. [**QUADRI-** and **PLANE**.]

QUADROON (kwod-rōn'), *n.* Offspring of a mulatto and a white person. [*Fr. quateron*.]

QUADRUMANOUS (kwod-rō'mā-nus), *a.* Having the feet formed very much like hands, as monkeys, the great toes being opposable like thumbs.

QUADRUPED (kwod'rō-ped), *n.* Four-footed animal. [*L. quattuor*, four, and *pes*, foot.]

QUADRUPEDAL (kwod'rō-ped-əl or kwod-rō'-ped-əl), *a.* Having four feet.

QUADRUPLE (kwod'rō-pl), *I. a.* Fourfold. *II. n.* Four times the quantity or number. [*L. quadruplus*.]

QUADRUPLE (kwod'rō-pl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **QUADRUPLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUADRUPLED** (kwod'rō-pid).] *I. vt.* Multiply fourfold. *II. vi.* Increase fourfold.

QUADRUPLET (kwod'rō-plet), *n.* One of four born at a single birth.

QUADRUPLEX (kwod'rō-pleks), *a.* Fourfold; quadruple. Used especially in telegraphy to designate system of sending four messages at once over a wire. [**QUADRI-**, and *L. plico*, fold.]

QUADRUPPLICATE (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *a.* Made fourfold. [*L. quattuor*, four, and *plico*, fold.]

QUADRUPPLICATE (kwod-rō'pli-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUADRUPPLICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUADRUPPLICATED**.] Make fourfold.

QUÆRE (kwē'rē), *n.* Latin spelling of **QUERY**, which see. [*L.*, imperative of *quæro*.]

QUAFF (kwāf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **QUAFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUAFFED** (kwāft).] *I. vt.* Drink in large drafts. *II. vi.* Drink largely. [*Sc. queff*, *quaich*, drinking-cup.]

QUAFF (kwāf), *n.* Act of quaffing; draft.

QUAGGA (kwag'ā), *n.* Quadruped of South Africa, like the ass in form and the zebra in color. [*Hottentot*.]

QUAGGY (kwag'ī), *a.* Of the nature of a quagmire.

QUAGMIRE (kwag'mir), *n.* Wet boggy ground that yields under the feet; bog; marsh; fen; morass. [**QUAKE** and **MIRE**.]

QUAHAUG (kwā-hag'), **QUAHOG** (kwā-hog'), *n.* Common round hard clam of the North American Atlantic coast. [*Am. Ind. poquauhauk*.]

QUAIL (kwāi), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **QUAIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUAILED** (kwāid).] Cower; fail in spirit.



Quagga.

[*A. S. cwelan*, suffer. die. Cf. *Ger. qual*, torment.]

SYN. Flinch; crouch; blanch; wince; recoil. **ANT.** Face; defy; confront; endure.

QUAIL (kwāi), *n.* Migratory bird like the partridge found in every country from the Cape of Good Hope to the North Cape. [*O. Fr. quaille*.]

QUAINT (kwānt), *a.* Neat; unusual; odd; whimsical. [*O. Fr. cointe*.]

SYN. Curious fanciful; antique; rec-ondite; singular. **ANT.** Commonplace; ordinary; common.

QUAINTLY (kwānt'li), *adv.* In a quaint manner. **QUAINTNESS** (kwānt'nes), *n.* State or quality of being quaint.

QUAKE (kwāk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **QUAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUAKED** (kwākt).] Tremble, especially with cold and fear. [*A. S. cwacian*.]

QUAKE (kwāk), *n.* Tremulous agitation; a shudder.

QUAKER (kwā'kēr), *n.* One of the Society of Friends.

QUAKER-GUN (kwā'kēr-gun), *n.* Wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

QUAKERISM (kwā'kēr-izm), *n.* Tenets of the Quakers.

QUAKING-GRASS (kwā'king-grās), *n.* *Bot.* Slender grass of the genus *Briza* with spikelets, at the end of the blades, which are constantly vibrating and trembling.

QUALIFIABLE (kwol'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* That may be modified.

QUALIFICATION (kwol-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* 1. Quality that fits a person for a place, etc. 2. Restriction; mitigation.

QUALIFIED (kwol'i-fid), *a.* 1. Fitted; competent. 2. Limited.

QUALIFIER (kwol'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which qualifies.

QUALIFY (kwol'i-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.*

QUALIFY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUALIFIED** (kwol'i-fid).] *I. vt.* 1. Make suitable or capable. 2. Limit; particularize; mitigate. *II. vi.* Become qualified. [*Fr. qualifier*—*L. qualis*, of what sort, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Fit; adapt; prepare; capacitate.

ANT. Disqualify; unfit; incapacitate.

QUALITATIVE (kwol'i-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quality. 2. *Chem.* Determining the nature of components.

QUALITY (kwol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **QUALITIES** (kwol'i-tiz).] 1. Condition; sort. 2. Property;



Quail.



Quaking-grass.

- peculiar power; attribute. 3. Acquisition; accomplishment. 4. Character; rank. 5. Superior birth or character. [L. *qualitas*.]
- QUALM** (kwām), *n.* 1. Sudden attack of illness. 2. Scruple of conscience. [A.S. *cwealm*, pestilence, death. Cf. Ger. *qualm*, vapor.]
- QUALMISH** (kwām'ish), *a.* Affected with a disposition to vomit.
- QUANDARY** (kwon'da-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **QUANDARIES** (kwon'da-ri-z).] State of uncertainty; predicament. [As though *wonderly* by simulation of word of Latin origin. But cf. Ice. *vandræthi*.]
- QUANTITATIVE** (kwon'ti-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to quantity. 2. Measurable in quantity. 3. *Chem.* Determining the relative proportions of components.
- QUANTITY** (kwon'ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **QUANTITIES** (kwon'ti-tiz).] 1. Amount; bulk; size. 2. Determinate amount, sum or bulk. 3. Large portion. 4. *Logic.* Extent of a conception. 5. *Gram.* Measure of a syllable. 6. *Music.* Relative duration of a tone. 7. *Math.* Anything which can be increased, divided, or measured.
- QUANTUM** (kwon'tum), *n.* Quantity; amount. [L., how great, how much.]
- QUARANTINE** (kwor'an-tēn), *n.* 1. Term, originally forty days, during which a ship suspected to be infected with a contagious disease, is obliged to forbear intercourse with the shore. 2. Isolation of a person, house, etc., afflicted with contagious disease. [L. *quadraginta*, forty.]
- QUARANTINE** (kwor'an-tēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUARANTINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUARANTINED** (kwor'an-tēnd).] Prohibit from intercourse from fear of infection.
- QUARREL** (kwor'el), *n.* Angry dispute; breach of friendship; brawl.
- SYN.** Broll; wrangle; feud; squabble; affray. **ANT.** Conciliation; agreement; harmony.
- QUARREL** (kwor'el), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **QUARRELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUARRELED** (kwor'eld).] Dispute violently; disagree; wrangle.
- QUARRELSOME** (kwor'el-sum), *a.* Disposed to quarrel; brawling; easily provoked.
- QUARRELSOMENESS** (kwor'el-sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being quarrelsome.
- QUARRY** (kwor'i), *n.* [*pl.* **QUARRIES** (kwor'iz).] Place where stone is taken from the earth, for building or other purposes. [O. Fr. *quarriere*, place where stones are squared.]
- QUARRY** (kwor'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUARRYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUARRIED** (kwor'id).] Dig or take from a quarry.
- QUARRY** (kwor'i), *n.* Object of the chase, as the game which a hawk or hunter is pursuing or has killed. [O. Fr. *cuiriec*—L. *corium*, hide.]
- QUARRYMAN** (kwor'i-man), *n.* [*pl.* **QUARRYMEN**.] Man who works in a quarry.
- QUART** (kwārt), *n.* 1. Fourth part of a gallon,

- or two pints. 2. Vessel containing two pints. 3. Eighth part of a peck; thirty-second part of a bushel. [L. *quartus*, fourth.]
- QUARTAN** (kwārt'an), *a.* Occurring every fourth day, as an intermittent fever or ague.
- QUARTER** (kwārt'tēr), *n.* 1. Fourth part; specifically, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year, dollar, hundredweight, ton, moon's period, slaughtered animal, etc. 2. Cardinal point; region of a hemisphere. 3. Division of a town, etc. 4. Place of lodging, as for soldiers; especially in plural. 5. Mercy granted to a disabled antagonist. 6. Part of a ship's side between the mainmast and the stern. [Fr. *quartier*.]
- QUARTER** (kwārt'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUARTERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUARTERED** (kwārt'tērd).] 1. Divide into four equal parts. 2. Divide into compartments. 3. Furnish with quarters; lodge.
- QUARTER-DAY** (kwārt'tēr-dā), *n.* Last day of a quarter of a year on which rent or interest is paid in England.
- QUARTER-DECK** (kwārt'tēr-dek), *n.* Part of the deck of a ship abaft the mainmast, reserved for officers, or for them and first cabin passengers.
- QUARTERED-OAK** (kwārt'tērd-ōk), *n.* Oak timber sawed into quarters, so as to show the edge grain.
- QUARTERLY** (kwārt'tēr-li), *I. a.* 1. Consisting of or containing a fourth part. 2. Happening or done once in each quarter of a year. *II. adv.* Once a quarter. *III. n.* [*pl.* **QUARTERLIES** (kwārt'tēr-liz).] Periodical published four times a year.
- QUARTERMASTER** (kwārt'tēr-mās-tēr), *n.* 1. Officer who looks after the quarters of the soldiers, and attends to the supplies. 2. Naval petty officer who attends to the helm, signals etc.
- QUARTERN** (kwārt'tēr-n), *n.* 1. Fourth of a pint; gill. 2. Fourth of a peck, or of a stone. 3. Four-pound loaf of bread.
- QUARTER-ROUND** (kwārt'tēr-rownd), *n.* *Arch.* A molding of which the profile is or is nearly a quarter-circle; echinus.
- QUARTER-SAWED** (kwārt'tēr-sād), *a.* Sawed lengthwise into quarters, or from quartered timber.
- QUARTER-SESSIONS** (kwārt'tēr-sesh-unz), *n. pl.* English country or borough sessions of court held quarterly.
- QUARTER-STAFF** (kwārt'tēr-stāf), *n.* Long staff or weapon of defense, grasped at a quarter of its length from the end and at the middle.
- QUARTETTE, QUARTET** (kwārt-tet'), *n.* 1. Musical composition of four parts, for voices or instruments. 2. Stanza of four lines. 3. Four persons performing together.
- QUARTO** (kwārt'tō), *I. a.* Having the sheet folded into four leaves. *II. n.* [*pl.* **QUARTOS** (kwārt'tōz).] Book of a quarto size.

QUARTZ (kwarts), *n.* Mineral composed of pure silica, the origin of most of the sea-sand: rock crystal. [Ger. *quarz*.]

QUASH (kwosh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUASHED** (kwosht).] Crush; subdue; extinguish suddenly and completely; annul; make void. [L. *quasso*—*quatio*, shake.]

QUASI (kwā'sī), *adv.* In a manner; as if. [L.]

QUASSIA (kwash'l-a or kwosh'l-a), *n.* Wood of the bitter ash (*Picræna excelsa*), used as a tonic.



Branch of the Quassia.

QUATERNARY (kwā-tēr'nā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Consisting of four; by fours. 2. [Q-] *Geol.* More recent than the upper Tertiary. *II. n.* 1. Number four. 2. *Geol.* The

Quaternary period. [L. *quaternarius*.]

QUATERNATE (kwā-tēr'nāt), *a.* Consisting of four; succeeding by fours. [L. *quaterni*, four each.]

QUATERNION (kwā-tēr'ni-un), *n.* 1. The number four. 2. File of four soldiers. [L. *quaternio*.]

QUATERNIONS (kwā-tēr'ni-unz), *n.pl.* Kind of calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

QUATRAIN (kwot'rān or kā'trān), *n.* Stanza of four lines rhyming alternately. [Fr.]

QUATRE BRAS (kā'tr brā). Battlefield, in Belgium, 10 m. S. E. of Waterloo.

QUATREFOIL (kā'tēr-foll), *n.* Ornamental figure, being an opening in tracery divided by cusps into four leaves. [L. *quatuor*, four, and *folium*, leaf.]



Quatrefoils.

QUAVER (kwā'vēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **QUA'VERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUAVERED** (kwā'vēr'd).] 1. Shake. 2. Sing or play with tremulous modulations. [Allied to **QUIVER**.]

QUAVER (kwā'vēr), *n.* 1. Vibration of the voice. 2. Note in music = $\frac{1}{2}$ crotchet or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a semibreve.

QUAY (kē), *n.* Wharf for the loading or unloading of vessels. [Fr. *quai*.]

QUEAN (kwēn), *n.* Saucy girl; hussy; low or ill-bred woman. [A. S. *cwēn*, woman, queen.]

QUEASINESS (kwē'zi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being queasy.

QUEASY (kwē'zi), *a.* 1. Sick; squeamish; inclined to vomit. 2. Causing nausea. 3. Fastidious. [Norw. *kveis*, sickness after a debauch.]

QUEBEC (kwē-bek'), *n.* Capital of Quebec Province, Canada, on St. Lawrence River.

QUEEN (kwēn), *n.* 1. Wife of a king. 2. Female sovereign. 3. Best or chief of her kind. [A. S. *cwēn*, queen, woman.]

QUEEN-BEE (kwēn'bē), *n.* Fully developed female bee in a hive or nest.

QUEEN CONSORT (kwēn-kon'sart), *n.* Wife of the reigning sovereign; opposed to **QUEEN-REGENT**.

QUEEN-DOWAGER (kwēn-dow'ā-jēr), *n.* Widow of a deceased king.

QUEENLINESS (kwēn'li-nes), *n.* State or condition of being queenly.

QUEENLY (kwēn'li), *a.* Like a queen.

QUEEN-MOTHER (kwēn muth'ēr), *n.* Mother of the reigning king or queen.

QUEEN-REGENT (kwēn-rē'jent), *n.* Queen who holds the crown in her own right; also queen acting as regent.

QUEEN-REGNANT (kwēn-reg'nant), *n.* Queen holding the crown in her own right.

QUEENSLAND (kwēnz'land), *n.* British colony, Australia. Area, 668,496 sq. m.

QUEENSTOWN (kwēnz'town), *n.* Seaport, Ireland, on S. side of Great Island, in Cork Harbor.

QUEEN'S-WARE (kwēnz'wâr), *n.* English glazed earthenware of a creamy color.

QUEER (kwēr), *a.* Odd; singular. [Gr. *quer*, oblique, akin to A. S. *thweorh*, thwart.]

SYN. Droll; whimsical; eccentric; strange; curious; extraordinary;rotchety. **ANT.** Ordinary; common; usual; familiar; customary.

QUEER (kwēr), *n.* Counterfeit money. (Colloq.)

QUEER (kwēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUEERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUEERED** (kwērd).] Spoil. (Colloq.)

QUEERLY (kwēr'li), *adv.* In a queer manner.

QUEERNESS (kwēr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being queer.

QUELL (kwel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUELLED** (kweld).] Crush; subdue; allay. [A. S. *cwellan*, kill.]

QUELLER (kwel'ēr), *n.* One who quells.

QUENCH (kwench), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUENCHED** (kwencht).] Put out; destroy; check; allay. [A. S. *cwencan*.]

QUENCHABLE (kwench'ā-bl), *a.* That may be extinguished.

QUENCHER (kwench'ēr), *n.* One who quenches.

QUENCHLESS

(kwench'les), *a.* That cannot be quenched.

QUERCUS (kwēr'kus), *n. Bot.* Tree and flower of the order *Cupulifera*, being a kind of oak that bears blossoms and fruit. [L. *quercus*, oak.]



QUERIMAN (kwer'l- Quercus (*Q. densiflora*).

man), *n.* Name of several species of West Indian and Brazilian mullets, as *Mugil curema*. [Pg. *curiman*, Brazilian fish, prob. from native Indian word.]

QUERIST (kwē'rist), *n.* Questioner.

QUERISTER (kwer'is-tēr), *n.* Same as **CHORISTER**.

QUERL (kwērl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUERL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUERLED** (kwērl'd).] Coll or twirl. [Cf. Ger. *querle*, twirl.]

QUERN (kwērn), *n.* Hand grain mill. [A. S. *cwecorn*.]



Quern.

QUERULOUS (kwer'q-lus), *a.* Complaining; discontented.

QUERULOUSLY (kwer'q-lus-l), *adv.* In a querulous manner.

QUERULOUSNESS (kwer'q-lus-nes), *n.*

Quality or state of being querulous.

QUERY (kwē'ri) *n.* [*pl.* **QUERIES** (kwē'rlz).] 1. Inquiry or question. 2. Mark of interrogation (?). [L. *quære*, imperative of *quæro*, inquire.]

QUERY (kwē'ri), *v.* [*pr.p.* **QUERY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUERIED** (kwē'rl'd).] I. *vt.* 1. Inquire into; question; doubt of. 2. Mark with a query. II. *vi.* 1. Ask a question or questions. 2. Express doubt.

QUEST (kwest), *n.* 1. Act of seeking; search; pursuit. 2. Request or desire. [O.Fr. *queste*—L. *quæro*, *quæsītum*, seek.]

QUESTION (kwes'chun), *n.* 1. Inquiry; examination; investigation. 2. Dispute; doubt. 3. Subject of discussion. [L. *questio*.]

QUESTION (kwes'chun), *v.* [*pr.p.* **QUESTION'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUESTIONED** (kwes'chund).] I. *vt.* 1. Ask a question or questions of; interrogate. 2. Doubt; distrust. II. *vi.* 1. Make inquiries. 2. Dispute.

QUESTIONABLE (kwes'chun-ə-bl), *a.* Doubtful; uncertain; suspicious.

QUESTIONABLY (kwes'chun-ə-bli), *adv.* In a questionable manner.

QUESTIONER (kwes'chun-ēr), *n.* One who asks questions.

QUESTOR (kwes'tūr), *n.* Roman magistrate who had charge of the money affairs of the state; treasurer. [L. *questor*—*quæro*, ask.]

QUETZALCOHUATL (kwet-zäl-kō-wät'l), *n.* Mexican culture god of weaving, pottery, stone houses, and feather work. [Mex. = green feather snake.]

QUEUE (kü), *n.* 1. Tail-like twist of hair worn at the back of the head. 2. Line of people waiting, as before the box office of a theater. [See **CUE**.]

QUIBBLE (kwib'l), *n.* Evasion; equivocation. [From **QUIP**.]

QUIBBLE (kwib'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **QUIB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUIBBLED** (kwib'ld).] Evade the point in question; equivocate.

QUICK (kwik), I. *a.* [*comp.* **QUICK'ER**; *superl.* **QUICK'EST**.] 1. Living; moving. 2. Lively; ready. 3. Pregnant. II. *adv.* Rapidly; soon. III. *n.* 1. Living animal or plant. 2. Living flesh; sensitive parts. [A. S. *cwic*, living.]

SYN. Speedy; rapid; nimble; sensitive; sprightly; eager; prompt; brisk; expeditious; hasty; agile. **ANT.** Slow; tardy; sluggish; inactive.

QUICKEN (kwik'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **QUICK'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUICKENED** (kwik'nd).] I. *vt.* Make quick or alive; revive; sharpen. II. *vi.* Become alive; move with activity. [A. S. *cwician*.]

QUICKENER (kwik'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which quickens.

QUICKLIME (kwik'lim), *n.* Recently burnt lime, caustic or unslaked; carbonate of lime without its carbonic acid.

QUICKLY (kwik'll), *adv.* In a rapid manner.

QUICKSAND (kwik'sand), *n.* Sand readily yielding to pressure; anything treacherous.

QUICKSET (kwik'set), I. *n.* Living plant set to grow for a hedge, particularly the hawthorn. II. *a.* Consisting of living plants.

QUICKSIGHTED (kwik'sit-ed), *a.* Having quick or sharp sight; quick in discernment.

QUICKSILVER (kwik'sil-vēr), *n.* Mercury, so called from its great mobility and its silver color.

QUICKSTEP (kwik'step), *n.* 1. March, at rate of 3¼ miles an hour, or 110 paces a minute. 2. Lively dance; music adapted to such dance.

QUID (kwid), *n.* Something chewed or kept in the mouth, especially a piece of tobacco. [A. S. corruption of **CUD**.]

QUIDDITY (kwid'ī-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **QUIDDITIES** (kwid'ī-tl-z).] 1. Essence of a thing. 2. Trifling nicety; cavil; captious question. [L.L. *quidditas*—L. *quid*, what?]

QUIDNUNC (kwid'nungk), *n.* One always on the lookout for news. [L. "What now?"]

QUIESCENCE (kwī-es'ens), *n.* Rest; silence.

QUIESCENT (kwī-es'ent), *a.* Having or making no sound; unagitated; silent. [L. *quiesco*, rest.]

QUIESCENTLY (kwī-es'ent-li), *adv.* In a quiescent manner.

QUIET (kwī'et), I. *a.* At rest; calm. II. *n.* Repose; peace. [L. *quietus*—*quiesco*.]

SYN. Still; smooth; inoffensive; not showy; noiseless; rest; silence. **ANT.** Unrest; motion; noise; agitation.

QUIET (kwī'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **QUI'ETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **QUI'ETED**.] 1. Bring to rest. 2. Pacify. 3. Allay.

QUIETER (kwī'et-ēr), *n.* One who or that which quiets.

QUIETISM (kwī'et-lzm), *n.* 1. Rest of the mind; mental tranquillity; apathy. 2. Doctrine that religion consists in repose of the mind and passive contemplation of the Deity.

QUIETIST (kwī'et-ist), *n.* One who believes in quietism.

QUIETLY (kwī'et-lī), *adv.* In a quiet manner.
QUIETNESS (kwī'et-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being quiet.

QUIETSOME (kwī'et-sum), *a.* Tranquil; still; undisturbed.

QUIETUDE (kwī'e-tūd), *n.* Quiet; rest; repose; tranquillity.

QUIETUS (kwī-ē'tus), *n.* Final settlement or discharge. [L., at rest.]

QUILL (kwil), *n.* 1. Feather of a goose or other bird, used as a pen; pen; anything like a quill. 2. Spine as of a porcupine. 3. Reed on which weavers wind their thread. 4. Instrument for striking the strings of certain instruments. 5. Tube of a musical instrument. [Fr. *quille*, peg—M. H. Ger. *kil*. Cf. Ger. *kiel*, wedge, and *kegel*, cone, ninepin.]

QUILL (kwil), *vt.* [pr.p. **QUILL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **QUILLED** (kwild).] 1. Plait with small round ridges like quills. 2. Wind on a quill.

QUILL-COVERTS (kwil'kuv-ērts), *n. pl.* Feathers covering bases of large wing- and tail-feathers of birds.

QUILLET (kwil'et), *n.* Trick in argument; petty quibble. [A corru. of L. *quidlibet*, "what you will."]

QUILLING (kwil'ing), *n.* Narrow fluted bordering.

QUILT (kwilt), *n.* Bed-cover of two cloths sewed together with something soft between them. [O. Fr. *cuille*—L. *culcita*, cushion.]

QUILT (kwilt), *vt.* [pr.p. **QUILT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **QUILT'ED**.] 1. Make into a quilt. 2. Stitch like a quilt.

QUINARY (kwī'na-ri), *a.* Consisting of or arranged in fives. [L. *quinarius*—*quinque*, five.]

QUINCE (kwins), *n.* Fruit with an acid taste much used for preserves.

[O. Fr. *coignasse*—Gr. *Cydonia*, town in Crete.]

QUININE (kwī'nīn or kī-nēn'), *n.* Alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the *Cinchona* tree, much used in medicine in the treatment of fevers. [Fr.—Peruvian *kino*, bark.]



Quince

QUINOA (kē'no-a), *n.* See **QUINUA**.

QUINQUAGESIMA (kwīn-kwā-jēs'i-mā), *n.* Period of fifty days.—*Quinquagesima Sunday*, the Sunday just preceding Lent. [L. *quingagesimus*, fiftieth.]

QUINQUANGULAR (kwīn-kwāng'gū-lar), *a.* Having five angles. [L. *quinque*, five, and *ANGULAR*.]

QUINQUENNIAL (kwīn-kwēn'yā), *a.* 1. Occurring once in five years. 2. Lasting five years. [L. *quinque*, five, and *annus*, year.]

QUINSY (kwīn'zi), *n.* Inflammatory sore throat. [O. Fr. *esquinancie*—Gr. *kynanchē*—*kyōn*, dog, and *anehō*, throttle.]

QUINTAIN (kwīn'tān), *n.* Bag, ring, figure or other object to be tilted at or thrust at with sword or spear in jousting tournaments.



Quintain.

QUINTAL (kwīn'tal), *n.* Hundred weight, either 112 or 100 pounds. [Fr. and Sp. *quintal*—Arab *quintar*—L. *centum*, one hundred.]

QUINTESSENCE (kwīn-tes'ens), *n.* 1. Pure essence of anything. 2. Solution of an essential oil in spirit of wine. [Fr.—L. *quinta essentia*, fifth essence.]

QUINTET, QUINTETTE (kwīn-tet'), *n.* 1. Musical composition for five voices or instruments. 2. Company of five singers or players.

QUINTILE (kwīn'til), *n.* Aspect of the planets when distant from each other one-fifth of the zodiac (72°).

QUINTILLION (kwīn-til'yūn), *n.* In the United States and France, the sixth power of 1,000, or 1 followed by 18 ciphers; in England, fifth power of a million, or 1 with 30 ciphers annexed.

QUINTUPLE (kwīn'tū-pī), *a.* 1. Fivefold. 2. *Music.* Having five crotchets in a bar. 3. *Bot.* Arranged according to a system of fives. [L. *quintuplex*.]

QUINTUPLE (kwīn'tū-pī), *vt.* [pr.p. **QUIN'TUPLING**; p.t. and p.p. **QUINTUPLED** (kwīn'tū-pīd).] Multiply fivefold.

QUINUA (kē'nō-a), *n.* 1. Name of Peruvian nutritive plant (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), cultivated chiefly for its farinaceous seeds which constitute a staple food in Peru and Bolivia. The leaves are used as greens. 2. The seeds of this plant or food prepared from them. [Peruv.]



QUIP (kwip), *n.* Sharp, sarcastic turn; gibe; quick retort. [Wel. *chwip*, quick turn.]

QUIRE (kwir), *n.* 1. Formerly four sheets folded to make eight leaves. 2. Collection of paper consisting of twenty-four sheets, each having a single fold. [O. Fr. *quaier* (Fr. *cahier*)—L.L. *quaterni*, by fours—L. *quattuor*, four.]

QUIRE (kwir), *vt.* [pr.p. **QUI'RING**; p.t. and p.p. **QUIRED** (kwīrd).] Fold in quires, or place marks between quires.

QUIRITES (kwī-rī'tēz), *n. pl.* Romans in their civic capacity.

QUIRK (kwērck), *n.* 1. Quick turn; artful eva-

sion; quibble. 2. Taunt; retort. 3. Slight conceit. [Allied to QUIP.]

QUIRT (kwěrt), *n.* Riding whip with handle and rawhide lash. [Perhaps from Sp. *cuerda*, cord.]

QUIT (kwit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* QUIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUIT or QUIT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Release from obligation or accusation; acquit. 2. Depart from; give up. 3. Clear by full performance. II. *vi.* 1. Stop. 2. Leave.—*Quit one's self*, behave. [Fr. *quitter*—L. *quieto*—*quietus*, quiet.]

SYN. Relinquish; leave; resign; abandon. ANT. Occupy; enter; enforce.

QUIT (kwit), *a.* Clear; free.

QUITCH-GRASS (kwich'grās), *n.* Troublesome weed-grass, spreading by means of rootstalks. [From QUICK.]

QUITCLAIM (kwit'klām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* QUIT'-CLAIMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUIT'CLAIMED.] Give up all title to.

QUITCLAIM (kwit'klām), I. *a.* Free from claim. II. *n.* Deed of release.

QUITE (kwit), *adv.* 1. Completely. 2. Considerably. [Form of QUIT.]

QUITO (kē'tō), *n.* Capital of Ecuador. 9,350 feet above the sea.

QUIT-RENT (kwit'rent), *n.* Rent on British manors by which the tenants are quit or discharged from other service.

QUITTANCE (kwit'tāns), *n.* Discharge from a debt or obligation.

QUITTER (kwit'ēr), *n.* One who quits.

QUIVER (kwiv'ēr), *n.* Case for arrows. [O. Fr. *cuivre*—O. H. Ger. *kohhar* (Ger. *kocher*) = A. S. *cocur*, quiver.]

QUIVER (kwiv'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* QUIV'-ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUIVERED (kwiv'ērd).] Shake with slight and tremulous motion; tremble; shiver. [A. S. *cwifer*, eager.]

QUIVER (kwiv'ēr), *n.* Tremor; trembling.

QUIVERED (kwiv'ērd), *a.* 1. Furnished with a quiver. 2. Sheathed, as in a quiver.

QUI VIVE (kē vēv). Who goes there?—On the *qui vive*, watchful, alert. [Fr., who lives?]

QUIXOTIC (kwiks-ot'ik), *a.* Like Don Quixote, the knight-errant in the novel of Cervantes; romantic to absurdity.

QUIXOTISM (kwiks-ot-izm), *n.* Romantic and absurd notions, schemes, or actions like those of Don Quixote.

QUIZ (kwiz), *n.* 1. Riddle or enigma. 2. One who quizzes another. 3. Oral examination of a pupil or class by a teacher. 4. Odd fellow. [Said to have originated in a wager that a new word of no meaning would be the talk of Dublin in twenty-four hours, when the wagger chalked the letters *quiz* all over the town. Probably connected with QUESTION.]

QUIZ (kwiz), *v.* [*pr.p.* QUIZ'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUIZZED (kwizd).] I. *vt.* 1. Puzzle;

banter; make sport of. 2. Examine narrowly and with an air of mockery. II. *vi.* Practice quizzing.

QUIZZER (kwiz'ēr), *n.* One who quizzes; quiz.

QUIZZICAL (kwiz'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Addicted to quizzing. 2. Queer; odd.

QUODLIBET (kwod'li-bet), *n.* 1. Debatable point in an argument. 2. Scholastic argument on a subject taken at random. 3. Musical medley; two or more harmonizing tunes given at the same time. [L. *quod*, what, neut. of *qui*, who, and *libet*, it pleases = "what you will."]

QUOIN (kwoin or koin), *n.* 1. Wedge used to support and steady a stone. 2. External angle, especially of a building. 3. Wedge of wood or iron put under the breech of heavy guns or the muzzle of siege mortars to raise them to the proper level. 4. *Print.* Wedge used to fasten the types in the forms. [Same as COIN.]

QUOIT (kwoit or koit), *n.* Heavy flat ring of iron for throwing at a distant point in play. [O. Fr. *coiter*, drive.]

QUONDAM (kwon'dam), *a.* Former. [L.]

QUORUM (kwō'rum), *n.* Number of the members of any body sufficient to transact business. [L., of whom.]

QUOTA (kwō'tā), *n.* Part or share assigned to each. [It.—L. *quot*, how many?]

QUOTABLE (kwō'tā-bl), *a.* That may be quoted.

QUOTATION (kwō-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Quoting. 2. That which is quoted. 3. Current price.—*Quotation marks*, signs (" ") used to inclose words quoted.

QUOTE (kwōt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* QUO'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* QUO'TED.] 1. Repeat the words of. 2. Adduce for authority. 3. Give the current price of. 4. Inclose within quotation marks. [O. Fr. *quoter*, number.]

SYN. Cite; name; recite. ANT. Misquote; garble; misstate; pervert.

QUOTH (kwōth), *vt.* Said or remarked—used only in the 1st and 3rd persons and past tense, and always followed by its subject; as, *quoth I*, *quoth he*. [A. S. *cwethan*, say.]

QUOTIDIAN (kwō-tid'i-an), I. *a.* Occurring daily. II. *n.* Anything returning daily, especially a kind of age. [L. *quot*, as many as, and *dies*, day.]

QUOTIENT (kwō'shent), *n.* Number which shows how often one number is contained in another. [Fr.—L. *quotiens*, how often?]

QUOTITY (kwō'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Collection considered as consisting of individuals. 2. Number of individuals in a collection. [L. *quot*, how many?]

QUOTUM (kwō'tum), *n.* Quota; share. [L., neut. of *quotus*, of what number?]

QUO WARRANTO (kwō wor-ran'tō). Writ issuing against a person or corporation to compel a showing of the right by which any office, privilege, or franchise is exercised or claimed. [L., by what warrant?]





R (är), *n.* [*pl.* R'S (ärz).] Eighteenth letter and fourteenth consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds: 1. At the beginning of words and syllables and when preceded by a consonant it is decidedly consonantal, as in *rise*, *prize*.

2. At the end of words and syl-

lables it has a sort of vocal murmur, as in *roar*. In some localities, when followed by a consonant at the end of a syllable, the *r* is pronounced very lightly or not at all; as, *fam* (fäm) for *farm* (färm).

RA (rä), **RE** (rā), *n.* Egyptian sun god, protector of men; deity of supreme power.

RABAT (rà-bä'), *n.* 1. Neck-band with flaps worn by French ecclesiastics. 2. Turned-down collar or ruff. [Fr.]

RABATE (rà-bät'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RABA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RABA'TED.] 1. Beat down; abate. 2. In falconry, recover (a hawk) to the fist. [Fr. *rabattre*, beat down.]

RABBET (rab'et), *n.* Groove cut in the edge of a plank so that another may fit into it. [Fr. *raboter*, plane.]

RABBET (rab'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAB'BETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAB'BETED.] 1. Cut a rectangular groove in. 2. Lap and unite the edges of, as boards, by a rabbet.

RABBET-PLANE (rab'-et-plän), *n.* Carpenter's plane designed to cut rabbets or grooves in the edge of a plank.



Rabbet-plane.

RABBI (rab'l or rab'i), *n.*

[*pl.* RABBIS (rab'iz or rab'iz).] 1. Jewish title of a doctor or expounder of the law. 2. Pastor of a Hebrew congregation or synagogue. [Heb. *rabbi*—*rābab*, be great.]

RABBIN (rab'in), *n.* Same as **RABBI**. [Fr.]

RABBINIC (rà-bin'ik), **RABBINICAL** (rà-bin'-ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to the rabbis or to their opinions, learning and language.

RABBINISM (rà-bin'-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine or teaching of the rabbis. 2. Rabbinic expression.

RABINIST (rà-bin'-ist), *n.* Adherer to the Talmud and traditions of the rabbis.

RABBIT (rab'it), *n.*

Small rodent burrowing animal of the hare family.—

Welsh rabbit, melted cheese, seasoned and

poured over hot toast; not a corruption of *rarebit*. [O. Fr. *rabot*.]



Rabbit.

RABBLE (rab'l), *n.* 1. Disorderly, noisy crowd; mob. 2. Lowest class of people. [Dut. *rabbel-en*, gabble.]

RABBLE (rab'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RABBLED (rab'ld).] Stir and skim (melted iron) with a puddling-tool.

RABID (rab'ld), *a.* Furlous; extremely fanatical; affected with rabies; mad. [L. *rabies*, rage.]

RABIDLY (rab'ld-li), *adv.* In a rabid manner.

RABIDNESS (rab'id-nes), *n.* State of being rabid; madness.

RABIES (rà'bl-ēz or rab'l-ēz), *n.* Disease (especially of dogs) from which hydrophobia is communicated to man and other animals by infection. [L.]

RABIETIC (rà-bl-et'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling rabies.

RABOT (rà'but), *n.* Hardwood block used in rubbing to prepare marble for polishing. [Fr. *raboter*, smooth.]

RACA (rà'ka), *a.* Worthless (term of reproach used by the Jews). [Chaldee *reka*.]

RACCOON, RACoon (rak-

kön'), *n.* Carnivorous animal of N. America, valuable for its fur. [Am.

Indian *arathcone*, raccoon

—Fr. *raton*, raccoon; accommodated to Fr., *ra-*

ton rat.]



Raccoon.

RACE (rās), *n.* 1. Family; descendants of a common ancestor; breed; variety; herd. 2. Mankind; human family. 3. Peculiar flavor or strength. [Fr.—O. Ger. *reiza*, line (Ger. *riss*).]

RACE (rās), *n.* 1. Running; rapid motion; trial of speed; progress; course of action. 2. Rapid current; canal to a water-wheel. [A. S. *ræs*, rush, race.]

RACE (rās), *v.* [*pr.p.* RA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

RACED (rāst).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to run swiftly; drive swiftly in a trial or contest of speed. 2.

Contend in a race with or against. II. *vi.* 1. Run swiftly; contend in a race. 2. Follow the

business of racing horses. 3. *Mach.* Run without resistance, as a flywheel or propeller.

RACEABOUT (rās'a-bowt), *n.* *Naut.* Small sloop-rigged racing yacht.

RACE-CARD (rās'kārd), *n.* Printed card giving information about races.

RACE-CLOTH (rās'kləth), *n.* Saddle cloth with pockets for handicap weights in horse-racing.

RACECOURSE (rās'kōrs), *n.* Course or path over which races are run.

RACEHORSE (rās'hərs), *n.* Horse bred for racing.

RACE-GINGER (rās'jin-jēr), *n.* Ginger in the root, or not pulverized. [O. Fr. *rais*—L. *radix*, root, and **GINGER**.]

RACE-KNIFE (rās'nif),

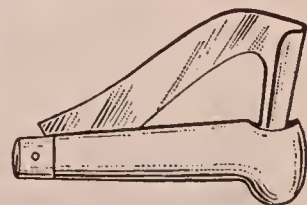
n. *Mach.* Knife with curved edge used for marking grooves in

wood or metal.

RACEMATION (ras-ē-

mā'shun), *n.* 1. Pickling or pruning of bunches

of grapes. 2. Cluster, as of grapes. [**RACEME**.]



Race-knife

RACEME (rə-sēm'), *n.* Flower cluster, as in the currant. [L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

RACEMED (rə-sēmd'), *a.* Having racemes.

RACER (rā'sēr), *n.* 1. One who races; racehorse. 2. American black snake.

RACHITIS (rā-kī'tis), *n.* 1. Inflammation of the spine. 2. Rickets. [Gr. *rhachis*, ridge, spine.]

RACIAL (rā'shī-əl), *a.* Pertaining to race; ethnological.

RACILY (rā'sī-lī), *adv.* In a racy manner.

RACINESS (rā'sī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being racy.

RACK (rak), *n.* 1. Instrument for racking or extending; engine for stretching the body in order to extort a confession. 2. Framework on which articles are arranged; grating above a manger for hay. 3. Straight bar with teeth to work with those of a wheel. 4. Extreme pain, anxiety, or doubt. [A. S. *ræcan*, stretch.]

RACK (rak), *n.* Gait of a horse in which the fore feet are said to move as in the gallop, while the hind feet move as in the trot.

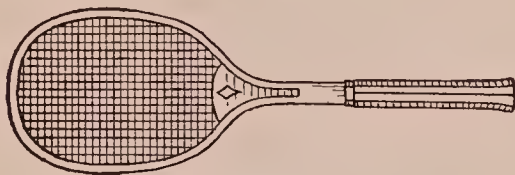
RACK (rak), *vt.* [pr.p. **RACK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RACKED** (rakt).] 1. Stretch or strain. 2. Torture with the rack. 3. Worry; puzzle. 4. Oppress by exaction; extort, as to rack rents. 5. Place on a rack or frame. 6. Naut. Seize together with cross-turns, as two ropes.

RACK (rak), *n.* Thin or broken clouds, drifting across the sky. [Ice. *rek*, drift.]

RACK (rak), *vt.* [pr.p. **RACK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RACKED** (rakt).] Strain or draw off from the lees, as wine. [O. Fr. *raquer*.]

RACKER (rak'ēr), *n.* One who racks or tortures.

RACKET (rak'et), *n.* 1. Frame of wood covered with network, and having a handle—used in tennis. 2. Snowshoe. 3. [p.t.] Game played with ball and rackets in a place set apart for the purpose. [Fr. *raquette*—Ar. *rahat*, palm of the hand.]



Racket for Tennis.

RACKET (rak'et), *vt.* [pr.p. **RACK'ETING**; p.t. and p.p. **RACK'ETED**.] Strike, as with a racket.

RACKET (rak'et), *n.* Clattering noise. [Gael. *racaid*—rac, cackle.]

RACK-RAILWAY (rak'rāi-wā), *n.* Railway having cogs which work into similar cogs on a locomotive.

RACK-RENT (rak'rent), *n.* Annual rent



Raceme.

stretched to the full value of the thing rented or nearly so.

RACY (rā'sī), *a.* 1. Having a strong flavor showing origin. 2. Exciting the mind by strongly characteristic thought or language. [From **RACE**, family.]

RADIAL (rā'dī-əl), *n.* Mach. Arm which acts as a traveling radius to any arc of a circle, as in a quadrant or sextant, and is constantly at right angles with such arc.

RADIAL (rā'dī-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a ray or radius.

RADIANCE (rā'dī-āns), **RADIANCY** (rā'dī-ān-sī), *n.* Quality of being radiant; brilliancy.

RADIANT (rā'dī-ānt), *I. a.* Emitting rays of light or heat; issuing in rays; beaming with light; shining. *II. n.* 1. Luminous point from which light emanates. 2. Geom. Straight line from a point about which it is conceived to revolve. [L. *radius*—radius.]

SYN. Lustrous; brilliant; glittering; glorious; splendid; beauteous. **ANT.** Lusterless; dull; dim; somber.

RADIATE (rā'dī-āt), *a.* Having rays; radiated.

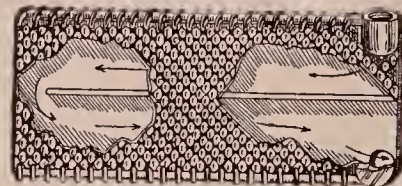
RADIATE (rā'dī-āt), *v.* [pr.p. **RA'DIATING**; p.t. and p.p. **RA'DIATED**.] *I. vt.* Emit rays of light; shine; proceed in direct lines from a point or surface. *II. vt.* Send out in rays. [L. *radio*, -atum.]

RADIATED (rā'dī-ā-ted), *a.* Having rays diverging from a common center; rayed.

RADIATION (rā'dī-ā'shun), *n.* Act of radiating or state of being radiated.

RADIATIVE (rā'dī-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the quality or property of radiating.

RADIATOR (rā'dī-ā-tūr), *n.* That which radiates; specifically, an apparatus for radiating warmth.



Radiator.

RADICAL (rad'i-kəl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the root or origin; reaching to the principle or foundation; extreme; implanted by nature; not derived; serving to originate. 2. Bot. Proceeding immediately from the root. 3. Eng. Politics. Ultra-liberal; democratic. *II. n.* 1. Root; primitive word or letter. 2. One who advocates radical reform. 3. Chem. Base of a compound. 4. Chinese. One of the written characters of the Chinese so-called alphabet which consists of 214 fundamental characters from which all the others are formed. [Fr.—L. *radix*, root.]

RADICALISM (rad'i-kəl-izm), *n.* Principles or spirit of a radical.

RADICALLY (rad'i-kəl-lī), *adv.* In a radical manner.

RADICATE (rad'i-kāt), *a.* Planted deeply and firmly; rooted.

RADICLE (rad'i-kl), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Rootlet; part of a seed which in growing becomes the root. 2. *Anat.* Root-like part, as the *radicle* of a nerve. [Fr. *radicule*—L. *radicula*, rootlet, dim. of *radix*, root.]

RADICOSE (rad'i-kôs), *a.* Having a large root. [L. *radicosus*, full of roots.]

RADII (râ'di-i), *n.* Plural of **RADIUS**.

RADIO-, *prefix.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, rays. 2. Pertaining to or connected with the radius. [L. *radius*, ray.]

RADIOACTIVE (râ-di-ô-ak'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to radioactivity. 2. Emitting Becquerel rays, as certain compounds of uranium. [RADIO- and ACTIVE.]

RADIOACTIVITY (râ-di-ô-ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being radioactive; property possessed by radium, thorium, uranium, and certain other substances of emitting Becquerel rays.

RADIOCHRONOMETER (râ-di-ô-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Chronometer actuated by radioactive force.

RADIOGONIOMETER (râ-di-ô-gō-ni-om'c-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring angles by means of rays of light.

RADIOGRAPH (râ'di-ô-grâf), *n.* Picture or representation produced by radiography.

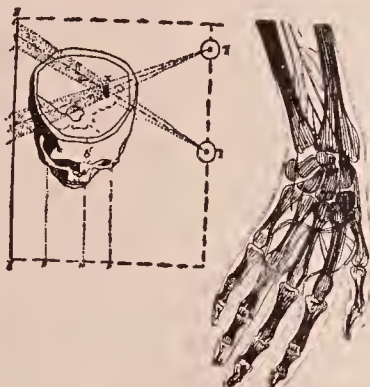
RADIOGRAPHER (râ-di-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices radiography.

RADIOGRAPHY (râ-di-og'ra-fi), *n.* Art or process of producing shadow pictures of objects by the action of X-rays. [RADIO- and -GRAPHY.]

RADIOMETER (râ-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the mechanical effect of radiant energy. [RADIO- and METER.]

RADIOPHONE (râ'di-ô-fôn), *n.* Instrument producing sound by expansion and contraction of body under influence of an intermittent beam of radiant heat.

RADIOPTICON (râ-di-op'ti-kon), *n.* Device for projecting photographs or other pictures that have been printed on opaque paper or cardboard, on a sheet or screen by means of

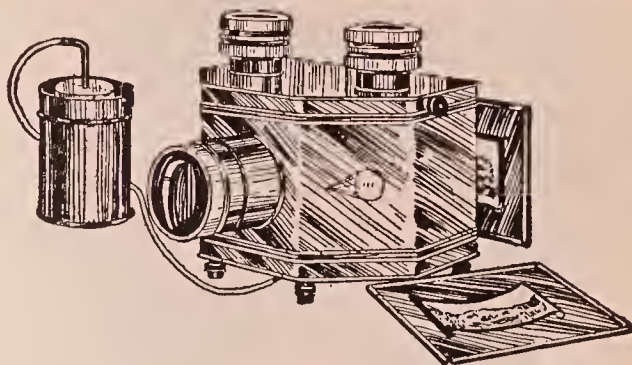


Radiograph.



Radiograph of Frog.

a reflecting lens aided by a powerful light. [RADIO- and Gr. *optikos*, optical.]



Radiopticon.

RADIOSCOPE (râ'di-ô-sköp), *n.* Any instrument designed for conducting X-ray examinations. [RADIO- and -SCOPE.]

RADIOSCOPY (râ-di-os'ko-pl), *n.* Use of X-rays, Becquerel rays, or other form of radioactivity in the examination of opaque objects.

RADIOTELEGRAPHY (râ-di-ô-te-leg'ra-fi), *n.* Same as **WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY**.

RADIOTHERAPY (râ-di-ô-ther'a-pl), *n.* The use of light-waves, as X-rays, in the treatment of disease. [RADIO- and THERAPY.]

RADISH (rad'ish), *n.* Annual plant the pungent root of which is eaten raw. [Fr. *radis*—L. *radix*, root.]

RADIUM (râ'di-um), *n.* Radioactive element discovered in 1902 in the oxid of uranium. Obtained chiefly from pitchblende or uraninite. [L. *radius*, ray.]

RADIUS (râ'di-us), *n.* [pl. **RADII** (râ'di-i).] 1. Straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle. 2. Anything like a radius. 3. *Anat.* Exterior bone of the forearm. 4. *Bot.* Ray of a flower. [L.]

RADIX (râ'diks), *n.* [pl. **RADICES** (ra-di'sēz).]

1. Primitive word. 2.

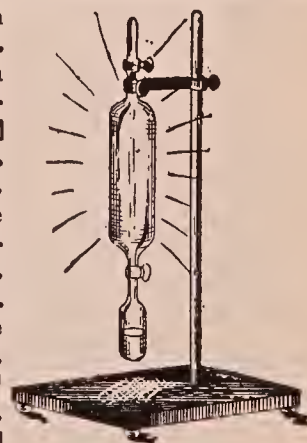
Base of a system of logarithms. [L., root.]

RAFFIA (raf'i-a), *n.* 1. Species of palm. 2. Fiber of this palm. [Malagasy.]

RAFFLE (raf'l), *n.* Kind of sale by chance or lottery in which some article is to be drawn or thrown for by several persons who have subscribed a small sum each. [Fr. *rafle*, old game of dice where one who threw all alike won the stakes—*rafter*, sweep away.]

RAFFLE (raf'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **RAF'FLING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAFFLED** (raf'ld).] Dispose of by raffle.

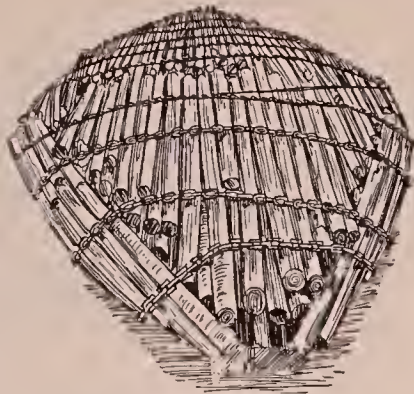
RAFFLED (raf'ld), *a.* Having the edge finely notched like the teeth of a saw, used of a leaf so edged.



Radium.

RAFT (ráft), *n.* 1. Pieces of timber fastened together for a support on the water. 2. Collection of logs, bound together to be conveyed by water. [Ice. *raptr*, rafter.]

RAFT (ráft), *v.* [pr.p. **RAFT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAFT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Transport on a raft or as a raft; make a raft of. II. *vi.* 1. Use a raft. 2. Engage in occupation of transporting rafts down a river.



Raft of Logs.

RAFTER (ráft'ēr), *n.* 1. Inclined beam supporting the roof of a house. 2. A steamboat used for towing rafts.

RAFTER (ráft'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **RAFT'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAFT'ERED** (ráft'ērd).] Furnish with rafters. [A. S. *ræfter*.]

RAFTSMAN (ráfts'man), *n.* [pl. **RAFTS'MEN**.] One who guides a raft.

RAG (rag), *n.* Fragment of cloth; anything rent or worn out. [A. S. *raggie*, rough.]

RAGAMUFFIN (rag'a-muf-in), *n.* 1. Low disreputable person. 2. One in rags. [Name of a legendary demon.]

RAGE (rāj), *n.* 1. Enthusiasm; rapture. 2. Anger excited to fury. 3. Fashion; fad. [Fr. —L. *rabies*—*rabio*, rave.]

SYN. Fury; ferocity; madness; passion.

ANT. Reason; moderation; calmness; mildness.

RAGE (rāj), *vi.* [pr.p. **RA'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAGED** (rājd).] 1. Be furious with anger. 2. Exercise fury; ravage. 3. Prevail fatally, as a disease. 4. Be violently agitated.

RAGGED (rag'ed), *a.* 1. Torn or worn into rags. 2. Having a rough edge. 3. Wearing ragged clothes.

RAGGEDLY (rag'ed-ly), *adv.* In a ragged manner or condition.

RAGGEDNESS (rag'ed-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being worn to rags. 2. Shabbiness.

RAGING (rā'jing), *a.* Acting with rage, violence, or fury.

RAGMAN (rag'man), *n.* Man who collects or deals in rags.

RAGNAROK (rāg-na-rūk'), *n.* Norse Myth. The destruction of the universe, the gods, and evil-doers by fire, followed by the regeneration of all things. [Ice. *regin*, gods, and *rök*, reason, confused with *rökr*, twilight.]

RAGOUT (ra-gö'), *n.* 1. Stew of meat with herbs; stew highly seasoned. 2. Spicy mixture. [Fr. *ragoûter*, adapt to the taste.]

RAGPICKER (rag'plk-ēr), *n.* 1. One who col-

lects rags, bones and other waste articles from the streets, alleys, etc. 2. Machine for tearing old rags to pieces.

RAGSTONE (rag'stōn), **RAGG** (rag), *n.* Impure, ragged, fractured limestone.

RAG-TAG (rag'tag), *n.* Ragged people; rabble. (Often used with "and bob-tail" of the same meaning.)

RAG-TIME (rag'tim), *n.* Musical syncopation, as in the so-called "negro melodies"; the binding of the second half of a beat into one tone with the first half of the next beat.

RAGWEED (rag'wēd), *n.* Any plant of the composite genus *Ambrosia*.

RAG-WORK (rag'würk), *n.* 1. Masonry of rough flat stones about two inches thick. 2. Weaving or knitting strips of rag into carpet.

RAGWORT (rag'wür), *n.* Large coarse weed with a yellow flower. [RAG, and A. S. *wyrt*, plant.]

RAID (rād), *n.* Hostile or predatory invasion; foray; onslaught. [Ice. *reidh*. See **RIDE**.]

RAID (rād), *vt.* [pr.p. **RAID'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAID'ED**.] 1. Make a raid on; plunder. 2. Invade for the purpose of making arrests, as to raid a saloon.

RAIL (rāl), *n.* 1. Bar of timber or metal extending from one support to another, as in fences, staircases, etc. 2. Barrier. 3. One of the iron bars on which railway cars run. 4. Arch. Horizontal part of a frame and panel.—*Third rail*, one which carries current to motors on electric cars. [O. Fr. *raille*.]

RAIL (rāl), *vt.* [pr.p. **RAIL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAILED** (rāld).] 1. Inclose with rails. 2. Lay down rails upon.

RAIL (rāl), *vi.* [pr.p. **RAIL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RAILED** (rāld).] Brawl; use insolent language. [Fr. *railler*.]

RAIL (rāl), **RAIL-BIRD** (rāl'bērd), *n.* Wading bird with a harsh cry. [Fr. *râle*, a rattling in the throat; Ger. *râlle*.]

RAILING (rāl'ing), *n.* 1. Fence of posts and rails; balustrade. 2. Rails, or material for rails.

RAILLERY (rāl'ēr-i), *n.* Mockery; banter; good-humored irony. [Fr. *raillerie*.]

RAIL-PLANNER (rāl'plā-nēr), *n.* Device for planing railroad tracks or rails while in use.

RAIL-POST (rāl'pōst), *n.* Baluster.

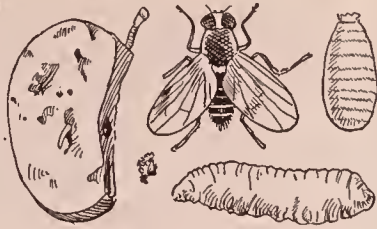
RAILROAD (rāl'rōd), **RAILWAY** (rāl'wā), *n.* Road or way laid with iron rails on which cars run.

RAILROADER (rāl'rōd-ēr), *n.* One engaged in operation, management, or general business of a railroad.



Rail.

RAILROAD-WORM (rāl'rōd-wŭrm), *n.* Apple maggot, larva of *Trypeta pomonella*, which has extended its New England habitat along railroad tracks.



RAIMENT (rā'-ment), *n.* That Railroad-worm (*Trypeta pomonella*) and larvæ. In which one is dressed; clothing in general. [Contr. of obs. *arraiment*, array.]

RAIN (rān), *n.* Fall of water in drops from the clouds, or the drops which fall. [A. S. *regn*.]

RAIN (rān), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAINED (rānd).] I. *vt.* Let fall in the manner of rain; shower. II. *vi.* Pour down from the clouds in drops of water; shower.

RAINBOW (rān'bō), *n.* Brilliant-colored arch of light, due to refraction and reflection, seen when rain is falling opposite the shining sun.

RAINBOW-TROUT (rān'bō-trowt), *n.* Variety of the California salmon (*Salmo gairdneri*).

RAINDROP (rān'drop), *n.* Drop of rain.

RAINFALL (rān'fal), *n.* 1. Fall of rain. 2. Amount of water that falls in a given time in the form of rain.

RAIN-GAGE, RAIN-GAUGE (rān'gāj), *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of rain that falls.

RAININESS (rān'i-nes), *n.* State of being rainy.

RAINGLESS (rān'les), *a.* Without rain.

RAINSTORM (rān'stārm), *n.* Heavy downpour of rain accompanied by storm.

RAIN-WATER (rān'wə-tēr), *n.* Water that has fallen from the clouds in the form of rain.

RAINY (rān'i), *a.* Characterized by, or abounding in, rain; showery.

RAISE (rāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAIS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAISED (rāzd).] 1. Cause to rise; exalt; elevate; exalte; set upright. 2. Originate; produce. 3. Recall from death. 4. Cause to swell, as dough. [Ice. *reisa*.]

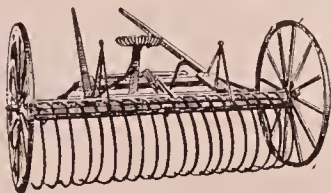
SYN. Helghten; lift; heave; holst; erect; cause; grow; increase. ANT. Lay; depress; degrade; lower.

RAISIN (rā'zn), *n.* Dried ripe grape. [Fr.—L. *racemus*, bunch of grapes.]

RAJAH (rā'jä or rā'jä), *n.* Native prince in Hindustan. [Hnd.]

RAKE (rāk), *n.* Instrument with teeth or pins for smoothing earth, collecting hay, etc. [A. S. *raca*.]

RAKE (rāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAKED (rākt).] 1. Scrape with something toothed. 2.



Sulky Rake.

Draw together; gather with difficulty. 3. Level with a rake. 4. Search diligently

over. 5. Pass over violently; fire into, as a ship, lengthwise.

RAKE (rāk), *n.* Dissolute man; debauchee. [Ice. *reika*, wander.]

RAKE (rāk), *n.* 1. Projection of the stem and stern of a ship beyond the extremities of the keel. 2. Inclination of a mast from the perpendicular. [Scand. *raka*, reach.—A. S. *ræcan*.]

RAKER (rā'kēr), *n.* One who or that which rakes.

RAKING (rā'king), *I. n.* 1. Act of operating or using a rake. 2. That which is raked up or collected with a rake. 3. Sharp eriticism; rating. II. *a.* Such as to rake; as, a *raking* fire.

RAKISH (rā'klsh), *a.* Like a rake; dissolute; debauched.

RAKISH (rā'klsh), *a. Naut.* Having a rake or inclination of the masts.

RAKISHLY (rā'klsh-ly), *adv.* In a rakish manner.

RÂLE (rāl), *n. Pathol.* Abnormal sound heard on auscultation of the lungs. [Fr. *râler*, rattle.]

RALEIGH (rā'll), *n.* Capital of N. Carolina.

RALLIER (ral'i-ēr), *n.* One who rallies.

RALLY (ral'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RALLIED (ral'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Gather again. 2. Collect and arrange, as troops in confusion. 3. Recover. II. *vi.* 1. Reassemble especially after confusion. 2. Recover wasted strength. [Fr. *rallier*—L. *re*, again, *ad*, to, and *ligo*, bind.]

RALLY (ral'i), *n.* [*pl.* RALLIES (ral'iz).] 1. Rapid recovery of normal condition. 2. Public political meeting.

RALLY (ral'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RALLIED (ral'id).] I. *vt.* Attack with rallied; banter. II. *vi.* Exercise rallied. [Fr. *railler*. A variant of RAIL, *vi.*]

RALLY (ral'i), *n.* Act of rallied; banter.

RAM (ram), *n.* 1. Male sheep. 2. [R-] *Astron.* Arles, one of the signs of the zodiac. 3. Engine of war for battering, with a head like that of a ram. 4. Hydraulic engine; also called *water-ram*. 5. Ship of war armed with a heavy iron beak for running down a hostile vessel. [A. S.]

RAM (ram), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAMMED (ramd).] 1. Thrust with violence, as a ram with its head. 2. Force together. 3. Drive hard down.

RAMBLE (ram'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RAM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAMBLED (ram'bld).] 1. Go from place to place without object. 2. Be desultory, as in discourse. [Freq. of ROAM.]

SYN. Wander; stroll; range; roam; rove; saunter; stray. ANT. Speed; course; proceed directly.

RAMBLE (ram'bl), *n.* 1. A roving about. 2. An irregular excursion. 3. Place in which to ramble.

RAMBLING (ram'bling), *a.* 1. Moving about irregularly. 2. Desultory.

- RAMBLINGLY** (ram'bling-ly), *adv.* In a rambling manner.
- RAMIE** (ram'ē), *n.* Grass cloth plant, or its fiber. [Malay.]
- RAMIFICATION** (ram-i-fl-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Division or separation into branches. 2. Branch; division or subdivision. 3. *Bot.* Manner of producing branches.
- RAMIFY** (ram'i-fī), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAM'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAMIFIED (ram'i-fid).] I. *vt.* Make or divide into branches. II. *vi.* 1. Shoot into branches. 2. Be divided or spread out. [Fr. *ramifier*—L. *ramus*, branch, and *facto*, make]
- RAMMER** (ram'ēr), *n.* One who or that which rams.
- RAMOSE** (rā-mōs'), **RAMOUS** (rā'mus), *a.* Branched as a stem or root.
- RAMP** (ramp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RAMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAMPED (rampt).] 1. Climb or creep, as a plant. 2. Leap or bound. [Fr. *ramper*, clamber—root of Ger. *raffen*, snatch.]
- RAMP** (ramp), *n.* 1. A gradual slope or inclined plane between one level and another. 2. Concave bend at the top or cap of a railing, wall, or coping. 3. Romp.
- RAMPAGE** (ram'pāj), *n.* Exited or violent activity. [From RAMP, leap.]
- RAMPAGEOUS** (ram-pāj'us), *a.* 1. Unruly; boisterous. 2. Conspicuous; glaring.
- RAMPANT** (ram'pānt), *a.* 1. Ramping; overgrowing usual bounds; overleaping restraint. 2. *Her.* Standing on the hind legs. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *ramper*, creep, climb.]
- RAMPART** (ram'pärt), *n.* 1. That which defends from assault, or danger. 2. *Fort.* Mound or wall surrounding a fortified place. [Fr. *rempart*—*remparer*, defend.]
- RAMROD** (ram'rod), *n.* Rod used in ramming down the charge in a gun.
- RAMSHACKLE** (ram'shak-l), *a.* Loose; tumble-down. [Ice. *ramshakkr*, distorted.]
- RAN** (ran), *v.* Past tense of RUN.
- RANCH** (rānch), *n.* 1. Stock-farm; farm. 2. Persons employed on a ranch. [Western U. S.—Sp. *rancho*, mess room.]



Ranch Outfit of Cowboys.

- RANCH** (rānch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RANCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANCHED (rāncht).] Follow the business of a ranchman; engage in ranching.
- RANCHER** (rānch'ēr), *n.* Person engaged in ranching; ranchman.
- RANCHERO** (rān-chā'rō), *n.* Overseer on a ranch; ranchman. [Sp.]

- RANCHING** (rānch'ing), *n.* Business of conducting a ranch.
- RANCHMAN** (rānch'man), *n.* [*pl.* RANCH'MEN.] Man in charge of a ranch; rancher.
- RANCHO** (rān'chō), *n.* [*pl.* RANCHOS (rān'chōz).] 1. Hut for herdsmen. 2. Stock-farm. [Sp.]
- RANCID** (ran'sid), *a.* Fetid or soured; rank; offensive. [L. *rancidus*, putrid.]
- SYN.** Sour; tainted; rank. **ANT.** Sweet; fresh.
- RANCIDITY** (ran-sid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being rancid.
- RANCIDLY** (ran'sid-ly), *adv.* In a rancid manner.
- RANCIDNESS** (ran'sid-nes), *n.* Rancidity; rankness.
- RANCOR** (rang'kūr), *n.* Deep-seated enmity; spite; virulence. [L.L.]
- RANCOROUS** (rang'kūr-us), *a.* Full of or characterized by rancor.
- RANCOROUSLY** (rang'kūr-us-ly), *adv.* In a rancorous manner.
- RANDOM** (ran'dum), I. *n.* Indeterminate course; hazard. II. *a.* Aimless; haphazard. [O. Fr. *random*, impetuosity.]
- RANG** (rang), *v.* Past tense of RING.
- RANGE** (rānj), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANGED (rānjd).] I. *vt.* 1. Set in a row; place in proper order. 2. Rove or pass over. 3. Sail in a direction parallel to. II. *vi.* 1. Be placed in order; lie in a particular direction. 2. Rove at large; sail or pass near. [Fr. *ranger*—*rang*, rank.]
- RANGE** (rānj), *n.* 1. Row; rank. 2. Class. 3. Wandering; room for passing to and fro; space occupied by anything moving; distance to which a shot is carried; capacity of mind; extent of requirements. 4. Target ground. 5. Long cooking-stove.
- RANGER** (rān'jēr), *n.* 1. Rover. 2. Dog that beats the ground, searching for game. 3. Officer who superintends a forest or park. 4. Mounted, ranging soldier.
- RANGOON** (rāng-gōn'), *n.* Capital of Lower Burma, chief seaport of Burma.
- RANINE** (rā'nin), *a.* Pertaining to or like a frog. [L. *rana*, frog.]
- RANK** (rangk), *n.* 1. Row or line, especially of soldiers standing side by side. 2. Class; order; grade; station. 3. High social position.—*The ranks*, the order of common soldiers.—*Rank and file*, whole body of common soldiers.
- RANK** (rangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* RANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANKED (rangkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Place in a line. 2. Range in a particular class. II. *vt.* 1. Be placed in a rank. 2. Have a certain degree of elevation or distinction. [Fr. *rang*.]
- RANK** (rangk), *a.* 1. Growing high and luxuriant; coarse from excessive growth. 2. Very fertile. 3. Strong scented; rancid; having a strong taste. [A. S. *ranc*, fruitful, proud.]
- RANKLE** (rang'ki), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RAN'KLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANKLED (rang'kid).] Be inflamed;

fester; be a source of disquietude or exaltment. [From RANK.]

RANKLY (rang'k'li), *adv.* In a rank manner. **RANKNESS** (rang'k'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rank.

RANSACK (ran'sak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAN'SACKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANSACKED (ran'sakt).] Search thoroughly; plunder. [Ic. *rannsaka*—*rann*, house, and *saka*, seek.]

RANSOM (ran'sum), *n.* 1. Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment. 2. Release from captivity. [Fr. *rançon*—L. *redemptio*, redemption.]

RANSOM (ran'sum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAN'SOMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANSOMED (ran'sumd).] Redeem from captivity, punishment or ownership.

RANSOMER (ran'sum-ēr), *n.* One who ransoms. **RANSOMLESS** (ran'sum-less), *a.* Without payment of ransom. [RANSOM and LESS.]

RANT (rant), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RANT'ED.] Use extravagant or violent language; be noisy in words. [O. Dut. *ranten*, rave. Cf. L. Ger. *ranzen*.]

RANT (rant), *n.* Bolsterous, empty declamation.

RANTER (rant'ēr), *n.* One who rants.

RANTINGLY (rant'ing li), *adv.* In a ranting way.

RANUNCULUS (ra-nung'kū-ius), *n.* Genus of plants, including the crowfoot, buttercup, etc.

RAP (rap), *n.* 1. Sharp blow. 2. Knock, or sound made by knocking. [Dan. *rap*; Sw. and Norw. *rapp*.]

RAP (rap), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAPPED (rapt).] I. *vt.* Hit with a sharp, quick blow. II. *vi.* Strike a sharp blow on something; knock for admittance.

RAP (rap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAPPED (rapt) or RAPT.] Transport out of one's self; affect with transport or ecstasy. [Sw. *rappa*, snatch.]

RAPACIOUS (ra-pā'shus), *a.* Given to plunder; ravenous; greedy of gain. [L. *rapax*—*rapio*, seize.]

SYN. Voracious; grasping; avaricious.

ANT. Bountiful; liberal.

RAPACIOUSLY (ra-pā'shus-li), *adv.* In a rapacious manner.

RAPACIOUSNESS (ra-pā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rapacious.

RAPACITY (ra-pas'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being rapacious; rapaciousness.

RAPE (rāp), *n.* 1. Act of seizing by force. 2. Violation of the chastity of a female. [L. *raptio*, snatch.]

RAPE (rāp), *v.* [*pr.p.* RA'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAPED (rāpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Seize and carry off. 2. Commit a rape on; ravish. II. *vi.* Commit rape.

RAPE (rāp), *n.* Plant nearly allied to the turnip, cultivated for its herbage and oil-producing seeds. [L. *rapum*, turnip.]

RAPE-CAKE (rāp'kāk), *n.* Cake made of the refuse after the oil has been expressed from the rape-seed.

RAPE-OIL (rāp'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from rape-seed.

RAPHAELISM (raf'a-el-izm), *n.* Principles of painting introduced by Raphael, the Italian painter, 1483-1520.

RAPHAELITE (raf'a-el-it), *n.* One who follows the principles of Raphael.

RAPID (rap'id), I. *a.* Hurrying along; very swift; speedy. II. *n.* Part of a river where the current is more rapid than usual (generally in the plural). [L. *rapidus*—*rapio*.]

RAPID-FIRE (rap'id-fir), *a.* 1. Quick-firing or repeating; as, a *rapid-fire* gun. 2. Characterized by rapidity of movement; as, a *rapid-fire* cross-examination.

RAPIDITY (ra-pld'i-ti), *n.* Quickness of motion or utterance; swiftness; velocity.

RAPIDLY (rap'id-li), *adv.* In a rapid manner.

RAPIDNESS (rap'id-nes), *n.* Rapidity.

RAPIER (rā'pl-ēr), *n.* Light sword with a straight, narrow blade (often four-sided), used only in thrusting. [Fr. *rapière*—Sp. *raspadera*.]



Rapier.

RAPINE (rap'in), *n.* Act of seizing and carrying away forcibly; plunder; violence. [Fr.—L. *rapina*—*rapio*, seize.]

RAPPEE (rap-pē'), *n.* Moist, coarse kind of snuff. [Fr. *rapé*, rasped, grated—*raper*, rasp.]

RAPPER (rap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who raps. 2. Door-knocker.

RAPSCALLION (rap-skal'yun), *n.* Rascally person; but the word frequently has a shade of tolerance or affection.

RAPT (rapt), *a.* Roused to rapture; transported; ravished. [L. *raptio*, snatch.]

RAPTORIAL (rap-tō'ri-al), *a.* Seizing by violence, as a bird of prey. [L. *raptor*, snatcher—*rapio*.]

RAPTURE (rap'tūr), *n.* Extreme delight; ecstasy. [L. *raptio*, seize.]

SYN. Transport; bliss; ravishment.

ANT. Agony; torture; pain; ennui; tedium.

RAPTUROUS (rap'tūr-us), *a.* Full of rapture; ecstatic.

RARATONGA, RAROTONGA (rā-rā-tong'-gā), *n.* Largest of Cook's Islands, Pacific. **RARE** (rār), *a.* Not thoroughly cooked. [A.S. *hrēr*, underdone (used of eggs only)—*hrēr-æg*, scrambled egg. Cf. Ger. *rühr-ei*, scrambled egg.]

RARE (râr), *a.* 1. Thin; not dense. 2. Not frequent. 3. Excellent. [Fr.—L. *rarus*.]

SYN. Unusual; scarce; incomparable; extraordinary; uncommon; unique. **ANT.** Frequent; ordinary; common; dense.

RAREBIT (râr'bit), *n.* Erroneous, but common substitute for the word **RABBIT** in the jocularly applied name *Welsh rabbit*, mis-understood as being formed from the words **RARE** and **BIT**.

RAREFACTION (râr-ê-fak'shun), *n.* Act of rarefying; expansion of æiriform bodies. [Fr.—L. *rarefactus*, *p.p.* of *rarefacio*, rarefy.]

RAREFY (râr'ê-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RAR'EFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RAREFIED** (râr'ê-fid).] **I. vt.** 1. Make rare, thin, or less dense. 2. Expand without adding to. **II. vi.** Become thin and porous. [Fr. *raréfier*—L. *rarefacio*, make thin.]

RARELY (râr'li), *adv.* 1. Not often; seldom. 2. Unusually well; finely.

RARENESS (râr'nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being rare or unusual; rarity. 2. Unusual excellence. 3. Thinness; tenulty; porosity.

RARENESS (râr'nes), *n.* State or quality of being rare or underdone.

RARITY (râr'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **RARITIES** (râr'i-tiz).] 1. State of being rare. 2. Something curious or valued for its scarcity.

RASCAL (ras'kal), *n.* Dishonest, tricky fellow; knave; rogue. [O. Fr. *rascaille*, scum of the people.]

RASCALITY (ras-kai'l-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **RASCALITIES** (ras-kai'i-tiz).] Mean trickery or dishonesty; fraud.

RASCALLY (ras'kal-i), *a.* Mean; vile; worthless; base.

RASE (râz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RA'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RASED** (râzd).] 1. Scratch or blot out; efface; cancel. 2. Level with the ground; demolish; raze. [Fr. *raser*—L. *rado*, scrape.]

RASH (rash), *n.* Slight eruption on the body. [O. Fr. *rasche*—L. *rado*, scrape.]

RASH (rash), *a.* Hasty; sudden; incautious. [Dan. and Sw. *rask*—Ger. *rasch*, rapid.]

SYN. Foolhardy; adventurous; precipitate; headstrong; reckless; incautious; venturesome. **ANT.** Careful; circumspect; cautious.

RASHER (rash'êr), *n.* Thin slice of fried or hotted bacon. [Prob. so called because "rashly" or quickly cooked.]

RASHLY (rash'li), *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily; recklessly.

RASHNESS (rash'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rash; precipitation; foolhardiness.

RASORES (ra-sô'rêz), *n.pl.* *Ornith.* Order of gallinaceous birds. [L., *pl.* of *rasor*, scraper.]

RASORIAL (ra-sô'ri-al), *a.* Belonging to an order of birds (*Rasores*) which scrape the ground for their food, as the hen.

RASP (ràsp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RASP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RASPED** (ràspt).] 1. Grate with a coarse file. 2. Irritate; fret. [O. Fr. *rasper*, scrape.]

RASP (ràsp), *n.* Coarse file, for use upon soft substances, as wood, horn, etc.



Rasp.

RASPBERRY (raz'ber-l), *n.* [*pl.* **RASPBERRIES** (raz'ber-lz).] 1. Kind of bramble, whose fruit has a rough outside like a rasp. 2. Its fruit.

RASPER (ràsp'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rasps; rasp; scraper. 2. *Hunting.* High fence.

RASPING (ràsp'ing), *a.* 1. Having the character of scraping or rubbing. 2. Irritating; vexatious. 3. Having a grating or scraping sound. 4. *Hunting.* Difficult to get over, said of a fence.

RASPY (ràsp'i), *a.* Grating; rough; harsh.

RASURE (rà'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of scraping, shaving or erasing. 2. Obliteration; erasure. [See **RASE**.]

RAT (rat), *n.* 1. Animal of the mouse kind, but larger and more destructive. 2. Opprobrious term applied to non-union workmen. [A.S. *ræt*, rat.]



RAT (rat), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RAT'TED**.] 1. Kill rats. 2. Desert one's associates from selfish or mercenary motives. 3. Take employment in an establishment where the regular employes have struck.

RATABILITY (rà-ta-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being ratable.

RATABLE (rà'ta-bi), *a.* 1. That may be rated or set at a certain value. 2. Subject to taxation.

RATABLENESS (rà'ta-bl-nes), *n.* Same as **RATABILITY**.

RATABLY (rà'ta-bil), *adv.* By rate or proportion.

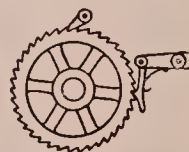
RATAFIA (rat-a-fē'a), *n.* Spirituous liquor flavored with fruit. [Malay. *araqtafia*; from Ar. *araq*, arrack, and Malay. *tafia*, rum.]

RATCH (rach), *n.* 1. Rack or bar with teeth into which a click drops. 2. Wheel which makes a clock strike. [Form of **RACK**.]

RATCHET (rach'et), *n.* Bar acting on the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, permitting the wheel to rotate in one direction only; pawl.

RATCHET-DRILL (rach'et-drill), *n.* Drill whose rotary movement is derived from a ratchet and pawl actuated by a lever.

RATCHET-WHEEL (rach'et-hwēl), *n.* Wheel having teeth for a ratchet.



Ratchet-wheel

RATE (rât), *n.* 1. Ratio; proportion; allowance. 2. Standard; value; price; class of a

shlp. 3. Movement, as fast or slow. 4. Tax. [O.Fr.—L. *ratus*, fixed, p.p. of *reor*, reckon.]
RATE (rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RA'TED.] I. *vt.* Calculate; estimate; settle the relative rank, scale, or position of. II. *vi.* 1. Make an estimate. 2. Be placed in a certain class.

SYN. Value; appraise; assess; compute; reckon.

RATE (rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RA'TED.] Take to task; scold; berate. [Sw. *rata*, blame.]

RATEPAYER (rāt'pā-ēr), *n.* One who is assessed and pays a rate or tax.

RATHER (rath'ēr), *adv.* 1. More willingly; in preference. 2. More so than otherwise. 3. On the contrary. 4. Somewhat. [A. S. *hrathor*, comp. of *hrathe*, quick.]

RATHSKELLER (räts'kel-ēr), *n.* A basement restaurant or social resort, frequented as an after-theater gathering place. [Ger. *rath*, council, and *keller*, cellar.]

RATIFICATION (rat-l-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of ratifying or confirming; confirmation.

RATIFIER (rat'l-fi-ēr), *n.* One who ratifies or confirms.

RATIFY (rat'l-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAT'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RATIFIED (rat'l-fid).] Give sanction or validity to; approve; confirm; sanction. [Fr. *ratifier*—L. *ratus*, fixed by calculation, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Approve; accept; corroborate.

ANT. Disavow; disown; abrogate.

RATING (rā'ting), *n.* 1. Act of estimating or valuing. 2. Amount or value at which a thing is rated. 3. Rank, degree, or standing.

RATIO (rā'shl-ō), *n.* 1. Relation of one thing to another. 2. Proportion of relations. 3. Reason. [L., a calculation—*ratus*, fixed.]

RATIOCINATION (rash-l-os-l-nā'shun), *n.* Process of deducing conclusions from premises. [L. *ratio*, calculation—*ratio*, infer.]

RATION (rā'shun), *n.* Daily rate of provisions; allowance. [Fr.—L. *ratio*, a calculation.]

RATIONAL (rash'un-āl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the reason; mental. 2. Endowed with reason. 3. Agreeable to reason; sane; intelligent; judicious. 4. *Math.* Noting a quantity which can be exactly expressed by numbers (without the use of a radical sign). [From **RATIO**.]

SYN. Reasonable; sensible; intelligent; wise. **ANT.** Insane; crazy; irrational.

RATIONALE (rash-o-nā'le), *n.* 1. Statement of reason on which something is based. 2. Reasoned exposition of principles. [L., neut. of *rationalis*, rational.]

RATIONALISM (rash'un-āl-lzm), *n.* Religious system or doctrines of a rationalist.

RATIONALIST (rash'un-āl-ist), *n.* One guided in his opinions solely by reason; especially one so guided in regard to religion.

RATIONALISTIC (rash-un-āl-ls'tik), **RATION-**

ALISTICAL (rash-un-āl-ls'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in accordance with, the principles of rationalism.

RATIONALITY (rash-un-āl'ti), *n.* Quality of being rational; possession or due exercise of reason; reasonableness.

RATIONALIZE (rash'un-āl-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* RA'TIONALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RA'TIONALIZED (rash'un-āl-izd).] I. *vt.* Interpret like a rationalist. II. *vi.* Rely entirely on reason.

RATISBON (rat'is-bon), *n.* City, Bavaria, on the Danube.

RATLINE, RATLIN (rat'lln), **RATTLING** (rat'ling), *n.* One of the thin ropes traversing the shrouds and forming the steps of the rigging of ships. [As though "rat-line" (for the rats to climb by).]

RATSBANE (rats'bān), *n.* Rat poison.

RATTAN (rat-tan'), *n.* 1. Any of several species of palms of the genus *Calamus*, having a smooth, reed-like stem. 2. Walking-stick made of rattan. 3. Stem of this palm. [Malay *rotan*.]

RATTEEN (rat-tēn'), *n.* Thick, loose woolen stuff. [Fr. *ratine*. Origin unknown.]

RATTEN (rat'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAT'TENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RATTENED (rat'nd).] Annoy by stealing or spoiling tools, or similar tricks. [From **RAT**.]

RATTER (rat'ēr), *n.* 1. One who catches rats. 2. One who deserts his fellow workmen in a strike.

RAT-TERRIER (rat'ter-l-ēr), *n.* Quick little dog valuable for skill in killing rats.

RATTINET (rat-l-net'), *n.* Woolen goods resembling, but not so loose and thick as, ratteen. [Fr., dim. of *ratine*.]

RATTISH (rat'ish), *a.* Like a rat.

RATTLE (rat'l), *n.* 1. Sharp noise rapidly repeated; clatter. 2. Loud empty talk. 3. Toy or instrument for rattling. [A. S. *hrætele*; Ger. *rasseln*.]

RATTLE (rat'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAT'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RATTLED (rat'ld).] I.

vi. 1. Clatter. 2. Speak eagerly and noisily. II. *vt.*

1. Cause to make a rattle or clatter. 2. Stun with noise. 3. Disconcert; daze.

RATTLEBOX (rat'l-boks), *n.*

Bot. Poisonous annual plant found throughout the United States and bearing pea-like flowers appearing in July. The seed pods rattle when agitated by the wind, which gives origin to its name.

RATTLE-BRAINED (rat'l-brānd), *a.* Wild; giddy; flighty.

RATTLER (rat'lēr), *n.* One who or that which rattles; noisy talker; rattlesnake.



Rattlebox (*Crotalaria sagittalis*).

RATTLESNAKE (rat'l-snāk), *n.* Poisonous American snake having a number of hard, bony rings, and a terminal button, loosely jointed, at the end of the tail, which make a rattling noise.



RATTLETRAP (rat'l-trap), *n.* Shaky, rickety, or worn-out article.

RATTLING (rat'ling), *a.* 1. Clattering. 2. Lively. (Colloq.)

RATTOON (rat-tōn'), *n.* Sprout from a sugar cane. Rattlesnake and rattle. root after the first year. [Sp. *retoño*, sprout.]

RATTOON (rat-tōn'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RATTOON'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RATTOONED (rat-tōnd').] Sprout or shoot up from the root.

RAUCOUS (rə'kus), *a.* Hoarse; harsh; rough. [L. *raucus*, hoarse.]

RAVAGE (rav'aj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAV'AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAVAGED (rav'ajd).] Lay waste; pillage; despoil. [Fr. *ravager*—L. *rapio*, snatch.]

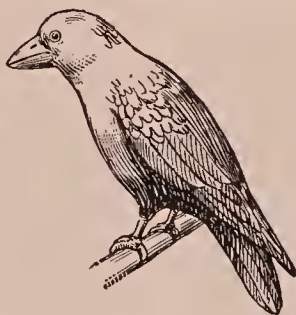
RAVAGE (rav'aj), *n.* Devastation; ruin; spoil; desolation.

RAVE (rāv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAVED (rāvd).] Be rabid or mad; be wild or raving like a madman; talk irrationally; utter wild exclamations. [O. Fr. *rāver*—L. *rabies*, madness.]

RAVEL (rav'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAV'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAVELED (rav'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Untwist; unweave. 2. Confuse; entangle. II. *vi.* Become untwisted. [Dut. *ravelen*, talk confusedly.]

RAVELIN (rav'lin), *n.* Fort. Detached triangular work with two embankments, before the counterscarp. [Fr.]

RAVEN (rā'vn), I. *n.* Large crow-like bird of the genus *Corvus*, with shining black plumage. II. *a.* Black, like a raven. [A. S. *hræfn*—O. Ger. *hraban*—Dan. *ravn*.]



RAVEN (rav'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* RAV'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAVENED (rav'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Obtain by violence. 2. Devour with great eagerness or voracity. Raven (*Corvus corax*). II. *vi.* Prey with rapacity. [O. Fr. *raviner*—L. *rapio*, seize.]

RAVEN (rav'n), *n.* Prey; plunder; spoilation. **RAVENING** (rav'n-ing), *n.* Eagerness for plunder.

RAVENNA (rā-ven'a), *n.* City, Italy, 5 miles from the Adriatic.

RAVENOUS (rav'n-us), *a.* Voracious; devouring with rapacity; eager for prey or gratification.

RAVENOUSLY (rav'n-us-il), *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with furious voracity, hunger, or avidity.

RAVENOUSNESS (rav'en-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ravenous.

RAVINE (rə-vēn'), *n.* 1. Long deep hollow, worn by a torrent. 2. Deep, narrow mountain-pass. [Fr.—L. *rapina*, violence.]

RAVISH (rav'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAV'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAVISHED (rav'isht).] 1. Seize or carry away by force. 2. Vioiate. 3. Fill with ecstasy. [Fr. *ravir*—L. *rapio*, snatch.]

RAVISHER (rav'ish-ēr), *n.* One who ravishes. **RAVISHMENT** (rav'ish-ment), *n.* Act of ravishing or state of being ravished.

RAW (rə), *a.* 1. Not altered from its natural state; not cooked or dressed; not prepared. 2. Galled; inflamed; abraded. 3. Bleak. 4. Immature; inexperienced. [A. S. *hræw*.]

RAW (rə), *n.* 1. Galled or sore place, caused by the rubbing off of the skin. 2. Tender place or point; foible.

RAWBONED (rə'bōnd), *a.* With little flesh on large bones; gaunt.

RAWHIDE (rə'hid), I. *a.* Made of untanned skin. II. *n.* Whip made of twisted rawhide.

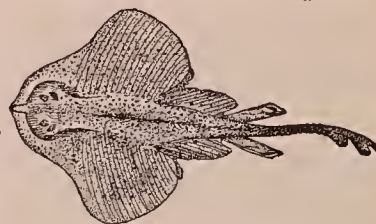
RAWISH (rə'ish), *a.* Somewhat raw; somewhat cold and damp.

RAWLY (rə'li), *adv.* In a raw, inexperienced manner.

RAWNESS (rə'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being raw.

RAY (rā), *n.* 1. Line of light or heat proceeding from a point. 2. Radiating part of anything. 3. Radiation; usually in the plural; as, the X-rays. [Fr. *raie*—L. *radius*.]

RAY (rā), *n.* Any individual of various species of fish with flattened body and ray-like fins on the breast. The ray family includes the skate and thornback. Eagle rays have great pectoral fins, which resemble wings, and their tails are like whips. Electric rays are sometimes called *torpedo fishes*. Several species of large rays are commonly called *devil-fish*.



Ray (*Raja erinacea*).

RAYAH (rā'ya), *n.* Non-Mohammedan subject of the Sultan of Turkey. [Ar. *raiyah*, peasant—*raya*, pasture.]

RAZE (rāz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RA'ZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAZED (rāzd).] Lay or cut down level with the ground; overthrow; destroy. [A form of RASE.]

RAZEE (rə-zē'), *n.* Warship reduced in size by cutting away its upper deck or decks. [Fr. *rasé*.]

RAZEE (rə-zē'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAZEE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAZEED (rə-zēd').] Cut down or reduce to a smaller size.

RAZOR (rā'zūr), *n.* 1. Knife for shaving the beard or hair. 2. Tusk, as of a wild boar. [Fr. *rasoir*—*raser*, shave.]

RAZOR (rā'zūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RA'ZORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAZORED (rā'zūrd).] 1. Shave with a razor. 2. Slash with a razor.

RAZORBACK (rā'zūr-bak), *n.* 1. Hog with a sharply protruding backbone. 2. Rorqual.

RAZOR-CLAM (rā'zūr-klam), *n.* Any shellfish of the genus *Solen*, especially the species *Solen ensis*, which resembles a closed razor.

RAZOR-FISH (rā'zūr-fish), *n.* Reddish colored fish of the family *Cyclolabridæ*, striped with blue, having a very small mouth, found in the Mediterranean Sea.



Razor-fish (*Xyrichtys cultratus*).

RAZOR-STROP (rā'zūr-strop), *n.* Strop for putting an edge on razors.

RAZZLE-DAZZLE (raz'i-daz-i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RAZ'ZLE-DAZZLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RAZZLE-DAZZLED (raz'i-daz-id).] 1. Dazzle and confuse; bewilder. 2. Hoodwink; hoax; deceive. (Colloq.)

RAZZLE-DAZZLE (raz'i-daz-i), *n.* 1. State of dazed confusion. 2. Kind of merry-go-round; revolving platform.

RE-, *prefix.* Again; anew; over; back; against. [L.]

RE (rā), *n.* *Music.* Name of the second note of the scales, in the system of hexachords, and of the fixed sound D, in modern solmization. [It.]

REACH (rēch), *v.* [*pr.p.* REACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REACHED (rēcht).] I. *vt.* 1. Stretch; extend. 2. Attain or obtain by stretching out the hand. 3. Hand over. 4. Extend to. 5. Arrive at; gain. II. *vi.* 1. Be extended so as to touch. 2. Stretch out the hand. 3. (With *for*) Try to obtain. 4. Sail on the wind between two tacks. [A. S. *ræcan*.]

SYN. Arrive at; attain; gain; land.

REACH (rēch), *n.* 1. Act or power of reaching; extent. 2. Extent of force; penetration. 3. Straight portion of a stream.

REACT (rē-akt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REACT'ED.] I. *vt.* Act, do, or perform anew or again. II. *vi.* 1. Respond to an impulse, force, or influence by some action. 2. Act mutually or reciprocally upon each other. 3. Act in opposition.

REACTION (rē-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Action back upon or resisting other action; mutual action. 2. Backward tendency from revolution, reform, or progress. 3. Depression following over-stimulation.

REACTIONARY (rē-ak'shun-ā-ri), I. *a.* Characterized by, or favoring, reaction. II. *n.* One who favors or promotes reaction.

READ (rēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* READ'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* READ (red).] I. *vt.* 1. Go over and gather the meaning of; peruse. 2. Discover by char-

acters, marks or features. 3. Utter aloud from manuscript or print. 4. Make a study of; as, to read law. II. *vi.* 1. Perform the act of reading. 2. Appear on reading; have a certain effect when read.—*Read music*, understand musical notation, so as to be able to to play or sing a piece at sight.—*Read one out of the party*, declare that one is no longer in harmony with the principles of his political party. [A. S. *rædan*.]

READ (red), *a.* Versed in books; learned; as, well-read.

READABLE (rēd'ā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be read. 2. Worth reading; interesting.

READDRESS (rē-ad-dres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* READDRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* READDRESSED (rē-ad-drest').] Address again or a second time.

READER (rēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reads. 2. One who reads or corrects proofs. 3. One who reads much. 4. Reading-book.

READILY (red'i-il), *adv.* 1. Quickly; easily. 2. Willingly; cheerfully.

READINESS (red'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ready.

READING (rēd'ing), I. *a.* Addicted to reading. II. *n.* 1. Act, practice or art of reading; perusal. 2. Matter to be read. 3. Study of books. 4. Public or formal recital. 5. Way in which a passage reads; version. 6. Observations read from an instrument.

READJUSTMENT (rē-ad-just'ment), *n.* Act of readjusting.

READJUST (rē-ad-just'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* READJUST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* READJUST'ED.] Put in order again.

READMISSION (rē-ad-mish'un), *n.* Act of readmitting; state of being readmitted.

READMIT (rē-ad-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* READMIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* READMIT'TED.] Admit again.

READY (red'i), I. *a.* 1. Fully prepared. 2. Prepared in mind; willing. 3. Not slow or awkward; dexterous; easy; prompt; quick. 4. Present in hand; at hand; near. 5. On the point. II. *adv.* In a state of readiness or preparation. [A. S. *ræde*.]

SYN. Expert; expeditious; apt; active; alert; apt; ripe. **ANT.** Tardy; dilatory; slow.

READY-MADE (red'i-mād), *a.* Made and ready for use; not made to order.

REAGENT (rē-ā'jent), *n.* Substance that reacts on and detects the presence of other bodies; test.

REAL (rē'al), *a.* 1. Actually existing; not counterfeit or assumed; true. 2. *Law.* Pertaining to land or houses; as, real estate. [L. *res*, thing.]

SYN. Genuine; veritable; legitimate; authentic; substantial; literal. **ANT.** Counterfeit; spurious; bogus.

REAL (rē'al), *n.* Spanish and Mexican silver

coin, worth about $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents. [Sp.—L. *regalis*, royal.]

REALISM (rē'al-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that classes exist as real things independently of our conceptions; opposed to **NOMINALISM**. 2. Doctrine that the senses have a direct cognition of objects; opposed to **IDEALISM**. 3. *Art and Literature.* Representation of life as it is, without omission of the ugly and without additions for beauty's sake; opposed to **ROMANTICISM** or **IDEALISM**.

REALIST (rē'al-ist), *n.* One who believes in realism.

REALISTIC (rē'al-ist'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to realism. 2. Vivid; lifelike.

REALITY (rē'al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **REALITIES** (rē'al'i-tiz).] 1. Actual fact or condition; not mere appearance. 2. That which is real.

REALIZABLE (rē'al-i-zā-bl), *a.* That may be realized.

REALIZATION (rē'al-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of realizing or state of being realized.

REALIZE (rē'al-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REALIZED** (rē'al-izd).] 1. Make real; bring into being; act; accomplish. 2. Feel strongly, or as real; comprehend completely. 3. Convert into real property. 4. Get in cash. 5. Obtain, as a possession.

REALLY (rē'al-i), *adv.* In reality; actually.

REALM (relm), *n.* Regal or royal jurisdiction; kingdom; province; country. [O. Fr. *realme*—L. *regalis*, royal.]

REALTY (rē'al-ti), *n.* Real estate; any form of landed property.

REAM (rēm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REAMED** (rēmd).] Enlarge, or bevel out with a reamer, as a hole in metal, the bore of a cannon, etc. [A. S. *ryman*.]

REAM (rēm), *n.* Quantity of paper consisting of 20 quires or 480 sheets. [O. Fr. *raime*—Sp. *resma*—Ar. *rizmat*, bundle.]

REAMER (rēm'ēr), *n.* Tool for enlarging or beveling out holes in iron, etc.

REANIMATE (rē-an'i-māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REAN'IMATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REAN'IMATED**.] Restore to life; infuse new life or spirit into; revive.

REANIMATION (rē-an-i-mā'shun), *n.* Act or operation of reanimating or state of being reanimated.

REAP (rēp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REAP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REAPED** (rēpt).] 1. Cut down and gather, as grain; clear off a crop from. 2. Receive as fruit or consequence of action. [A. S. *ripan*, pluck.]

REAPER (rēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reaps. 2. Reaping machine.

REAPPEAR (rē-ap-pēr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **REAPPEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REAPPEARED** (rē-ap-pērd').] Appear again, or a second time.

REAPPOINT (rē-ap-point'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REAPPOINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REAPPOINT'ED**.] Appoint again or anew.

REAPPOINTMENT (rē-ap-point'ment), *n.* Act of reappointing or state of being reappointed.

REAR (rēr), *I. n.* 1. That which is behind or at the back; hinder or back part. 2. That part of an army or fleet which is behind the rest. *II. a.* Pertaining to, stationed in, or coming at, the rear or back; hindmost. [O. Fr. *riere*, back—L. *retro*, behind.]

REAR (rēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REARED** (rērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Raise. 2. Bring up to maturity. 3. Educate. *II. vi.* Rise on the hind legs. [A. S. *ræran*, raise.]

REAR-ADMIRAL (rēr'ad-mi-rəl), *n.* In U. S. navy, officer next below the rank of admiral; in other navies, officer next below the rank of vice-admiral.



Rear-admiral's Flag (blue).

REAR-GUARD (rēr'gärd),

n. Body of troops used to protect the rear of an army.

REARMOST (rēr'möst), *a.* Farthest in the rear; last.

REARRANGE (rē-ar-rānj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REARRAN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REARRANGED** (rē-ar-rānjd').] Arrange anew or afresh.

REARRANGEMENT (rē-ar-rānj'ment), *n.* Act of rearranging or state of being rearranged.

REARWARD (rēr'wärd), *I. adv.* At or toward the rear. *II. a.* Coming last; rear.

REASON (rē'zn), *n.* 1. That which supports or justifies an act, etc. 2. Faculty of the mind by which man draws conclusions, and determines right and truth. 3. Exercise of reason; right judgment. 4. That which accounts for or explains anything; efficient cause; explanation. 5. *Logic.* Premise or premises of an argument, especially the minor premise. [Fr. *raison*—L. *ratio*, reckoning.]

SYN. Motive; consideration; purpose; object; ground; excuse. **ANT.** Credulity; bias.

REASON (rē'zn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REA'SONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REASONED** (rē'znd).] *I. vi.* 1. Exercise the faculty of reason; deduce inferences from premises. 2. Argue. *II. vt.* 1. Examine; debate; 2. Persuade by reasoning. **REASONABLE** (rē'zn-a-bl), *a.* 1. Endowed with reason. 2. According to reason. 3. Moderate.

SYN. Rational; sane; wise; proper; judicious; just; fair; tolerable. **ANT.** Unreasonable; foolish; absurd; irrational.

REASONABLENESS (rē'zn-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being reasonable.

REASONABLY (rē'zn-a-bl), *adv.* In a reasonable manner or degree.

REASONER (rē'zn-ēr), *n.* One who reasons.

REASONING (rē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. Act of reasoning. 2. That which is offered in argument; course of argument.

REASSEMBLE (rē-as-sem'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* REASSEMBLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REASSEMBLED (rē-as-sem'bld).] *I. vt.* Collect again. *II. vi.* Meet together again.

REASSERT (rē-as-sērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REASSERTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REASSERTED.] Assert again.

REASSURANCE (rē-ā-shōr'ans), *n.* 1. Repeated assurance. 2. Second assurance against loss.

REASSURE (rē-ā-shōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REASSURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REASSURED (rē-ā-shōrd').] 1. Assure anew; give confidence to. 2. Insure again.

RÉAUMUR (rā-ō-mūr'), *I. a.* Pertaining to the thermometer scale invented by Réaumur. *II. n.* Thermometer taking the freezing point of water as zero, its boiling point as eighty degrees.

REAVE (rēv), *vt.* (*pr.p.* REAVING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REAVED (rēvd) or REFT.) Take away by violence. [A. S. *reāfian*, rob.]

REBATE (rē-bāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBATED.] 1. Deduct or make a discount from. 2. Make blunt. [Fr. *rebattre*, beat back.]

REBATE (rē-bāt'), *n.* 1. Diminution; abatement. 2. *Comm.* Drawback; discount.

REBATEMENT (rē-bāt'ment), *n.* Act of rebating; rebate.

REBEL (rēb'el), *I. n.* One who rebels. *II. a.* Rebellious. [L. *rebellis*, making war afresh.—*re-*, again, and *bellum*, war.]

REBEL (rē-bel'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REBELLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBELLED (re-beld').] Renounce, or take up arms against, authority; revolt.

REBELLION (rē-bel'yun), *n.* Act of rebelling; open opposition to lawful authority; revolt.

REBELLIOUS (rē-bel'yus), *a.* Engaged in rebellion; insubordinate; refractory.

REBIND (rē-bīnd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBINDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBOUND (rē-bownd').] Put a new binding on; cover anew, as a book.

REBOISE (rē-bolz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBOISING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBOISED (rē-bolzd').] Plant again with trees, as a tract of land. [Fr. *reboiser*.]

REBOUND (rē-bownd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REBOUNDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBOUND'ED.] Bound or start back; be reverberated; recoil.

REBOUND (rē-bownd'), *I. n.* Act of bounding back; recoil; resilience. *II. a.* Covered or fitted with new binding.

REBUFF (rē-buf'), *n.* Beating back; sudden resistance; sudden check; defeat; unexpected refusal. [It. *ribuffo*, reproof.]

REBUFF (rē-buf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBUFFING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBUFFED (re-buft').] Reject or repel.

REBUILD (rē-blīd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBUILDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBUILT (rē-blīt').] Build anew.

REBUKE (rē-būk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REBUKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBUKED (rē-būkt').] Check with

reproof; chide; reprove. [O. Fr. *rebouquer*.]

SYN. Reprimand; reprehend; check; censure. **ANT.** Approve; encourage.

REBUKE (rē-būk'), *n.* Act of rebuking; reproof; reprimand.

REBUKER (rē-bū'kēr), *n.* One who rebukes or reproves.

REBUS (rē'bus), *n.* Enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures of things. [L. *rebus*, ablative pl. of *res*, thing.]

REBUT (rē-but'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REBUTTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REBUTTED.] *I. vt.* 1. Refute. 2. *Law.* Oppose by plea, argument, or countervailing proof. *II. vi. Law.* Put in an answer to plaintiff's surrejoinder. [Fr. *rebouter*—*re-*, again, and *bouter*, thrust.]

REBUTTAL (rē-but'al), *n.* Act of rebutting; refutation.

REBUTTER (rē-but'ēr), *n. Law.* Answer of a defendant to a plaintiff's surrejoinder.

RECALCITRANT (re-kal'si-trant), *a.* Showing opposition; refractory. [L. *recalcitrans*, *pr.p.* of *recalcitro*, kick back—*re-*, back, and *calcitro*, kick.]

RECALCITRATE (re-kal'si-trāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECALCITRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECALCITRATED.] *I. vt.* Kick against; exhibit repugnance to. *II. vi.* Kick back; be refractory.

RECALL (rē-kəl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECALLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECALLED (rē-kald').] 1. Call back; command to return. 2. Revoke; take back; cancel. 3. Call back to mind; remember.

RECALL (rē-kəl'), *n.* 1. Act of calling back; revocation. 2. Power of recalling, especially an elected official by voters who elected him.

RECONT (rē-kant'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECONTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONT'ED.] *I. vt.* Recall; retract; revoke; abjure. *II. vi.* Retract a proposition; disavow a belief previously held. [L. *recanto*, sing back, recant—*re-*, back, and *canto*, sing.]

RECONTATION (rē-kan-tā'shun), *n.* Act of recanting; disavowal.

RECONT (rē-kant'ēr), *n.* One who recants or disavows.

RECAPITULATE (rē-kā-plt'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECAPITULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECAPITULATED.] Repeat the chief points of; summarize. [RE- and CAPITULATE.]

RECAPITULATION (rē-kā-plt'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of recapitulating. 2. Summary of a previous discourse, treatise, or essay.

RECAPTURE (rē-kap'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECAPTURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECAPTURED (re-kap'tūrd).] Capture back or retake, especially a prize from a captor.

RECAPTURE (rē-kap'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of retaking. 2. Prize retaken.

RECAST (rē-kāst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECASTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECAST'.] Cast, throw or mold again; compute a second time.

RECEDE (rē-sēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RECE'DING;

p.t. and *p.p.* **RECE'DED.**] 1. Fall back; retreat; withdraw; 2. Relinquish a claim, proposition, or assertion. [L. *recedo*—*re-*, back, and *cedo*, yield.]

SYN. Retire; return; retrograde; withdraw; yield; desist. **ANT.** Advance; proceed.

RECEDE (rē-sēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECE'DED.**] Cede back; restore to a former possessor. [RE- and CEDE.]

RECEIPT (re-sēt'), *n.* 1. Act of receiving. 2. Written acknowledgment of anything received. 3. That which is received. 4. Recipe. [O. Fr. *recette*—L. *receptus*, receiving—*recipio*, receive.]

RECEIPT (re-sēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECEIPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECEIPT'ED.**] Give a receipt for; write an acknowledgment of receipt or payment on; as, *receipt* a bill.

RECEIVABLE (re-sēv'ā-bl), *a.* That may be received or is due.

RECEIVE (re-sēv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RECEIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECEIVED** (re-sēvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Take (what is offered, etc.); accept. 2. Embrace with the mind; assent to. 3. Allow; give acceptance to. 4. Admit; welcome; entertain. 5. Hold; contain. 6. *Law.* Take (goods) knowing them to be stolen. II. *vi.* Hold a reception. [O. Fr. *recever*—L. *recipio*—*re-*, back, and *cipio*, take.]

RECEIVER (re-sēv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who receives, especially one appointed to receive public money, as taxes, or to manage an estate, or a business during bankruptcy, etc. 2. *Chem.* Vessel for receiving and condensing in distillation, or for containing gases. 3. The glass vessel of an air-pump in which the vacuum is formed. 4. That part of a telephone through which the message is received.

RECEIVERSHIP (re-sēv'ēr-ship), *n.* Office of a receiver.

RECENCY (rē'sen-si), *n.* Recentness.

RECENSION (re-sen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reviewing or revising; review, especially critical revisal of a text. 2. Text established by critical revision. [L. *re-*, again, and *censeo*, value, estimate.]

RECENT (rē'sent), *a.* 1. Of late origin or occurrence. 2. Not long parted from. 3. Fresh; modern. 4. *Geol.* Subsequent to the existence of man. [Fr.—L. *recens*.]

RECENTLY (rē'sent-li), *adv.* Not long since; lately; newly.

RECENTNESS (rē'sent-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being recent.

RECEPTACLE (re-sep'tā-kl), *n.* 1. That into which anything is received or contained.

2. *Bot.* Basis of a flower. [From **RECEIVE**.]

RECEPTION (rē-sep'shun), *n.* 1. Act of receiving; admission; state of being received. 2. Manner of receiving; entertainment.

RECEPTIVE (rē-sep'tiv), *a.* Having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving impressions.

RECEPTIVITY (rē-sep-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being receptive.

RECESS (re-ses'), *n.* 1. Withdrawing; retirement; state of being withdrawn; seclusion. 2. Remission or suspension of business. 3. Part of a room formed by indentation of a wall. 4. Private abode. [See **RECEDE**.]

RECESSION (re-sesh'un), *n.* Ceding or giving back.

RECESSIONAL (re-sesh'un-əl), *n.* Hymn sung as the clergy and choir leave the church.

RÉCHAUFFÉ (rā-shō-fā'), *n.* Warmed-up dish; literary rehash. [Fr.]

RECHERCHE (re-she-shā'), *a.* Much sought after; choice. [Fr.]

RECHRISTEN (rē-kris'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECHRISTENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECHRISTENED** (rē-kris'nd).] Give a new name to.

RECIDIVATION (rē-sid-i-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Backsliding; return to the same sinful course. 2. *Criminol.* Relapse of a criminal convict into crime. [L. *recidivus*, falling back.]

RECIDIVISM (rē-sid'i-vizm), *n.* Relapse into crime; conduct or condition of a confirmed criminal.

RECIDIVIST (rē-sid'i-vist), *n.* One who has served a second term in prison; confirmed criminal.

RECIPE (res'i-pe), *n.* 1. Medicinal prescription. 2. Formula for any mixture or preparation, giving list of ingredients, proportions, and directions for compounding or preparing. [L. *recipe*, take, imperative of *recipio*.]

RECIPIENT (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* One who receives.

RECIPROCAL (re-sip'ro-kal), I. *a.* Acting in return; mutually given and received. II. *n.* 1. That which is reciprocal. 2. *Math.* Quotient of unity divided by any number; as, $\frac{1}{3}$ is the reciprocal of 3. [L. *reciprocus*, returning.]

RECIPROCALLY (re-sip'ro-kal-i), *adv.* 1. In a reciprocal manner; mutually. 2. *Math.* In reciprocal ratio or proportion.

RECIPROCATE (re-sip'ro-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECIP'ROCATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECIP'ROCATED.**] Give and receive mutually; give or do in response. [L. *reciproco*.]

RECIPROCATION (re-sip-ro-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Mutual or reciprocal giving and returning. 2. Reciprocal or alternate motion; alternation.

RECIPROCITY (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* 1. Mutual obligations and benefits; action and reaction. 2. In international commerce, a mutual granting of privileges by treaty.

RECITAL (rē-si'tal), *n.* 1. Act of reciting; rehearsal. 2. That which is recited.



RECITATION (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reciting. 2. Public reading; rehearsal. 3. Meeting of a class for oral examination.

RECITATIVE (res-i-tā-tēv'), *I. a.* Pertaining to musical recitation; in the style of recitation. *II. n.* 1. Language delivered in the sounds of the musical scale. 2. Piece of music for recitation.

RECITE (rē-sīt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECITED**.] 1. Read aloud from paper, or repeat from memory. 2. Narrate; recapitulate. [Fr. *réciter*—*L. recito*—*re-*, again, and *cito*, call.]

SYN. Rehearse; deliver; relate; detail; describe; enumerate. **ANT.** Improvise; discourse.

RECK (rek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECKED** (rekt).] 1. Have a care for. 2. Regard. [A. S. *rēcan*, care.]

RECKLESS (rek'les), *a.* Extremely careless; heedless of consequences.

RECKLESSLY (rek'les-lī), *adv.* In a reckless manner; heedlessly.

RECKLESSNESS (rek'les-nes), *n.* Quality, or state of being reckless; heedlessness.

RECKON (rek'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RECKONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECKONED** (rek'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Count. 2. Place in the number or rank of; account; esteem; attribute; think. *II. vi.* 1. Calculate. 2. Make up accounts; settle. [A. S. *ge-reccnian*, explain. Cf. Ger. *rechnen*.]

RECKONER (rek'n-ēr), *n.* 1. One who reckons or computes. 2. Device for reckoning or computing.

RECKONING (rek'n-ing), *n.* 1. Calculation; settlement of accounts. 2. Charges for entertainment. 3. Calculation of a ship's position.

RECLAIM (rē-klām'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECLAIMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECLAIMED** (rē-klāmd').] 1. Demand the return of. 2. Regain; bring back from a wild or barbarous state, or from error or vice; bring into a state of cultivation; bring into the desired condition; make tame or gentle; reform. [Fr. *réclamer*—*L. reclamo*—*re-*, again, and *clamo*, cry, call.]

RECLAIMABLE (rē-klām'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being reclaimed.

RECLAIMER (rē-klām'ēr), *n.* One who reclaims.

RECLAMATION (rek-lā-mā'shun), *n.* Act of reclaiming; state of being reclaimed.

RECLINE (re-klīn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RECLINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECLINED** (re-klīnd').] *I. vt.* Cause to lean back or to one side, or to take a recumbent position. *II. vi.* Take or be in a recumbent position. [*L. reclino*—*re-*, back, and *clino*, lean.]

RECLUSE (re-klōs'), *I. a.* Secluded; retired; solitary. *II. n.* One who lives retired from the world; religious devotee living in a single cell. [Fr. *reclus* (fem. *recluse*)—*L. re-*, back, and *claudo*, shut.]

RECOGNITION (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* Act of recognizing; state of being recognized; acknowledgment.

RECOGNIZABLE (rek-og-nī'zā-bl), *a.* That may be recognized or acknowledged.

RECOGNIZANCE (re-kog'ni-zāns or re-kon'li-zāns), *n.* 1. Recognition; avowal; profession. 2. Legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do, or not do, some particular act.

RECOGNIZE (rek'og-nīz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOGNIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOGNIZED** (rek'og-nīzd).] 1. Know again; recollect. 2. Agree to honor; accept. 3. Acknowledge acquaintance with, as by saluting. 4. Appreciate. [*L. recognosco*—*re-*, again, and *cognosco*, know.]

RECOIL (re-kōil'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOILING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOILED** (re-kōild').] 1. Start back; rebound; return. 2. Shrink. [Fr. *reculer*.]

RECOIL (re-kōil'), *n.* Backward movement; rebound; specifically the reaction or resilience of a firearm when discharged.

RECOIN (rē-kōin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOINING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOINED** (rē-kōind').] Coin again or anew.

RECOINAGE (rē-kōin'āj), *n.* Act of recoinage or that which is recoined.

RECOLLECT (rē-kol-lekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOLLECTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOLLECTED**.] Collect again.

RECOLLECT (rek-ol-lekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOLLECTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOLLECTED**.] 1. Remember. 2. Compose (one's self).

RECOLLECTION (rek-ol-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act or power of recollecting. 2. That which is remembered.

SYN. Memory; remembrance; reminiscence; retrospect; commemoration. **ANT.** Forgetfulness; oblivion.

RECOMMENCE (rē-kom-mens'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOMMENCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOMMENCED** (rē-kom-menst').] Begin again.

RECOMMEND (rek-om-mend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOMMENDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOMMENDED**.] 1. Commend to another. 2. Bestow praise on. 3. Advise.

RECOMMENDABLE (rek-om-mend'ā-bl), *a.* That may be recommended; worthy of praise.

RECOMMENDATION (rek-om-men-dā'shun), *n.* Act of recommending; act of introducing with commendation.

RECOMMENDATORY (rek-om-mend'ā-tō-ri), *a.* That recommends.

RECOMMIT (rē-kom-mit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOMMITTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOMMITTED**.] Commit again; send back to a committee.

RECOMMITMENT (rē-kom-mit'ment), *n.* Act of committing or state of being committed.

RECOMMITTAL (rē-kom-mit'al), *n.* Same as **RECOMMITMENT**.

RECOMPENSE (rek'om-pens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RECOMPENSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RECOMPENSED**

(rek'om-penst).] Return an equivalent for; reward. [Fr. *récompenser*. See COMPENSATE.]

SYN. Requite; repay; compensate; remunerate; reward; reimburse; indemnify.

ANT. Forget; neglect; overlook.

RECOMPENSE (rek'om-pens), *n.* That which is returned as an equivalent; repayment; compensation; remuneration.

RECOMPOSE (rē-kom-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECOMPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOMPOSED (rē-kom-pōzd').] 1. Compose again or anew. 2. Soothe.

RECONCENTRADO (rā-kōn-thān-trä'dō), *n.* Name applied by the Spaniards during the Cuban rebellion and Spanish-American war to Cubans who were forced by the Spanish military authorities to remove from their country homes and concentrate in the towns. [Sp.; from *reconcentrar*, concentrate.]

RECONCENTRATE (rē-kon'sen-trät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECONCENTRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONCENTRATED.] 1. Concentrate; as, to *reconcentrate* troops at some specified point. 2. Concentrate again; further concentrate.

RECONCILABLE (rek'on-sī-lä-bī), *a.* That may be reconciled; that may be made to agree; consistent.

RECONCILE (rek'on-sīl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REC'ONCILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONCILED (rek'on-sīld).] 1. Restore to friendship or union; bring to agreement; bring to contentment; pacify. 2. Make consistent; adjust or compose. [Fr. *réconcilier*—L. *re-*, again, and *concilio*, -atum, call together.]

RECONCILEMENT (rek'on-sīl-ment), *n.* Same as RECONCILIATION.

RECONCILER (rek'on-sī-lēr), *n.* One who or that which reconciles.

RECONCILIATION (rek-on-sī-lä'shun), *n.* Act of reconciling; state of being reconciled; renewal of friendship; atonement.

RECONDITE (rek'on-dit or re-kon'dit), *a.* Secret; profound. [L. *reconditus*, *p.p.* of *recondo*, put away.]

RECONNAISSANCE (re-kon'ä-säns), *n.* Act of reconnoitering; hasty survey; examination of a tract of country with a view to military or engineering operations. [Fr. See RECOGNIZANCE.]

RECONNOITER, RECONNOITRE (rek-o-nol'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECONNOI'TERING, RECONNOI'TRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONNOITERED, RECONNOITRED (rek-o-nol'tērd).] Survey; examine, especially with a view to military operations. [O. Fr. *reconoistre*—L. *recognosco*. See RECOGNIZE.]

RECONSIDER (rē-kon-sid'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECONSID'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONSIDERED (rē-kon-sid'ērd).] Consider again; take up for new consideration.

RECONSIDERATION (rē-kon-sid-ēr-ä'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reconsidering. 2. Second consideration.

RECONSTRUCT (rē-kon-strukt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECONSTRUCT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONSTRUCT'ED.] Construct again; build up anew.

RECONSTRUCTION (rē-kon-struk'shun), *n.* Act or process of reconstructing or state of being reconstructed.

RECONVEY (rē-kon-vā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECONVEY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECONVEYED (rē-kon-vād').] Transfer back to a former owner or place.

RECONVEYANCE (rē-kon-vā'äns), *n.* Act of reconveying.

RECORD (re-kärd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECORD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECORD'ED.] Preserve memory of in writing, printing, etc. [Fr. *recorder*—L. *cor*, heart.]

SYN. Register; chronicle; enroll; incorporate; enter.

RECORD (rek'ürd), *n.* 1. Register. 2. Formal writing of a fact or proceeding; book of such writings. 3. Memorial. 4. Personal history. 5. Reproducing sound-disk of a phonograph or similar instrument.

RECORD (rek'ürd), *a.* Best yet recorded.

RECORDER (re-kärd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who records or registers. 2. Municipal magistrate. 3. Registering device.

RECOUNT (rē-kownt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECOUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOUNT'ED.] Count again or a second time. [RE- and COUNT.]

RECOUNT (re-kownt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECOUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOUNT'ED.] Narrate the particulars of; detail. [Fr. *raconter*.]

RECOUP (rē-köp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECOUP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOUPED (rē-köpt').] Get an equivalent for; make good; indemnify. [Fr. *recouper*, cut again.]

RECOURSE (re-körs'), *n.* Going to for aid or protection; resort. [Fr. *recours*—L. *recurro*, return.]

RECOVER (rē-kuv'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECOVER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOVERED (rē-kuv'ērd).] Cover again; fit with a new cover. [RE- and COVER.]

RECOVER (re-kuv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECOVER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECOVERED (re-kuv'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Get possession of again. 2. Make up for; retrieve. 3. Cure; revive; bring back to former state. 4. Obtain as compensation for loss. II. *vi.* 1. Regain health or former state. 2. *Law.* Obtain judgment. [Fr. *recouvrer*—L. *recupero*.]

RECOVERABLE (re-kuv'ēr-ä-bī), *a.* 1. Capable of being recovered. 2. Capable of recovering.

RECOVERY (re-kuv'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* RECOVERIES (re-kuv'ēr-iz).] 1. Act of recovering. 2. Restoration to health.

RECREANCY (rek're-än-sī), *n.* Quality of a recreant; yielding, mean, cowardly spirit.

RECREANT (rek're-änt), I. *a.* 1. Cowardly. 2. False; apostate; renegade. II. *n.* A mean-spirited wretch; apostate; renegade. [O. Fr.]

RECREATE (rē-krē-āt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECREA'-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECREA'TED.] Create again or anew.

RECREATE (rek're-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* REC'REATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REC'REATED.] I. *vt.* Revive; reanimate; cheer; amuse; refresh; delight. II. *vi.* Take recreation.

RECREATION (rē-krē-ā'shun), *n.* Act of creating anew or state of being recreated.

RECREATION (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* Refreshment after toil, sorrow, etc.; diversion; amusement; sport.

RECREATIVE (rek're-ā-tiv), *a.* Serving to recreate or refresh; giving relief in weariness, etc.

RECRIMINATE (rē-krim'l-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECRIM'INATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECRIM'I-NATED.] I. *vt.* Criminate or accuse in return. II. *vt.* Charge an accuser with a similar crime.

RECRIMINATION (rē-krim-l-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of recriminating. 2. Charge retorted.

RECRIMINATIVE (rē-krim'l-nā-tiv), *a.* Same as RECRIMINATORY.

RECRIMINATOR (rē-krim'l-nā-tūr), *n.* One who recriminates.

RECRIMINATORY (rē-krim'l-nā-tō-ri), *a.* Returning or retorting an accusation; recriminating.

RECRUDESCENCE (rē-krō-des'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being recrudescant.

RECRUDESCENT (rē-krō-des'ent), *a.* 1. Becoming raw, sore, or painful again. 2. Breaking out into new life and vigor. [*L. recrudescens*, *pr.p.* of *recrudesco*, become raw again.]

RECRUIT (re-krōt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECRUIT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECRUIT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Make up deficiencies in by enlistment. 2. Repair by fresh supplies. 3. Invigorate. II. *vi.* 1. Enlist new or additional soldiers for an army. 2. Raise new supplies of any kind. [*Fr. recruter*—*L. recresco*, grow again.]

RECRUIT (re-krōt'), *n.* 1. Soldier newly enlisted. 2. One newly enlisted in any cause. 3. Supply of anything wasted or exhausted.

RECRUITER (re-krōt'ēr), *n.* One who recruits.

RECRUITMENT (re-krōt'ment), *n.* Act or process of recruiting.

RECTAL (rek'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the rectum.

RECTANGLE (rekt'ang-gl), *n.* Four-sided figure with right angles. [*L. rectus*, right, and *angulus*, angle.]

RECTANGLED (rekt'ang-gld), *a.* Having right angles.

RECTANGULAR (rekt'ang'gū-lar), *a.* Right-angled.

RECTIFIABLE (rek'tl-fi-ā-bil), *a.* That may be rectified or set right.

RECTIFICATION (rek-tl-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rectifying or setting right. 2. Process of

refining a substance by repeated distillation or sublimation.

RECTIFIER (rek'tl-fi-ēr), *n.* 1. One who rectifies. 2. One who refines a substance by repeated distillation. 3. *Elec.* Device for changing an alternating current into a direct current without intermediary transformation of energy.

RECTIFY (rek'tl-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REC'TIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECTIFIED (rek'tl-fid).] 1. Make straight or right. 2. Refine by distillation. [*Fr. rectifier*—*rectus*, straight, and *facio*, make.]

SYN. Adjust; correct; redress; better; amend; reform. **ANT.** Aggravate; harm.

RECTILINEAL (rek-tl-lin'e-āl), **RECTILINEAR** (rek-tl-lin'e-ar), *a.* Bounded by straight lines; straight. [*L. rectus*, straight, and *linea*, line.]

RECTITUDE (rek'tl-tūd), *n.* Uprightness; correctness of principle or practice; integrity. [*L. rectitudo*.]

RECTOR (rek'tūr), *n.* 1. In the English Church a clergyman who has the charge and care of a parish; pastor. 2. Head of a public school, university, etc. [*L. rectus*, *p.p.* of *rego*, rule.]

RECTORAL (rek'tūr-āl), **RECTORIAL** (rek-tō'ri-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a rector or rectory.

RECTORATE (rek'tūr-at), **RECTORSHIP** (rek'tūr-ship), *n.* Office or position of a rector.

RECTORY (rek'tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* REC'TORIES.] Province, appointments or mansion of a rector.

RECTUM (rek'tum), *n.* Lowest part of the large intestine. [*L. rectus*, straight.]

RECUMBENCY (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* State of being recumbent. [*L. recumbens*, *pr.p.* of *recumbo*, lie back.]

RECUMBENT (re-kum'bent), *a.* 1. Lying down; reclining. 2. Inactive; idle; listless.

RECUPERATE (re-kū'pēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RECUPERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECUPERATED.] I. *vt.* Regain or recover after loss. II. *vi.* Regain health or strength. [*L. recuperatus*, *p.p.* of *recupero*, regain, recover.]

RECUPERATION (re-kū'pēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of recuperating; recovery.

RECUPERATIVE (re-kū'pēr-ā-tiv), **RECUPERATORY** (re-kū'pēr-ā-tō-ri), *a.* Tending to recovery; pertaining to recuperation.

RECUR (re-kūr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RECUR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECURRED (re-kūrd').] 1. Return to the mind. 2. Have recourse; resort. 3. Happen at a stated interval. [*L. recurro*—*re-*, back, and *curro*, run.]

RECURRENCE (re-kūr'ens), *n.* Act of recurring or state of being recurrent.

RECURRENT (re-kūr'ent), *a.* 1. Returning from time to time. 2. *Anat.* Having a reflex course, as the recurrent arteries.

RECURVATE (rē-kūrv'āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RECURV'ATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RECURV'ATED.] Curve or bend back.

RECUSANCY (re-kū'zan-sl or rek'ū-zan-sl), *n.* State of being a recusant; nonconformity.

RECUSANT (re-kū'zant or rek'ū-zant), *I. a.* Refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of the sovereign in religious matters. *II. n.* Nonconformist; one who refuses to acknowledge some principle or party. [Fr.—L. *recuso*—*re-*, against, and *causa*, cause.]

RED (red), *I. a.* [*comp.* **RED'DER**; *superl.* **RED'DEST**.] Of a color like blood. *II. n.* One of the primary colors, of several shades, as scarlet, pink, etc. [A. S. *reād*, red. M. E. *reed*, from which the surnames *Reed*, *Read*, etc., originate.]

REDACTION (re-dak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of arranging in systematic order, especially literary materials. 2. Digest so made. [Fr.—L. *redactio*.]

REDAN (re-dan'), *n.* Simplest form of fortification, consisting of two faces which form a salient angle towards the enemy, serving to cover a bridge or causeway. [Fr. for O. Fr. *redent*, double notching—L. *re-*, again, and *dens*, tooth.]

REDBREAST (red'brest), *n.* 1. Favorite European song-bird. 2. American thrush; robin.

RED-DEER (red'dēr), *n.* Species of deer which is reddish-brown in summer; common stag.

REDDEN (red'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RED'DENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RED-DENED** (red'nd).] *I. vt.* Make red. *II. vi.* Grow red; blush.

REDDISH (red'lish), *a.* Somewhat red; moderately red.

REDDISHNESS (red'lish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being reddish.

REDDITION (red-dish'un), *n.* 1. Giving back; returning; surrender. 2. Rendering of the sense; explanation. [Fr.—L. *reddo*, restore.]

REDDITIVE (red'i-tiv), *a.* Returning an answer.

REDDLE (red'l), *n.* Soft clay iron ore of a reddish color; red clay.

REDEEM (rē-dēm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REDEEM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REDEEMED** (rē-dēmd').] 1. Ransom; relieve from captivity by a price; rescue. 2. Atone for; compensate for. 3. Perform, as a promise; recover, as a pledge. 4. Improve. [L. *redimo*—*re-*, back, and *emo*, buy.]

REDEEMABLE (rē-dēm'a-bl), *a.* That may be redeemed.

REDEEMER (rē-dēm'ēr), *n.* One who redeems or ransoms.—*The Redeemer*, in Christian Theology, Jesus Christ.

REDELIVER (rē-de-llv'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REDELIV'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REDELIVERED**

(rē-de-llv'ēr).] 1. Deliver back or again. 2. Liberate a second time.

REDEMPTION (rē-demp'shun), *n.* Act of redeeming or buying back; ransom; release; deliverance. [See **REDEEM**.]

REDEMPITIVE (rē-demp'tiv), *a.* 1. Pertaining to redemption. 2. Serving or tending to redeem.

REDEMPATORY (rē-demp'tō-rl), *a.* Serving to redeem; paid for ransom.

REDEDENTED (rē-dent'ed), *a.* Formed like the teeth of a saw.

RED-HAND (red'hand), **RED-HANDED** (red'-hand-ed), *a.* With red or bloody hands; in the very act.

RED-HEAT (red'hēt), *n.* Heat sufficient to produce redness in a substance; violent excitement.

RED-HOT (red'hot), *a.* Heated to redness; greatly excited.

REDINTEGRATION (red-in-te-grā'shun), *n.* Restoration to integrity or to a whole or sound state; renovation. [L. *redintegratio*.]

REDISTRIBUTION (rē-dis-tri-bū'shun), *n.* New distribution. [Fr.]

RED-LEAD (red'led), *n.* Red preparation of lead used in painting, formed by exposing partially fused protoxide of lead to the action of air at a high temperature.

RED-LETTER (red'let-ēr), *a.* 1. Having red letters. 2. Auspicious or fortunate, as a day. So called from the holidays or saints' days being indicated by red letters in the old calendars.

REDLY (red'll), *adv.* With redness.

REDNESS (red'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being red; red color.

REDOLENCE (red'o-lens), **REDOLENCY** (red'-o-len-sl), *n.* Quality or state of being redolent.

REDOLENT (red'o-lent), *a.* Diffusing fragrance. [L. *redolens*, *pr.p.* of *redoleo*, diffuse an odor.]

REDOUBLE (re-dub'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REDOUB'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REDOUBLED** (re-dub'ld).] *I. vt.* Double again or repeatedly increase greatly; multiply. *II. vi.* Become twice as much or as great.

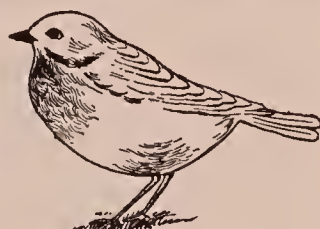
REDOUBT, REDOUT (re-dowt'), *n.* Small fortification inclosed on all sides. [Fr. *redoute*, *reduit*, retreat—L. *reduco*, lead back.]

REDOUBTABLE (re-dowt'a-bl), *a.* Terrible to foes; vallant. [O. Fr.]

REDOUND (re-downd'), *vi.* 1. Be sent back by reaction; roll back; result. 2. Rebound; conduce to one's credit. [L. *redundo*—*red-*, back, and *undo*, surge.]

REDOWA (red'o-a), *n.* Bohemian dance.

REDPOLL (red'pōl), *n.* Small European and American song-bird (*Aegiothus linaria*), a cage-bird related to the linnet.



Redbreast (*Erithacus rubecula*).



Redpoll.

REDRAFT (rē-drāft'), *n.* Second draft or copy; new bill of exchange which the holder of a protested bill draws on the drawer or indorsers, for the amount of the bill, with costs and charges.

REDRAFT (rē-drāft'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REDRAFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REDRAFT'ED.] Draft or draw up a second time.

REDRAW (rē-drā'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REDRAW'ING; *p.t.* REDREW (rē-drö'); *p.p.* REDRAWN (rē-dran').] I. *vt.* Draw again; redraft. II. *vi.* Draw a new bill of exchange to meet another bill of the same amount, or, as the holder of a protested bill, on the drawer or indorsers.

REDRESS (re-dres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REDRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REDRESSED (re-drest').] Set right; relieve from; make amends to. [*Fr. redresser.*]

REDRESS (re-dres'), *n.* Relief; reparation; remedy.

REDRESSIBLE (re-dres'i-bl'), *a.* That may be redressed.

REDRESSIVE (re-dres'iv), *a.* Affording redress.

REDSHANK (red'shank), *n.* Aquatic bird of the snipe family, with legs of a bright red color.

REDSTART (red'stärt'), *n.* Handsome American bird (*Setophaga ruticilla*), about five inches long, general color black, sides of breast and base of the quills and tail reddish-orange, and the abdomen white.



Redstart.

RED-STREAK (red'strēk), *n.* 1. Kind of apple with skin having red streaks. 2. Cider made from such apples.

RED-TAILED HAWK (red'tāid hāk). Abundant, best known, large, and widely distributed American hawk (*Buteo borealis*), of the family *Falconidae*, seven per cent of whose food consists of poultry, whence it is called *hen-hawk* or *chicken-hawk*, though sixty-six per cent of its food, as shown by examinations of its stomach, consists of injurious mammals such as field-mice, ground squirrels, house mice, common rats, moles, and skunks. It is nineteen to twenty-four inches long, has a maximum spread of wing of fifty-six inches in the female, which is larger than the male, and adult specimens have the upper side of the tail bright chestnut red.



Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo borealis*).

RED-TAPE (red-tāp'), I. *n.* 1. Red tape used in public, and especially government offices, for tying up documents, etc. 2. Intricate system of routine in government offices; intricate, vexatious official formality. II. *a.* Pertaining to official formality.

REDTOP (red'top), *n.* Species of grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*), cultivated for hay and pasturage.

REDUCE (re-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REDU'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REDUCED (re-düst').] 1. Bring into a lower state. 2. Make smaller, as a cut in engraving. 3. Subdue; bring to terms. 4. Bring into a certain condition, as by pulverizing, diluting, arranging, etc. 5. *Arith.* Change (quantities) from one denomination into another. [*L. re-*, back, and *duco*, lead.]

SYN. Diminish; shorten; decrease; lessen; conquer; degrade; impoverish; impair; weaken; classify. **ANT.** Increase; exalt.

REDUCIBLE (re-dū'si-bl'), *a.* Capable of being reduced.

REDUCTION (re-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of reducing or state of being reduced. 2. Amount, value, quantity, etc., by which anything is reduced or lessened. 3. *Surg.* Operation of restoring a fractured or dislocated bone to its proper place or state.

REDUNDANCE (re-dun'dans), **REDUNDANCY** (re-dun'dan-si), *n.* 1. Quality of being redundant or superfluous. 2. That which is redundant.

REDUNDANT (re-dun'dant), *a.* Exceeding what is necessary; superfluous in word or images. [*See REDOUND.*]

REDUNDANTLY (re-dun'dant-li), *adv.* In a redundant manner or degree; superfluously; to excess.

REDUPLICATE (re-dū'pil-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REDUPLICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REDUPLICATED.] Duplicate or double again; multiply; repeat.

REDUPLICATE (re-dū'pli-kat), *a.* Redoubled; repeated.

REDUPLICATION (re-dū-pli-kā'shun), *n.* Act of reduplicating or state of being reduplicated.

REDUPPLICATIVE (re-dū'pli-kā-tiv), *a.* 1. Reduplicated; double. 2. *Bot.* Doubled back.

REDWING (red'wlng), *n.* European species of thrush (*Turdus iliacus*).

REDWARE (red'wâr), *n.* Kind of sea-weed (*Laminaria digitata*); sea-tangle; tangle.

REDWOOD (red'wød), *n.* Gigantic coniferous tree (*Sequoia sempervirens*), of California, or its fine-textured durable reddish wood.

REEBOK (rē'bok), *n.* South African antelope (*Pelea capreola*).

REECHO (rē-ek'ō), *n.* Echo of an echo.

REECHO (rē-ek'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* REECH'OING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REECHOED (rē-ek'ōd).] I. *vt.* 1. Echo back; reverberate. 2. Retain the sound or name of. II. *vi.* Give an echo back. [*RE-* and *ECHO*.]

REED (rēd), *n.* 1. Kind of coarse grass, common at the sides of rivers, lakes, etc., used for thatching. 2. Musical pipe anciently made of a reed. 3. Vibrating tongue in a musical instrument. 4. Part of a loom by which the threads are separated. [A. S. *hreōd*.]

REEDBIRD (rēd'bērd), *n.* Bobolink or rice-bird.

REED (rēd'ed), *a.* 1. Covered with reeds. 2. Formed with reed-like ridges or channels.

REED-ORGAN (rēd'ar-gan), *n.* Music. Organ whose pipes are provided with reeds.

REEDUCATION (rē-ed-ū-kā'shun), *n.* Psychopathology. New education, after the first one has been lost through disease.

REEDY (rēd'l), *a.* 1. Abounding with reeds. 2. Resembling, or sounding as, a reed.

REEF (rēf), *n.* Chain of rocks near the surface of the water. [Ice. *riř*.]

REEF (rēf), *n.* Naut. That part of a sail which is folded or rolled up to contract the sail, when the force of the wind renders it necessary. [Dut. *riř*.]

REEF (rēf), *vt.* [pr.p. REEF'ING; p.t. and p.p. REEFED (rēft).] Naut. Take a reef or reefs in.

REEFER (rēf'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reefs sails. 2. Reefing-jacket.

REEFING-JACKET (rēf'ing-jak-et), *n.* Close-fitting jacket or short coat made of strong heavy cloth.

REEF-KNOT (rēf'not), *n.* Naut. Square knot used in tying reef-points in such wise that the knot does not jam.

REEF-POINT (rēf'point), *n.* Naut. One of a row of small ropes passing through eyelet holes of a sail in reefing.

REEK (rēk), *vi.* [pr.p. REEK'ING; p.t. and p.p. REEKED (rēkt).] 1. Emit smoke, vapor or steam. 2. Emit an unpleasant odor. [A. S. *rēc*—*rēcan*, smoke.]

REEKY (rēk'l), *a.* 1. Emitting steam or smoke. 2. Emitting foul odors.

REEL (rēl), *n.* Lively Scottish dance.—*Virginia reel*, common U. S. name for surviving old English "country dance," or contradance. [Gael. *righil*.]

REEL (rēl), *n.* Turning frame for winding yarn, twine, cord, etc. [A. S. *reōl*, *hreōl*.]

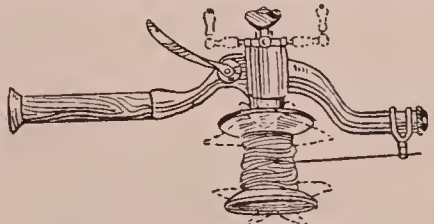
REEL (rēl), *v.* [pr.p. REEL'ING; p.t. and p.p.



Reed (*Phragmites communis*).



Reef-knot.



Gyrotory Fish-line Reel.

REELED (rēld).] I. *vt.* Wind on a reel. II. *vi.* 1. Stagger. 2. Feel dizzy. 3. Whirl round and round.

REELECT (rē-e-lekt'), *vt.* [pr.p. REELECT'ING; p.t. and p.p. REELECT'ED.] Elect again.

REELECTION (rē-e-lek'shun), *n.* Act of reelecting or state of being reelected.

REELIGIBLE (rē-el'ī-jī-bl), *a.* Capable of reelection.

REEMBARK (rē-em-bärk'), *vt.* [pr.p. REEMBARK'ING; p.t. and p.p. REEMBARKED (rē-em-bärkt').] Embark or put on board again.

REEMBARKATION (rē-em-bär-kā'shun), *n.* Act of reembarking.

REEMBODY (rē-em-bod'l), *vt.* [pr.p. REEMBOD'YING; p.t. and p.p. REEMBODIED (rē-em-bod'ld).] Embody again or anew.

REENACT (rē-en-akt'), *vt.* [pr.p. REENACT'ING; p.t. and p.p. REENACT'ED.] Enact again.

REENACTMENT (rē-en-akt'ment), *n.* Act of reenacting or state of being reenacted; reenacted law.

REENFORCE (rē-en-fōrs'), *vt.* [pr.p. REENFOR'CING; p.t. and p.p. REENFORCED (rē-en-fōrst').] Give new force or strength to; support; strengthen; reinforce.

REENFORCE (rē-en-fōrs'), *n.* Ord. That part of a cannon or piece of ordnance (near the breach) which is made of additional thickness.

REENFORCEMENT (rē-en-fōrs'ment), *n.* A strengthening, especially of a body of troops with fresh troops.

REENGAGE (rē-en-gāj'), *vt.* [pr.p. REENGA'GING p.t. and p.p. REENGAGED (rē-en-gāj'd').] Engage again.

REENGAGEMENT (rē-en-gāj'ment), *n.* Renewed or fresh engagement.

REENLIST (rē-en-list'), *vt.* and *vi.* [pr.p. REENLIST'ING; p.t. and p.p. REENLIST'ED.] Enlist again.

REENLISTMENT (rē-en-list'ment), *n.* Renewed enlistment.

REENTER (rē-en'tēr), *v.* [pr.p. REEN'TERING; p.t. and p.p. REENTERED (rē-en'tērd).] I. *vt.* Go or come into again. II. *vi.* Enter a second time.

REENTRY (rē-en'tri), *n.* 1. New or fresh entry. 2. Retaking possession as by a landlord for non-payment of rent.

REESTABLISH (rē-es-tab'llsh), *vt.* [pr.p. REESTAB'LISHING; p.t. and p.p. REESTABLISHED (rē-es-tab'llsht).] Establish again.

REESTABLISHMENT (rē-es-tab'llsh-ment), *n.* Act of reestablishing or state of being reestablished; restoration.

REEVE (rēv), *n.* Female of the ruff (*Pavoncella*).

REEVE (rēv), *n.* In England, steward; bailiff. [A. S. *gerēfa*.]

REEVE (rēv), *vt.* [pr.p. REEV'ING; p.t. and p.p. REEVED (rēvd) or ROVE (rōv).] Pass (the end of a rope) through any hole, as the channel of a block.

REEXAMINE (rē-egz-am'in), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RE-EXAM'INING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REEXAMINED (rē-cgz-am'ind).] Examine again or anew.

REFASHION (rē-fash'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REFASH'IONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFASHIONED (rē-fash'und).] Fashion or shape anew.

REFECTION (re-fek'shun), *n.* Refreshment; meal; repast. [Fr.—*L. re-*, again, and *facio*, make.]

REFECTORY (re-fek'tō-ri), *n.* 1. Eating-hall in a convent. 2. Any place where meals or refreshments are taken.

REFER (re-fēr'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFER'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFERRED (re-fērd').] I. *vt.* 1. Submit or direct to another person or authority. 2. Assign; trace back. II. *vi.* Have reference or recourse; relate; allude. [Fr. *référer*—*L. re-*, and *fero*, bear.]

SYN. Ascribe; charge; attribute; impute.

REFERABLE (ref'ēr-ā-bl), **REFERRIBLE** (ref'ēr'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being referred; ascribable; assignable; attributable.

REFEREE (ref-ēr-ē'), *n.* One to whom anything is referred; arbitrator; umpire; judge.

REFERENCE (ref'ēr-ens), *n.* 1. Act of referring; submitting for information or decision. 2. Relation; allusion. 3. One who or that which is referred to. 4. *Law.* Act of submitting a dispute for investigation or decision.

REFERENCE-MARK (ref'ēr-ens-märk), *n.* *Print.* and *Writing.* Sign or mark used at different places in written or printed matter to show that attention is called to the portion of the composition so indicated, either at the foot of the page or at the end of the article.

*, Asterisk; †, Dagger; ‡, Double-dagger;

||, Parallel lines; §, Section; ¶, Paragraph;



, Index hands or fists.

Principal Reference-marks.

REFERENDUM (ref-ēr-en'dum), *n.* 1. Submission of a matter passed upon by the legislature of a state or nation to a vote of the people for approval or rejection, as of a constitutional amendment. 2. Submission to his government, by an ambassador, of a point with regard to which he is without instructions.—*Initiative and referendum*, frequently used together as constituting, along with the recall, the main elements of direct legislation. [*L.*, neuter of *referendus*—*refero*, refer.]

REFINE (re-fin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFINED (re-find').] I. *vt.* Separate from extraneous matter; reduce to a fine or pure state; purify; clarify; polish; make elegant. II. *vi.* 1. Become fine or pure; improve. 2. Make subtle distinctions. [Fr. *raffiner*.]

REFINED (re-find'), *a.* 1. Freed from impurities. 2. Of high culture; polished.

REFINEDLY (re-fi'ned-ly), *adv.* 1. In a refined manner. 2. With affected nicety or elegance.

REFINEDNESS (re-fi'ned-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being refined.

REFINEMENT (re-fin'ment), *n.* 1. Act of refining or state of being refined. 2. Freedom from vulgarity; culture. 3. That which is refined or elaborated too much.

REFINER (re-fi'nēr), *n.* One who or that which refines.

REFINERY (re-fi'nēr-i), *n.* Place for refining.

REFINING (re-fi'ning), *n.* Act or process of refining or purifying, particularly sugar or metals.

REFIT (rē-fit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REFIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFIT'TED.] Fit or prepare again.

REFLECT (re-flekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFLECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFLECT'ED.] I. *vt.* Throw back after striking upon a surface, as light, etc. II. *vi.* 1. Be thrown back, as light, heat, etc. 2. Revolve in the mind; consider attentively or deeply; ponder. 3. Cast reproach or censure. [*L. reflecto*—*re-*, back, and *flecto*, bend or turn.]

SYN. Radiate; image; revert; meditate;

muse. ANT. Ignore; neglect; trifle.

REFLECTIBLE (re-flekt'i-bl), *a.* That may be reflected or thrown back.

REFLECTING (re-flekt'ing), *a.* 1. Throwing back light, heat, etc. 2. Given to reflection; thoughtful.

REFLECTING-TELESCOPE (re-flekt'ing-tel-eskōp), *n.* *Optics.* A telescope in which the rays are received upon an object-mirror and conveyed to a focus, at which the image is viewed by an eye-piece.

REFLECTION (re-flek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reflecting. 2. Sending back of light, heat, etc. 3. State of being reflected. 4. That which is reflected. 5. Attentive consideration. 6. Reproach cast.

SYN. Turning; contemplation; meditation; cogitation; rumination; deliberation; study; thought. ANT. Inconsiderateness; imprudence; thoughtlessness.

REFLECTIVE (re-flekt'iv), *a.* 1. Reflecting; considering the operations of the mind; exercising thought or reflection.

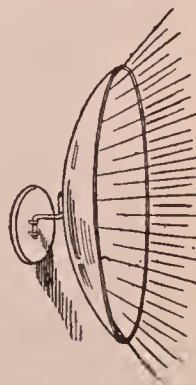
2. *Gram.* Reciprocal.

REFLECTIVELY (re-flekt'iv-ly), *adv.* 1. By reflection. 2. As one reflecting.

REFLECTIVENESS (re-flekt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being reflective.

REFLECTOR (re-flekt'ūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which reflects; mirror or polished reflecting surface. 2. Reflecting-telescope.

REFLEX (rē'fleks), I. *a.* 1. Reflector. Bent or turned back; reflected. 2. *Phys.* Said of certain movements which



take place independently of the will, being sent from a nerve center in answer to a stimulus from the surface. 3. *Paint*. Illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture. II. *n.* Reflector; light reflected from an illuminated surface. [L. *reflexus*, p.p. of *reflecto*, bend back.]

REFLEXIVE (re-fleks'iv), *a.* 1. Reflective; respecting the past; turning back on itself. 2. *Gram.* Denoting action directed back on subject; as, "she suns herself."

REFLEXIVELY (re-fleks'iv-ly), *adv.* In a reflexive manner.

REFLUENT (ref'lō-ent), *a.* Flowing back, ebbing. [L. *re-*, back, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, flow.]

REFLUX (re'fluks), I. *a.* Flowing or returning back; reflex. II. *n.* Flowing back; ebb. [L. *re-*, back, and *fluxus*, p.p. of *fluo*, flow.]

REFORM (re-farm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFORMED (re-farmd').] I. *vt.* Transform; make better; remove that which is objectionable from; repair or improve; reclaim. II. *vi.* Become better; abandon evil; be corrected or improved. [Fr. *rêformer*—L. *reformato*—*re-*, again, and *formo*, shape.]

REFORM (rē-farm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFORMED (rē-farmd').] I. *vt.* Form again or anew. II. *vi.* Get into form or order again. [RE- and FORM.]

REFORMATION (rē-farm-mā'shun), *n.* Act of forming again.

REFORMATION (ref-arm-mā'shun), *n.* Act of reforming; amendment; improvement.—*The Reformation*, the great religious change of the 16th century, when the Protestants separated from the Roman Catholic Church.

REFORMATIVE (re-farm'a-tiv), *a.* Forming again or anew; tending to produce reform.

REFORMATORY (re-farm'a-tō-ri), I. *a.* Reforming; tending to produce reform. II. *n.* An institution for reclaiming youths and children who have been convicted of crime.

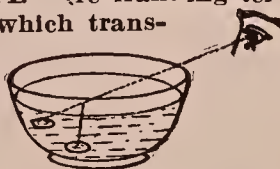
REFORMED (re-farmd'), *a.* Restored to a good state; changed; amended; improved.

REFORMER (re-farm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who reforms. 2. One who advocates political reform. 3. [R-] One of those who took part in the Reformation of the 16th century.

REFRACT (re-frakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REFRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFRACT'ED.] Break the natural course of, or bend from a direct line, as rays of light, etc. [L. *re-*, back, and *frango*, break.]

REFRACTING-TELESCOPE (re-frakt'ing-tel-e-skōp), *n.* Telescope which transmits the rays to a focus through a combination of lenses called the object-glass; refractor.

REFRACTION (re-frak'-shun), *n.* Act of re- Refraction.
fracting; change in direction of a ray of light, heat, etc., when it enters a different medium.



REFRACTIVE (re-frakt'iv), *a.* Refracting; pertaining to refraction.

REFRACTOMETER (re-frakt-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for exhibiting and measuring the refraction of light, and by means of which very minute magnitudes may be measured with great accuracy. [REFRACTION and METER.]

REFRACTOR (re-frakt'ūr), *n.* Refracting-telescope.

REFRACTORILY (re-frakt'o-ri-ly), *adv.* In a refractory manner.

REFRACTORINESS (re-frakt'o-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being refractory.

REFRACTORY (re-frakt'o-ri), *a.* 1. Unruly; obstinate. 2. Difficult of fusion as metals, etc.

SYN. Unmanageable; perverse; headstrong; contumacious; determined; stubborn. ANT. Compliant; docile; pliable.

REFRACTURE (rē-frak'tūr), *n.* Breaking again, as of a badly set bone.

REFRAGABILITY (ref-ra-gā-bil'i-ti), *n.* State of being refragable.

REFRAGABLE (ref-ra-gā-bl), *a.* Capable of being refuted or successfully resisted.

REFRAIN (re-frān'), *n.* Phrase or verse recurring at the end of each division of a poem; burden of a song. [Fr.]

REFRAIN (re-frān'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REFRAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFRAINED (re-frānd').] I. *vt.* Curb; restrain. II. *vi.* Keep from action; forbear. [Fr. *refrêner*—L. *refreno*—*re-*, back, and *frenum*, bridle.]

REFRANGIBILITY (re-fran-jl-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being refrangible.

REFRANGIBLE (re-fran'jl-bl), *a.* That may be refracted or turned out of a direct course, as rays of light, heat, etc.

REFRESH (re-fresh'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REFRESH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFRESHED (re-fresht').] Make fresh again; give new strength, spirit, etc., to.

SYN. Cheer; cool; enliven; reanimate; renovate; revive; restore. ANT. Depress; dishearten; damp.

REFRESHING (re-fresh'ing), *a.* Serving to refresh; invigorating.

REFRESHMENT (re-fresh'ment), *n.* 1. Act of refreshing. 2. New strength or spirit after exhaustion. 3. That which refreshes, as food or rest; frequently in the plural.

REFRIGERANT (re-frij'ēr-ant), I. *a.* Making cold; cooling; refreshing. II. *n.* That which cools.

REFRIGERATE (re-frij'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REFRIG'ERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REFRIG'ERATED.] Cause to become cold; cool, as in a refrigerator. [L. *refrigero*—*re-*, again, and *frigero*, cool; from *frigus*, cold.]

REFRIGERATION (re-frij'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of refrigerating or state of being refrigerated.

REFRIGERATIVE (re-frij'ēr-a-tiv), *a.* Cooling; refreshing.

REFRIGERATOR (re-frīj'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* Box, cupboard, or room for preserving food by keeping it at a low temperature; ice safe.

REFRIGERATOR-CAR (rē-frīj'ēr-ā-tūr-kār), *n.* Rail-road or other car specially arranged for the transportation of perishable goods at low temperature.

REFRIGERATORY (re-frīj'ēr-ā-tō-rī), *I. a.* Allying heat; refrigerative; cooling. *II. n.* That which refrigerates; refrigerator.



Refrigerator.

REFT (reft), *v.* Past tense and past participle of REAVE.

REFUGE (ref'ūj), *n.* 1. That which affords shelter or protection; asylum; retreat. 2. Resource; expedient. [Fr.—*L. refugium*—*re-*, back, and *fugio*, flee.]

REFUGEE (ref-ū-jē'), *n.* One who flees for refuge to another country, especially from religious or political persecution.

REFULGENCE (re-ful'jens), **REFULGENCY** (re-ful'jen-sī), *n.* State of being refulgent; brightness; brilliance.

REFULGENT (re-ful'jent), *a.* Casting a flood of light; shining; brilliant. [*L. refulgens*, *pr. p.* of *refulgeo*—*re-*, back, and *fulgeo*, shine.]

REFUND (re-fund'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **REFUND'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REFUND'ED**.] Repay; restore; return (what has been taken). [*L. refundo*—*re-*, back, and *fundo*, pour.]

REFUSAL (re-fū'zəl), *n.* 1. Denial of anything requested. 2. Rejection. 3. Right of taking, in preference to others.

REFUSE (re-fū'z'), *v.* [*pr. p.* **REFU'SING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REFUSED** (re-fūzd').] *I. vt.* 1. Reject. 2. Deny, as a request, etc. *II. vi.* 1. Decline acceptance. 2. Fail to comply. [Fr. *refuser*.]

REFUSE (ref'ūs), *I. a.* Refused as worthless. *II. n.* That which is rejected or left as worthless; dross.

REFUTABILITY (re-fū-tā-bil'ī-tī), *n.* Quality of being refutable.

REFUTABLE (re-fū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be refuted or disproved.

REFUTAL (re-fū'təl), *n.* Refutation; disproof; overthrowing.

REFUTATION (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* Act or process of refuting; disproof.

REFUTATORY (re-fū'tā-tō-rī), *a.* Relating to or containing refutation; tending or serving to refute.

REFUTE (re-fūt'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **REFU'TING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REFU'TED**.] 1. Prove to be false or erroneous; disprove. 2. Overcome in argument; confute. [Fr. *réfuter*—*L. refuto*, repel.]

REFUTER (re-fū'tēr), *n.* One who or that which refutes.

REGAIN (re-gān'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **REGAIN'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REGAINED** (re-gānd').] Gain back or again; recover.

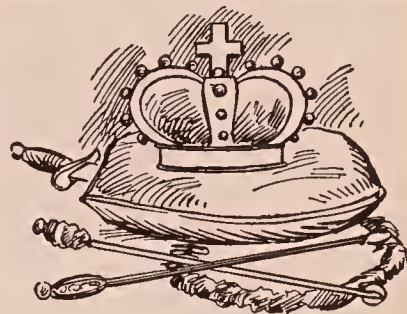
REGAL (rē'gəl), *a.* Belonging to a king; kingly; royal. [*L. regalis*—*rex*, *regis*, king.]

REGAL (rē'gəl), **RIGOLE** (rig'ol), *n.* Small portable organ used to support treble voices. [It. *regale*, hand-organ.]

REGALE (re-gāl'), *v.* [*pr. p.* **REGA'LING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REGALED** (re-gāld').] *I. vt.* 1. Entertain in a sumptuous manner. 2. Refresh. 3. Gratify. *II. vi.* Feast. [Fr. *régaler*. See **GALA**.]

REGALE (re-gāl'), *n.* Regal or magnificent feast.

REGALIA (rē-gā'll-ā), *n.* 1. Ensigns of royalty; crown, scepter, etc. especially those used at a coronation. 2. Rights and privileges of a sovereign. 3. Ornamental dress, badges, jewels, etc., worn by fraternal organizations, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. [*L.*, royal things (neuter pl. of *regalis*, royal).]



Regalia.

izations, and other societies, or by high officers and dignitaries. [*L.*, royal things (neuter pl. of *regalis*, royal).]

REGALITY (rē-gal'ī-tī), *n.* State of being regal; royalty; sovereignty.

REGALLY (rē'gal-l), *adv.* In a regal manner.

REGARD (re-gārd'), *vt.* [*pr. p.* **REGARD'ING**; *p. t.* and *p. p.* **REGARD'ED**.] 1. Observe particularly; hold in respect or affection; pay attention to. 2. Esteem; consider. 3. Respect; relate to. [Fr. *regarder*—*re-*, back, and *garder*, keep, look after.]

REGARD (re-gārd'), *n.* 1. Look; gaze. 2. Attention with interest; observation. 3. Respect; esteem. 4. Repute; estimation. 5. Relation; reference.

REGARDFUL (re-gārd'fəl), *a.* Full of regard; taking notice; heedful; attentive.

REGARDFULLY (re-gārd'fəl-l), *adv.* 1. In a regardful manner; with regard or esteem. 2. Heedfully; attentively.

REGARDING (re-gārd'lng), *prep.* With respect to; concerning.

REGARDLESS (re-gārd'les), *a.* Without regard; negligent; heedless.

REGARDLESSLY (re-gārd'les-lī), *adv.* In a regardless manner.

REGARDLESSNESS (re-gārd'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being regardless.

REGATTA (re-gat'tā), *n.* Race of yachts; rowing or sailing match. [Originally a contest of the gondoliers at Venice. It.]

REGELATION (rē-je-iā'shun), *n.* Union by freezing together of two pieces of ice. [RE-, and L. *gelatio*, freezing.]

REGENCY (rē'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **REGENCIES** (rē'-jen-siz).] 1. Office, jurisdiction, or dominion of a regent. 2. Body intrusted with vicarious government. 3. Period under a regent. 4. Authority; government; rule.

REGENERACY (re-jen'ēr-ā-si), *n.* State of being regenerate.

REGENERATE (re-jen'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REGEN'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REGEN'ERATED**.] 1. Generate or produce anew. 2. Renew (the heart), turning it to the love of God.

REGENERATE (re-jen'ēr-at), *a.* 1. Reproduced. 2. Made stronger or better. 3. *Theol.* Renewed spiritually; regenerated.

REGENERATION (re-jen'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of regenerating or state of being regenerated. 2. *Biol.* Production of new tissue or part to supply the place of an old one lost or removed.

REGENERATIVE (re-jen'ēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Tending to regenerate; regenerating.

REGENERATIVELY (re-jen'ēr-ā-tiv-lī), *adv.* In a regenerative manner.

REGENERATOR (re-jen'ēr-ā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which regenerates.

REGENT (rē'jent), *L. a.* 1. Invested with interim sovereign authority. 2. Ruling; governing. *II. n.* 1. One invested with interim authority; one who rules for a sovereign. 2. In the English universities a master of arts under five years' standing, and a doctor under two. 3. One of the board, appointed by the Legislature, who have the superintendence of all the colleges, academies and schools of the State of New York. 4. In some of the States, the presiding officer of a university. 5. In some of the States, one of an elective board who have superintendence of the state university; one of the Board of Regents. 6. In Harvard University, officer having supervision of the conduct of students, and of their dormitories, societies, etc. [L. *regens*, *pr.p.* of *rego*, rule.]

REGICIDAL (rej'i-si-dal), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of regicide; tending to regicide.

REGICIDE (rej'i-sid), *n.* 1. Murderer of a king. 2. Murder of a king. [Fr.—L. *rex*, king, and *cædo*, kill.]

REGIME (rā-zhēm'), *n.* Form of government; administration. [Fr.—L. *regimen*—*rego*, rule.]

REGIMEN (rej'i-men), *n.* 1. Orderly government. 2. Any regulation for gradually producing benefit. 3. *Med.* Rule of diet. 4. *Gram.* Government of one word by another; word governed. [L.]

REGIMENT (rej'i-ment), *n.* Body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of companies or troops.

REGIMENTAL (rej-i-men'tal), *a.* Relating to a regiment.

REGIMENTALS (rej-i-men'talz), *n.pl.* Articles of military clothing; military uniform.

REGION (rē'jun), *n.* Portion of land; country; district. [L. *regio*.]

REGISTER (rej'is-tēr), *n.* 1. Written record, regularly kept. 2. Book containing the record. 3. One who or that which registers or records. 4. That which regulates, as the damper of a furnace, or a device in a wall or floor, etc., for keeping out or letting in heat from a hot-air chamber. 5. Stop or range of pipes on the organ, etc.; compass of a voice or of a musical instrument. 6. Perfect match or coincidence of lines, as in printing several colors one over the other. 7. Document issued by the customs authorities as evidence of a vessel's nationality. [Fr. *registre*—L. *regesta*, records.]

REGISTER (rej'is-tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REG'ISTERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REGISTERED** (rej'is-tērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Enter or cause to be entered in a register; record; enroll. 2. Cause to be listed at the polls; as, to *register* a voter. 3. Indicate by registering; as, the thermometer *registered* five degrees below zero. *II. vi.* 1. Enter one's name, or cause it to be entered, in a register or registry. 2. *Print.* Align perfectly.

REGISTRAR (rej'is-trar), *n.* One who keeps a register.

REGISTRARSHIP (rej'is-trar-ship), *n.* Office of a registrar.

REGISTRATION (rej-is-trā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of registering. 2. Aggregate of names or voters registered.

REGISTRY (rej'is-tri), *n.* 1. Act of registering. 2. Place where a register is kept. 3. Facts recorded; record.

REGLET (reg'let), *n. Print.* Strip of wood of varying length and thickness, reaching in height to the shoulder of printers' type, and used in the place of leads for spacing the lines.

REGNANCY (reg'nān-si), *n.* Reign; predominance.

REGNANT (reg'nant), *a.* Reigning; predominant. [L. *regnans*, *pr.p.* of *regno*, rule.]

REGRESS (rē'gres), *n.* 1. Passage back; return. 2. Power or liberty of returning. [L. *regressus*—*regredior*, return—*re-*, back, and *gradior*, go.]

REGRESS (re-gres'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **REGRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REGRESSED** (re-grest').] Return to a former place or state; go back.

REGRESSION (re-gresh'un), *n.* Act of returning or receding.

REGRET (re-gret'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REGRET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REGRET'TED**.] 1. Remember with distress; lament. 2. Be sorry for; repent of. [Fr. *regretter*.]

REGRET (re-gret'), *n.* 1. Grief or sorrow for the loss of something, or on account of some past event. 2. [*pl.*] Polite response declining an invitation. (Colloq.)

SYN. Compunction; contrition; concern; remorse; repentance; penitence. **ANT.** Elation; satisfaction; joy.

REGRETFUL (re-gret'fōl), *a.* Full of, or expressive of, regret.

REGRETFULLY (re-gret'fōl-l), *adv.* With regret.

REGRETTABLE (re-gret'ā-bl), *a.* To be regretted.

REGULAR (reg'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. According to rule or custom; normal. 2. Instituted or conducted according to established forms. 3. *Geom.* Having all the sides and angles equal. 4. Belonging to the permanent army. *II. n.* 1. Soldier in the permanent army. 2. Qualified member of a religious order. [*L. regularis*—*regula*, rule.]

SYN. Uniform; orderly; symmetrical; methodical; periodical; thoroughly; usual.

REGULARITY (reg-ū-lar'ī-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being regular.

REGULARLY (reg'ū-lar-īl), *adv.* In a regular manner.

REGULATE (reg'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REG'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REG'ULATED.] Make regular; subject to rules; put in good order.

REGULATION (reg-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of regulating. 2. State of being regulated. 3. Rule or order prescribed; precept; law.

REGULATIVE (reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending to regulate.

REGULATOR (reg'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which regulates; lever which regulates the motion of a watch, etc.; anything that regulates motion. 2. Member of a volunteer committee which undertakes to preserve order and prevent crime when the constituted authorities have failed to do so.

REGULUS (reg'ū-lus), *n.* Intermediate and impure product in the smelting of metallic ores. [*L.*, little king.]

REGURGITATE (re-gūr'jī-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* REGUR'GITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REGUR'GITATED.] *I. vt.* Throw or pour back in great quantity. *II. vi.* Be poured back; surge back. [*L. re-*, again, and *gurgēs*, whirlpool.]

REGURGITATION (re-gūr'jī-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of rushing back. 2. Act of swallowing again; reabsorption.

REHABILITATE (rē-hā-bīl'ī-tāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REHABIL'ITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REHABIL'ITATED.] Reinstall; restore to former privileges, capacity, etc.

REHABILITATION (rē-hā-bīl-ī-tā'shun), *n.* Act of rehabilitating or state of being rehabilitated.

REHASH (rē-hash'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REHASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REHASHED (rē-hasht').] Work over, as old material into a new form.

REHASH (rē-hash'), *n.* 1. Something made up of materials which have already been used. 2. Agglomeration of several articles of news or stories made into one article. (Colloq.)

REHEARING (rē-hēr'ing), *n. Law.* Second hearing of a trial or argument on appeal.

REHEARSAL (re-hērs'al), *n.* Act of rehearsing; recital; recital before exhibition in public.

REHEARSE (re-hērs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REHEARS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REHEARSED (re-hērst').] 1. Repeat (what has already been said). 2. Narrate. 3. Recite or practice privately, before a public representation. [*O. Fr. rehercier*—*re-*, again, and *hercier*, harrow.]

REHEARSER (re-hērs'ēr), *n.* One who rehearses or recites.

REI (rē), *n.* 1. Brazilian coin of the value of one-twentieth of a cent. 2. Portuguese coin of the value of one-tenth of a cent. [*Pg. reis*, pl. of *real*=*Sp. real*.]

REICHSRATH (rikhs'rät), *n.* Austrian parliament. [*Ger. reich*, empire, and *rath*, council.]

REICHSSTADT (rikhs'stät), *n.* City of the German Empire, not subject to a sovereign other than the emperor, as Hamburg, Lübeck and Bremen. [*Ger. reich*, empire, and *stadt*, city.]

REICHSTAG (rikhs'täg), *n.* German parliament. [*Ger. reich*, empire, and *tag*, day, diet.]

REIGN (rān), *n.* 1. Rule; dominion; royal authority; supreme power; influence. 2. Time during which a sovereign rules. [*Fr. règne*—*L. regnum*—*rego*, rule.]

REIGN (rān), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REIGNED (rānd).] 1. Possess and exercise sovereign authority, as a king; rule; govern. 2. Prevail; be predominant.

REIMBURSE (rē-im-būrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REIMBURS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REIMBURSED (rē-im-būrst').] Pay an equivalent to, for loss or expense. [*Fr. rembourser*—*re-*, again, and *embourser*, put in a purse.]

REIMBURSEMENT (rē-im-būrs'ment), *n.* Act of reimbursing.

REIMBURSER (rē-im-būrs'ēr), *n.* One who reimburses.

REIMS (rēmz; *Fr. rāngs*), *n.* City in Marne Department, France.

REIN (rān), *n.* Strap of a bridle; instrument for curbing or governing; government. [*O. Fr. reine*—*L. retineo*, hold back.]

REIN (rān), *v.* [*pr.p.* REIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINED (rānd).] *I. vt.* 1. Restrain or pull up with the rein or reins. 2. Restrain; curb. *II. vi.* Be governed by the reins; obey the reins.

REINCARNATION (rē-in-kār-nā'shun), *n.* Repeated incarnation; new embodiment.

REINDEER (rān'dēr), *n.* [*pl.* REIN'DEER.] Kind of deer in the north of the Old World, valuable for domestic uses.

[*A. S. hran*—*Lapp reino*, pasture, and *DEER*.]



Reindeer.

REINFORCE (rē-in-fōrs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REINFORCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINFORCED (rē-in-fōrst').] [Strengthen with a new force or support. See REENFORCE. [RE- and INFORCE.]

REINFORCE (rē-in-fōrs'), *n.* An additional thickness imparted to any portion of an object in order to strengthen it. See REENFORCE.

REINFORCEMENT (rē-in-fōrs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of reinforcing. 2. Additional force, as of troops, ships, etc. See REENFORCEMENT.

REINLESS (rān'les), *a.* Without rein or restraint.

REINS (rānz), *n. pl.* 1. Kidneys. 2. Lower part of the back, over the kidneys. 3. (Formerly supposed) seat of the affections and impulses. [Fr.—L. *renes*.]

REINSMAN (rānz'man), *n.* [*pl.* REINSMEN (rānz'men).] One skilled in driving horses; a whip.

REINSTATE (rē-in-stāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REINSTATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINSTATED.] Place in a former state.

REINSTATEMENT (rē-in-stāt'ment), *n.* Act of reinstating or state of being reinstated.

REINSURANCE (rē-in-shōr'ans), *n.* Second or repeated insurance against loss; reenforced insurance.

REINSURE (rē-in-shōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REINSURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINSURED (rē-in-shōrd').] Insure more than once.

REINVEST (rē-in-vest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REINVESTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINVESTED.] Invest again or a second time.

REINVIGORATE (rē-in-vlg'ūr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REINVIGORATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REINVIGORATED.] Invigorate again.

REIS (rīs), *n.* Leader; captain; chief. The word is used on the River Nile. [Ar. *ras*, head.]

REISSUE (rē-lsh'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* REISSUING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REISSUED (rē-lsh'ōd).] I. *vt.* Issue a second time. II. *vi.* Come forth again.

REITERATE (rē-lt'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REITERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REITERATED.] Repeat again; repeat again and again.

REITERATION (rē-lt-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of reiterating or that which is reiterated.

REITERATIVE (rē-lt'ēr-ā-tiv), *n.* 1. Word or part of word reduplicated; as, *tittle-tattle* is a *reiterative* of *tattle*. 2. *Gram.* Word signifying repeated or intense action.

REJECT (re-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REJECTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REJECTED.] 1. Throw away or discard. 2. Refuse to receive; decline. 3. Refuse to grant; as, to *reject* a petition. [L. *rejicio*, *rejectum*—*re-*, back, and *jacio*, throw.]

SYN. Dismiss; repel; repudiate; cashier.

ANT. Accept; receive; adopt.

REJECTION (re-jek'shun), *n.* Act of rejecting or state of being rejected.

REJOICE (re-jois'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REJOICING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REJOICED (re-jolst').] I. *vi.* Feel and express joy. II. *vt.* Make joyful; glad-

den. [Fr. *réjouir*—*re-*, again, and *jouir*, enjoy.]

SYN. Delight; exult; triumph; cheer; gratify; please. ANT. Afflict; bewail; grieve; mourn; sorrow.

REJOIN (re-join'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REJOINING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REJOINED (re-jolnd').] I. *vt.* Join again; unite (what is separated); meet again. II. *vi.* Answer to a reply.

REJOINDER (re-joln'dēr), *n.* 1. Answer to a reply. 2. *Law.* Defendant's answer to a plaintiff's "replication."

REJUVENATE (re-jō've-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REJUVENATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REJUVENATED.] Make young again.

REJUVENATION (re-jō-ve-nā'shun), *n.* Renewal of youth.

REJUVENESCENCE (re-jō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* State of being or becoming young again.

REJUVENESCENT (re-jō-ve-nes'ent), *a.* Growing young again.

REKINDLE (rē-kin'dl), *v.* [*pr.p.* REKINDLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REKINDLED (rē-kin'dld).] I. *vt.* Kindle again or anew. II. *vi.* Become influenced or roused anew.

RELAPSE (re-laps'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RELAPSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RELAPSED (re-lapst').] Return to a former state or practice. [L. *relabor*, *relapsus*—*re-*, back, and *labor*, slide.]

RELAPSE (re-laps'), *n.* Falling back into a former bad state.

RELATE (re-lāt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RELATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RELATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Describe; tell. 2. Aily by connection or kindred. II. *vi.* Have reference; refer. [L. *relatum*, carried back.]

RELATED (re-lā'ted), *a.* 1. Connected by blood or alliance. 2. Standing in a certain connection or relation. 3. Narrated; told.

RELATER (re-lā'tēr), *n.* One who relates; relator.

RELATION (re-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of relating or telling; recital. 2. That which is related. 3. Mutual connection between two things; resemblance. 4. Connection by birth or marriage. 5. Reference.

RELATIONAL (re-lā'shun-āl), *a.* Having relation; having kindred.

RELATIONSHIP (re-lā'shun-shlp), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being related. 2. Tie of kindred or affinity.

RELATIVE (rel'a-tiv), I. *a.* 1. Having relation; respecting. 2. Not absolute or existing by itself; considered as belonging to something else. 3. *Gram.* Expressing relation; referring to an antecedent. II. *n.* 1. One who or that which has relation to another. 2. *Gram.* Pronoun which relates to something before, called the antecedent.

RELATIVELY (rel'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a relative manner; comparatively.

RELATIVENESS (rel'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being relative.

RELATIVITY (rel-ə-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Same as **RELATIVENESS**.

RELATOR (re-iā'tūr), *n.* 1. One who relates or narrates; narrator; reciter. 2. *Law.* Private person for whom action is brought in the name of the state. [*L. relatus*, *p.p.* of *refero*, relate.]

RELAX (re-laks'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RELAX'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELAXED** (re-lakst').] I. *vt.* 1. Slacken. 2. Make less severe. 3. Relieve from attention or effort. 4. Divert. 5. Loosen, as the bowels. 6. Make languid. II. *vi.* Become less close or severe. [*L. relaxo*—*re-*, again, and *laxus*, loose.]

RELAXATION (rē-laks-ā'shun), *n.* Act of relaxing or state of being relaxed.

RELAXATIVE (re-laks'ə-tiv), I. *a.* Laxative. II. *n.* Laxative medicine.

RELAY (re-lā'), *n.* 1. Supply of horses to relieve others on a journey. 2. Body of men to take a turn at work; shift. 3. Anything kept on hand for relief or fresh supply at intervals. 4. *Elec.* Telegraphic receiver or repeater for use when the current is not strong enough to operate the recording register. [*Fr. relais*. Doublet of **RELEASE**.]

RELEASE (re-lēs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RELEAS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELEASED** (re-lēst').] Let loose; relieve; let go, as a claim. [*O. Fr. relaisser*.]

SYN. Free; liberate; disengage; discharge; acquit; absolve; exempt; extricate; unbind. **ANT.** Shackles; confine; restrain.

RELEASE (re-lēs'), *n.* 1. Act of releasing or state of being released. 2. *Law.* Instrument in writing conveying right or title in lands or tenements; quitclaim.

RELEGATE (rel'e-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REL'EGATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REL'EGATED**.] Consign; exile; remove (to a lower position). [*L. relego*, send away—*re-*, away, and *lego*, send.]

RELEGATION (rel'e-gā'shun), *n.* Act of relegating; banishment; exile.

RELENT (re-lent'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RELENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELENT'ED**.] Soften; grow less severe; feel compassion. [*Fr. ralentir*.]

RELENTLESS (re-lent'les), *a.* Unmoved by pity; unrelenting; merciless.

RELENTLESSLY (re-lent'les-ll), *adv.* In a relentless manner; without pity.

RELENTLESSNESS (re-lent'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being relentless.

RELEVANCE (rel'e-vāns), **RELEVANCY** (rel'e-vān-si), *n.* Pertinence; applicability; obvious relation.

RELEVANT (rel'e-vānt), *a.* Bearing upon, or applying to, the purpose; pertinent; related. [*Fr.*]

RELIABILITY (re-li-ə-bli'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being reliable.

RELIABLE (re-li'ə-bli), *a.* That may be relied upon; trustworthy. [**RELY** and **ABLE**.]

RELIABLENESS (re-li'ə-bli-nes), *n.* Same as **RELIABILITY**.

RELIABLY (re-li'ə-bli), *adv.* In a reliable manner.

RELIANCE (re-li'āns), *n.* 1. Trust; confidence. 2. Ground for confidence.

RELIANT (re-li'ānt), *a.* Having trust; confident.

RELIC (rel'ik), *n.* 1. That which is left after loss or decay of the rest. 2. Corpse; in Roman Catholic Church, the body or other memorial of a saint. 3. Memorial. [*Fr. relique*—*L. reliquiae*.]

RELICT (rel'ikt), *n.* Widow. [*L. relicta*.]

RELICION (re-llk'shun), *n.* Land left dry by recession of the sea.

RELIEF (re-lēf'), *n.* 1. Removal of evil. 2. Release from a post or duty. 3. That which relieves or mitigates; aid. 4. *Sculpt.* and *Arch.* Projection of a sculptured design or other figure from its ground. 5. *Maps.* Contour or other lines showing elevation of land surface. 6. *Phys. Geog.* Elevation of land surface.

RELIEVE (re-lēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RELIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELIEVED** (re-lēvd').] 1. Free from that which weighs down or depresses. 2. Lessen; ease. 3. Help. 4. Release. 5. *Art.* Set off by contrast. 6. *Law.* Redress; right. [*Fr. relever*, raise again—*L. relevo*.]

RELIEVO (rē-lyā'vō), *n.* See **RILIEVO**, **ALTORILIEVO**, and **BAS-RELIEF**.

RELIGHT (rē-lit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RELIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELIGHT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Light anew. II. *vi.* Take fire again.

RELIGIEUSE (re-lē-zhl-üz'), *n.* Nun. [*Fr.*]

RELIGIEUX (re-lē-zhl-ū'), *n.* [*pl.* **RELIGIEUX'**.] Monk. [*Fr.*]

RELIGION (re-ilj'un), *n.* 1. Recognition of and obedience to a Supreme Being. 2. Healthy moral development on a spiritual basis. 3. System of faith in and worship of a god or gods. [*L. religio*—*re-*, again, and *lego*, gather.]

RELIGIONIST (re-ilj'un-ist), *n.* One attached to a religion; zealot.

RELIGIOUS (re-ilj'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to religion. 2. Concerned with or set apart to religion; pious; godly. 3. In Roman Catholic Church, bound to a monastic life. 4. Strict. [*L. religiosus*.]

RELIGIOUSLY (re-ilj'us-ll), *adv.* 1. In a religious or devout manner. 2. According to the rites of religion.

RELINQUISH (re-llng'kwish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RELIN'QUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELINQUISHED** (re-llng'kwisht).] Abandon; give up; renounce a claim to. [*O. Fr. relinquir*—*L. relinquo*.]

RELINQUISHMENT (re-llng'kwish-ment), *n.* Act of relinquishing.

RELICUARY (rel'i-kwā-ri), *n.* Small chest or casket for holding relics. [*Fr. reliquaire*.]

RELIQUE (re-lēk'), *n.* Relic. [*Fr.*]

RELISH (rel'ish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REL'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELISHED** (rel'isht).] I. *vt.* 1. Like the taste of. 2. Be pleased with. II.

vi. Have an agreeable taste; give pleasure. [O. Fr. *relecher*, lick or taste again.]

RELISH (rei'ish), *n.* 1. Agreeable peculiar taste or quality. 2. Enjoyable quality; power of pleasing. 3. Inclination or taste for; appetite. 4. Just enough to give a flavor. 5. Condiment; side dish to stimulate the appetite.

SYN. Fondness; gusto; zest; appetite; predilection. **ANT.** Dislike; aversion; repugnance.

RELUCTANCE (re-luk'tans), **RELUCTANCY** (re-luk'tan-si), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being reluctant. 2. *Physics.* Capacity for resisting magnetic induction. [L. *reluctans*, reluctant, *pr.p.* of *reluctor*, struggle against—*re-*, against, and *luctor*, struggle.]

RELUCTANT (re-luk'tant), *a.* 1. Struggling against; disinclined. 2. Done or granted with reluctance; as, *reluctant* obedience.

RELY (re-li'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RELY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RELIED** (re-lid').] Have confidence; trust; followed by *on* or *upon*. [Fr. *relier*, bind—L. *re-*, back, and *ligo*, bind.]

REMAIN (re-mān'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **REMAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMAINED** (re-mānd').] 1. Stay; be left behind; continue in the same place, form, or condition. 2. Be left after, or out of, a greater number. [L. *remaneo*.]

SYN. Abide; endure; last; stay; tarry; wait; sojourn. **ANT.** Depart; migrate; go.

REMAIN (re-mān'), *n.* 1. That which remains or is left. 1. [*pl.*] Dead body; corpse. 2. [*pl.*] Posthumous literary works.

REMAINDER (re-mān'dēr), *n.* 1. That which remains, or is left behind, after the removal of a part. 2. *Arith.* Quantity left after subtraction. 3. *Law.* Interest in an estate to come into effect after a certain other event happens.

REMAND (re-mānd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REMAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMAND'ED**.] Send back; recommit. [L. *remando*—*re-*, back, and *mando*, order.]

REMARK (re-märk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REMARK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMARKED** (re-märkt')] I. *vt.* 1. Mark or take notice of. 2. Express (what one thinks or sees). 3. Say. II. *vi.* Make observations or remarks; observe. [Fr. *re-marquer*, mark, note.]

REMARK (re-märk'), *n.* 1. Act of remarking. 2. Comment; observation.

REMARKABLE (re-märk'a-bl), *a.* 1. Deserving notice. 2. That may excite admiration or wonder.

SYN. Marvellous; strange; striking; signal; amazing; uncommon; noteworthy; wonderful. **ANT.** Common; ordinary; usual.

REMARKABLENESS (re-märk'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being remarkable.

REMARKABLY (re-märk'a-bl), *adv.* In a remarkable manner; so as to call for especial notice or remark.

REMARRIAGE (rē-mar'ij), *n.* Marriage again after first marriage.

REMARRY (rē-mar'i), *v. pr.p.* **REMAR'RYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMARRIED** (rē-mar'id).] I. *vt.* Take for husband or wife after a first marriage; unite in a marriage after the first. II. *vi.* Enter more than once into the marriage state; take a husband or wife after the first.

REMEDIAL (re-mē'di-a-bl), *a.* That may be remedied; curable.

REMEDIAL (re-mē'di-əl), *a.* Tending to remedy or remove.

REMEDILESS (rem'e-di-less or re-med'i-less), *a.* Without a remedy; incurable; irreparable.

REMEDY (rem'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* **REMEDIES** (rem'e-diz).] 1. Any medicine, appliance, or particular treatment that cures disease. 2. That which counteracts any evil or repairs any loss. [L. *remedium*.]

REMEDY (rem'e-di), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REM'EDYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMEDIED** (rem'e-did).] 1. Cure or heal. 2. Repair or redress. 3. Remove or correct.

REMEMBER (re-mem'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REMEM'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMEMBERED** (re-mem'bērd).] 1. Keep in mind; bear in mind with gratitude and reverence. 2. Attend to. [O. Fr. *remembrer*—L. *L. rememoror*, call to mind.]

REMEMBRANCE (re-mem'brans), *n.* 1. Memory. 2. That which serves to bring to, or keep in, mind; memorial. 3. Power of remembering. 4. Length of time during which a thing can be remembered. [Fr.]

REMEMBRANCER (re-mem'bran-sēr), *n.* That which reminds; recorder.

REMIN (re-mind'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REMIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REMIND'ED**.] Put in mind; cause to remember.

REMINDER (re-mind'ēr), *n.* One who or that which reminds or calls to mind.

REMINDFUL (re-mind'fəl), *a.* 1. Tending or serving to remind. 2. Mindful.

REMINISCENCE (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* 1. Recollection. 2. Account of what is remembered. [L. *reminiscentia*, recollections.]

REMINISCENT (rem-i-nis'ent), *a.* Calling to mind or dwelling on the past.

REMIPED (rem'i-ped), *a.* Having oar-shaped feet. [L. *remus*, oar, and *pes*, foot.]

REMISE (re-miz'), *n. Law.* A making over by deed; release, as of a claim; grant.

REMISS (re-mis'), *a.* Not exact or diligent; inattentive.

SYN. Dilatory; negligent; slack. **ANT.** Heedful; attentive.

REMISSIBLE (re-mis'i-bl), *a.* That may be pardoned.

REMISSION (re-mish'un), *n.* 1. Abatement, 2. Relinquishment of a claim. 3. Pardon. 4. Remittance.

REMISSNESS (re-mis'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being remiss.

REMIT (re-mit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REMIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMIT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Refrain from exacting. 2. Forgive; pardon; release from. 3. Transmit, as money, bills, etc., in payment for goods. 4. Make less tense; relax. 5. Put or place back. II. *vi.* Become less severe; be moderated, as a fever. [L. *re-mitto*—*re-*, back, and *mitto*, send.]

REMITTAL (re-mit'al), *n.* Remitting; surrender.

REMITTANCE (re-mit'ans), *n.* 1. That which is remitted; sum or thing sent. 2. Sending of money, etc.

REMITTENT (re-mit'ent), *a.* Increasing and abating alternately, as a disease.

REMITTER (re-mit'ēr), **REMITTOR** (re-mit'ūr), *n.* 1. One who remits. 2. *Law.* A sending or placing back of a person to a right or title he had before.

REMNANT (rem'nant), *n.* Remainder; fragment. [O. Fr. *remainant*. See **REMAIN**.]

REMODEL (rē-mod'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REMOD'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMODELED (rē-mod'id).] Model or fashion anew.

REMONETIZE (rē-mun'e-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REMON'ETIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMONETIZED (rē-mun'e-tizd).] Restore to the condition of legal-tender money. [L. *re-*, again, and *moneta*, money.]

REMONSTRANCE (re-mon'strāns), *n.* Strong statement of reasons against an act; expostulation.

REMONSTRANT (re-mon'strant), I. *a.* Inclined to remonstrate. II. *n.* One who remonstrates.

REMONSTRATE (re-mon'strāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REMONSTRAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMONSTRATED.] Set forth strong reasons against a measure. [L. *re-*, again, and *monstro*, point out.]

REMONSTRATIVE (re-mon'strā-tiv), *a.* Expostulatory.

REMONTANT (re-mon'tant), *a.* Blooming a second time in the season, as a rose.

REMORA (rem'ō-rā), *n.* Fish which can adhere to a ship or other fish by means of a sucking-disk on its head. [L. *remora*, delay.]

REMORSE (re-mars'), *n.* 1. Gnawing pain or anguish of guilt. 2. Pity. [O. Fr. *remors*—L. *remordeo*, bite again.]

SYN. Compunction; penitence; regret; sorrow. **ANT.** Complacency; inpenitence; obduracy.

REMORSEFUL (re-mars'fōl), *a.* Full of remorse; touched with a sense of guilt.

REMORSELESS (re-mars'les), *a.* Without remorse; pitiless; implacable.

REMORSELESSLY (re-mars'les-li), *adv.* Without remorse or compunction.

REMOTE (re-mōt'), *a.* 1. Far; distant. 2. Primary, as a cause. 3. Not agreeing; not related. [O. Fr. *remot*, fem. *remote*—L. *remotus*, *p.p.* of *removeo*, remove.]

REMOTELY (re-mōt'il), *adv.* In a remote manner.

REMOTENESS (re-mōt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being remote.

REMOUNT (rē-mownt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REMOUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMOUNT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Mount again; reascend. 2. Reset, as to remount a diamond. II. *vi.* 1. Mount again. 2. Go back in time or researches.

REMOUNT (rē-mownt'), *n.* Fresh horse or supply of horses for remounting.

REMOVABILITY (re-mōv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being removable.

REMOVABLE (re-mōv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being removed.

REMOVAL (re-mōv'al), *n.* Act of taking away; displacing; change of place.

REMOVE (re-mōv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REMOV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMOVED (re-mōvd').] I. *vt.* 1. Move from a place. 2. Dismiss from a post or office. 3. Take or do away with. 4. *Law.* Transfer from one court to another. II. *vi.* Change place, especially of residence. [L. *removeo*—*re-*, again, and *moveo*, move.]

REMOVE (re-mōv'), *n.* 1. Indefinite distance; step in any scale of gradation. 2. Dish to be changed while the rest remain.

REMOVED (re-mōvd'), *a.* Separated (noting a degree of distance in relationship, character, etc.).

REMOVER (re-mōv'ēr), *n.* One who or that which removes, effaces, obliterates or eradicates; solvent.

REMUNERATE (re-mū'nēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REMU'NERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REMUNERATED.] Render an equivalent to for a service; recompense. [L. *remuneratus*, *p.p.* of *remunero*, reward—*re-*, again, and *munero*, give.]

REMUNERATION (re-mū'nēr-ā'shun), *n.* Equivalent for a service; recompense; act of giving such equivalent or recompense.

REMUNERATIVE (re-mū'nēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Paying; profitable.

REMUS (rē'mus), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* Twin-brother of Romulus, by whom he was slain.

RENAISSANCE (re-nā-sāngs'), **RENASCENCE** (re-nas'ens), I. *n.* 1. Transitional movement in Europe from the middle ages to the modern world, and especially to the time of the revival of letters and art in the 15th century. 2. [r-] New birth or production. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Renaissance; as, *Renaissance* architecture. [Fr. *re-*, again, and *naissance*, birth. See **RENASCENCE**.]

RENAL (rē'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the reins or kidneys. [L. *renalis*.]

RENARD (ren'ard), *n.* Same as **REYNARD**.

RENASCENCE (re-nas'ens), *n.* 1. Same as **RENAISSANCE**. [L. *renascens*, *pr.p.* of *renascor*, be born again—*re-*, again, and *nascor*, be born.]

RENASCENT (re-nas'ent), *a.* Rising again into being.

RENCONTRE (räng-käng'tr), *n.* *Billiards.* Kiss-shot in which the cue-ball drives the first

object-ball against the second and meets the latter on its return from cushion. [Fr.]

RENCOUNTER (ren-kown'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* RENCOUN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENCOUNTERED (ren-kown'tērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Meet unexpectedly. 2. Meet in combat. II. *vi.* 1. Come in collision; clash. 2. Meet an enemy unexpectedly. [Fr. *rencontrer*—*re-*, again, and *encontrer*, meet.]

RENCOUNTER (ren-kown'tēr), *n.* 1. Unexpected meeting. 2. Sudden meeting; clash; collision. 3. Slight action or engagement.

REND (rend), *v.* [*pr.p.* REND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Tear or burst asunder. 2. Tear away. II. *vi.* Part asunder; split. [A. S. *rendan*, tear.]

SYN. Break; rive; sever; rupture. ANT. Mend; join; unite.

RENDER (ren'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENDERED (ren'dērd).] 1. Give up; return; surrender. 2. Give; furnish, as assistance. 3. Cause to be. 4. Translate into another language. 5. Interpret; represent; perform. 6. Try out; clarify, as fat. [Fr. *rendre*—L. *reddo*.]

RENDER (ren'dēr), *n.* One who rends or tears asunder.

RENDEZVOUS (ren'de-vö; Fr. *räng'de-vö*), *n.* [*pl.* REN'DEZVOUS.] 1. Appointed place of meeting. 2. Meeting by appointment. [Fr. *rendez-vous*, betake yourselves!]

RENDIBLE (rend'l-bi), *a.* Capable of being rent, or yielded, or translated.

RENDITION (ren-dish'un), *n.* 1. Act of rendering or delivering, as of a discourse, sermon, oration, etc. 2. Act of surrender or evacuation by an army or troops.

RENEGADE (ren'e-gäd), **RENEGADO** (ren-e-gä'dó), *n.* One faithless to principle or party; apostate; deserter. [Sp. *renegado*—L. *re-*, again, and *nego*, deny.]

RENEGE (re-nēg'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RENEG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENEGED (re-nēgd').] Same as RENIG.

RENEW (re-nū'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RENEW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENEWED (re-nūd').] I. *vt.* 1. Make new again; transform to new life; revive. 2. Begin again; recommence. II. *vi.* 1. Be made new. 2. Begin again. [RE- and NEW.]

RENEWABLE (re-nū'ā-bl), *a.* That may be renewed.

RENEWAL (re-nū'al), *n.* Renovation; regeneration; restoration.

RENIFORM (ren'l-farm), *a.* Having the shape of the human kidney. [L. *ren*, kidney.]

RENIG (re-nig'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RENIG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENIGGED (re-nigd').] *Card-playing.* Fail to follow suit, when one has a card of the suit that led. (Colloq.) [L. *renego*, deny again—*re-*, again, and *nego*, deny.]

RENITENT (ren'i-tent), *a.* 1. Resisting pressure by elasticity. 2. Persistently opposing. [L.

renitens, *p.p.* of *renitor*, withstand—*re-*, against, and *nitor*, strive.]

RENNET (ren'et), *n.* Prepared inner membrane of a calf's stomach, used to curdle milk. [A. S. *rennan*, cause to run.]

RENNET (ren'et), *n.* Sweet kind of apple. [Fr. *reINETte*.]

RENOUNCE (re-nowns'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RENOUN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENOUNCED (re-nownst').] I. *vt.* Disown; reject publicly; forsake. II. *vi.* Neglect to follow suit at cards. [L. *renuntio*—*re-*, away, and *nuntio*, announce.]

SYN. Abjure; recant; disavow; discard; disclaim; renig; revoke. ANT. Defend; uphold; own.

RENOUCEMENT (re-nowns'ment), *n.* Act of renouncing.

RENOUNCER (re-nown'sēr), *n.* One who renounces.

RENOVATE (ren'o-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REN'OVA-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REN'OVATED.] Make new again; restore to the original state. [L. *renovatus*, *p.p.* of *renovo*, renew—*re-*, again, and *novus*, new.]

RENOVATER (ren'o-vā-tēr), **RENOVATOR** (ren'o-vā-tūr), *n.* One who or that which renovates; renewer.

RENOVATION (ren-o-vā'shun), *n.* Act or process of renovating or state of being renovated.

RENOWN (re-nown'), *n.* Great name; celebrity; fame. [Fr. *renommer*, make known, boast.]

RENOWNED (re-nownd'), *a.* Famous.

SYN. Celebrated; noted; illustrious; distinguished; famed; eminent. ANT. Obscure; unknown; mean.

RENT (rent), *n.* Fissure; break; tear.

RENT (rent), *n.* Payment for use of property owned by another person, especially houses and lands. [Fr. *rente*—*rendre*, give back.]

RENT (rent), *v.* [*pr.p.* RENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RENT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Hold or occupy by paying rent. 2. Let for rent. II. *vi.* Be rented.

RENT (rent), *v.* Past tense and past participle of REND.

RENTAL (rent'al), *n.* 1. Rent-roll. 2. Rent.

RENT-ROLL (rent'rōl), *n.* Schedule of rents.

RENUNCIATION (re-nun-si-ā'shun), *n.* Disowning; rejection; abandonment. [See RENOUNCE.]

REORGANIZATION (rē-ār-gan-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of organizing anew; state of being organized anew; body organized anew.

REORGANIZE (rē-ār-gan-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* REOR'GANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REORGANIZED (rē-ār-gan-izd).] I. *vt.* Organize anew. II. *vi.* Unite in renewed organization.

REP (rep), *n.* Ribbed fabric.

REPAIR (re-pâr'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REPAIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPAIRED (re-pârd').] Betake one's self; go; resort. [Fr. *reparer*, haunt—L. *repatrio*, return to one's country.]

REPAIR (re-pâr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPAIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPAIRED (re-pârd').] 1. Restore after injury. 2. Make amends for. [Fr. *réparer*—L. *reparo*—*re-*, again, and *paro*, prepare.]

REPAIRABLE (re-pâr'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repaired; reparable.

REPAIRER (re-pâr'ër), *n.* One who or that which repairs.

REPARABLE (rep'-a-ra-bl), *a.* Capable of being repaired.

REPARATION (rep-a-râ'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making amends for a wrong or injury. 2. Indemnification; atonement; amends.

REPARATIVE (re-par'a-tiv), *I. a.* Amending defect or injury. *II. n.* 1. That which restores to a good state. 2. That which makes amends.

REPARTÉE (rep-ar-tê'), *n.* Smart, ready, and witty reply. [Fr. *repartie*.]

REPAST (re-pâst'), *n.* 1. Meal. 2. Food taken. [L. *L. repastus*—L. *re-*, again, and *pastus*, feeding.]

REPAY (re-pâ'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPAID (re-pâd').] Pay back; make return for; recompense.

REPAYABLE (re-pâ'-a-bl), *a.* Liable or arranged to be repaid.

REPAYMENT (re-pâ'ment), *n.* 1. Act of repaying. 2. That which is repaid.

REPEAL (re-pêl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPEAL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPEALED (re-pêld').] Revoke by authority, as a law; abrogate. [Fr. *rappeler*—L. *re-*, back, and *appello*, call.]

REPEAL (re-pêl'), *n.* Act of repealing; revocation; rescission.

REPEALABLE (re-pêl'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being repealed.

REPEALER (re-pêl'ër), *n.* One who repeals or favors repeal.

REPEAT (re-pêt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REPEAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPEATED.] *I. vt.* Do again or speak again; iterate; quote from memory; rehearse. *II. vi.* 1. Strike the hours of a watch. 2. Recur. [Fr. *répéter*—L. *re-*, again, and *peto*, seek.]

REPEAT (re-pêt'), *n. Music.* Sign that a movement or part of a movement is to be twice performed.

REPEATEDLY (re-pêt'ed-ly), *adv.* Many times repeated; again and again.

REPEATER (re-pêt'ër), *n.* 1. One who or that which repeats. 2. Watch that strikes again the previous hour at the touch of a spring. 3. Repeating firearm. 4. One who votes more than once in an election.

REPEL (re-pel'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REPEL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPELLED (re-peld').] *I. vt.* 1. Drive back; repulse. 2. Oppose; resist. *II. vi.* Oppose force to force. [L. *repello*, drive back—*re-*, back, and *pello*, drive.]

REPELLENT (re-pel'ent), *I. a.* 1. Able or tending to repel. 2. Repulsive; disagreeable. *II. n.* That which repels.

REPELLER (re-pel'ër), *n.* One who or that which repels.

REPENT (re-pent'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REPENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPENT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Feel contrition or remorse for. 2. Be sorry for; regret. *II. vi.* Feel or manifest repentance. [Fr. *repentir*—L. *re-*, again, and *pœnitio*, repent.]

REPENTANCE (re-pent'ans), *n.* Act of repenting or state of being penitent; penitence; contrition.

REPENTANT (re-pent'ant), *a.* Feeling or manifesting repentance; contrite; penitent.

REPEOPLE (rê-pê'pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPEOP'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPEOPLED (rê-pê'pld).] Restock with inhabitants; people anew.

REPERCUSSION (rê-pêr-kush'un), *n.* 1. Reverberation. 2. *Music.* Frequent repetition of the same sound. [L. *repercussio*—*repercutio*—*re-*, again, and *percutio*, strike—*per*, through, and *quatio*, shake.]

REPERTOIRE (rep-ër-twâr'), *n.* Schedule of plays or pieces ready for performance. [Fr.]

REPERTORY (rep'ër-tô-ri), *n.* Repository; storeroom; repertoire. [L. *repertorium*—*reperio*, find again.]

REPETEND (rep'e-tend), *n.* That part of a repeating decimal which recurs continually, as 743 in 1.743743....

REPETITION (rep-e-tish'un), *n.* 1. Act of repeating. 2. Recital from memory.

REPETITIOUS (rep-e-tish'us), *a.* Containing repetition; repeating.

REPINE (re-pîn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPINED (re-pind').] Fret one's self; feel discontent; murmur.

REPINER (re-pi'nër), *n.* One who repines.

REPININGLY (re-pi'ning-ly), *adv.* In a repining manner.

REPLACE (re-pläs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPLA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPLACED (re-pläst').] 1. Put again in a former place or condition. 2. Repay; provide a substitute for. 3. Take the place of.

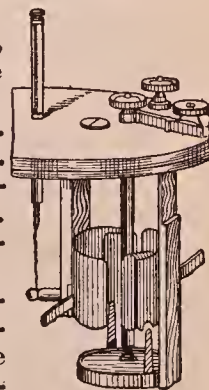
REPLACEABLE (re-pläs'-a-bl), *a.* Capable of being replaced.

REPLACEMENT (re-pläs'ment), *n.* Act of replacing or state of being replaced.

REPLENISH (re-plen'ish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPLEN'ISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPLENISHED (re-plen'isht).] 1. Fill again. 2. Fill completely. [O. Fr. *replenir*.]

REPLENISHER (re-plen'ish-ër), *n.* 1. That which replenishes. 2. *Elec.* Static influence machine for charging quadrants of quadrant electrometer.

REPLENISHMENT (re-plen'ish-ment), *n.* Act of replenishing or state of being replenished.



Replenisher.

REPLETE (re-piċt'), *a.* Completely filled. [L. *repletus*.]

REPLETION (re-plē'shun), *n.* 1. Excessive fullness; satiety. 2. Plethora.

REPLEVIABLE (re-plev'i-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being replevied.

REPLEVIN (re-plev'in), *n.* Form of action for the recovery of the possession of specific personal property. [O. Fr. *replevir*, pledge.]

REPLEVY (re-plev'i), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPLEV'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPLEVIED** (re-plev'id).] Take back or recover by an action of replevin, as where goods have been wrongfully seized or detained. [O. Fr. *replevir*—*re-*, back, and *plevir*, pledge.]

REPLICA (rep'li-kā), *n.* Copy of a picture by the painter of the original. [It.—L. *replīco*, fold.]

REPLICATION (rep-li-kā'shun), *n.* Law. Plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea or answer.

REPLY (re-pli'), *v.* [pr.p. **REPLY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPLIED** (re-plīd').] I. *vt.* Return as an answer. II. *vi.* 1. Make a reply or response, in words or writing; answer; rejoin; respond. 2. Answer by deeds. 3. Law. File a replication. [Fr. *réplier*—L. *replīco*—*re-*, again and *plīco*, fold.]

REPLY (re-pli'), *n.* [pl. **REPLIES** (re-plīz').] 1. That which is said or written in answer. 2. An answer by deeds. 3. Law. Replication. SYN. Response; repartee; retort; rejoinder.

REPORT (re-pōrt'), *v.* [pr.p. **REPORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPORT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Bring back, as an answer or account; give an account of; relate; circulate publicly. 2. Write down or take notes of, especially for a newspaper. II. *vi.* 1. Make a statement. 2. Present one's self, as ready for duty, etc. 3. Write an account of occurrences. [L. *reporto*—*re-*, back, and *porto*, carry.]

REPORT (re-pōrt'), *n.* 1. That which is reported; official statement of facts, written or verbal. 2. Common rumor. 3. Statement of a judicial opinion or decision. 4. Explosive sound.

REPORTER (re-pōrt'ēr), *n.* One who reports, as for a law court or a newspaper.

REPOSAL (re-pō'zāl), *n.* Act of reposing, as of confidence.

REPOSE (re-pōz'), *v.* [pr.p. **REPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPOSED** (re-pōzd').] I. *vt.* 1. Lay at rest; compose. 2. Place in trust (with *on* or *in*). II. *vi.* 1. Lie; rest; sleep. 2. Rest in confidence (with *on* or *upon*). [Fr. *reposer*.]

REPOSE (re-pōz'), *n.* 1. Act or state of reposing. 2. Composure.

REPOSIT (re-poz'it), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPOS'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPOS'ITED**.] Lodge, as for safety.

REPOSITORY (re-poz'it-tō-ri), *n.* Place for safe-keeping.

REPOSSESS (rē-poz-zes'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPOSSESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPOSSESSED** (rē-poz-zest').] Possess again.

REPREHEND (rep-re-hend'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPREHEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPREHEND'ED**.] Blame; reprove. [L. *re-*, again, and *prehendo*, lay hold of.]

REPREHENSIBLE (rep-re-hen'si-bl), *a.* Deserving of reprehension or censure.

REPREHENSIBLY (rep-re-hen'si-bli), *adv.* In a reprehensible manner.

REPREHENSION (rep-re-hen'shun), *n.* Reproof; censure.

REPREHENSIVE (rep-re-hen'siv), *a.* Containing censure; given in reproof.

REPRESENT (rē-prē-zent'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPRESENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPRESENT'ED**.] Present again.

REPRESENT (rep-re-zent'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPRESENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPRESENT'ED**.] 1. Exhibit the image of; serve as a sign of. 2. Personate or act the part of; stand in the place of. 3. Bring before the mind; describe. [L. *repræsentō*, exhibit—*re-*, again, and *præsentō*, place before.]

REPRESENTABLE (rep-re-zent'ā-bl), *a.* That may be represented.

REPRESENTATION (rep-re-zen-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Representing or being represented. 2. That which represents; image; statement; dramatic performance. 3. Part performed by a representative. 4. Body of representatives.

REPRESENTATIVE (rep-re-zent'ā-tiv), I. *a.* 1. Representing; showing a likeness. 2. Bearing the character or power of others; typical. 3. Done by deputies, or acting on behalf of the people. II. *n.* 1. One who stands for another; deputy; delegate; agent; substitute. 2. Member of lower house of Congress or of a State legislature. [Fr. *représentatif*.]

REPRESS (re-pres'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPRESS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RERESSED** (re-prest').] 1. Put down; subdue; crush. 2. Keep under restraint; restrain. [L. *repressus*, *p.p.* of *reprimō*—*re-*, back, and *premo*, press.]

REPRESSIBLE (re-pres'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being repressed.

REPRESSION (re-presh'un), *n.* 1. Act of repressing or state of being repressed. 2. That which represses; restraint.

REPRESSIVE (re-pres'iv), *a.* Tending or serving to repress.

REPRESSIVELY (re-pres'iv-li), *adv.* In a repressive manner.

REPRIEVE (re-prēv'), *vt.* [pr.p. **REPRIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPRIEVED** (re-prēvd').] Delay the execution of (a criminal); give a respite to. [O. Fr. *reprover*—L. *reprobo*, reject. See **REPROVE**.]

REPRIEVE (re-prēv'), *n.* 1. Suspension of a criminal sentence. 2. Interval of ease or relief; respite.

REPRIMAND (rep'ri-mánd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REP'RI-MANDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REP'RIMANDED.] Reprove severely. [Fr. *réprimander*—L. *re-primus*, repress.]

SYN. Chide; censure; rebuke. ANT. Praise; command.

REPRIMAND (rep'ri-mánd), *n.* Severe reproof; rebuke.

REPRINT (rē-print'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPRINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPRINT'ED.] 1. Print again. 2. Print a new impression of.

REPRINT (rē-print), *n.* Reproduction in print of any kind of printed matter; second or new edition or impression of a printed book; specifically, a copy or reproduction of a book previously printed in another country; as, an American *reprint* of an English novel.

REPRISAL (re-pri'zəl), *n.* 1. Seizure of goods from an enemy by way of retaliation. 2. Any seizure by way of retaliation; any act of severity done in retaliation. [Fr. *représaille*—L. *reprehendo*, seize again.]

REPROACH (re-prōch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPROACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPROACHED (re-prōcht').] 1. Censure in opprobrious terms. 2. Find fault with. [Fr. *reprocher*.]

REPROACH (re-prōch'), *n.* 1. Act of reproaching. 2. Reproof mingled with contempt; blame in opprobrious language. 3. Disgrace. 4. Object of scorn.

SYN. Censure; contumely; disgrace; discredit; odium; condemnation. ANT. Approval; commendation; praise.

REPROACHABLE (re-prōch'ə-bl), *a.* Deserving of reproach.

REPROACHFUL (re-prōch'fəl), *a.* Containing or expressing reproach.

REPROACHFULLY (re-prōch'fəl-l), *adv.* In a reproachful manner.

REPROBATE (rep'rō-bāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REP'ROBATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REP'ROBATED.] 1. Condemn strongly. 2. Abandon to a hopeless doom. [L. *reprobatus*, *p.p.* of *reprobo*, reprove.]

REPROBATE (rep'rō-bāt), *I. a.* Condemned; given over to sin; depraved; vile. *II. n.* Abandoned or profligate person.

REPRODUCE (rē-prō-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPRODU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPRODUCED (rē-prō-dūst').] Produce again; copy; give rise to offspring, as a plant or animal.

REPRODUCTION (rē-prō-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reproducing. 2. That which is reproduced.

REPRODUCTIVE (rē-prō-duk'tiv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to reproduction. 2. Tending or having the power to reproduce.

REPROOF (re-prōf'), *n.* Rebuke; censure.

REPROVABLE (re-prōv'ə-bl), *a.* Blamable; reprehensible.

REPROVE (re-prōv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPROV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPROVED (re-prōvd').] Chide; censure. [Fr. *reprouver*—L. *reprobo*.]

SYN. Blame; admonish; rebuke; reprimand; upbraid; reproach. ANT. Praise; approve; commend.

REPTILE (rep'til), *I. a.* Moving on the belly or with very short legs; grovelling; low. *II. n.* 1. Animal that crawls on its belly or with short legs, as a snake, lizard, or crocodile; one of the *Reptilia*. 2. Grovelling, low person. [L. *reptilis*—*repto*, creep.]

REPTILIA (rep-til'l-a), *n.pl.* Zool. Division of vertebrates embracing lizards, serpents, crocodiles, and other creeping animals. [L. L.—L. *reptilis*, creeping.]

REPUBLIC (re-pub'lik), *n.* 1. Commonwealth. 2. Form of government without a monarch, in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by the people. [Fr. *république*—L. *res publica*, common weal.]

REPUBLICAN (re-pub'lik-ən), *I. a.* Belonging to a republic; agreeable to the principles of a republic. *II. n.* 1. One who advocates a republican form of government. 2. [R-] Member of one of the two great American political parties.

REPUBLICANISM (re-pub'lik-ən-izm), *n.* 1. Republican form of government. 2. Attachment to a republican form of government.

REPUDIATE (re-pū'di-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPUDIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPUDIATED.] 1. Reject; disclaim; disfavor. 2. Specifically, deny and refuse to pay (a just debt). [L. *repudio*—*re-*, again, and *pudeo*, be ashamed.]

REPUDIATION (re-pū-di-ā'shun), *n.* Act of repudiating or state of being repudiated.

REPUDIATOR (re-pū-di-ā-tūr), *n.* One who repudiates.

REPUGNANCE (re-pug'nəns), *n.* Aversion; reluctance.

REPUGNANT (re-pug'nənt), *a.* Hostile; adverse; distasteful; offensive. [L. *repugno*—*re-*, against, and *pugno*, fight.]

REPUGNANTLY (re-pug'nənt-l), *adv.* In a repugnant manner.

REPULSE (re-puls'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REPULS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REPULSED (re-pulst').] Drive back; repel; beat off. [L. *repulsus*, *p.p.* of *repello*, drive back.]

REPULSE (re-puls'), *n.* 1. Act of repulsing or state of being repulsed. 2. Refusal; denial; rejection.

REPULSION (re-pul'shun), *n.* 1. Act of repulsing or state of being repelled. 2. Repugnance; disgust. 3. Power by which bodies repel each other.

REPULSIVE (re-pul'siv), *a.* Repelling; disgusting; forbidding.

REPULSIVELY (re-pul'siv-l), *adv.* In a repulsive manner; so as to repel.

REPULSIVENESS (re-pul'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being repulsive.

REPUTABLE (rep'ū-tə-bl), *a.* In good repute or esteem; honorable.

REPUTABLENESS (rep'ū-tə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being reputable.

REPUTABLY (rep'û-tā-bil), *adv.* In a reputable manner.

REPUTATION (rep-û-tā'shun), *n.* Estimation; character as established in public opinion; credit; fame. [See **REPUTE**.]

REPUTE (re-pût'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REPU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REPU'TED**.] Hold in general opinion; account; deem; consider; estimate. [Fr. *réputer*—*L. reputo*, think over.]

REPUTE (re-pût'), *n.* Estimate; established opinion; character.

REPUTED (re-pû'ted), *a.* Generally considered; supposed; accounted.

REPUTEDLY (re-pû'ted-li), *adv.* In common repute or estimation.

REQUEST (re-kwest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REQUEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REQUEST'ED**.] 1. Ask for; solicit. 2. Address a request to. [O. Fr. *requester*—*L. requisitus*, *p.p.* of *requiro*—*re-*, again, and *quæro*, seek.]

REQUEST (re-kwest'), *n.* 1. Petition; prayer. 2. Desire; demand. 3. That which is requested. 4. State of being desired.

REQUIEM (rē'kwī-em), *n.* 1. Hymn or mass sung for the repose of the dead. 2. Musical composition in honor of the dead. [*L.*, accus. of *requies*, from the *L.* words *Requiem æternam dona eis, Domine*, "Give eternal rest to them, O Lord."]

REQUIRE (re-kwir'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REQUIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REQUIRED** (re-kwīrd').] 1. Ask; demand. 2. Need; exact. 3. Direct. [*L. requiro*.]

REQUIREMENT (re-kwir'ment), *n.* 1. Act of requiring. 2. That which is required; claim; demand.

REQUISITE (rek'wī-zīt), *I. a.* Needful; indispensable. *II. n.* That which is required.

REQUISITION (rek-wī-zīsh'un), *n.* 1. Act of requiring; application; demand. 2. Written request or invitation. 3. Demand made by authority. [*L. requisitio*.]

REQUITAL (re-kwī'tal), *n.* Act of requiting; payment in return; recompense.

REQUITE (re-kwīt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REQUI'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REQUI'TED**.] Give back so as to be quits; repay. [From **QUIT**.]

SYN. Recompense; reward; compensate; pay. **ANT.** Forget; neglect; slight.

REREDOS (rēr'dos), *n.* Wall of a church or ornamental screen behind the altar. [Fr. *arrêrre*, behind, and *dos*, back.]

RESCIND (re-sīnd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RESCIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RESCIND'ED**.] Cut off; annul; repeal. [*L. re-*, again, and *scindō*, cut.]

RESCISSION (re-sīzh'un), *n.* Act of rescinding.

RESCRIPT (rē'skrīpt), *n.* Official answer of a pope or an emperor to a legal question; edict; decree. [*L. rescriptum*—*rescribo*, write back.]

RESCUE (res'kū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RES'CUING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RESCUED** (res'kūd).] Free from danger or violence; deliver. [O. Fr. *rescoudre*—*L. re-*, against, *ex-*, out, and *quatio*, shake.]

RESCUE (res'kū), *n.* 1. Act of rescuing. 2. *Law.* Forcible taking of a person or thing out of legal custody.

RESCUE-GRASS (res'kū-grās), *n.* Species of South American grass (*Bromus unioloides*), introduced as a forage-grass in the southern United States.

RESCUER (res'kū-ēr), *n.* One who rescues.

RECUSSOR (res-kus'ūr) *n.* Rescuer; one who commits an unlawful rescue.

RESEARCH (re-sērch'), *n.* 1. Careful search; scrutiny. 2. Deep learning. [O. Fr. *recerche*, diligent search—*recercher*, search diligently—*re-*, again, and *cercher*, search. See **SEARCH**.]

RESEDA (re-sē'dā), *n.* Gray-green color like that of mignonette blossoms. [*L.*]

RESEMBLANCE (re-zem'blāns), *n.* 1. Similitude; likeness; similarity. 2. That which is similar.

RESEMBLE (re-zem'bi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RESEMB'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RESEMBLED** (re-zem'bid).] Be similar to; have the likeness of. [Fr. *ressembler*—*re-*, again, and *sembler*, seem—*L. similo*, imitate—*similis*, like.]

RESENT (re-zent'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RESENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RESENT'ED**.] Display resentment at, as an affront; take or consider as an insult. [O. Fr. *resenter*—*re-*, again, and *sentir*, feel.]

RESENTER (re-zen'tēr), *n.* One who resents.

RESENTFUL (re-zent'fōl), *a.* Full of resentment; inclined or apt to resent.

RESENTFULLY (re-zent'fōl-i), *adv.* In a resentful manner.

RESENTMENT (re-zent'ment), *n.* Deep sense of injury, accompanied with anger.

RESERVATION (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reserving or keeping back. 2. Something withheld. 3. Clause, proviso, or limitation by which something is reserved. 4. Public land reserved in the U. S. for certain purposes.

RESERVE (re-zērv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RESERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RESERVED** (re-zērvd').] 1. Keep back for future use; keep in store. 2. Except. 3. Retain; as, to *reserve* one's right to dramatize a story. [*L. reservo*—*re-*, back, and *servo*, keep.]

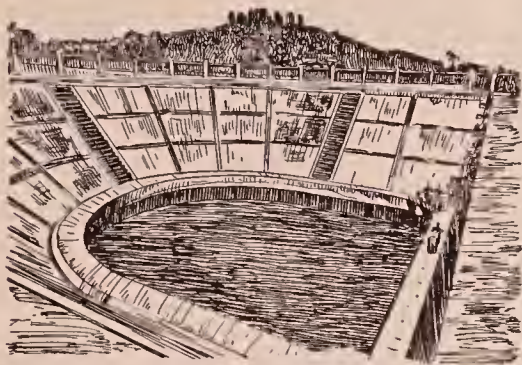
RESERVE (re-zērv'), *n.* 1. That which is kept for future use. 2. Part of an army or a fleet reserved to assist in case of need. 3. That which is kept back in the mind; mental concealment. 4. Absence of freedom in words or actions; caution.

SYN. Store; stock; reservation; constraint; caution; shyness; coyness; reticence; taciturnity. **ANT.** Presumption; pertness; forwardness.

RESERVED (re-zērvd'), *a.* 1. Characterized by reserve; not free or frank in words or behavior; shy; cold. 2. Kept back or retained; as, *reserved* seats.

RESERVEDLY (re-zērv'ed-li), *adv.* In a reserved manner; cautiously; coldly.

RESERVOIR (rez'ēr-vwar), *n.* 1. Place where anything is reserved or kept in store. 2. Place where water is collected and stored for use. [Fr.]



Vento Reservoir, Havana.

RESET (rē-set'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESET'.] Set again or anew.

RESIDE (re-zid'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RESI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESI'DED.] Dwell permanently; abide; inhere. [L. *re-*, again, and *sedeo*, sit.]

RESIDENCE (rez'i-dens), *n.* 1. Act of dwelling in a place.

2. Place where one resides. 3. Dwelling house.

RESIDENCY (rez'i-den-si), *n.* 1.

Residence. Residence of George Washington at Mount Vernon. 2. Official dwelling of a government officer in India.

RESIDENT (rez'i-dent), *I. a.* Dwelling in a place. *II. n.* 1. One who resides. 2. Public minister at a foreign court.

RESIDENTIAL (rez-i-den'shal), *a.* Pertaining to or containing a residence or residences.

RESIDENTIARY (rez-i-den'shi-a-ri), *I. a.* Having residence. *II. n.* Resident.

RESIDUAL (re-zid'ü-ai), *a.* Remaining as residue.

RESIDUARY (re-zid'ü-a-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the residue. 2. Receiving the remainder; as, *residuary* legatee.

RESIDUE (rez'i-dü), *n.* That which is left behind after a part is taken away; remainder. [L. *residuum*—*resideo*, remain behind.]

RESIDUUM (re-zid'ü-um), *n.* Residue; that which is left after process of purification; that which remains. [L.]

RESIGN (re-zin'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESIGNED (re-zind').] *I. vt.* 1. Give up; relinquish; surrender; as, the colonel *resigned* his commission. 2. Yield up to another; as, to *resign* a claim. 3. Commit in confidence or trust; submit. *II. vi.* Give up a commission, office, charge, post, or duty.

[L. *resigno*—*re-*, back, and *signum*, seal, sign.]

RESIGNATION (rez-lg-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resigning or giving up. 2. Formal document declaring such act. 3. State of being resigned or quietly submissive; acquiescence; patience.

RESIGNED (re-zind'), *a.* Submissive, especially to God's will.

RESILIENCE (re-zil'i-ens), *n.* Quality or state of being resilient.

RESILIENT (re-zil'i-ent), *a.* Springing back; rebounding. [L. *resiliens*, *p.p.* of *resilio*, leap back.]

RESIN (rez'in), *n.* Inflammable substance, which exudes from trees. [Fr. *résine*—L. *resina*.]

RESINATE (rez'in-āt), *n.* Any salt obtained from turpentine.

RESINITE (rez'in-it), *n.* Compound formed by the admixture of phenol and formaldehyde combined with certain metallic salts, used as a substitute for celluloid.

RESINOUS (rez'in-us), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling resin.

RESIST (re-zist'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESIST'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Withstand. 2. Counteract. 3. Oppose; obstruct. 4. Baffle. *II. vi.* Offer resistance. [L. *resisto*—*re-*, back, and *sisto*, make to stand—*sto*, stand.]

RESISTANCE (re-zist'ans), *n.* Act of resisting; opposition.

RESISTANCE-BOX (re-zist'ans-boks), *n.* *Elec.* Series of coils of insulated wire of different lengths systematically arranged in a box and having plugs and switches placed so as to furnish different degrees of resistance in an electric current. Used principally to detect breaks, faults or irregularities in a current of electricity.

RESISTANCE-COIL (re-zist'ans-koil), *n.* *Elec.* Insulated wire wound in a coil and so adjusted as to furnish a certain amount of resistance to a steady electric current, whereby the entire unknown resistance may be ascertained and verified.

RESISTANCE-FRAME (re-zist'ans-frām), *n.* *Elec.* Open frame set with exposed resistance coils of wire of silver, German silver, aluminum or copper and used as a resistance for dynamos or other electricity-generating apparatus.

RESISTANT (re-zist'ant), *a.* Making or offering resistance.

RESISTIBLE (re-zist'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being resisted.

RESISTIBLENESS (re-zist'i-bi-nes), **RESISTIBILITY** (re-zist-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being resistible.

RESISTIBLY (re-zist'i-bli), *adv.* So as to be resisted.

RESISTLESS (re-zist'ies), *a.* Irresistible.

RESOLUBLE (re-sol'ü-bl), *a.* Capable of being melted or dissolved. [Fr.]

RESOLUTE (rez'o-iöt), *a.* Constant in pursuing a purpose; characterized by determination. [L. *resolutus*, *p.p.* of *resolvo*, resolve.]

SYN. Determined; steadfast; persevering; unflinching. **ANT.** Irresolute; undecided; wavering.

RESOLUTION (rez-o-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Act of resolving; analysis; solution. 2. State of being resolved. 3. Fixed determination; steadiness. 4. That which is resolved; formal proposal in a public assembly.

RESOLVABLE (re-zoiv'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being analyzed, solved, or resolved into simpler elements.

RESOLVE (re-zolve'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESOLV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESOLVED (re-zoivd').] I. *vt.* 1. Separate into parts; analyze. 2. Free from doubt or difficulty; explain. 3. Decide. 4. Fix by resolution or formal declaration. 5. *Math.* Solve. 6. *Med.* Disperse, as a tumor. II. *vi.* 1. Determine in mind. 2. Be convinced. 3. Become dissolved. [L. *resolvo*—*re-*, again, and *solvo*, loosen.]

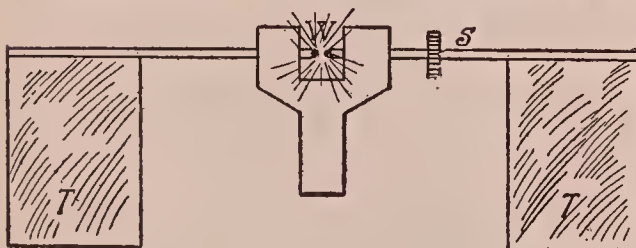
RESOLVE (re-zolv'), *n.* 1. Anything resolved or determined. 2. Resoluteness. 3. Resolution adopted by a legislative or deliberative body.

RESONANCE (rez'o-nans), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being resonant. 2. *Elec.* Setting up of electric oscillations in open-circuited conductor by action of oscillations in a near-by conductor.

RESONANT (rez'o-nant), *a.* Returning sound; resounding. [L. *resonans*, *pr.p.* of *resono*, resound.]

RESONATE (rez'o-nät), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RES'ONATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RES'ONATED.] 1. Be resonant or resounding. 2. *Elec.* Respond to electric oscillations of a given frequency.

RESONATOR (rez'o-nä-tür), *n.* 1. That which resonates or resounds. 2. *Elec.* Open-circuited conductor of dimensions so regulated that sympathetic electromagnetic waves pass through it at the same rate as in a neighboring circuit giving off electromagnetic radiations.



Resonator.

W. Spark gap. S. Finger-screw, regulating width of spark gap.
T. T. Sheets of tinfoil, regulating electrostatic capacity.

RESORT (re-zart'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RESORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESORT'ED.] 1. Go; betake one's self. 2. Have recourse; apply. [O. Fr. *resortir*—L. *re-*, again, and *sortior*, obtain by lot.]

RESORT (re-zart'), *n.* 1. Act of resorting. 2.

Place much frequented; haunt. 3. Resource.

RESOUND (re-zownd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESOUND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Echo; reccho, especially in a ringing manner. 2. Celebrate with sound. II. *vi.* 1. Sound loudly. 2. Reverberate. 3. Be noised about or celebrated. [L. *resono*—*re-*, again, and *sono*, sound.]

RESOURCE (re-sörs'), *n.* 1. Source of help; expedient. 2. [*pl.*] Means of raising money; means of any kind. [Fr. *ressource*—L. *resurgo*, rise again.]

RESOURCEFUL (rē-sörs'fö), *a.* Fertile in resources; able to think of expedients.

RESPECT (re-spekt'), *vt.* [*pr.* RESPECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESPECT'ED.] 1. View or regard with esteem. 2. Have reference or regard to; relate to. [L. *respectus*, *p.p.* of *respecio*, look back upon—*re-*, back, and *specio*, look.]

RESPECT (re-spekt'), *n.* 1. Feeling of esteem; regard; expression of esteem. 2. Deportment arising from esteem. 3. Relation; reference.

RESPECTABILITY (re-spekt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being respectable.

RESPECTABLE (re-spekt'a-bi), *a.* 1. Worthy of respect or regard; not mean or despicable. 2. Moderate in excellence or number.

RESPECTABLY (re-spekt'a-bi), *adv.* 1. In a respectable manner; so as to deserve respect. 2. Decently; properly. 3. Moderately well; fairly.

RESPECTFUL (re-spekt'fö), *a.* Full of respect; marked by civility.

SYN. Dutiful; deferential; polite; decorous. **ANT.** Disrespectful; discourteous; impolite.

RESPECTFULLY (re-spekt'fö-li), *adv.* In a respectful manner.

RESPECTING (re-spekt'ing), *prep.* With regard to; considering; concerning.

RESPECTIVE (re-spekt'iv), *a.* 1. Having reference to; relative. 2. Relating to a particular person or thing; particular.

RESPECTIVELY (re-spek'tiv-li), *adv.* As relating to each.

RESPELL (rē-spel'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESPELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESPALLED (rē-speld').] Spell again, especially in a different manner; as, to phonetically *respell*, in order to indicate pronunciation.

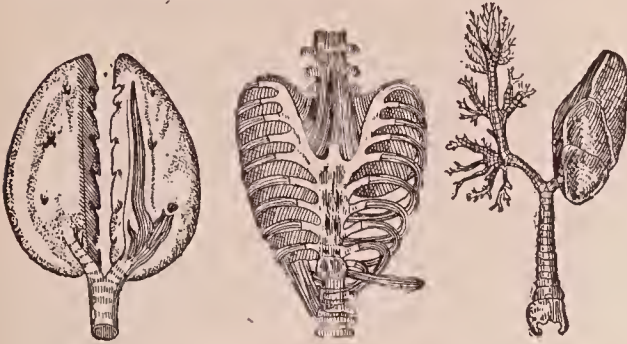
RESPIRABILITY (re-spīr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Property of being breathable.

RESPIRABLE (re-spīr'a-bi), *a.* Fit for respiration; breathable.

RESPIRATION (res-pl-rä'shun), *n.* Function or act of breathing; a breath in drawn and exhaled.

RESPIRATOR (res'pi-rä-tür), *n.* Network of fine wire for breathing through; used by firemen, cutlers, grinders, etc., to protect the lungs against smoke, metallic dust, etc.

RESPIRATORY (re-spir'a-tō-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.



Respiratory Organs.

RESPIRE (re-spir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESPIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESPIRED (re-spird').] I. *vt.* Take air into and exhale it from the lungs; breathe. II. *vt.* Inhale and exhale, as air or gas. [*L. respiro*, breathe—*re-*, again, and *spiro*, blow.]

RESPIRE (res'pit), *n.* 1. Temporary cessation; pause; interval of rest. 2. *Law.* Temporary suspension of the execution of a criminal. [*O. Fr. respit*—*L. respectus*, *p.p.* of *respicio*, look back upon.]

RESPIRE (res'pit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RES'PITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RES'PITED.] 1. Relieve by a temporary cessation. 2. *Law.* Postpone the execution of a sentence or penalty upon; reprieve.

RESPLENDE (re-splen'dens), **RESPLENDENCY** (re-splen'den-si), *n.* Quality or state of being resplendent.

RESPLENDENT (re-splen'dent), *a.* Very splendid; very bright. [*L. resplendens*, *pr.p.* of *resplendo*, shine again.]

RESPLENDENTLY (re-splen'dent-ly), *adv.* In a resplendent manner.

RESPOND (re-spond'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RESPOND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESPOND'ED.] 1. Answer; reply. 2. Correspond; suit. [*L. respondeo*—*re-*, back, and *spondeo*, promise.]

RESPONDENT (re-spond'ent), I. *a.* Answering; corresponding to expectation. II. *n.* One who answers, especially in a lawsuit; one who refutes objections.

RESPONSE (re-spons'), *n.* Reply; answer. [See **RESPOND**.]

RESPONSIBILITY (re-spon-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being responsible. 2. That which one is responsible for.

RESPONSIBLE (re-spon'si-bi), *a.* 1. Liable to be called to account; answerable. 2. Capable of discharging duty.

RESPONSIBLY (re-spon'si-bli), *adv.* In a responsible manner.

RESPONSIVE (re-spon'siv), *a.* 1. Inclined to respond. 2. Answering. 3. Correspondent.

RESPONSIVELY (re-spon'siv-ly), *adv.* In a responsive manner.

RESPONSIVENESS (re-spon'siv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being responsive.

RESPONSORY (re-spon'so-ri), I. *a.* Answer-

ing; responsive. II. *n.* Answer of the people to the priest in alternate speaking in the church service; response.

REST (rest), *n.* 1. Cessation from motion, labor, or disturbance; peace; quiet. 2. Sleep; death. 3. Place of rest; that on which anything rests. 4. *Music.* Interval of silence; mark indicating an interval of silence. [*A.S.*]

REST (rest), *v.* [*pr.p.* REST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REST'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Give rest or repose to. 2. Place, lay, or set for support; lean. II. *vi.* 1. Take rest; cease from labor or exertion. 2. Be still. 3. Abide; remain. 4. Lean; depend. 5. Be dead. 6. Be in a certain state or condition. [*A. S. restan*—*rest*, rest.]

SYN. Pause; stop; lean; lie; stand; stay; abide; recline; repose. **ANT.** Labor; toil; wake.

REST (rest), *n.* That which remains after the separation of a part; remainder; others. [*Fr. reste*—*L. resto*, remain.]

REST (rest), *vi.* [*pr.p.* REST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REST'ED.] Continue to be; remain. [*L. resto*, remain.]

RESTAURANT (res'to-rant), *n.* Eating house. [*Fr.*, from *restaurer*, restore.]

REST CURE (rest kūr). 1. Use of rest, quiet, massage, etc., in treatment of threatened or actual nervous prostration. 2. Place where such treatment may be obtained, as certain sanitariums.

RESTFUL (rest'fəl), *a.* Giving rest or repose.

RESTITUTION (res-ti-tū'shun), *n.* Restoring what was lost or taken away; amends. [*L. restitutus*, *p.p.* of *restituō*, set up again.]

RESTIVE (rest'iv), *a.* 1. Unwilling to go forward; obstinate; refractory. 2. Restless. [*O. Fr. restif*.]

RESTIVELY (rest'iv-ly), *adv.* In a restive manner.

RESTIVENESS (rest'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being restive.

RESTLESS (rest'les), *a.* 1. In continual motion; uneasy. 2. Passed in unquietness. 3. Seeking change or action; unsettled; turbulent. [From **REST**, cessation from motion.]

RESTLESSLY (rest'les-ly), *adv.* In a restless manner.

RESTLESSNESS (rest'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being restless.

RESTORATION (res-to-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Restoring; replacement; recovery; revival; reparation. 2. That which is restored.

RESTORATIVE (re-stōr'a-tiv), I. *a.* Tending to restore, especially to strength and vigor. II. *n.* Medicine that restores.

RESTORATIVELY (re-stōr'a-tiv-ly), *adv.* In a restorative manner.

RESTORE (rē-stōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESTOR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESTORED (rē-stōrd').] Store again; as, to restore goods. [*RE-* and *STORE*.]

RESTORE (re-stōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESTOR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESTORED (re-stōrd').] Repair;

replace; return; bring back to a former state; revive; cure. [Fr. *restaurer*—L. *restauro*.]

RESTRAIN (re-strān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESTRAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESTRAINED (re-strānd').] 1. Hold back; check; hinder. 2. Limit. [O. Fr. *restraindre*—L. *re-*, back, and *stringo*, bind.]

RESTRAINT (re-strānt'), *n.* 1. Act of restraining. 2. State of being restrained. 3. That which restrains.

RESTRICT (re-strīkt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESTRICT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESTRICT'ED.] Keep within limits; restrain; confine; limit. [From root of **RESTRAIN**.]

RESTRICTION (re-strīkt'shun), *n.* 1. Act of restriction or state of being restricted. 2. That which restricts or limits.

RESTRICTIVE (re-strīkt'iv), *a.* Imposing restraint; restraining; limiting.

RESULT (re-zult'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RESULT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESULT'ED.] 1. Follow as a result or consequence; ensue. 2. Have an issue; terminate; followed by *in*; as, to result in good or evil. [Fr. *résulter*—L. *resulto*, rebound.]

RESULT (re-zult'), *n.* 1. That which results. 2. Decree of a deliberative assembly.

SYN. Consequence; outcome; issue; event; effect. **ANT.** Cause; origin; source.

RESULTANT (re-zult'ant), *I. a.* Resulting from combination. **II. n.** *Physies.* Force compounded of two or more forces.

RESUMABLE (re-zū'mā-bl), *a.* Liable to be taken back again or taken up again.

RESUME (rā-zō-mā'), *n.* Recapitulation. [Fr.]

RESUME (re-zūm'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESU'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESUMED (re-zūmd').] 1. Take back. 2. Take up again. 3. Begin again after interruption. [L. *resumo*.]

RESUMPTION (re-zump'shun), *n.* Act of resuming, taking up again, or taking back.

RESURGENT (re-sūr'jent), *a.* Rising again, or from the dead. [L. *resurgens*, *p.p.* of *resurgo*, rise again—*re-*, again, and *surgo*, rise.]

RESURRECT (rez-ūr-rekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RESURRECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESURRECT'ED.] 1. Raise from the dead. 2. Bring again into public view or notice. (Colloq.) [Formed from **RESURRECTION**.]

RESURRECTION (rez-ūr-rek'shun), *n.* 1. Rising again from the dead. 2. Life hereafter. 3. Exhumation of a body from the grave. [Fr.—L. *resurgo*. See **RESURGENT**.]

RESUSCITATE (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RESUS'CITATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RESUS'CITATED.] **I. vt.** Restore vitality to; revivify; revive. **II. vi.** Come to life again; become revived. [L. *resuscito*.]

RESUSCITATION (re-sus-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of resuscitating or state of being resuscitated.

RESUSCITATIVE (re-sus'i-tā-tiv), *a.* Tending to resuscitate; reviving; revivifying.

RETAIL (re-tāl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RETAIL'ING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* RETAILED (re-tāld').] 1. Sell in small parts; deal out in small portions. 2. Sell in broken parts, or at second-hand. [Fr. *retailer*, cut again.]

RETAIL (rē'tāl), *I. n.* Sale of goods in small quantities; opposed to **WHOLESALE**. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the sale of goods in small quantities; concerned in retailing goods; as, a retail store or shop.

RETAILER (re-tāl'ēr), *n.* One who retails; one who sells goods by small quantities.

RETAIN (re-tān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RETAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RETAINED (re-tānd').] 1. Keep in possession; continue to hold; detain. 2. Employ by a fee paid. [Fr. *retenir*—L. *retineo*—*re-*, back, and *teneo*, hold.]

RETAINABLE (re-tān'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained.

RETAINER (re-tān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who retains. 2. One who is retained or kept in service; dependent. 3. Fee paid to a lawyer to defend a cause.

RETAKE (rē-tāk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RETA'KING; *p.t.* RETOOK (rē-tōk'); *p.p.* RETAKEN (rē-tā-kn).] 1. Take back; recapture. 2. Take a second time, as to retake one's photograph.

RETALIATE (re-tal'i-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RETAL'IA-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RETAL'IATED.] **I. vt.** Requite or repay in kind, especially an injury for an injury. **II. vi.** Return like for like; requite. [L. *retalio*, requite.]

RETALIATION (re-tal-i-ā'shun), *n.* Act of retaliating; reprisal; requital; revenge.

RETALIATIVE (re-tal'i-ā-tiv), **RETALIATORY** (re-tal'i-ā-tō-rī), *a.* Tending to retaliate; returning like for like.

RETARD (re-tārd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RETARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RETARD'ED.] 1. Cause to move more slowly; keep back; hinder; impede. 2. Delay or postpone. [L. *retardo*—*re-*, again, and *tardo*, make slow—*tardus*, slow.]

RETARD (re-tārd'), *n.* Retardation.—*Retard of the tide*, interval between the transit of the moon at which a tide originates, and the appearance of the tide itself.

RETARDATION (rē-tār-dā'shun), *n.* Act of retarding or state of being retarded.

RETCH (rech), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RETCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RETCHED (recht).] Try to vomit; strain. [A. S. *hræcan*, hawk, spit.]

RETE (rē'tē), *n.* Net; network of nerves or blood vessels; layer of the skin. [L., net.]

RETENTION (re-ten'shun), *n.* Act or power of retaining.

RETENTIVE (re-ten'tiv), *a.* Having power to retain.

RETENTIVELY (re-ten'tiv-ly), *adv.* In a retentive manner.

RETENTIVENESS (re-ten'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being retentive.

RETICENCE (ret'i-sens), *n.* Quality or state of being reticent.

RETICENT (ret'i-sent), *a.* Concealing by silence; reserved in speech. [L. *reticens*, *pr.p.* of *reticeo*, be silent again—*re-*, again, and *taceo*, be silent.]

RETICULAR (re-tik'û-lar), *a.* Having the form of network; formed with interstices.

RETICULATE (re-tik'û-lat), **RETICULATED** (re-tik'û-lâ-ted), *a.* Netted; having the form or structure of a net; having veins crossing like network. [L. *reticulatus*—*reticulum*, little net.]

RETICULATION (re-tik'û-lâ'shun), *n.* 1. State of being reticulate. 2. That which is reticulated.

RETICULE (ret'i-kûl), **RETICLE** (ret'i-kl), *n.* Little network bag; lady's workbag. [L. *reticulum*, *dim.* of *rete*, net.]

RETIFORM (rê'tl-farm), *a.* Having the form or structure of a net.

RETINA (ret'i-nâ), *n.* Innermost coating of the back part of the eye, consisting of a fine network of optic nerves. [L. *rete*, net.]

RETINAL (ret'i-nal), *a.* Of or pertaining to the retina.

RETINUE (ret'i-nû), *n.* Body of retainers who follow a person of rank; suite. [From root of **RETAIN**, hire.]

RETIRE (re-tîr'), *v.* [*pr.p.*

RETIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETIRED** (re-tîrd').]

I. vi. Retreat; recede; draw back; go to bed.

II. vt. 1. Withdraw; pay and withdraw, as a bond. 2. Cause to retire. [Fr. *retirer*.]

RETIREMENT (re-tîr'ment), *n.* 1. Withdrawal. 2. Solitude; privacy.

RETIRING (re-tîring), *a.* 1. Modest. 2. Pertaining to one who retires, as from office.

RETORT (re-tart'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETORT'ED**.] **I. vt.** Throw back; return. **II. vi.** Make a sharp reply. [L. *retortum*, *p.p.* of *retorqueo*, twist back.]

RETORT (re-tart'), *n.* 1. Ready and sharp reply; witty answer. 2. Vessel used in distillation, properly a spiral tube.

RETOUCH (rê-tuch'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RETOUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETOUCHED** (rê-tucht').] Add new touches to; improve by new touches, as a picture.

RETOUCH (rê-tuch'), *n.* 1. Reapplication of the artist's hand to a work. 2. Finish and correction.

RETRACE (re-trâs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RETRA'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETRACED** (re-trâst').] 1. Trace back; go back over the course of. 2. Renew the outline of.

RETRACT (re-trakt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETRACT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETRACT'ED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Take back or recall, as something said; withdraw; disavow. 2. Draw back or in; as, a cat re-

tracts its claws. **II. vi.** 1. Take back an assertion. 2. Shrink away; recede. [L. *retracto*, *freq.* of *retraho*, draw back.]

SYN. Disclaim; forswear; disown; repudiate; recant. **ANT.** Acknowledge; maintain; uphold.

RETRACTABLE (re-trakt'a-bl), **RETRACTIBLE** (re-trakt'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being retracted.

RETRACTILE (re-trakt'li), *a.* Capable of being readily drawn back or in; retractable.

RETRACTION (re-trak'shun), *n.* Act of retracting.

RETRACTIVE (re-trakt'lv), *a.* Tending to retract; retracting.

RETRACTOR (re-trakt'ûr), *n.* One who or that which retracts.

RETREAD (rê-tred'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RETREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETREAD'ED**.] Fit or furnish with a new tire, as an automobile or other similar vehicle.

RETREAT (re-trêt'), *n.* 1. Drawing back or retracing one's steps. 2. Retirement; place of privacy. 3. Refuge; place of safety. 4. Act of retiring in order from the enemy, or from an advanced position. 5. Signal for retiring from an engagement or to quarters. [O. Fr. *retret* (Fr. *retraite*)—L. *retractus*, *p.p.* of *retraho*, draw back.]

RETREAT (re-trêt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RETREAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETREAT'ED**.] 1. Retire from a position or place especially from before an enemy. 2. Recede. 3. Go into retirement.

RETRENCH (re-trench'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETRENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETRENCHED** (re-trencht').] **I. vt.** Effect a saving of; cut down; curtail. **II. vi.** Economize. [O. Fr. *retrancher*—*re-*, back, and *trancher*, cut.]

RETRENCHMENT (re-trench'ment), *n.* 1. Act of retrenching. 2. *Fort.* Interior rampart or defensible line to which a garrison may retreat to prolong a defense.

RETRIBUTION (ret-rl-bû'shun), *n.* Repayment, especially of loss, evil or suffering, regarded as punishment for immoral conduct; suitable return; reward or punishment. [L. *retributus*, *p.p.* of *retribuo*, give back—*re-*, back, and *tribuo*, give.]

RETRIBUTIVE (re-trib'û-tiv), **RETRIBUTORY** (re-trib'û-tô-ri), *a.* Repaying; rewarding or punishing suitably.

RETRIEVABLE (re-trêv'a-bl), *a.* That may be recovered.

RETRIEVABLY (re-trêv'a-bli), *adv.* In a retrievable manner.

RETRIEVAL (re-trêv'ai), *n.* Act of retrieving.

RETRIEVE (re-trêv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETRIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETRIEVED** (re-trêvd').] **I. vt.** 1. Recover; restore. 2. Make amends for. 3. Bring back; recall. 4. Find and bring back, said of dogs; as, to retrieve game. **II. vi.** Act as a retriever. [Fr. *retrouver*, find again.]



Retina.

1. Arteria centralis retinae.
2. Retina.
3. Choroid.
4. Sclerotic.
5. Upper temporal branch arteria centralis retinae.

RETRIEVER (re-trēv'ēr), *n.* Kind of dog trained to find and fetch game that has been shot.

RETRO-, *prefix.* Back; backward. [L.]

RETROACTIVE (rē-trō-akt'iv), *a.* Acting backward or in opposition.

RETROCEDE (rē-trō-sēd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETROCE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETROCE'DED**.] I. *vt.* Cede back again. II. *vi.* Withdraw or retire from a position or stand once taken. [Fr. *rétrocéder*—L. *retrocedo*—*retro*, back, and *cedo*, go.]

RETROCESSION (rē-trō-sesh'un), *n.* Act of retroceding, going back, or receding,

RETROGRADATION (ret-rō-grā-dā'shun), *n.* Act or state of retrograding.

RETROGRADE (ret'rō-grād or rē'trō-grād), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RET'ROGRADING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RET'ROGRADED**.] Go or move backward; decline. [L. *retrogradior*—*retro*, back, and *gradior*, step.]

RETROGRADE (ret'rō-grād or rē'trō-grād), *a.* 1. Going backward. 2. Going from west to east. 3. Falling from better to worse.

RETROGRESSION (rē-trō-gresh'un), *n.* Going backward; decline in quality or merit. [L. *retrogressus*, *p.p.* of *retrogradior*, retrograde.]

RETROSPECT (ret'rō-spekt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RET'ROSPECTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RET'ROSPECTED**.] I. *vt.* Consider the past of. II. *vi.* Look back; consider the past. [L. *retrospectus*, *p.p.* of *retrospicio*, look backward—*retro*, backward, and *specio*, look.]

RETROSPECT (ret'rō-spekt), *n.* A looking back on things past; review of the past.

RETROSPECTION (ret-rō-spek'shun), *n.* Act or faculty of looking back on things past.

RETROSPECTIVE (ret-rō-spekt'iv), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the past. 2. *Law.* Retroactive.

RETROVERSION (rē-trō-vēr'shun), *n.* Turning backward; displacement backward, as of the uterus.

RETURN (re-turn'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RETURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RETURNED** (re-tūrnd').] I. *vi.* 1. Come back to the same place or state. 2. Answer; retort. II. *vt.* 1. Bring or send back. 2. Give back; repay; give back in reply. 3. Report; give an account of. [Fr. *retourner*—*re-*, back, and *tourner*, turn.]

RETURN (re-tūr'n'), *n.* 1. Act of going back. 2. Revolution; periodic renewal. 3. Act of bringing or sending back. 4. Restitution; repayment. 5. Profit on capital or labor. 6. Reply. 7. Report or account, especially official.

RETURABLE (re-tūr'n'ā-bl), *a.* 1. That may be returned or restored. 2. *Law.* To be returned or rendered.

REUNION (rē-ūn'yun), *n.* 1. Union after separation. 2. Assembly. [Fr. *réunion*.]

REUNITE (rē-ū-nit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REUNI'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REUNI'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Unite

again. 2. Reconcile. II. *vi.* Become united again.

REVAL (rev'äl), *n.* Seaport, Russia, on Gulf of Finland.

REVAMP (rē-vamp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REVAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVAMPED** (rē-vampd').] Patch up; give a false appearance of newness to; rehabilitate.

REVEAL (re-vēl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REVEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVEALED** (re-vēld').] Make known; disclose; divulge. [L. *revelo*, unvell.]

SYN. Discover; expose; uncover; show; tell; unvell; manifest. **ANT.** Hide; conceal; secrete.

REVEILLE (rev-e-lē' or rā-vāl'ye), *n.* Sound of the drum or bugle at daybreak to awaken soldiers. [Imperative of Fr. *réveiller*, awake—L. *vigilo*, wake. Root of **VIGIL**.]

REVEL (rev'el), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **REV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVELED** (rev'eld').] Feast in a riotous or noisy manner; carouse. [O. Fr. *reveler*—L. *rebellō*, rebel.]

REVEL (rev'el), *n.* 1. Feast with noisy jollity; carouse. 2. Jollification; revelry.

REVELATION (rev-e-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making known. 2. That which is revealed. 3. *Christian Theol.* That which is revealed by God to man; the Bible. 4. [R-] The Apocalypse or last book of the New Testament. [See **REVEAL**.]

REVELER (rev'el-ēr), *n.* One who takes part in revels.

REVELRY (rev'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **REVELRIES** (rev'el-riz).] Riotous or noisy festivity.

REVENGE (re-venj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REVEN'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVENGED** (re-venjd').] Take or exact vengeance for; avenge. [O. Fr. *revenger*—*re-*, again, and *venger*, take vengeance.]

REVENGE (re-venj'), *n.* Act or desire of injuring in return for injury.

REVENGEFUL (re-venj'fəl), *a.* Full of a desire to inflict injury in return; vindictive.

REVENGEFULLY (re-venj'fəl-l), *adv.* In a revengeful manner.

REVENGEFULNESS (re-venj'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being revengeful.

REVENUE (rev'e-nū), *n.* 1. Receipts or rents from any source; income. 2. Income of a state. [Fr. *revenu*—*revenir*, return.]

REVERBERATE (re-ver'bēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **REVER'BERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVER'BERATED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Send back, as sound; echo; reflect. 2. Drive from side to side, as flame. II. *vi.* Echo; resound; bound back; be repelled. [L. *reverberatus*—*reverbero*, beat back.]

REVERBERATION (re-vēr-bēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reverberating. 2. That which is reverberated.

REVERE (re-vēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **REVER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **REVERED** (re-vērd').] Regard with respectful awe; venerate. [L. *revereor*.]

REVERENCE (rev'ēr-ens), *n.* 1. Respectful awe; veneration. 2. Act of revering or obeisance; bow or courtesy. 3. Title of the clergy. [O. Fr.—L. *reverēcor*, *reverē*.]

REVERENCE (rev'ēr-ens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REV'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVERENCED (rev'ēr-enst).] Regard or treat with reverence; venerate; revere.

REVEREND (rev'ēr-end), *a.* 1. Worthy of reverence. 2. [R-] Title of the clergy. [L. *reverendus*. See REVERE.]

REVERENT (rev'ēr-ent), *a.* Showing reverence; submissive; humble.

REVERENTIAL (rev'ēr-en'shai), *a.* Proceeding from reverence; respectful.

REVERENTIALLY (rev'ēr-en'shai-i), *adv.* In a reverential manner.

REVERENTLY (rev'ēr-ent-li), *adv.* In a reverent manner; with reverence.

REVERIE, REVERY (rev'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* REVERIES (rev'ēr-iz).] Irregular train of thoughts in meditation; day-dream. [Fr. *rêver*, dream.]

REVERSAL (re-vērs'ai), *n.* Act of reversing; overthrowing; annulling.

REVERSE (re-vērs'), *I. a.* Turned backward; contrary; having an opposite direction. *II. n.* 1. That which is reversed; opposite. 2. Back, especially of a coin. 3. Change; misfortune, [L. *reversus*, *p.p.* of *revertō*, turn back.]

REVERSE (re-vērs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVERS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVERSED (re-vērst').] *I. vt.* 1. Turn or point in an opposite direction. 2. Turn upside down; invert. 3. Revoke. 4. Put each in the place of the other; transpose. *II. vi.* Change back; revert.

REVERSIBLE (re-vērs'i-bl), *a.* That may be reversed; finished on both sides.

REVERSION (re-vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of reverting or returning. 2. That which reverts or returns. 3. Return of future possession of any property after some particular event; right to future possession. 4. Atavism. [L. *reversio*.]

REVERSIONARY (re-vēr'shun-ā-rī), *a.* Relating to a reversion; to be enjoyed in succession.

REVERT (re-vērt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVERT'ED.] *I. vt.* Turn or drive back; reverse. *II. vi.* 1. Return; fall back. 2. Return to the original owner or his heir. [L. *revertō*.]

REVERTIBLE (re-vērt'i-bl), *a.* That may revert or be reverted.

REVERY. Same as REVERIE.

REVEST (rē-vest'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVEST'ED.] *I. vi.* Return to a former owner. *II. vt.* 1. Reelothē. 2. Invest; re-invest. 3. Take possession of again.

REVIEW (re-vū'), *n.* 1. A viewing again; reconsideration. 2. Examination of a cause in a higher court, which has already been adjudicated in a lower. 3. Careful or critical examination. 4. Critique. 5. Periodical

with critiques of books, etc. 6. Inspection of a body of troops or a number of ships. [Fr. *revue*, *p.p.* of *revōir*—L. *re-*, again, and *video*, see.]

REVIEW (re-vū'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVIEW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVIEWED (re-vūd').] *I. vt.* 1. Look back on. 2. Look carefully all over. 3. Revise. 4. Write a review of. 5. Inspect. 6. Retrace. 7. *Law.* Reconsider; reverse. 8. Go over again; as, to *review* one's studies. *II. vi.* Write a review or reviews; be a reviewer.

REVIEWABLE (re-vū'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being reviewed; fit to be reviewed.

REVIEWER (re-vū'ēr), *n.* 1. One who writes reviews. 2. Examiner or inspector.

REVILE (re-vīl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REVI'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVILED (re-vīld').] Address with opprobrious language; vilify. [RE- and root of VILE.]

REVILER (re-vī'lēr), *n.* One who reviles.

REVISABLE (re-vī'zā-bl), *a.* Capable of being revised.

REVISAL (re-vī'zai), *n.* Act of revision; a revision.

REVISE (re-vīz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REVI'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVISED (re-vīzd').] Review and amend; read and correct, as a second proof. [Fr. *réviser*—L. *re-*, back, and *viso*, look at attentively.]

REVISE (re-vīz'), *n.* 1. Act of revising. 2. A revision. 3. *Print.* Second proof.

REVISER (re-vī'zēr), *n.* One who revises.

REVISION (re-vīzh'un), *n.* 1. Act of revising. 2. That which has been revised; revised version. 3. Review.

REVISORY (re-vī'zo-rī), *a.* Having the power to revise; revising.

REVITALIZE (re-vī'tai-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REVI'TALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVITALIZED (re-vī'tai-īzd').] Restore vitality to; revive.

REVIVAL (re-vī'vai), *n.* 1. Recovery from languor, neglect, depression, etc. 2. Renewed performance, as of a play. 3. Renewed interest in or attention to. 4. Time of religious awakening.

REVIVALISM (re-vī'vai-izm), *n.* Spirit prevailing during a religious revival.

REVIVALIST (re-vī'vai-īst), *n.* One who promotes religious revivals.

REVIVE (re-vīv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVI'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVIVED (re-vīvd').] *I. vi.* 1. Return to life, vigor, or fame. 2. Recover from neglect, oblivion, or depression. *II. vt.* 1. Restore to life again. 2. Reawaken in the mind. 3. Recover from neglect or depression. 4. Bring again into public notice, as a play. [L. *re-*, again, and *vivo*, live.]

SYN. Resuscitate; reanimate; invigorate; quicken; renovate; renew; refresh.

ANT. Decline; relapse; depress.

REVIVER (re-vī'vēr), *n.* One who or that which revives.

REVIVIFICATION (rē-vlv-l-fl-kā'shun), *n.* Act of restoring to life, or state of being revived.

REVIVIFY (rē-vlv'l-fī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REVIVIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVIVIFIED (rē-vlv'l-fid).] Restore to life; revive.

REVIVOR (re-vi'vūr), *n.* Law. Proceeding to revive a suit which has been abated.

REVOCABILITY (rev-o-kā-bl'l-ti), **REVOCA-BLENESS** (rev'o-kā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being revocable.

REVOCABLE (rev'o-kā-bl), *a.* That may be revoked.

REVOCABLY (rev'o-kā-bl), *adv.* So as to admit of revocation.

REVOCATION (rev-o-kā'shun), *n.* Act of revoking or state of being revoked.

REVOKE (re-vōk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVOKED (re-vōkt').] I. *vt.* Annul by recalling; repeal; reverse. II. *vi.* Neglect to follow suit (at cards); renlg. [L. *revoco*—*re-*, back, and *voco*, call.]

REVOLT (re-vōlt' or re-voit'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVOLT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVOLT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Renounce allegiance; rise in rebellion. 2. Be grossly offended; feel nausea. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to rise in revolt. 2. Shock. [Fr. *révolter*—*révolte*, revolt.]

REVOLT (re-vōlt' or re-volt'), *n.* Act of revolting; rebellion; mutiny.

REVOLTER (re-vōlt'ēr), *n.* One who revolts; rebel.

REVOLTING (re-vōlt'ing), *a.* Causing a turning away from; shocking.

REVOLTINGLY (re-vōlt'ing-ly), *adv.* In a revolting manner.

REVOLUTE (rev'o-lōt), *a.* Rolled backward.

REVOLUTION (rev-o-lō'shun), *n.* 1. Act of revolving; motion round a center. 2. Course which brings back to the same point or state; space measured by a revolving body. 3. Complete change. 4. Overthrow of one government, and founding of another; fundamental change in political or social conditions. 5. Attempt at overthrowing the government; revolt. [L. *revolutus*, *p.p.* of *revolvere*, revolve.]

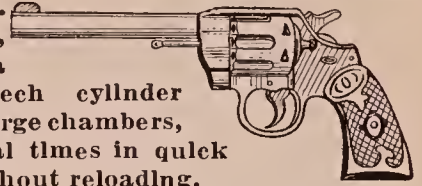
REVOLUTIONARY (rev-o-lō'shun-ā-rī), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of revolution. 2. Tending to produce revolution. II. *n.* [*pl.* REVOLU'TIONARIES.] Revolutionist.

REVOLUTIONIST (rev-o-lō'shun-ist), *n.* One who engages in or promotes revolution.

REVOLUTIONIZE (rev-o-lō'shun-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REVOLU'TIONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVOLU'TIONIZED (rev-o-lō'shun-izd).] 1. Bring about a revolution in, as in a political, commercial, industrial, or social system. 2. Effect an entire change in the character of.

REVOLVE (re-volv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* REVOLV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REVOLVED (re-volvd').] I. *vi.* 1. Roll round on an axis. 2. Move around a center. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to turn. 2. Consider. [L. *revolvere*, *revolutum*—*re-*, back, and *volvo*, roll.]

REVOLVER (re-volv'ēr), *n.* 1. That which revolves. 2. Firearm which, by means of a revolving breech cylinder containing charge chambers, can fire several times in quick succession without reloading.



REVULSION (re-vul'shun), *n.* 1. Revolver. Taking away. 2. Diverting of a disease from one part to another. 3. Sudden and complete change, especially of feelings. [L. *revello*, *revulsum*, tear away.]

REVULSIVE (re-vul'siv), *a.* Tending to revulsion.

REWARD (re-wārd'), *n.* That which is given in return for good or evil; recompense; retribution; fruit of labor. [O. Fr. *reward*—*rewarder* = Fr. *regarder*, regard.]

REWARD (re-wārd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* REWARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* REWARD'ED.] 1. Give in return, whether good or evil; requite. 2. Bestow a recompense upon. 3. Constitute a reward for.

REWARDABLE (re-wārd'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being rewarded. 2. Deserving of reward.

REWARDER (re-wārd'ēr), *n.* One who rewards or recompenses.

REYNARD (rā'nard), **RENARD** (ren'ard), *n.* The fox. [O. Fr. *renard*, *regnard*, fox.]

RHAPSODIC (rap-sod'ik), **RHAPSODICAL** (rap-sod'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to rhapsody; hence, confused and disconnected.

RHAPSODIST (rap'so-dist), *n.* 1. One who recites or sings rhapsodies. 2. One who composes verses extempore. 3. One who speaks or writes disjointedly and with emotionalism.

RHAPSODIZE (rap'so-diz), *v.* [*pr.p.* RHAP'SODIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RHAPSODIZED (rap'so-dizd).] I. *vt.* Sing or recite in rhapsodies. II. *vi.* Sing or recite in the manner of a rhapsody.

RHAPSODY (rap'so-dī), *n.* [*pl.* RHAPSODIES (rap'so-diz).] 1. Any wild disconnected composition; any over-enthusiastic, rapturous utterance. 2. Part of an epic poem for recitation at one time. [Gr. *rhapsōdia*, stringing together of songs—*rhaptō*, sew, and *ōdē*, song.]

RHEA (rē'a), *n.* 1. Greek Myth. Daughter of Uranus and Gæa (Sky and Earth); was the symbol of the productive power of nature, the preserving and life-giving principle of the world. 2. [r-] South American ostrich. The common rhea (*Rhea americana*) and Darwin's rhea (*Rhea darwini*) are the best known species. [Gr. *Rhea*, Rhea.]

RHEA (rē'a), *n.* Bot. Ramble-plant (*Bœhmeria nivea*), of the East Indies. Its fiber is exported to other countries for textile purposes. [E. Ind.]

RHENISH (ren'ish), *a.* Pertaining to the River Rhine. [L. *Rhenus*.]

RHENISH PROVINCE, RHINE PROVINCE. Westernmost province of Prussia, on both sides of Rhine River. Area 10,421 sq. m.

RHEO-, *prefix*. Anything flowing; flux. [Gr. *rheō*, flow.]

RHEOSTAT (rē'o-stat), *n.* Instrument for regulating the strength of an electric current; resistance coll. [RHEO- and Gr. *statos*, standing.]

RHEOTAN (rē'o-tan), *n.* Alloy of 84 per cent copper, 4 per cent zinc, and 12 per cent manganese; used for electric resistances.

RHETORIC (ret'o-rik), *n.* 1. Art of speaking with propriety, elegance, and force; art of composition. 2. Artificial eloquence. [Gr. *rhētorikē*—*erō*, speak.]

RHETORICAL (re-tor'ik-al), *a.* Of, pertaining to, involving, or containing, rhetoric; oratorical; declamatory.

RHETORICALLY (re-tor'ik-al-l), *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

RHETORICIAN (ret-o-rish'an), *n.* One who teaches the art of rhetoric; orator.

RHEUM (rēm), *n.* Mucous discharge as from the lungs or nostrils, caused by a cold. [Gr. *rheuma*—*rheō*, flow.]

RHEUMATIC (rō-mat'ik), **RHEUMATICAL** (rō-mat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or affected with, rheumatism.

RHEUMATISM (rō-ma-tizm), *n.* Painful inflammatory affection of the joints or muscles, so named from a notion that the pain was caused by rheum or humor flowing through the part affected.

RHIN- (rin), **-RHINE** (rin), **RHINO-** (rī'nō), *stem.* Of or belonging to the nose; nasal. [Gr. *rhis*, *rhinos*, nose.]

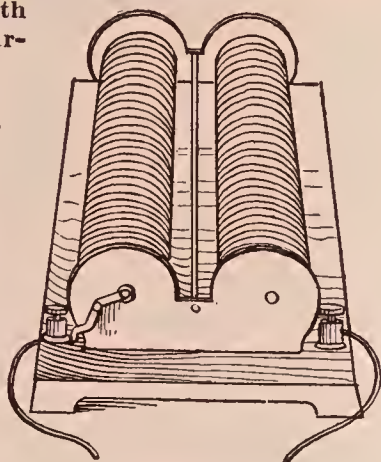
RHINE (rin), *n.* River, Switzerland, Germany, and Netherlands to North Sea.

RHINESTONE (rin'stōn), *n.* Imitation diamond made of a vitreous composition known as paste or strass.

RHINO (rī'nō), *n.* Money; cash; coin. (Slang.)

RHINOCEROS (rī-nos'e-ros), *n.* Very large animal having a very thick skin, and one or two horns on the nose. [Gr. *rhis*, nose, and *keras*, horn.]

RHINOPLASTY (rī'nō-plas-tī), *n.* The forming of an artificial nose, generally from the skin of the forehead. [Gr. *rhis*, nose, and *plassō*, mold.]



Rheostat.



Rhinoceros.

RHODE ISLAND. One of the United States. Capital, Providence. Area 1,250 sq. m.

RHODES (rōdz), *n.* Island off S.W. Asia Minor. Area 563 sq. m.

RHODESIA (rō-dē'shā), *n.* Region in British S. Africa. Area 750,000 sq. m.

RHODIUM (rō'di-um), *n.* White metal of the platinum group. [Gr. *rhodeos*, rosey.]

RHODO-, *prefix*. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a rose. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose.]

RHODOCYTE (rō'do-sīt), *n.* Red blood-corpuscle. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose, and *kytos*, hollow (cell).]

RHODODENDRON (rō-do-den'drun), *n.* Genus of plants having evergreen leaves, and large beautiful flowers like roses. [Gr. *rhodon*, rose and *dendron*, tree.]



Rhododendron.

RHODORA (rō-dō'ra), *n.* Bot. Shrub whose common and botanical names are the same, having oblong deciduous leaves with flowers in the form of little tufts at the ends of the branches. It grows throughout the Middle and Eastern States and beyond the Canadian border.



RHOMB (romb), **RHOMBUS** (rom'bus), *n.* Rhodora (*R. Canadensis*). Quadrilateral figure having its sides parallel and equal, but its angles not right angles. [Gr. *rhombos*—*rhembō*, spin around.]

RHOMBO- (rom'bō), *stem.* Having the shape of a rhomb; of the nature of a rhomb. [Gr. *rhombos*, rhomb.]

RHOMBOID (rom'boid), *I. n.* Quadrilateral figure having only its opposite sides and angles equal. *II. a.* Rhomboidal.

RHOMBOIDAL (rom-bol'dal), *a.* Having the shape of a rhomboid.

RHOMBUS (rom'bus), *n.* [pl. **RHOMBI** (rom'bi).] Same as **RHOMB**.

RHONE (rōn), *n.* River, Switzerland and France, falls into Gulf of Lion.

RHUBARB (rō'bärb), *n.* Plant of the genus *Rheum*. The stalks of common garden rhubarb (*Rheum Rhabonticum*), grown extensively in England and America, as well as in Europe and Asia, are much used in cooking (pie-plant). As medicine, the root of *Rheum*

Rhubarb (*Rheum officinale*).

officinale, chiefly found in Asia, Southern Russia, and Turkey, is in general use. [Fr. *reon*—*Rha* or *Volga* River, and *barbaron*, foreign.]

RHUMB, RUMB (rum), *n.* 1. One of the points of a compass-card. 2. Rhumb-line. [O. Fr. *rumb*, point of the compass.]

RHUMB-LINE (rum'lin), *n.* Line which cuts all the meridians at the same angle. It always approaches the pole, but never reaches it, being constantly directed toward the same point of the compass. On Mercator's projection it becomes a straight line.

RHYME, RIME (rim), *n.* 1. Correspondence of sounds at the ends of verses. 2. Poetry having such correspondence. [A. S. *rim*, number.]

RHYME, RIME (rim), *v.* [pr.p. **RHYMING**, **RIMING**; p.t. and p.p. **RHYMED**, **RIMED** (rimd).] I. vt. Put into rhyme. II. vi. 1. Make rhymes. 2. Accord in the final syllables.

RHYMESTER, RIMESTER (rim'stēr), *n.* Maker of rhymes, generally of little poetic value.

RHYTHM (rithm), *n.* 1. Regular recurrence of accents. 2. Movement in musical time. 3. Harmony of proportion. [Gr. *rhythmos*—*rheo*, flow.]

RHYTHMIC (rith'mik), **RHYTHMICAL** (rith'mik-əl), *a.* 1. Relating to or characterized by rhythm. 2. *Med.* Periodical.

RHYTHMICALLY (rith'mik-əl-l), *adv.* In a rhythmic manner.

RIALTO (ri-al'tō), *n.* Late sixteenth century bridge over the Grand canal in Venice; earlier, an island, center of the financial quarter.

RIB (rib), *n.* 1. One of the bones which encircle the chest. 2. Anything like a rib in form or use. [A. S. *ribb*.]

RIB (rib), *vt.* [pr.p. **RIBBING**; p.t. and p.p. **RIBBED** (ribd).] 1. Furnish or inclose with ribs. 2. Form into ridges; ridge.

RIBALD (rib'ald), *I. n.* Loose, low character. II. *a.* Low; base; mean. [O. Fr.]

RIBALDRY (rib'ald-ri), *n.* Language or conduct of a ribald; vulgar scurrility.

RIBBON (rib'un), *I. n.* 1. Fillet or strip of silk; narrow strip. 2. [pl.] Driving-reins. II. *a.* Made of or resembling ribbon. [O. Fr. *riban*—Dut. *ringband*, necktie.]

RIBBON (rib'un), *vt.* [pr.p. **RIBBONING**; p.t. and p.p. **RIBBONED** (rib'und).] Adorn with ribbons; cover or deck with or as with ribbons.

-RIC, *suffix.* Denotes jurisdiction. [A. S. *rice*, dominion.]

RICE (ris), *n.* Annual cereal grass (*Oryza sativa*), or its edible seed. Believed to be a native of southern Asia, but now growing wild along rivers in South America. It is extensively cultivated in warm climates on marshy or irrigated land. It probably supports a larger



Rice.

number of the human race than any other cereal. [Fr. *riz*—Gr. *oryza*—A. r. *rozz*, rice.]

RICE-BIRD

(ris'bērd), *n.* Small American singing bird (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*); bobolink; reed-bird.



Rice-field. Setting the young sprouts.

RICE-FIELD

(ris'fēld), *n.* Field in which rice is grown.

RICEFLOUR (ris'flōr), *n.* 1. Ground rice. 2. Layer of the rice kernel next the cuticle, rubbed off in the process of hulling; used only as stock food.

RICE-GRUB (ris'grub), *n.* Larva of a beetle (*Chalepus trachypygus*), which attacks the roots of rice-plants in the southern United States.

RICE-PAPER (ris'pā-pēr), *n.* 1. Paper made from the straw of rice. 2. Paper-like material, cut by the Chinese from the pith of a plant.

RICH (rich), *a.* [comp. **RICHER**; superl. **RICHEST**.] 1. Abounding in possessions; wealthy. 2. Valuable. 3. Sumptuous. 4. Fertile. 5. Full of agreeable or nutritious qualities. 6. Bright, as a color. 7. Full of harmonious sounds. 8. Full of beauty. [A. S. *rice*.]

SYN. Affluent; opulent; savory; plentiful. **ANT.** Poor; indigent; barren.

RICHES (rich'ez), *n.pl.* Wealth; plenty; opulence; abundance. [O. Fr. *richesse*.]

RICHLY (rich'li), *adv.* Abundantly; with riches; in a rich way.

RICHMOND (rich'mund), *n.* Capital of Virginia, on James River.

RICK (rik), *n.* Stack, pile or heap, as of hay. [A. S. *hricce*.]

RICKETS (rik'ets), *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones; rachitis. [Prov. E. (*w*) *rick*, twlst.]

RICKETY (rik'et-l), *a.* 1. Affected with rickets. 2. Feeble; tottering.

RICKRACK (rik'rak), *n.* Openwork trimming of zigzag braid.

RICOCHET (rik-o-shā'), *n.* The bounding or slipping of an object over a surface, as of a stone thrown so as to skip along over a sheet of water, or a cannon-ball fired so as to bound along the ground.—*Ricochet fire*, mode of firing with small charges and small elevation, resulting in a bounding or skipping of the projectile. [Fr.]

RICOCHET (rik-o-shā'), *v.* [pr.p. **RICOCHETING** (rik-o-shā'ing); p.t. and p.p. **RICOCHETTED** (rik-o-shād').] I. vt. Operate upon by ricochet firing. II. vi. Bound or skip along over a surface.

RID (rid), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RID'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RID**.] Free; deliver; disencumber. [A. S. *hreddan*, snatch away.]

RID (rid), *a.* Free; clear; quit.—*Get rid of*, free or clear one's self from.

RIDABLE, **RIDEABLE** (ri'da-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being ridden, as a horse. 2. Passable on horseback, as a river.

RIDDANCE (rid'ans), *n.* Ridding; freeing; escape.

RIDDEN (rid'n), *v.* Past participle of **RIDE**.

RIDDLE (rid'l), *n.* Obscure description of something which the hearer is asked to name; puzzling question; enigma. [A. S. *rædels*—*rædan*, guess, counsel.]

RIDDLE (rid'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RID'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIDDLED** (rid'id).] I. *vt.* Solve; explain. II. *vi.* Speak in riddles.

RIDDLE (rid'l), *n.* Large sieve for sand, gravel, etc. [A. S. *hridder*, sieve.]

RIDDLE (rid'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RID'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIDDLED** (rid'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Pass through a riddle; sift. 2. Perforate in many places, as with balls or shot. II. *vi.* Use a riddle or sieve.

RIDE (rid), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RID'ING**; *p.t.* **RODE** (rôd); *p.p.* **RIDDEN** (rid'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Mount and manage; as, to *ride* a horse. 2. Traverse in riding; as, to *ride* a mile. 3. Be supported and borne on; as, to *ride* the waves. 4. Cause to take a ride; as, to *ride* one on a rail. II. *vi.* 1. Be carried, as on horseback or in a carriage. 2. Practice riding. 3. Float, as a ship at anchor. 4. Serve for the purpose of riding; as, the horse *rides* well. [A. S. *ridan*.]

RIDE (rid), *n.* 1. Act of riding. 2. Excursion on horseback or in a vehicle. 3. Course passed over in riding.

RIDER (ri'dēr), *n.* 1. One who rides. 2. Addition to a document after its completion, on a separate piece of paper; additional clause added to a bill before it is passed.

RIDGE (rij), *n.* 1. Back or top of the back. 2. Anything like a back, as a long range of hills; extended protuberance. 3. Earth thrown up by the plow between the furrows. [A. S. *hrycg*, back of an animal.]

RIDGE (rij), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RIDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIDGED** (rijd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make or form into a ridge. 2. Cover with ridges. II. *vi.* Rise in a ridge or ridges.

RIDGE-POLE (rij'pōl), *n.* Piece of timber forming the ridge of a roof.

RIDGE-ROOF (rij'rōf), *n.* Roof having a ridge; peaked roof.

RIDICULE (rid'i-kūl), *n.* Mocking words or actions meant to excite laughter against; a making fun of. [L. *ridiculum*, jest—*rideo*, laugh.]

SYN. Banter; mockery; derision; railery; satire; sarcasm; irony. **ANT.** Applause; praise.

RIDICULE (rid'i-kūl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RID'ICULING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **RIDICULED** (rid'i-kūld).] Treat or address with ridicule; make sport of; deride; laugh down.

RIDICULOUS (ri-dik'ū-lus), *a.* Deserving or exciting ridicule.

RIDICULOUSLY (ri-dik'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a ridiculous manner or degree.

RIDICULOUSNESS (ri-dik'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ridiculous.

RIDING (ri'ding), I. *a.* 1. Used for riding or traveling. 2. Suitable for riding on, as a horse. II. *n.* Road for riding on.—*Riding-habit*, *riding-skirt*, outer garment, commonly bifurcated or divided, worn by ladies when riding.

RIDING-HOOD (ri'ding-hōd), *n.* Eighteenth century women's traveling head-dress.

RIESLING (rēs'ling), *n.* Kind of sour wine of Alsace, Rhineland, and California.

RIFE (rif), *a.* Abundant; abounding. [A. S. *rife*.]

RIFELY (rif'li), *adv.* Prevalently; abundantly.

RIFENESS (rif'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rife.

RIFFLE (rif'l), *n.* Small rapid; ripple.—*Make the riffle*, force one's way against the riffle; succeed.

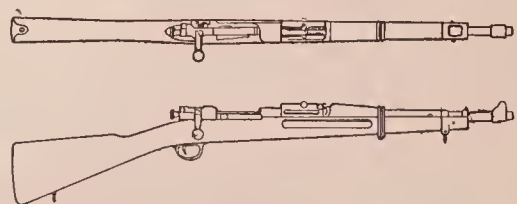
RIFFLER (rif'lēr), *n.* Peculiar file used by sculptors and carvers.

RIFFRAFF (rif'rāf), *n.* 1. Sweepings; refuse. 2. Rabble; mob. [O. Fr. *rif et raf*, everything.]

RIFLE (ri'fl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RI'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIFLED** (ri'fld).] Carry off by force; strip; rob. [Fr. *rifler*, *rafter*, ransack. See **RAFFLE**.]

RIFLE (ri'fl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RI'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIFLED** (ri'fld).] Groove or channel spirally; cut a spirally grooved bore in. [Dan. *rifle*.]

RIFLE (ri'fl), *n.* Firearm having a spirally grooved barrel, so that the projectile has a rotary motion on its own axis.



U. S. Magazine Rifle.

RIFLEITE (ri'fl-it), *n.* Kind of smokeless powder, for use in rifles.

RIFLEMAN (ri'fl-mān), *n.* [*pl.* **RI'FLEMEN**.] Soldier armed with a rifle.

RIFLER (ri'flēr), *n.* One who rifles or plunders.

RIFLING (ri'fling), *n.* System of grooves with which rifles are constructed.

RIFT (rift), *n.* Fissure or opening made by riving or splitting; cleft. [Dan. *rift*—*rive*, tear.]

RIFT (rift), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RIFT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIFT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cleave; split; rive. II. *vi.* Burst or split open; be riven.

RIFT-SAW (rlft'sə), *n.* Saw having the cutting-teeth placed at the extremes of radial arms instead of upon the rim of a disk.

RIFT-SAWED (rlft'səd), *a.* Sawed along lines of natural cleavage.

RIG (rlg), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RIG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIGGED** (rlgd).] 1.

Clothe; dress; put on.

2. Fit with sails and tackling. [*Norw. rigga*, blind up.]

RIG (rlg), *n.* 1. Style in which the sails and masts of a ship are fitted. 2. Vehicle and team; turnout. 3. Outfit.

RIGA (rē'gä), *n.* City and port of European Russia, capital of Livonia, seven miles from the mouth of the Düna.

RIGGING (rlg'lng), *n.* 1. Tackle. 2. System of cordage which supports a ship's masts and extends the sails.

RIGHT (rit), *I. a.* 1. Straight; most direct. 2. Upright; erect. 3. According to truth and justice; according to law; true; correct; just; fit; proper; exact. 4. Most convenient; well performed; most dexterous, as the hand. 5. On the right hand; on the right hand of one looking towards the mouth of a river. 6. *Math.* Formed by one line or direction rising perpendicularly to another. *II. adv.* 1. In a straight or direct line. 2. In a right manner; according to truth and justice; correctly. 3. Very; in a great degree. *III. n.* 1. That which is right or correct; truth; justice; virtue; freedom from error. 2. What one has a just claim to; privilege; property. 3. Right side, opposite to left.—*Right angle*, angle formed by a line or plane perpendicularly intersecting another line or plane. [*A. S. riht*, right.]

RIGHT (rit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIGHT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Restore to the natural position; set upright. 2. Set right; correct. 3. Do justice to. *II. vi.* Resume an upright position. [*A. S. rihtan—riht*, right.]

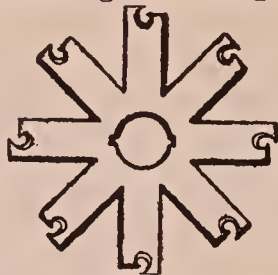
RIGHT-ABOUT (rit'a-bowt), *n.* The opposite direction; as in the phrase "send to the right about."—*Right-about face*, old-fashioned word of command (now *About face*), in obedience to which a half turn to the right was taken, so as to face in the opposite direction.

RIGHTEOUS (ri'chus or rit'yus), *a.* Free from guilt or sin. [*A. S. rihtwis—riht*, right, and *wis*, way.]

SYN. Just; rightful; upright; virtuous; incorrupt; moral; honest; honorable; pious; religious. **ANT.** Unrighteous; immoral; wicked.

RIGHTEOUSLY (ri'chus-ly or rit'yus-ly), *adv.* In a righteous manner.

RIGHTEOUSNESS (ri'chus-nes or rit'yus-nes),



Rift-saw.

n. 1. Quality or state of being righteous. 2. Accordance with desert; justice.

RIGHTFUL (rit'fql), *a.* Having right; according to justice.

RIGHTFULLY (rit'fql-ly), *adv.* According to right, law, or justice.

RIGHTFULNESS (rit'fql-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rightful.

RIGHT-HANDED (rit'hand-ed), *a.* Having the right-hand stronger and readier than the left.

RIGHTLY (rit'll), *adv.* In a manner that is correct, just, or proper.

RIGID (rlj'ld), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; stiff. 2. Severe; strict. [*L. rigidus—rigeo*, be stiff.]

RIGIDITY (rl-jld'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid; rigidity.

RIGIDLY (rlj'ld-ly), *adv.* 1. In a rigid or stiff manner. 2. With strictness or severity.

RIGIDNESS (rlj'ld-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rigid.

RIGMAROLE (rig'mə-röl), *n.* 1. Repetition of foolish words. 2. Long story. [From obs. **RAG-MAN-ROLL**, a document with seals pendent.]

RIGOR (rlg'ür), *n.* 1. Quality of being rigid or severe. 2. Stiffness of opinion or temper; strictness. 3. Severity, as of life or climate. 4. *Pathol.* Sense of chilliness attended by a shivering.—*Rigor mortis*, rigidity of the human body caused by death. [*L.*]

RIGOROUS (rlg'ür-us), *a.* 1. Exercising rigor; allowing no abatement; scrupulously accurate. 2. Severe.

RIGOROUSLY (rlg'ür-us-ly), *adv.* In a rigorous manner.

RIGSDAG (rlgz'däg), *n.* Parliament of Denmark, consisting of two houses.

RIGSDALER (rlgz'dä-lär), **RIKSDALER** (rlks'dä-lär), *n.* Silver coin formerly current in Denmark, Sweden and other European countries, value about 55 cents. [*Dan. rige*, kingdom, and *daler*, dollar.]

RIKSDAG (rlks'däg), *n.* National Legislature of Sweden, comprising two houses.

RILE (ril), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RILED** (rild).] 1. Render turbid or muddy. 2. Make cross or angry; roll. (Colloq.)

RILIEVO (rē-lyä'vō), *n.* *Sculpt. Arch.* Relief. See **ALTO-RILIEVO** and **BAS-RELIEF**. [*It.*]

RILL (ril), *n.* Small brook. [*L. Ger. rille*.]

RILY (ri'll), *a.* Rolly; turbid. (Colloq.)

RIM (rlm), *n.* Raised margin; border; brim. [*A. S. rima*.]

SYN. Edge; brink; verge; periphery.

RIM (rlm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RIM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIMMED** (rimd).] 1. Furnish with a rim.

2. Form a rim round; border.

RIME (rim), *n.* and *v.* Same as **RHYME**.

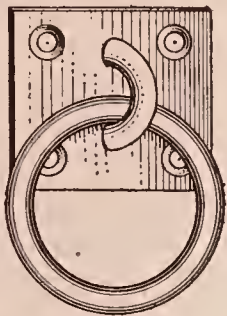
RIME (rim), *n.* Hoar-frost; frozen dew. [*A. S. hrīm*.]

RIME (rim), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RI'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RIMED** (rimd).] Congeal into hoar-frost.

RIND (rind), *n.* External covering, as the skin of fruit, the bark of trees.

RINDERPEST (rln'dēr-pest), *n.* Malignant and contagious disease of cattle. [Ger., cattle-plague.]

RING (ring), *n.* 1. Circle. 2. Small hoop, usually of metal, worn as an ornament. 3. Circular area for races, etc.; arena. 4. Circular group of persons; clique for selfish purpose in politics. 5. Prize ring; occupation of the pugilist.—*Hitching ring*, ring set in or fastened to post for the purpose of tying horses. [A. S. *hring*.]



Hitching Ring.

RING (ring), *v.* [*pr.p.* RING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RINGED (ringd).] 1. *vt.* 1. Encircle. 2. Fit with a ring; place a ring on. 3. *Hort.* Girdle. 4. Throw a ring over; as, in quilts to ring the pin. II. *vi.* Form a circle.

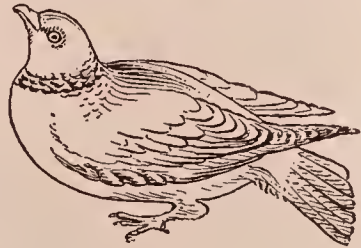
RING (ring), *v.* [*pr.p.* RING'ING; *p.t.* RANG (rang); *p.p.* RUNG (rung).] 1. *vi.* 1. Sound as a bell when struck; tinkle. 2. Practice the art of ringing bells. 3. Continue to sound. 4. Be filled with report. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to sound, as a metal. 2. Produce by ringing. 3. Call or summon by ringing.—*Ring up*, call up on the telephone.—*Ring off*, close up the talk on the telephone; hang up the receiver. [A. S. *hringan*.]

RING (ring), *n.* 1. Sound produced by a sonorous body, as a bell. 2. Any long continued, loud, or reverberated sound. 3. Characteristic sound; as, the coin has the right ring.

RING-BOLT (ring'bōlt), *n.* *Naut.* Bolt with a ring passing through an eye in one end, which is secured to the deck or side of a vessel or on a wharf for attachment of a rope or tackle.

RINGBONE (ring'bōn), *n.* Callous substance growing in the hollow circle of the little pastern of a horse, sometimes extending quite round like a ring.

RINGDOVE (ring'duv), *n.* European wood-pigeon (*Columba palumbus*), so called from two white crescents on the neck.



Ringdove.

RINGER (ring'ēr), *n.* 1. Bell-ringer. 2. *Mining.* Crowbar. 3. *Horse-racing.* Horse fraudulently entered. 4. One who competes in some way under deception, especially in athletics. 5. *Telephony.* Electric call-bell.

RINGER (ring'ēr), *n.* *Quilts.* A throw that encircles the pin.

RINGLEADER (ring'lēd-ēr), *n.* Head of a riot-

ous body. [Originally, leader in the ring of a dance.]

RINGLET (ring'let), *n.* 1. Small ring. 2. Curl, especially of hair.

RINGMASTER (ring'mās-tēr), *n.* Circus performer traditionally without humor, supposed to have authority over others in the ring, chronically incensed at the clown's jokes.

RING-OFF (ring'af), *n.* *Telephony.* Signal for the close of conversation, automatically given by hanging up the receiver.

RINGWORM (ring'würm), *n.* Skin disease in which itchy pimples appear in rings, caused by a vegetable parasite.

RINK (ringk), *n.* Inclosed space devoted to some sport or pastime; as, a skating-rink. [Variant of RING.]

RINSE (rlns), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RINS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RINSED (rlnst).] Cleanse with clean water. [Ice. *hreinsa*—Ger *rein*, pure.]

RIO DE JANEIRO (rē'ō dā zhā-nā'ē-rō). Capital of Brazil.

RIOT (ri'ut), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RI'OTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RI'OTED.] 1. Brawl; raise an uproar or tumult. 2. Run to excess in feasting, behavior, etc. [O. Fr. *rioter*, make a disturbance.]

RIOT (ri'ut), *n.* 1. Uproar; tumult; disturbance of the peace. 2. Excessive feasting; luxury.—*Run riot*, act or move wildly; grow luxuriantly.—*Read the riot act*, read a proclamation commanding rioters to disperse; give timely warning.—*Riot gun*, a repeating shotgun, for use in suppressing riots.

SYN. Insurrection; revolt; mutiny; disorder; sedition. **ANT.** Law; order; authority.

RIOTER (ri'ut-ēr), *n.* 1. One who participates in a tumult or riot. 2. One who revels.

RIOTOUS (ri'ut-us), *a.* 1. Partaking of the nature of a riot or tumult. 2. Acting riotously; turbulent. 3. Indulging in revelry.

RIOTOUSLY (ri'ut-us-li), *adv.* 1. Tumultuously. 2. In a wanton or dissipated manner.

RIOTOUSNESS (ri'ut-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being riotous.

RIP (rip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIPPED (ript).] 1. Divide by cutting or tearing; cut open. 2. Take out by cutting or tearing. [A. S. *rypan*; Dan. *rippe*; Ice. *rifa*, tear.]

RIP (rip), *n.* Rent made by ripping; tear.

RIP (rip), *n.* Contemptible creature. (Colloq.)

RIP (rip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIPPED (ript).] Utter with vehemence; as, to rip out an oath. (Colloq.)

RIPARIAN (ri-pā'ri-ān), *a.* Of or pertaining to a river-bank or other water frontage.—*Riparian owner*, one who owns lands bounded by a river or other water.—*Riparian rights*, such as are peculiar to riparian owners. [L. *riparius*, pertaining to a river-bank—*ripa*, bank.]

RIPE (rip), *a.* Ready for harvest; arrived at

perfection; fit for use; mature; finished. [A. S. *ripe*, cf. Ger. *reif*.]

RIPEN (ri'pn), *v.* [*pr.p.* RI'PENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIPENED (ri'pnd).] I. *vi.* Grow ripe; approach or reach perfection. II. *vt.* Make ripe; bring to perfection.

RIPPLE (rip'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* RIP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIPPLED (rip'ld).] I. *vt.* Make small waves or undulations upon; as, to *ripple* the surface of a body of water. II. *vi.* 1. Assume a ruffled surface, or run in small waves. 2. Make a sound as of water running gently over pebbles. [From RUMPLE.]

RIPPLE (rip'l), *n.* 1. Little curling wave. 2. Sound like that of rippling water; as, a *ripple* of laughter.

RIPPLE (rip'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RIP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIPPLED (rip'ld).] Remove the seeds from (stalks of flax) by drawing them through an iron comb. [From root of RAFFLE.]

RIPPLE (rip'l), *n.* Comb-like tool for rippling flax stalks.

RIPRAP (rip'rap), *n.* Broken or small stones used for a foundation on soft bottom. [From RIFFRAFF.]

RIP-SAW (rip'sə), *n.* Saw in which the teeth are more inclined lengthwise (rake), and less laterally (set), than in a cross-cut saw. Used for sawing wood lengthwise of the grain.

RISE (riz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RI'SING; *p.t.* ROSE (rōz); *p.p.* RISEN (riz'n).] 1. Move from a lower to a higher position; ascend. 2. Grow or extend upward. 3. Take an upright position; leave the place of rest. 4. Tower up. 5. Become excited, aroused, or hostile; break forth into commotion or insurrection; rebel. 6. Close a session. 7. Ascend from the grave. 8. Originate; emerge; spring. 9. Advance; prosper. 10. Appear above the horizon; as, the moon *ris*es. 11. Happen; occur; as, a thought *rose* to his mind. 12. Increase in quantity, extent, intensity, volume, amount, or value. [A. S. *risan*.]

RISE (riz), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Ascent. 3. Degree of elevation. 4. Steep. 5. Origin. 6. Increase; advance. 7. *Music.* Elevation of the voice. 8. *Baseball.* Delivery of the ball so as to make it rise as the batter strikes.

RISER (ri'zēr), *n.* The vertical part of a step, or stair.

RISIBILITY (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being risible.

RISIBLE (riz'i-bi), *a.* Laughable; amusing. [L. *risibilis*, from *rideo*, *risum*, laugh.]

RISING (ri'zing), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Resurrection. 3. Tumor.

RISK (risk), *n.* 1. Hazard; chance of loss or injury. 2. Insurer's obligation on contract. [Fr. *risque* (Sp. *risco*), steep rock—L. *reseo*, cut off.]

RISK (risk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RISK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RISKED (riskt).] 1. Expose to hazard. 2. Venture. 3. Incur the peril of.

RISKER (risk'ēr), *n.* One who risks or ventures. **RISKY** (risk'l), *a.* 1. Full of risk or hazard; hazardous. 2. Venturesome.

RISSOLE (ris'öl), *n.* Fish or meat minced, mixed with bread crumbs and eggs, and fried in a thin puff paste in sausage form. [Fr. *rissoler*, fry brown.]

RITE (rit), *n.* Religious or solemn ceremony. [Fr. *rite*—L. *ritus*.]

RITUAL (rit'ü-äl), *I. a.* Consisting of, or prescribing, rites. II. *n.* 1. Manner of performing divine service, or a book containing words of prescribed religious service. 2. The body of rites employed. 3. Book or manual containing a code of instructions for the precise observance of the rites and ceremonies incident to any organization in the conduct of its business.

RITUALISM (rit'ü-äl-izm), *n.* 1. System of rituals. 2. The observance of them. 3. Tendency to increase ceremonial in religious worship.

RITUALIST (rit'ü-äl-ist), *n.* 1. One skilled in or devoted to a ritual. 2. One in favor of ritualism.

RITUALISTIC (rit'ü-äl-is'tik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or according to, a ritual.

RIVAL (ri'val), *I. n.* One pursuing the same object as another. II. *a.* 1. Having the same claims. 2. Standing in competition. [Fr.—L. *rivalis*, one whose land borders on the same brook.]

RIVAL (ri'val), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RI'VALING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIVALED (ri'vaid).] 1. Stand or be in competition or rivalry with. 2. Strive to equal or surpass; emulate.

RIVALRY (ri'val-ri), *n.* [*pl.* RIVALRIES (ri'val-riz).] Strife after the same object with another.

SYN. Emulation; competition; contention. **ANT.** Indifference; humility; contentment.

RIVE (riv), *v.* [*pr.p.* RIV'ING; *p.t.* RIVED (rivd); *p.p.* RIVEN (riv'n).] I. *vt.* Split or cleave. II. *vi.* Be riven or split; open. [Ice. *rifa*.]

RIVER (riv'ēr), *n.* Large running stream of water. [Fr. *rivière*—L. *L. riparia*, shore district.]

RIVET (riv'et), *n.* Bolt of metal fastened by being hammered at both ends. [O. Fr.]

RIVET (riv'et), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RIV'ETING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RIV'ETED.] 1. Fasten with a rivet or rivets. 2. Fasten firmly.

RIVULET (riv'ü-let), *n.* Small stream; brook. [It. *rivoletto*.]

ROACH (rōch), *n.* 1. European fresh-water fish of a silvery color with red fins. 2. American chub. [Dut. *roek*.—Ger. *roche*.]

ROACH (rōch), *n.* Colloquial abbreviation of **COCKROACH**.



Roach.

ROAD (rôd), *n.* 1. Highway. 2. Open way for passengers and traffic. 3. Place where ships ride at anchor. [A.S. *rād*, riding.]

SYN. Thoroughfare; way; pike; turnpike; street; passage; course; route; roadway.

ROAD-AGENT (rôd'ā-jent), *n.* 1. Highwayman. 2. Drummer.

ROADSTEAD (rôd'sted), *n.* Anchorage near shore but unsheltered.

ROADSTER (rôd'stēr), *n.* 1. Vessel riding at anchor in a road. 2. Horse fitted for traveling.

ROADWAY (rôd'wā), *n.* That part of a road or street which is traveled by carriages.

ROAM (rôm), *v.* [*pr.p.* ROAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROAMED (rômd).] I. *vt.* Rove about; ramble. II. *vt.* Wander over. [O. Fr. *romier*, one who makes a pilgrimage to Rome.]

ROAMER (rôm'ēr), *n.* One who roams or roves about; wanderer; rover.

ROAN (rôn), I. *a.* 1. Having a bay or dark color, with spots of gray and white. 2. Of a mixed color, with a decided shade of red. II. *n.* 1. Roan color. 2. Roan horse. 3. Sheepskin leather made in imitation of morocco. [O. Fr. (It. *rovano*)—L. *rufus*, red.]

ROAN-TREE (rôn'trē), **ROWAN-TREE** (rô'an-trē), *n.* Mountain-ash.

ROAR (rôr), *v.* [*pr.p.* ROAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROARED (rôrd).] I. *vt.* Proclaim loudly; bawl out. II. *vi.* 1. Cry with a loud resounding noise; as the lion roars. 2. Make a loud continued noise, as the waves, the wind, or a crowd of people. 3. Cry or laugh noisily. [A. S. *rārian*; from the sound.]

ROAR (rôr), *n.* 1. Full loud cry or noise. 2. Outcry of mirth. 3. Loud prolonged cry of a person in pain or distress. 4. Continued and confused sound, as of the waves, etc.

ROARER (rôr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which roars; specifically, a horse that has the habit of roaring, a result of a disease of the larynx.

ROAST (rôst), *v.* [*pr.p.* ROAST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROAST'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Cook by dry heat. 2. Parch. 3. Heat to excess. 4. Expose one to seathing ridicule. (Colloq.) II. *vi.* 1. Carry on the process of roasting. 2. Become roasted. [O. Fr. *rostir*—O. Ger. *rostan*—Ger. *rosten*.]

ROAST (rôst), I. *a.* Roasted; as, roast beef. II. *n.* 1. That which is roasted; part of an animal chosen for roasting. 2. Figuratively, severe scolding or adverse criticism. (Colloq.)

ROASTING-EAR (rôst'ing-ēr), *n.* Ear of green Indian corn or maize in the milk and fit for roasting.

ROB (rob), *v.* [*pr.p.* ROB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROBBED (robd).] I. *vt.* 1. Take away from by force. 2. Deprive. II. *vi.* Be guilty of robbing. [O. Fr. *rober*—O. H. Ger. *rouben*.]

SYN. Plunder; steal; thief; poach; pillage; despoil; fleece. **ANT.** Refund; return; restore.

ROBBER (rob'ēr), *n.* One who robs; plunderer. **SYN.** Footpad; highwayman; bandit; road-agent; burglar.

ROBBER-CRAB (rob'ēr-krab), *n.* Species of hermit-crab (*Birgus latro*), so called because it is said to climb up cocoanut trees to feed upon their fruit. It lives in holes at the roots of trees not far from the sea-shore.

ROBBER-FROG (rob'ēr-frog), *n.* Large Texan frog (*Lithodytes latrans*), which has a cry resembling the bark of a dog.

ROBBERY (rob'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* ROBBERIES (rob'ēr-iz).] Act or practice of robbing.

ROBE (rôb), *n.* 1. Gown or outer garment. 2. Dress of dignity or state; rich dress. 3. Covering used outdoors, as a lap-robe, steamer-robe. [Fr.]

ROBE (rôb), *v.* [*pr.p.* RO'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROBED (rôbd).] I. *vt.* 1. Invest with a robe or robes; array. 2. Clothe or cover; as, the fields robed with green. II. *vi.* Array one's self in a robe or robes.

ROBIN (rob'in), **ROBIN-REDBREAST** (rob'in-red'brest), *n.* 1. European small singing bird with a reddish breast. 2. American migratory thrush. [A familiar form of ROBERT.]

ROBUST (rô-bust'), *a.* 1. Of great strength or vigor. 2. Requiring strength. [Fr.—L. *robustus*—*robur*, oak.]



Robin.

SYN. Stalwart; strong; brawny; powerful; athletic; sinewy. **ANT.** Puny; weak; feeble.

ROBUSTLY (rô-bust'li), *adv.* With great strength and vigor.

ROBUSTNESS (rô-bust'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being robust.

ROC (rok), *n.* Enormous bird in Persian folk tales. [Pers. *ruk*.]

ROCHELLE (rô-shel'), *n.* Fortified seaport of France.—*Rochelle salt*, tartrate of soda and potassa, discovered in 1672 by a Rochelle apothecary named Selignette.

ROCHET (roch'et), *n.* Surplice with narrow sleeves, worn by bishops. [O. Fr.]

ROCK (rok), *n.* 1. Large mass of stone. 2. *Geol.* Natural deposit forming part of the earth's crust. 3. Striped bass. [Gael. *roc*.]

ROCK (rok), *n.* Distaff. [Ger. *rocken*.]

ROCK (rok), *v.* [*pr.p.* ROCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* ROCKED (rokt).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to move backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath. 2. Move backward and forward in, or as in, a cradle. 3. Cause to sway or totter. 4. Cause to tip from side to side; as, to rock a boat. II. *vi.* Be moved backward and forward in the manner above defined. [A. S. *roccian*.]

ROCK (rok), *n.* Act of rocking.

ROCKAWAY (rok'a-wā), *n.* Light four-wheeled two-seated carriage, with full standing top.

ROCKER (rok'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rocks. 2. Rocking-chair. 3. Rocking-horse. 4. Curved support on which a cradle, rocking-horse or rocking chair rocks. 5. Rock dove (*Columba livia*).

ROCKERY (rok'ēr-l), *n.* Same as **ROCKWORK**.

ROCKET (rok'et), *n.* Firework which is projected through the air; used for making signals in war, and for saving life at sea by conveying a line over a stranded vessel; also used as an ornamental firework. [It. *rocchetto*, bobbin, dlm. of *rocca*, distaff.]

ROCKINESS (rok'ī-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being rocky.

ROCKING-HORSE (rok'ing-hārs), *n.* Artificial horse mounted on rockers for children to ride.

ROCKSALT (rok'salt), *n.* Salt found in rock-like masses in the earth.

ROCKWORK (rok'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Masonry in imitation of masses of rock. 2. Pile of earth covered with stones, with plants growing between.

ROCKY (rok'i), *a.* 1. Full of rocks. 2. Resembling a rock; hard; unfeeling. 3. Shaky; dizzy.

ROCKY MOUNTAINS. *N.* America, from

Alaska to Mexico.—

Rocky Mountain goat,

white goat-like ante-

lope (*Mazama mon-*

tana), dwelling near

the snow-line of the

mountains along the

coast of British Col-

umbia and Alaska.—

Rocky Mountain

sheep or *bighorn*, a

wild sheep (*Ovis mon-*

tana), common on the

higher mountain

ranges of the western

United States.

ROCOO (rō-kō'kō), *n.* Term applied to a degenerated style of architecture prevailing in the 18th century, marked by a meaningless multiplication of fantastic scrolls. [Fr.]

ROD (rod), *n.* 1. Long twig; slender stick; anything long and slender. 2. Instrument of correction; emblem of power or authority. 3. Pole or perch (5½ yards). [A. S.]

RODE (rōd), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **RIDE**.

RODENT (rō'dent), *I. a.* Gnawing. *II. n.* Gnawing animal, as a rat or hare. [L. *rodens*, *rodentis*, pr.p. of *rodo*, gnaw.]

RODOMONTADE (rod-ō-mon-tād'), *n.* Vain boasting, like that of Rodomonte in the "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto.

RODOMONTADE (rod-ō-mon-tād'), *vi.* [pr.p. **RODOMONTA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RODOMONTA'DED**.] Boast or bluster.

ROE (rō), *n.* Eggs or spawn of fishes. [Ice. *hrogn*—Ger. *rogen*.]

ROE (rō), *n.* 1. Species of deer, smaller than the fallow-deer. 2. Female deer. [A. S. *rāh*.]

ROEBUCK (rō'buk), *n.* Male of the roe, having usually one front prong to its antlers and two hinder ones.

ROENTGEN RAYS

(rēnt'gen rāz).

Form of radiant energy emanating from an electrically excited vacuum tube, possessing the power of penetrating objects impervious to sunlight and of affecting sensitized plates similarly to light; X-rays. [Discovered by Prof. Roentgen.]

ROGATION (rō-gā'shun), *n.* Asking; supplication.—*Rogation Days*, the three days before the festival of Ascension. [L. *rogo*, ask.]

ROGUE (rōg), *n.* 1. Dishonest person; knave. 2. Mischievous person; wag. [Fr.]

ROGUERY (rōg'ēr-l), *n.* [pl. **ROGUERIES** (rōg'ēr-lz).] 1. Knavish tricks; fraud. 2. Wagery.

ROGUSH (rōg'ish), *a.* 1. Knavish; dishonest. 2. Waggish; arch.

ROGUSHLY (rōg'ish-l), *adv.* In a rogush manner.

ROGUSHNESS (rōg'ish-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being rogush.

ROIL (roll), *vt.* [pr.p. **ROIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROILED** (roid).] 1. Make turbid by stirring. 2. Vex; irritate; rile.

ROILY (roll'i), *a.* Having the sediment stirred up; turbid; rily.

ROISTER (roist'ēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **ROISTER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROISTERED** (roist'ērd).] Bluster; swagger; bully. [Fr. *rustre*, rude fellow—L. *rusticus*, rustle.]

ROISTERER (roist'ēr-ēr), *n.* Blustering, noisy fellow; bully.

RÔLE (rôl), *n.* 1. Part performed by an actor in a play. 2. Part played in public life or in affairs. [Fr.]

ROLL (rôl), *v.* [pr.p. **ROLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROLLED** (rôld).] *I. vt.* 1. Turn like a wheel; turn on an axis. 2. Be formed into a roll or cylinder. 3. Move, as waves; be tossed about; move tumultuously. 4. Wallow; rock. 5. Spread by pressure of a roller. 6. Sound, as a drum beaten rapidly. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to roll. 2. Turn on an axis. 3. Wrap round on itself; inwrap. 4. Drive forward. 5. Move upon wheels. 6. Press with a roller. 7. Beat rapidly, as a drum. [O. Fr. *roeller*—L. *rotula*, little wheel—dlm. of *rota*, wheel.]

ROLL (rôl), *n.* 1. Act of rolling. 2. That which rolls; roller. 3. That which is rolled; paper etc., wound into a circular form. 4. Document. 5. Register; list of names. 6. Form of bread. 7. Continued sound of a drum.



Roebuck.



Rocky-Mountain Sheep
(Bighorn).

ROLL-CALL (rôl'kai), *n.* Calling of the roll or list of names, as in the army.

ROLLER (rôl'ër), *n.* 1. That which rolls. 2. Cylinder used for rolling, grinding, etc. 3. Long broad bandage. 4. [*pl.*] Heavy, long wave.

ROLLER-SKATE (rôl'ër-skât), *n.* Skate mounted on small wheels, used for skating upon smooth flooring, sidewalks, etc.

ROLLICKING (rol'ik-ing), *a.* Careless; swaggering.

ROLLING (rôl'ing), *a.* 1. Moving on wheels. 2. Used in rolling.

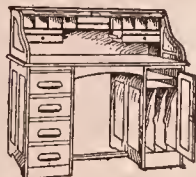
ROLLING-MILL (rôl'ing-mil), *n.* Establishment where metal is rolled into bars, sheets, etc.

ROLLING-PIN (rôl'ing-pin), *n.* Cylindrical instrument for spreading paste, dough, etc.

ROLLING-PRESS (rôl'ing-pres), *n.* Press of two cylinders for rolling or calendering cloth.

ROLLING-STOCK (rôl'ing-stok), *n.* Engines, cars, etc., of a railway.

ROLL-TOP DESK (rôl'top desk), *n.* Writing desk, the top of which slides in grooves for opening and closing.

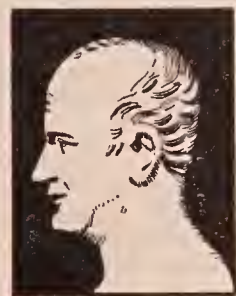


Roll-top Desk.

ROMAIC (rô-mā'ik), *n.* Modern Greek; language of the descendants of the Eastern Romans. [*Fr. Romaique*—modern Gr. *Romaios*.]

ROMAN (rô'man), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to Rome or to the Romans. 2. *Print.* Noting the letters commonly used, as opposed to *ITALICS*. 3. Written in letters used by the Romans (as *IV*), not in figures (as *4*). *II. n.* Native or citizen of Rome. [*L. Romanus*—*Roma*, Rome.]

ROMAN CATHOLIC (rô-man kath'o-lik), *n.* Denoting the Christians who recognize, and submit to the spiritual supremacy of the Pope of Rome; used as a noun, member of the Roman Catholic Church.



Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator and pleader. Born B.C. 106—Died B.C. 43.

ROMANCE (rô-mans'), *I. n.* 1. Dialects in S. Europe which sprang from a corruption of the Roman or Latin language. 2. [*r-*] Tale written in these dialects. 3. [*r-*] Any fictitious and wonderful tale. *II. a.* [*R-*] Belonging to the dialects called Romance. [*O. Fr. romans*—*L. Romanicus*, Roman.]

ROMANCE (rô-mans'), *vt.* [*pr.p. ROMAN'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. ROMANCED* (rô-manst').] 1. Tell romantic or extravagant stories. 2. Be romantic.

ROMANESQUE (rô-man-esk'), *a.* Roman; Romance, referring to: (1) *Arch.* Round-vaulted style developed in the later Roman

empire and in the early middle ages. (2) Dialect of Languedoc and other districts of the south of France. [*Fr.*]

ROMANISM (rô'man-izm), *n.* Doctrine, policy, and customs of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMANTIC (rô-man'tik), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling romance; not formal or classical; visionary.

SYN. Sentimental; extravagant; imaginative; passionate; fantastical; dreamy; fanciful; fictitious. **ANT.** Historical; truthful; realistic.

ROMANTICALLY (rô-man'tik-ai-l), *adv.* In a romantic manner.

ROMANTICISM (rô-man'ti-sizm), *n.* In literature, the revolt from a classical or pseudo-classical to a medieval style, or to romance; likewise resistance to revolt from a romantic to a modern style, or to realism.

ROMANTICNESS (rô-man'tik-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being romantic.

ROMANY (rom'a-nl), *I. a.* Pertaining to the gypsies. *II. n.* Gipsy. [*Gipsy Romant*—*rom*, man.]

ROME (rôm), *n.* Capital of Italy, on the Tiber, "The Eternal City."

ROMP (romp), *vi.* [*pr.p. ROMP'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. ROMPED* (rompt).] 1. Play noisily. 2. Skip about in play. [*Variant of RAMP.*]

ROMP (romp), *n.* 1. Exulting play or frolic. 2. One who romps, especially a girl.

ROMPERS (romp'ërz), *n.pl.* Same as **JUMPERS**.

ROMPISH (romp'ish), *a.* Given or inclined to romping.

ROMPISHLY (romp'ish-ly), *adv.* Like a romp.

ROMPISHNESS (romp'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rompish.

ROMULUS (rom'ü-lus), *n.* *Rom. Legend.* One of the twin founders of Rome, who, with his brother Remus, was thrown into the Tiber, but miraculously saved, and suckled by a she-wolf till found by a shepherd, who brought up the twins; Remus was killed in a quarrel with his brother, and Romulus became sole chief of the future great nation.

RONDEL (ron'del), *n.* 1. *Mil.* Observation tower at the corner of a fortress, arsenal or barracks. 2. *Pros.* Thirteen-line poem on two rhymes in fixed order.

RONDO (ron'dô), *n.* *Music.* Lively portion of a musical composition, suitable for dancing to or furnishing a refrain or chorus.

ROOD (röd), *n.* 1. Fourth part of an acre. 2. Figure of Christ on the cross. [*Same as ROD.*]

ROOF (röf), *n.* 1. Top covering of a house or building. 2. Vault or arch, or the inner side of it. [*A. S. hröf.*]

ROOF (röf), *vt.* [*pr.p. ROOF'ING*; *p.t.* and *p.p. ROOFED* (röft).] 1. Cover with a roof. 2. Shelter, as under a roof; house.

ROOF-GARDEN (röf'gär-dn), *n.* Pleasure resort on the roof of a building, ornamented with plants and flowers.

ROOFING (röf'ing), *n.* 1. Covering with a roof. 2. Materials for a roof. 3. Roof.

ROOFLESS (röf'les), *a.* Without a roof; having no house or home; unsheltered.

ROOF-TREE (röf'trē), *n.* 1. Beam in the angle of a roof; ridge-pole. 2. The roof itself.

ROOK (røk), *n.* Species of small European crow (*Corvus frugivorus*).

ROOK (røk), *n.* Castle (piece used in playing chess). [Fr. *roc*—Pers. *rokh*.]

ROOKERY (røk'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* **ROOKERIES** (røk'-ēr-lz).] **Rook.**

1. Group of trees in which rooks build their nests. 2. Group of dilapidated buildings. 3. Large, dilapidated building with many occupants.

ROOM (röm), *n.* 1. Unoccupied space. 2. Chamber. 3. Extent of place. 4. Freedom to act; fit occasion. 5. Place of another; stead. [A. S. *rūm*—Ger. *raum*.]

ROOM (röm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ROOM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROOMED** (römd).] Occupy a room; lodge. (Colloq.)

ROOMER (röm'ēr), *n.* One who rents and occupies a room; lodger. (Colloq.)

ROOMINESS (röm'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being roomy.

ROOMMATE (röm'māt), *n.* One who occupies a room with another.

ROOMY (röm'ī), *a.* [*comp.* **ROOM'IER**; *superl.* **ROOM'IEST**.] Having or affording ample room; spacious.

ROORBACK (rör'bak), *n.* False story published or spread abroad at the last moment of a political campaign when the opposition will have no opportunity to refute it. (Colloq.)

ROOST (röst), *n.* 1. Pole or support on which a bird rests at night. 2. Number of fowls resting together. [A. S. *hrōst*.]

ROOST (röst), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ROOST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROOST'ED**.] 1. Occupy a roost. 2. Settle; lodge; sleep. (Colloq.)

ROOSTER (röst'ēr), *n.* Male of the domestic fowl or chicken; cock.

ROOT (röt), *n.* 1. Part of a plant which is in the earth, and which draws up sap from the soil. 2. Edible root. 3. Anything like a root; bottom. 4. Word from which others are derived; radical. 5. Cause or occasion. 6. *Math.* Factor of a quantity which multiplied by itself produces that quantity. 7. Value of the unknown quantity in an equation.—*Root-galls of cotton*, a disease caused by a worm. [Ice. *röt*.]

ROOT (röt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*



Root-galls of Cotton.

ROOT'ED.] I. *vi.* Take root and begin to grow; be firmly established. II. *vt.* Plant in the earth; implant deeply.

ROOT (röt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ROOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROOT'ED**.] 1. Turn up the earth with the snout, as swine do. 2. Exert one's self for the success of one's party or side. (Colloq.) [A. S. *wrōtan*—*wrōt*, snout.]

ROOTER (röt'ēr), *n.* Plant that takes root.

ROOTER (röt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which roots or tears up, as a swine. 2. One who exerts himself for the success of his party or side; one who gives encouragement by shouts of advice and applause. (Colloq.)

ROOTLET (röt'let), *n.* Little root; radicle.

ROPE (röp), *n.* 1. Thick twisted cord. 2. String of things (as onions) formed by braiding them together. [A. S. *rāp*.]

ROPE (röp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROPED** (röpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Fasten with a rope. 2. Connect together by a rope or ropes. 3. Catch by means of a rope. 4. Draw as by a rope. 5. Enclose with a rope. 6. Pull or curb, as a horse, to prevent winning a race. II. *vi.* Be drawn out into a thread or filament.—*Rope in*, entice into a game or scheme in order to cheat.

ROPE-DANCER (röp'dän-sēr), *n.* Acrobat who performs on a rope.

ROPER (röp'pēr), *n.* Maker of ropes.

ROPERY (röp'pēr-l), *n.* Place where ropes are made.

ROPEWALK (röp'wāk), *n.* Long narrow shed used for the spinning of ropes.

ROPILY (röp'pī-lī), *adv.* So as to be capable of being drawn out in a thread.

ROPINESS (röp'pī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ropy.

ROPY (röp'pī), *a.* 1. Resembling a rope; rope-like. 2. Capable of being drawn out in a thread or filament.

RORQUAL (rər'kwəl), *n.* Whale of the largest size, having a long sharp dorsal fin; razor-back. [Norw.]

ROSACEOUS (rō-zā'shus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the rose family. 2. Having the petals arranged like those of the rose. [L. *rosaceus*.]

ROSARY (rō'zā-rl), *n.* [*pl.* **ROSARIES** (rō'zā-rlz).] 1. Chaplet; garland. 2. String of beads on which Roman Catholics count their prayers. [L. *rosarium*.]

ROSE (rōz), *n.* 1. Plant of the genus *Rosa* embracing many species with beautiful flowers cultivated since ancient times. The main groups of varieties are (a) non-climbing garden roses, such as June roses, cabbage roses, moss roses, damask roses; (b) climbing roses, such as the prairie rose, musk rose, and evergreen rose;



Rose,

American Beauty.

(c) Autumn or remontant roses derived from the China or Indian rose; (d) perpetually blooming roses such as the Bengal rose and the tea-rose. 2. Rosette. 3. Perforated nozzle of a pipe, etc. 4. Pink, the color of the rose. [A.S. *rōse*—*L. rosa*.]

ROSE (*rōz*), *v.* Past tense of **RISE**.

ROSE-APPLE (*rōz'ap-l*), *n.* Tropical tree of medium size (*Eugenia malaccensis*) or its fragrant fruit with apple-like odor and delicate flavor.

ROSEATE (*rō'ze-at*), *a.* Rose-colored; rosy.

ROSEBUD (*rōz'bud*), *n.* Bud of a rose.

ROSE-BUSH (*rōz'bōsh*), *n.* Any rose-bearing shrub.

ROSELLE (*rō-zel'*), *n.* *Bot.* Plant and its fruit grown in tropical America. Its fruit is highly valued for making jellies and preserves.

ROSEMARY (*rōz'mā-rl*), **ROSMARIN** (*rōz'mā-rēn*), *n.* Small fragrant evergreen shrub of a pungent taste. [*L. rosmarinus*, sea-dew, sea-spray.]

ROSERY (*rōz'ēr-l*), *n.* Place where roses grow; nursery of rose-bushes.

ROSETTE (*rō-zet'*), *n.* 1. Imitation of a rose by means of a ribbon. 2. *Arch.* Circular ornament arranged in concentric groups. [*Fr. dim. of rose*.]

ROSE-WATER (*rōz'-wā-tēr*), *I. n.* Toilet water scented with roses. *II. a.* Affectedly delicate.

ROSE-WINDOW (*rōz'win-dō*), *n.* Circular window with much tracery branching from the center.

ROSEWOOD (*rōz'wōd*), *n.* Wood of certain trees, having a faint fragrance like that of roses.

ROSIN (*roz'in*), *n.* A solid left after distilling off the oil from crude turpentine; colophony. [Form of **RESIN**.]

ROSIN (*roz'in*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ROS'INING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROSINED** (*roz'ind*).] Rub with rosin.

ROSINESS (*rō'zi-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being rosy.

ROSINY (*roz'in-i*), *a.* Resembling, containing, or consisting of, rosin.



Rose-Apple
(*Eugenia Malaccensis*).



Victor Roselle (*Hibiscus sabdariffa* Linn).

ROSTER (*ros'tēr*), *n.* 1. List of persons liable, in rotation, to a certain duty. 2. List of officers, as of a division. [*Dut. rooster*, grid-iron, list. The connection is in the grate-like appearance of the network of lines on the paper.]

ROSTRAL (*ros'tral*), *a.* Like a rostrum or beak. **ROSTRATE** (*ros'trāt*), **ROSTRATED** (*ros'trā-ted*), *a.* Beaked.

ROSTRIFORM (*ros'tri-farm*), *a.* Having the shape of a beak.

ROSTRUM (*ros'trum*), *n.* [*pl.* **ROS'TRA**.] 1. In ancient Rome, platform for public speakers in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or heads of ships taken in war. 2. Platform or pulpit for public speaking. 3. Anything shaped like a beak. [*L.*, beak.]

ROSY (*rō'zi*), *a.* [*comp.* **RO'SIER**; *superl.* **RO'SI-EST**.] Like a rose; blooming; blushing; red.

ROT (*rot*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROT'TED**.] *I. vi.* Putrefy; become decomposed. *II. vt.* Cause to decay. [*A. S. rotian*.]

SYN. Decay; spoil; decompose; molder.

ROT (*rot*), *n.* 1. Decay; putrefaction. 2. Disease of the potato. 3. Decay which attacks timber; dry-rot. 4. Fatal distemper in sheep; glanders. 5. Disgustingly silly or insincere talk, writing or music. (Slang.)

ROTARY (*rō'tā-rl*), *a.* Turning like a wheel; rotatory. [*L. rota*, wheel.]

ROTATE (*rō'tāt*), *a.* *Bot.* Wheel-shaped. [*L. rotatus*, *p.p.* of *roto*, turn round—*rota*, wheel.]

ROTATE (*rō'tāt*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROT'ATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROT'ATED**.] *I. vt.* Cause to revolve, as a wheel. *II. vi.* 1. Revolve. 2. Do anything in rotation. [See **ROTATE**, *a.*]

ROTATION (*rō-tā'shun*), *n.* 1. Act of turning round on a center; rotary motion. 2. Succession of events; order of sequence; as, a rotation of crops.

—**Magneto-optic rotation**, a rotation of beam of polarized light's plane of polarization on its passage through a transparent medium in a strong magnetic field.

ROTATIONAL (*rō-tā'shun-al*), *a.* Pertaining to rotation.

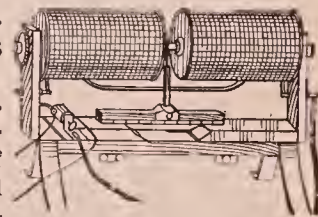
ROTATIVE (*rō'tā-tiv*), *a.* Pertaining to or producing rotation.

ROTATOR (*rō-tā'tūr*), *n.* 1. That which moves in or gives a circular motion. 2. *Anat.* Muscle that imparts rotary motion.

ROTATORY (*rō'tā-tō-rl*), *a.* 1. Turning round like a wheel; going in a circle. 2. Following in succession.

ROTE (*rōt*), *n.* Mechanical repetition of words without much attention to the meaning. [From root of **ROUTE**, road.]

ROTOR (*rō'tūr*), *n.* 1. *Elec.* Portion that ro-



Magneto-optic rotation.

tates in an electric machine; as, the *rotor* of a dynamo. 2. Rotating part of a steam-turbine. [L. *rota*, wheel.]

ROTTEN (rot'n), *a.* [comp. **ROT'TENER**; *superl.* **ROT'TENEST**.] Putrefied; decomposed; unsound; treacherous; corrupt. [Prob. Scand. origin. Cf. Dan. *raaden*; Sw. *rutten*; Ice. *rotinn*; Dut. *verrot*.]

ROTTENNESS (rot'n-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rotten.

ROTTENSTONE (rot'n-stōn), *n.* Soft stone used in a state of powder to polish soft metals and glass; tripoll.

ROTTERDAM (rot'ēr-dam), *n.* Seaport, Netherlands, on the Maas.

ROTUND (ro-tund'), *a.* Round; spherical; well-rounded, or too well-rounded, said of the voice or literary style. [L. *rotundus*—*rota*, wheel. See **ROTARY**.]

ROTUNDA (ro-tun'da), *n.* 1. Round building, usually with a dome. 2. Circular hall, covered with a dome. [It. *rotonda*; Sp. *rotunda*—L. *rotundus*, round.]

ROTUNDITY (ro-tund'i-ti), *n.* 1. Condition of being round. 2. Round object.

ROTUNDNESS (ro-tund'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rotund.

ROUBLE, *n.* Same as **RUBLE**.

ROUÉ (rō-ā'), *n.* Fashionable profligate. [Fr., broken on the wheel.]

ROUEN (rō'en; Fr. *rwäng*), *n.* City in France, on the Seine, 44 miles from its mouth, famous for its great cathedral, manufactures, and steamship lines.—*Rouen-ducks*, tame ducks crossed with the wild mallard.



Rouen-ducks.

ROUGE (rōzh), *n.* Red paint used to color the cheeks or lips. [Fr.—L. *rubeus*, red.]

ROUGE (rōzh), *v.* [pr.p. **ROU'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGED** (rōzhd).] I. *vt.* Paint, as the cheeks, with rouge. II. *vi.* Paint the cheeks with rouge.

ROUGE-ET-NOIR (rōzh-ā-nwār'), *n.* Game of chance at cards; trente-et-quarante. [Fr., red and black.]

ROUGH (ruf), I. *a.* [comp. **ROUGH'ER**; *superl.* **ROUGH'EST**.] 1. Not smooth; uneven; uncut; unpolished; boisterous; tempestuous; violent; harsh; severe. 2. Rude; coarse; disordered in appearance. II. *n.* Rough state or condition; as, a thing in the *rough*. [A.S. *rūh*.]

ROUGH (ruf), *vt.* [pr.p. **ROUGH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGHED** (ruft).] 1. Make rough. 2. Execute or shape out roughly. 3. Agitate; disturb; vex.—*Rough it*, undergo hardship, and put up with inconveniences.

ROUGH-AND-READY (ruf-and-red'i), *a.* Off-hand; not over-precise.

ROUGH-AND-TUMBLE (ruf-and-tum'bi), *a.* Unrestrained by rules; as, a *rough-and-tumble* fight.

ROUGH-CAST (ruf'kást), *vt.* [pr.p. **ROUGH'-CASTING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGH'CASTED**.] 1. Form or compose roughly. 2. Coat with coarse plaster.

ROUGH-CAST (ruf'kást), *n.* 1. Rude model. 2. Coarse plaster.

ROUGH-DRY (ruf'dri), *vt.* [pr.p. **ROUGH'-DRYING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGH-DRIED** (ruf'drid).] Dry without smoothing or ironing.

ROUGHEN (ruf'n), *v.* [pr.p. **ROUGH'ENING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGHENED** (ruf'nd).] I. *vt.* Make rough. II. *vi.* Become rough.

ROUGH-HEW (ruf'hū), *vt.* [pr.p. **ROUGH'-HEWING**; p.t. and p.p. **ROUGH-HEWED** (ruf'hūd).] 1. Hew roughly, without giving any finish. 2. Give the first form or outline to.

ROUGH-HOUSE (ruf'how), *n.* Rowdy conduct; rough play. (Colloq.)

ROUGHLY (ruf'll), *adv.* In a rough manner.

ROUGHNESS (ruf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rough.

ROUGH-RIDER (ruf'ri-dēr), *n.* 1. One who rides rough or untrained horses; horse-breaker. 2. Name applied to members of 1st Regiment of U. S. V. Cavalry organized for the war with Spain, 1898.

ROUGH-SHOD (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with calks or points.—*Ride rough-shod over*, disregard or violate recklessly.

ROULETTE (rō-let'), *n.* 1. Little ball or roller. 2. Game of chance played with a small ball on a revolving disk with red and black spaces. [Fr. *rouler*, roll.]

ROUMANIA, RUMANIA (rō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* Kingdom on the lower Danube in S. E. Europe. Capital, Bucharest.

ROUMANIAN, RUMANIAN (rō-mā'nī-ān), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Roumania.

ROUND (rownd), I. *a.* [comp. **ROUND'ER**; *superl.* **ROUND'EST**.] 1. Circular;

globular; cylindrical. 2. Elizabeth (Carmen Sylva), Queen of Roumania. Born 1843. Whole; complete; plump. 3. Large. 4. Uttered with full sound. 5. Uttered with rounded lips. 6. Open; direct and plain.—*In round numbers*, in even tens, hundreds, etc. II. *adv.* 1. In a round manner. 2. On all sides. 3. From one side or party to another; circularly. III. *prep.* Around; on every side of; all over. IV. *n.* 1. That which is round; circle or globe. 2. Series of actions; time of such series; bout; turn; routine; revolution; eyelet; accustomed walk. 3. Step of a ladder. 4. Song or dance having a



- frequent return to the same point. 5. Originally, volley or general discharge of firearms; now, single cartridges. 6. Part between rump and leg, as of beef. [O. Fr. *ronde*—L. *rotundus*.]
- ROUND** (rownd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Make round. 2. Surround. 3. Go around. 4. Complete; make full and flowing. II. *vi.* 1. Grow or become round or full. 2. Go round.
- ROUNDABOUT** (rownd'a-bowt), I. *a.* 1. Encircling. 2. Circuitous; indirect. II. *n.* 1. Horizontal revolving wheel on which children ride; merry-go-round. 2. Jacket which fits the body closely.
- ROUNDEL** (rown'del), *n.* 1. Anything of a round form or figure; circle. 2. Roundelay. [O. Fr. *rondel* (Fr. *rondeau*), dim. of *rond*, round.]
- ROUNDELAY** (rown'del-ā), *n.* Song or dance in which parts are repeated.
- ROUNDER** (rownd'ēr), *n.* 1. *Bookbinding.* Tool used for shaping the back of a book. 2. Any tool used for rounding. 3. One who makes the rounds, especially of saloons at night. (Colloq.)
- ROUNDHAND** (rownd'hand), *n.* Handwriting having well rounded letters.
- ROUNDHEAD** (rownd'hed), *n.* Member of the Puritan party during the English civil war, so called because they had their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers wore theirs in long ringlets.
- ROUNDHOUSE** (rownd'howz), *n.* 1. Cabin on the after-part of the quarter-deck. 2. Building for locomotives, constructed around a turntable.
- ROUNDLY** (rownd'li), *adv.* 1. In a spherical form. 2. Vigorously. 3. Approximately.
- ROUND-ROBIN** (rownd'rob-in), *n.* Petition with the signatures in the form of a circle or round ribbon, so as not to show who signed first.
- ROUND-SHOULDERED** (rownd'shōl-dērd), *a.* Having round or stooping shoulders.
- ROUNDSMAN** (rowndz'man), *n.* Policeman who makes the rounds to inspect other policemen within a prescribed district.
- ROUND-TOWER** (rownd'tow-ēr), *n.* Tall, slender, cylindrical tower, tapering from the base upward, and generally having a conical top. They are frequently met with in Ireland, and were erected between the ninth and twelfth centuries.
- ROUND-TRIP** (rownd'trip), I. *n.* Trip to a certain place and return. II. *a.* Relating to, or good for, a trip from one place to another and back again; as, a *round-trip* ticket.
- ROUND-TURN** (rownd'tūrn), *n.* *Naut.* One turn of a rope around a timber, or one cable round another.—*Bring up with a round-turn*, bring to a sudden stop.
- ROUND-UP** (rownd'up), *n.* Act of gathering into one place or herding together, as of cattle.

- ROUND-UP** (rownd'up), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ROUND'ING-UP**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUND'ED-UP**.] Herd together; as, to *round-up* cattle that have been pasturing at large on the open prairie.
- ROUP** (röp), *n.* Destructive poultry disease similar to catarrh in man, but often swiftly fatal.
- ROUSE** (rowz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUSED** (rowzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Awake from sleep or repose. 2. Excite to thought or action. II. *vi.* 1. Wake up. 2. Bestir one's self. [Sw. *rusa*, rush.]
- ROUSE** (rowz), *n.* Signal or call to awake; reveille.
- ROUSE** (rowz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ROUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUSED** (rowzd).] *Naut.* Pull together upon a cable, etc. [Etym. doubtful.]
- ROUSE** (rowz), *n.* Carousal. [Ger. *rausch*, drunkenness, or short for **CAROUSE**.]
- ROUSER** (rowz'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rouses. 2. Anything unusually great or startling.
- ROUSING** (rowz'ing), *a.* 1. Having power to rouse; exciting. 2. Very great.
- ROUSTABOUT** (rowst'a-bowt), *n.* 1. Laborer on board a steamer; deck-hand. 2. Jack of all work; odd job man.
- ROUT** (rowt), *n.* 1. Utter defeat of an army or body of troops. 2. Any disorderly flight; stampede. [O. Fr. *route*.]
- ROUT** (rowt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ROUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUT'ED**.] 1. Turn out with the snout, as swine; root. 2. Cut or gouge out, as moldings, etc. [Variant of **ROOT**.]
- ROUT** (rowt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **ROUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROUT'ED**.] Defeat utterly and put to flight.
- ROUT** (rowt), *n.* 1. Tumultuous, disorderly, or clamorous crowd; mob. 2. *Law.* Assemblage of three or more persons with intent to commit an unlawful act, some advances towards the accomplishment of which they actually make. [O. Fr. *route*—L. *ruptus*, *p.p.* of *rumpo*, break.]
- ROUTE** (röt), *n.* Course to be traversed; a line of march; road; track. [Fr.—L. *rupta* (*vita*), beaten path.]
- ROUTINE** (rö-tēn'), *n.* Course of duties; regular course of action. [Fr.]
- ROUTING** (rowt'ing), *n.* Act of cutting or gouging out a surface.
- ROVE** (röv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RO'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROVED** (rôvd).] I. *vt.* Roam or ramble over or through. II. *vi.* 1. Wander; ramble; roam. 2. Have rambling thoughts. [Dut. *rooven*, rob.]
- ROVE** (röv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **RO'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROVED** (rôvd).] 1. Draw through an eye or aperture. 2. Ravel. [Allied to **REEVE**.]
- ROVER** (rô'vēr), *n.* One who roves or roams about.
- ROW** (rō), *n.* Line; persons or things in a line. [A. S. *raw*; Ger. *reihe*; Sans. *rēkhā* ilne.]
- ROW** (rō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **ROW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

ROWED (rôd).] I. *vt.* 1. Impel with an oar. 2. Transport by rowing. II. *vi.* 1. Work with the oar. 2. Be moved by oars. [A.S. *rōwan*.]
ROW (rô), *n.* Trip taken in a rowboat; a turn at the oars.

ROW (row), *n.* Nolsy squabble; uproar. [Prob. from **ROUT**, rabble.]

SYN. Affray; broll; quarrel; brawl; altercation.

ROW (row), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **ROW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **ROWED** (rowd).] Engage in a row.

ROWBOAT (rô'bôt), *n.* Boat propelled by rowing.

ROWDY (row'dl), I. *a.* Nolsy; turbulent. II. *n.* Ruffian.



Rowboat.

ROWDYISH (row'dl-ish), *a.* 1. Disposed to be rowdy. 2. Characterized by rowdyism.

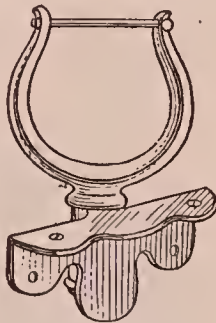
ROWDYISM (row'dl-izm), *n.* Conduct or behavior of a rowdy.

ROWEL (row'el), *n.* 1. Little wheel in a spur, set with sharp points. 2. Little flat wheel or ring on horses' blts. [Fr. *rouelle*—L. *rotella*, dlm. of L. *rota*, wheel.]

ROWEN (row'en), *n.* 1. Aftermath. 2. Stubble-field.

ROWLOCK (rô'lok or rul'uk), *n.* Contrivance on the gunwale of a boat, to hold the oar in rowing.

ROYAL (rol'al), I. *a.* 1. Regal; kingly; magnificent. 2. Enjoying the favor or patronage of the sovereign. II. *n.* 1. Large kind of paper. 2. Sail above the topgallant sail. 3. One of the soldiers of the 1st British regiment of foot. 4. One of the tines of a stag's antler. [Fr.—L. *regalis*. See **REGAL**.]



Rowlock.

ROYALISM (rol'al-izm), *n.* Attachment to kingly government.

ROYALIST (rol'al-ist), *n.* Adherent of royalism.

ROYALLY (rol'al-li), *adv.* In a royal manner; as becomes a king.

ROYALTY (rol'al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **ROYALTIES** (rol'al-tiz).] 1. Kingship; character, state, or office of a king; majesty. 2. Person of the king or sovereign. 3. In England, the fixed sum paid to the crown or other proprietor, as on the product of a mine, etc. 4. In United States, a sum paid by manufacturer or publisher to the owner of a patent, copyright or other property.

ROYSTEROUS (rol'stēr-us), *a.* Roistering; drunken; riotous.

RUB (rub), *v.* [*pr.p.* **RUB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUBBED** (rubd).] I. *vt.* 1. Move something over the surface of, with pressure or friction. 2. Clean; polish; wipe; scour; erase or beat out. 3. Touch hard. II. *vi.* Move along with pressure; grate; fret. [Gael.]

RUB (rub), *n.* 1. Act of rubbing. 2. That which rubs. 3. Collision; obstruction; difficulty; pneh.

RUBADUB (rub'a-dub), *n.* Sound of a drum when beaten; rataplan. [Imitative.]

RUBASSE (rô-bas'), *n.* Variety of rock-crystal with bright red specks. [Fr.—L. *rubeus*, red.]

RUBATO (rô-bä'tô), *a.* *Music.* Noting the lengthening of one note at the expense of another. [It., stolen.]

RUBBER (rub'ēr), I. *n.* 1. Caoutchouc. 2. One who or that which rubs; coarse file; eraser. 3. Deceitful game of a series. 4. Over-shoe made of india-rubber (caoutchouc). II. *a.* Made of rubber.

RUBBER (rub'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RUB'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUBBERED** (rub'ērd).] 1. Turn the head around or crane the neck to see something. 2. Pry into the affairs of others; eavesdrop. (Slang.)

RUBBER-NECK (rub'ēr-nek), *n.* One who rubbers, or goes about prying into things. (Slang.)

RUBBER-NECK (rub'ēr-nek), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **RUB'BER-NECKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUBBER-NECKED** (rub'ēr-nekt).] Go about prying into things; rubber. (Slang.)

RUBBER-TREE (rub'ēr-trē), **RUBBER-PLANT** (rub'ēr-plant), *n.*

Any tropical or subtropical tree or large plant yielding rubber or caoutchouc, especially the *Ficus elastica* of India, commonly known as the *india-rubber tree* and grown in the United States as an ornamental exotic.



Rubber-tree.

RUBBISH (rub'ish), *n.* 1. Waste matter; debris. 2. Nonsense.

RUBBLE (rub'l), *n.* 1. Upper fragmentary decomposed matter of a mass of rock. 2. Small, undressed stones, or broken bricks, used in coarse masonry.

RUBELLA (rô-bel'a), *n.* Disease with rose-colored wandering eruption; German measles. [L. *rubellus*, reddish.]

RUBESCENT (rô-bes'ent), *a.* Tending to a red color. [L. *rubesco*, grow red—*ruber*, red.]

RUBICON (rô'bi-kon), *n.* River, in Central Italy, falling into the Adriatic.

RUBICUND (rô'bi-kund), *a.* Inclining to redness; ruddy.

RUBIFICATION (rô-bi-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of making red. [L.]

RUBIGINOUS (rô-bij'i-nus), *a.* Affected with rubigo; mildewed.

RUBIGO (rô-bi'gô), *n.* Reddish rust on plants,

composed of a parasitic fungus; mildew. [L., from *rubeo*, be red.]

RUBLE (rö'b'l), *n.* Russian monetary unit, divided into 100 copecks, worth about 73 cents, gold standard. Silver rubles are worth less, and paper rubles still less. [Russ. *rubli*, piece cut off.]

RUBRIC (rö'brik), *n.* 1. Part of a document written in red color, as the title of a statute. 2. Directions for the service, in Prayer-books, formerly in red letters. 3. Ecclesiastical injunction. 4. Flourish after a signature. [L. *rubrica*, red chalk.]

RUBY (rö'bi), *I. n.* [pl. **RUBIES** (rö'biz).] 1. Redness. 2. Precious stone of a red color. *II. a.* Red. [Fr. *rubis*—L. *rubeus*—*ruber*, red.]

RUCHE (rösh), *n.* Fluffy trimming. [Fr.]

RUCK (ruk), *n.* 1. Common manner or run. 2. Rubbish. (Colloq.)

RUCTATION (ruk-tä'shun), *n.* Eructation; belching.

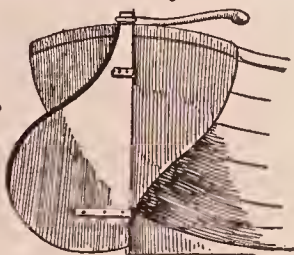
RUCTION (ruk'shun), *n.* Quarrel; disagreement; row. [Corrup. of **RUPTURE**.]

RUDD (rud), *n.* Fresh-water fish (*Scardinius erythrophthalmus*), of the carp family.

RUDDER (rud'ër), *n.* Instrument by which a ship is steered, which originally was an oar working at the stern. [A.S. *röther*; Ger. *ruder*, oar; Ice. *ræthri*.]

RUDDILY (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner.

RUDDINESS (rud'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ruddy.



Rudder.

RUDDY (rud'i), *a.* [comp. **RUD'DIER**; *superl.* **RUD'DIEST**.] Of the red color of the skin in high health. [From root of **RED**.]

RUDE (röd), *a.* Uncultivated; coarse; not in good taste. [Fr.—L. *rudis*.]

SYN. Rough; raw; unpolished; vulgar; uncouth; harsh; severe; bolsterous; impertinent; uncivil; impolite; impudent; churlish. **ANT.** Courteous; civil; polished; polite; gentle.

RUDELY (röd'li), *adv.* In a rude manner; coarsely; roughly.

RUDENESS (röd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rude; coarseness; inelegance.

RUDIMENT (rö'di-ment), *n.* Anything in its rude or first state; first principle; element.

RUDIMENTAL (rö-di-men'tal), **RUDIMENTARY** (rö-di-men'tä-ri), *a.* 1. Elementary; undeveloped. 2. Having no function.

RUE (rö), *n.* Plant used in medicine, having a bitter taste and strong smell. [Fr. *rue*—L. *ruta*.]

RUE (rö), *v.* [pr.p. **RU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUED** (röd).] *I. vt.* Grieve for; lament. *II. vi.* Be or become sorrowful; repent. [A. S. *hreōwan*.]

RUE (rö), *n.* Regret; sorrow; repentance.

RUEFUL (rö'fol), *a.* 1. Causing to rue, lament,

or grieve. 2. Full of lamentations or mourning. **RUEFULLY** ((rö'fol-i), *adv.* In a rueful manner; sorrowfully.

RUEFULNESS (rö'fol-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rueful.

RUFF (ruf), *n.* European fresh-water fish (*Acerina cernua*), resembling the perch. [From **ROUGH**.]

RUFF (ruf), *n.* 1. Ornament of frills, formerly worn round the neck. 2. Anything plaited. 3. Species of wading bird, the male of which has the neck surrounded in breeding season with a ruff of long feathers. [Ice. *rufinn*, rough.]



RUFF (ruf), *vt.* [pr.p. **RUFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUFFED** (ruf't).] 1. Ruffle.

2. Trumpet whist instead of following suit.

Ruff (*Philomachus pugnax*).

RUFFED (ruf't), *a.* Ruffled.—*Ruffed grouse*, see **GROUSE**.

RUFFIAN (ruf'i-an), *I. n.* Brutal, bolsterous fellow; robber; murderer. *II. a.* Brutal; bolsterous. [Fr. *rufien*, panderer.]

RUFFIANISM (ruf'i-an-izm), *n.* Character or conduct of a ruffian.

RUFFIANLY (ruf'i-an-li), *adv.* Like a ruffian; befitting or becoming a ruffian.

RUFFLE (ruf'l), *v.* [pr.p. **RUFFLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **RUFFLED** (ruf'id).] *I. vt.* 1. Make like a ruff; wrinkle; form into plaits; form with ruffles. 2. Disorder; agitate. *II. vi.* 1. Grow rough. 2. Flutter. [From **RUFF**.]

RUFFLE (ruf'i), *n.* 1. Plaited edge or trimming on an article of dress; frill. 2. Agitation. 3. Lower roll of the drum.

RUFFLER (ruf'iër), *n.* Sewing machine attachment for making ruffles.

RUFOUS (rö'fus), *a.* 1. Reddish; brownish-red. 2. Having reddish hair. [L. *rufus*.]

RUG (rug), *n.* Coarse, rough woollen cloth or coverlet; soft, woolly mat; heavy textile covering for a floor. [Cf. Sw. *rug*, shaggy hair.]

RUGA (rö'ga), *n.* [pl. **RUGÆ** (rö'jē).] Crease; wrinkle; corrugation. [L.]

RUGBY (rug'bi), *n.* 1. Town, England, on the Avon, seat of noted public school. 2. Football game played under Rugby rules.

RUGGED (rug'ed) *a.* [comp. **RUG'GEDER**; *superl.* **RUG'GEDEST**.] 1. Uneven; shaggy. 2. Stormy. 3. Grating to the ear. 4. Vigorous. [See **RUG**.]

SYN. Robust; rough; austere; severe; difficult. **ANT.** Polished; smooth; refined.

RUGGEDLY (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rugged manner; roughly.

RUGGEDNESS (rug'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rugged.

RUGOSE (rö'gös), **RUGOUS** (rögus), *a.* Wrinkled; full of wrinkles. [L. *rugosus*—*ruga*, wrinkle.]

RUHKORFF COIL (röm'kərf kōil). *Elec.* Induction coil. [After H. D. Ruhmkorff.]

RUIN (rō'in), *n.* 1. Destruction; overthrow. 2. That which destroys. 3. Remains of a building demolished or decayed (usually in the plural). [O. Fr. *ruine*—L. *ruina*, overthrow—*ruo*, fall with violence.]

RUIN (rō'in), *v.* [*pr.p.* RU'INING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RUINED (rō'ind).] I. *vt.* 1. Bring to ruin; destroy; demolish; overthrow. 2. Bring to a state of poverty; impoverish. II. *vi.* Inflict ruin; work irreparable mischief. [Fr. *ruiner*, —M. L. *ruino*—L. *ruina*, overthrow.]

RUINABLE (rō'in-ā-bl), *a.* Subject to ruination; capable of being destroyed.

RUINATION (rō-in-ā'shun), *n.* Act of ruining; ruin.

RUINER (rō'in-ēr), *n.* One who ruins.

RUINIFORM (rō'in-l-farm), *a.* Having the form or aspect of ruin or ruins.

RUINOUS (rō'in-us), *a.* 1. Fallen to ruins; decayed. 2. Pernicious; causing ruin.

RUINOUSLY (rō'in-us-lī), *adv.* In a ruinous manner.

RUINOUSNESS (rō'in-us-nes), *n.* Character or state of being ruinous.

RULABLE (rō'la-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being governed. 2. Allowable.

RULE (rōi), *n.* 1. Government; control. 2. Principle; regulation; standard. 3. Determine method for a mathematical operation. 4. Instrument of wood or metal with a straight edge or edges used as guide in drawing lines. [O. Fr. *reule*—L. *regula*—*rego*, rule.]

SYN. Law; precept; guide; government.

RULE (rōi), *v.* [*pr.p.* RU'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RULED (rōld).] I. *vt.* 1. Govern; manage. 2. Settle or establish by decision. 3. Mark with straight lines. II. *vi.* 1. Exercise power; decide. 2. Stand or range, as prices.

RULER (rō'lēr), *n.* 1. Sovereign; governor. 2. Instrument used as guide in drawing lines.

RULING (rō'ling), *a.* Predominant; prevailing.

RUM (rum), *n.* Spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugar-cane or from molasses. [W. Indian word.]

RUM (rum), *a.* Odd; queer. (Slang.)

RUMANIA (rō-mā'nī-ā), *n.* See ROUMANIA.

RUMBLE (rum'bl), *n.* Seat for servants behind a carriage. [Etym. doubtful.]

RUMBLE (rum'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* RUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RUMBLED (rum'bid).] Make a confused noise from rolling heavily. [From the sound.]

RUMBLE (rum'bl), *n.* Low, heavy, continued sound.

RUMELIA (rō-mē'll-ā), *n.* Former name of ancient Thrace and Macedonia.—*Eastern Rumelia*, southern portion of Bulgaria.

RUMEN (rō'nen), *n.* 1. First stomach (paunch) of a ruminant, used as human food, together with the second stomach or honeycomb, under the name of *tripe*. 2. Cud. [L., gullet.]

RUMINANT (rō'mī-nant), I. *a.* Chewing the cud. II. *n.*

A n i m a l that chews the cud, as the ox, sheep, etc.

[L. *ruminans*, *pr.p.* of *rumino*, ruminate.]



Stomachs of a sheep showing from left to right first, second and third stomachs, and rennet bag.

RUMINANTLY (rō'mī-nant-lī), *adv.* After the fashion of a ruminant; by or through a process of rumination.

RUMINATE (rō'mī-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* RU'MINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RU'MINATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Chew over again. 2. Muse on. II. *vi.* 1. Chew the cud. 2. Bring up and masticate what has previously been swallowed; 3. Figuratively, bring back to mind and think over. [L. *ruminatus*, *p.p.* of *rumino*, chew the cud, ruminate—*rumen*, throat, gullet.]

RUMINATINGLY (rō'mī-nā-ting-lī), *adv.* In a ruminating manner.

RUMINATION (rō-mī-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of chewing the cud. (The food is brought back to the mouth by a kind of hiccup.) 2. Meditation.

RUMMAGE (rum'aj), *v.* [*pr.p.* RUM'MAGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RUMMAGED (rum'ajd).] I. *vt.* Make careful search through; ransack. II. *vi.* Disarrange things in search. [For ROOMAGE.]

RUMMAGE (rum'aj), *n.* Act of rummaging. —*Rummage sale*, clearing-out sale of remainders of stock, etc.

RUMOR (rō'mūr), *n.* Flying report; current talk. [Fr. *rumeur*—L. *rumor*, noise.]

RUMOR (rō'mūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RU'MORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RUMORED (rō'mūrd).] Circulate by report; noise abroad.

RUMP (rump), *n.* 1. Hind end of an animal; buttocks. 2. Tag-end or remnant of anything, especially of the Long Parliament after Cromwell in 1648 expelled the majority of its members. [Ice. *rumpr*. Cf. Ger. *rumpf*, trunk.]

RUMPLE (rum'pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* RUM'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* RUMPLED (rum'pld).] Crush out of shape; wrinkle. [A. S. *hrympelle*.]

RUMPLE (rum'pl), *n.* Wrinkle; fold; crease.

RUMPLY (rum'plī), *a.* Having rumples; rumpled.

RUMPUS (rum'pus), *n.* Disturbance; wrangle. (Colloq.)

RUN (run), *v.* [*pr.p.* RUN'NING; *p.t.* RAN; *p.p.* RUN.] I. *vi.* 1. Move swiftly; pass quickly on the ground. 2. Flee. 3. Go, as ships, etc.; have course in any direction. 4. Flow. 5. Dart. 6. Turn. 7. Extend. 8. Pierce. 9. Melt. 10. Be busied. 11. Become. 12. Be in force. 13. Discharge matter, as a sore. 14. Press, especially for immediate payment. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to move swiftly. 2. Force forward;

push. 3. Cause to pass. 4. Fuse. 5. Discharge, as a sore. 6. Pursue in thought. 7. Incur. [A. S. *rinnan*.]

RUN (run), *n.* 1. Act of running. 2. Course. 3. Flow. 4. Discharge from a sore. 5. Distance run or sailed. 6. Trip by trainmen from one division of a railroad to the next; voyage. 7. Continued series. 8. General reception. 9. Prevalence. 10. Popular clamor. 11. Unusual pressure, as on a bank, for withdrawing deposits. 12. Number of copies printed at one time. 13. *Baseball*. Act of making all the bases, scoring a point. 14. *Golf*. Movement of a ball along the ground after it allghts.

RUNABOUT (run'a-bowt), *n.* 1. Small, light-weight automobile, for use in towns or cities, or for short-distance rides. 2. Small motor-boat.

RUNAGATE (run'a-gāt), *n.* Vagabond; runaway; renegade. [A corrup. of **RENEGADE**.]

RUNAWAY (run'a-wā), *I. n.* 1. One who runs away from danger or restraint; fugitive. 2. Truant. *II. a.* Fleeing from danger or restraint; done by or in flight.

RUNDLE, RUNDEL (run'dl), *n.* Round or rung of a ladder. [A variation of **ROUNDEL**.]

RUNE (rön), *n.* One of the characters forming the earliest alphabet of the Teutonic nations. [A. S. *rūn*, secret.]

RUNG (rung), *v.* Past participle of **RING**.

RUNG (rung), *n.* Round or step of a ladder. [A. S. *hrung*, rod, bar.]

RUNIC (rö'nik), *a.* Relating to runes, to the ancient Teutonic nations, or to their language.

RUN-LACE (run'lās), *n.* Lace embroidered with a needle on a ground of regular meshes.



Runic Writing.

RUNLET (run'let), *n.* Very small stream of water, etc., not so large as a brook.

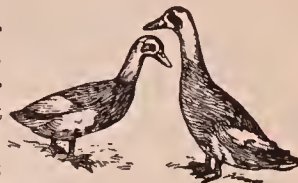
RUNN (run), *n.* In India, a waste tract, as a marsh or low ground subject to inundation by tide or high water.

RUNNEL (run'el), *n.* Small brook. [A. S. *rynel*, running stream (cf. *rynel*, runner), dim. of *ryne*, stream—*rinnan*, run.]

RUNNER (run'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which runs; racer; messenger; in baseball, one of the slide at bat who has reached or is entitled to try to reach a base; in ornithology, the *Cursores* or running birds; in entomology, the running insects or cockroaches. 2. Rooting stem that runs along the ground. 3.

Moving stone of a mill. 4. Rope to increase the power of a tackle. 5. Part on which a skate or sleigh glides.

RUNNER-DUCK (run'-ēr-duk), *n.* Small duck, noted for egg production; native of East India, and so called from the fact that it runs and does not waddle like other ducks.



Indian Runner-ducks.

RUNNING-STRING (run'ing-string), *n.* Cord or tape passed through an open hem at the top of a bag for drawing it shut.

RUNNING-TRAP (run'ing-trap), *n.* U-shaped depressed section of a pipe which remains always full of liquid and prevents the passage of gases.

RUNOLOGY (rö-nol'o-jl), *n.* Study of runes.

RUNT (runt), *n.* Dwarfed being. [Sc.]

RUNWAY (run'wā), *n.* Bed of small stream; path made by game animals; track.

RUPEE (rö-pē'), *n.* E. Indian silver coin, nominally worth about 50 cents. [Hind. *rupiyah*—Sans. *rupya*, silver.]

RUPERT'S DROP (rö'pērts drop). Small glass bulb cooled quickly when made. The slightest jar will cause it to fly into pieces. [So called because Prince Rupert brought the first to England.]

RUPESTRINE (rö-pes'trln), *a.* Growing or living among or on rocks. [L. *rupes*, rock.]

RUPICAPRA (rö-pl-kap'ra), *n.* Genus of antelope; the chamois. [L. *rupicapra*, chamois—*rupes*, rock, and *capra*, goat.]

RUPTURE (rup'tūr), *n.* 1. Act of breaking or state of being broken. 2. Breach of peace. 3. Protrusion of any of the viscera; hernia. [L. *ruptura*—*rumpo*, *ruptum*, break.]

SYN. Breach; disruption; break; fracture. **ANT.** Union; suture; fusion.

RUPTURE (rup'tūr), *v.* [pr.p. **RUPTURING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUPTURED** (rup'tūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Part violently; break. 2. Affect with rupture or hernia. *II. vi.* Suffer a breach or disruption.

RURAL (rö'rai), *a.* Of or belonging to the country; suiting the country; rustic; pertaining to agriculture. [L. *ruralis*—*rus*, *rusis*, country.]

RURALIZE (rö'rai-iz), *v.* [pr.p. **RU'RALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **RURALIZED** (rö'rai-izd).] *I. vt.* Give a rural character to; render rural. *II. vi.* Live in or go into the country.

RUSE (röz), *n.* 1. Act of turning or doubling, as of animals to get away from dogs. 2. Trick; fraud; artifice; stratagem. [Fr. *ruser*, turn—L. *recuso*, decline.]

RUSH (rush), *v.* [pr.p. **RUSH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUSHED** (rusht).] *I. vt.* 1. Drive or hurry forward. 2. Put through with great haste; as, to *rush* an order. *II. vi.* 1. Move with a rustling noise, as the wind. 2. Move for-

- ward violently. 3. Proceed rashly. 4. *Football*. Act as a rusher. [A. S. *hriscan*, make a noise.]
- RUSH** (rush), *I. n.* 1. Act of rushing. 2. Unusual amount; as, a *rush* of business. 3. Rough-and-tumble contest. *II. a.* Characterized by or requiring haste; as, a *rush* order.
- RUSH** (rush), *n.* Plant with a round stem and no leaves, common on wet ground, and used for bottoming chairs, etc. [A. S. *risce*—L. *ruscum*.]
- RUSHER** (rush'ēr), *n.* 1. One who rushes. 2. *Football*. Any one of the seven men who form the forward line in a game.
- RUSHLIGHT** (rush'lit), *n.* Tallow candle with a rush wick.
- RUSH-LILY** (rush'lil-i), *n.* North American plant of the blue-eyed grass (*Sisyrinchium grandiflorum*) with golden flowers.
- RUSK** (rusk), *n.* Kind of light soft cake or sweet biscuit. [Sp. *rosca*, screw.]
- RUSS** (rus), *I. a.* Russian. *II. n.* 1. Language of the Russians. 2. A Russian or the Russians. [Fr. *Russe*.]
- RUSSET** (rus'et), *I. a.* 1. Rusty; reddish-brown. 2. Coarse; rustle. *II. n.* 1. Coarse homespun dress. 2. Kind of apple; russeting. [Dim. of Fr. *rousse*—L. *russus*, red.]
- RUSSETING** (rus'et-ing), *n.* Apple of a russet color and rough skin.
- RUSSIA** (rush'a), *n.* Empire in Europe and Asia. Area 8,660,395 sq. m.
- RUSSIAN** (rush'an), *I. a.* Pertaining to Russia, its inhabitants, or their language. *II. n.* 1. Inhabitant of Russia. 2. Language of Russia.
- RUSSOPHILE** (rus'ō-fil), *I. a.* Loving the Russians; favoring their ways. *II. n.* One who loves the Russians, or favors Russian principles or policy. [Fr.—N. L. *Russus*, a Russian, and Gr. *phileō*, love.]
- RUSSOPHOBIA** (rus-ō-fō-bi-a), *n.* Fear or hate of Russia or Russians or Russian methods or policy. [N. L. *Russus*, a Russian, and Gr. *phobos*—*phobēō*, fear.]
- RUST** (rust), *n.* 1. Reddish-brown coating on iron exposed to moisture. 2. Disease of cereals and grasses, showing itself in brown or orange spots on the leaves, caused by small fungi. 3. Any injurious accretion. [A. S.]
- RUST** (rust), *v.* [pr.p. **RUST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUST'ED**.] *I. vt.* Make rusty; impair by time and inactivity. *II. vi.* 1. Become rusty. 2. Become dull by inaction.
- RUSTIC** (rus'tik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the country; rural. 2. Rude; awkward. 3. Simple; coarse; made of rough limbs and roots. *II. n.* Countryman. [L. *rusticus*—*rus*, country.]



Alexander II. (Nicholas II), Emperor of Russia. Born 1818—died 1881.

- RUSTICALLY** (rus'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a rustic way.
- RUSTICATE** (rus'tl-kāt), *v.* [pr.p. **RUS'TICATING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUS'TICATED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Send into the country. 2. Banish for a time from a town or college. *II. vi.* Live in the country.
- RUSTICITY** (rus-tls'l-tl), *n.* Rustic manners. [Fr. *rusticité*.]
- RUSTINESS** (rust'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being rusty.
- RUSTLE** (rus'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **RUS'TLING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUSTLED** (rus'ld).] 1. Make a soft, whispering sound, as silk, straw, etc. 2. Move with a rustling sound. 3. Strive about or work with energy and perseverance; haste. 4. Steal cattle. [Freq. of Sw. *rusta*, strive.]
- RUSTLE** (rus'l), *n.* Noise made by rustling; a rustling.
- RUSTLER** (rus'lēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which rustles. 2. One who steals cattle and puts his own brand on them; cattle-thief.
- RUSTLING** (rus'ling), *n.* Quick succession of small sounds, as of dry leaves.
- RUSTY** (rust'l), *a.* [comp. **RUST'IER**; superl. **RUST'IEST**.] 1. Covered with rust. 2. Impaired by inactivity; dull.
- RUT** (rut), *n.* Track left by a wheel. [Fr. *route*, See **ROUTE**.]
- RUT** (rut), *vt.* [pr.p. **RUT'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUT'TED**.] Form ruts in.
- RUT** (rut), *n.* 1. Sexual excitement, as of deer. 2. Roaring of the sea, as it breaks upon the shore. [Fr. *rut*—L. *rugitus*, roaring.]
- RUT** (rut), *vi.* [pr.p. **RUT'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **RUT'TED**.] Be under sexual excitement; said especially of deer.
- RUTABAGA** (rō-tā-bā'gā), *n.* Swedish turnip.
- RUTHLESS** (rōth'les), *a.* Without pity; insensible to misery; cruel. [Obs. **RUTH**, pity—**RUE**, v.]
- RUTHLESSLY** (rōth'les-ll), *adv.* In a ruthless manner.
- RUTHLESSNESS** (rōth'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ruthless.
- RUTILANT** (rō'ti-lant), *a.* Redly glittering or glowing; shining. [Fr.—L. *rutilans*, pr.p. of *rutilo*, be red.]
- RUTTY** (rut'l), *a.* [comp. **RUT'TIER**; superl. **RUT'TIEST**.] Full of ruts; cut into ruts by wheels; as, a *rutty* road.
- RYE** (rī), *n.* Cereal grass (*Secale cereale*), allied to wheat. [A. S. *ryge*, akin to Dut. *rogge*, and Ger. *roggen*.]
- RYEGRASS** (rī'grās), *n.* Variety of grass like rye cultivated for pasture and fodder.
- RYOT** (rī'ut), *n.* Hindu peasant, especially one holding land as a cultivator of the soil. [Ar. *raaya*, pasture.]



Rye (*Secale cereale*).



S (es), *n.* [*pl.* S's (es'ez).] Nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet. It has two sounds, one surd, or uttered with breath merely, the other sonant or voiced. The first is a mere hissing sound, as in *sift*; the other is exactly the same as that of *z*, as in *muse*. In some words *s* is silent, as in *isle*, *island*, *viscount*.

SAALBAND (zäl'bänd), *n.* *Geol.* Narrow outer border of a crystalline texture, occurring in a dike of igneous rock, produced by the chilling effect of the walls upon the original molten mass. [*Ger. saalband*, *selvage*.]

SAALE (sä'le), *n.* River, Germany, rises in Bavaria, flows N. 226 m. to the Elbe.

SABAOOTH (sab'ā-oth or sa-bā'ōth), *n.pl.* Armies; hosts. [*Heb. tsebaoth*, *pl. of tsaba*, army—*tsaba*, go forth.]

SABBATARIAN (sab-a-tā'ri-an), *I. n.* 1. One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath. 2. Very strict observer of the Sabbath. *II. a.* Pertaining to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarians.

SABBATH (sab'ath), *n.* 1. Among the Jews, the seventh day of the week, set apart for rest from work. 2. Among Christians, the first day of the week, made sacred in memory of the resurrection of Christ. 3. Among the ancient Jews, the seventh year, when the land was left fallow.—*Sabbath day's journey*, among the Jews, a distance of two-thousand cubits, or somewhat less than a mile. [*Heb. Shabbath*, rest.]

SABBATIC (sab-bat'ik), **SABBATICAL** (sab-bat'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the Sabbath; enjoying, or bringing, rest.

SABER, SABRE (sā'bēr), *n.* Heavy one-edged sword, slightly curved towards the point, used by cavalry.—*Saber knot*, a knotted cord or tassel used to support the scabbard of a saber or sword. [*Fr. sabre*.]

SABER, SABRE (sā'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SA'BERING, SA'BRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SABERED, SABRED (sā'bērd).] Wound or kill with a saber.

SABIANISM (sā'bi-an-izm), **SABAISM** (sā'ba-izm), *n.* Ancient Chaldean religion, consisting principally in star-worship. [*Heb. tsaba*, army, host.]

SABICU (sab-i-kö'), *n.* Kind of mahogany (*Lysiloma sabicu*), the so-called horse-flesh mahogany. [*Cuban*.]

SABINE (sā'bin), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines. *II. n.* One of a people of the Appenine mountains in Italy from whom the early Romans, according to tradition, took wives by force. [*L. Sabinus*.]



Saber
Knots.

SABLE (sā'bl), *I. n.* 1. Animal of the marten kind found in N. Europe and N. Asia, valuable for its glossy dark brown fur. 2. Its fur. *II. a.* 1. The color of the sable's fur; dark. 2. Black. 3. Made of the fur of the sable. [*O. Fr.—Russ. sobol*.]



Sable (*Mustella zibellina*).

SABOT (sā-bō'), *n.* Wooden shoe. [*Fr.*]

SABRE, v. and n. Same as **SABER**.

SABRETACHE (sā'bēr-tash), *n.* Ornamental leather case worn by hussars, suspended from the sword-belt. [*Fr. sabre*, *saber*, and *Ger. tasche*, pouch.]

SAC (sak), *n.* Sack or bag for a liquid; membranous cavity or pouch. [*Fr. form of SACK*, bag.]

SACCHARINE (sak'a-rin), *a.* Pertaining to, or having the quality of, or producing, sugar. [*Fr. saccharin—L. saccharon*, sugar.]

SACCHAROMETER (sak-a-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the quantity of saccharine matter in a liquid. [*Gr. sakecharon*, sugar, and *metron*, measure.]

SACERDOTAL (sas-ēr-dō'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to priests or priesthood; priestly. [*Fr.—L. sacerdotalis*.]

SACERDOTALISM (sas-ēr-dō'tal-izm), *n.* Spirit of the priesthood; devotion to priestly interests.

SACHEM (sā'ehem), *n.* Head in civil affairs of a N. American Indian tribe, the chief being leader in war.

SACHET (sā-shā'), *n.* Small ornamental bag containing perfume in the form of powder; scented-bag. [*Fr.*, *dim. of sac*, bag.]

SACK (sak), *n.* 1. Large bag of coarse cloth, for holding grain, flour, etc. 2. Contents of a sack. 3. Loose upper garment or cloak; saque. [*A. S. saec*.]

SACK (sak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SACKED (sakt).] 1. Put into a sack or bag. 2. Dismiss from employment. (Slang.)

SACK (sak), *n.* 1. Act of pillaging a town or city. 2. Booty; plunder; spoil. [*Fr. sac—L. saccus*, sack—probably from use of a sack in removing plunder.]

SACK (sak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SACKED (sakt).] Storm and destroy; pillage; plunder; said of a town or city.

SACK (sak), *n.* Old name of dry Spanish wines, as sherry. [*O. E. seck—Fr. sec*, dry.]

SACKBUT (sak'but), *n.* Kind of medieval trombone. [*Fr. saquebute*, of uncertain origin.]

SACKCLOTH (sak'klath), *n.* 1. Cloth for sacks. 2. Coarse cloth formerly worn in mourning or for penance.

SACKING (sak'ing), *n.* 1. Cloth of which sacks are made. 2. Coarse cloth or canvas that supports a bed.

SACKING (sak'ing), *n.* Storming and pillaging of a town.

SACQUE (sak), *n.* Loose upper garment with sleeves, especially one worn by women. Also spelled *sack*.

SACRAMENT (sak'ra-ment), *n.* Solemn religious rite in the Christian Church; especially the Lord's Supper. [L. *L. sacramentum*—L. *sacer*, sacred.]

SACRAMENTAL (sak-ra-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a sacrament.

SACRAMENTALLY (sak-ra-men'tal-i), *adv.* In or after the manner of a sacrament.

SACRED (sā'kred), *a.* 1. Dedicated to religion or God. 2. Proceeding from God. 3. Entitled to respect or veneration; inviolable. [O. E. *sacred*, *p.p.* of *sacre*, consecrate—L. *sacer*, sacred, holy.]

SYN. Holy; hallowed; consecrated; divine; sanctified. ANT. Unholy; profane.

SACRIFICE (sak'ri-fis), *n.* 1. Act of sacrificing. 2. That which is sacrificed. 3. Voluntary loss for some purpose. [L. *sacrificium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *facio*, make.]

SACRIFICE (sak'ri-fiz), *v.* [*pr.p.* SAC'RIFICING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SACRIFICED (sak'ri-fizd).] I. *vt.* 1. Offer up, especially on the altar of a divinity. 2. Destroy or give up for something else. 3. Kill. II. *vi.* Make offerings to God.

SACRIFICIAL (sak-ri-fish'al), *a.* Relating to or consisting in sacrifice; performing sacrifice. [L. *sacrificialis*.]

SACRILEGE (sak'ri-lej), *n.* Profanation of a sacred place or thing. [L. *sacrilegium*—*sacer*, sacred, and *lego*, steal.]

SACRILEGIOUS (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* 1. Guilty of sacrilege. 2. Profane; impious.

SACRILEGIOUSLY (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner.

SACRILEGIOUSNESS (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sacrilegious.

SACRAMENTO (sak-ra-men'tō), *n.* Capital of California, on Sacramento River.

SACRISTAN (sak'ris-tan), *n.* Officer in a church in charge of the sacred vessels, etc.; sexton. [L. *L. sacristanus*.]

SACRISTY (sak'ris-ti), *n.* Room in a church where the sacred utensils, vestments, etc., are kept; vestry. [L. *L. sacristia*.]

SACRUM (sā'krum), *n.* [*pl.* SACRA (sā'kra).] Triangular compound bone of the spine above the coccyx, supporting the whole bony framework of the body above it. [L. neut. of *sacer*, sacred.]

SAD (sad), *a.* [*comp.* SAD'DER; *superl.* SAD'DEST.] 1. Cast down; gloomy. 2. Causing grief. [A. S. *sæd*, sated, weary; cf. Ger. *satt*.]

SYN. Calamitous; gloomy; sorrowful; mournful; dejected; depressed; downcast; melancholy. ANT. Cheerful; joyous; gay.

SADDEN (sad'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* SAD'DENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SADDENED (sad'nd).] I. *vt.* Make sad. II. *vi.* Grow sad.

SADDLE (sad'l), *n.* 1. Seat or pad for a rider, generally of leather, for a horse's back. 2. Anything like a saddle, as a saddle of mutton (the two loins undivided). [A. S. *sadel*.]

SADDLE (sad'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SADDLED (sad'ld).]

1. Put a saddle on. 2. Place a burden on; load; burden.

SADDLE-BACK (sad'l-bak), *n.* Mountain or hill with saddle-shaped summit.

SADDLE-BAGS (sad'l-bagz), *n.pl.* Pair of bags or pouches unlited by straps, for carrying on horseback.



McClellan Saddle.

SADDLER (sad'lēr), *n.* One whose occupation is to make saddles.

SADDLERY (sad'lēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* SAD'DLERIES.] 1. Occupation of a saddler. 2. Material for saddles. 3. Articles sold by a saddler.

SADDLE-TREE (sad'l-trē), *n.* Frame forming the support of a saddle, usually made of wood.

SADDUCEAN (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* Of or relating to the Sadducees.

SADDUCEE (sad'ū-sē), *n.* One of a Jewish party who denied the resurrection, the existence of spirits, and a future state. [Gr. *Saddoukaïos*—Heb. *Zedukim*.]

SAD-IRON (sad'i-ūr), *n.* Smoothing or flat-iron. [SAD, heavy, and IRON.]

SADLY (sad'li), *adv.* 1. In a sad manner. 2. In a poor condition.

SADNESS (sad'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sad.

SAENGERFEST (seng'ēr-fest), *n.* Singing festival. [Ger.]

SAFE (sāf), I. *a.* 1. Unharmed. 2. Free from danger or injury; secure; securing from danger or injury. 3. No longer dangerous. II. *n.* 1. Chest or closet for money, generally of iron. 2. Chest or cupboard for provisions. [Fr. *sauf*—L. *salvus*, whole.]

SAFE-CONDUCT (sāf-kon'dukt), *n.* Passport, or guard, granted to a person, to enable him to travel with safety.

SAFEGUARD (sāf'gärd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAFE'-GUARDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAFE'GUARDED.] Guard; render safe; protect.

SAFEGUARD (sāf'gärd), *n.* He who or that which guards or renders safe; protection.

SAFELY (sāf'li), *adv.* In a safe manner.

SAFENESS (sāf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being safe.

SAFETY (sāf'ti), *n.* 1. Exemption from danger, injury, or loss. 2. Quality of making safe or

- secure; safeness. 3. Preservation from escape; close custody. 4. Safety-bicycle.
- SAFETY-BICYCLE** (sāf'ti-bī-si-kl), *n.* Bicycle having low wheels of equal diameter.
- SAFETY-FUSE** (sāf'ti-fūz), *n.* Waterproof woven tube inclosing an inflammable substance which burns at a regular rate.
- SAFETY-LAMP** (sāf'ti-lamp), *n.* Lamp surrounded by wire-gauze, to prevent explosion of gases.
- SAFETY-MATCH** (sāf'ti-mach), *n.* Match which will light only on being rubbed on a specially prepared substance.
- SAFETY-PIN** (sāf'ti-pln), *n.* Pin used for fastening clothing and having its point fitting into a kind of sheath.
- SAFETY-VALVE** (sāf'ti-valv), *n.* Valve in the top of a steam-boiler, which lets out the steam when the pressure becomes too great for safety.
- SAFFRON** (saf'run), *I. n.* 1. Bulbous plant of the crocus kind with deep-yellow flowers. 2. Coloring substance prepared from its flowers. *II. a.* Having the color of saffron; deep yellow. [Fr. *safran*—Ar. *za'faran*.]
- SAG** (sag), *v.* [*pr.p.* SAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAGGED (sagd).] *I. vt.* Cause to drop or sink in the middle. *II. vi.* 1. Drop or sink in the middle. 2. Hang or incline to one side; as, the dress *sags*. 3. *Naut.* Incline to the leeward. [Sw. *sacka*, settle, sink down.]
- SAG** (sag), *n.* Act or state of sagging.
- SAGA** (sā'gə), *n.* Scandinavian legend. [Ice.]
- SAGACIOUS** (sa-gā'shus), *a.* Quick in perception or thought; discerning and judicious; wise. [L. *sagax*.]
- SAGACIOUSLY** (sa-gā'shus-ll), *adv.* In a sagacious manner.
- SAGACIOUSNESS** (sa-gā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sagacious.
- SAGACITY** (sa-gas'i-ti), *n.* Acute, practical judgment; shrewdness.
- SAGAMORE** (sag'a-môr), *n.* Indian chief; sachem. [Am. Ind.]
- SAGE** (sāj), *n.* Aromatic garden herb, so called from its supposed healing virtue. [Fr. *sauge*—L. *salvia*—*salvus*, healing.]
- SAGE** (sāj), *I. a.* Discriminating; wise; well-judged. *II. n.* Wise man. [Fr.—L. *sapius*, wise.]
- SAGE-BRUSH** (sāj'brush), *n.* Low perennial shrubby plant (*Artemisia frigida*), growing wild on the elevated plains of the western United States. Also called *wild sage* and *worm-wood sage*.
- SAGE-COCK** (sāj'kok), *n.* Male of the sage-grouse. Called also *cock-of-the-plains*.
- SAGE-GROUSE** (sāj'grows), *n.* Largest of the American grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*), frequenting the sage-brush plains from British Columbia to New Mexico.
- SAGE-HEN** (sāj'hen), *n.* Female of the sage-grouse.

SAGITTAL (saj'i-tal), *a.* Of or like an arrow. [L. *sagitta*, arrow.]

SAGITTARIUS (saj-i-tā'ri-us), *n.* The Archer; one of the signs of the zodiac. [L., from *sagitta*, arrow.]

SAGO (sā'gō), *n.* Granulated starch produced from the pith of several palms in the E. India Islands, etc., used for food. [Papuan name for the sago-palm.]



Sagittarius.

SAHARA (sa-hā'ra), *n.* Great desert region of N. Africa.

SAHIB (sā'ib), *n.* Title of respect used by natives of India and Persia in addressing or alluding to Europeans. [Hind. and Ar., master.]

SAID (sed), *I. v.* Past tense and past participle of **SAY**. *II. a.* Aforesaid; above-mentioned.

SAIGON (sī-gon'; Fr. sā-gong'), *n.* Capital of French Cochinchina.

SAIL (sāl), *n.* 1. Sheet of canvas, etc., spread to catch the wind, by which a ship is driven forward. 2. Ship or ships. 3. Trip in a vessel. [A. S. *segl*.]

SAIL (sāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* SAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAILED (sāld).] *I. vt.* 1. Pass or move over upon, as in a ship or boat. 2. Guide on the water; navigate. *II. vi.* 1. Be moved by sails. 2. Go by water. 3. Begin a voyage. 4. Glide or float smoothly along. 5. *Lawn-tennis.* Rise after crossing the net; said of a ball.

SAILCLOTH (sāl'kləth), *n.* Strong cloth for sails.

SAILER (sāl'ēr), *n.* He who or that which sails.

SAILING (sāl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of sailing. 2. Motion of a vessel on water. 3. Art of directing a ship's course.

SAILING VESSEL (sāl'ing ves'el). Vessel propelled by the force of the wind acting upon sails.



Rigs of Sailing Vessels.

1. Ship. 2. Bark. 3. Barkentine. 4. Three-masted schooner. 5. Six-masted schooner. 6. Brig. 7. Hermaphrodite Brig. 8. Topsail schooner. 9. Two-masted schooner. 10. Sloop.

SAILOR (sāl'ūr), *n.* One who sails in, or navigates, a ship; seaman.

SAINFOIN (sān'fōin), *n.* Leguminous fodder-piant. [Fr. *sain*, wholesome, and *foin*, hay.]

SAINT (sānt), *n.* 1. Sanctified or holy person. 2. One eminent for goodness or piety. 3. One of the blessed in heaven. 4. One canonized by the Roman Catholic Church. [Fr.—*L. sanctus*, holy.]

SAINT (sānt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SAINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SAINT'ED**.] Enroll among the saints; canonize.

ST. AUGUSTINE (sānt a'gus-tēn). Town on E. coast of Florida, oldest in the United States.

ST. BERNARD (sānt bērn-ārd'). Pass in Alps, between Piedmont and Valais.

ST. CLAIR (sānt klār) **RIVER**. Between Canada and Michigan, outlet of Lake Huron.

SAINTED (sānt'ed), *a.* 1. Made a saint. 2. Holy; sacred. 3. Gone to heaven.

ST. ELIAS (sānt e-li'ās). Mountain, Alaska. Altitude, 18,010 feet.

ST. ELMO'S FIRE (sānt el'mōz fir). Same as **ELMO'S FIRE**; eorposant.

ST. GOTHARD (sānt goth'ard). Mountain in Switzerland. Tunnel $9\frac{1}{4}$ m. long.

ST. HELENA (sānt hel-ē'nā). Island, S. Atlantic. Area 47 sq. miles.

ST. JOHNS (sānt jonz). Capital of Newfoundland.

ST. LAWRENCE (sānt lā'rens) **RIVER**. Between U. S. and Canada, outlet of great Amerlean lakes.

SAINTLINESS (sānt'il-nes), *n.* Quality of being salntly.

ST. LOUIS (sānt lö'is). City in Missouri, on the Mississippi River.

SAINTLY (sānt'll), *a.* Having the nature or aspect of a salnt; such as becoomes a salnt.

ST. MICHAEL (sānt mī'kel). Seaport, Alaska, on Bering Sea, at mouth of Yukon.

ST. PAUL (sānt pāi). Capital of Minnesota, on the Misslssippi Rlver.

ST. PETERSBURG (sānt pē'tērz-bürg). Capital of Russia, near mouth of the Neva.

ST. THOMAS (sānt tom'ās). Island, Danish W. Indies. Area 33 sq. m.

ST. VINCENT (sānt vin'sent). Island, British W. Indies. Area 132 sq. m.

SAKE (sāk'e), *n.* Rice wine, a Japanese beverage made by a peculiar process of fermentation, its alcoholic strength being developed from the sugar in the starch contained in the rice. [Jap.]

SAKE (sāk), *n.* Cause; as, *for my sake*; purpose; as, *for the sake of something*. [A. S. *sacu*, strife—*sacan*, strive; cf. Ger. *sache*, affair.]

SAKIEH (sak'l-e), **SAKIA** (sak'i-a), *n.* Wheel used in Egypt for raising water for irrigation purposes.

SALAAM, SALAM (sā-lām'), *n.* Word of saluta-

tion, or very low obeisance, in the Orient, among Mohammedans. [Ar. *salam*, peace.]

SALABLE, SALEABLE (sā'lā-bi), *a.* That may be sold; in good demand.

SALACIOUS (sā-lā'shus), *a.* Lustful; lecherous. [L. *salax*—*salio*, leap.]

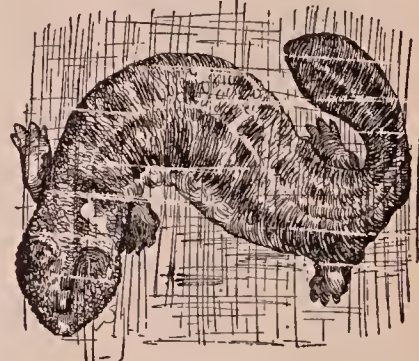
SALAD (sal'ad), *n.* 1. Raw herbs cut up and seasoned with salt, vinegar, etc. 2. Any dish, as of chicken, similarly prepared. [Fr. *salade*—It. *salata*, salted.]

SALAMANCA (sal-a-man'ka), *n.* City in Spain.

SALAMANDER (sal'a-man-dēr), *n.* Amphibious reptile allied

to the lizard, once supposed able to live in fire. [Gr. *sal-amandra*.]

SAL-AMMONIAC (sal-am-mō'ni-ak), *n.* Chloride of ammonium, a salt of a sharp, aerid taste. [L. *sal*, salt, and **AMMONIAC**.]



Giant Salamander (*Sieboldia maximus*).

SALARIED (sal'a-rid), *a.* Recieving a salary.

SALARY (sal'a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **SALARIES** (sal'a-rlz).] Recompense for services; wages. [L. *salarium*, money given to Roman soldiers for salt—*sal*, salt. Cf. the expression *worth one's salt*.]

SALARY (sal'a-ri), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SAL'ARYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SALARIED** (sal'a-rid).] Pay by salary; pay a salary to.

SALE (sāl), *n.* 1. Act of selling; exchange of anything for money or its equivalent. 2. Power or opportunity of selling; demand. 3. Public showing of goods to sell; offering of goods at a reduced price. 4. Auction. [Ice. and O. Ger. *salā*. See **SELL**.]

SALEM (sā'lem), *n.* City and seaport, Massachusetts.

SALEM (sā'lem), *n.* Capital of Oregon, on the Willamette River.

SALEP (sal'ep), *n.* Dried tubers of the *Orchis mascula*; drug prepared from them. [Ar.]

SALERATUS (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* Carbonate of soda, used in cooking. [L. *sal*, salt, and *aeratus*, aerated.]

SALESMAN (sālz'mān), *n.* [*pl.* **SALES'MEN**.] Man who sells goods.

SALESMANSHIP (sālz'mān-ship), *n.* Art of selling; skill in effecting sales.

SALESWOMAN (sālz'wēm-ān), *n.* [*pl.* **SALES-WOMEN** (sālz'wim-en).] Woman who sells goods.

SALEWORK (sāl'würk), *n.* Thing made only to sell, hence, made badly.

SALIAN (sā'li-ān), *a.* Of, or pertaining to, the Salii (priests of Mars) in ancient Rome.

SALIC (sal'ik), *a.* According or pertaining to a

law of the Salii, a tribe of Franks, excluding women from inheritance, or succession to the throne.

SALICIN (sal'i-sin), *n.* *Chem.* Bitter, white, crystalline compound obtained from the bark and leaves of certain willows and poplars; used in medicine as a substitute for salicylic acid as a remedy for rheumatism. [*L. salix*, willow.]

SALICYLIC (sal-is-il'ik), *a.* Derived from the willow.—*Salicylic acid*, white crystalline compound with a sweetish-sour taste, existing ready-formed in several plants, and obtained synthetically from phenol; used as an antiseptic and as a remedy for rheumatism. [*L. salix*, willow.]

SALIENT (sā'li-ent), *a.* 1. Leaping or springing. 2. Projecting outwards, as an angle. 3. Conspicuous; striking; prominent. 4. *Geom.* Denoting any angle less than two right angles. [*L. saliens*.]

SALIENTLY (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner.

SALIFEROUS (sa-lif'ēr-us), *a.* Producing or bearing salt. [*L. sal*, salt, and *fero*, bear.]

SALIFIABLE (sal'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being salified.

SALIFICATION (sal-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of salifying or state of being salified.

SALIFY (sal'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAL'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SALIFIED (sal'i-fid).] Form into a salt by combining with an acid. [*L. sal*, salt, and *facio*, make.]

SALINE (sā'lin or sa-lin'), *I. a.* Consisting of, or containing, salt; partaking of the qualities of salt. *II. n.* Salt-spring. [*L. salinus*—*sal*, salt.]

SALINENESS (sā'lin-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being saline.

SALINITY (sa-lin'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being saline. 2. Degree of being salt or saline.

SALINOMETER (sal-i-nom'e-tēr), *n.* Apparatus for indicating the density of brine, in the boilers of marine steam-engines, etc. [*SALINE*, and *Gr. metron*, measure.]

SALIVA (sa-li'va), *n.* Fluid secreted by the salivary glands, and serving to moisten the mouth and tongue; it contains a digestive ferment. [*L.*]

SALIVAL (sa-li'val), **SALIVARY** (sal'i-vā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, secreting, or containing, saliva.

SALIVATE (sal'i-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAL'IVATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAL'IVATED.] Produce an abnormal amount of saliva in.

SALIVATION (sal-i-vā'shun), *n.* Act or process of salivating; abnormally abundant secretion and flow of saliva.

SALLOW (sal'ō), *n.* Tree or low shrub of the willow kind. [*A. S. sealh*.]

SALLOW (sal'ō), *a.* Of a yellowish color; brownish-yellow; unhealthy-looking. [*A. S. salo*.]

SALLOWNESS (sal'ō-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being fallow.

SALLY (sal'i), *n.* [*pl.* SALLIES (sal'iz).] 1. A

rushing or bursting forth. 2. Sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers. 3. Excursion. 4. Outburst of fancy, wit, etc. 5. Levity; wild gayety; escapade. [*Fr. saillie*—*L. salio*, leap.]

SALLY (sal'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SAL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SALLIED (sal'id).] 1. Leap or rush out; specifically, rush out suddenly, as a body of troops from a besieged place; make a sally. 2. Spring or issue; as, the *sallying* spring.

SALLY-LUNN (sal-li-lun'), *n.* Kind of sweet bun or tea-cake, larger than a muffin. It is toasted and eaten hot with butter. [From *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold such buns in the streets of Bath, England, at the end of the eighteenth century.]

SALLY-PORT (sal'i-pōrt), *n.* Port, gate, or passage by which a garrison may make a sally.

SALMAGUNDI (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* 1. Mixture of chopped meat and other ingredients. 2. Medley; mixture. [*Fr. salmigondis*. Perhaps from tautological *It. salami conditi*—*salami*, salt meats, and *conditi*, seasoned.]

SALMON (sam'un), *n.* 1. Fish of the genus

Salmo, especially

Salmo salar, im-

portant on ac-

count of its

abundance and

its rich delicious

flavor. It is

found about the

mouths and es-

tuaries of great

rivers in all the

forms

northern parts of

America, Europe, and Asia. 2.

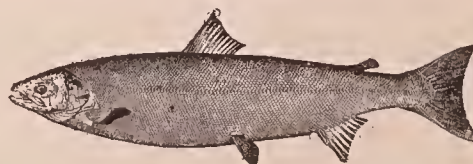
Fish of the genus

Oncorhynchus, of which there



Quinnet Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), adult and young forms

northern parts of America, Europe, and Asia. 2. Fish of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, of which there



Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).



Silver Salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*).

are five species, called collectively *Pacific salmon*, abundant on the Pacific coast of America. The most important species is the quinnet or king salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), which attains a weight of 70 to 100 pounds, and is so abundant that about 30,000,000 pounds of them are taken annually in the Columbia River alone. The chief salmon-packing port is at Astoria, Oregon, at the mouth of the Columbia River, where numerous canneries are located. [*O. Fr. saumon*,

saulmon—*L. salmonem*, accus. of *salmo*, *saimon*—*salio*, leap.]

SALMON (sam'un), **SALMON-COLOR** (sam'un-kul-ēr), *n.* Color of the flesh of the salmon, a pinkish orange color.

SALMON-TROUT (sam'un-trowt), *n.* 1. Sea-trout of northern Europe. It attains a length of about three feet, its flesh is pink and richly flavored. 2. Great lake-trout of North America (*Salvelinus namaycush*).

SALMON-WHEEL (sam'un-hwēl), *n.* Large undershot water-wheel provided with wire scoop-nets, which face down-stream and seize the salmon as they come swimming upstream and tumble them into a receptacle on shore. See cut under **WHEEL**.

SALON (sà-lanġ'), *n.* 1. Apartment for the reception of company. 2. Fashionable assembly. 3. Exhibition of paintings. [Fr.]

SALOON (sà-lōn'), *n.* 1. Spacious and elegant apartment for the reception of company, etc. 2. Main cabin. 3. Grog shop; barroom. [Fr. *salon*—*salle*—*O. Ger. sal*, dwelling.]

SALOOP (sà-lōp'), *n.* Sassafras tea, with sugar and milk.

SALSIFY (sai'si-fi), *n.* Biennial plant with an edible root like the parsnip; oyster plant. [Fr. *salsifis*—*It. sassefrica*, goat's beard—*L. saxum*, a rock, and *frico*, rub.]

SALT (səlt), *I. n.* 1. Compound of chlorine and sodium, found in the earth or obtained by evaporation from sea-water. 2. Anything like salt; seasoning; flavor; savor; wit. 3. *Chem.* Combination of an acid with a base. 4. Old sailor. *II. a.* 1. Containing salt; tasting of salt. 2. Overflowed with or growing in salt water. 3. Pungent.—*Attic salt*, piquancy; wit.—*Old salt*, experienced sailor. [A. S. *sealt*.]

SALT (səlt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SALT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SALT'ED**.] Sprinkle, impregnate, preserve or season with salt; as, to salt fish, beef or pork.—*Salt an invoice, account*, etc., put on the extreme value.—*Salt a mine*, sprinkle a few grains of gold dust in and about an unproductive or worked-out gold mine to obtain a high price for it from an inexperienced person.

SALTCELLAR (səlt'sel-ər), *n.* Small vessel for holding salt. [Fr. *salière*, vessel for salt.]

SALTERN (səlt'ēr), *n.* Salt-works.

SALT-FISH (səlt'fish), *n.* Fish in brine, or salted and dried.

SALTISH (səlt'ish), *a.* Somewhat salty.

SALT LAKE CITY. Capital of Utah, on Great Salt Lake.

SALTLESS (səlt'les), *a.* Without salt; insipid.

SALT-LICK (səlt'lik), *n.* Salty ground which is licked by animals; commonly called simply *lick*.

SALTNESS (səlt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being salty.

SALTPAN (səlt'pan), *n.* 1. Pan in which salt is obtained by evaporation. 2. Salt-works.

SALTPETER, **SALTPETRE** (səlt-pē'tēr), *n.* Salt

consisting of nitric acid and potash; niter. [SALT, and *Gr. petra*, rock.]

SALT-RHEUM (səlt-rēm'), *n.* *Pathol.* Vague and indefinite popular name applied to many non-febrile cutaneous eruptions common among adults.

SALT RIVER (səlt riv'ēr). Imaginary river up which defeated candidates are said to be sent.

SALTS (səlt), *n.pl.* Epsom-salt or other salt used as a medicine.—*Smelling salts*, preparation used as a stimulant and restorative in case of faintness.—*Salts of tartar*, carbonate of potassium.

SALT-WATER (səlt'wə-tēr), *I. n.* Sea-water.

II. a. Pertaining to, or living in, salt water; used at sea; engaged on the sea.

SALT-WORKS (səlt'wūrks), *n.* Place where salt is made.

SALTY (səlt'i), *a.* Impregnated with salt; tasting of salt.

SALUBRIOUS (sə-lō'bri-us), *a.* Favorable to health; healthful. [*L. salubris*, healthy—*salus*, health.]

SALUBRIOUSLY (sə-lō'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

SALUBRIOUSNESS (sə-lō'bri-us-nes), **SALUBRITY** (sə-lō'bri-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being salubrious.

SALUTARILY (sal'ū-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner.

SALUTARINESS (sal'ū-tā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being salutary.

SALUTARY (sal'ū-tā-ri), *a.* 1. Promoting some good or benefit. 2. Promoting health. [*L. salus*, health.]

SYN. Advantageous; wholesome; healthful; sanitary; salubrious; hygienic. **ANT.**

Unhealthful; noxious; unwholesome.

SALUTATION (sal'ū-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of saluting. 2. That which is said in saluting.

SALUTATORIAN (sə-lō-tā-tō'ri-an), *n.* In American colleges and schools, the graduating student who pronounces the salutatory oration at commencement exercises.

SALUTATORY (sə-lō'tā-tō-ri), *I. a.* Expressing a greeting; saluting. *II. n.* Oration which introduces the commencement exercises in

American colleges and schools. [*L. saluatorius*—*salutatus*, *p.p.* of *saluto*, salute.]

SALUTE (sə-lōt'), *n.* 1. Act of saluting; salutation; greeting. 2. Attitude of person saluting.

Salutes. 1. Without arms. 2. At shoulder arms. 3. At order arms.

SALUTE (sə-lōt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SALU'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SALU'TED**.]



I. vt. 1. Address with kind wishes. 2. Greet with a kiss, bow, etc. 3. Honor by a discharge of cannon, striking colors, etc. 4. *Mil. and Nav.* Show deference to by assuming attitude prescribed by drill regulations. **II. vi.** Assume the attitude of saluting. [*L. saluto.*]

SALVADOR (säl-vä-dör'), *n.* Republic, Central America. Area 7,225 sq. m.

SALVADOREAN (säl-vä-dör'-än), *n.* Native of the republic of Salvador.

SALVAGE (sal'vaj), *n.* 1.

Saving a ship or goods from danger, as from the sea, fire, an enemy, or the like. 2. Compensation to those by whom ships or goods have been saved. 3. That portion of the property which is saved. [*L. L. salvagium—L. salvus, safe.*]

SALVATION (sal-vä'shun),

n. 1. Act of saving; preservation. 2. Saving of man from eternal misery.

—*Salvation Army*, a religious organization founded in England by William Booth in 1878, organized on military principles, with a view of reaching the non-churchgoing classes of the world. [*L. L. salvatio—L. salvo, save.*]

SALVE (sal've), *interj.* Hail! [*L.*]

SALVE (säv), *n.* Ointment; anything to cure sores; palliative. [*A. S. sealf.*]

SALVER (sal'ver), *n.* Tray on which anything is presented. [*Sp. salvilla.*]

SALVIA (sal'vi-a), *n.* 1. Genus of plants of the mint family. 2. [*s-*] Plant of this genus.

SALVO (sal'vō), *n.* Exception; reservation. [*L. salvo (jure)*, the right being reserved.]

SALVO (sal'vō), *n.* [*pl. SALVOS* (sal'vōz).] 1. Military or naval salute with guns. 2. Simultaneous discharge of artillery. [*L. salve.*]

SAL-VOLATILE (sal-vol'a-til), *n.* Solution of carbonate of ammonia.

SALZBURG (sälts'börkh), *n.* City in Austria.

SAMARA (sä-mä'ra), *n. Bot.* Indehiscent superior fruit, usually one-seeded, with the cells elongated into wing-like expansions. [*L., elm-seed.*]

SAMARITAN (sä-mar'i-tan), *n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Samaria. 2. Language of Samaria, a dialect of the Chaldean. 3. Charitable or benevolent person, in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable.

SAME (sām), *a.* 1. Identical. 2. Of the like kind or degree; similar. 3. Mentioned before. [*A. S.*]

SAMENESS (sām'nes), *n.* 1. Identity. 2. Similarity. 3. Tedious monotony.

SAMOA (sä-mō'a or sä'mō-a), or **NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.** S. Pacific Ocean. Part German, part American. Area 1,100 sq. m.



Fernando Figueroa, elected President of Salvador in 1907.

SAMOAN (sä-mō'an), *n.* Native of Samoa.

SAMOS (sä'mos), *n.* Island in the Ægean sea. Area 180 sq. m.

SAMOVAR (sam'o-vär), *n.* Copper urn in which water is kept boiling for making tea, used in Russia. [*Russ. samovaru, tea-urn.*]

SAMOYED (sam-ō'yed), *n.* One of a race of the Eurasian Arctic coast.

SAMP (samp), *n.* Hominy. [*N. Am. Ind. saupac.*]



Samoyed.

SAMPAN (sam'pan), *n.* Chinese punt used on the rivers for conveying merchandise, and sometimes as a house boat. [*Chin.*]

SAMPHIRE (sam'fir), *n.* Herb found chiefly on rocky cliffs near the sea, used in pickles and salads. [*From Fr. l'herbe de Saint Pierre* (Peter).]



SAMPLE (sam'pl), *n.* Chinese Sampan.

Specimen; part to show the quality of the whole. [*O. Fr. essample—L. exemplum.* Doublet **EXAMPLE.**]

SAMPLE (sam'pl), *vt.* [*pr.p. SAM'PLING; p.t. and p.p. SAMPLED* (sam'pld).] Take a sample of; test by trying a portion of.

SAMPLER (sam'plēr), *n.* 1. One who makes up samples. 2. One who tests by samples. 3. Pattern of work; ornamental piece of needlework.

SAMPLE-ROOM (sam'pl-rōm), *n.* 1. Room where samples are kept and shown. 2. Place where liquor is sold by the glass; barroom; saloon.

SAMSHU, SAMSHOO (sam'shō), *n.* Chinese liquor distilled from rice. [*Chin.*]

SANATIVE (san'a-tiv), *a.* Tending to heal; healing. [*L. sanativus.*]

SANATORIUM (san-a-tō'ri-um), *n.* Place for restoring to health; health-station; hospital. Also spelled *sanitarium*.

SANATORY (san'a-tō-ri), *a.* Healing; conducive to health.

SANCTIFICATION (sang-k-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of sanctifying or state of being sanctified.

SANCTIFIED (sang-k'ti-fid), *a.* 1. Consecrated. 2. Sanctimonious.

SANCTIFIER (sang-k'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which sanctifies.—*The Sanctifier*, the Holy Spirit.

SANCTIFY (sang-k'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p. SANCTIFYING; p.t. and p.p. SANCTIFIED* (sang-k'ti-fid).]

1. Make sacred or holy. 2. Set apart to sacred use. 3. Purify and exalt, as by God's grace;

free from sin or evil. 4. Make the means of holiness. [L. *sanctifico*—L. *sanctus*, sacred, and *facio*, make.]

SANCTIMONIOUS (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* Pretending sanctity; hypocritically devout; affecting holiness.

SANCTIMONIOUSLY (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-ly), *adv.* In a sanctimonious manner.

SANCTIMONIOUSNESS (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sanctimonious.

SANCTIMONY (sangk'ti-mō-ni), *n.* Affected devoutness or piety; assumed sanctity. [L. *sanctimonia*, sanctity.]

SANCTION (sangk'shun), *n.* Act of ratifying; confirmation; support. [L. *sanctionem*—*sancio*, render sacred.]

SANCTION (sangk'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SANC'TION-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SANCTIONED (sangk'shund).] 1. Give validity or authority to. 2. Regard with favor or approval; give consent to.

SANCTITY (sangk'ti-ti), *n.* 1. Purity; godliness. 2. Inviolability.

SANCTUARY (sangk'tū-ār-i), *n.* [*pl.* SANC'TUARIES.] 1. Sacred place. 2. Inviolable asylum; refuge.

SANCTUM (sangk'tum), *n.* 1. Sacred place. 2. Private room. [L. *holy*.]

SAND (sand), *n.* 1. Fine grains of crushed or worn rock. 2. [*pl.*] Land covered with sand; sandy beach. 3. Grit; endurance. [A. S.]

SAND (sand), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAND'ED.] 1. Sprinkle with sand. 2. Mix with sand. 3. Rub with sand.

SANDAL (san'dal), *n.* 1. Kind of shoe consisting usually of a sole only, bound to the foot by straps.

2. Loose slipper. [Gr. *sandalon*, prob. from Pers. *sandal*, kind of shoe.]



Sandals.

SANDALWOOD (san'dal-wød), *n.* Wood remarkable for its fragrance, brought from the E. Indies and islands of the Pacific. [Fr. *sandal*.]

SAND-BAG (sand'bag), *n.* Bag filled with sand.

SAND-BAG (sand'bag), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAND'BAGGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SANDBAGGED (sand'bagd).] Strike with a sand-bag, usually from behind, for the purpose of robbing.

SAND-BAGGER (sand'bag-ēr), *n.* One who resorts to sand-bagging.

SAND-HILL (sand'hil), *n.* Hill of sand; dune. —*Sand-hill crane*, the common brown crane of America (*Grus Mexicana*).

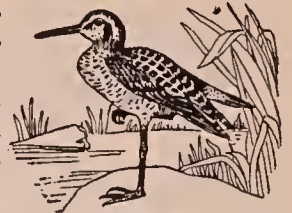
SANDINESS (sand'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sandy.

SANDMAN (sand'man), *n.* Mythical being who is supposed to make children sleepy by throwing sand into their eyes.

SANDPAPER (sand'pāpēr), *n.* Paper covered with a kind of sand.

SANDPAPER (sand'pā-pēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAND'PAPERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SANDPAPERED (sand'pā-pērd).] Rub with sand-paper.

SANDPIPER (sand'pī-pēr), *n.* Wading bird of the snipe family, distinguished by its clear piping note.



Sandpiper.

SANDPRIDE (sand'prid), *n.*

Small round mouthed vertebrate without jaws, of the class *Myzontes*; called also *mud lamprey*; found in European rivers.

SAND-RIDGE (sand'rij), *n.* Ridge or bank of sand.

SAND-STAR (sand'stār), *n.* Starfish.

SANDSTONE (sand'stōn), *n.* Stone composed of consolidated sand.

SANDWICH (sand'wich), *n.* Two slices of bread with ham, etc., between. [Earl of *Sandwich*.]

SANDWICH (sand'wich), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SAND'WICHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SANDWICED (sand'wicht).] 1.

Make into a sandwich 2. Fit in Sand-star. between.

SANDY (sand'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, or covered with, sand. 2. Resembling sand; loose. 3. Of the color of sand.

SANDY HOOK. Low peninsula in New York Bay, 8 miles long.

SANE (sān), *a.* 1. Sound in mind. 2. Not disordered in intellect; rational. [L. *sanus*.]

SANELY (sān'li), *adv.* In a sane manner.

SANENESS (sān'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sane.

SAN FRANCISCO (san fran-sis'kō). Seaport in California.

SANG (sang), *v.* Past tense of SING.

SANGAREE (sang-gā-rē'), *n.* Diluted wine, spiced and sweetened. [W. Ind.]

SANG-FROID (säng-frwä'), *n.* Coolness in danger; indifference. [Fr., cold blood.]

SANGUINARY (sang'gwi-nā-ri), *a.* 1. Bloody; attended with much bloodshed. 2. Bloodthirsty.

SANGUINE (sang'gwin), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood; ardent. 2. Hopeful; confident. [L. *sanguineus*—*sanguis*, blood.] *

SANGUINEOUS (sang-gwin'e-us), *a.* 1. Abounding with blood. 2. Resembling, or constituting blood.

SANHEDRIM (san'he-drim), **SANHEDRIN** (san'he-drin), *n.* Highest council of the Jews, consisting of seventy members with the high priest. [Heb. *sanhedrin*—Gr. *synedrion*—*syn*, together, and *hedra*, seat.]

SANITARIAN (san-i-tā'ri-an), *I. a.* Sanitary.

II. n. One who works for health measures.

SANITARIUM (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* Health-station; hospital; sanatorium.

SANITARY (san'i-tā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to health; tending or designed to promote health. [From *SANITY*.]

SANITATION (san-i-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Making sanitary. 2. Science of rendering sanitary.

SANITY (san'i-ti), *n.* State of being sane; soundness of mind or body. [L. *sanitas*.]

SAN JOSÉ (sän hō-zā'). Capital of Costa Rica.

SAN JOSÉ (sän hō-zā'). City in California.

SAN JUAN (sän hō-än') **DE PORTO RICO**. Seaport, capital of Porto Rico.

SAN MARINO (sän mǎ-rē'nō). Independent republic in Italy. Area 22 sq. m. Population 8000.

SANK (sang), *v.* Past tense of **SINK**.

SANS (säng), *prep.* Without. [Fr.]

SAN SALVADOR (sän sāl-vā-dōr'). Capital of republic of Salvador, C. America.

SANSCRIT. See **SANSKRIT**.

SANSCULOTTE (sans-kū-lot'), *n.* 1. In the first French revolution, a member of the extreme party. 2. Ragged fellow. 3. Communist; anarchist.

SANSKRIT (san'skrit), *n.* Ancient language of the Hindus in which the literature of India is written (as in Europe Latin was used as a learned tongue). [Sans., perfect—*sam*, with, and *kṛita*, done.]

SANTA CLAUS, SANTA KLAUS (san'ta klāz), Patron saint of children, who is supposed to put toys and other presents in stockings on Christmas eve. [Corrup. of **ST. NICHOLAS**.]

SANTA CRUZ (sän'tā krōs). Island (Danish), W. Indies. Area 84 sq. m.

SANTA FÉ (sän'tā fā). Capital of New Mexico.

SANTANDER (sän-tän-dār'), *n.* Seaport, Spain, on inlet of Bay of Biscay.

SANTIAGO (sän-tē-ä'gō), *n.* Capital of Chile.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA (sän-tē-ä'gō dā kō'bā). Seaport, Cuba, on S. E. coast.

SÃO PAULO (sowng pow'lō). Capital of State of same name, Brazil.

SAP (sap), *n.* 1. Vital juice of plants. 2. Vital fluid of animals; blood. 3. Sapwood. [A. S. *sæp*—Ger. *saft*.]

SAP (sap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SAPPED** (sapt).] 1. Subvert or destroy; undermine. 2. *Mil.* Destroy by digging underneath. [O. Fr. *saper*.]

SAP (sap), *n.* 1. Excavated trench or tunnel. 2. *Mil.* Approach to a fortification, dug under cover.

SAPAJOU (sap'a-jō), *n.* Capuchin monkey. [Fr.]

SAPID (sap'id), *a.* Savory; tasteful. [L. *sapidus*—*sapio*, taste.]

SAPIDITY (sā-pid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being sapid.

SAPIENCE (sā'pi-ens), *n.* Quality or State of being sapient.

SAPIENT (sā'pl-ent), *a.* Wise; knowing. [L. *sapio*, taste, know.]

SYN. Sagacious; sage; discerning; intelligent; erudite. **ANT.** Ignorant; unlearned; unskilled.

SAPLESS (sap'les), *a.* Dry; not juicy.

SAPLING (sap'ling), *n.* Young tree, so called from being full of sap.

SAPODILLA (sap-o-dil'a), *n.* Large evergreen tree (*Achras sapota*) or its plum-like fruit, esteemed in the West Indian islands. [Sp. *sapotilla*.]

SAPONACEOUS

(sap-o-

nā'shus), *a.* Soapy; soap-like. [Fr. *saponacé*

—L. *sapo*, soap.]

SAPONIFICATION (sā-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Conversion into soap.

SAPONIFY (sā-pon'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SAPONIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SAPONIFIED** (sā-pon'i-fid).] Convert into soap by combination with an alkali. [L. *sapo*, soap, and *facio*, make.]

SAPPER (sap'ēr), *n.* One who saps.

SAPPHIRE (saf'ir or saf'ir), *n.* Blue precious stone, next in hardness to the diamond. [Ar. *safir*.]

SAPPINESS (sap'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sappy.

SAPPY (sap'l), *a.* 1. Abounding with sap; juicy. 2. Immature; silly.

SAPSUCKER (sap'suk-ēr), *n.* Popular name for any of several species of small American woodpeckers.

SAP-WOOD (sap'wōd), *n.* External part of wood, newly formed under the bark; alburnum.

SARABAND (sar'a-band), *n.* Slow Spanish dance. [Pers. *serbend*, song.]

SARACEN (sar'a-sen), *n.* Name applied in the Middle Ages to the Mohammedans. [L. L. *Saracenus*—Ar. *sharkeyn*, eastern people.]

SARACENIC (sar-a-sen'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

SARAGOSSA (sar-a-gos'a), *n.* Sp. **ZARAGOZA** (thä-rä-gō'thä), *n.* City, Spain, on the Ebro.

SARATOGA (sar-a-tō'gā) **SPRINGS**. Noted health resort, New York State.

SARAWAK (sä-rä'wāk), *n.* City and State, Borneo. Area of State 41,000 sq. m.

SARCASM (sär'kazm), *n.* Satirical remark in scorn or contempt; cutting wit. [Gr. *sarkazō*, tear flesh.]



Sapodilla.



Sapsucker, or Yellow-bellied Woodpecker (*Sphyrapicus varius*).

SARCASTIC (sär-kas'tik), *a.* Containing sarcasm.

SARCENET (särs'net), *n.* Very thin silk fabric. [O. Fr.—L.L. *saracenus*, Saracen cloth.]

SARCOCARP (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* Fleshy part of a drupe; mesocarp; part of fruit usually eaten. [Gr. *sarx*, flesh, and *karpōs*, fruit.]

SARCOLOGY (sär-kol'o-jī), *n.* Branch of anatomy which treats of the fleshy parts of the body. [Gr. *sarx*, *sarkos*, flesh.]

SARCOMA (sär-kō'ma), *n.* Fleshy tumor. [Gr. *sarkōō*, make fleshy—*sarx*, flesh.]

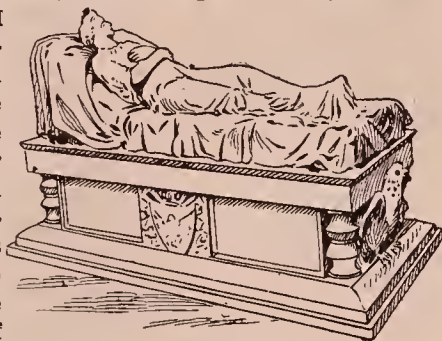
SARCOPHAGOUS (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* Feeding on flesh.

SARCOPHAGUS (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.* [*pl.* SAR-

COPH'AGI

(sär-kof'a-jī).]

1. Kind of limestone used by the Greeks for coffins, and so called because it was thought to consume the flesh of



corpses. 2. White Marble Sarcophagus of Queen Louise of Prussia. Stone receptacle for a corpse. [L.—Gr. *sarkophagos*—*sarx*, flesh, and *phagōō*, eat.]

SARD (särd), *n.* *Min.* Blood-red variety of carnelian, transparent to translucent. [Fr. *sarde*.]

SARDA (sär'da), *n.* Genus of mackerel-like, edible marine fishes of large size and active nature, and widely distributed.

SARDEL (sär'del), *n.* Same as **SARDINE**.

SARDINE (sär-dēn'), *n.* Small fish of the herring family, boiled and packed in oil. [From the island of *Sardinia*.]

SARDINIA (sär-din'i-a), *n.* Island, Mediterranean, belonging to Italy.

SARDONIC (sär-don'ik), *a.* 1. Forced; heartless. 2. Bitter; sarcastic. [Gr. *sardonios*, a plant of Sardinia said to screw up the face of the eater.]

SARDONYX (sär'do-niks), *n.* Reddish-yellow variety of chalcedony. [Gr.]



Sardonyx Cameo of Emperor Augustus.

SARGASSO (sär-gas'ō), *n.* Gulfweed, a sea-weed of the genus *Sargassum*, abounding in the warmer parts of the Atlantic.—*Sargasso Sea*, large tract in the North Atlantic covered by the sargasso or gulfweed. [Pg. *sargaço*, sea-weed.]

SARMENT (sär'ment), *n.* Runner, as of the strawberry plant. [L. *sarmentum*.]

SARSAPARILLA (sär-sa-pa-ri'l'a), *n.* Twinning shrub like the bramble, found chiefly in Mexico, used in medicine. [Sp. *zarzaparilla*—*zarza*, bramble, and *parilla*, vine.]



Sarsaparilla.

SARTOR (sär'tūr), *n.* Tailor. [L. *sarcio*, mend.]

SARTORIAL (sär-tō'ri-äl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tailor.

SARTORIUS (sär-tō'ri-us), *n.* *Anat.* Muscle used in throwing one leg across the other, reaching from above the hip to below the knee; tailors' muscle. [L. *sartor*, tailor.]

SASH (sash), *n.* Band or scarf worn over the shoulder, or as a belt.

[Pers. *shast*.]

SASH (sash), *n.* Case or frame for panes of glass.

[Fr. *châsse*, chase—L. *capsa*.]

SASKATCHEWAN (sas-kach'e-won), *n.* Province of Canada, between Manitoba and Alberta.

SASSAFRAS (sas'a-fras), *n.* Kind of laurel, the root of which, especially its bark, is much used in medicine.

So called because formerly believed to break or dissolve stone in the bladder.

[Fr.—L. *saxifraga*—*saxum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

SAT (sat), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SIT**.

SATAN (sä'tan), *n.* Devil; chief of the fallen angels. [Heb. *satan*, enemy.]

SATANIC (sa-tan'ik), *a.*

Of or pertaining to Satan; characteristic of Satan; devilish; diabolical; infernal.

SATCHEL (sach'el), *n.* Hand-bag. [Dim. of **SACK**.]

SATE (sät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SA'TED.] Satisfy; surfeit; glut. [Short form of **SATIATE**.]

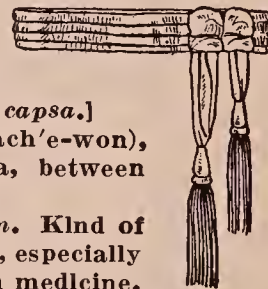
SATEEN (sat-ēn'), *n.* Woolen or cotton fabric with a glossy surface. [Fr.]

SATELLITE (sat'el-lit), *n.* 1. Obsequious follower. 2. Body which revolves round a planet. [L. *satelles*.]

SATIABLE (sä'shi-a-bl), *a.* That may be satisfied.

SATIATE (sä'shi-ät), *v.* [*pr.p.* SA'TIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SA'TIATED.] I. *vt.* Gratify to the full extent of desire; surfeit; glut. II. *vt.* Feed or nourish desire, appetite, or need to the utmost. [L. *satio*, satisfy.]

SATIATE (sä'shi-ät), *a.* Filled to satiety; satiated.



Sash.



Sassafras.

SATIATION (sā-shī-ā'shun), *n.* Same as **SATIETY**.

SATIETY (sə-tī'e-tl), *n.* State of being satiated; surfeit.

SATIN (sat'in), *n.* Closely woven silk fabric with a highly finished surface. [Fr. *satın*—L. *seta*, bristle.]

SATINET (sat-i-net'), *n.* 1. Thin species of satin. 2. Cloth with a cotton warp and woolen weft.

SATIN-FLOWER (sat'in-flow-ēr), *n.* Species of herbs (*Lunaria annua*), also called *honesty*, with large racemes of cross-shaped purple flowers and silvery partitions in the fruit.

SATINWOOD (sat'in-wōd), *n.* Ornamental wood from E. and W. Indies, having a texture like satin.

SATINY (sat'in-i), *a.* Resembling or composed of satin.

SATIRE (sat'ir), *n.* 1. Species of composition, ridiculing vice or folly. 2. Severity of remark; ridicule; sarcasm. [L. *satira*—*satura* (*lanx*), dish full of various kinds of fruit.]

SATIRIC (sə-tir'ik), **SATIRICAL** (sə-tir'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, or conveying, satire; sarcastic; abusive.

SATIRIST (sat'i-ris), *n.* Writer of satire.

SATIRIZE (sat'i-riz), *vt.* [pr.p. **SAT'IRIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **SATIRIZED** (sat'i-rīzd).] Make the object of satire; expose to ridicule.

SATISFACTION (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* 1. State of being satisfied; gratification; comfort. 2. That which satisfies; amends; atonement; payment; conviction.

SATISFACTORILY (sat-is-fak'to-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner.

SATISFACTORINESS (sat-is-fak'to-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being satisfactory.

SATISFACTORY (sat-is-fak'to-ri), *a.* 1. Satisfying; sufficient; giving content. 2. Making amends or payment; atoning.

SATISFY (sat'is-fi), *v.* [pr.p. **SAT'ISFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **SATISFIED** (sat'is-fīd).] I. *vt.* 1. Give enough to; supply fully; please fully. 2. Discharge. 3. Free from doubt; convince. II. *vi.* Give satisfaction. [O. Fr. *satisfier*—L. *satis*, enough, and *facio*, make.]

SATRAP (sā'trap or sat'rap), *n.* Persian viceroi, or ruler of one of the greater provinces. [Gr. *satrapēs*—Zend *shōithra-paiti*, region-lord.]

SATRAPHY (sā'trap-i), *n.* Government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

SATURABLE (sat'ū-rə-bl), *a.* That may be saturated.

SATURATE (sat'ū-rāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **SAT'URATING**; p.t. and p.p. **SAT'URATED**.] 1. Soak fully; fill to excess. 2. Unite with till no more can be received. [L. *saturatus*, p.p. of *saturō*, fill—*satur*, full.]

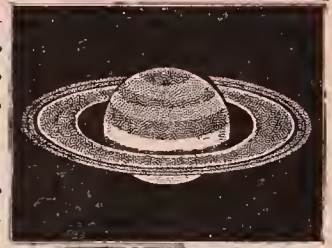
SATURATION (sat-ū-rā'shun), *n.* Act of saturating or state of being saturated.

SATURDAY (sat'ūr-dā), *n.* Seventh or last day of the week. [A. S. *Sæterdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, day of Saturn—L. *Saturnus*.]

SATURN (sat'ūr), *n.* 1. Ancient Roman god of agriculture (father of Jupiter), who ruled during the golden age.

2. One of the planets. [L. *Saturnus*—*satus*, p.p. of *sero*, sow.]

SATURNALIA (sat-ūr-nā'li-ā), *n.pl.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* Festival in honor of Saturn, held annually at Rome, about the middle of



The Planet Saturn.

December, and regarded as an occasion for unrestrained pleasure and enjoyment. 2. [s-] Any occasion of unrestrained revelry or license.

SATURNALIAN (sat-ūr-nā'li-an), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Saturnalia or festival of Saturn. 2. [s-] Licentious; dissipated.

SATURNIAN (sə-tūr'ni-an), *a.* Pertaining to Saturn, or the golden age; happy; pure; peaceful.

SATURNINE (sat'ūr-nīn), *a.* Grave; gloomy; phlegmatic (because born under the planet Saturn).

SATYR (sat'ēr or sā'tēr), *n.* *Greek Myth.* One of a number of sylvan deities, represented as part man and part goat. [Gr. *satyros*.]

SATYRIC (sə-tir'ik), *a.* Pertaining to satyrs.

SAUCE (səs), *n.* 1. Liquid seasoning for food; relish. 2. Dish of garden vegetable or cooked fruit eaten with other food. 3. Saucy language. (Colloq.) [Fr.—L. *salsus*, salted.]

SAUCE (səs), *vt.* [pr.p. **SAUCING**; p.t. and p.p. **SAUCED** (səst).] 1. Put sauce on as a relish; make poignant. 2. Address in bitter or pert language.

SAUCEPAN (səs'pan), *n.* Pan used for cooking sauces, etc.

SAUCER (sə'sēr), *n.* Shallow dish to hold a tea or coffee cup.

SAUCILY (sə'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner; impudently.

SAUCINESS (sə'si-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being saucy.

SAUCY (sə'si), *a.* [comp. **SAUCIER**; superl. **SAUCIEST**.] 1. Insolent; impudent. 2. Airy; sprightly. [From **SAUCE**.]

SAUERKRAUT (sowr'krowt), *n.* Cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment. [Ger. *sauer*, sour, and *kraut*, herb, cabbage.]

SAULT (sō or sō), *n.* Rapid in some rivers in N. America. [O. Fr. (Fr. *saut*)—L. *saltus*, leap.]

SAUNTER (sän'tēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **SAUNTERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SAUNTERED** (sän'tērd).] Wander about idly; walk leisurely along. [Etym. doubtful.]

SAUNTER (sän'tēr), *n.* 1. Act of sauntering. 2. Place for sauntering.

SAUNTERER (sän'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who saunters.

SAURIAN (sə'ri-an), *I. n.* Reptile with legs and

scales. II. *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a saurian. [Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

SAUSAGE (sə'saj), *n.* Minced meat, inclosed in a skin. [O. Fr. *saucisse*—root of SAUCE.]

SAUTERNE (sô-tern'), *n.* White wine produced at Sauterne, in France.

SAVAGE (sav'aj), I. *a.* Untamed; uncivilized; fierce; pertaining to an early stage of culture. II. *n.* 1. Human being in a low stage of social culture. 2. Brutal person. [Fr. *sauvage*—O. Fr. *salvage*—L. *silvaticus*—*silva*, wood.]

SYN. Wild; rude; brutal; brutish; ferocious; uncivilized; barbarous. **ANT.** Mild; tame; docile.

SAVAGELY (sav'aj-li), *adv.* In a savage manner. **SAVAGENESS** (sav'aj-nes), *n.* Quality of being savage.

SAVAGERY (sav'aj-ri), *n.* State of being savage. **SAVANNA, SAVANNAH** (sə-van'a), *n.* Prairie. [American Indian.]

SAVANNAH (sə-van'a), *n.* City and port, Georgia, on Savannah River.

SAVANT (sə-väng'), *n.* Man of science or of learning. [Fr.]

SAVE (säv), *v.* [pr.p. SA'VING; p.t. and p.p. SAVED (sävd).] I. *vt.* 1. Bring safe out of evil or danger; rescue. 2. Keep from being spent or lost; reserve. 3. Deliver from sin; bring into a state of spiritual life. 4. Spare. II. *vi.* Be economical. [Fr. *sauver*—L.L. *salvo*. See **SAFE**.]

SAVE (säv), I. *prep.* Leaving out; except. II. *conj.* Unless; except.

SAVING (sä'ving), I. *a.* 1. Disposed to save or be economical. 2. Incurring no loss. 3. Preserving from wrong. 4. Securing salvation. II. *n.* 1. That which is saved. 2. Economy in expenditure.

SAVING (sä'ving), *prep.* 1. Except; save. 2. With due respect to.

SAVINGLY (sä'ving-li), *adv.* In a saving manner.

SAVINGNESS (sä'ving-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being saving.

SAVINGS-BANK (sä'vingz-bangk), *n.* Bank in which savings are deposited at interest.

SAVIOR, SAVIOUR (sä'vi-ür), *n.* One who saves from evil.—*The Saviour*, Jesus Christ.

SAVOR (sä'vür), *n.* 1. Flavor; taste. 2. Odor; scent. 3. Reputation. [Fr. *saveur*—L. *sapor*—*sapio*, taste.]

SAVOR (sä'vür), *v.* [pr.p. SA'VORING; p.t. and p.p. SAVORED (sä'vüred).] I. *vi.* Have a particular taste or smell; partake of the nature (of). II. *vt.* Give flavor to; season.

SAVORILY (sä'vür-li), *adv.* In a savory manner; with a pleasant relish.

SAVORINESS (sä'vür-i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being savory.

SAVORLESS (sä'vür-les), *a.* Without savor; insipid.

SAVORY (sä'vür-i), *a.* Having a pleasant savor; palatable.

SAVORY (sä'vür-i), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [O. Fr. *savorée*—*sadree*—L. *satureia*, savory.]

SAVOY (sə-voi'), *n.* Cabbage with curled leaves, originally from Savoy, in France.

SAVVY (sav'i), *vt.* [pr.p. SAV'VYING; p.t. and p.p. SAVVIED (sav'ld).] Understand; know. (Slang.) [Sp. *saber*, know.]

SAVVY (sav'i), *n.* Knowledge; comprehension; understanding.

SAW (sə), *v.* Past tense of SEE.

SAW (sə), *n.* Instrument for cutting formed of a thin blade, band, or disk of steel, with a toothed edge. [A. S. *saga*.]

SAW (sə), *v.* [pr.p. SAW'ING; p.t. SAWED (səd). p.p. SAWED or SAWN (sən).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut with or as with a saw. 2. Make motions in, as one sawing. II. *vi.* 1. Cut anything with a saw. 2. Be capable of being sawed. 3. Engage in the work of a sawyer.

SAW (sə), *n.* Saying; proverb. [A. S. *sagu*—*sagian*, *secgan*, say.]

SAWBUCK (sə'buk), *n.* Rack for holding staks of wood while cutting them with a saw.

SAWDUST (sə'dust), *n.* Dust, or small pieces of wood, etc., made in sawing.

SAWER (sə'ēr), *n.* One who saws; sawyer.

SAWFISH (sə'fish), *n.* Fish ten or twenty feet long with plate-like gills, of the family *Pristidae*, allied to the shark, so called from the saw-like form of its snout which is often over a yard long, and in the American sawfish (*Pristis pectinatus*), is set with forty-eight to sixty-four sharp teeth.

SAWHORSE (sə'hərs), *n.* Same as SAWBUCK. **SAWMILL** (sə'mil), *n.* Mill for sawing timber, stone, etc.

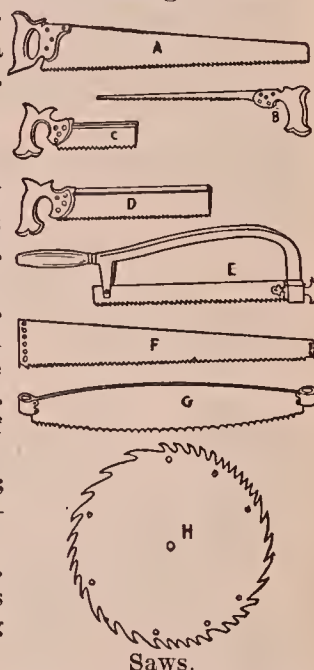
SAWPIT (sə'pit), *n.* Pit where wood is sawed.

SAWYER (sə'yēr), *n.* One who saws.

SAXIFRAGE (saks'i-frāj), *n.* Bot. Any species of *Saxifraga*, a large genus of alpine plants formerly believed to dissolve stone in the bladder. [Fr.—L. *saxum*, stone, and *frango*, break.]

SAXON (saks'un), I. *n.* 1. One of a people of N. Germany who conquered England in the 5th and 6th centuries. 2. Language of the Saxons. 3. One of the present people of Saxony, in Germany. II. *a.* Pertaining to the Saxons, their language, country, or architecture. [A. S. *Seaxe*—*seax* (O. Ger. *saks*), knife, short sword.]

SAXONISM (saks'un-lzm), *n.* Saxon idiom.



Saws.
A. Hand-saw. B. Key or Compass-saw. C. Tenon-saw. D. Back-saw. E. Bow-saw. F. Frame-saw. G. Cross-cut saw. H. Circular saw.

SAXONY (saks'un-l), *n.* Kingdom in Germany.

Area 5,787 sq. m.

SAXONY (saks'un-i), *n.* Province of Prussia. Area 9,794 sq. m.

SAXOPHONE (saks'o-fôn), *n.* Brass musical instrument with a single reed and a clarinet mouth-piece, the body of the instrument being a parabolic cone of brass provided with a set of keys. [From the inventor, Charles Joseph Sax (1791—1865).]

SAY (sā), *v.* [*pr.p.* SAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SAID (sed).] **I. vt.** 1. Utter in words; speak; recite. 2. Express or declare in words, either orally or in writing; tell. 3. Utter as an opinion; decide. **II. vi.** Make an assertion. [A. S. *secgan*.]

SAY (sā), *n.* That which one says or has to say; speech; story; declaration; opinion.

SAYABLE (sā'a-bi), *a.* Capable of being said.

SAYER (sā'ēr), *n.* One who says or utters.

SAYING (sā'ing), *n.* Something said; expression; maxim; phrase.

SCAB (skab), *n.* 1. Crust over a sore. 2. Disease of sheep, resembling the mange. 3. One who takes the place of a striker and so helps to break a strike. (Colloq.) [A. S. *scæb*.]

SCABBARD (skab'ard), *n.* Case in which the blade of a sword is kept. [O. Fr. *escauber*.]

SCABBED (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* 1. Affected or covered with scabs; diseased with the scab. 2. Mean; vile; paltry.

SCABBY (skab'i), *a.* 1. Covered with scabs. 2. Affected with the scab. 3. Vile; mean.

SCABIES (skā'bi-ēz), *n.* The itch, contagious skin disease, due to parasitic mites.

SCABIOUS (skā'bi-us), *a.* 1. Itchy. 2. Consisting of scabs or scurf.

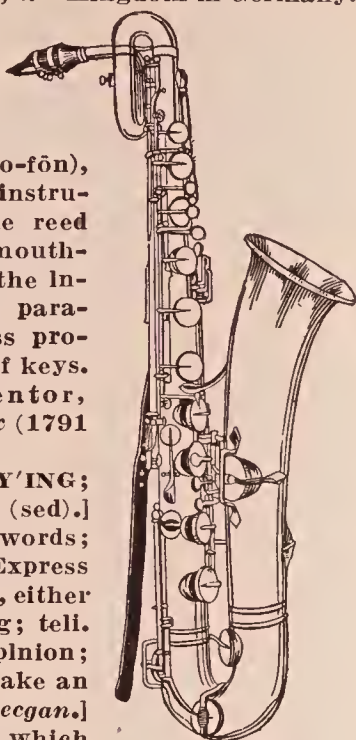
SCAD (skad), *n.* Fish of the family *Carangidae*, a new genus of which (*Zalocys*), was discovered at Reviliagigedo Archipelago in 1897. [Cf. SHAD.]



Scad (*Zalocys stilbe*).

SCAFFOLD (skaf'-old), *n.* 1. Temporary platform for exhibiting or for supporting something. 2. Platform for the execution of a criminal. [O. Fr. *eschafault*—root of CATAFALQUE.]

SCAFFOLD (skaf'old), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAF'FOLDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCAF'FOLDED.] Furnish with a scaffold.



Saxophone.

SCAFFOLDING (skaf'old-ing), *n.* 1. Scaffold. 2. Material for scaffolds.

SCAGLIOLA (skāl-yō'la), *n.* An imitation of variegated marble. [It.]

SCALABLE (skā'la-bi), *a.* That may be scaled or climbed.

SCALAWAG (skal'a-wag), *n.* 1. Valueless domestic animal. 2. Worthless fellow; scamp. [From *Scalloway*, in Shetland.]

SCALD (skald), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCALD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCALD'ED.] 1. Burn or clean with steam or hot liquid. 2. Cook slightly by boiling a very short time. [O. Fr. *eschalder*—L. *excaldo*—*ex*, out, and *calidus*, hot.]

SCALD (skald), *n.* Burn caused by hot liquid.

SCALD, SKALD (skald), *n.* One of the ancient Scandinavian poets or bards. [Ice. and Sw. *skald*, poet.]

SCALE (skāl), *n.* 1. Ladder; series of steps. 2. Graduated measure. 3. *Music*. Series of all the tones. 4. Order of a numeral system. 5. Gradation. 6. Proportion. [L. *scala*, ladder.]

SCALE (skāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCA'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCALED (skāld).] Climb over; clamber up.

SCALE (skāl), *n.* 1. One of the small, thin plates on a fish or reptile. 2. Thin layer. 3. Scale-insect. [A. S. *sceale*, scale of a fish.]

SCALE (skāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCA'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCALED (skāld).] **I. vt.** 1. Clear of scales. 2. Peel off in thin layers. 3. Cut down; reduce, as wages. **II. vi.** Come off in thin layers.

SCALE (skāl), *n.* 1. Dish or platform of a balance or weighing instrument; chiefly in plural. 2. [*pl.*] Any form of weighing instrument. 3. [*pl.*] [S-] Libra, one of the signs of the zodiac. [A. S. *scalu*, balance.]

SCALED (skāld), *a.* 1. Having the scales removed; as, a scaled fish. 2. *Zool.* Having scales; scaly.

SCALE-INSECT (skāl'in-sekt), *n.* *Entom.* Insect of any of the various species of the genus *Coccus*, which infest the bark of trees, plants, etc., so called from the fact that their larvae are oval or round scales. Several of the species are very destructive to trees.

SCALELESS (skāl'les), *a.* Having no scales.

SCALENE (ska-lēn'), **I. a.** Having three unequal sides. **II. n.** Scalene triangle. [Gr. *skalēnos*, uneven.]

SCALER (skā'lēr), *n.* One who or that which scales.

SCALINESS (skā'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being scaly.

SCALL (skāl), *n.* Scab; scaly eruption. [A. S. *scal*, seale.]

SCALLOP (skol'up), *n.* 1. Bivalvular shell-fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves. 2. Dish (originally in the shape of a scallop shell), in which oysters are baked. 3.



Scallop (*Pecten maguayezensis*).

One of a series of curves in the edge of anything. 4. Lace band or collar, scalloped round the edges. [O. Fr. *escalope*—Dut. *schelp*, shell.]

SCALLOP (skal'up), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAL'LOPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCALLOPED (skal'upt).] 1. Cut the edge or border of into scallops or curves. 2. Cook, as oysters, in a shell or scallop.

SCALLOPED (skal'upt), *a.* 1. Marked or cut around the edge with scallops. 2. Made or done in a scallop.—*Scalloped oysters*, oysters baked with bread crumbs and seasoning, originally cooked in a scallop shell, and afterwards in a dish called a scallop.

SCALP (skalp), *n.* Skin of the head on which the hair grows. [It. *scalpo*; from root of **SCALLOP**.]

SCALP (skalp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCALP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCALPED (skalpt).] 1. Cut the scalp from. 2. Buy and sell at reduced rates; sold especially of railroad tickets.

SCALPEL (skal'pel), *n.* Small surgical knife. [L. *scalpellum*—*scalpo*, cut.]

SCALPER (skalp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who removes scalps. 2. Ticket-broker.

SCALP-LOCK (skalp'lok), *n.* Tuft of hair growing on the crown of the head worn by the North American Indians to allow a victorious enemy a fair chance of taking the scalp.

SCALY (skā'll), *a.* Covered with scales; like scales; formed of scales.

SCAMMONY (skam'o-nl), *n.* Cathartic gum-resin obtained from a species of convolvulus. [Gr. *skammōnia*.]

SCAMP (skamp), *n.* Rogue; rascal; mean fellow. [O. Fr. *escamper*, run away.]

SCAMP (skamp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCAMPED (skampt).] Perform, as work, dishonestly, without thoroughness; skimp.

SCAMPER (skam'pēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCAM'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCAMPERED (skam'pērd).] Run away. [O. Fr. *escamper*—L. *ex*, out of, and *campus*, field.]

SCAN (skan), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCANNED (skand).] 1. Count the feet or measures in (a verse). 2. Examine carefully; scrutinize. [Fr. *scander*—L. *scando*, climb.]

SCANDAL (skan'dal), *n.* 1. Something said which is false and injurious to reputation; opprobrious censure. 2. Disgrace; offense. [Fr. *scandale*—Gr. *skandalon*, snare.]

SCANDALIZE (skan'dal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAN'DALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCANDALIZED (skan'dal-izd).] 1. Bring disgrace or scandal on. 2. Speak scandal of; slander. 3. Shock by scandalous conduct.

SCANDALOUS (skan'dal-us), *a.* Causing, containing, or constituting, scandal.

SCANDALOUSLY (skan'dal-us-l), *adv.* In a scandalous manner.

SCANDINAVIA (skan-di-nā'vi-a), *n.* Peninsula, comprising Sweden and Norway.

SCANDINAVIAN (skan-di-nā'vi-an), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Scandinavia. II. *n.* Inhabitant of Scandinavia.

SCANSION (skan'shun), *n.* Act of scanning or measuring a verse by feet.

SCANSORIAL (skan-sō'ri-al), *a.* Climbing; formed for climbing. [L. *scando*, *scansum*. See **SCAN**.]

SCANT (skant), *a.* 1. Not full or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; deficient. 2. Parsimonious. [Ice. *skammt*, short.]

SYN. Short; slender; meager; insufficient; sparing; niggardly; narrow; close; stingy. **ANT.** Full; ample; liberal.

SCANTILY (skant'i-l), *adv.* In a scanty manner or degree.

SCANTINESS (skant'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being scanty.

SCANTLING (skant'ling), *n.* 1. Pattern. 2. Measurement. 3. Piece of timber less than five inches square in section. [Fr. *échantillon*, sample.]

SCANTY (skant'i), *a.* 1. Narrow; small; scant. 2. Falling short of what is necessary; deficient. 3. Sparing.

SCAPEGOAT (skāp'gōt), *n.* 1. Goat on which, once a year, the Jewish high-priest laid the sins of the people, and which was then allowed to escape into the wilderness. 2. One made to suffer for another's offense. [**ESCAPE** and **GOAT**.]

SCAPEGRACE (skāp'grās), *n.* Graceless, reckless fellow. [Lit., one who has escaped grace.]

SCAPEMENT, *n.* Same as **ESCAPEMENT**.

SCAPULA (skap'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* SCAP'ULÆ.] *Anat.* The shoulder-blade. [L.]

SCAPULAR (skap'ū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to the scapula.

SCAPULAR (skap'ū-lar), **SCAPULARY** (skap'ū-lā-ri), *n.* Ornament worn by some Roman Catholic orders, consisting of two woolen bands, one of which crosses the shoulders, and the other the breast.

SCAR (skär), *n.* 1. Mark left by a wound or sore; cicatrix. 2. Any Scapula. mark or blemish. [Fr. *escarre*—L. *eschara*, scab.]

SCAR (skär), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCARRED (skärd).] I. *vt.* Mark with or as with a scar. II. *vi.* Form a scar.

SCAR (skär), *n.* Precipitous bank or rock. [Ice. *sker*, rock in the sea.]

SCARAB (skar'ab), *n.* Beetle, especially the sacred beetle of the Egyptians (*Scarabæus Ægyptiorum* or *Ateuchus sacer*), notable as being figured in the hieroglyphs and for the honors paid to it by the ancient Egyptians. [L. *scarabæus*, beetle.]

SCARAMOUCH (skar'a-mowch), *n.* Buffoon; bragging, cowardly fellow. [From *Scaramuccia*, a certain Italian clown.]

SCARCE (skårs), I. *a.* 1. Not plentiful; not



equal to the demand. 2. Rare; not common. II. *adv.* 1. Barely; hardly. 2. Scarcely. [O. Fr. *escars*—L. *excerpo*, pick out.]

SCARCELY (skâr's'l), *adv.* 1. Rarely; seldom. 2. Only just; hardly. 3. With difficulty.

SCARCITY (skâr'si-tl), SCARCENESS (skâr's'-nes), *n.* State or condition of being scarce.

SCARE (skâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCARED (skârd).] I. *vt.* Strike with sudden fear; frighten. II. *vi.* Become frightened. (Colloq.) [Ice. *skirra*, drive away.]

SYN. Alarm; affright; appall; terrify; daunt; frighten; startle; intimidate. ANT Reassure; encourage; allure.

SCARE (skâr), *n.* Sudden fright; panic.

SCARECROW (skâr'krô), *n.* 1. Anything set up to scare away birds; vain cause of terror. 2. Person in rags.

SCARF (skärf), *n.* Light piece of dress worn loosely on neck or shoulders. [Fr. *écharpe*.]

SCARF (skärf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCARF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCARFED (skärft).] Invest with a scarf.

SCARF (skärf), *n.* Joint to unite two pieces of timber. [Sw. *skarv*, seam, joint.]

SCARF (skärf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCARF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCARFED (skärft).] Join by a scarf.

SCARFED (skärft), *a.* Furnished or decorated with a scarf or scarfs.

SCARFSKIN (skärf'skin), *n.* Scurf or surface skin; outer skin.

SCARIFICATION (skar-i-fi-kä'shun), *n.* Act of scarifying.

SCARIFICATOR (skar'i-fi-kä-tür), *n.* Surg. Instrument used for scarifying.

SCARIFIER (skar'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which scarifies.

SCARIFY (skar'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAR'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCARIFIED (skar'i-fid).] Scratch or slightly cut, as the skin; make small cuts in with a lancet, so as to draw blood. [Gr. *skariphos*, etching tool.]

SCARLATINA (skär-la-tē'na), SCARLET-FEVER (skär-let-fē'vēr), *n.* Contagious fever, characterized by a bright scarlet rash beginning on neck and chest and rapidly covering the whole body.

SCARLET (skär'let), *I. n.* 1. Bright-red color. 2. Scarlet cloth. II. *a.* Of the color called scarlet. [O. Fr. *escarlante* (Fr. *écarlate*), through L.L. *scarlatum*—Pers. *sakirlat*.]

SCARLET-SAGE (skär'let-sā), *n.* Ornamental species of sage, a native of Brazil.

SCARP (skärp), *n.* 1. Interior slope of the ditch nearest the

parapet. 2. Steep slope. [Fr. *escarpe*—It. *scarpa*.]

SCARPINES (skär'pinz), *n.pl.* Instrument of torture resembling the boot. [Fr. *éscarpins*, pumps.]

SCARY (skâr'i), *a.* Subject to a scare; easily frightened.

SCAT (ska'), *interj.* Be off! get out! mostly used to frighten away a cat. [Perhaps a form of SCOOT, but taken as though HISS and CAT.]

SCATHE (skāth), SCATH (skath), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCA'THING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCATHED (skāthd).] Hurt; harm; injure. [O. S. *sceathan*, injure.]

SCATHE (skāth), SCATH (skath), *n.* Hurt; harm; injury.

SCATHELESS (skāth'les), SCATHLESS (skath'les), *a.* Free from harm, hurt, or injury.

SCATHING (skā'thing or skath'ing), *a.* Very bitter or severe; blasting; withering; as, *scathing* sarcasm.

SCATHINGLY (skā'thing-ly), *adv.* In a scathing manner.

SCATTER (skat'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCAT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCATTERED (skat'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Disperse in all directions. 2. Throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle. II. *vi.* Be dispersed or dissipated. [A. S. *scateran*. See SHATTER.]

SCATTERBRAIN (skat'ēr-brān), *n.* Person incapable of concentrated thought.

SCAUP (skap), *n.* Sea diving-duck of the genus *Aythya*, especially *Aythya marila*, of northern North America. [Ice. *skálp-hæna*, scaup-duck.]

SCAVENGE (skav'enj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCAV'ENGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCAVENGED (skav'enjd).] Clean, as streets, vaults, etc., from filth.

SCAVENGER (skav'en-jēr), *n.* One who cleans the streets, removes filth etc. [O. F. *scawageour*, inspector.]

SCENARIO (she-nā'ri-ō), *n.* Skeleton libretto, outlining the plot and the several appearances of the characters. [It.]

SCENE (sēn), *n.* 1. Originally, the stage of a theater. 2. Place of action, occurrence, or exhibition. 3. Separate part of a play, smaller than an act. 4. Number of objects presented to the view at once; spectacle; view. 5. Landscape; scenery; large picture. 6. Display of strong feeling between two or more persons; feeling exhibited for effect. [L. *scena*—Gr. *skēnē*, booth, stage.]

SCENERY (sē'nēr-i), *n.* 1. Painted representation on a stage. 2. General aspect of a landscape. 3. Attire. (Slang.)

SCENIC (sē'nik or sen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to scenery; theatrical.—*Scenic railway*, a miniature railway built in amusement parks, arranged so that cars will run over artificial mountains and valleys.

SCENOGRAPH (sē'no-gráf or sen'o-gráf), *n.* Perspective drawing or representation of an object. [Gr. *skēnographia*—*skēnē*, scene, and *graphō*, write.]



Scarlet Sage (*Salvia splendens*).

SCENOGRAPHIC (sē-no-graf'ik or sen-o-graf'ik), *a.* Drawn in perspective.

SCENOGRAPHICALLY (sē-no-graf'ik-ai-i or sen-o-graf'ik-ai-i), *adv.* Perspectively.

SCENOGRAPHY (sē-nog'rā-fi or sen-og'rā-fi), *n.* Art of perspective; representation in perspective.

SCENT (sent), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCENT'ED.] **I. vt.** 1. Discern or trace by the sense of smell. 2. Perfume. 3. Have an inkling or suspicion of; as, to *scent* mischief. **II. vi.** Follow or hunt animals by means of smell. [Fr. *sentir*—L. *sentio*, feel, discern.]

SCENT (sent), *n.* 1. Odor. 2. Sense of smell. 3. Odor left on the ground, enabling the track of an animal to be followed. 4. Inkling or clue. 5. Course of pursuit; track.

SCEPTER, SCEPTRE (sep'tēr), *n.* 1. Staff or baton borne by sovereigns as an emblem of authority. 2. Royal power. [Gr. *skēptron*, staff.]

SCEPTERED, SCEPTRED (sep'tērd), *a.* 1. Bearing a scepter. 2. Imperial; regal.

SCEPTIC (skep'tik), **SCEPTICAL** (skep'tik-əl), etc. Same as **SKEPTIC, SKEPTICAL**, etc.

SCHEDULE (sked'ül), *n.* Paper containing a written or printed table, list, catalogue, or inventory. [O. Fr. *schedule*—L. *schedula*, strip of papyrus.]

SCHEDULE (sked'ül), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCHED'ULING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCHEDULED (sked'üld).] **I. vt.** 1. Make a schedule, list, or catalogue of. 2. Place in a schedule. **II. vi.** Furnish a schedule of property under the requirements of an exemption law.

SCHEME (skēm), *n.* 1. Something contrived to be done. 2. Combination of things by design. 3. illustrative diagram. [Gr. *schēma*, form.]

SYN. Device; design; plan; system; plot; contrivance; purpose; outline; project; proposal. **ANT.** Miscontrivance; blunder.

SCHEME (skēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCHE'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCHEMED (skēmd).] **I. vt.** Form a plan or design of; devise; plan; contrive. **II. vi.** Form plans or schemes; plot; plan.

SCHEMER (skē'mēr), *n.* One who schemes; projector; contriver; plotter.

SCHEMING (skē'ming), *a.* 1. Planning; contriving. 2. Plotting; intriguing.

SCHERZANDO (sker-tsän'dō), *adv.* *Music.* Playful; sportive. [It.—Ger. *scherz*, jest.]

SCHERZO (sker'tsō), *n.* *Music.* Passage or movement of a lively character, forming a part of a composition of some length. [It.]

SCHIEDAM (skē-dam'), *n.* Holland gin. [*Schiedam*, city of Holland.]

SCHISM (sizm), *n.* Separation in a church, from diversity of opinion; division. [Gr. *schisma*—*schizō*, split.]

SCHISMATIC (siz-mat'ik), **SCHISMATICAL** (siz-mat'ik-əl), *a.* Relating to or implying schism.

SCHISMATIC (siz-mat'ik), *n.* One who takes part in a schism.

SCHIST (shist), *n.* Kind of rock, splitting into thin layers; slate-rock. [Gr. *schistos*—*schizō*, split.]

SCHISTIC (shist'ik), *a.* Same as **SCHISTOSE**.

SCHISTOID (shist'oid), *a.* Somewhat like schist.

SCHISTOSE (shist'ōs), **SCHISTOUS** (shist'us), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of schist.

SCHLESWIG (shiāz'vig), *n.* Seaport, Prussia, on an inlet of the Baltic Sea.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN (shiāz'vig hōl'stēn), *n.* Province of Prussia. Area 7,273 sq. m.

SCHMELZE (shmel'tsā), *n.* Term for several kinds of colored glass, used in windows. [Ger. *schmelz*, enamel.]

SCHNAPPS (shnäps), *n.* 1. Schiedam, or Holland gin. 2. Any kind of spirituous liquor. [Ger., dram.]

SCHOLAR (skol'ār), *n.* 1. Pupil; student. 2. Man of learning. [A. S. *scōlere*—*scōlu*, school. Altered to **SCHOLAR** to agree with L. *scholaris*, pertaining to a school.]

SCHOLARLY (skol'ār-i), **I. a.** Becoming a scholar; scholar-like. **II. adv.** After the manner of a scholar.

SCHOLARSHIP (skol'ār-ship), *n.* 1. Character of a scholar. 2. Learning. 3. Maintenance of a scholar awarded by some educational institution, often as a prize or reward of merit.

SCHOLASTIC (sko-las'tik), **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to a scholar or to schools. 2. Pertaining to the schoolmen of the Middle Ages. 3. Pedantic; formal; excessively subtle. **II. n.** One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools of the Middle Ages. [Gr. *scholastikos*, pertaining to school.]

SCHOLIAST (skō'il-ast), *n.* Writer of scholia; commentator; annotator. [See **SCHOLIUM**.]

SCHOLIASTIC (skō'il-as'tik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a schollast.

SCHOLIUM (skō'il-um), *n.* [*pl.* **SCHOL'IA, SCHO'LIIUMS**.] 1. Marginal note of the old critics on the ancient classics. 2. *Math.* Explanation added to a problem. [Gr. *scholion*, short note.]

SCHOOL (skōl), *n.* 1. Place for instruction; institution of learning, especially for children. 2. Pupils of a school. 3. Exercises for instruction. 4. Disciples of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine. [A. S. *scōlu*—L. *schola*, school—Gr. *scholē*, school, originally, rest, leisure, place where lectures are given.]

SCHOOL (skōl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCHOOL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCHOOLED (skōld).] 1. Instruct or train. 2. Chide and admonish; tutor.

SCHOOL (skōl), *n.* Compact multitude; shoal; as, a *school* of fish. [Variant of **SHOAL**.]

SCHOOL (skōl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCHOOL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCHOOLED (skōld).] Move in a compact multitude or school, as fish.

SCHOOL-BOOK (skōl'bōk), *n.* Text-book for use in schools.



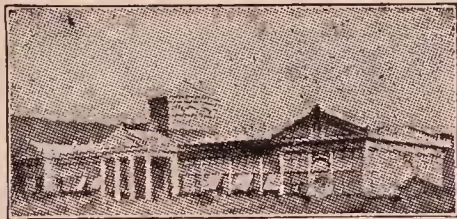
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ter.

SCHOOLBOY (sköl'boi), *n.* Boy who attends school.

SCHOOLFELLOW (sköl'fel-ō), *n.* Schoolmate.

SCHOOLGIRL (sköl'gērl), *n.* Girl who attends school.

SCHOOLHOUSE (sköl'hows), *n.* Building in which school is conducted.



Normal School house in Manila, Philippine Islands.

SCHOOLING (sköl'ing), *n.* 1. Act of teaching; instruction; education. 2. Money paid for instruction.

SCHOOLMA'AM (sköl'mām), *n.* Same as **SCHOOLMISTRESS**.

SCHOOLMAN (sköl'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SCHOOLMEN**.] One of the scholastics, or leaders of thought, in the Middle Ages.

SCHOOLMASTER (sköl'mās-tēr), *n.* Man who presides over and teaches in a school.

SCHOOLMATE (sköl'māt), *n.* Any of the several attendants at the same school; fellow-pupil.

SCHOOLMISTRESS (sköl'mis-tres), *n.* Woman who presides over or teaches in a school.

SCHOOLROOM (sköl'rōm), *n.* Room in which pupils are taught.

SCHOOL-SHIP (sköl'ship), *n.* Ship on which boys are trained for service in the navy; training-ship.

SCHOOL-TAUGHT (sköl'tat), *a.* Taught or learned at school.

SCHOOL-TEACHER (sköl'tēch-ēr), *n.* One who teaches regularly in a school.

SCHOONER (skön'ēr), *n.* 1. Sharp-built, swift-sailing vessel, generally two-masted, rigged with fore-and-aft sails. 2. Tall beer-glass, holding about double the quantity of an ordinary beer-glass. (Colloq.) [Properly *scooner*—A. S. *scunian*, skip.]

SCHOTTISCHE (shot'ish), *n.* Dance similar to polka. [Ger. *Schooner*. *Schottisch*, Scotch.]

SCHWERIN (shvā-rēn'), *n.* Capital of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

SCIAGRAPH (sī'ā-grāf), *n.* Plan of a building showing its interior structure.

SCIAGRAPHY (sī-ag'ra-fī), *n.* 1. Act or art of correctly delineating shadows in drawing. 2. Art of drawing plan of a building showing interior structure. 3. Art of finding the hour of the day or night by shadows caused by the sun, moon, or stars. [Gr. *skiagraphia*—*skia*, shadow, and *graphō*, write.]

SCIATIC (sī-at'ik), **SCIATICAL** (sī-at'ik-ai), *a.*

Pertaining to, or affecting, the hip. [L. *L. sciaticus*—Gr. *ischion*, hip-joint.]

SCIATICA (sī-at'i-kā), *n.* Neuritis or neuralgic affection of the sciatic nerve.

SCIENCE (sī'ens), *n.* 1. Systematized knowledge. 2. Pursuit of knowledge or truth for its own sake. 3. That which refers to abstract principles, as distinguished from **ART**. [Fr.—L. *scientia*—*scio*, know.]

SCIENTIFIC (sī-en-tif'ik), **SCIENTIFICAL** (sī-en-tif'ik-ai), *a.* 1. According to, or versed in, science. 2. Having systematic knowledge.

SCIENTIFICALLY (sī-en-tif'ik-ai-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner.

SCIENTIST (sī'en-tist), *n.* Person who studies science, especially natural science; scientific investigator.

SCILICET (sil'i-set), *adv.* To wit; understood (referring to some word omitted, but supposed to be mentally supplied). Abbrev. *scil.* or *sc.* [L. *scire licet*, you may know.]

SCILLY ISLANDS. In English Channel. Area 3,560 acres.

SCIMITER (sim'i-tēr), **SCIMITAR**, **SIMITAR** (sim'i-tar), **CIMETER** (slm'e-tēr), *n.* Curved sword, sometimes broadest at the point end, used by the Turks and Persians. [Pers. *shamshir*, sword or saber—*sham*, nail, and *shir*, lion.]

SCINTILLA (sin-til'a), *n.* 1. Spark. 2. Least particle. [L.]

SCINTILLATE (sin'ti-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCIN'TILLATING**; *p.p.* and *p.p.* **SCIN'TILLATED**.] 1. Throw out sparks. 2. Sparkle; twinkle. [L. *scintillatus*, *p.p.* of *scintillo*, emit sparks.]

SCINTILLATION (sin-til-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of emitting sparks. 2. Spark; sparkle. 3. Astron. Twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the stars.

SCIOLISM (sī'o-lizm), *n.* Superficial knowledge. [L. *sciolus*, dim. of *scius*, knowing—*scio*, know.]

SCIOLIST (sī'o-list), *n.* One who knows many things superficially; pretender to science.

SCION (sī'un), *n.* 1. Cutting or twig for grafting. 2. Young member of a family; descendant. [Fr.—L. *sectio*, cutting—*seco*, cut.]

SCIOPTIC (sī-op'tik), *a.* Pertaining to the camera obscura. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and **OPTIC**.]

SCIOPTICS (sī-op'tiks), *n.* Art of exhibiting images of objects received through a lens, in a darkened room.

SCIRE FACIAS (sī'rē fā'shi-as). Writ to enforce either execution or annulment of a judgment or the like. [L., make to know.]

SCIRRHOUS (sir'us or skir'us), *a.* Proceeding from or of the nature of scirrhus; indurated; cancerous.

SCIRRHUS (sir'us or skir'us), *n.* *Pathol.* 1. Hardened gland, forming a tumor. 2. Hardening, especially that preceding cancer. [Gr. *skirrhos*, hard.]



Scimitar.



SCISSORS (siz'ürz), *n. pl.* Cutting instrument consisting of two blades fastened at the middle. Often called a *pair of scissors*. [O. Fr. *ciseaux*—L. *cædo*, *cæsum*, cut.]

SLAV, SCLAVONIAN, etc. See **SLAV, SLAVONIC**.

SCLEROSCOPE (sklēr'o-sköp), *n.* Instrument for determining the degrees of hardness of metals. [Gr. *sklēros*, hard, and -SCOPE.]

SCLEROSIS (sklēr-rō'sis), *n.* Hardening of a tissue. [Gr.]

SCLEROTAL (sklēr-rō'tal), *I. n.* An ossification in the eyeball of the owl. *II. a.* Like, or pertaining to, a sclerotal. [Gr. *sklēros*, hard.]

SCLEROTICA (sklēr-rot'i-ka), *n.* Opaque, white, inelastic front coat of the eye.

SCOFF (skaf or skof), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCOFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCOFFED (skaft or skoft).] *I. vt.* Mock; treat with scorn. *II. vi.* Show contempt or scorn. [Ice. *skauf*, laugh at.]

SCOFF (skaf or skof), *n.* Expression of scorn, mockery, or ridicule; jibe; flout. 2. Object of derision.

SCOFFER (skaf'ēr or skof'ēr), *n.* One who scoffs; mocker.

SCOLD (sköld), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCOLD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCOLD'ED.] *I. vt.* Chide or find fault with noisily; rate. *II. vi.* Utter railing, or harsh, rude, bolsterous rebuke. [Dut. *schold*, *p.t.* of *scheldan*, scold.]

SYN. Vituperate; rail; rebuke; censure; abuse. **ANT.** Praise; compliment; laud.

SCOLD (sköld), *n.* One who scolds; virago.

SCOLDING (sköld'ing), *n.* Noisy rebuke or reprimand.

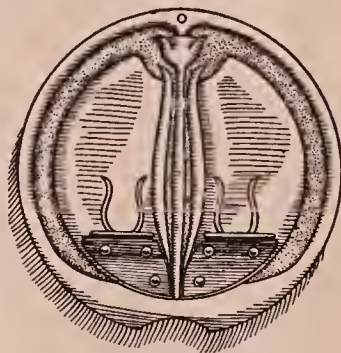
SCOLLOP (skol'up), *n.* Same as **SCALLOP**.

SCONCE (skons), *n.* 1. Bulwark; small fort. 2. Shelter; hut; chimney seat. 3. Helmet. 4. Head; skull. [Dut. *schans*—Ger. *schanze*.]

SCONCE (skons), *n.* 1. Socket for a candle. 2. Ornamental hanging or wall candle-stick. [O. Fr. *esconse*—L. *absconsa*, *sconsa*, dark-lantern.]

SCOOP (sköp), *n.* 1. Large hollow shovel or ladle. 2. Place hollowed out. 3. Sweeping stroke. 4. Publication of a piece of news by a newspaper in advance of rival papers. [A. S. *skopa*.]

SCOOP (sköp), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCOOP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCOOPED (sköpt).] *I. vt.* 1. Lift up, as water, with something hollow; empty with a ladle. 2. Make hollow; dig out. 3. Secure and publish a piece of news in advance of (rivals). *II. vi.* 1. Use a scoop. 2. Engage in the work of getting exclusive news. (Colloq.)



Sconce.

SCOOPER (sköp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which scoops. 2. *Ornith.* Avocet.

SCOOT (sköt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCOOT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCOOT'ED.] *I. vi.* Scamper away; run hastily.

II. vt. Make to move with a quick, light motion at high speed; as, to *scoot* a motor car. (Colloq.)

SCOOTER (sköt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which scoots. 2. Oblong plow or cultivating shovel for breaking furrows, etc. 3. Ice-scooter.

SCOOTER (sköt'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCOOT'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCOOTERED (sköt'ērd).] Sail a scooter.

-SCOPE, *suffix*. Manifester; viewer. [Gr. *skopos*, watcher.]

SCOPE (sköp), *n.* 1. Space; range of action or view; outlook. 2. Room or opportunity. 3. Extent; length; sweep; as, *scope* of cable. [Gr. *skopos*—*skopeō*, look.]

SCOPOLAMINE (sko-pol'a-min), *n.* New alkaloid from a plant similar to the *Atropia Belladonna*, or deadly nightshade, used as an anæsthetic.

SCORBUTE (skar'büt), *n.* Scurvy.

SCORBUTIC (skar-bü'tik), *I. a.* Pertaining to scurvy. *II. n.* Person affected with scurvy. [Fr. *scorbutique*—M. L. *scorbutus*—M. Dut. *schorbuyck*, scurvy—*schor*, rent, chap, and *buyck*, belly.]

SCORCH (skarch), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCORCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCORCHED (skarcht).] *I. vt.* 1. Burn slightly. 2. Affect painfully with heat. *II. vi.* Ride recklessly fast, as on a bicycle, motorcycle, or in an automobile; speed. (Colloq.) [O. Fr. *escorchier*—L. *ex*, off, and *cortex*, *corticis*, bark.]

SCORCHER (skarch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which scorches.

SCORCHING (skarch'ing), *n.* Fast riding on a bicycle, motorcycle, or in a motor-car; speeding.

SCORE (skör), *n.* 1. Mark or notch for keeping count; line drawn; furrow. 2. Number twenty, once represented by a larger notch. 3. Reckoning; account; reason. 4. Draught of a musical composition with all the parts, or its transcript. 5. Number of points gained in a game. [A. S. *scor*, notch.]

SCORE (skör), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCOR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCORED (skörd).] *I. vt.* 1. Mark with notches or lines. 2. Furrow; cut into but not through. 3. Charge. 4. Succeed in making or winning, as a victory. 5. Mark with stripes. 6. Criticise severely. 7. *Music.* Write down in score. *II. vi.* 1. Keep score or tally. 2. Make a score. 3. Be reckoned in a score. 4. Make a hit; be entitled to credit. 5. *Horse-racing.* Try for a start.

SCORE-CARD (skör'kärđ), *n.* Card showing position of players in baseball, cricket, etc., with spaces for entering the record of each player and of the game.

SCORER (skör'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that

which scores. 2. One who keeps the score, as in a game of baseball or cricket.

SCORE-SHEET (skôr'shêt), *n.* Printed card showing the scores made in a game of baseball, cricket, or similar sport.

SCORIA (skō'ri-ā), *n.* [*pl.* **SCORIÆ** (skō'ri-ē).] 1. *Metall.* Dross or slag left from metal or ores after their reduction. 2. *Geol.* Cinders of volcanic eruptions; often in the plural. [*L.—Gr. skōria*, dross.]

SCORN (skårn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCORN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCORNED** (skårnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Hold in extreme contempt. 2. Treat with scorn; mock; scoff at. II. *vi.* Feel scorn or disdain. [*O. Fr. escarnir—O. H. Ger. scernon*, mock.]

SYN. Contemn; disdain; slight; insult; mock; spurn. **ANT.** Honor; regard; venerate.

SCORN (skårn), *n.* 1. Lofty contempt. 2. Object of contempt.

SCORNER (skårn'ër), *n.* 1. One who scorns. 2. One who scoffs at religion.

SCORNFUL (skårn'fql), *a.* Full of scorn; contemptuous.

SCORNFULLY (skårn'fql-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner.

SCORPIO (skår'pi-ō), *n.* *Astron.* The Scorpion, the eighth zodiacal constellation. [*L., scorplon.*]

SCORPION (skår'pi-un), *n.* 1. Tropical spider-like animal, distinguished from the spiders by the possession of a ringed or annulated tail, terminating in a hooked claw, which is the outlet and fang of a poison-gland situated at its base. 2. [*S-*] *Astron.* Same as **SCORPIO**. 3. Whip having points like a scorpion's tail. [*Gr. skorpios.*]

SCOT (skot), *n.* Contribution; payment; tax. [*A. S. scot—sceōtan*, shoot, contribute.]

SCORPION-FISH (skår'pl-un-fish), *n.* Any fish of the family *Scorpenidæ*. Specimens of some species common on the North American coast of the Pacific reach a length of two feet and are a good food-fish resembling the black bass. *Sebastes aleutianus*, an Alaskan species, illustrates the important American genus *Sebastes*.



Scorpion-fish (*Sebastes aleutianus*).

SCORPIURUS (skår-pl-ū'rus), *n.* Genus of leguminous plants native to Mediterranean countries. They are stemless herbs with simple leaves, small yellow flowers, and rough, coiled pods. [*N.L.—Gr. skorpios*, scorplon, and *oura*, tail.]

SCOT (skot), *n.* Native of Scotland; Scotchman. [*A. S. Scotta.*]

SCOTCH (skoeh), **SCOTTISH** (skot'ish), **SCOTS** (skots), *a.* Relating to Scotland, its people, or language.

SCOTCH (skoeh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCOTCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOTCHED** (skoecht).] 1. Cut with narrow incisions. 2. Wound slightly. [*Form of SCRATCH.*]

SCOTCH (skoeh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCOTCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOTCHED** (skoecht).] Prop up; block, as a wheel of a wagon.

SCOTCH (skoeh), *n.* Wedge, prop or bar to keep a log or the like from rolling or moving.

SCOTCHMAN (skoeh'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SCOTCH'MEN.**] Native of Scotland; Scot.

SCOTCH-PINK (skoeh'pink), *n.* Annual plant and flower of the genus *Dianthus*, sweet smelling and very hardy.

SCOTER (skō'tër), *n.* Sea-duck with dark plumage, also called the *surf duck*. [Perhaps from *Ice. skoti*, shooter.]

SCOT-FREE (skot'frē), *a.* Free from scot or payment; untaxed; unhurt; safe.

SCOTLAND (skot'-land), *n.* North part of Great Britain. Area 30,463 sq.m.

SCOTTICISM (skot'i-sizm), *n.* Scotch idiom.

SCOUNDREL (skown'drel), *n.* Worthless, low fellow; rascal; man without principle. [*A. S. scuntian*, shun, disgust.]

SCOUNDRELISM (skown'drel-izm), *n.* Conduct of scoundrels; rascality.

SCOUR (skowr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOURED** (skowrd).] 1. Clean by rubbing with something rough. 2. Cleanse from grease, dirt, etc. 3. Purge. 4. Pass quickly over. [Cognate with *L. Ger. schueern* prob.—*O. Fr. escurer*, sweep—*L. excuratus*, done carefully—*ex-* intens., and *cura*, care.]

SCOURER (skowr'ër), *n.* One who or that which scours.

SCOURGE (skūrj), *n.* 1. Whip made of leather thongs. 2. Instrument of punishment. 3. Punishment; any means of inflicting punishment. [*O. Fr. escorge—L. corrigia*, strap—*corrigo*, make straight.]

SCOURGE (skūrj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCOUR'ING**;



Robert Burns, Scotland's national poet. Born 1759, died 1796.



Scotch-pink (*Dianthus plumarius*).

p.t. and *p.p.* **SCOURGED** (skūrjd.) 1. Whip with a scourge. 2. Punish severely; chastise. 3. Greatly afflict; torment.

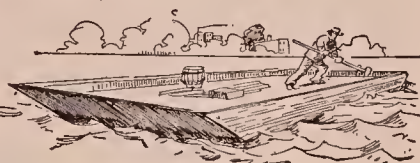
SCOURING (skowr'ing), *I. n.* Act of cleaning or rubbing. *II. a.* Intended for cleaning purposes; as, a *scouring-brick*, a mass of silicious earth, used for scouring steel knives, etc.

SCOUT (skowt), *n.* One sent out to bring in tidings, observe the enemy, etc. [O. Fr. *escoute* —*escouter* hear—L. *ausculto*, listen.]

SCOUT (skowt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOUT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Spy out; watch closely, as a scout. 2. Reconnoiter. *II. vi.* Act as a scout.

SCOUT (skowt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOUT'ED**.] Sneer at; reject with disdain. [Ice. *skuti*, taunt.]

SCOW (skow), *n.* Large flat-bottomed boat; [Dut. *schouw*, punt.]



Scow

SCOWL (skowl), [*pr.p.* **SCOWL-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCOWLED** (skowld).] Wrinkle the brows in displeasure; look sour, angry, or gloomy. [Dan. *skule*.]

SCOWL (skowl), *n.* Wrinkling of the brows when displeased; look of sullenness, or anger.

SCRABBLE (skrab'l) *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCRAB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRABBLED** (skrab'ld).] 1. Scrawl. 2. Scramble; struggle. [Freq. of **SCRAPE**.]

SCRABBLE (skrab'l), *n.* Act of scrabbling.

SCRAG (skrag), *n.* 1. Anything thin or lean and rough. 2. Bony part of the neck. [Dan. *skrog*, carcass.]

SCRAGGED (skrag'ed), **SCRAGGY** (skrag'i), *a.* Lean and rough; uneven; rugged.

SCRAGGLY (skrag'li), *a.* Rugged; unkempt; shaggy.

SCRAMBLE (skram'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCRAM'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRAMBLED** (skram'blld).] 1. Struggle with hands and feet to seize something before others. 2. Move on all-fours.—*Scrambled eggs*, eggs beaten, mixed with milk and cooked in a pan under constant scraping. [Prov. Eng. *scramb*, rake together with the hands.]

SCRAMBLE (skram'bl), *n.* 1. Act of clambering on all-fours. 2. Rough or uncereceremonious struggle for something.

SCRAP (skrap), *n.* 1. Small piece. 2. Unconnected extract. [Ice. *skrap*, trifles.]

SCRAP (skrap), *n.* First-fight; scrimmage; row; squabble. (Colloq.)

SCRAP (skrap), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCRAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRAPPED** (skrap't).] Engage in a first-fight or squabble. (Colloq.)

SCRAP-BOOK (skrap'bøk), *n.* Blank book for pasting in extracts, prints, etc.

SCRAPE (skrāp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCRA'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRAPED** (skrāpt).] 1. Rub with something sharp. 2. Collect by drawing a sharp edge over. 3. Collect by laborious effort and save penuriously. 4. Move a foot backward.—*Scrape an acquaintance*, manage by strategy to become acquainted with another person. [A.S. *serepan*. Cf. Ice. Norw. Sw. *skrapa*.]

SCRAPE (skrāp), *n.* 1. Act of scraping. 2. Noise of scraping. 3. Effect of scraping. 4. Embarrassing situation; predicament. 5. Row or squabble.

SCRAPER (skrā'pēr), *n.* Instrument or tool used for scraping.

SCRAPER FISH (skrā'pēr fish). Fish of the family *Cottidae*, genus *Radulinus*, with fine teeth in bands on jaws and overlapping spinous plates on back. *R. boleoides*, from coast of Southern California, has very elongate head and body and long snout, its general color light olive.

Scraper Fish (*Radulinus boleoides*).

R. boleoides, from coast of Southern California, has very elongate head and body and long snout, its general color light olive.

SCRAPING (skrā'ping), *n.* That which is scraped off.

SCRAPPY (skrap'i), *a.* Consisting of scraps; fragmentary.

SCRATCH (skrach), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCRATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRATCHED** (skracht).] *I. vt.* 1. Rub or mark the surface of with something pointed, as the nails; tear or dig with the claws. 2. Draw or write hastily. 3. Erase; efface; withdraw, as the name of a horse at a race. 4. Cancel the name of on a ballot; as, to *scratch* a candidate. 5. Vote against (one or more candidates of a party a majority of whose candidates one votes for). *II. vi.* 1. Use the nails or claws in tearing or digging. 2. Rub one's self lightly with the nails. 3. Cancel the name of a candidate on a ballot. [Sw. *kratsa*, scrape.]

SCRATCH (skrach), *I. n.* 1. Mark or tear made by scratching. 2. Slight wound. 3. Line in a prize-ring up to which boxers are led. 4. Lucky unintended shot at billiards. *II. a.* Taken at random or haphazard.—*Come up to the scratch*, meet the opponent; rise to an occasion.

SCRATCHER (skrach'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which scratches. 2. Daybook. 3. *Ornith.* Gallinaceous bird; one of the *Rasores*.

SCRAWL (skrāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCRAWL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRAWLED** (skrāld).] *I. vt.* Write awkwardly or illegibly; scribble. *II. vi.* Compose or write in awkwardly or illegibly. [From **SCRABBLE**.]

SCRAWL (skrāl), *n.* Irregular or inelegant writing.

SCRAWLER (skrāl'ēr), *n.* One who scrawls.

SCRAWNINESS (skrā'ni-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being scrawny.

SCRAWNY (skrə'ni), *a.* Lean; raw-boned; wasted. [Corrup. of **SCRAGGY**.]

SCREAM (skrēm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCREAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCREAMED** (skrēmt).] 1. Scream; screech. 2. Creak. [Var. of **SCREECH**, probably affected by analogy of **SHRIEK**.]

SCREAM (skrēm), *n.* 1. Screech. 2. Creak.

SCREAM (skrēm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCREAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCREAMED** (skrēmd).] Cry out with a shrill cry, as in fear or pain; shriek. [Cf. Dan. *skriege*. Imitative.]

SCREAM (skrēm), *n.* 1. Shrill, sudden cry. 2. Shrill, piercing sound.

SCREAMER (skrēm'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which screams. 2. Something unusually striking or extraordinary. 3. *Print.* Heading in unusually bold type. 4. Exclamation point. 5. *Ornith.* South American bird allied to the ducks, having large feet and two strong spurs on each of their powerful wings.

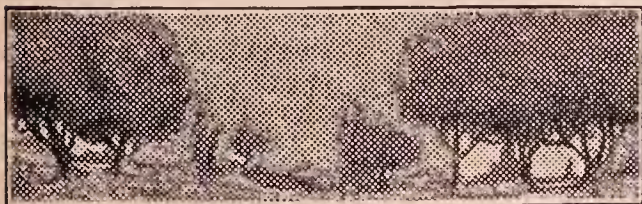
SCREECH (skrēch), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SCREECH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCREECHED** (skrēcht).] Shriek; utter a harsh, shrill, and sudden cry. [Icc. *skrækja*, *shrlek*.]

SCREECH (skrēch), *n.* 1. Sharp, shrill cry. 2. Sharp, shrill noise.

SCREECH-OWL (skrēch'owl), *n.* Kind of owl, so called from its screeching cry.

SCREED (skrēd), *n.* 1. Shred; strip, especially of mortar, serving as a gauge for the plasterer. 2. Harangue; tirade. [Variant of **SHRED**.]

SCREEN (skrēn), *n.* 1. That which shelters from danger or observation. 2. Partition in churches. 3. American Screech Owl. Coarse riddle for sifting coal, etc. 4. *Photoengraving.* 1. Glass plate divided by finely ruled lines of different grades, used in the reproduction of photographs or other pictures on metal plates from which the



65-line screen half-tone on zinc. Used principally in newspaper work.



80-line screen half-tone on copper. Used with ordinary glazed or calendered paper.



120-line screen half-tone on copper. Used on best grades enameled paper.

pictures may be printed. 2. The number of lines to the inch in such plate. See cuts under **ENGRAVING** and **HALF-TONE**. [O. Fr. *ecreen*.]

SCREEN (skrēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCREEN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCREENED** (skrēnd).] 1. Shelter or conceal. 2. Pass through a screen or sieve.

SCREENINGS (skrēn'lngz), *n.pl.* That portion of anything sifted which passes through the screen; as, coal *screenings*.

SCREW (skrō), *n.* 1. Cylinder with a spiral groove or ridge on either its outer or inner surface, used as a fastening and as a mechanical power. 2. Screw-propeller. 3. Extortioner. 4. Worn-out horse. [O. Fr. *escrouc*.]

SCREW (skrō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCREW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCREWED** (skrōd).] 1. Apply a screw to; turn, as a screw; press with a screw. 2. Twist. 3. Oppress by extortion. 4. Force; squeeze.

SCREW-DRIVER (skrō'dri-vēr), *n.* Instrument for turning screws.

SCREW-PROPELLER (skrō'pro-pel-ēr), *n.* 1. Spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it. 2. Steamer so propelled.

SCRIBBLE (skrib'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCRIB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRIBBLED** (skrib'ld).] I. *vt.* Scrawl. II. *vi.* Write carelessly and awkwardly. [From **SCRIBE**.]

SCRIBBLE (skrib'l), *n.* Careless writing; scrawl.

SCRIBBLER (skrib'lēr), *n.* One who scribbles; hence, a petty writer.

SCRIBE (skrib), *n.* 1. Writer. 2. Public writer. 3. Clerk; amanuensis; secretary. 4. Among the ancient Jews, expounder of the Mosaic law. [L. *scriba*—*scribo*, write.]

SCRIBE (skrib), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SCRIB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRIBED** (skribd).] 1. Mark by a rule, compasses, or other pointed instrument. 2. Mark so as to fit one piece to another, as in joinery.

SCRIM (skrim), *n.* Cloth used for linings, upholstery, and backing panels.

SCRIMMAGE (skrim'aj), *n.* Skirmish; general fight; tussle; confused close contest, as in football. [Corrup. of **SKIRMISH**.]

SCRIMP (skrimp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SCRIMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SCRIMPED** (skrimpt).] I. *vt.* Limit or stint; scant. II. *vi.* Be too sparing. [A. S. *scrimpan*, shrink.]

SCRIMP (skrimp), *I. a.* Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted; close; short. II. *n.* Close-fisted person; niggard.


SCRIMPINGLY (skrimp'lng-li), *adv.* Sparingly; scantily.

SCRIMPNESS (skrimp'nes), *n.* Small allowance; scantiness.

SCRIP (skrip), *n.* 1. Piece of paper containing writing. 2. Certificate of shares in a joint-stock company, subscribed or allotted. [L. *scriptum*, *scriptus*, p.p. of *scribo*, write.]

SCRIP (skrip), *n.* Small bag or wallet. [Ice. *skreppa*.]

SCRIPT (skript), *n.* 1. Written letters; handwriting. 2. Type like written letters.

 *This line is in script.*

3. *Law.* Original draft or writing, as of a will or codicil. [L. *scriptum*.]

SCRIPTURAL (skrip'tūr-əl), *a.* Contained in, or according to, Scripture; biblical.

SCRIPTURALLY (skrip'tūr-əl-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner.

SCRIPTURE (skrip'tūr), *n.* 1. The Bible; the books of the Old and New Testament; frequently used in the plural; as, the *Scriptures*. 2. [s-] Passage or text from the Bible. [L. *scriptura*—*scribo*, write.]

SCRIVENER (skriv'n-ēr), *n.* 1. Scribe; writer; copyist. 2. One who draws up contracts; notary. 3. Money-broker. [O. Fr. *escrivain*—L. *scriba*, scribe.]

SCROFULA (skrof'ū-lā), *n.* Constitutional tubercular disease of the glandular and bony tissues; struma; king's evil. [L. *scrofula*, swellings.]

SCROFULOUS (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or afflicted with, scrofula.

SCROLL (skrōl), *n.* 1. Roll of paper or parchment; writing in the form of a roll. 2. Schedule; list. 3. Spiral ornament; volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. [O. Fr. *escrol*.]

SCROLL-SAW (skrōl'sā), *n.* Saw passing through a hole in a table upon which it cuts thin boards into ornamental patterns; light jig saw.

SCRUB (skrub), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCRUB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCRUBBED (skrubd).] I. *vt.* Rub hard, especially with a brush for the purpose of cleansing or scouring. II. *vi.* 1. Cleanse or scour anything by hard rubbing. 2. Drudge.

SCRUB (skrub), I. *n.* 1. One who works hard and lives meanly. 2. Wornout brush. 3. Low underwood. II. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; lacking proper training, as a crew; second team, nine, or eleven, against which a 'Varsity team practices.

SCRUBBER (skrub'ēr), *n.* 1. One who scrubs. 2. Scrubbing-brush.

SCRUBBY (skrub'i), *a.* 1. Laborious; penurious; mean. 2. Small; stunted in growth.

SCRUB-OAK (skrub'ōk), *n.* American dwarf oak, specimen of one of seven or more species.

SCUFF (skuf), *n.* Nape of the neck. [Formerly *scuft*. Cf. Ger. *schopf*.]

SCRUMPTIOUS (skrump'shus), *a.* Fine; delightful; particular. (Slang.) [Apparently formed on analogy of SUMPTUOUS.]

SCRUNCH (skrunch), *v.* and *n.* Same as CRUNCH.

SCRUPLE (skrō'pl), *n.* 1. Small weight (20 grains). 2. Very small quantity. 3. Reluctance to decide or act, as from motives of conscience. [L. *scrupulus*, dim. of *scrupus*, sharp stone.]

SCRUPLE (skrō'pl), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCRUP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCRUPLED (skrō'pld).] I. *vt.* Question the correctness or propriety of. II. *vi.* Have scruples; doubt.

SCRUPULOUS (skrō'pū-ius), *a.* 1. Having doubts. 2. Conscientious. [L. *scrupulosus*.]

SYN. Hesitating; exact; precise. ANT.

Reckless; unscrupulous; confident.

SCRUPULOUSLY (skrō'pū-lus-lī), *adv.* In a scrupulous manner.

SCRUPULOUSNESS (skrō'pū-les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being scrupulous.

SCRUTINIZE (skrō'ti-nīz), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCRUTINIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCRUTINIZED (skrō'ti-nīzd).] I. *vt.* Examine or regard closely or narrowly. II. *vi.* Make a scrutiny.

SCRUTINY (skrō'ti-nī), *n.* Careful or minute inquiry; critical examination. [L. *scrutor*, search—*scruta*, old rubbish.]

SCUD (skud), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCUD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUD'DED.] 1. Run quickly. 2. Run before the wind in a gale. [Dan. *skyde*, scud, akin to A. S. *sceotan*, shoot.]

SCUD (skud), *n.* 1. Act of scudding. 2. One who or that which scuds; scudder.

SCUDDER (skud'ēr), *n.* One who scuds.

SCUDO (skō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* SCUDI (skō'dē).] Italian silver coin, of the value of an American dollar. [It.—L. *scutum*, shield.]

SCUFF (skuf), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCUFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUFFED (skuft).] I. *vt.* Roughen surface of. II. *vi.* Walk without making the feet clear the ground. [Sw. *skuffa*—Dan. *skuffe*; form of SHOVE.]

SCUFFLE (skuf'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCUF'FLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUFFLED (skuf'ld).] Struggle closely; fight confusedly. [A. S. *scufan*, shove.]

SCUFFLE (skuf'-l), *n.* Struggle formastery with close grappling; confused fight or wrestle.

SCUFFLE-HOE (skuf'l-hō), *n.*

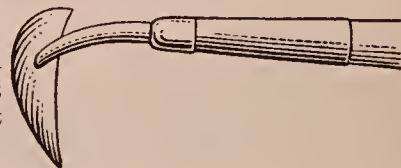
Scuffle-hoe.

Hoe that is used by pushing instead of drawing.

SCULDUGGERY (skul-dug'ēr-i), *n.* Contemptible, underhand rascality. (Colloq.)

SCULL (skul), *n.* 1. Short, light oars. 2. Small boat; cock-boat. [From SKULL.]

SCULL (skul), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCULL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCULLED (skuld).] I. *vt.* 1. Impel by sculls. 2. Propel by working an oar diagonally at the stern, without raising the blade from the water. II. *vi.* 1. Propel a boat by means of sculls. 2. Admit of being impelled by sculls.



SCULLER (skul'ēr), *n.* 1. One who seulls. 2. Boat rowed by one person with a scull or pair of sculls.

SCULLERY (skul'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* SCUL'LERIES.] Place for washing dishes. [O. Fr. *esculier*—L. *scutella*, salver, dish.]

SCULLION (ul'yun), *n.* Kitchen servant.

SCULPIN, SKULPIN (skul'pln), *n.* 1. Salt-water fish with spines. 2. Mean fellow.

SCULPTOGRAPH (skulp'to-gráf), *n.* Photograph representing figures in relief.

SCULPTOR (skulp'tūr), *n.* One who sculptures.



Sculpin (*Rhamphocottus richardsoni* Günther).

SCULPTURAL (skulp'tūr-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to sculpture or engraving.

SCULPTURE (skulp'tūr), *n.* 1. Art of carving figures in wood, stone, etc. It also includes the modelling of figures in clay, wax, or other material, to be afterwards cast in bronze, or other metal. 2. Carved-work. [L. *sculptura*—*sculpo*, carve.]



Greek Sculpture

SCULPTURE (skulp'tūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCULP'TURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCULPTURED (skulp'tūrd).] 1. Represent in or by sculpture. 2. Carve out of stone or other material. 3. Ornament with carved work.

SCUM (skum), *n.* 1. Foam; froth; extraneous matter rising to the surface of liquids, especially when boiled or fermented. 2. Refuse. [Dan. *skum*.]

SCUM (skum), *v.* [*pr.p.* SCUM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUMMED (skumd).] I. *vt.* Take the scum from. II. *vi.* Form a scum.

SCUMMY (skum'i), *a.* Covered with scum; like scum; hence, refuse; low.

SCUP (skup), *n.* Food-fish of the Atlantic coast, U. S.; porgy. [From Indian name.]

SCUP (skup), *n.* Swing. [Dut. *schop*.]

SCUP (skup), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCUP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUPPED (skupt).] Swing.

SCUPPER (skup'ēr), *n.* 1. Opening in the side of a ship for carrying off water from the deck.

2. Gutter leading to the opening. [O. Fr. *escupir*—L. *exspuo*, spit out.]

SCUPPERNONG (skup'ēr-nong), *n.* Cultivated fox-grape of the southern U. S. and of Mexico. [Am. Indian.]

SCURF (skūrf), *n.* Crust or flaky matter formed on the skin; dandruff; anything of a scaly nature adhering to the surface.

SCURFINENESS (skūrf'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being scurfy.

SCURFY (skūrf'i), *a.* [*comp.* SCURF'IER; *superl.* SCURF'IENT.] Covered with or resembling scurf.

SCURRILE (skur'il), *a.* Grossly opprobrious; low; abusive; scurrilous. [L. *scurrilis*—*scurra*, buffoon.]

SCURRILITY (skur-ri'l-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being scurrilous. 2. That which is scurrilous; gross abuse or invective; vulgar jocularity. [Fr. *scurrilité*—L. *scurrilis*. See SCURRILE.]

SCURRILOUS (skur'il-us), *a.* 1. Given to scurrility. 2. Containing low, vulgar, or indecent language; indecently abusive.

SCURRY (skur'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCUR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCURRIED (skur'id).] Move hastily; hurry; scamper; hasten.

SCURRY (skur'i), *n.* [*pl.* SCURRIES (skur'iz).] 1. Hurry; bustle; flurry. 2. Scrub race.

SCURVILY (skūr'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; basely.

SCURVINESS (skūr'vi-nes), *n.* State of being scurvy; meanness.

SCURVY (skūr'vi), *I. n.* Disease of sailors and others deprived of fresh provisions and vegetable food. Bleeding gums and prostration are among the symptoms. II. *a.* Scurfy; covered or affected by scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; offensive; mean or malicious, as a trick. [Prob. corrup. from SCOR-BUTE.]

SCURVY-GRASS (skūr'vi-grās), *n.* Northern and Arctic plant, anti-scorbutic and eaten as a salad. [SCURVY and CRESS.]

SCUT (skut), *n.* Short tail, as of a rabbit. [Wel. *cwt*.]

SCUTATE (skū'tāt), *a.* 1. Shaped like a round shield. 2. Protected by large scales. [L. *scutum*, shield.]

SCUTCH (skuch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCUTCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUTCHED (skucht).] Dress by beating; swingle, as flax, to remove the woody parts of the stalks.

SCUTCHEON, *n.* Same as ESCUTCHEON.

SCUTELLATE (skū'tel-āt), **SCUTELLATED** (skū'tel-ā-ted), *a.* Divided into surfaces like little plates. [L. *scutellum*, dlm. of *scutum*, shield.]

SCUTIFORM (skū'tl-farm), *a.* Having the form of a shield. [L. *scutum*, shield.]

SCUTTLE (skut'l), *n.* Hod; vessel for holding coal. [A. S. *scutel*—L. *scutella*, salver.]

SCUTTLE (skut'l), *n.* 1. Opening or hatchway

of a ship. 2. Hole through the latches or in the side of a ship. 3. Square hole in the roof of a house; lid covering the hole. [O. Fr. *escoutille*, hatchway—O. Ger. *scosz*—Ger. *schoss*, bosom, flap of a coat.]

SCUTTLE (skut'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SCUT'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUTTLED (skut'ld).] *Naut.* Cut holes in the bottom or sides of, as a ship, especially for the purpose of sinking.

SCUTTLE (skut'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SCUT'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SCUTTLED (skut'ld).] Run hastily. [Freq. of SCUD.]

SCUTTLE (skut'l), *n.* Hurried run; scurry.

SCUTUM (skū'tum), *n.* 1. Oblong shield of the heavy armed Roman legionaries. 2. Kneepan. 3. Second and largest section of the upper surface of the thoracic segment of an insect; any shield-like plate. [L.]

SCYE (sī), *n.* Hole in a garment to which the sleeve is sewed.

SCYLLA (sil'ā), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Beautiful nymph, changed into a frightful sea-monster, rising unexpectedly from the deep. In reality it was a dangerous whirlpool in the gulf of Messina and an alternative danger with the rock Charybdis.

SCYPHOMEDUSÆ (sī-fō-mē-dū'sē), *n.pl.*

Ichth. Family of sea nettle-fishes or jelly-fishes found in the waters in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.



Scyphomedusæ (*Pelagia panopyra*).

SCYTHE (sīth), *n.*

Kind of sickle; mowing instrument with conveniently bent handle or snath set nearly at a right angle to a

curved blade. The snath is provided with two projecting hand-holds. [A. S. *sīthe*.]

SCYTHE (sīth), *n.* Kind of sickle; instrument with a curved blade for mowing. [A. S. *sīthe*.]

SE-, *prefix.* Apart; away. [L.]

SEA (sē), *n.* 1. Great mass of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface. 2. Any great expanse of water less than an ocean. 3. The ocean. 4. Swell of the sea in a tempest; wave.—*At sea.* 1. Away from land; on the ocean. 2. Uncertain; in error; wrong.—*Half-seas over*, half-drunk.—*High seas*, open ocean.—*Go to sea*, become a sailor.—*Main sea*, the ocean. [A. S. *sæ*.]

SEA-ANEMONE (sē-ā-nem'o-nē), *n.* Soft, pulpy polyp with a flower-like fringe of tentacles, in the middle of which is the mouth. It is found on rocks on the sea-coast.

SEA-BASS (sē'bās), *n.* Food-fish (*Centropristis striatus*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.

SEA-BEAR (sē'bār), *n.* 1. Polar bear. 2. Fur-seal.

SEABOARD (sē'bōrd), *n.* Border or shore of the sea.

SEACOAST (sē'kōst), *n.* Coast or shore of the sea; land adjacent to the sea.

SEA-COW (sē'kow), *n.* 1. Manatee. 2. Walrus. 3. Hippopotamus.

SEA-DOG (sē'dog), *n.* 1. Sea-lion. 2. Old sailor.

SEA-EAR (sē'ēr), *n.* Same as ABALONE.

SEA-ELEPHANT (sē'el-e-fant), *n.* Animal of the seal family, with a proboscis like an elephant.

SEAFARING (sē'fār-ing), *a.* Following the life of, or belonging to, a seaman.

SEA-GAGE (sē'gāj), *n.* 1. Depth a vessel sinks in the water. 2. Instrument for measuring the depth of the sea.

SEA-GIRT (sē'gērt), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the sea.

SEAGOING (sē'gō-ing), *a.* Sailing on the deep sea, as opposed to COAST or RIVER (vessels).

SEA-GREEN (sē'grēn), *a.* Green like the sea.

SEA-GUDGEON (sē-guj'un), *n. Ichth.* Fish of the family Gobiidae.

The species *Waitea mystacina*

is found in the waters of Samoa



and Java. Sea-gudgeon (*Waitea mystacina*).

SEA-HEDGEHOG (sē'hej-hog), *n.* 1. Sea-urchin. 2. Bare-toothed, bent-jawed fish with prickles or spines. Also called *globe-fish* on account of its power of distending itself by swallowing air.

SEA-HORSE (sē'hars), *n.* 1. Walrus. 2. Hippopotamus or river-horse. 3. Hippocampus. 4. Fabulous monster, half horse and half fish.

SEA-ISLAND (sē'i-land), *a.* Term applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia.

SEA-KALE (sē'kāl), *n.* Kind of cabbage found on sandy shores of the sea.

SEA-KING (sē'king), *n.* Leader of early Scandinavian piratical expeditions.

SEAL (sēl), *n.* Marine animal valuable for its skin,

fur and oil.

Two distinct

groups of seals

are defined by

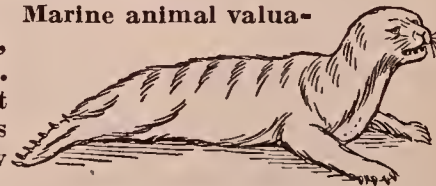
zoologists.

These are the

eared seals (*Otariidae*), and the common seals (*Phocidae*), which are destitute of the slightest rudiment of an external ear. The best

known species of the eared seals are the sea-lion and the sea-bear or fur seal. [A. S. *seol*.]

SEAL (sēl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEAL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*



Common Seal.

SEALED (sēld).] 1. Set or affix a seal to. 2. Fasten with, or as with, a seal. 3. Shut or keep close or secret. 4. Attest or confirm.

SEAL (sēl), *n.* 1. Engraved stamp for impressing the wax which closes a letter, etc. 2. Wax or other substance so impressed. 3. That which makes fast, or authenticates, as a notary's seal. 4. Drain trap. [A. S. *sigle*—L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, mark.]

SEALER (sēl'ēr), *n.* One who seals; officer who stamps such weights and measures as conform to the legal standard.

SEALER (sēl'ēr), *n.* One who kills seals.

SEALING-WAX (sēl'ing-waks), *n.* Resinous compound for sealing letters, etc.

SEA-LION (sē'li-un), *n.* Eared seal (*Zalophus*).

SEAL-RING (sēl-ring), *n.* Finger ring set with hard stone in which is engraved in intaglio a seal, signet, or similar device.

SEALSKIN (sēl'skin), *n.* Skin or fur of the seal; woman's jacket made of such fur.

SEAM (sēm), *n.* 1. Line formed by the sewing together of two pieces. 2. Line of union; joint; suture. 3. Vein of metal, ore, coal, etc. 4. Thin layer between thicker strata. [A. S. *seām*—*siwian*, sew.]

SEAM (sēm), *vt.* [pr.p. **SEAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEAMED** (sēmd).] 1. Join together with, or as with, a seam; form a seam on. 2. Mark with a sear or cicatrix.

SEAMAN (sē'man), *n.* [pl. **SEA'MEN**.] Sailor.

SEAMANSHIP (sē'man-ship), *n.* Art of navigating ships.

SEA-MARK (sē'märk), *n.* Object on land serving as a guide to those at sea; beacon.

SEA-MEW (sē'mū), *n.* Species of gull.

SEAMING-MACHINE (sēm'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* Machine for forming the joints at the edges of sheet-metal plates.

SEAMLESS (sēm'les), *a.* Without a seam.

SEAMSTRESS (sēm'stres), *n.* Woman who sews. [From **SEAM**; doublet **SEMPSTRESS**.]

SEAMY (sēm'i), *a.* 1. Having a seam or seams. 2. Less presentable; less pleasing.

SEANCE (sā-ängs'), *n.* 1. Any sitting. 2. Meeting of Spiritualists for "communication" through mediums. [Fr.—L. *sedeo*, sit.]

SEA-OTTER (sē'ot-ēr), *n.* Large otter-like animal (*Enhydra marina*), of the North Pacific with fine chestnut-brown fur.



Notary's Pocket Seal.



Seal Ring.

SEA-PIECE (sē'pēs), *n.* Picture representing a scene at sea.

SEAPORT (sē'pört), *n.* 1. Harbor on the sea-shore. 2. Town near such a harbor.

SEAR, SERE (sēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEARED** (sērd).] Dry up; burn to dryness on the surface; scorch; cauterize; render callous or insensible. [A. S. *seārian*.]

SEAR (sēr), *a.* Withered; dried up; as, *sear leaves*.

SEARCH (sēreh), *v.* [pr.p. **SEARCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEARCHED** (sērcht).] I. *vt.* Look round to find; seek; examine; inspect; explore; put to the test. II. *vi.* Seek; hunt; make inquiry. [Fr. *chercher*—L. *circo*, go about.]

SEARCH (sēreh), *n.* Act of searching; exploration; hunt.

SEARCHER (sērch'ēr), *n.* One who searches.

SEARCHING (sērch'ing), *a.* 1. Minute; close; as, a *searching* inquiry. 2. Penetrating; trying. 3. Exploring; investigating.

SEARCH-LIGHT (sērch'lit), *n.* Powerful light placed in front of a reflector in such a manner as to produce a movable, horizontal beam of light composed of nearly parallel rays, used to throw light on distant objects and to guard against the approach of warships by night.

SEARCH-WARRANT (sērch'wor-ant), *n.* Warrant authorizing a constable, etc., to enter and search premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods.

SEARED (sērd), *a.* Dried up; burned.

SEA-ROOM (sē'röm), *n.* Space at sea for a ship to maneuver or drive about without running aground or ashore.

SEA-SALT (sē'salt), *n.* Common salt obtained from sea-water by evaporation.

SEA-SERPENT (sē'sēr-pent), *n.* Fabulous sea-monster.

SEASHORE (sē'shōr), *n.* Land adjacent to the sea.

SEASICK (sē'sik), *a.* Affected with seasickness.

SEASICKNESS (sē'sik-nes), *n.* Nervous affection attended with nausea and convulsive vomiting, produced by the motion of a vessel at sea.

SEASIDE (sē'sid), *n.* Land beside the sea.

SEASON (sē'zn), *n.* 1. One of the four periods of the year. 2. Usual or proper time; any particular time. [Fr. *saison*—L. *satio*, a sowing.]

SEASON (sē'zn), *v.* [pr.p. **SEA'SONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEASONED** (sē'znd).] I. *vt.* 1. Mature. 2. Prepare for use; accustom. 3. Fit for the taste; give relish to. 4. Mingle. 5. Moderate. II. *vi.* 1. Become seasoned or matured; grow fit for use; become inured. 2. Become dry and hard.

SEASONABLE (sē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Happening in due season; occurring in good, suitable or proper time; timely; opportune.

SEASONABLENESS (sē'zn-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being seasonable.

SEASONABLY (sē'zn-ə-bll), *adv.* Sufficiently early; in due time.

SEASONER (sē'zn-ēr), *n.* One who or that which seasons.

SEASONING (sē'zn-ing), *n.* 1. That which is added to food to give it greater relish. 2. Act or process by which anything is seasoned.

SEAT (sēt), *n.* 1. That on which one sits; chair, bench, etc. 2. Place where one sits; site; station; location. 3. Post of authority. 4. Right to sit. [A. S. *sæt*—*sittan*, sit.]

SEAT (sēt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEAT'ED.] 1. Place on a seat; cause to sit down. 2. Place in any situation, site, etc.; establish; fix; assign or furnish a seat to. 3. Put a seat or bottom in, as a chair.

SEATTLE (sē-at'ī), *n.* City, State of Wash-
ington, on east shore of Puget Sound.

SEA-URCHIN (sē'ūr-chin), *n.* Shell-fish of the class *Echinoidea*, covered with prickles like a chestnut bur, and closely related to the starfish. There are many genera and species. Also called *sea-eggs* on account of their ovoid shape.

SEAWARD (sē'ward), **I. a.** Being near or looking towards the sea. **II. adv.** Towards or in the direction of the sea.

SEAWEED (sē'wēd), *n.* Plant of the sea.

SEAWORTHINESS (sē'wŭr-*thi*-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being seaworthy.

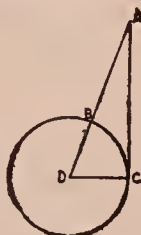
SEAWORTHY (sē'wŭr-*thi*), *a.* Fit for sailing on the sea.

SEBACEOUS (se-bā'shus), *a.* Resembling, secreting, or pertaining to, fat. [L. *sebum*, tallow.]

SEBASTOPOL (seb-as-tō'pol or se-bas'to-poi),
n. Seaport town, Crimea, Russia.

SECANT (sē'kant), I. *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts. II. *n.* 1. Line that cuts a figure. 2. Trig.

(See cut) Straight line from the center of a circle (D) to one extremity (B) of an arc (BC), produced till it meets the tangent (CA) to the other extremity (C). [L. *secans*—*seco*, cut.]



Secant.

SECEDE (se-sēd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SECE'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SECE'DED.] Separate one's self; withdraw from fellowship or association, especially from a religious or political organization. [*L. se-, away, and cedo, go.*]

SECEDER (se-sē'dēr), *n.* One who secedes.

SECESSION (se-sesh'un), *n.* Act of seceding; withdrawal; departure.

SECESSIONIST (se-sesh'un-ist), *n.* One who favors secession.

SECKEL (sek'l), *n.* Small juicy pear.

SECLUDE (se-klöd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SECLU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SECLU'DED.] 1. Keep apart; withdraw into solitude. 2. Exclude. [*L.* *se-*, apart, and *claudio*, shut.]

SECLUSION (se-klö'zhun), *n.* 1. Shutting out; being secluded. 2. Secluded place.

SYN. Separation; retirement; privacy; solitude; solitariness.

SECLUSIVE (se-klö'siv), *a.* Inclined to shut out; loving solitude; exclusive.

SECOHM (sek'ōm), *n.* *Elec.* Unit of self-induction. [SEC(ond) and OHM.]

SECOND (sek'und), **I. a.** 1. Immediately following the first; next in position; another; other. 2. Inferior. **II. n.** 1. One who or that which follows or is second. 2. One who attends another in a duel or a prize-fight; supporter. 3. 60th part of a minute of time, or of a degree. 4. *Music.* Tone of a scale next above a given tone; interval between a tone and the one next above it; harmonic combination of a tone and the one next above it. 5. [*pl.*] Article of second grade or inferior quality. [*Fr.—L. secundus—sequor, follow.*]

SECOND (sek'und), *vt.* [*p.p.* SEC'ONDING; *p.p.* and *p.p.* SEC'ONDED.] 1. Back up; support; encourage; promote; forward. 2. Support the motion, question, resolution, etc., of (another) in a deliberative body. 3. Act as a second of in a duel.

SECOND-ADVENTIST (sek'und-ad'vent-ist), *n.*
One who believes in a second coming of Christ.

SECONDARILY (sek'und-ā-ri-i), *adv.* In a secondary manner.

SECONDARY (sek'und-ā-ri), **I. a.** 1. Coming after the first; second in position; inferior; subordinate. 2. Deputed. 3. Dependent. 4. *Elec.* Pertaining to the induced current or electromotive force in a transformer or induction-coil. **II. n.** Subordinate; delegate; deputy.—*Secondary battery*, same as **STORAGE-BATTERY**.

SECONDER (sek'und-ẽr), *n.* One who seconds.

SECOND-HAND (sek'und-hand), **I. a.** Received from another; not new; used by another. **II. n.** 1. Possession received from the first possessor. 2. Hand for marking seconds on a watch or clock.

SECONDLY (sek'und-li), *adv.* In the second place.

SECOND-RATE (sek'und-rāt), **I.** *a.* Of the second order in size, quality, value, or the like. **II.** *n.* That which is second-rate.

SECOND-SIGHT (sek'und-sit), *n.* Supposed or actual power of seeing things future or beyond the range of physical vision.

SECRECY (se'kre-si), *n.* 1. State of being secret. 2. Retirement; privacy. 3. Ability to keep a secret. 4. Secretiveness. 5. Secret; article concealed.

SECRET (sē'kret), **I. a.** 1. Concealed from notice; removed from sight; unrevealed. 2. Secluded. 3. Keeping secrets. **II. n.** 1. That which is concealed or unknown. 2. Privacy [*L. secretus*—*se*, apart, and *cerno*, separate.]

SYN. Concealed; private; unseen; ob-

seure; recondite; latent; clandestine; retired; reserved. **ANT.** Open; public; unconcealed.



Secret Writing.

Movable disk with double alphabet to form and interpret secret messages. In use by the U. S. Government.

SECRETARIA (sā-krā-tā-rē'ā), *n.* In the Philippine Islands, a secretary's office. [Sp.]

SECRETARIATE (sek-re-tā'ri-āt), *n.* Secretary's office or official position. [Fr. *secrétariat*—M.L. *secretariatus*, office of secretary—L. *secretarius*, secretary.]

SECRETARY (sek're-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* SEC'RETARIES.] 1. One employed to write for another. 2. Public officer intrusted with the affairs of a department of government. 3. Writing-desk. [From SECRET.]

SECRETARY-BIRD (sek're-tā-ri-bērd), *n.* So. African bird with long legs, and a crest of feathers resembling pens stuck over the ears.

SECRETE (sē-krēt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SECRE'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SECRE'TED.] 1. Hide; conceal. 2. Produce from the circulating fluids, as from the blood in animals, or the sap in vegetables. [L. *secerno*.]



Secretary-bird.

SECRETION (sē-krē'shun), *n.* 1. Act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid. 2. That which is secreted.

SECRETIVE (sē-krē'tiv), *a.* 1. Tending to or causing secretion. 2. Given to secrecy or to having secrets.

SECRETLY (sē'kret-li), *adv.* 1. In a secret manner; not openly. 2. Inwardly; in one's heart.

SECRETNESS (sē'kret-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being secret. 2. Secretiveness.

SECRETORY (sē-krē'tō-ri), *a.* Performing the office of secretion.

SECT (sekt), *n.* 1. Body of people who unite in holding some particular views, especially in

religion and philosophy. 2. Those who dissent from an established church. [Fr. *secte*—L. *secta*, way (cut through)—*seco*, cut.]

SECTARIAN (sek-tā'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining, or peculiar to, a sect. *II. n.* One of a sect.

SECTARIANISM (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Quality or character of a sectarian; devotion to a sect.

SECTARIATE (sek-tā'ri-at), *n.* Central office of the administration, in India.

SECTARY (sekt'ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* SECT'ARIES.] One of a sect.

SECTILE (sek'til), *a.* That may be cut with a knife. [L. *seco*, cut.]

SECTION (sek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of cutting. 2. Division; portion. 3. Plan of any object cut through, as it were, to show its interior. 4. Line formed by the intersection of two surfaces. 5. Surface formed when a solid is cut by a plane. 6. Square mile or 640 acres of land; 1-36th of a township.

SECTIONAL (sek'shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to a section or distinct part.

SECTIONALISM (sek'shun-al-izm), *n.* Regard for the interests of a particular section of one's country; local patriotism.

SECTOR (sek'tūr), *n.* 1. That which cuts. 2. That which is cut off. 3. Portion of a circle between two radii and the intercepted arc. 4. Mathematical instrument for finding a fourth proportional.

SECULAR (sek'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to an age or generation. 2. Coming only once in a century. 3. Pertaining to the present world, or to things not spiritual. 4. Not bound by monastic rules. *II. n.* 1. Layman. 2. Ecclesiastic not bound by monastic rules. [L. *saecularis*—*saeculum*, age, generation.]

SECULARISM (sek'ū-lar-izm), *n.* Character of being secular.

SECULARIST (sek'ū-lar-ist), *n.* One who dis-cards religious belief and worship, especially in education and civil affairs.

SECULARITY (sek'ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* State of being secular or worldly; worldliness.

SECULARIZATION (sek'ū-lar-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of secularizing or state of being rendered secular.

SECULARIZE (sek'ū-lar-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEC'ULARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SECULARIZED (sek'ū-lar-izd).] Make secular; convert from spiritual to common use.

SECULARLY (sek'ū-lar-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

SECULARNESS (sek'ū-lar-nes), *n.* Secularity.

SECURABLE (se-kūr'ā-bl), *a.* That may be secured.

SECURE (se-kūr'), *a.* 1. Safe; in a state of safety or security. 2. Free from fear, care or danger. [L. *se-*, without, and *cura*, care.]

SYN. Protected; insured; confident. **ANT.**

Exposed; insecure; hazardous.

SECURE (se-kūr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SECUR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SECURED (se-kūrd').] 1. Make safe

or secure. 2. Make fast. 3. Make sure and certain. 4. Guard or confine effectually. 5. Make certain of payment. 6. Gain possession of; obtain.

SECURELY (se-kûr'li), *adv.* In a secure manner.

SECURENESS (se-kûr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being secure.

SECURITY (se-kû'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SECURITIES** (se-kû'ri-tiz).] 1. State of being secure. 2. That which secures; protection. 3. [*pl.*] Bonds or certificates in evidence of debt or property.

SYN. Assurance; safety; carelessness; pledge; ease; shelter. **ANT.** Defenselessness; insecurity; danger; anxiety.

SEDAN (se-dan'), *n.* Covered chair for one, carried by two men or propelled by a motor. [Invented at Sedan, France.]

SEDAN (sā-dāng'), *n.* Town, in France, on the Meuse. Battle Sept. 1, 1870.

SEDATE (se-dāt'), *a.* Quiet; serene; serious. [L. *sedatus*—*sedo*, seat, compose.]

SEDATELY (se-dāt'li), *adv.* In a sedate manner.

SEDATENESS (se-dāt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sedate.

SEDATIVE (sed'a-tiv), *I. a.* Tending to make sedate or composed; moderating; assuaging pain. *II. n.* Medicine that allays irritation or pain. [Fr. *sédatif*—L. *sedatus*, *p.p.* of *sedo*, allay.]

SEDENTARILY (sed'en-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner.

SEDENTARINESS (sed'en-tā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sedentary.

SEDENTARY (sed'en-tā-ri), *a.* 1. Sitting much; remaining in one place. 2. Requiring much sitting. 3. Inactive. [L. *sedentarius*—*sedeo*, sit.]

SEDGE (sej), *n.* Kind of coarse grass growing in swamps and rivers. [A. S. *secg*, flag—root of *saw*, cut.]

SEDGY (sej'l), *a.* Overgrown with sedge.

SEDIMENT (sed'i-ment), *n.* That which settles at bottom of a liquid; dregs. [L. *sedimentum*—*sedeo*, sit, settle.]

SEDIMENTARY (sed-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or formed by, sediment; as, *sedimentary* rocks or strata.

SEDITION (se-dish'un), *n.* Insurrection; stirring up of a factious commotion. [L. *seditionem*, accus. of *seditio*, dissension—*se*, *sed*-, apart, and *itio*, a going—*eo*, go.]

SEDITIONOUS (se-dish'us), *a.* Of the nature of, or tending to excite, sedition; turbulent.

SEDITIONOUSLY (se-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner.



Motor Sedan.

SEDITIONOUSNESS (se-dish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being seditious.

SEDUCE (se-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SEDUCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEDUCED** (se-dūst').] Draw aside from rectitude; entice; corrupt. [L. *seduco*—*se*-, aside, and *duco*, lead.]

SEDUCEMENT (se-dūs'ment), *n.* 1. Act of seducing. 2. Means used in order to seduce.

SEDUCER (se-dū'sēr), *n.* One who seduces.

SEDUCIBLE (se-dū'si-bl), *a.* Capable of being seduced.

SEDUCTION (se-duk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of enticing from virtue. 2. Art of flattery and deception.

SEDUCTIVE (se-duk'tiv), *a.* Alluring; tempting.

SEDULITY (se-dū'li-ti), *n.* Diligent application; unremitting attention.

SEDULOUS (sed'ū-lus), *a.* Diligent; constant; assiduous. [L. *sedulus*, sitting, fast, persistent—*sedeo*, sit.]

SEDULOUSLY (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner.

SEDULOUSNESS (sed'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sedulous.

SEE (sē), *n.* Seat, court, or jurisdiction of a bishop, archbishop, or the Pope. [O. Fr. *se*—L. *sedes*—*sedeo*, sit.]

SEE (sē), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SEE'ING**; *p.t.* **SAW** (sə); *p.p.* **SEEN** (sēn).] *I. vt.* 1. Perceive by the eye. 2. Observe. 3. Discover; experience. 4. Visit. 5. Escort; look after. *II. vi.* 1. Use the eyes; have vision. 2. Discern; understand; notice. 3. Give attention. [A. S. *seōn*. Cf. Ger. *sehen*.]

SEE (sē), *interj.* Look! behold!

SEEABLE (sē'a-bl), *a.* 1. Fit to be seen. 2. Capable of being seen.

SEED (sēd), *n.* 1. Thing sown. 2. Substance produced by plants and animals from which new plants and animals are generated. 3. First principle; original. 4. Descendants. [A. S. *sæd*—*sawan*, sow.]

SEED (sēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SEED'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEED'ED**.] *I. vi.* 1. Sow seed. 2. Go to seed; used frequently of plants intended for food but unharvested at the proper time or producing seed prematurely; hence, figuratively, degeneration of character in a person. 3. Shed the seed. *II. vt.* 1. Sow or scatter, as seed. 2. Sprinkle as with seed. 3. Remove the seeds from.

SEEDBUD (sēd'bud), *n.* Germ in the seed; ovule.

SEEDCAKE (sēd'kāk), *n.* Sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

SEEDED (sēd'ed), *a.* 1. Bearing seed. 2. Sown or sprinkled with seed. 3. Having the seeds removed; as, *seeded* raisins.

SEEDER (sēd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sows seeds. 2. Seed remover.

SEEDILY (sēd'i-li), *adv.* In a seedy manner; shabbily.

SEEDINESS (sēd'ī-nes), *n.* Shabbiness; wretchedness.

SEEDLING (sēd'ling), *n.* Plant reared from the seed.

SEEDLOBE (sēd'lōb), *n.* Lobe or leaf of a plant which nourishes the growing point or seed.

SEEDSMAN (sēdz'man), *n.* [*pl.* SEEDS'MEN.] 1. One who deals in seeds. 2. Sower.

SEEDTIME (sēd'tim), *n.* Season for sowing.

SEEDY (sēd'ī), *a.* 1. Abounding with seed; run to seed. 2. Having the flavor of seeds (said of brandy). 3. Worn out; shabby.

SEEING (sē'ing), *I. n.* Slight; vision. *II. conj.* Since.

SEEK (sēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEEK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOUGHT (səʔ).] *I. vt.* 1. Go in search or quest of; look for. 2. Inquire for; solicit. 3. Strive after. 4. Have recourse to. *II. vi.* 1. Make search. 2. Strive; aim. 3. Use solicitation. 4. Endeavor; try. [A. S. *sēcan*.]

SEEKER (sēk'ēr), *n.* One who seeks.

SEEM (sēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEEM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEEMED (sēmd).] *I. vi.* Appear; look. *II. vt.* Befit. [Ice. *sæma*, befit—Ger. *ziemen*. From root of SAME.]

SEEMER (sēm'ēr), *n.* One who assumes an appearance or semblance.

SEEMING (sēm'ing), *I. a.* Apparent; specious. *II. n.* Appearance; semblance.

SEEMINGLY (sēm'ing-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; in semblance; apparently.

SEEMINGNESS (sēm'ing-nes), *n.* 1. Appearance; semblance. 2. Plausibility.

SEEMLINESS (sēm'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being seemly.

SEEMLY (sēm'll), *I. a.* Becoming; suitable; decent. *II. adv.* In a decent or suitable manner.

SEEN (sēn), *v.* Past participle of SEE.

SEEP (sēp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SEEP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEEPED (sēpt).] Percolate; trickle. [A. S. *siþian*, soak. Cf. L. Ger. *sipen*, ooze. Provincial SIPE is a variant. Ultimately—A. S. *sūpan*, sup.]

SEEPAGE (sēp'aj), *n.* Water which slowly drains away, especially the water which in irrigated land returns to the main channel through the ground.

SEEPY (sēp'ī), *a.* Soggy; said of land not properly drained.

SEER (sēr), *n.* One who foresees events; prophet.

SEERSUCKER (sēr'suk-ēr), *n.* Thin linen or silk fabric, having a craped or puckered appearance. [East Ind.]

SEESAW (sē'sə), *I. n.* 1. Motion to and fro, as in the act of sawing. 2. Play among children, in which two seated at opposite ends of a board supported in the center move alternately up and down. *II. a.* Moving up and down, or to and fro. [Reduplication of SAW.]

SEESAW (sē'sə), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SEE'SAWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEESAWEED (sē'səd).] Move as in the play of seesaw.

SEETHE (sēth), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEETH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEETHED (sēthd).] *I. vt.* Boil; cook in hot liquid. *II. vi.* Be boiling; be hot; also be violently agitated. [A. S. *seōthan*, steam. Cf. Ger. *sieden*.]

SEETHER (sē'thēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which seethes. 2. Vessel for boiling.

SEGMENT (seg'ment), *n.* 1. Part cut off; portion. 2. Part of a circle cut off by a straight line. 3. Part of a sphere cut off by a plane. [L. *segmentum*—*seco*, cut.]

SEGMENT (seg'ment), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SEG'MENT-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEG'MENTED.] Divide or separate into segments.

SEGMENTAL (seg-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a segment, segments or segmentation; having the form of a segment; pertaining to the primitive kidneys which are permanent in invertebrates and embryonic in vertebrates.

SEGMENTALLY (seg-men'tal-l), *adv.* In the manner of a segment.

SEGMENTARY (seg-men'ta-ri), *a.* Pertaining to or revealing segments, especially the abdominal rings or marks of moths and butterflies.

SEGMENTATION (seg-men-tā'shun), *n.* Act of dividing into segments; condition of being so divided; such division.

SEGOVIA (se-gō'vl-ə), *n.* Province and town, Old Castle, Spain.

SEGREGATE (seg're-gāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEG'REGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEG'REGATED.] *I. vt.* Separate from others; set apart. *II. vi.* Become separated from others or from the main mass or body. [L. *segrego*—*se-*, apart, and *grex*, *gregis*, flock.]

SEGREGATE (seg're-gat), *a.* Separated from others; set apart; select.

SEGREGATION (seg-re-gā'shun), *n.* Act of segregating or state of being segregated.

SEIDLITZ (sed'lits), *n.* 1. Saline water from Selditz in Bohemia. 2. Saline aperient powders; called also, *Seidlitz powders*.

SEIGNIOR (sē'nyūr), *n.* 1. Title of honor to superiors in Southern Europe. 2. Lord of a manor.—*Grand seignior*, the Sultan of Turkey. [Fr. *seigneur*—L. *senior*, *senex*, old. Doublet SIRE.]

SEIGNIORAGE (sē'nyūr-aj), *n.* 1. Percentage taken from bullion to pay for the minting of the coins from it. 2. Royalty on patents, copyright, etc.

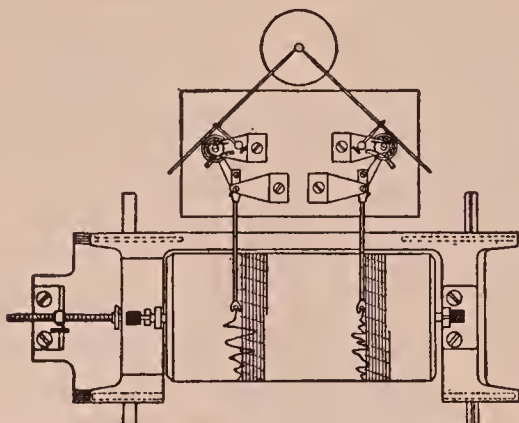
SEIGNIORIAL (sē-nyō'ri-əl), **SEIGNEURIAL** (sē-nū'ri-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a seignior. 2. Vested with large powers; independent.

SEINE (sān or sēn), *n.* Large net for catching fish. [Fr.—L. *sagena*—Gr. *sagēnē*.]

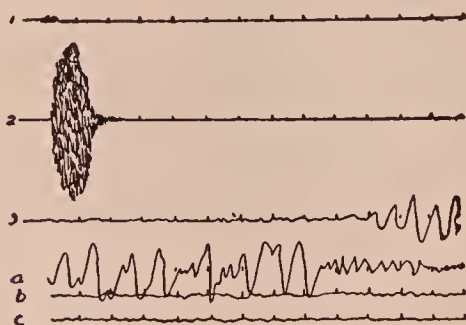
SEINE (sān), *n.* River, France, falls into the English Channel.

SEISMAL (sis'mal), **SEISMIC** (sis'mik), *a.* Belonging to, or caused by, an earthquake. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake—*seiō*, shake.]

SEISMOGRAPH (sis'mo-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for recording earthquake phenomena. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *-GRAPH*.]



Diagrammatic View of Universal Seismograph.



Seismographic Record.

1. Slight tremor shown by thickening of line. 2. Record of destructive earthquake. 3. *a, b, c, d.* Record obtained 1000 miles or more from origin of disturbance.

SEISMOGRAPHY (sis-mog'ra-fl), *n.* Description or account of earthquakes.

SEISMOLOGICAL (sis-mo-loj'lk-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to seismology.

SEISMOLOGIST (sis-mol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in seismology.

SEISMOLOGY (sis-mol'o-ji), *n.* Science which treats of earthquake phenomena; the study of earthquakes. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *-LOGY*.]

SEISMOMETER (sis-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for automatically giving exact measures of the disturbing influence of earthquakes; high-grade seismograph. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *-METER*.]

SEISMOMETRIC (sis-mo-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to seismometry.

SEISMOMETRY (sis-mom'e-tri), *n.* Act or art of using a seismometer.

SEISMOSCOPE (sis'mo-skōp), *n.* Earliest and simplest form of earthquake recorder, which simply indicated the existence of seismic influences, without either measuring or recording them. [Gr. *seismos*, earthquake, and *-SCOPE*.]

SEISMOTIC (sis-mot'ik), *a.* Same as **SEISMIC**.

SEIZABLE (sēz'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being seized. 2. Liable to be seized or taken.

SEIZE (sēz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SEIZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SEIZED** (sēzd).] 1. Take possession of forcibly; take hold of; grasp; apprehend. 2. Take by legal authority. 3. Invade suddenly. [Fr. *saisir*.]

SEIZER (sēz'ēr), *n.* One who seizes.

SEIZIN, SEISIN (sē'zin), *n.* 1. Legal possession. 2. Act of taking possession. 3. Thing possessed. [Fr. *saisine*—*saisir*, *seize*.]

SEIZURE (sē'zhör), *n.* 1. Act of seizing; capture; grasp. 2. Thing seized.

SELAH (sē'lä), *n.* In the Psalms, a word denoting a pause in the musical performance of the song. [Heb.]

SELDOM (sel'dum), *adv.* Rarely; not often. [A. S. *seldum*; cf. Ger. *selten*.]

SELECT (se-lekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SELECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SELECT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Pick out from a number by preference; choose; cull. II. *vi.* Make a selection. [L. *selectus*, *p.p.* of *seligo*, choose—*se-*, apart, and *lego*, pick.]

SELECT (se-lekt'), I. *a.* 1. Picked out; chosen. 2. Exclusive. II. *n.* That which is chosen or selected; usually in the plural; specifically, prime or selected oysters.

SELECTION (se-lek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of selecting. 2. Things selected.—*Natural selection*, that process in nature by which plants and animals best fitted for the conditions in which they are placed, survive, propagate, and spread, while the less fitted die out and disappear; survival of the fittest.

SELECTIVE (se-lekt'iv), *a.* Selecting; tending to select.

SELECTMAN (se-lekt'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SELECT'MEN**.] In New England, one of a board of town officers who manage the affairs of the town.

SELENIUM (sel-ē'ni-um), *n.* Elementary substance allied to sulphur. [Gr. *selēnē*, moon.]

SELENOGRAPHY (sel-ē-nog'ra-fl), *n.* Description of the moon. [Gr. *selēnē*, moon, and *graphō*, write.]

SELF (self), *n.* [*pl.* **SELVES** (selvz).] 1. One's own person. 2. One's personal interest; selfishness. [A. S.]

SELF-ACTING (self-akt'ing), *a.* Automatic.

SELF-CONSCIOUS (self-kon'shus), *a.* Conscious of being observed by others.

SELF-DENIAL (self-de-ni'al), *n.* Forbearance to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

SELF-EVIDENT (self-ev'i-dent), *a.* Evident of itself, without proof.

SELF-EXISTENT (self-egz-ist'ent), *a.* Existing by itself and independently of others; existing by virtue of one's own nature.

SELFISH (self'ish), *a.* Regarding one's own self; void of regard to others.

SELFISHLY (self'ish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner.

SELFISHNESS (self'ish-nes), *n.* Quality of being selfish.

SELF-POSSESSION (self-pōz-zesh'un), *n.* Calmness; composure.

SELF-RIGHTEOUS (self-ri'chus), *a.* Righteous in one's own estimation; pharisaic.

SELFSAME (self'sām), *a.* Very same; identical.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY (self-suf-fish'en-sl), *n.* Quality of being self-sufficient.

SELF-SUFFICIENT (self-suf-fish'ent), *a.* Confident in one's own sufficiency; overbearing.

SELF-WILLED (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinate.

SELL (sel), *v.* [*pr.p.* SELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOLD (sōld).] *I. vt.* 1. Transfer (property) to another for an equivalent. 2. Betray for money. 3. Cheat; impose upon. *II. vi.* 1. Have commerce. 2. Be sold. [A. S. *sellan*, give. Cf. L. Ger. *seller*, dealer.]

SELL (sel), *n.* Imposition; cheat; hoax. (Colloq.)

SELLER (sel'ēr), *n.* One who sells; vender.

SELTZER (selt'zēr), *n.* Mineral water brought from Nieder Selters, a village of Nassau, in Germany.

SELVAGE (sel'vaj), **SELVEDGE** (sel'vej), *n.* Edge of a fabric, so woven that it does not ravel. [SELF and EDGE.]

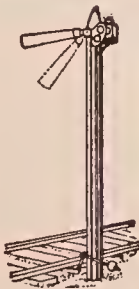
SELVES (seivz), *n.* Plural of SELF.

SEMAPHORE (sem'a-fōr), *n.* Apparatus for signaling at a distance, by oscillating arms or flags by daylight and lanterns by night. [Gr. *sēma*, sign, and *phērō*, bear.]

SEMBLANCE (sem'biāns), *n.* Resemblance; likeness; appearance; figure. [Fr. *sembler*, seem.]

SEMEN (sē'men), *n.* [*pl.* SEMINA (sem'i-nā).] Seed; sperm. [L.]

SEMESTER (se-mes'tēr), *n.* Term of half a year. [L. *sex*, six, and *mensis*, month.]



Semaphore.

SEMI-, *prefix.* Half. [L.]

SEMIANNUAL (sem-i-an'ū-āl), *a.* Half-yearly.

SEMIANNUALLY (sem-i-an'ū-āl-l), *adv.* Occurring or recurring once in every six months.

SEMIARID (sem-i-ar'id), *a.* Having less than the normal amount of moisture.—*Semiarid region of the U. S.*, strip of country running north and south between the arid region, where irrigation is absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of agriculture, and those portions of the U. S. in which the rainfall is usually sufficient for agricultural purposes. It includes portions of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Texas, and is a region where agricultural operations cannot, with any assurance of success, be undertaken without irrigation. Also written *semihumid*.

SEMIBREVE (sem'i-brēv), *n.* Whole note.

SEMICIRCLE (sem'l-sēr-kī), *n.* Half a circle.

SEMICIRCULAR (sem-l-sēr'kū-lar), *a.* Having the form of a semicircle.

SEMICOLON (sem'l-kō-lon), *n.* Punctuation mark (;) showing a division greater than that marked by the comma.

SEMIFLUID (sem-i-flō'id), *a.* Imperfectly fluid.
SEMIHUMID (sem-i-hū'mid), *a.* Same as SEMIARID.

SEMIMONTHLY (sem-i-munth'li), *a.* Occurring or issued twice a month.

SEMINAL (sem'i-nāl), *a.* Pertaining to seed; germinal; original; radical.

SEMINAR (sem-i-när'), *n.* 1. A seminary course. 2. Group of advanced students studying by means of real research, writing of theses, etc. [Ger.—L. *seminarium*; see SEMINARY.]

SEMINARY (sem'i-nā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* SEM'INARIES.] 1. Academy or other place of education. 2. Originally, a nursery for rearing plants. [L. *seminarium*, seed-garden.]

SEMINATION (sem-i-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of sowing. 2. Dispersion of seed.

SEMIQUAVER (sem'i-kwā-vēr), *n.* Musical note, half the length of a quaver.

SEMITIC (sem-it'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the family of languages that includes Hebrew and Arabic. [Shem, Gen. x, 21.]

SEMITONE (sem'i-tōn), *n.* Half a tone.

SEMIVOWEL (sem-i-vow'el), *n.* Half-vowel; sound partaking of the nature of both a consonant and a vowel, as *l*, *r*, or *w*, *y*, and *m*, *n*.

SEMOLINA (sem-o-lē'nā), *n.* Particles of fine hard wheat which do not pass into flour in milling. [It. *semola*—L. *simila*, finest wheat flour.]

SEMPITERNAL (sem-pi-tēr'nāl), *a.* Everlasting; endless. [L. *sempiternus*—*semper*, ever, and *aternus*, eternal.]

SEMPSTER (semp'stēr), **SEMPSTRESS** (semp'stress), *n.* Woman who sews. [See SEAMSTRESS.]

SEN (sen), *n.* [*pl.* SEN.] Japanese copper coin, the one hundredth part of a yen and equal in value to half a cent United States money. The sen is coined in five, ten, twenty, and fifty sen pieces, in silver.



A 50-Sen Piece

SENARY (sen'a-ri), *a.* Containing six or belonging to six. [L. *seni*, six each.]

SENATE (sen'at), *n.* Legislative or deliberative body, especially the upper house of a national or state legislature. [L. *senatus*—*senex*, *senis*, old.]

SENATOR (sen'a-tūr), *n.* Member of a senate.

SENATORIAL (sen-a-tō'ri-āl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a senate. 2. Entitled to elect a senator; as, a *senatorial* district.

SENATORIALLY (sen-ə-tō'ri-əl-l), *adv.* In a senatorial manner.

SEND (send), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENT.] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to go; cause to be conveyed. 2. Throw; emit. 3. Diffuse. 4. Bestow; inflict. II. *vi.* Despatch a message or messenger. [A. S. *sendan*.]

SYN. Despatch; transmit; depute; impel; eject. **ANT.** Bring; retain; receive.

SEND (send), *n.* 1. That which is sent or given, as in "Godsend." 2. Large broad wave; impulse of a large wave.

SENDER (send'ēr), *n.* One who sends.

SEND-OFF (send'af), *n.* Encouraging demonstration or aid on the occasion of one's going away or venturing upon some course or enterprise.

SENEGAMBIA (sen-e-gam'bi-ə), *n.* Region in West Africa. Area 290,000 sq. m.

SENECENT (se-nes'ent), *a.* Growing old; aging. [L.]

SENECHAL (sen'e-shal), *n.* Steward; majordomo. [L. L. *siniscalcus*—Goth. *sinī*, old, and *skalk*, servant.]

SENILE (sē'nīl or sē'nīl), *a.* Pertaining to old age; infirm. [L. *senilis*—*senex*, old.]

SENILITY (se-nīl'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being senile; old age.

SENIOR (sēn'yūr), I. *a.* 1. Older. 2. Older in office. II. *n.* 1. One older than another. 2. One older in office. 3. Aged person. 4. Student in last year of his college course. [L., comp. of *senex*, old.]

SENIORITY (sē-nī-or'i-tī), *n.* Quality or condition of being senior.

SENNA (sen'a), *n.* Dried, purgative leaves of several species of cassia. [Ar. *sena*.]

SENNIT (sen'it), *n.* 1. *Naut.* Flat braided cord. 2. Plaited straw or palm-leaf slips for hats, etc. [Contr. from SEVEN-KNIT.]

SEÑOR (sā-nyōr'), *n.* Spanish form of address, corresponding to the English Mr. or Sir. [Sp.]

SENORA (sā-nyō'ra), *n.* Feminine of SENOR; Mrs.; Madam. [Sp.]

SEÑORITA (sā-nyo-rē'ta), *n.* Young lady; Miss. [Sp.]

SENSATION (sen-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Perception by the senses. 2. State of excited feeling. 3. That which causes general excitement. [Fr. —L. *sensus*, sense.]

SENSATIONAL (sen-sā'shun-əl), *a.* 1. Designed to create a sensation; producing excited feeling or interest. 2. Sentient.

SENSATIONALISM (sen-sā'shun-əl-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that our ideas originate solely in sensation, and that there are no innate ideas. 2. Practice of exciting the reader or hearer, or of gratifying vulgar curiosity.

SENSATIONALIST (sen-sā'shun-əl-ist), *n.* 1. One who assigns a physiological origin to mental phenomena. 2. One who uses sensational methods.

SENSE (sens), *n.* 1. Faculty by which impres-

sions are perceived, as sight, hearing, smell, taste and touch. 2. Perception through the intellect. 3. Power or soundness of judgment. 4. Opinion. 5. Meaning. [Fr. *sens*—L. *sensus*, *p.p.* of *sentio*, feel.]

SYN. Feeling; sensation; reason; discernment; understanding; conviction; signification; import. **ANT.** Insensibility; misapprehension; nonsense.

SENSE (sens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEN'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENSED (sens't).] 1. Perceive by means of any of the senses. 2. Comprehend; understand.

SENSELESS (sens'les), *a.* 1. Without sense. 2. Incapable of feeling; foolish.

SENSELESSLY (sens'les-ll), *adv.* In a senseless manner; without sense.

SENSELESSNESS (sens'les-nes), *n.* 1. Insensibility. 2. Want of good sense or judgment; stupidity.

SENSIBILITY (sen-si-bil'i-tī), *n.* [*pl.* SENSIBILITY'ITIES.] 1. State or quality of being sensible. 2. Capacity or acuteness of feeling; susceptibility; delicacy. 3. Actual feeling.

SYN. Feeling; refinement; impressibility. **ANT.** Insensibility; insusceptibility; coarseness.

SENSIBLE (sen'si-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being perceived by the senses or by the mind. 2. Capable of being affected; easily affected; delicate. 3. Intelligent; judicious. 4. Cognizant; aware.

SENSIBLENESS (sen'si-bi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sensible.

SENSIBLY (sen'si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner.

SENSITIVE (sen'si-tiv), *a.* 1. Having sense or feeling; pertaining to sensation. 2. Very susceptible to sensations; easily affected.

SENSITIVELY (sen'si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

SENSITIVENESS (sen'si-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sensitive.

SENSITIVE-PLANT (sen'si-tiv-plant), *n.* Plant of the genus *Mimosa*, having leaves which collapse and fold up when touched. The typical species (*Mimosa pudica*) is a native of the American tropics, and often cultivated in hot-houses.

SENSITIZE (sen'si-tiz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEN'SITIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENSITIZED (sen'si-tizd).] *Photog.* Render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light.

SENSORIAL (sen-sō'ri-əl), *a.* Pertaining to the sensorium.

SENSORIUM (sen-sō'ri-um), **SENSORY** (sen'so-ri), *n.* Organ which receives the impressions made on the senses; seat of sensation; nervous system.

SENSORY (sen'so-ri), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the sensorium. 2. Conveying sensation.

SENSUAL (sen'shō-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, affecting, or derived from, the senses, as dis-

inct from the mind; not intellectual or spiritual. 2. Given to the pleasures of sense; voluptuous; lewd. 3. Worldly; carnal. [L.L. *sensualis*.]

SENSUALISM (sen'shō-ai-izm), *n.* 1. Sensual appetite or indulgence. 2. Doctrine that all ideas are derived originally, and merely transformed, from the senses.

SENSUALIST (sen'shō-ai-ist), *n.* 1. One given to sensualism or sensual indulgence. 2. Believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

SENSUALITY (sen-shō-al'i-ti), *n.* Indulgence in sensual pleasure; luxuriousness.

SENSUALIZE (sen'shō-al-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SENSUALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENSUALIZED (sen'shō-al-izd).] Make sensual; debase by carnal gratification.

SENSUALLY (sen'shō-al-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

SENSUALNESS (sen'shō-al-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sensual.

SENSUOUS (sen'shō-us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the senses. 2. Connected with sensible objects. 3. Full of passion.

SENT, *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SEND**.

SENTENCE (sen'tens), *n.* 1. Opinion or determination of a court. 2. Judgment, especially one pronounced on a criminal by a court or judge. 3. Maxim; axiom. 4. Group of words containing a complete thought. [L. *sententia*, opinion.]

SENTENCE (sen'tens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SENTENCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENTENCED (sen'tenst).] Pronounce judgment on; condemn.

SENTENTIAL (sen-ten'shal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sentence. 2. Comprising sentences.

SENTENTIALLY (sen-ten'shal-i), *adv.* In a sentential manner; in the form of a sentence.

SENTENTIOUS (sen-ten'shus), *a.* 1. Abounding with sentences or maxims. 2. Short and pithy in expression; bombastic; affected in speech.

SENTENTIOUSLY (sen-ten'shus-i), *adv.* In a sententious manner.

SENTENTIOUSNESS (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sententious.

SENTIENCE (sen'shi-ens or sen'shens), *n.* Quality or state of being sentient; faculty of perception.

SENTIENT (sen'shi-ent), *a.* 1. Having the faculty of perception and sensation. 2. Very sensitive. [L. *sentiens*, *pr.p.* of *sentio*, perceive by the senses, feel.]

SENTIMENT (sen'ti-ment), *n.* 1. Thought occasioned by feeling. 2. Opinion; judgment. 3. Sensibility; feeling. 4. Thought expressed in words; maxim; toast. [Fr. *sentiment*—L. *sentio*, feel.]

SENTIMENTAL (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* 1. Abounding in reflections or emotions. 2. Having an excess of sentiment or feeling; affectedly tender.

SENTIMENTALISM (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), **SENTIMENTALITY** (sen-ti-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being sentimental. 2. Affectation of fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALIST (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* One who affects fine feeling.

SENTIMENTALIZE (sen-ti-men'tal-iz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SENTIMENTALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SENTIMENTALIZED (sen-ti-men'tal-izd).] Affect sentiment or sensibility.

SENTIMENTALLY (sen-ti-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner.

SENTINEL (sen'ti-nel), *n.* One who keeps watch, pacing to and fro; sentry. [Fr. *sentinelle*, *dim.* of *sente*, path.]

SENTINEL-CRAB (sen'ti-nel-krab), *n.* Large crab (*Podophthalmus vigil*), of the Indian Ocean, having protruding eyes which command an extensive view.

SENTRY (sen'tri), *n.* [*pl.* SEN'TRIES.] 1. Sentinel. 2. Duty of a sentinel; guard; watch. [From root of SENTINEL.]

SEOUL (sā-öl'), *n.* Capital of Korea (Chosen), on Ham River.

SEPAL (sē'pal or sep'al), *n.* Calyx-leaf. [L., root of SEPARATE.]

SEPARABILITY (sep-a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* Separableness.

SEPARABLE (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* That may be separated or disjoined.

SEPARABLENESS (sep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being separable.

SEPARABLY (sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

SEPARATE (sep'a-rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEP'ARATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEP'ARATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Disunite; disjoin; sever. 2. Set apart from a number. 3. Make a space or interval between; part. II. *vi.* 1. Be disunited or disjoined; break up into parts. 2. Come apart. [L. *separo*, *separatus*—*se-*, aside, and *paro*, put.]

SEPARATE (sep'a-rat), *a.* 1. Unconnected; distinct. 2. Disembodied.

SEPARATELY (sep'a-rat-li), *adv.* Apart; distinctly; singly.

SEPARATENESS (sep'a-rat-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being separate.

SEPARATION (sep-a-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of separating or disjoining. 2. State of being separate. 3. Disunion. 4. Limited divorce.

SEPARATISM (sep'a-ra-tizm), *n.* Act of withdrawing from an established church.

SEPARATIST (sep'a-ra-tist), *n.* One who withdraws, especially from an established church; dissenter.

SEPARATOR (sep'a-rā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who separates. 2. Machine or implement that separates, as cream from milk, chaff from wheat, etc.



1. Sepal.

SEPIA (sē'pi-ə), *n.* Fine brown pigment prepared from the "ink" of the cuttlefish; Indian or China ink. [Gr., cuttlefish.]

SEPOY (sē'poi), *n.* Native soldier, whether Hindu or Mohammedan, in the British army in India. [Hind. *sipahi*, soldier—Pers. *sipah*, army. Cf. Fr. *spahi*.]

SEPPUKU (sep-pōk'ō), *n.* Hari-kari. [Jap., cut the abdomen.]

SEPSIN (sep'sin), *n.* Toxic ptomaine sometimes found in decomposed blood, yeast of putrefying beer and other putrid compounds. [Gr. *sēpsis*, putrefaction.]

SEPSIS (sep'sis), *n.* Putrefaction; infection by pathogenic bacteria; septemia. [Gr. *sēpsis*—*sēpō*, make putrid.]

SEPTAPHONE (sep'ta-fōn), *n.* Brazen horn with seven beiled mouths, from which a varied succession of sweet sounds proceed. As each valve is pushed to direct the sound to its channel a small electric bulb lights up over the top of the cavity whence the music comes, and a deaf person having a reading knowledge of notes watching the lights as they spring on and off, can follow the melody, thus actually seeing the music. [L. *septem*, seven, and -PHONE.]

SEPTEMBER (sep-tem'bēr), *n.* Ninth month of the year. [L. *septem*, seven. September was the seventh month of the old Roman year, which began in March.]

SEPTEMIA, SEPTÆMIA (sept-ē'mi-ə), *n.* Pathol. Septic blood poisoning. [Gr. *sēptos*, putrid, and *haima*, blood.]

SEPTENARY (sep'ten-ə-ri), *I. a.* 1. Consisting of seven. 2. Lasting seven years. *II. n.* Group of seven things. [L. *septenarius*—*septem*, seven.]

SEPTENNIAL (sep-ten'i-ai), *a.* 1. Lasting seven years. 2. Happening every seven years.

SEPTENNIALLY (sep-ten'i-ai-i), *adv.* Once in seven years. [L. *septem*, seven, and *annus*, year.]

SEPTENTRIO (sep-ten'tri-ō), *n.* Astron. The Great Bear; Ursa Major. [L. *septem*, seven, and *trio*, plow oxen.]

SEPTIC (sep'tik), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis; promoting putrefaction. *II. n.* Substance that promotes putrefaction. [Gr. *sēptikos*—*sēpō*, make putrid.]

SEPTICEMIA, SEPTICÆMIA (sep-tis-ē'mi-ə), *n.* Same as **SEPTEMIA**.

SEPTILLION (sep-til'yun), *n.* In French and American numeration, the eighth power of a thousand, represented by a unit followed by twenty-four ciphers; in English numeration, the seventh power of a million, represented by a unit followed by forty-two ciphers. [L. *septem*, seven, and **MILLION**.]

SEPTUAGENARIAN (sep-tū-aj-e-nā'ri-ən), *n.* Person seventy years old.



Sepoy.

SEPTUAGENARY (sep-tū-aj'e-nā-ri), *I. a.* Consisting of seventy. *II. n.* One seventy years old. [L. *septuagenarius*—*septuagēti*, seventy each.]

SEPTUAGESIMA (sep-tū-aj-es'i-mā), *n.* Third Sunday before Lent (seventieth day before Easter). [L. *septuagesimus*, seventieth.]

SEPTUAGESIMAL (sep-tū-aj-es'i-maj), *a.* Consisting of seventy; counted by seventies.

SEPTUAGINT (sep'tū-aj-jint), *n.* A Greek version of the Old Testament, said to have been made by seventy translators at Alexandria about 300 years B.C. [L. *septuaginta*, seventy.]

SEPTUM (sep'tum), *n.* [pl. **SEPTA** (sep'ta).] Partition wall separating two cavities or cells; any dividing wall. [L. *sepio*, hedge in.]

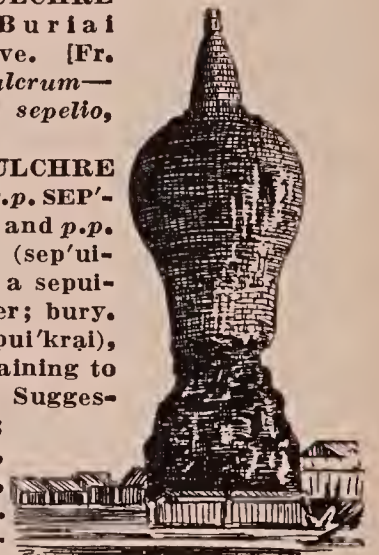
SEPTUPLE (sep'tū-pi), *a.* Sevenfold. [Fr.]

SEPULCHER, SEPULCHRE (sep'ui-kēr), *n.* Burial vault; tomb; grave. [Fr. *sépulcre*—L. *sepulcrum*—*sepultus*, p.p. of *sepelio*, bury.]

SEPULCHER, SEPULCHRE (sep'ui-kēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SEPULCHERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SEPULCHERED** (sep'ui-kērd).] Place in a sepulcher; entomb; inter; bury.

SEPULCHRAL (se-pui'krai), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sepulcher. 2. Suggestive of a sepulcher; hence, deep, grave, hollow in tone; as, a *sepulchral* voice.

SEPULTURE (sep'ui-tūr), *n.* Interment; burial.



Chinese Sepulcher.

SEQUEL (sē'kwel), *n.* That which follows; continuation; succeeding part; result; consequence. [L.L. *sequela*.]

SEQUENCE (sē'kwens), *n.* 1. State of being sequent or following. 2. Order of succession. 3. That which follows; consequence; result.

SEQUENT (sē'kwent), *a.* Following; succeeding.

SEQUESTER (se-kwes'tēr), *v.* [pr.p. **SEQUESTERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SEQUESTERED** (se-kwes'tērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Separate. 2. Withdraw from society. 3. Set apart; seclude. 4. Place (anything contested) into the hands of a third person till the dispute is settled. 5. Seize and confiscate. *II. vi.* Renounce any interest in the estate of a husband. [L.L. *sequestro*—*sequester*, trustee.]

SEQUESTRATE (se-kwes'trāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **SEQUESTRATING**; p.t. and p.p. **SEQUESTERATED**.] Sequester.

SEQUESTRATION (sek-wes-trā'shun), *n.* Act of sequestering.

SEQUESTRATOR (sek'wes-trā-tūr), *n.* One who sequesters property; receiver.

SEQUIN (sē'kwīn), *n.* Gold Venetian coin of the 13th century, worth about \$2.25. [Fr.—It. *zechino*—*zecca*, mint—Ar. *sekkah*, die.]

SEQUOIA (se-kwoi'a), *n.* 1. Genus of gigantic coniferous trees, including two species, the redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) and the mammoth or "big tree" (*Sequoia gigantea* or *washingtoniana*), which sometimes attains a height of 300 feet and a diameter of 30 feet. Both species are natives of California. 2. [s-] Tree of the genus *Sequoia*. [Am. Ind.]



Big Tree (*Sequoia gigantea*), 30 feet in diameter, Mariposa Grove, California.

SERAGLIO (se-ral'yō), *n.* 1. Palace of the Turkish Sultan. 2. Harem. [It. *serraglio*, inclosure—*serrare*, lock up, shut in.]

SERAPH (ser'af), *n.* [pl. SER'APHS or SERAPHIM.] Angel of the highest order. [Heb. *seraphim*, akin to *sar*, prince, in plural, angels.]

SERAPHIC (ser-af'ik), **SERAPHICAL** (ser-af'ik-al), *a.* Angelic; pure; heavenly.

SERAPHIM (ser'a-fim), *n.* Plural of **SERAPH**. Sometimes erroneously used as if it were a singular, with plural *seraphims*.

SERE, *v* and *a.* Same as **SEAR**.

SERENADE (ser-e-nād'), *n.* 1. Evening music in the open air. 2. Music performed by a lover under his lady's window at night. [Fr. *sérénade*.]

SERENADE (ser-e-nād'), *v.* [pr.p. SERENADING; p.t. and p.p. SERENADED.] I. *vt.* Entertain with a serenade. II. *vi.* Engage in a serenade.

SERENE (se-rēn'), *a.* Calm; unclouded. [L. *serenus*, clear.]

SYN. Bright; clear; undisturbed; unruffled; halcyonic. **ANT.** Turbid; stormy; agitated.

SERENITY (se-ren'i-ti), *n.* Quality or condition of being serene.

SERF (sērf), *n.* 1. Servant or laborer attached to

an estate. 2. Peasant; rustic. 3. One in servile subjection. [Fr.—L. *servus*, slave.]

SERFDOM (sērf'dum), *n.* Condition of a serf.

SERGE (sērj), *n.* Cloth of twilled worsted or silk. [Fr.—L. *serica*, silk—*Seres*, Latin name of the people of China.]

SERGEANCY (sär'jen-si), *n.* Office of a sergeant; sergeantship.

SERGEANT (sär'jent), *n.* 1. Non-commissioned officer next above a corporal. 2. In England, lawyer of high rank. [Fr. *sergent*—L. *serviens*, pr.p. of *servio*, serve.]

SERGEANT-AT-ARMS (sär'jent-at-ärmz), *n.* Officer of a legislative body who enforces order.

SERGEANT-MAJOR (sär'jent-mā-jūr), *n.* Highest non-commissioned officer of a regiment.

SERGEANTSHIP (sär'jent-ship), *n.* Office or position of a sergeant.

SERIAL (sē'ri-al), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to, or consisting of, a series. 2. Appearing periodically. II. *n.* Composition appearing in successive parts, as in a periodical.

SERIALITY (sē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* Sequence.

SERIALLY (sē'ri-al-i), *adv.* In a series.

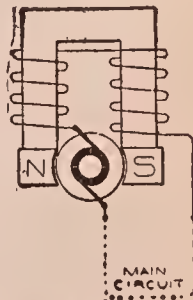
SERIALY (sē'ri-at), *a.* Arranged in a series.

SERIALY (sē'ri-at-li), *adv.* In a regular series; serially.

SERIATIM (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* In regular order; one after the other. [L.L.]

SERIES (sē'rēz or sē'ri-ēz), *n.*

1. Succession; sequence. 2. Progression of quantities according to a certain law.—*Series winding*, winding of a dynamo so that the wire around the electric magnets forms part of the exterior circuit. [L.]



SERIO-COMIC (sē-ri-ō-kom'ik),

a. Both serious and comical.

SERIOUS (sē'ri-us), *a.* 1. Solemn; grave. 2. In earnest.

3. Important. 4. Dangerous. [L. *serius*.]

SERIOUSLY (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* 1. In a serious manner; gravely; sincerely. 2. Dangerously.

SERIOUSNESS (sē'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being serious.

SERMON (sēr'mun), *n.* 1. Discourse on a text of Scripture. 2. Any serious discourse or exhortation to duty. [L. *sermo*—*sero*, compose.]

SERMONETTE (sēr-mun-et'), *n.* Short sermon.

SERMONIZE (sēr'mun-iz), *v.* [pr.p. SERMONIZING; p.t. and p.p. SERMONIZED (sēr'mun-izd).] I. *vt.* Preach a sermon to; lecture.

II. *vi.* 1. Preach. 2. Write or compose sermons. 3. Dogmatize.

SEROLOGY (sē-rol'o-jī), *n.* Study of blood serum; discrimination of different species of animals by chemical test of the albumen dissolved in the blood serum. [SERUM and -LOGY.]

SEROSITY (se-ros'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being serous. 2. Serum.

SERO-THERAPY (sē'ro-ther-ə-pl), *n.* Practice of injecting immunized animal serum into human veins as a cure or prevention of certain diseases. [SERUM and THERAPY.]

SEROUS (sē'rus), *a.* Resembling serum; thin; watery.

SERPENT (sēr'pent), *n.* 1. Reptile which moves by means of its ribs and scales. 2. Person subtle or malicious. 3. [S-] One of the constellations. 4. Bass wind-instrument, so called from its form. [L. *serpens*—*serpo*, creep.]

SERPENTINE (sēr'pen-tin), *I. a.* Resembling a serpent; winding; spiral; crooked. *II. n.* Mineral of a green, black, or red color, sometimes spotted like a serpent's skin.

SERRATE (ser'āt), **SERRATED** (ser'ā-ted), *a.* Notched like a saw. [L. *serratus*—*serra*, saw.]

SERRATION (ser-ā'shun), *n.* Formation in the shape of a saw.

SERRIED (ser'id), *a.* Crowded; compact; pressed together. [From obsolete *serry*—Fr. *serrer*, crowd.]

SERUM (sē'rum), *n.* 1. Watery part, as of curdled milk, blood, etc. 2. Chyle; lymph. 3. Antitoxin; as, serum "606," a remedy for blood diseases, discovered by Dr. Paul Ehrlich, in 1910.—*Serum therapy*, same as SERO-THERAPY. [L., whey.]

SERVAL (sēr'vəl), *n.* African wildcat (*Felis serval*).

SERVANT (sērv'ant), *n.* One who is in the service of another; domestic; slave. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *servir*, serve.]

SERVE (sērv), *v.* [*pr.p.* SERV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SERVED (sērvd).] *I. vt.* 1. Work for; be in the employment of. 2. Promote the interest or welfare of. 3. Be in subjection to. 4. Answer the purpose of; suit; suffice. 5. Wait upon; supply with food. *II. vi.* 1. Be or act as a servant. 2. Discharge the duties of an office or employment. 3. Be in subjection or servitude. 4. Be suitable or effective. [L. *servio*.]

SYN. Benefit; attend; help; assist; aid; promote; advance; suffice; answer. **ANT.** Command; oppose; baffle.

SERVER (sērv'ēr), *n.* 1. One who serves. 2. That which is employed in serving; salver.

SERVIA (sēr'vi-ə), *n.* Kingdom, S. of Hungary. Capital Belgrade. Area 19,050 sq. m.

SERVIAN (sēr'vi-ən), *I. n.* Native of Servia. *II. a.* Of or relating to Servia.

SERVICE (sērv'is), *n.* 1. Alexander I, King of Servia. Born 1876—assassinated 1903. 2. Duty required in any office; military or naval duty.



3. Office of devotion; worship. 4. Labor, assistance or kindness to another; benefit. 5. Profession of respect. 6. Set of dishes at table. [Fr.—L. *servitium*—*servio*, serve.]

SERVICEABLE (sērv'is-ə-bl), *a.* 1. Able or willing to serve; diligent. 2. Advantageous; useful. 3. Durable; strong; wearing well.

SERVICEABLENESS (sērv'is-ə-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being serviceable.

SERVICEABLY (sērv'is-ə-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner.

SERVIETTE (sēr-vi-et'), *n.* Napkin. [Fr.]

SERVILE (sērv'il), *a.* Pertaining to a slave or servant; meanly submissive. [L. *servilis*—*servio*, serve.]

SERVILELY (sērv'il-i), *adv.* In a servile manner.

SERVILITY (sēr-vil'i-ti), *n.* Mean submission; slavish obsequiousness.

SERVITOR (sērv'i-tūr), *n.* One who serves; servant; follower or adherent. [L.]

SERVITUDE (sērv'i-tūd), *n.* Slavery; bondage; state of slavish dependence. [L. *servitudo*—*servus*, slave.]

SESAME (ses'a-me), **SESAMUM** (ses'a-mum), *n.* Annual herb of Southern Asia, whose seed yields a valuable oil.—*Open sesame*, charm that gives ready admittance.

SESAMOID (ses'a-moid), *a.* Like a sesame seed in form. (Used of nodular ossification, as in the knee-pan, or in the joints of the great toe, the thumb, etc.)

SESSILE (ses'il), *a. Bot.* Without a petiole.

SESSION (sesh'un), *n.* 1. Sitting of a court or public body. 2. Period of time between first meeting and last adjournment. [L. *sessio*—*sedeo*, sit.]

SET (set), *v.* [*pr.p.* SET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SET.] *I. vt.* 1. Make to sit; place; fix. 2. Put in a condition. 3. Render motionless. 4. Determine beforehand. 5. Obstruct. 6. Plant. 7. Arrange, as the teeth of a saw so as to cut narrow or wide. 8. Assign, as a price. 9. Put in order for use; compose, as type. 10. Sharpen. 11. Spread, as sails. 12. Pitch, as a tune. 13. Adapt music to. 14. Adorn with something fixed; stud. *II. vi.* 1. Sink below the horizon; decline. 2. Plant. 3. Become fixed; strike root. 4. Congeal. 5. Have a certain direction in motion; flow; tend. 6. Point out game. 7. Apply (one's self). 8. Fit.—*Set aside*, put away; omit; reject.—*Set at naught*, despise.—*Set by*, value.—*Set forth*. (1) Exhibit; publish. (2) Set off to advantage. (3) Set out on a journey.—*Set in*, put in the way; begin.—*Set off*. (1) Adorn. (2) Place against, as an equivalent.—*Set to*, affix. [A. S. *settan*.]



Sessile leaves.

SET (set), *I. a.* 1. Fixed; rigid; firm. 2. Determined. 3. Regular; established. *II. n.* 1. Settling; descent; end. 2. Number of things used together, as of books, dishes, etc. 3. Number of persons associated; group; clique.

SETACEOUS (sē-tā'shus), *a.* Bristly; bristle-like. [L. *seta*, bristle.]

SET-BACK (set'bak), *n.* A reverse, check, or discouragement; setback.

SET-OFF (set'af), *n.* 1. Claim set up against another; counterbalance. 2. Contrast; ornament.

SETON (sē'tun), *n.* 1. Twist of silk or the like, introduced under the skin, to maintain an artificial discharge. 2. The discharge itself. [Fr. *séton*—L. *seta*, bristle.]

SETOSE (sē'tōz), **SETOUS** (sē'tus), *a.* Bristly. [L. *setosus*.]

SETTEE (set-tē'), *n.* Long seat with a back.

SETTER (set'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sets, as words to music. 2. Dog which crouches when it scents the game.

SETTING (set'lng), *n.* 1. Act of setting. 2. Direction of a current of wind. 3. Hardening of plaster. 4. That which holds, as the mounting of a jewel. 5. Nest of (13) eggs.

SETTLE (set'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* SET'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SETTLED (set'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Place in a fixed state; fix; establish in a situation or business. 2. Render quiet, clear, etc.; compose. 3. Decide; free from uncertainty. 4. Fix by gift or legal act; make over, as a right or property. 5. Adjust; liquidate; pay. 6. Colonize. *II. vi.* 1. Become fixed or stationary. 2. Fix one's residence. 3. Grow calm or clear. 4. Sink by its own weight. 5. Adjust differences or accounts. [A. S. *setlan*.]

SETTLE (set'l), *n.* Long bench with a high back; settee. [A. S. *setl*—Ger. *sessel*.]

SETTLED (set'ld), *a.* 1. Firmly established; fixed. 2. Quiet; methodical. 3. Firmly resolved. 4. Composed; calm; sober; grave. 5. Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise; as, a *settled* account.

SETTLEMENT (set'l-ment), *n.* 1. Act of settling or state of being settled. 2. Payment or arrangement. 3. Colony newly settled. 4. *Law.* Act of settling property upon a person or persons, or the deed by which the property is settled.—*Social settlement*, philanthropic activity centered in residence of a number of educated people in poor districts of cities for study and improvement of social conditions through organized effort; also called *college settlement*.

SETTLER (set'lēr), *n.* One who settles; colonist.

SET-TO (set-tō'), *n.* Fight; contest.

SEVEN (sev'n), *a.* *I.* Six and one. *II. n.* Sum of six and one. [A. S. *seofon*.]

SEVENFOLD (sev'n-fōld), *a.* Folded or multiplied seven times.

SEVENTEEN (sev'n-tēn), *I. a.* One more than sixteen. *II. n.* Sum of ten and seven.

SEVENTEENTH (sev'n-tēnth), *I. a.* Coming next in order after the sixteenth. *II. n.* One of seventeen equal parts.

SEVENTH (sev'enth), *I. a.* Coming next in order after the sixth. *II. n.* One of seven equal parts of anything.

SEVENTIETH (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* Coming next after the sixty-ninth. *II. n.* One of seventy equal parts.

SEVENTY (sev'en-ti), *I. a.* One more than sixty-nine, as *seventy* men. *II. n.* Number made up of seven times ten.

SEVEN-UP (sev-n-up'), *n.* Card game in which seven points constitute a game, four of which can be scored in one deal, namely, high, low, jack, and "the game," the last named point determined by a count of ten-spots, aces and face cards.

SEVER (sev'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEV'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEVERED (sev'ērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Separate by cutting or sending. 2. Disjoin. 3. Separate from the main body. *II. vi.* Become separated; part. [Fr. *sevrer*—L. *separo*, separate.]

SEVERAL (sev'ēr-al), *a.* 1. Distinct; particular. 2. Different; various; divers. 3. Consisting of a number; more than two; sundry. [O Fr. —L. L. *separalis*.]

SEVERALLY (sev'ēr-al-l), *adv.* Apart from others; separately; distinctly.

SEVERALTY (sev'ēr-al-ti), *n.* State of separation from others.—*Estate in severalty*, estate which the tenant holds in his own right without being joined in interest with any other person.

SEVERANCE (sev'ēr-ans), *n.* Severing; separation.

SEVERE (se-vēr'), *a.* 1. Serious; grave. 2. Searching; hard to bear. [Fr. *sévère*—L. *severus*.]

SYN. Rigid; exact; tart; cutting; cruel; austere; stern; strict. **ANT.** Gay; mild; indulgent.

SEVERELY (se-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner; with severity.

SEVERENESS (se-vēr'nes), *n.* Same as SEVERITY.

SEVERITY (se-ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* SEVER'ITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being severe. 2. Harsh treatment; cruelty. 3. Exactness; rigor; nicety. 4. Extremity of coldness or inclemency.

SÉVILLE (sev'il or sã-vēl'), *n.* City, Spain, on Guadalquivir River.

SEVRES (sã'vr), *I. n.* Town in France. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to the town of Sèvres.

SÈVRES WARE (sã'vr wâr). Porcelain ware, unsurpassed for artistic design and brilliancy of coloring, manufactured at Sèvres, in France.

SEW (sō), *v.* [*pr.p.* SEW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEWED (sōd).] *I. vt.* Join or fasten together with a needle and thread. *II. vi.* Practice sewing. [A. S. *seowian*.]

SEWAGE (sū'aj), *n.* Refuse carried off by sewers.

SEWER (sō'ēr), *n.* One who sews.

SEWER (sū'ēr), *n.* Underground passage for draining of water and filth. [O. Fr. *essuer*—*L. ex*, out, and *aqua*, water.]

SEWER (sū'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SEW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SEWERED (sū'ērd).] Provide or drain with sewers.

SEWERAGE (sū'ēr-aj), *n.* 1. System of sewers in a city; drainage by sewers. 2. Construction of sewers. 3. Sewage.

SEWING (sō'ing), *n.* 1. Act of sewing. 2. That which is sewed; needlework.

SEWING-MACHINE (sō'ing-ma-shēn), *n.* Machine for sewing or stitching.

SEX (seks), *n.* Distinction between male and female. [Fr. *sexe*—*L. sexus*—*seco*, cut, distinguish.]

SEXAGENARIAN (seks-a-je-nā'ri-an), *n.* Person sixty years old.

SEXAGENARY (seks-aj'e-na-ri), *I. a.* Designating the number sixty. *II. n.* 1. Sexagenarian. 2. Something containing sixty. [*L. sexaginta*, sixty—*sex*, six.]

SEXAGESIMA (seks-a-jes'i-ma), *n.* Second Sunday before Lent, being about the sixtieth day before Easter. [*L. sexagesimus*, sixtieth.]

SEXAGESIMAL (seks-a-jes'i-mal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the number sixty. 2. Proceeding by sixties.

SEXENNIAL (seks-en'i-ai), *a.* 1. Lasting six years. 2. Happening once in six years. [*L. sex*, six, and *annus*, year.]

SEXENNIALY (seks-en'i-ai-l), *adv.* Once in every six years.

SEXFID (seks'fid), **SEXIFID** (seks'i-fid), *a.* Six-cleft; having six parts, as a calyx with six petals. [*L. sex*, six, and *findo*, cleave.]

SEXTANT (seks'tant), *n.* 1. Sixth part of a circle. 2. Optical instrument having an arc—the sixth part of a circle, and used for measuring angular distances, especially in finding the latitude and longitude at sea. [*L. sextans*.]

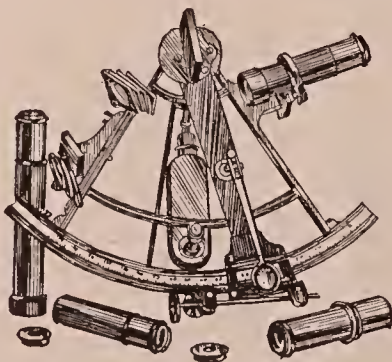
SEXTILE (seks'til), *a.* Astrol.

Denoting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60 degrees. [*L. sextilis*.]

SEXTILLION (seks-till'yun), *n.* In French and American notation, a number denoted by a



Sewing-machine.



Sextant.

unit and 21 elphers annexed, in English notation, a million raised to the sixth power, expressed by a unit and 36 elphers.

SEXTO (seks'tō), *n.* [*pl.* SEXTOS (seks'tōz).] Book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves. [*L.*]

SEXTO-DECIMO (seks-tō-des'i-mō), *n.* Book, pamphlet, or the like, folded so that each sheet makes sixteen leaves; size of the book thus folded. (Usually written 16mo, 16°.) [*L. sextus decimus*, sixteenth.]

SEXTON (seks'tun), *n.* 1. Officer who has charge of a church. 2. One who digs graves, etc. [A corrupt. of SACRISTAN.]

SEXTUPLE (seks'tū-pl), *a.* Sixfold; having six parts. [*Fr.*]

SEXUAL (seks'ū-ai), *a.* Pertaining to sex; distinguishing, or founded on, sex.

SEXUALITY (seks-ū-al'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being distinguished by sex.

SEXUALLY (seks'ū-ai-l), *adv.* In a sexual manner or relation.

SHABBILY (shab'i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner or state.

SHABBINESS (shab'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shabby.

SHABBY (shab'i), *a.* 1. Threadbare; worn; in rags. 2. Having a look of poverty. 3. Mean; low; paltry. [Doublet of SCABBY.]

SHABBY-GENTEEL (shab-l-jen-tēl'), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; appearing gentility but really shabby.

SHACK (shak), *n.* 1. Cabin made of logs driven like piles, or laid one upon another. 2. Ricketty or tumble-down house. (Colloq.)

SHACKLE (shak'l), *n.* 1. Fetter, gyve, handcuff, or similar contrivance to confine the limbs. 2. Anything which obstructs, restrains, or embarrasses free action. 3. Link or fastening. [*A. S. sceacel*, bond.]

SHACKLE (shak'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHACK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHACKLED (shak'id).] 1. Fetter or chain. 2. Obstruct; impede; hamper.

SHACKLE-BAR (shak'i-bär), *n.* Coupling bar or link on the pilot of a locomotive.

SHACKLY (shak'li), *a.* Shaky; rickety. [SHAKE and -LY.]

SHAD (shad), *n.* [*pl.* Shad (*Signalosa atchafalaye*).

SHAD.] Food-fish of the herring family, about two feet long. It ascends rivers to deposit its spawn. [*A. S. sceadda*.]

SHADDOCK (shad'ok), *n.* Tree (*Citrus decumana*), with a large orange-like fruit often weighing 15 pounds. The grape-fruit is a variety of it. [First brought from the East by Capt. Shaddock.]

SHADE (shād), *n.* 1. Partial darkness; interception of light; obscurity. 2. Shady place. 3. Protection;



Shaddock-tree.

shelter; screen. 4. Degree of color; very minute change. 5. Dark part of a picture. 6. Soul separated from the body; ghost. [A. S. *scead*.]

SHADE (shād), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHA'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Screen from light or heat. 2. Shelter. 3. Mark with gradations of color. 4. Darken; dim. II. *vi.* Pass by gradations, as from dark to lighter colors.

SHADILY (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner.

SHADINESS (shā'di-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shady.

SHADING (shā'ding), *n.* 1. Act of making a shade. 2. Representation of light and shade.

SHADOW (shad'ō), *n.* 1. Shade caused by an object. 2. Shade; darkness. 3. Shelter; security; favor. 4. Dark part of a picture. 5. Reflected image; faint representation; trace. 6. Inseparable companion. 7. Secret follower, acting as a detective or spy. [A. S. *sceadu*.]

SHADOW (shad'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHAD'OWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHADOWED (shad'ōd).] I. *vt.* 1. Overspread with obscurity or shade. 2. Cast a gloom over; darken; obscure; cloud. 3. Represent typically. 4. Follow closely and unobserved, especially as a spy or detective. II. *vi.* 1. Become darkened. 2. Act as a detective or spy.

SHADOWGRAPH (shad'ō-grāf), *n.* Same as **RADIOGRAPH**.

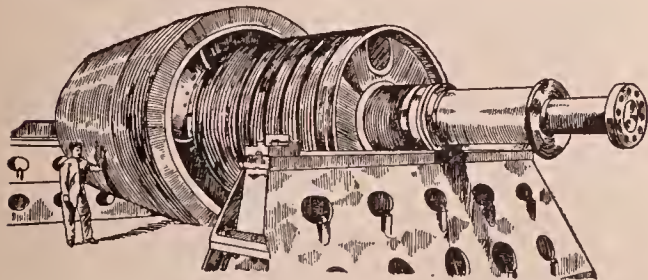
SHADOWLESS (shad'ō-les), *a.* Having no shadow.

SHADOW-PICTURE (shad'ō-pik-tūr), *n.* 1. Picture or image of an object produced by a shadow cast upon a lighted screen or wall. 2. Radiograph.

SHADOWY (shad'ō-l), *a.* 1. Full of shade; dark; obscure. 2. Typical. 3. Unsubstantial.

SHADY (shā'dl), *a.* 1. Affording shade. 2. Sheltered from light or heat. 3. Equivocal; dubious.

SHAFT (shāft), *n.* 1. Anything long and straight as the stem of an arrow. 2. Part of a column between the base and capital. 3. Stem of a feather. 4. Entrance to a mine. 5. One of the



Shaft of Turbine:

thills of a vehicle; pole of a carriage. 6. *Mach.* Bar, usually of steel or iron, used as an axle to transmit power. [A. S. *sceaft*.]

SHAFTED (shāft'ed), *a.* Having a shaft.

SHAG (shag), *n.* 1. That which is rough or

bushy. 2. Woolly hair. 3. Cloth with a rough nap. 4. Kind of tobacco cut into shreds. [A. S. *sceacga*, head of hair.]

SHAGGINESS (shag'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shaggy.

SHAGGY (shag'i), *a.* 1. Rough; with long hair or wool. 2. Rugged; scrubby; as, *shaggy* thickets.

SHAGREEN (shā-grēn'), *n.* 1. Species of leather prepared without tanning, from horse, ass, and camel skin. 2. Skin of a shark, seal, etc., used for polishing.

SHAH (shā), *n.* Title of the monarch of Persia. [Pers.]

SHAKE (shāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHA'KING; *p.t.* SHOOK (shok); *p.p.* SHAKEN (shā'kn).] I. *vt.* 1. Move with quick, short motions. 2. Agitate. 3. Make to tremble. 4. Threaten to overthrow. 5. Cause to waver; make afraid. 6. Give a tremulous note to. II. *vi.* Be agitated; tremble; shiver; lose firmness. [A. S. *sceacan*.]

SHAKE (shāk), *n.* 1. Rapid tremulous motion. 2. Trembling or shivering. 3. Concussion. 4. Rent in timber, rock, etc.

SHAKER (shā'kēr), *n.* 1. Person or thing that shakes or agitates. 2. [S-] Member of a religious sect founded about 1750, so called from the agitations which form part of their ceremonial, but calling themselves the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing.

SHAKINESS (shā'kl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shaky.

SHAKO (shak'ō), *n.* Military cap, usually ornamented with a plume or ball at the front of the crown. [Fr.—Hung. *csako*.]

SHAKY (shā'ki), *a.* 1. In a shaking condition; feeble; unsteady. 2. Full of cracks or clefts.

SHALE (shāl), *n.* Rock of a slaty structure, often found in or between coal strata. Shale, having been originally mud, may occur wherever in any bygone age silt has been deposited, and metamorphic action has not subsequently taken place. [Ger. *schale*, shell.]

SHALL (shal), *v. aux.* [*p.t.* SHOULD (shod).] In affirmative sentences, *shall*, in the first person, simply foretells; as, "I *shall* write." In the second and third persons, *shall* is used potentially, denoting a promise, command, or determination; as, "You *shall* be rewarded," "Thou *shalt* not kill," "He *shall* be punished." In interrogative sentences, *shall*, in the first person, may either be used potentially to inquire the will of the person addressed; as, "Shall I bring you another book?" or it may simply ask whether a certain event will occur; as, "Shall I arrive in time for the train?" When *shall* is used interrogatively, in the second person, it simply denotes futurity; as, "Shall you be in New York next week?" *Shall* employed interrogatively in the third person, has a potential signification, and is used to inquire the will of the person ad-

dressed; as, "Shall James order the carriage?" In the subjunctive mood, *shall*, in all the persons, denotes mere futurity; as, "If thy brother *shall* trespass against thee, go and tell him his fault." *Should*, though in form the past of *shall*, is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech; as, "I said I *should* go." [A. S. *sceal*, I am obliged.]

SHALLOON (shal-lön'), *n.* Light kind of woolen stuff, first made at Châlons, in France.

SHALLOP (shal'op), *n.* Large schooner-rigged boat with two masts. [Fr. *chaloupe*—Dut. *sloop*. Doublet **SLOOP**.]

SHALLOT (shal-lot'), *n.* Kind of onion with a flavor like that of garlic. [O. Fr. *eschalote*.]

SHALLOW (shal'ô), *I. n.* Flat place over which the water is not deep; shoal. *II. a.* 1. Not deep. 2. Not profound; not wise; trifling. [Conn. with **SHOAL**, and perhaps with **SHELF**.]

SHALLOWLY (shal'ô-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner.

SHALLOWNESS (shal'ô-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shallow.

SHALT (shalt), *v.* Second person singular of **SHALL**.

SHALY (shā'li), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, shale.

SHAM (sham), *I. n.* 1. One who or that which deceives expectation; imposture; trick; fraud; counterfeit. 2. False ornamental pillow-case. *II. a.* Not real or genuine; feigned; false; counterfeit. [From root of **SHAME**.]

SHAM (sham), *v.* [pr.p. **SHAM'MING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHAMMED** (shamd).] *I. vt.* Pretend; feign. *II. vi.* Make false pretenses.

SHAMBLE (sham'bl), *vi.* [pr.p. **SHAM'BLING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHAMLED** (sham'bld).] Walk with an awkward, unsteady gait. [Cf. Dut. *schampelen*, stumble.]

SHAMBLE (sham'bl), *n.* Shambling walk.

SHAMBLES (sham'blz), *n.pl.* 1. Butchers' stalls. 2. Slaughterhouse. [A. S. *seamel*, bench; cf. Ger. *schemel*.]

SHAME (shām), *n.* 1. Feeling caused by the exposure of that which ought to be concealed, or by a consciousness of guilt. 2. The cause of shame; dishonor. [A. S. *scamu*, modesty.]

SYN. Abashment; humiliation; modesty; ignominy; degradation; discredit. **ANT.** Shamelessness; impudence; honor; glory; credit.

SHAME (shām), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHA'MING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHAMED** (shāmd).] 1. Make ashamed. 2. Bring reproach upon; disgrace.

SHAMEFACED (shām'fāst), *a.* Very modest or

bashful; easily confused. [A. S. *sceamfæst*—*scamu*, shame, and *fæst*, fast.]

SHAMEFACEDLY (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* In a shamefaced manner; bashfully.

SHAMEFUL (shām'fql), *a.* 1. Bringing shame; disgraceful. 2. Raising shame in others; indecent.

SHAMEFULLY (shām'fql-li), *adv.* In a shameful manner; disgracefully.

SHAMEFULNESS (shām'fql-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shameful.

SHAMELESS (shām'les), *a.* 1. Immodest; audacious. 2. Indecent.

SYN. Unblushing; impudent; brazen; forward; gross; wanton. **ANT.** Modest; decorous; chaste; pure.

SHAMELESSLY (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner.

SHAMELESSNESS (shām'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shameless.

SHAMMY, SHAMOIS (sham'i), *n.* Same as **CHAMOIS**.

SHAMPOO (sham-pö'), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHAMPOO'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHAMPOOED** (sham-pöd').] 1. Wash with a lathery preparation, and rub and brush thoroughly; applied especially to the hair or head. 2. Massage in connection with a hot bath. [Hind. *champna*, press.]

SHAMPOO (sham-pö'), *n.* 1. Act of shampooing. 2. Preparation used for shampooing.

SHAMROCK (sham'rok), *n.* Species of clover, or sorrel, national emblem of Ireland. [Ir. *seamrog*.]

SHANGHAI (shang-hi'), *n.* One of a breed of long-legged chickens, having feathered shanks, originally from Shanghai, China.

SHANGHAI (shang-hi'), *n.* City and seaport, China, in Kiangsu province.

SHANGHAI (shang-hi'), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHANGHAI'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHANGHAIED** (shang-hid').] Entice and shlp, as a sailor after making drunk or drugging. [Etym. unknown.]

SHANK (shangk), *n.* 1. Leg below the knee to the foot. 2. Long part of any instrument. [A. S. *seanca*; cf. Ger. *schinken*, *schenkel*.]

SHANTY (shan'ti), *n.* Rude dwelling; hut. [Ir. *sean*, old, and *tig*, house.]

SHAPE (shāp), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHA'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHAPED** (shāpt).] 1. Mold, cut, or make into a particular form. 2. Create; form. 3. Adapt to a purpose; direct; adjust; regulate. [A. S. *sceapan*.]

SHAPE (shāp), *n.* 1. Outward form or figure; contour. 2. That which has form or figure. 3. Pattern to be followed; model. 4. Matrix; mold. 5. Aspect; guise. 6. Manner; style; condition.

SHAPELESS (shāp'les), *a.* Having no shape or regular form.

SHAPELESSNESS (shāp'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shapeless.

SHAPELINESS (shāp'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shapely.



Shallot.

* fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mīt; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

SHAPELY (shāp'li), *a.* Well-formed; having beauty, regularity, or proportion of form.

SHAPER (shā'pēr), *n.* One who or that which shapes.

SHAPOO (shā'pō), *n.* Mountain-sheep (*Ovis vignei*), of central Asia.

SHARD (shärd), *n.* 1. Fragment of an earthen vessel or of any brittle substance; potsherd. 2. Shell of an egg or of a snail; hard wing-case of a beetle. [A. S. *sceran*, shear.]

SHARDED (shärd'ed), *a.* Having wings sheathed with a hard case.

SHARE (shâr), *n.* 1. Part or portion. 2. Apportioned lot. 3. Dividend. 4. One of the equal parts into which capital stock is divided. [A. S. *scearu*—*sceran*, cut.]

SHARE (shâr), *v.* [pr.p. **SHAR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHARED** (shârd).] I. *vt.* 1. Divide into parts. 2. Partake with others. II. *vi.* Have a part; receive a dividend.

SHARE (shâr), *n.* 1. Plowshare. 2. Blade of a cultivator or similar machine.

SHAREHOLDER (shâr'hôld-ēr), *n.* One who owns a share or shares in a joint fund or property or in a joint-stock company.

SHARER (shâr'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shares; participator. 2. One who apportions to others.

SHARK (shärk), *n.* 1. Fish of the sub-class *Selachii* and the order *Squali* with cartilaginous skeleton. *Pseudotriacis* is a genus of small sharks sometimes called dog sharks. 2. Sharper; cheat. [Gr. *karchartas*, shark—*karchahros*, jagged.]



Shark (*Pseudotriacis microdon*).

SHARK (shärk), *v.* [pr.p. **SHARK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHARKED** (shärkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Pick up hastily or slyly. 2. Obtain by sharp practice. II. *vi.* 1. Live by shifts or stratagems. 2. Fish for sharks.

SHARKER (shärk'ēr), *n.* Swindler; cheat.

SHARP (shärp), *I. a.* 1. Having a thin cutting edge or fine point. 2. Peaked or ridged. 3. Affecting the senses as if pointed or cutting; severe; keen. 4. Of keen or quick perception. 5. Pungent; biting; sarcastic. 6. Eager; fierce; impetuous. 7. Shrill. II. *n.* 1. Acute sound. 2. *Music.* Note raised a semitone; character (§) directing thls. 3. Shrewdly dishonest man. 4. Sharpie. III. *adv.* 1. Precisely; exactly. 2. Eagerly. [A. S. *scearp*; cf. Ger. *scharf*.]

SHARPEN (shärp'n), *v.* [pr.p. **SHARP'ENING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHARPENED** (shärp'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make sharp or keen. 2. Make more eager, acute, intense, or severe. II. *vi.* Grow or become sharper.

SHARPENER (shärp'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

SHARPER (shärp'ēr), *n.* Trickster; cheat.

SHARPIE, **SHARPY** (shär'pi), *n.* Long, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, used by oystermen.

SHARPLY (shärp'li), *adv.* In a sharp manner.

SHARPNESS (shärp'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sharp.

SHARPSHOOTER (shärp'shöt-ēr), *n.* One skilled in the use of a rifle, specifically U. S. soldier attaining the next to the highest of six grades of marksmanship.

SHARP-SIGHTED (shärp'sit-ed), *a.* Having acute sight; shrewd; discerning.

SHARP-WITTED (shärp'wit-ed), *a.* Acute.

SHATTER (shat'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHAT'TERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHATTERED** (shat'ērd).] 1. Break or dash to pieces; crack. 2. Disorder; render unsound. [Doublet of **SCATTER**.]

SHATTERY (shat'ēr-i), *a.* Easily breaking up into pieces; brittle.

SHAVE (shāv), *v.* [pr.p. **SHA'VING**; p.t. **SHAVED** (shāvd); p.p. **SHAVEN** (shā'vn) or **SHAVED**.]

I. *vt.* 1. Cut or remove the hair from by means of a razor; as, to *shave* one's face. 2. Pare close. 3. Slice thin. 4. Brush past; skim by. 5. Buy at a very great discount. 6. Fleece; strip. II. *vi.* 1. Remove the hair from the face, head, etc., with a razor. 2. Drive close bargains. [A. S. *scafan*.]

SHAVE (shāv), *n.* 1. Act of shaving. 2. Thin slice; shaving. 3. Drawing-knife; spoke-shave. 4. One who drives close bargains or shaves notes.

SHAVER (shā'vēr), *n.* 1. One who shaves; barber. 2. Sharp dealer. 3. Youngster; lad.

SHAVING (shā'vīng), *n.* 1. Act of shaving. 2. That which is shaved or pared off, especially that which is shaved from a board.

SHAWL (shəl), *n.* Cloth of wool, cotton, silk, or hair, used by women as a covering for the shoulders. [Pers. *shāl*.]

SHAWM (shəm), *n.* Ancient musical wind instrument, replaced by the bassoon. [O. Fr. *chalemie*—L. *calamus*, reed.]

SHAY (shā), *n.* Chaise.

SHE (shē), *pron.* Nominative feminine of the personal pronoun of the third person, and used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified as a female. [A. S. *scō*, fem. of *se*, originally a demonstrative pronoun meaning *that*, but later used as the definite article.]

SHEAF (shēf), *n.* [pl. **SHEAVES** (shēvz).] Bundle of stalks of grain; any bundle or collection. [A. S. *sceaf*; cf. Ger. *schieben*, shove.]

SHEAR (shēr), *v.* [pr.p. **SHEAR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHEARED** (shērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Clip close with shears or like instrument. 2. Strip off property, etc; fleece. 3. Cut off with shears. II. *vi.* Engage in the act or business of shearing. [A. S. *scearan*.]

SHEARER (shēr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which shears.

SHEARING (shēr'īng), *n.* 1. Act or operation of

clipping with shears or by a machine. 2. Act of cutting off, as a rivet, with shears or a machine.

SHEARLING (shēr'ling), *n.* Sheep only once sheared.

SHEARS (shērz), *n.pl.* 1. Instrument for shearing or cutting, consisting of two pivoted blades that meet each other; anything like shears. 2. Apparatus for raising heavy weights, consisting of upright spars fastened together at the top and furnished with tackle.

SHEATH (shēth), *n.* 1. Case for a sword, etc.; scabbard. 2. Any thin defensive covering, as the membrane covering a stem or branch, or the wing-case of an insect. [A. S. *sceāth*.]

SHEATHE (shēth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHEATH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHEATHED (shēthd).] 1. Put into a sheath. 2. Cover with a sheath or case; inclose in a lining.

SHEATHING (shēth'ing), *n.* 1. That which sheathes. 2. Material for covering, encasing, etc.

SHEAVE (shēv), *n.* 1. Grooved wheel in a block, etc., on which a rope works; wheel of a pulley. 2. Slice, as of bread. 3. Sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole. [O. Dut. *schijve*; cf. Ger. *schibe*.]

SHEAVE (shēv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHEAVED (shēvd).] Bring together into sheaves.

SHEAVE-HOLE (shēv'hōl), *n.* Channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

SHED (shed), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHED'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHED.] I. *vt.* 1. Throw off; as, a roof sheds water. 2. Cast off; molt. 3. Let fall; effuse; spill; as, to shed tears or blood. II. *vi.* Cast off seed, hair, leaves, etc. [A. S. *sceādan*, separate.]

SHED (shed), *n.* 1. Act of shedding. 2. That which sheds. [A. S. *scāde*—*sceādan*, separate.]

SHED (shed), *n.* Light structure usually of wood, for shade or shelter; hut.

SHEEN (shēn), *I. n.* Brightness or splendor. II. *a.* Beautiful; shining. [A. S. *shēne*; cf. O. H. Ger. *sconi*, Ger. *schœn*.]

SHEENY (shēn'l), *a.* Bright; glittering; shiny; showy.

SHEENY (shē'ni), *n.* [*pl.* SHEE'NIES.] Usurer; shark; vulgarly abusive term specifically applied to Jews. (Slang.)

SHEEP (shēp), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. Ruminant animal covered with wool.

2. Leather made from sheep-skin. [A. S. *sceāp*; cf. Dut. *schaap*; Ger. *schaf*.]

SHEEPCOTE (shēp'kōt), *n.*

SHEEPFOLD (shēp'fōld), *n.* Inclosure for sheep.

SHEEPISH (shēp'ish), *a.* Like Sheep. a sheep; bashful; foolishly diffident.

SHEEPISHLY (shēp'ish-lī), *adv.* In a sheepish manner.

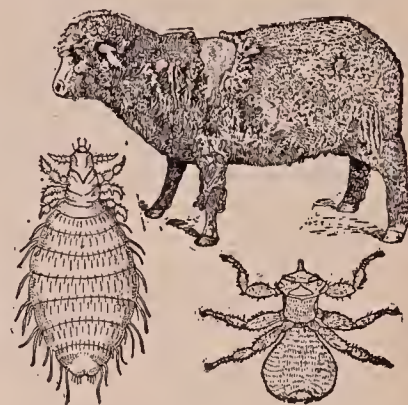


SHEEPISHNESS (shēp'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sheepish.

SHEEP-LOUSE (shēp'lows), *n.* Species of louse that infests sheep.

SHEEP'S EYES (shēps'iz), *n.pl.* Languishing, tender looks; hence, loving glances.

SHEEPSKIN (shēp'skin), *n.* 1. Skin of sheep. 2. Leather made from it. 3. Diploma engrossed on sheepskin parchment. (Colloq.)



Sheep-tick and Sheep-louse.

SHEEP-TICK (shēp'tik), *n.* Species of tick that infests sheep.

SHEER (sher), *I. a.* 1. Pure; unmingled; clear; downright. 2. Perpendicular; precipitous. II. *adv.* Clear; quite; straight; completely. [A. S. *scir*, clear; Ice. *skarr*, bright; Ger. *schier*, clear.]

SHEER (shēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SHEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHEERED (shērd).] 1. Swerve from a course; turn aside; deflect. 2. Shy. [Dut. *scheren*.]

SHEER (shēr), *n.* 1. Deviation from the straight line. 2. Longitudinal curve or bend of a ship's deck or sides.

SHEERS (shērz), *n.* Same as SHEARS, 2.

SHEET (shēt), *I. n.* 1. Large, thin piece of anything, as of cloth on a bed, of paper, or a sail. 2. Rope fastened to the leeward corner of a sail to extend it to the wind. [A. S. *scēte*.]

SHEET (shēt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHEET'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHEET'ED.] 1. Cover with or as with a sheet. 2. Furnish with sheets. 3. Expand.

SHEET-ANCHOR (shēt'ang-kūr), *n.* Largest anchor of a ship, thrown out in extreme danger; chief support; best refuge.

SHEETING (shēt'ing), *n.* Cloth used for bed-sheets.

SHEET-LIGHTNING (shēt'lit-nīng), *n.* Lightning appearing in sheets, which in comparison with forked lightning are not vivid but diffuse. Also called *heat-lightning*.

SHEFFIELD (shēf'fēld), *n.* Borough, England, on the Sheaf and Don Rivers.

SHEIK (shēk or shāk), *n.* Chief of an Arab family, village or tribe. [Ar., elder.]

SHEKEL (shek'el), *n.* Ancient weight and coin among the Jews. [Heb. *shakal*, weigh.]

SHELDRAKE (shel'drāk), *n.* Kind of large duck.

SHELF (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* SHELVES (shelvz).] 1. Board fixed on a wall, etc., for laying things on. 2. Flat layer of rocks; ledge; shoal; sand-bank. [A. S. *scylfe*.]

SHELL (shel), *n.* 1. Hard covering as of an animal, fruit, egg, etc. 2. Any hollow framework. 3. Light rowboat. 4. Metallic cartridge case; bomb. [A. S. *scell*.]

SHELL (shel), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHELLED** (sheld).] I. *vt.* 1. Break or strip off the shell of. 2. Take out of the shell. 3. Throw shells or bombs upon; bombard. II. *vi.* Fall off like a shell; cast the shell; fall out of the pod.

SHELLAC (shel'ak or shel-lak'), *n.* Lac prepared in thin plates. See **LAC**.

SHELL-BARK (shel'bärk), *n.* Species of hickory having loose, peeling bark.

SHELL-FISH (shel'fish), *n.* Aquatic animal with an external shell.

SHELLPROOF (shel'prüf), *a.* Proof against bombs.

SHELTER (shel'tēr), *n.* 1. That which shields or protects; refuge; retreat; harbor. 2. One who protects; guardian. 3. Protection. [A. S. *scylðtruma*, a covering composed of shields, line of soldiers.]

SYN. Asylum; covert; security; screen; shield. **ANT.** Exposure; danger; attack.

SHELTER (shel'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHEL'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHELTERED** (shel'tērd).] I. *vt.* Provide or supply with shelter; cover; shield; harbor. II. *vi.* 1. Take shelter. 2. Give or afford shelter.

SHELTIE, SHELTY (shel'ti), *n.* Shetland pony. [Sc.]

SHELV (shelv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHELV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHELVED** (shelvd).] I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with shelves. 2. Place on a shelf. 3. Put aside. II. *vi.* Slope like a shelf.

SHELVY (shelv'i), *a.* Full of shelves or shoals; shallow.

SHENANDOAH (shen-an-dō'a), *n.* River, Virginia, flows 170 m. to Potomac.

SHEOL (shē'öl), *n.* Place of the dead; Hades. [Heb.]

SHEPHERD (shep'ērd), *n.* 1. Man employed in tending sheep in the pasture. 2. Pastor. [A. S. *sceāp-hyrde*.]

SHEPHERDESS (shep'ērd-es), *n.* Woman who tends sheep; rural lass.

SHERBET (shēr'bet), *n.* 1. Drink of fruit-juice, sweetened and flavored. 2. Flavored water ice. [Ar. *shariba*, he drank.]

SHERD (shērd), *n.* Shred; shard; fragment.

SHERIFF (sher'if), *n.* Highest officer in a shire or county. [A. S. *scirgerēfa*—*scir*, shire, and *gerēfa*, governor. See **REEVE**.]

SHERIFFALTY (sher'if-ai-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SHER'IFF-ALTIES**.] Office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

SHERRY (sher'i), *n.* Strong dry Spanish wine. [From *Xeres*, a town in Spain.]

SHERRY COBBLER (sher'i kob'iēr). Drink consisting of sherry, lemon, sugar, and iced water; commonly sucked up through a straw.

SHETLAND (shet'land), *n.* 1. Group of about 100 islands, lying to the northeast of Scotland. 2. Shetland-pony.

SHETLAND PONY (shet'land pō'ni). [*pl.* **SHET'LAND PO'NIES**.] One of a small breed of horses, with flowing mane and tall, peculiar to Shetland.

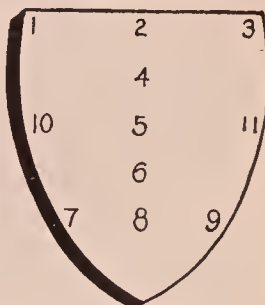
SHEW (shō), *vt.* and *vi.* Archaic form of **SHOW**. **SHEWBREAD** (shō'bred), *n.* Archaic form of **SHOWBREAD**.

SHIBBOLETH (shib'o-leth), *n.* Watchword of a party. [Heb. word, used as a test by the Gileadites to detect the Ephraimites, who could not pronounce the *sh*.]

SHIELD (shēld), *n.* 1. Broad plate worn for defense on the left arm; defense; person who protects. 2. Escutcheon. [A. S. *scild*.]

SHIELD (shēld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SHIELD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIELD'ED**.] Cover, defend, or protect with, or as with, a shield.

SYN. Guard; shelter; screen. **ANT.** Expose; endanger; betray.



Shield.

SHIFT (shift), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHIFT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIFT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Transfer to another; as, to shift the blame. 2. Move

or transfer from one place to another. 3. Change in position, relation, form, or character. 4. Change for another or others; as, to shift one's shirt or clothes. II. *vi.* 1. Change place or position. 2. Pass into a different form, state, or the like. 3. Change dress. 4. Resort to expedients; manage; provide. [A. S. *sciftan*, divide.]

SHIFT (shift), *n.* 1. Change. 2. Contrivance; artifice; evasion. 3. Set of workmen, changing off with another set; turn at work. 4. Chemise.

SHIFTER (shift'ēr), *n.* One who shifts.

SHIFTLESS (shift'ies), *a.* Destitute of expedients; incapable; thriftless.

SHIFTLESSNESS (shift'ies-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shiftless.

SHIFTY (shift'i), *a.* [*comp.* **SHIFT'IER**; *superl.* **SHIFT'IEST**.] 1. Full of expedients. 2. Trick.

SHILLALAH (shi-lā'ia), **SHILLALY** (shi-lā'ly), *n.* Oak or blackthorn sapling; cudgel. [From an Irish wood, *Shillelagh*, famous for its oaks.]

SHILLING (shil'ing), *n.* English silver coin (=12 pence), worth about twenty-five cents. [A. S. *scilling*; cf. Goth. *skilliggs*, shilling, perhaps—Goth. *skillan*, ring.]

SHILLY-SHALLY (shil'i-shai-i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SHIL'LY-SHALLYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHILLY-SHALLIED** (shil'i-shal-id).] Act irresolutely; trifle; vacillate. [From "shall I, shall I?"]

SHILLY-SHALLY (shil'i-shal-i), *adv.* In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

SHILOH (shī'lo), *n.* Village in Hardin Co., Tennessee.

SHILY (shí'li), *adv.* Same as **SHYLY**.

SHIM (shim), *n.* 1. Thin piece of metal placed between two parts to make a fit. 2. Imperfect shingle or stave, thicker at one side than the other. [Etym. doubtful.]

SHIMMER (shim'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SHIM'MERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIMMERED** (shim'ērd).] Gleam faintly; glisten. [A. S. *scymrian*, shine.]

SHIMMER (shim'ēr), *n.* Tremulous light or gleam.

SHIMOSE (shi-mō'sā), *n.* Japanese high explosive, consisting largely of picric acid. [Named from *Shimose*, the Japanese inventor.]

SHIN (shin), *n.* Large bone of the leg, below the knee, or the fore part of it. [A. S. *scina*.]

SHIN (shin), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHIN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHINNED** (shind).] I. *vt.* 1. Climb by embracing with the arms and legs; as, to *shin* a tree. 2. Kick on the shins. II. *vi.* 1. Climb up a tree or other object by twining the legs around it. 2. Walk.

SHINDY (shin'di), *n.* 1. Game of shinny. 2. Rumpus. [Etym. doubtful.]

SHINE (shin), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SHI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHONE** (shōn).] 1. Beam with steady radiance; glitter. 2. Be bright or beautiful. 3. Be eminent. [A. S. *scinan*.]

SHINE (shin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SHI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHINED** (shind).] Cause to shine or be bright; polish; as, to *shine* one's shoes.

SHINE (shin), *n.* 1. State or quality of being bright or shining; brightness; luster; sheen; brilliancy; splendor. 2. Fair weather. 3. Polish. 4. Liking; fancy.

SHINER (shī'nēr), *n.* Very small American fresh-water fish, as a minnow. Name applied loosely to many species.

SHINGLE (shing'gl), *n.* 1. Wood sawed or split thin, used instead of slates or tiles, for covering houses. 2. Coarse gravel on a shore. 3. Act of shingling. [Ger. *schindel*.—L. L. *scindula*—L. *schidia*, splinter—*scindo*, split.]

SHINGLE (shing'gl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SHIN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHINGLED** (shing'gid).] 1. Cover or roof with shingles. 2. Trim moderately short; said of the hair of the head.

SHINGLES (shing'glz), *n.* Eruptive disease which often spreads round the body like a belt. [L. *cingulum*, belt.]

SHINGLING (shing'gling), *n.* 1. Covering with shingles. 2. Shingles. 3. Squeezing the iron in the process of puddling; blooming.

SHINING (shī'ning), I. *a.* Scattering light; bright; resplendent; conspicuous; splendid. II. *n.* Effusion or clearness of light; brightness; luster.

SHINNY (shin'i), *n.* Game of hockey. [Gael. *sinteag*, skip, bound.]

SHINNY (shin'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SHIN'NYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHINNIED** (shin'id).] Play shinny.

SHINTO (shin'tō), **SHINTOISM** (shin'tō-izm), *n.* Japanese indigenous religion essentially a system of nature- and ancestor-worship, espe-

cially worship of the ancestors of the Japanese imperial family, though there are many thousand other deities propitiated by food, music and dances. [Chin. *shin*, god, and *tao*, doctrine.]

SHINTY (shin'ti), *n.* Game played in Scotland, corresponding to the English hockey and American shinny. [Gael. *sinteag*, bound.]

SHINY (shī'ni), *a.* Shining; diffusing light; bright; splendid; unclouded.

SHIP (ship), *n.* 1. Large sea-going vessel; specifically, a vessel with three or more masts, square-rigged, and tops to each; loosely, any vessel designed for navigating the ocean; as, *steamship*, *battleship*, etc. 2. Something likened to a ship; as, an *airship*, *ship* of state, etc. For cut see **SAILING VESSEL**. [A. S. *scip*.]

SHIP (ship), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIPPED** (shipt).] I. *vt.* 1. Put on board a ship. 2. Send or convey by ship. 3. Send or transport by any conveyance, on land or water. 4. Engage for service on board. 5. Receive on board. 6. Fix in its place. II. *vi.* 1. Engage for service on shipboard. 2. Embark. **SHIPBOARD** (ship'bōrd), *n.* Side or deck of a ship; used only in the phrase, *on shipboard*. **SHIP-CHANDLER** (ship'chand-lēr), *n.* Dealer in cordage, canvas, and other furniture and provisions for ships.

SHIPMATE (ship'māt), *n.* Fellow sailor.

SHIPMENT (ship'ment), *n.* 1. Act of putting on board ship; embarkation. 2. That which is shipped.

SHIPPER (ship'ēr), *n.* Person who ships goods either by water or rail.

SHIPPING (ship'ing), *n.* 1. Voyage. 2. Act of sending freight. 3. Ships collectively; tonnage.

SHIPSHAPE (ship'shāp), I. *a.* Orderly; trim; proper. II. *adv.* In a seamanlike manner; orderly; neatly.

SHIPWAY (ship'wā), *n.* Support on which a ship is built.

SHIP-WORM (ship'wūrm), *n.* Kind of bivalve mollusk, so named from its boring into the bottoms of ships.



Ship-worm boring through the wood.

SHIPWRECK (ship'rek), *n.* 1. Wreck or destruction of a ship. 2. Destruction; ruin.

SHIPWRECK (ship'rek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SHIP'-WRECKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIPWRECKED** (ship'rekt).] 1. Make to suffer shipwreck; wreck. 2. Ruin; destroy.

SHIPWRIGHT (ship'rīt), *n.* Shipbuilder.

SHIPYARD (ship'yārd), *n.* Place where ships are built or repaired.

SHIRE (shir or shēr; in compounds, in England shēr, in U. S. shir or shēr), *n.* Division of land; county. [A. S. *scir*, division—*sceran*, cut.]

SHIRK (shēr(k)), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHIRK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIRKED** (shērkt).] I. *vt.* Avoid or get

away from unfairly or meanly. **II. vi.** Avoid performance of duty; evade one's obligations. [From **SHARK**, live by shifts.]

SHIRK (shĕrk), *n.* One who shirks.

SHIRR (shĕr), *n.* 1. Fulling produced by parallel gathering-threads. 2. Elastic cord inserted between two pieces of cloth.

SHIRR (shĕr; *vt.* [pr.p. **SHIRR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIRRED** (shĕrd).] 1. Draw into a gathering or shirr. 2. Poach in cream; as, to *shirr* eggs.

SHIRRED (shĕrd), *a.* 1. Puckered or gathered into a shirr. 2. Broken into a saucer and poached in cream, as eggs.

SHIRT (shĕrt), *n.* Short garment worn next the body. [A. S. *sceort*, short. Cf. Ger. *schurz*, apron.]

SHIRTING (shĕrt'ing), *n.* Cloth for shirts.

SHIRT-WAIST (shĕrt'wāst), *n.* Garment resembling a shirt, worn by women and children.

SHIVA (shĕ'və), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The destroyer and third person of the holy triad.

SHIVE (shiv), *n.* Thin disk, as of cork; scale. [See **SHEAVE**.]

SHIVER (shiv'ēr), *n.* Splinter; one of the small pieces into which a brittle thing breaks by sudden violence. [From root of **SHEAVE**.]

SHIVER (shiv'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. **SHIVERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIVERED** (shiv'ērd).] **I. vt.** Break to pieces; shatter. **II. vi.** Be dashed to pieces or shattered.

SHIVER (shiv'ēr), *v.* [pr.p. **SHIVERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHIVERED** (shiv'ērd).] **I. vt.** Shake; tremble; shudder. **II. vt.** Cause to shake in the wind, as sails. [Connected with **QUIVER** and **QUAVER**.]

SHIVER (shiv'ēr), *n.* Act of shivering; shudder.

SHIVERING (shiv'ēr-ing), *n.* Shuddering.

SHIVERY (shiv'ēr-i), *a.* Shivering; tremulous.

SHOAL (shōl), *n.* Great multitude, as of fishes swimming together. [A. S. *scōlu*—L. *schola*, school.]

SHOAL (shōl), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHOAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOALED** (shōld).] Throng in shoals.

SHOAL (shōl), **I. n.** Place where the water is not deep; sandbank. **II. a.** Shallow. [From **SHALLOW**.]

SHOAL (shōl), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHOAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOALED** (shōld).] 1. Grow shallow. 2. Come upon shallows.

SHOALER (shōl'ēr), *n.* Sailor in the coastwise, not in foreign trade.

SHOALINESS (shōl'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shoaly.

SHOALY (shōl'i), *a.* Full of shoals or shallows.

SHOAT (shōt), *n.* Young hog; shote.

SHOCK (shok), *n.* 1. Violent shake or onset; concussion; collisions. 2. Violent effect on the mind or nerves. [M. Dut. *shock*=M. H. Ger. *schoc*, whence O. Fr. *choc*—root of **SHAKE**.]

SHOCK (shok), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOCKED** (shokt).] 1. Shake by violence.

lence. 2. Startle the mind or nerves of; offend; disgust; dismay.

SHOCK (shok), *n.* Pile of sheaves of grain. [Ger. *shock*, heap, threescore.]

SHOCKING (shok'ing), *a.* Highly offensive.

SHOCKINGLY (shok'ing-ly), *adv.* In a shocking manner.

SHOD (shod), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SHOE**.

SHODDY (shod'i), **I. n.** 1. Waste thrown off in spinning wool. 2. Fabric woven from such waste, entirely or partly. **II. a.** Made of shoddy; of poor character. [From **SHED**, throw off.]

SHOE (shō), *n.* 1. Covering for the foot. 2. Rim of iron nailed to the hoof of an animal to keep it from injury. 3. Anything in form or use like a shoe. [A. S. *sceō*.]

SHOE (shō), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHOE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOD** (shod).] 1. Put a shoe or shoes on; furnish with shoes. 2. Finish with a protecting tip or guard; as, to *shoe* a sled-runner with iron.

SHOEBILL (shō'bll), *n.* Heron-like bird (*Balæ-niceps rex*) of Central Africa, having a bill somewhat resembling a shoe.

SHOEBLACK (shō'blak), *n.* One who blacks and cleans shoes or boots.

SHOEHORN (shō'harn), *n.* Curved piece of horn or metal used in putting on a shoe.

SHOE-LACE (shō'lās), *n.* Same as **SHOE-STRING**.

SHOEMAKER (shō'mā-kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is making shoes.

SHOER (shō'ēr), *n.* One who makes or puts on shoes; as, a *shoer* of horses.

SHOE-STRING (shō'string), *n.* String of leather or other material used for fastening the shoe on the foot.

SHOGUN (shō'gōn), *n.* Under the old feudal system of Japan, a military governor, or commander in chief of the army. [Jap.]

SHONE (shōn), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SHINE**.

SHOO (shō), *interj.* Begone! be off! away!

SHOO (shō), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHOO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOOED** (shōd).] Drive or scare away by crying "shoo!"

SHOOK (shok), *v.* Past tense of **SHAKE**.

SHOOT (shōt), *v.* [pr.p. **SHOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOT** (shot).] **I. vt.** 1. Dart. 2. Let fly with force. 3. Discharge from a bow or gun. 4. Strike with a shot or other missile discharged from a weapon. 5. Thrust forward. 6. Send forth (new parts), as a plant. **II. vi.** 1. Perform the act of shooting. 2. Be driven along. 3. Fly, as an arrow. 4. Jut out. 5. Germinate. 6. Advance. [A. S. *sceōtan*.]

SHOOT (shōt), *n.* 1. Act of one who or that which shoots; shot. 2. Shooting party. 3.



Shock of grain.

Young branch; offshoot. 4. Chute. 5. Rapid. 6. Place for the deposit of rubbish. 7. Branch from a main water-pipe.

SHOOTER (shōt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shoots. 2. Weapon or instrument used in shooting.

SHOOTING-STAR (shōt'ing-stär), *n.* 1. Meteor. 2. American cowslip.

SHOP (shop), *n.* 1. Building in which goods are sold at retail. 2. Place where mechanics work.—*Talk shop*, talk of one's work, i. e., of what one really knows. Talking shop is condemned by some cultivated idlers who have no work but certain games concerning which they talk incessantly. [A. S. *sceoppa*, stall or booth.]

SHOP (shop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHOP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHOPPED (shopt).] 1. Visit shops for the purpose of buying goods. 2. Go from shop to shop inspecting goods, with no intention of buying.

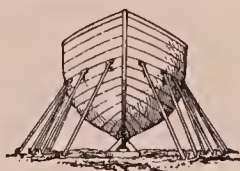
SHOPKEEPER (shop/kēp-ēr), *n.* One who keeps a shop.

SHOPLIFTER (shop/lift-ēr), *n.* One who steals goods from a shop, while pretending to be a purchaser.

SHOPLIFTING (shop/'lift-ing), *n.* Act or practice of a shoplifter.

SHORE (shōr), *n.* Coast; land adjacent to the sea, a river or a lake. [A. S. *score*—*sceran*, shear, divide.]

SHORE (shōr), *n.* Prop or support for the side of a building, or to keep a vessel in dock steady on the slips. [O. Ger. *schore*, prop.]



Shores.

SHORELESS (shōr'les), *a.* Of unlimited extent.

SHORN (sharn), *v.* Past participle of **SHEAR**.

SHORT (shart), *I. a.* [*comp.* SHORT'ER; *superl.* SHORT'EST.] 1. Not long in time or space. 2. Near at hand. 3. Insufficient; scanty; narrow. 4. Abrupt. 5. Brittle. *II. adv.* Not long. *III. n.* 1. Brief account. 2. Deficit. 3. [*pl.*] Bran and coarse part of meal mixed. 4. [*pl.*] Sales of futures.—*In short*, in a few words. [A. S. *sceort*—root of **SKIRT**. Ger. *kurz*.]

SHORTAGE (shart'āj), *n.* Amount or quantity lacking to make up a requisite count or measure.

SHORTCAKE (shart'kāk), *n.* Cake shortened with lard or butter, often in layers with fruit such as strawberries between them.

SHORT-CIRCUIT (shart'sēr-klit), *n.* *Elec.* Shunt or branch of small resistance intentionally or accidentally created in a circuit so as to take so much of the current as to cut out the part of the circuit around which the shunt is placed.

SHORTCOMING (shart'kum-ing), *n.* 1. Neglect of, or failure in, duty. 2. Failure to come up to a requisite quality, quantity, etc.; defect, as of character; a falling short of an ideal or standard.

SHORTEN (shart'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHORT'ENING;

p.t. and *p.p.* SHORTENED (shart'nd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make shorter. 2. Deprive. 3. Make brittle, or crisp, as pastry, by adding butter, lard, etc. *II. vi.* Grow shorter.

SHORTENING (shart'n-ing), *n.* Material for making pastry crisp.

SHORTHAND (shart'hænd), *n.* System of writing, much more rapid than the ordinary long-hand; stenography.

SHORTHORN (shart'harn), *n.* One of a breed of cattle characterized by short horns, rapidity of growth, aptitude to fatten, and good temper.

SHORT-LIVED (shart'livd), *a.* Living or lasting only for a short time.

SHORTLY (shart'li), *adv.* 1. In a short time; quickly; soon. 2. In a brief manner.

SHORTNESS (shart'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being short. 2. Deficiency; shortcoming.

SHORT-SIGHTED (shart'sit-ed), *a.* 1. Unable to see far. 2. Lacking discernment.

SHORT-SIGHTEDNESS (shart'sit-ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being short-sighted.

SHORT-STOP (shart'stop), *n.* *Baseball.* Infielder stationed between second and third bases.

SHORT-WINDED (shart'wind-ed), *a.* Affected with shortness of breath.

SHOT (shot), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SHOOT**.

SHOT (shot), *n.* [*pl.* SHOT or SHOTS.] 1. Act of shooting. 2. Missile; small globules of lead; solid projectile. 3. Flight of a missile; distance it flies. 4. Marksman. [A. S. *gesceot*—*sceotan*, shoot.]

SHOT (shot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHOT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHOT'TED.] Load with shot.

SHOT (shot), *a.* Of a changeable color.

SHOTE (shōt), *n.* Young hog; same as **SHOAT**.

SHOTGUN (shot'gun), *n.* Firearm for shooting small game, adapted to the firing of shot.

SHOULD (shod), *v.* Past tense of **SHALL**, which see.

SHOULDER (shōl'dēr), *n.* 1. Joint which connects the human arm or the fore leg of a quadruped with the body. 2. Flesh about the shoulder; upper joint of the fore leg of an animal, cut for market. 3. Prominent, abrupt projection. [A. S. *sculder*.]

SHOULDER (shōl'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHOUL'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHOULDERED (shōl'dērd).] 1. Push with the shoulder. 2. Take upon the shoulder; assume the burden of.

SHOULDER-BLADE (shōl'dēr-blād), *n.* Broad, flat bone of the shoulder; scapula.

SHOULDER-KNOT (shōl'dēr-not), *n.* 1. Ornamental knot of ribbon worn on the shoulder. 2. Unfringed capulet. 3. Brooch for wearing on the shoulder.

SHOULDER-STRAP (shōl'dēr-strap), *n.* 1. Strap worn over the shoulder as a support. 2. Strap worn on the shoulder by commissioned officers of the army and navy to indicate rank.

SHOUT (showt), *n.* Loud, vehement, and sud-

den outcry; outcry of a multitude of persons. [Etym. unknown.]

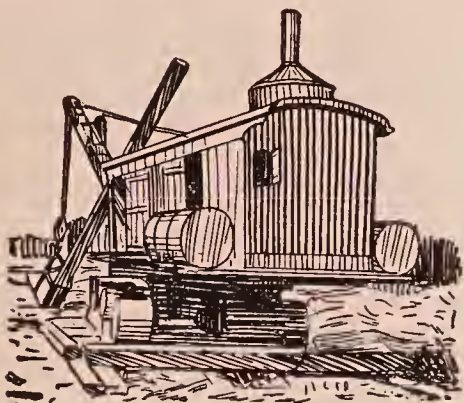
SHOUT (showt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOUT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Utter with a shout. II. *vi.* Utter a shout.

SHOUTER (showt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who shouts. 2. Noisy or enthusiastic follower or adherent.

SHOVE (shuv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHOV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOVED** (shuvd).] I. *vt.* Push along by main force. II. *vi.* 1. Push roughly forward. 2. Push off. [A. S. *scōfian*.]

SHOVE (shuv), *n.* Act of shoving; push.

SHOVEL (shuv'l), *n.* Instrument with a broad blade, or scoop, and a handle for lifting.—*Steam shovel*, machine operated by steam-power, consisting of excavating scoop or bucket worked by chain and scissors-like pair of steel or wooden arms. [A. S. *scōfl*.]



Steam Shovel.

SHOVEL (shuv'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHOV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOVELED** (shuv'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Lift up and throw with a shovel. 2. Toss rudely as if with a shovel. II. *vi.* Use a shovel.

SHOVELER (shuv'l-ēr), *n.* 1. One who shovels. 2. Species of broad-billed duck (*Spatula clypeata*).

SHOVELNOSE (shuv'l-nōz), *n.* White sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchus platyrhynchus*), having a shovel-shaped snout. It is common in the Mississippi River.

SHOW (shō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHOW'ING**; *p.t.* **SHOWED** (shōd); *p.p.* **SHOWN** (shōn) or **SHOWED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Present to view; display. 2. Enable to perceive or know; inform; teach; guide. 3. Prove; explain. 4. Bestow; manifest; give. II. *vi.* Appear; look. [A. S. *scēawian*, look.]

SHOW (shō), *n.* 1. Act of showing; display. 2. Sight; spectacle; parade. 3. Appearance; plausibility. 4. Pretense; pretext.

SHOWBREAD (shō'bred), *n.* Among the Jews, the twelve loaves of bread presented before the Lord in the sanctuary every Sabbath.

SHOW-CASE (shō'kās), *n.* Case or box having a glass top, side or front, for displaying and protecting articles for sale or on exhibition.

SHOW-DOWN (shō'down), *n.* 1. In draw-poker, the laying of all the hands, face up, on

the table, when the players have betted, in order to show which is the winning hand. 2. Crucial test.

SHOWER (shō'ēr), *n.* One who shows or exhibits.

SHOWER (show'ēr), *n.* 1. Fall of rain or hail, of short duration. 2. Copious, rapid supply. [A. S. *scār*.]

SHOWER (show'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHOW'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHOWERED** (show'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Wet with rain; sprinkle. 2. Bestow liberally. II. *vi.* Rain in showers.

SHOWERY (show'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Falling in showers. 2. Rainy.

SHOWILY (shō'i-lī), *adv.* In a showy manner; with show or parade.

SHOWINESS (shō'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being showy.

SHOWMAN (shō'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SHOW'MEN**.] Proprietor of a show.

SHOWY (shō'i), *a.* Making a show; cutting a dash; ostentatious; gay.

SHRANK (shrank), *v.* Past tense of **SHRINK**.

SHRAPNEL (shrap'nel), *n.* Shell filled with musket-balls. [From its inventor, Col. *Shrapnel*.]

SHRED (shred), *n.* Long, narrow piece cut or torn off; strip or fragment. [A. S. *screāde*.]

SHRED (shred), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SHRED'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHRED'DED**.] Cut or tear into shreds.

SHREDDED (shred'ed), *a.* Cut into shreds; as, *shredded* wheat.

SHREW (shrō), *n.* 1. Shrew-mouse. 2. Brawling, troublesome woman; scold. [A. S. *screāwa*, bitter.]

SHREWD (shrōd), *a.* Of an acute judgment; cunning; artful. [M. Eng. *beshrewed*, accursed.]

SYN. Sagacious; subtle; sharp; astute; discerning. **ANT.** Stolid; stupid; blind.

SHREWDLY (shrōd'li), *adv.* In a shrewd manner. **SHREWDNESS** (shrōd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shrewd.

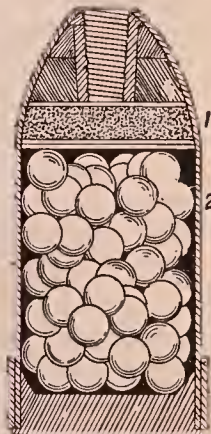
SHREWISH (shrō'ish), *a.* Like a shrew; peevish; clamorous.

SHREWISHLY (shrō'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner.

SHREWISHNESS (shrō'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shrewish.

SHREWMOUSE (shrō'mows), *n.* Harmless burrowing little animal like the mouse. [See **SHREW**.]

SHRIEK (shrēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SHRIEK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SHRIEKED** (shrēkt).] I. *vt.* Utter with a shrill cry. II. *vi.* Utter a sharp, shrill cry; scream. [Imitative.]



Shrapnel Shell.

Space for time fuse through center of top. 1. Charge of powder. 2. Bullets.

SHRIEK (shrēk), *n.* Shrill outcry of terror or anguish; or, by extension, a sound resembling such a cry.

SHRIFT (shrift), *n.* Confession to a priest.—*Short shrift*, punishment very soon after condemnation. [From **SHRIVE**.]

SHRIKE (shrik), *n.* Bird which preys on insects and small birds, impaling its prey on thorns; butcher bird. [From **SHRIEK**.]

SHRILL (shril), *a.* Piercing; sharp. [Cf. Ger. *shrill*.]

SHRILLY (shril'i), *adv.* In a shrill manner.

SHRILLNESS (shril'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shrill.

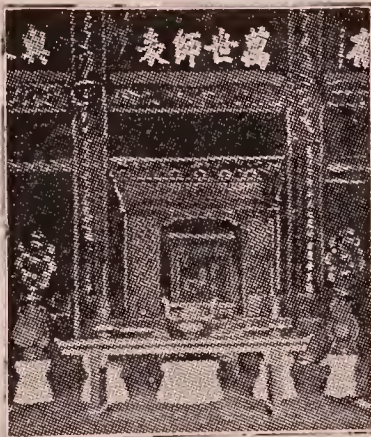
SHRIMP (shrimp), *n.* Small shell-fish, somewhat resembling the lobster, about two inches long, much esteemed as food. [Allied to **SCRIMP**.]



Shrimp.

SHRINE (shrin), *n.* Place in which sacred things are deposited; sacred place. [A. S. *scrīn*.]

SHRINE (shrin), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHRI'NING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHRINED** (shrind).] Place in a shrine; enshrine.



SHRINK (shrink), *n.* 1. Contraction. 2. Withdrawal; recoil.

SHRINK (shrink), *v.* [pr.p. **SHRINK'ING**; p.t. **SHRANK** (shrank) or Shrine to Confucius in Peking. **SHRUNK** (shrunck); p.p. **SHRUNK** or **SHRUNK'EN** (shrunck'n).] I. *vt.* Cause to contract. II. *vi.* 1. Contract spontaneously; become reduced; diminish. 2. Recoil, as from fear, disgust, etc. [A. S. *scrincan*.]

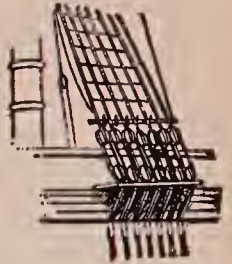
SHRINKAGE (shrink'aj), *n.* 1. Contraction. 2. Loss in bulk or value.

SHRINKING-HEAD (shrink'ing-hed), *n.* Molten metal added to refill a mold after the first casting has shrunk through cooling.

SHRIVE (shriv), *v.* [pr.p. **SHRI'VING**; p.t. **SHRIVED** (shrivd) or **SHROVE** (shrōv); p.p. **SHRIVEN** (shriv'n) or **SHRIVED**.] I. *vt.* Hear confession of; impose a penance on; grant absolution to. II. *vi.* Receive confession; make confession. [A. S. *scrifan*—L. *scribo*, write.]

SHRIVEL (shriv'l), *v.* [pr.p. **SHRIV'ELING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHRIVELED** (shriv'ld).] I. *vt.* Cause to contract into wrinkles or corrugations. II. *vi.* Become wrinkled or corrugated. [Etym. doubtful.]

SHROUD (shrowd), *n.* 1. Dress of the dead. 2. That which clothes or covers. 3. [pl.] Set of ropes from the mast-heads to a ship's sides, to support the masts. [A. S. *scrūd*, clothing.]



Shrouds.

SHROUD (shrowd), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHROUD'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHROUD'ED**.] 1. Inclose in a shroud. 2. Envelope so as to conceal; conceal; veil.

SHROVE (shrōv), *v.* Past tense of **SHRIVE**.

SHROVETIDE (shrōv'tid), *n.* Time at which confession is to be made, immediately before Lent. [A. S. *scraf* p.t. of *scrifan*, shrive. See **SHRIVE**.]

SHRUB (shrub), *n.* Woody plant with several stems from the same root. [A. S. *scrob*.]

SHRUB (shrub), *n.* Drink of fruit juice, spirit, sugar, and water. [A corrup. of **SHERBET**.]

SHRUBBERY (shrub'ēr-i), *n.* [pl. **SHRUB'BERIES**.] 1. Shrubs generally or collectively. 2. Plot or collection of shrubs.

SHRUBBINESS (shrub'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shrubby.

SHRUBBY (shrub'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with shrubs. 2. Resembling a shrub. 3. Consisting of shrubs.

SHRUG (shrug), *v.* [pr.p. **SHRUG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHRUGGED** (shrugd).] I. *vt.* Draw up; contract. II. *vi.* Draw up the shoulders. [Sw. *skrukka*, hump.]

SHRUG (shrug), *n.* Act of shrugging the shoulders.

SHRUNK (shrunck), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SHRINK**.

SHRUNKEN (shrunck'n), *a.* Shriveled up; withered; contracted; shrunk.

SHUCK (shuk), *n.* 1. Shell or covering; husk; pod. 2. Case or covering of the larvæ of certain insects.

SHUCK (shuk), *vt.* [pr.p. **SHUCK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHUCKED** (shukt).] Remove the shucks or husks of; as, to *shuck* corn.

SHUDDER (shud'ēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **SHUD'DERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHUDDERED** (shud'ērd).] Tremble from fear or horror. [Dut. *schud-dern*.]

SHUDDER (shud'ēr), *n.* Act of shuddering; tremor; shiver.

SHUFFLE (shuf'i), *v.* [pr.p. **SHUF'FLING**; p.t. and p.p. **SHUFFLED** (shuf'ld).] I. *vt.* Shove a little; push back and forth; change the relative positions of; confuse. II. *vi.* 1. Change the order of cards in a pack. 2. Shift ground. 3. Evade fair questions. 4. Move by dragging the feet along the ground. [Freq. of **SHOVE**.]

SYN. Juggle; equivocate; quibble. ANT.

Explain; elucidate; reveal.

SHUFFLE (shuf'l), *n.* 1. Act of shuffling. 2. Evasion; artifice.

SHUN (shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SHUN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHUNNED (shund).] Avoid; keep clear of; eschew. [A. S. *scunian*.]

SHUNT (shunt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHUNT'ED.] I. *vt.* Move or turn aside; as, to *shunt* or switch off a railway train. II. *vi.* 2. *Elec.* Establish an additional or by-path for the passage of an electric current. [From SHUN.]

SHUNT (shunt), *n.* 1. Act of using a switch or shunt. 2. *Elec.* Additional or by-path established for the passage of an electric current or discharge.

SHUT (shut), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHUT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHUT.] I. *vt.* 1. Close, as a door. 2. Bar out; exclude. 3. Fold or bring the parts of together; as, to *shut* a book. II. *vi.* 1. Close, as flowers *shut* at night. 2. Become silent; shut up. (Colloq.) [A. S. *scyttan*.]

SHUT (shut), *I. a.* 1. Closed; barred; fastened. 2. Not sonorous; dull. 3. *Orthoepp.* Having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped, as the *i* in *grit*. II. *n.* Act of shutting.

SHUT-IN (shut'in), *n.* Part of a valley much narrower than the rest.

SHUT-OUT (shut'owt), *n.* *Baseball.* Act of shutting out or preventing the opposite side from scoring.

SHUTTER (shut'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which shuts. 2. Frame, usually hung upon hinges, serving to shut out the light or view. 3. *Photog.* Device for opening and closing a lens. 4. *Found.* Gate for cutting off the flow of molten metal.

SHUTTLE (shut'l), *n.* 1. Instrument used for shooting the thread of the wool in weaving. 2. Similar instrument in a sewing machine. [A. S. *scyttels*—*sceōtan*, shoot.]

SHUTTLECOCK (shut'l-kok), *n.* Cork stuck with feathers, driven with a battledore, in game of the same name.

SHY (shī), *I. a.* [*comp.* SHY'ER; *superl.* SHY'EST.] 1. Timid; coy; reserved; cautious. 2. Scant; short. II. *n.* Act of shying. [A. S. *sceōh*.]

SHY (shī), *v.* [*pr.p.* SHY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SHIED (shīd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to swerve or glance aside. 2. Throw or fling; as, to *shy* a stone at a person. II. *vi.* 1. Start aside suddenly. 2. Fling stones.

SHYER (shī'ēr), *n.* One who or that which shies. **SHYLY** (shī'li), *adv.* In a shy manner; coyly; timidly.

SHYNESS (shī'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being shy.

SHYSTER (shī'stēr), *n.* Person who resorts to low tricks, especially a tricky lawyer. [Etym. doubtful.]

SI (sē), *n.* Seventh note in the musical scale.

SIAM (sī-am'), *n.* Kingdom, southeastern Asia.

SIAMANG (sī-a-mang'), *n.* Large gibbon (*Hylobates syndactylus*), of Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. [Native name.]

SIAMESE (sī-a-mēs'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Siam. II. *n.* Native, natives, or language of Siam.

SIBERIA (sī-bē'ri-a), *n.* Russian possession in Asia.

SIBERIAN (sī-bē'ri-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Siberia.

SIBILANT (sib'i-lant), *I. a.* Hissing. II. *n.* Sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh*. [L. *sibilo*, hiss.]

SIBILATE (sib'i-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SIB'ILATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIB'ILATED**.] 1. Pronounce with a hissing sound. 2. Mark with a character indicating such pronunciation.

SIBILATION (sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* Hissing sound; hiss.

SIBLING (sib'ling), *n.* Any one of several persons born of the same parents; brother or sister. [A. S. *sib*, kin.]

SIBYL (sib'il), *n.* *Class. Myth.* One of a number of certain women supposed to be inspired by a god, and who, while in a state of transport, were able to unveil futurity. [L. *sibylla*—Gr. *sibylla*.]

SIBYLLINE (sib'il-in or sib'il-in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the sibyls; written or uttered by a sibyl; prophetic, like the utterances of the sibyls.

SIC (sik), *adv.* So written or printed. Used in parenthesis, to assert that the quotation is accurate [L., so.]

SICHLING (sish'ling), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the genus *Leuciscus*, belonging to the family of *Cyprinidæ*.



Sichling.

SICILIAN (si-sil'i-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Sicily.

SICILY (sis'i-li), *n.* Italian island, in the Mediterranean Sea. Area 11,289 sq. m.

SICK (sik), *a.* 1. In bad health; ill. 2. Affected with nausea. 3. Disgusted. 4. Surfeited. [A. S. *esōc*.]

SYN. Ailing; diseased; indisposed; disordered; poorly; unwell. **ANT.** Well; hale; sound; robust; healthy.

SICK (sik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SICKED (sikt).] Urge to attack; set on; as, to *sick* the dog on something. (Colloq.)

SICKEN (sik'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* SICK'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SICKENED (sik'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make sick. 2. Disgust. II. *vi.* 1. Become sick or weak. 2. Become disgusted.

SICKENING (sik'n-ing), *a.* Making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

SICKISH (sik'ish), *a.* Somewhat sick; slightly nauseating.

SICKISHLY (sik'ish-ly), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

SICKISHNESS (sik'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sickish.

SICKLE (sik'l), *n.* Hooked instrument for cutting grain. [A. S. *sicel*—L. *secula*—*seco*, cut.]

SICKLINESS (sik'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sickly.

SICKLY (sik'li), *a.* 1. Inclined to sickness; unhealthy; somewhat sick; weak; languid. 2. Producing disease.

SICKNESS (sik'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being sick; illness. 2. Disordered state of the stomach; nausea.

SIDE (sid), *I. n.* 1. Edge; border. 2. Surface of a solid; part of a thing as seen by the eye. 3. Region; part; especially the part of an animal between the hip and shoulder. 4. Part, party, interest, or opinion, opposed to another, as left and right; faction. 5. Line of descent. *II. a.* 1. Being on or toward the side; lateral. 2. Indirect. [A. S.]

SIDE (sid), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIDED**.] Take the part or side of; followed by *with*. Attach one's self to any particular party, faction, or interest, when opposed to another; take sides.

SIDEARMS (sid'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons worn at the side, as a sword, pistols, etc.

SIDEBOARD (sid'börd), *n.* Piece of furniture in a dining-room for holding dishes, etc.

SIDE-LIGHT (sid'lit), *n.* 1. Light admitted into a building, etc., from the side. 2. Incidental illustration. 3. One of a ship's colored lights red for port and green for starboard.

SIDE-LINE (sid'lin), *n.* 1. Special line of goods carried by a traveling salesman and sold independently of his regular line. 2. *Football.* Line fixing bounds of play on the side of the field.

SIDELING (sid'ling), *I. a.* Sloping. *II. adv.* Slidelong; obliquely. *III. n.* Slope. [Prov. E.]

SIDELONG (sid'lang), *I. a.* Oblique; not straight; lateral. *II. adv.* In the direction of the side; obliquely.

SIDE-PARTNER (sid'pärt-nēr), *n.* One who works next to another; close companion.

SIDEREAL (si-dē're-əl), *a.* 1. Relating to a star or stars; starry. 2. Measured by the apparent motion of the stars. [L. *sidus*, *sideris*, star.]

SIDE-SADDLE (sid'sad-l), *n.* Saddle for women, in the use of which the feet are both on one side.

SIDE-SHOW (sid'shō), *n.* 1. Small show accompanying a larger one. 2. Minor attraction. (Colloq.)

SIDESTEP (sid'step), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIDE'STEPPING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **SIDESTEPED** (sid'stept).] Step to one side, especially in boxing, to avoid a rush; hence, get out of the way; evade. (Colloq.)

SIDE-TRACK (sid'trak), *n.* Railroad turnout or siding.

SIDE-TRACK (sid'trak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SIDE'TRACKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIDE-TRACKED** (sid'trakt).] *I. vt.* 1. Turn or switch a railroad engine or train onto a side-track. 2. Put aside for the consideration of something else. *II. vi.* Go upon a siding.

SIDEWALK (sid'wāk), *n.* Walk for foot passengers on either side of the street.

SIDEWAYS (sid'wāz), **SIDEWISE** (sid'wīz), *adv.* Toward or on one side; inclining; laterally.

SIDING (sī'ding), *n.* 1. Short line of track on which railroad cars are shunted or switched off from the main line. 2. Covering of the outside wall of a frame building.

SIDLE (sī'dl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIDDLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIDLED** (sī'dld).] Go or move side-foremost, sometimes with suggestion of timidity or bashfulness.

SIEGE (sēj), *n.* 1. Settling of an army round or before a fortified place to take it by force. 2. Continued endeavor to gain possession. [Fr. *siège*—L. *sedes*, seat—*sedeo*, sit.]

SIENNA (si-en'a), *n.* Fine orange-red pigment used in painting. [From *Sienna*, in Italy.]

SIENNA (si-en'a), **SIENA** (sē-ā'nā), *n.* 1. Province, Tuscany, Italy. 2. Its capital.

SIERRA (sē-er'ra), *n.* Ridge of mountains or crags. [Sp.—L. *serra*, saw.]

SIERRA LEONE (sē-er'ra lā-ō'nā), British colony, W. coast of Africa. Area 15,000 sq. m.

SIERRA NEVADA (sē-er'ra ne-vā'da), Mountains, Spain. Altitude 11,658 feet.

SIERRA NEVADA, Mountains, California. Altitude 15,000 feet.

SIESTA (si-es'tā), *n.* Nap at midday. [Sp.—L. *sesta* (hora), the sixth (hour) after sunrise.]

SIEVE (siv), *n.* Vessel with a bottom of woven hair or wire, or perforated, used to separate the fine part of anything from the coarse. [A. S. *sife*.]

SIFT (sift), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SIFT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIFT'ED**.] Separate with, or as with, a sieve; examine closely. [A. S. *siftan*.]

SIFTER (sift'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sifts; specifically, a sieve.

SIGH (si), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SIGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIGHED** (sid).] *I. vi.* Inhale and breathe with a long, deep, and audible breathing, as in grief; sound like sighing. *II. vt.* Express by sighs. [A. S. *sican*.]

SIGH (si), *n.* Single deep respiration, especially when involuntary, expression of fatigue or some depressing emotion, as grief, anxiety, or the like.

SIGHT (sit), *n.* 1. Act of seeing; view. 2. Faculty



Sickle.

of seeing. 3. That which is seen; a spectacle; space within vision. 4. Examination. 5. Small opening for looking through at objects. 6. Piece of metal on a gun to guide the eye in taking aim. 7. Large quantity, as a *sight* of money.—*In sight*, within the range of vision.—*Out of sight*, beyond the range of vision; beyond comparison; excellent. (Colloq.).—*At sight*, without practice, as to read music at sight. [A. S. *siht*, *gesihth*—*seon*, see.]

SIGHT (sit), *v.* [*pr.p.* SIGHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIGHT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Get sight of; perceive; see. 2. Bring into the field of accurate observation. 3. Give the proper elevation or aim to by means of a sight. 4. Furnish with a sight or sights. II. *vt.* Take aim.

SIGHTED (sit'ed), *a.* Having sight; having the sights adjusted, as a gun.

SIGHTLESS (sit'les), *a.* Wanting sight; blind.

SIGHTLINESS (sit'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slightly.

SIGHTLY (sit'li), *a.* Pleasing to the sight or eye.

SIGHTSEEING (sit'sē-ing), *n.* Visiting famous or notorious places, buildings, monuments, works of art, etc.

SIGIL (slj'il), *n.* Seal; signature; sign. [L. *sigillum* dim. of *signum* sign.]

SIGILLARIA (slj'il-lā-ri-ā), *n.* Genus of fossil trees occurring chiefly in middle section of the carboniferous strata.

SIGMA (sig'mə), *n.* Greek S.

SIGN (sīn), *n.* 1. That by which a thing is known or represented; mark; token; symptom; proof. 2. Word, gesture, or mark, intended to signify something else. 3. Remarkable event; miracle. 4. Something set up as a notice in a public place. 5. *Math.* Mark showing the relation of quantities, as — and +. 6. One of the twelve parts of the zodiac. [L. *signum*.]

SYN. Indication; type; omen; presage; emblem; manifestation; signal. **ANT.** Deception; deception; cheat.

SIGN (sīn), *v.* [*pr.p.* SIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIGNED (sind).] I. *vt.* 1. Mark with a sign or symbol. 2. Affix one's signature to. II. *vi.* 1. Make a sign or signal. 2. Write one's signature on a paper, deed, etc.

SIGNAL (sig'nəl), I. *a.* Standing out from the rest; eminent; notable; distinguished; remarkable; conspicuous. II. *n.* Any visible or audible sign used as a means of information or guidance; sign; token; omen. [Fr.]

SIGNAL (sig'nəl), *v.* [*pr.p.* SIG'NALING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIGNED (sig'nəld).] I. *vt.* 1. Make signals to. 2. Serve as a signal of. II. *vi.* Make signals.

SIGNALIZE (sig'nəl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SIG'NALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIGNALIZED (sig'nəl-izd).] Render noteworthy; indicate.

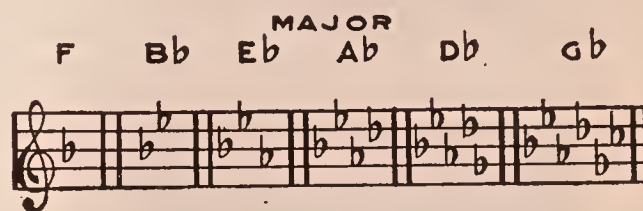
SIGNALLY (sig'nəl-l), *adv.* In a signal manner.

SIGNATORY (sig'nə-tō-ri), I. *n.* One who has signed. II. *a.* Bound by signature and seal, as parties to a treaty.

SIGNATURE (sig'nə-tūr), *n.* 1. Sign; mark. 2. Name of a person written by himself. 3. *Music.*—*Key signature*, flats or sharps after the clef to show the key.—*Time-signature*, two numerals one above the other, the upper showing number of beats in a bar, the lower the length of the beat. [Fr.]



E B F# C# G# D#
MINOR



D C Bb Ab Gb
MINOR

SIGNBOARD (sīn'bōrd), *n.* Board with a notice or sign, as the name of a business firm.

SIGNET (sig'net), *n.* Private seal. [Fr.]

SIGNIFICANCE (sig-nif'i-kāns), *n.* 1. That which is signified; meaning. 2. Importance; moment.

SIGNIFICANT (sig-nif'i-kānt), *a.* 1. Expressive; suggestive; standing as a sign. 2. Important.

SIGNIFICANTLY (sig-nif'i-kānt-l), *adv.* In a significant manner.

SIGNIFICATION (sig-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of signifying. 2. That which is signified; meaning.

SIGNIFICATIVE (sig-nif'i-kə-tiv), *a.* Significant.

SIGNIFY (sig'ni-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* SIG'NIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIGNIFIED (sig'ni-fid).] I. *vt.* 1. Make known by signs or words. 2. Mean; import. II. *vi.* Be of consequence or importance; matter. [L. *significo*—*signum*, sign, and *facio*, make.]

SIGNIOR (sē'nyūr), *n.* English form of SIGNOR.

SIGN-MANUAL (sīn-man'ū-əl), *n.* Signature of a sovereign, usually only the initial with R. for Rex (L., king), or Regina (L., queen).

SIGNOR (sē'nyūr), *n.* Italian title of address or respect corresponding to the English *sir* or *Mr.* [It. *signore*.]

SIGNORA (sē-nyō'rā), *n.* Italian title of address or respect corresponding to *madam* or *Mrs.*

SIGNORINA (sē-nyō-rē'nā), *n.* Italian title of address or respect corresponding to the English *Miss*.

SIGNPOST (sīn'pōst), *n.* Post on which a sign is hung; direction-post.

SIKH (sĕk), *n.* One of a religious sect in Hindustan which professes the purest deism. Physically the Sikhs are highly endowed, being finely formed and possessed of great powers of endurance, as well as courage. [Hind.]

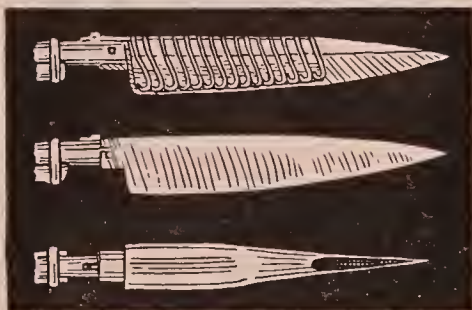
SILENCE (si'lens), *I. n.* 1. State of being silent. 2. Absence of sound or speech; muteness. 3. Cessation of agitation; calmness. 4. Oblivion. *II. interj.* Be silent!

SILENCE (si'lens), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SY'LENCING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SILENCED** (si'lenst).] 1. Compel to keep silent. 2. Make to cease; quiet.

SILENCER (si'len-sēr), *n.* One who or that which silences; specifically, a device for silencing the explosive noise of a firearm.



Sikh.



Silencer and Bayonet.

SILENT (si'lent), *a.* 1. Free from noise or sound. 2. Not speaking. 3. Taciturn. 4. Not pronounced, as *k* in *know*. [L. *silens*.]

SYN. Quiet; dumb; mute; unuttered; still; speechless; inarticulate. **ANT.** Noisy; blatant; vociferous.

SILENTLY (si'lent-li), *adv.* In a silent manner; quietly; noiselessly.

SILESIA (si-lē'sha), *n.* Territory of central Europe, divided between Prussia and Austria.

SILESIA (si-lē'sha), *n.* 1. Kind of thin coarse linen cloth, originally manufactured in Silesia. 2. A twilled cotton cloth.

SILESIAN (si-lē'shan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Silesia. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Silesia.

SILEX (si'leks), *n.* Silica, found in nature as flint, quartz, rock-crystal, etc. [L. *silex*, flint.]

SILHOUETTE (sil-q-et'), *n.* Shadow-outline of the human figure or profile. [From *Silhouette*, a French minister of finance in 1759, after whom everything cheap was named, from his excessive economy.]

SILHOUETTE (sil-q-et'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SILHOUETTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SILHOUETTED**.] Cause to appear in silhouette.



Silhouette of Benj. Franklin.

SILICA (sil'i-ka), *n.* Pure silex or flint, the most abundant solid constituent of our globe.

SILICATE (sil'i-kāt), *n.* Salt of silicic acid.

SILICEOUS, SILICIOUS (si-lish'us), **SILICIC** (si-lis'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or resembling, silica.

SILIQUE (si-lēk'), **SILIQUEA** (sil'i-kwa), *n.* Seed vessel or pod of a crucigerous plant. [Fr.—L. *siliqua*, pod, husk.]

SILK (silk), *I. n.* 1. Delicate, soft thread, produced by certain caterpillars in forming cocoons. 2. Thread or cloth woven from it. 3. Anything resembling silk. *II. a.* Pertaining to, or consisting of, silk. [A. S. *seolc*.]



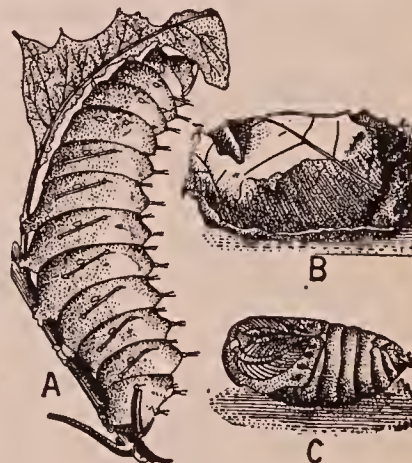
Silique.

SILK-COTTON (silk'kot-n), *n.* Silky fiber of various kinds produced by tropical trees of the genus *Bombax*; kapok.

SILKEN (silk'n), *a.* 1. Made of silk. 2. Dressed in silk. 3. Resembling silk.

SILKINESS (silk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being silky.

SILKWORM (silk'wūrm), *n.* Popular name for the caterpillar or larva of any moth, the chrysalis of which is enclosed in a cocoon of silk. The best silk is produced by the larva of the moth *Bombyx mori*. Native American silkworms such as *Telea polyphemus* have not produced commercially profitable silk.

American Silkworm (*Telea Polyphemus*).

A. Worm. B. Larva Chrysalis. C. Cocoon.

SILKWORM-TREE (silk'wūrm-trē), *n.* White mulberry (*Morus alba*), whose leaves furnish the chief food of the silkworm.

SILKY (silk'i), *a.* [*comp.* **SILK'IER**; *superl.* **SILK'IEST**.] 1. Resembling silk; soft, smooth and glossy. 2. *Bot.* Lustrous like silk.

SILL (sil), *n.* Timber or stone at the foot of a door or a window; threshold. [A. S. *syll*.]

SILLABUB (sil'a-bub), *n.* Wine or elder mixed with milk and sweetened.

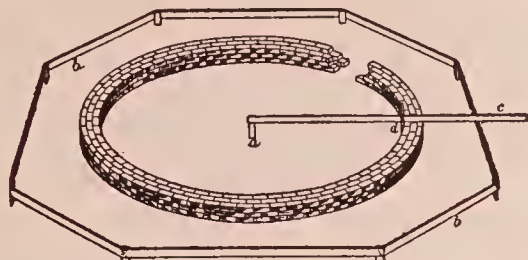
SILLAGO (sil'a-gō), *n.* Genus of spiny finned fishes with elongate body and oblong head, confined to the Atlantic coasts.

SILLILY (sil'i-li), *adv.* In a silly manner; foolishly.

SILLINESS (sil'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being silly.

SILLY (sil'i), *a.* 1. Foolish; witless. 2. Imprudent. 3. Absurd; stupid. [Orig. *seeley*—A. S. *sælig*, blissful.]

SILO (sī'lō), *n.* Pit and structure for storing fodder and green provisions on the principle



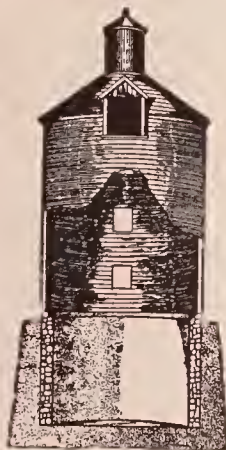
Device for constructing level and circular silo foundation.

a. Center post. *bb.* Straight edge leveled boards. *c.* Straight edge board revolving on pin in top of center post. *d.* Cross-piece marking inner edge of wall as *c* revolves.

of preserving them by tight packing which excludes the air. [Sp.—*L. sirus*, pit.]

SILPHA (sil'fā), *n.* Genus of large, dark-colored beetles with club-shaped eleven-jointed antennæ, of the family *Silphidae*, feeding chiefly on carrion. [Gr. *silphē*, beetle.]

SILPHIUM (sil'fī-um), *n.* Genus of rough-haired perennial plants of the subtribe *Melampodiæ*, having stalks full of resinous juice and large flower-heads with yellow flowers, most of the species being native in the southern part of the Mississippi Valley.



Silo.

SILT (silt), *n.* Sediment, as sand, mud, etc., left by water. [Sw. *sil*, strainer.]

SILT (silt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SILT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SILT'ED.] I. *vt.* Choke or stop up with sediment. II. *vi.* 1. Become choked or obstructed with silt. 2. Percolate through crevices; ooze.

SILTY (silt'ī), *a.* Consisting of, resembling, or full of, silt.

SILURIAN (si-lō'ri-ān), *a.* Belonging to Siluria, the country of the Silures, the ancient inhabitants of part of Wales and England; in geology, applied to the strata below the old red sandstone.

SILURIDÆ (si-lō'ri-dē), *n.* Family of fishes, including the American catfishes with mouth and air-bladder connected by a duct, of the order *Nematognathi* (having threads on the jaws).

SILVAN, SYLVAN (sil'vān), *a.* Pertaining to woods; woody; inhabiting woods. [L. *silva*, forest.]

SILVER (sil'vēr), *I. n.* 1. Soft white metal, capable of a high polish. 2. Money made of silver. 3. Anything having the appearance of silver. II. *a.* 1. Made of silver. 2. Resembling silver. [A. S. *seolfor*.]

SILVER (sil'vēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SIL'VERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SILVERED (sil'vēr'd).] 1. Cover or coat, with silver. 2. Make silver-like.

SILVERING (sil'vēr-ing), *n.* Operation of covering with silver.

SILVERITE (sil'vēr-it), *n.* Alloy of aluminum, copper, zinc, and steel.

SILVER POLISH POULTRY (sil'vēr pō'llsh pō'l'try). Beautifully marked variety of chicken, a medium sized fowl



Bearded Silver Polish Chickens.

trace d back as far as the sixteenth century. The

Bearded Silver is one of the eight varieties of the Polish breed.

SILVERSIDES (sil'vēr-sidz), *n.* Popular name for any of several species of small fish having a broad silvery band along each side.

SILVERSMITH (sil'vēr-smith), *n.* One who works in silver.

SILVERWARE (sil'vēr-wâr), *n.* Articles made of silver.

SILVERY (sil'vēr-i), *a.* 1. Covered with silver. 2. Resembling silver. 3. Sounding like silver.

SIMIAN (sim'i-ān), *I. a.* Pertaining to or resembling an ape or monkey; monkey-like. II. *n.* Ape or monkey. [L. *simia*, ape.]

SIMILAR (sim'i-lār), *a.* Resembling; nearly corresponding; alike in shape. [L. *similis*.]

SIMILARITY (sim-i-lar'i-tī), *n.* Quality or state of being similar.

SIMILARLY (sim'i-lār-il), *adv.* In a similar or like manner.

SIMILE (sim'i-le), *n.* 1. Similitude. 2. *Rhet.* Illustrative comparison.

SIMILITUDE (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Resemblance. 2. Comparison; simile.

SIMIOID (sim'i-oid), **SIMIOUS** (sim'i-us), *a.* Same as **SIMIAN**.

SIMITAR (sim'i-tār), *n.* Same as **SCIMITER**.

SIMMER (sim'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SIM'MERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SIMMERED (sim'ēr'd).] Boil very gently. [Cf. Sw. dialect *summa*, buzz, and Ger. *summen*, hum.]

SIMONIAK (si-mō'ni-ak), *n.* Person guilty of simony.

SIMONICAL (sim-o-nī'a-kal), *a.* Pertaining to or involving simony.

SIMONY (sim'o-ni), *n.* Crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; so named from Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Spirit with money, Acts viii.

SIMOOM (si-mōm'), **SIMOON** (si-mōn'), *n.* Destructive hot wind in Northern Africa and Arabia. [Ar. *samum*—*semm*, poison.]

SIMPER (sim'pēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SIM'PERING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **SIMPERED** (sim'pěrd).] Smile in a silly or affected manner; smirk. [Perhaps Norw. *semper*, fine.]

SIMPER (sim'pěr), *n.* Affected smile or smirk. **SIMPLE** (sim'pl), *I. a.* [comp. **SIM'PLER**; *superl.* **SIM'PLEST**.] 1. Single; undivided; not compounded; elementary; homogeneous. 2. Open; unaffected; undesigning; true; clear; straight-forward. 3. Artless; guileless; unsuspecting; credulous. 4. Not cunning; weak in intellect; silly. 5. Plain; not adorned; not luxurious. *II. n.* 1. Something not mixed or compounded. 2. Medicinal herb. 3. Simpieton. [L. *simplus*, *simplex*, onefold.]

SYN. Mere; sincere; frank; humble; unmixed. **ANT.** Complex; artful; affected.

SIMPLENESS (sim'pl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being simple; usually in a derogatory sense.

SIMPLETON (sim'pl-tun), *n.* Weak or foolish person.

SIMPLICITY (sim-pls'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being simple.

SIMPLIFICATION (sim-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of simplifying.

SIMPLIFY (sim'pii-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **SIM'PLIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIMPLIFIED** (sim'pli-fid).] Make simple or less difficult.

SIMULATE (sim'ū-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **SIM'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIM'ULATED**.] Imitate; counterfeit; pretend. [L. *simulo*—*similis*, like.]

SIMULATION (sim-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of simulating.

SIMULATOR (sim'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who simulates.

SIMULTANEOUS (sim-ul-tā'ne-us), *a.* Acting, existing, or happening at the same time. [L.L. *simultaneus*—L. *simul*, together.]

SIMULTANEOUSLY (sim-ul-tā'ne-us-il), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time.

SIN (sin), *n.* 1. Willful violation of a divine law; transgression. 2. Wickedness; iniquity. [A.S. *syn*.]

SIN (sin), *vi.* [pr.p. **SIN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SINNED** (sind).] Commit sin; do wrong.

SINAI (si'nī), *n.* Mountain pass in Arabia Petræa, occupying the southern extremity of the peninsula of the same name, formed by the two arms of the Red Sea, rendered memorable as the spot where the law was said to be given to Moses.

SINAITIC (si-na-it'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to Sinai.

SINAPISM (sin'a-pizm), *n.* Mustard plaster. [Gr. *sinapi*, mustard.]

SINCE (sins), *I. adv.* 1. From that time till now. 2. Past; ago. *II. prep.* 1. After. 2. From the time of. *III. conj.* Seeing that; because; considering. [A. S. *sith-than*, after all.]

SINCERE (sin-sēr'), *a.* 1. The same in reality as in appearance; unfeigned; genuine. 2. Frank; honest; true. [L. *sincerus*.]

SINCERELY (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner; truly.

SINCERENESS (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as **SINCERITY**.

SINCERITY (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being sincere.

SINCIPUT (sin'si-put), *n.* Forepart of the head. [L. *semi*, half, and *caput*, head.]

SINE (sin), *n.* Straight line drawn from one extremity of an arc perpendicular to the diameter that passes through the other extremity. [L. *sinus*, curve.]

SINE (si'nē), *prep.* Without.

—*Sine die*, for an indefinite time.—*Sine qua non*, necessary, indispensable. [L.]

SINECURE (si'ne-kūr), *n.*

Sine.

Office with salary but without work. [L. *sine*, without, and *cura*, care.]

SINEW (sin'ū), *n.* 1. That which joins a muscle to a bone; tendon. 2. That which supplies vigor; muscle; nerve. [A. S. *sinu*.]

SINEW (sin'ū), *vt.* [pr.p. **SIN'EWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SINEWED** (sin'ūd).] Bind as by sinews; strengthen or knit strongly together.

SINEWY (sin'ū-i), *a.* 1. Consisting of, belonging to, having or resembling, sinews. 2. Strong; vigorous.

SINFUL (sin'fəl), *a.* Full of, or tainted with, sin; iniquitous; wicked; depraved; criminal.

SINFULLY (sin'fəl-i), *adv.* In a sinful manner; wickedly.

SINFULNESS (sin'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sinful.

SING (sing), *v.* [pr.p. **SING'ING**; *p.t.* **SANG** (sang) or **SUNG** (sung); *p.p.* **SUNG**.] *I. vt.* 1. Utter with musical modulations of the voice. 2. Celebrate in song. 3. Affect with song; as, to sing one to sleep. *II. vi.* 1. Utter musical or melodious sounds. 2. Render a song. 3. Make a gentle shrill sound; as, the singing of a kettle. [A. S. *singan*.]

SYN. Warble; carol; chant; hum; chirrup; chirp.

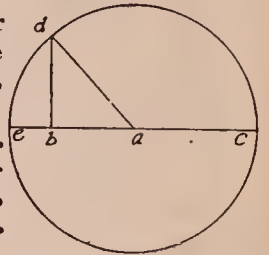
SINGAPORE (sing'gā-pōr), *n.* British city and island south of Malay Peninsula. Area 206 sq. m.

SINGE (sinj), *vt.* [pr.p. **SINGE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SINGED** (sinjd).] Burn on the surface; scorch. [A. S. *sengan*, the causative of **SING**, from the singing noise of burning hair.]

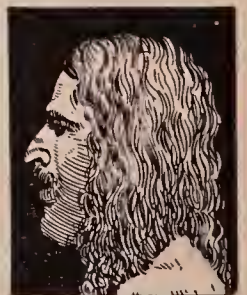
SINGER (sng'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sings.

SINGER (sin'jēr), *n.* One who or that which sings.

SINGHALESE (sng-gā-lēz'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Island of Ceylon. *II. n.* Native of Ceylon.



db sine of the arc *de*. The ratio of *db* to *da*, is the sine of the angle *dab*.



Singalese.

SINGLE (sing'gl), *I. a.* 1. One only; individual, separate. 2. Alone; unmarried not combined with others; unmixed. 3. Meant for one person only. 4. Straightforward; sincere. *II. n. Baseball.* Base-hit; hit enabling the batter to make one base. [L. *singulus*.]

SINGLE (sing'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SINGLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SINGLED** (sing'gld).] *I. vt.* 1. Choose or pick out from among others. 2. *Naut.* Combine in one; unite. *II. vi. Baseball.* Make a base-hit.

SINGLE-HANDED (sing'gl-hand-ed), *a.* 1. Having only one hand. 2. Unassisted; alone.

SINGLE-HEARTED (sing'gl-härt-ed), *a.* Having an honest heart; sincere.

SINGLE-MINDED (sing'gl-mind-ed), *a.* Having an honest mind or heart.

SINGLENES (sing'gl-nes), *n.* 1. State of being single or alone. 2. Freedom from deceit.

SINGLY (sing'gli), *adv.* 1. One by one. 2. Alone; only.

SINGSONG (sing'sang), *I. n.* 1. Bad singing. 2. Drawling. *II. a.* Monotonous; without expressive variation.

SINGULAR (sing'gū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Alone. 2. *Gram.* Denoting one person or thing. 3. Standing alone; unique; rare; strange; odd. *II. n. Gram.* Singular number. [L. *singularis*.]

SYN. Extraordinary; unusual; uncommon; peculiar; particular; quaint. **ANT.** Common; ordinary; regular; plural.

SINGULARITY (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being singular. 2. Oddity; eccentricity.

SINGULARLY (sing'gū-lar-ly), *adv.* In a singular manner.

SINISTER (sin'is-tēr), *a.* 1. On the left hand. 2. Unfair; dishonest. 3. Inauspicious; evil. [L. *sinister*, left.]

SINISTRAL (sin'is-tral), *a.* 1. Belonging or inclining to the left; reversed. 2. Having both eyes on the left side.

SINISTROUS (sin'is-trus), *a.* 1. On the left side. 2. Wrong; absurd; perverse.

SINK (singk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SINKING**; *p.t.* **SANK** (sangk) or **SUNK** (sungk); *p.p.* **SUNK** or **SUNKEN** (sungk'n).] *I. vi.* 1. Fall to the bottom, down or below the surface; descend lower. 2. Enter deeply; be impressed. 3. Be overwhelmed; fall in strength. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to sink; put under water; suppress; cause to decline or fall; plunge into destruction. 2. Make by digging or delving. [A. S. *sincan*.]

SINK (singk), *n.* 1. Drain to carry off dirty water. 2. Low resort; dive.

SINKER (singk'ēr), *n.* 1. Weight for a fishing-line, net, or seine. 2. Doughnut. (Slang.)

SINKING-FUND (singk'ing-fund), *n.* Fund set aside by a borrowing nation or company for the gradual extinction of the debt.

SINGLESS (sin'les), *a.* Without sin; innocent; pure; perfect.

SINGLESSLY (sin'les-ly), *adv.* In a sinless manner.

SINGLESSNESS (sin'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sinless.

SINNER (sin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sins. 2. Unregenerate person.

SINOPE (sin'o-pl), *n.* Clay containing iron, used as a pigment. [O. Fr.—L. *sinopis*—Gr. *sinōpis*, red earth; from *Sinope*, port on the Black Sea.]

SINTER (sin'tēr), *n.* Rock precipitated in a crystalline form from mineral waters. [Ger.; from root of **CINDER**.]

SINUATE (sin'ū-āt), *a.* Bending in and out. [L. *sinuatus*, *p.p.* of *sinuo*, curve, bend.]

SINUATION (sin-ū-ā'shun), *n.* Winding or convolution.

SINUOSITY (sin-ū-os'l-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SINUOSITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being sinuous. 2. Wavy line; bend; curve.

SINUOUS (sin'ū-us), **SINUOSE** (sin'ū-ōs), *a.* Bending in and out; winding; undulating. [L. *Sinuosus*.]

SINUOUSLY (sin'ū-us-ly), *adv.* In a sinuous manner; so as to be sinuous.

SINUS (si'nus), *n.* 1. Bend; fold. 2. Bay of the sea; recess in the shore. 3. *Anat.* Cavity wider in the interior than at the entrance. 4. *Med.* Cavity containing pus. [L. *sinus*, bending, curve.]

SIP (slp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SIPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIPPED** (slpt).] *I. vt.* 1. Drink a small quantity of; drink in very small drafts. 2. Suck up; as, the bee sips honey from the flowers. *II. vi.* Drink a small quantity. [From the root of **SUP**.]

SIP (slp), *n.* 1. Act of sipping. 2. Very small draft taken with the lips.

SIPE (sīp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIPED** (sīpt).] Ooze; trickle. [Var. of **SEEP**.]

SIPHON (sī'fun), *n.* 1. Bent tube for drawing liquids from one vessel into another. 2. Tubular organ, as in mollusks. 3. Siphon-bottle. [Gr. *siphōn*.]

SIPHON-BOTTLE (sī'fun-bot-l), *n.* Bottle for holding aerated water, with a glass tube inside reaching nearly to the bottom, through which gas forces out the liquid when a valve is pressed.

SIPPET (sip'et), *n.* Small sop; small piece of bread, toasted or fried.

SIR (sēr), *n.* 1. Title of respect used in addressing a man. 2. [S-] Title of an English knight or baronet. [O. Fr. *sire*—L. *senior*, elder.]

SIRDAR (sēr-dār'), *n.* Commander-in-chief; as, the sirdar of Egypt; chieftain; leader. [Hind.]

SIRE (sir), *n.* 1. Title of address used to a lord or king. 2. Father. 3. Male parent of a beast, especially of a horse. 4. [*pl.*] Ancestors. [See **SIR**.]

SIRE (sir), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SIRING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIRE** (sird).] Procreate; beget; now said only of animals, and especially of stallions.



Siphons.

SIREN (sī'ren), *I. n.* 1. One of certain fabulous nymphs who enticed mariners to destruction by sweet music. 2. Enticing woman. 3. Mammal of order *Sirenia* with fish-formed body and tail. 4. Fog-horn. 5. Acoustical instrument. *II. a.* Pertaining to or like a siren; [Gr. *seirēn*.]

SIRIUS (sir'i-us), *n.* Dogstar. [Gr. *seirios*, scorching.]

SIRLOIN (sēr'loin), *n.* Loin of beef. [Fr. *surlonge*—*sur*, above, and *longe*, loin.]

SIROCCO (si-rok'o), *n.* Hot, oppressive wind from the south-east, in S. Italy and adjoining parts. [It. *sirocco*—Ar. *shorug*.]

SIRRAH (sir'a), *n.* Sir, used in anger or contempt. [Modified form of **SIR**.]

SIRUP, SYRUP (sir'up or sēr'up, the more usual pronunciation), *n.* 1. Solution of sugar and water, simple, flavored or medicated. 2. Juice of fruit, etc., boiled with sugar. [Fr. *sirop*—Ar. *sharub*, slrup. See **SHERBET**.]

SIS (sis), *n.* Familiar address for a girl, especially a young girl. (Colloq.)

SISAL (si'sal), *n.* Prepared fiber of the American aloë. [From *Sisal*, a port in Yucatan.]

SISKIN (sis'kin), *n.* Small finch resembling the green canary. [Dan. *sisken*—Sw. *siska*.]

SISSY (sis'i), *n.* [*pl.* **SIS'-SIES**.] 1. Same as **SIS**. 2. Effeminate boy. (Colloq.)

SISTER (sis'tēr), *n.* 1. Female born of the same parents. 2. Female closely allied to or associated with another. [A. S. *sweostor*.]

SISTERHOOD (sis'tēr-hōd), *n.* 1. State of being a sister; duty of a sister. 2. Society of females.

SISTER-IN-LAW (sis'tēr-in-lā), *n.* Husband or wife's sister, or a brother's wife.

SISTERLY (sis'tēr-li), *a.* Like or becoming a sister; kind; affectionate.

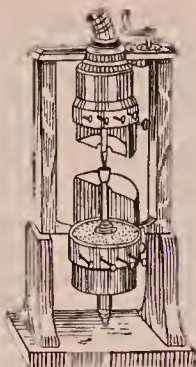
SIT (sit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SAT**.] *I. vt.* 1. Keep a seat upon; as, he *sits* his horse well. 2. Reflexively, place on a seat; as, *sit* thee down. *II. vi.* 1. Rest on the haunches. 2. Perch, as birds. 3. Rest; remain. 4. Brood. 5. Occupy a seat, especially officially; be officially engaged; hold a session. 6. Blow from a certain direction, as the wind. 7. Be suited to a person; fit. [A. S. *sittan*.]

SITE (sit), *n.* Situation; location. [L. *situs*.]

SITKA (sit'ka), *n.* Capital of Alaska, on Baranof Island.

SITTER (sit'tēr), *n.* 1. Person who sits, as for a portrait. 2. Fowl that sits or broods.

SITTING (sit'ing), *n.* 1. State of resting on a



Siren.

Siskin (*Spinus spinus*).

seat. 2. Seat. 3. Act or time of sitting. 4. Official meeting to transact business; session. 5. Uninterrupted application to anything for a time. 6. Brooding on eggs.

SITUATE (sit'ū-āt), **SITUATED** (sit'ū-ā-ted), *a.* 1. Permanently fixed. 2. Placed with respect to other objects; circumstanced. 3. Residing. [L. *situs*, site, situation.]

SITUATION (sit'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Place where anything is situated; position. 2. Temporary state; condition. 3. Office; employment.

SITZ-BATH (sits'bāth), *n.* 1. Bath in a sitting posture. 2. Tub or other vessel for bathing in a sitting attitude. [Ger. *sitzen*, sit, and E. **BATH**.]

SIVA (sē'vā), *n.* See **SHIVA**.

SIX (siks), *a.* and *n.* Five and one. [A. S.]

SIXFOLD (siks'fōld), *a.* Folded or multiplied six times.

SIXPENCE (siks'pens), *n.* English silver coin = 12 cents U. S.

SIXTEEN (siks'tēn), *I. a.* Amounting to six and ten. *II. n.* Sum of six and ten, or the symbol representing such sum.

SIXTEENMO (siks'tēn-mō), *n.* 1. Sheet that when folded makes sixteen leaves. 2. Book having sixteen leaves to the sheet. Usually written 16mo.

SIXTEENTH (siks'tēnth), *I. a.* 1. Next in order after the fifteenth; ordinal of sixteen. 2. Being one of sixteen equal parts. *II. n.* One of sixteen equal parts.

SIXTH (siksth), *I. a.* 1. Last of six. 2. Ordinal of six. *II. n.* 1. Sixth part. 2. *Music.* Interval of four tones and a semitone, or six intervals.

SIXTIETH (siks'ti-eth), *I. a.* 1. Coming next after the fifty-ninth; ordinal of sixty. 2. Being one of sixty equal parts. *II. n.* One of sixty equal parts.

SIXTY (siks'tl), *I. a.* Six times ten; three score. *II. n.* Sum of six times ten.

SIZE (siz), *n.* Extent of volume or surface; bulk; magnitude. [Contr. of **ASSIZE**.]

SIZE (siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SI'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIZED** (sizd).] 1. Adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. 2. *Mining.* Sort or separate, as ore, taking the finer from the coarser parts of metal, by sifting.—*Size up*, form an opinion of; estimate.

SIZE (siz), *n.* Kind of weak glue, used as varnish; sizing; glucy substance. [It. *sisā*.]

SIZE (siz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SI'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIZED** (sizd).] Cover or coat with size.

SIZINESS (si'zi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sizzly.

SIZING (si'zlng), *n.* 1. Act or process of covering with size. 2. Size.

SIZY (si'zi), *a.* Size-like; glutinous; viscous.

SIZZ (siz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIZZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIZZED** (sizd).] Hiss; sizzle. [From the sound.]

SIZZLE (siz'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SIZZ'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SIZZLED** (siz'ld).] Make a hissing sound from heat. [Freq. of **SIZZ**.]

SIZZLE (siz'1), *n.* Hissing sound.

SKAGER RACK (skag'ēr rak). Sea passage between Norway and Jutland.

SKAT (skät), *n.* Popular German card game for three players.

SKATE (skāt), *n.* 1. Contrivance consisting of a frame shaped somewhat like the sole of a shoe, underneath which is fastened a metallie runner usually of steel, the whole being intended to be attached to the sole of the shoe by suitable clamps or straps, enabling the wearer to glide along over the ice. 2. Roller-skate. [Dut. *schaats*.]

SKATE (skāt) *v.* [pr.p. **SKA'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **KA'TED**.] Glide or move along on skates.

SKATE (skāt), *n.* Large flat fish of the genus *Raia*, differing from rays proper in having a long pointed snout. [Ice. *skata*.]

SKATER (skā'tēr), *n.* One who skates.

SKATING (skā'ting), *n.* Art or exercise of gliding on skates.

SKATING-RINK (skā'ting-ringk), *n.* Rink for skating.

SKEAN (skēn), *n.* Long knife or dagger formerly used as a weapon in Ireland and Scotland. [Gael. *sgian*, knife.]

SKEDADDLE (ske-dad'1), *vi.* [pr.p. **SKEDAD'DLING**; p.t. and p.p. **SKEDADDLED** (ske-dad'-ld).] Run away in a panic; decamp; scamper. (Colloq.)

SKEE (skē), *n.* and *v.* Same as **SKI**.

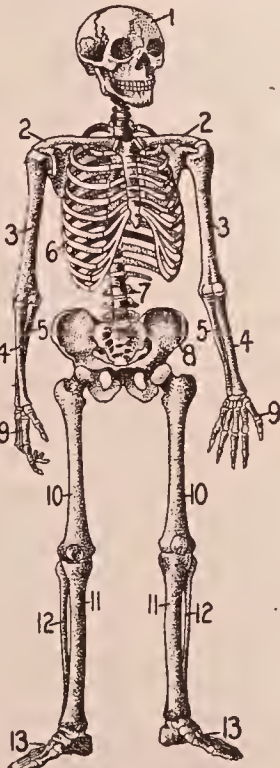
SKEIN (skān), *n.* Knot or number of knots of thread or yarn. [O. Fr. *escaigne*.]

SKELETON (skel'et-un), *n.* 1. Bony framework of a human being or other vertebrate separated from the flesh and preserved in natural position. 2. Framework or outline of anything. [Gr. *skeleton*, dried body—*skeletos*, dried up—*skellō*, dry up, pareh.]

SKELETON-KEY (skel'et-un-kē), *n.* Key for picking locks, without the inner bits.

SKEPTIC (skep'tik), *n.* 1. One who is in doubt. 2. One who doubts the existence of God or the truths of revelation; infidel; unbeliever. [L. *skeptomai*, look about, consider.]

SKEPTICAL (skep'tik-al), *a.* Hesitating to admit the truth or reality of something; doubting; characterized by skepticism.



Skeleton.

1. Cranium. 2. Clavicle. 3. Humerus. 4. Radius. 5. Ulna. 6. Ribs. 7. Spinal column. 8. Pelvis. 9. Hand. 10. Femur. 11. Tibia. 12. Fibula. 13. Foot.

SKEPTICISM (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* 1. Doubt. 2. Doctrine that no facts can be certainly known. 3. Doubt of the existence of God or the truth of revelation.

SKETCH (skech), *n.* 1. First or rough draft of a plan or design; brief outline of events. 2. Short literary or dramatic composition; artist's preliminary study. 3. Short vaudeville performance. [Dut. *schets*—It. *schizzo*, rough draft—L. *schedius*, hastily done—Gr. *schedios*, sudden—*schedon*, near.]

SYN. Delineation; draft; plan; design; outline; skeleton.

SKETCH (skech), *v.* [pr.p. **SKETCH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SKETCHED** (skecht).] I. *vt.* 1. Make a rough draft of. 2. Describe roughly; give the principal points of. II. *vi.* Practice sketching.

SKETCH-BOOK (skech'bok), *n.* 1. Book used for sketching. 2. Book containing literary sketches.

SKETCHILY (skech'i-l), *adv.* In a sketchy way.

SKETCHINESS (skech'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sketchy.

SKETCHY (skech'1), *a.* Containing a sketch or outline; incomplete.

SKEW (skū), I. *a.* Oblique; not at right angles. II. *adv.* Awry; obliquely. [Allied to **SHUN**.]

SKEWER (skū'ēr), *n.* Pin of wood or iron for keeping meat in form while roasting. [Sw. *skiffer*, splint of wood.]

SKEWER (skū'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SKEW'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SKEWERED** (skū'ērd).] 1. Fasten with a skewer or skewers. 2. Transfix as with a skewer.

SKI (skē), *n.* [pl. **SKIS** (skēz) or **SKI** (skē).] Norwegian snowshoe having a long, narrow wooden runner, curved upward and pointed in front, used for sliding over the snow or ice. [Dan.]

SKI (skē), *vi.* [pr.p. **SKI'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SKIED** (skēd).] Run, jump, or slide on skis.

SKIAGRAPH (skī'a-gráf), *n.* 1. Same as **SCIAGRAPH**. 2. X-ray picture; radiograph. [See **SKIAGRAPHY**.]

SKIAGRAPHY (skī-ag'ra-fl), *n.* 1. Same as **SCIAGRAPHY**. 2. Act or process of producing X-ray pictures. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *graphia*, writing.]

SKIASCOPE (skī'a-skōp), *n.* Instrument similar to the fluoroscope. [Gr. *skia*, shadow, and *skopeō*, see.]

SKID (skid), *n.* 1. Piece of timber hung against a ship's side to protect it from injury. 2. Sliding wedge or drag to check the wheel of a wagon on a steep place. 3. Slab put below a gun to keep it off the ground. 4. Slanting timbers forming an inclined plane for loading and unloading heavy articles. 5. Logs, commonly used in pairs, upon which logs are handled or piled in lumbering. [A. S. *scid*, piece split off.]

SKID (skid), *v.* [pr.p. **SKID'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **SKID'DED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Place on a skid or skids. 2. Support with skids. 3. Put a skid on; lock or brake. 4. Handle with skids, as logs.

II. *vi.* 1. Slide along without rotating; sld of a wheel. 2. Sld sideways, as a speeding automobile on a quick turn in the road.

SKIFF (skif), *n.* Small light row-boat. [Doublet of SHIP.]

SKILL (skil), *n.* Practical knowledge; dexterity in practice. [Ice. *skil*, discernment—*skilja*, separate.]

SYN. Dexterity; adroitness; ability; aptitude; capability; expertness. **ANT.** Awkwardness; inaptitude; incompetence; inefficiency.

SKILLED (skild), *a.* Skillful; expert.

SKILLET (skil'et), *n.* Small metal vessel with a long handle, used for boiling water, stewing meat, etc. [O. Fr. *escuellette*—L. *scutella*, dish.]

SKILLFUL (skil'fəl), *a.* Having or displaying skill; dexterous.

SKILLFULLY (skil'fəl-i), *adv.* In a skillful manner.

SKILLFULNESS (skil'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being skillful.

SKIM (skim), *v.* [*pr.p.* SKIM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIMMED (skimd).] I. *vt.* 1. Clear of scum. 2. Take off by skimming. 3. Lightly brush the surface of; glide along near a surface of. 4. Glance over superficially. II. *vi.* 1. Glide along in an even, smooth course. 2. Examine or consider anything in a superficial manner. [Doublet of SCUM.]

SKIMMER (skim'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which skims. 2. Device for taking the scum from boiling liquids. 3. Utensil for skimming milk. 4. Bird commonly known as *scissor-bill*, which skims along the sea in search of food.

SKIM-MILK (skim'milk), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been taken.

SKIMP (skimp), *v.* [*pr.p.* SKIMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIMPED (skimpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Supply meagerly; stint. 2. Perform in a careless or slighting manner. II. *vi.* 1. Be parsimonious. 2. Slight one's work. [Ice. *skemman*, shorten.]

SKIMP (skimp), *a.* Seanty; insufficient; niggardly.

SKIN (skin), *n.* 1. Membranous outer covering of an animal body. 2. Hide or pelt. 3. Bark or rind of plants, hull of fruits, etc. [A.S. *scinn*.]

SKIN (skin), *v.* [*pr.p.* SKIN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKINNED (skind).] I. *vt.* 1. Cover with skin; cover the surface of. 2. Strip the skin from; peel. 3. Cheat; strip. II. *vi.* Be covered with a skin.

SKIN-DEEP (skin'dēp), *a.* As deep as the skin only; superficial.

SKINFLINT (skin'flint), *n.* Very niggardly person.

SKIN-GRAFTING (skin'grāft-ing), *n.* Surg. Operation of transplanting a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

SKINK (skink), *n.* Small burrowing lizard (*Scincus officinalis*), from six to eight inches long, with wedge-shaped head, and four short limbs. Found in North Africa and Syria. [Gr. *skinkos*.]

SKINNER (skin'ēr), *n.* One who or that which skins.

SKINNINESS (skn'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being skinny.

SKINNY (skin'l), *a.* Consisting mostly of skin, or of skin only; wanting flesh.

SKIP (sklp), *v.* [*pr.p.* SKIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIPPED (sklpt).] I. *vi.* 1. Leap; bound lightly and joyfully. 2. Pass over. II. *vt.* 1. Leap over. 2. Omit [Perh.—Ir. *sgíob*, snatch.]

SKIP (skip), *n.* 1. Light or short leap; bound. 2. Omission of a part.

SKIPJACK (sklp'jak), *n.* 1. Shallow; impertinent fellow. 2. Toy made of a wishbone. 3. Leaping fish. 4. Click-beetle. 5. Flat boat used on Florida coasts.

SKIPPER (sklp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who skips. 2. Any butterfly of jerky flight. 3. Cheese-maggot.

SKIPPER (sklp'ēr), *n.* Master of a merchant-ship. [Dut. *schipper*.]

SKIPPING-ROPE (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* Small rope used for exercise in skipping, the rope being swung under the feet and over the head.

SKIRMISH (skēr'mlsh), *n.* 1. Irregular fight, usually preliminary to a general battle. 2. Any slight contest. [Fr. *escarmouche*—It. *schermire*, fence, fight.]

SKIRMISH (skēr'mish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SKIR'MISH-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIRMISHED (skēr'misht).] Engage in a skirmish.

SKIRT (skērt), *n.* 1. Part of a garment below the waist. 2. Petticoat. 3. Edge; border; margin. [Doublet of SHIRT.]

SKIRT (skērt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SKIRT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIRT'ED.] 1. Cover with a skirt. 2. Border; form the edge of; move along the edge of.

SKIRTING (skērt'ing), *n.* 1. Material for skirts. 2. Skirts collectively.

SKIRTING-BOARD (skērt'ing-bōrd), *n.* Same as MOPBOARD.

SKIT (sklt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SKIT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SKIT'TED.] 1. Sklp or caper about. 2. Leap aside; shy. [Sw. *skuta*, leap.]

SKIT (sklt), *n.* 1. Satirical literary article; lampoon. 2. Slight dramatic sketch. [Ice. *skáti*, taunt.]

SKITTISH (skit'ish), *a.* 1. Unsteady; light-headed. 2. Easily frightened. [From SKIT, *v.*]

SKITTLES (sklt'lz), *n.pl.* Game in which wooden pins are knocked down with a wooden ball; ninepins; tenpins. [From root of SKIT-TISH.]

SKOKIE (skō'ki), *n.* Mire land; swamp; marsh [Am. Ind.]

SKOTOGRAPH (skō'to-grāf), *n.* Effect produced upon a photographic plate by certain substances in the dark. [Gr. *skotos*, darkness, and *graphē*, writing.]

SKOTOGRAPHIC (skō'to-graf'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, a skotograph.

SKULK (skulk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SKULK'ING; *p.t.* and

p.p. SKULKED (skulkt).] 1. Sneak out of the way. 2. Lurk. [Dan. *skulke*, sneak.]

SKULL (skul), *n.* Bony case that incloses the brain; cranium; bones in the head. [Dan. *skål*, shell.]

SKULLCAP (skul'-kap), *n.* Cap which fits the head closely.

SKUNK (skungk), *n.* Small North American carnivorous quadruped allied to the weasel, which defends itself by emitting a most offensive fluid. [Am. Indian *se-ganku*.]

SKY (ski), *n.* [*pl.* **SKIES**.] 1. Apparent canopy over our heads; firmament; heavens. 2. Weather conditions. [Ice. *sky*, cloud.]

SKY-BLUE (ski'blö), *n.* Azure.

SKYLARK (ski'lärk), *n.* Species of lark that mounts high and sings on the wing.

SKYLARKING (ski'lärk-ing), *n.* Bolsterous frolicking.

SKYLIGHT (ski'lit), *n.* Window in a roof, ceiling or ship's deck.

SKY PILOT (ski'pi-lut), *n.* Clergyman. (Slang.)

SKY-ROCKET (ski'rok-et), *n.* Rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies.

SKYSAIL (ski'säl), *n.* Naut. Square sail set above the royal.

SKY-SCRAPER (ski'skrä-për), *n.* 1. Skyscraper of a triangular shape. 2. Very high building.

SKYWARD (ski'wärd), *adv.* Toward the sky.

SKYWAY (ski'wä), *n.* 1. Way through the sky, as for aeroplanes. 2. Speed sufficient to lift a flying machine clear of the ground and give it headway in the air. (Recent.)

SLAB (slab), *n.* 1. Thin piece of stone, having plane surfaces. 2. Outer piece sawed from a log. [Dan. *slæp*, slippery.]

SLABBER (slab'ër), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLAB'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLABBERED** (slab'ërd).] I. *vi.* Slaver; drive; drool. II. *vt.* Eat hastily; soil with saliva. [O. Dut. *slabben*.]

SLABBER (slab'ër), *n.* Moisture running from the mouth; saliva.

SLABBERER (slab'ër-ër), *n.* One who slabbers.

SLACK (slak), I. *a.* 1. Lax or loose; not firmly extended or drawn out. 2. Not holding fast; weak; not eager or diligent; inattentive. 3. Not violent or rapid; slow. II. *n.* 1. Part of

rope, etc., hanging loose. 2. Slack period. [A. S. *slæc*.]

SLACK (slak), **SLACKEN** (slak'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLACK'ING**, **SLACK'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLACKED** (slakt), **SLACKENED** (slak'nd).] I. *vi.* 1. Become loose or less tight. 2. Be remiss. 3. Abate; become slower; fail or flag. II. *vt.* 1. Make less tight; loosen; relax. 2. Remit. 3. Abate. 4. Withhold; use less liberally; check. 5. Slake, as lime.

SLACK (slak), *n.* Coal-dust or screenings. [Ger. *schlacke*.]

SLACKLY (slak'li), *adv.* In a slack manner.

SLACKNESS (slak'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slack.

SLAG (slag), *n.* 1. Vitrified cinders from smelting works, etc.; dross. 2. Scoriae of a volcano. [L. Ger. *slagge*.]

SLAIN (slän), *v.* Past participle of **SLAY**.

SLAKE (släk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLA'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLAKED** (släkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Quench. 2. Disintegrate by rinsing with water; slack. II. *vi.* Become disintegrated or extinct. [Form of **SLACK**.]

SLAM (slam), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLAM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLAMMED** (slamd).] I. *vt.* Close suddenly with noise or force. II. *vi.* Close or strike against something suddenly and noisily. [Norw. *slamba*, bang.]

SLAM (slam), *n.* 1. Act of slamming. 2. Sound made by slamming.

SLANDER (slan'dër), *n.* False and malicious report; defamation; calumny. [O. Fr. *esclandre*.]

SLANDER (slan'dër), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLAN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLANDERED** (slan'dërd).] Utter slander concerning; defame.

SYN. Malign; vilify; asperse; defame; disparage; traduce; libel. **ANT.** Eulogize; praise; glorify.

SLANDERER (slan'dër-ër), *n.* One who slanders another; calumniator; defamer.

SLANDEROUS (slan'dër-us), *a.* 1. Given to or containing slander. 2. Calumnious.

SLANDEROUSLY (slan'dër-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner.

SLANG (slang), *n.* Low or inelegant, unauthorized language. [Etim. doubtful.]

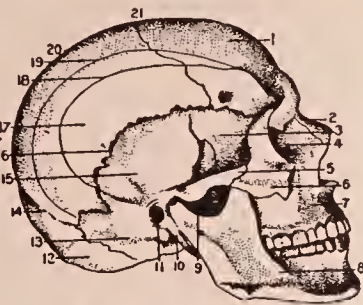
SLANGY (slang'i), *a.* 1. Of the nature of slang. 2. Given to the use of slang.

SLANT (slánt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLANT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLANT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to have a sloping direction; incline; slope; lean. II. *vi.* Rest slantingly or obliquely; slope; incline. [Sw. *slänta*, slide.]

SLANT (slánt), I. *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line. II. *n.* 1. Slope. 2. Inclination; tendency.

SLANTINGLY (slánt'ing-li), *adv.* In a slanting manner; obliquely.

SLANTLY (slánt'li), **SLANTWISE** (slánt'wiz), *adv.* In a sloping, oblique, or inclined manner; slantingly.



Bones of the Skull.

1. Frontal. 2. Nasal. 3. Sphenoid. 4. Lacrymal. 5. Zygoma. 6. Malar. 7. Sup. maxillary. 8. Inf. maxillary. 9. Pterygoid process. 10. Styloid process. 11. Ex. auditory meatus. 12. Occipital. 13. Mastoid process. 14. Lambdoid suture. 15. Temporal. 16. Squamous suture. 17. Parietal. 18. Inf. temporal ridge. 19. Sup. temporal ridge. 20. Sagittal suture. 21. Coronal suture.



Skylark.

SLAP (slap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLAPPED (slapt).] Strike with the open hand, or with something broad. [L. Ger. *slapp*.]

SLAP (slap), *I. n.* Blow with the open hand or anything flat. *II. adv.* With a slap; suddenly; violently.

SLAPDASH (slap'dash), *adv.* 1. In a bold, careless way. 2. With a slap; all at once.

SLAPJACK (slap'jak), *n.* Kind of pancake.

SLASH (slash), *v.* [*pr.p.* SLASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLASHED (slasht).] *I. vt.* 1. Cut by striking with violence and at random. 2. Make long cuts in; slit. *II. vi.* Strike about violently with a knife or other sharp instrument. [From root of SLICE.]

SLASH (slash), *n.* 1. Long cut; slit; gash. 2. Cut in cloth to show colors through.

SLAT (slat), *n.* Thin, narrow strip, as of wood. [O. Fr. *esclat*, splinter.]

SLATE (slāt), *n.* 1. Well-known stone which splits into thin plates. 2. Piece of slate for roofing or for writing on. 3. List of political candidates prepared for nomination by party managers. [O. Fr. *esclat*—O. Ger. *skleizan*, split.]



Slate under the Microscope.

SLATE (slāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLA'TED.] 1. Cover with slate, as a roof. 2. Designate for nomination to office.

SLATE-PENCIL (slāt'pen-sil), *n.* Pencil of soft slate, for writing on slates.

SLATING (slā'ting), *n.* 1. Act of covering with slates. 2. Covering of slates. 3. Materials for slating.

SLATTERN (slat'ēr), *n.* Woman negligent of her dress; untidy woman.

SLATTERNLY (slat'ēr-ni), *I. a.* Untidy; slovenly. *II. adv.* In a slovenly manner.

SLATY (slā'ti), *a.* Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate.

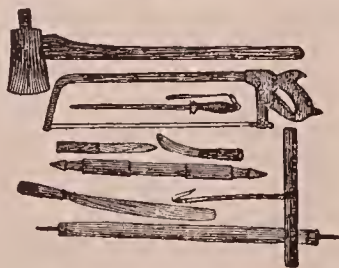
SLAUGHTER (slā'tēr), *n.* Slaying; killing; great destruction of life; butchery; havoc. [A. S. *sleahht*.]

SYN. Massacre; murder; carnage. **ANT.** Ransom; deliverance; quarter.

SLAUGHTER (slā'tēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLAUGH'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLAUGHTERED (slā'tērd).] 1. Slay; kill for the market. 2. Destroy in large numbers; massacre.

SLAUGHTERER (slā'tēr-ēr), *n.* One who slaughters; butcher.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE (slā'tēr-hows), *n.* House where beasts are slaughtered or killed for the market.



Slaughtering Tools.

SLAV (slāv), *n.* One of a primary division of the Aryan race inhabiting eastern Europe, including Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, and Slavonians. [O. Bulg. *Slovieninu*, a Slav.]

SLAVE (slāv), *n.* 1. Captive in servitude; one in bondage; serf. 2. One who labors like a slave; drudge. 3. One wholly under the will of another. [Fr. *esclave*—Ger. *sklave*—Slav, Slavonian, one of Slavonic race captured and made a bondman by the Germans.]

SLAVE (slāv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SLA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLAVED (slāvd).] Work like a slave; drudge.

SLAVER (slā'vēr), *n.* Ship employed in the slave-trade; person who deals in slaves.

SLAVER (slāv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SLAV'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLAVERED (slāv'ērd).] *I. vi.* Let the saliva run out from the mouth. *II. vi.* Wet with saliva. [Ice. *slafra*.]

SLAVER (slāv'ēr), *n.* Saliva drivelling from the mouth.

SLAVERY (slā'vēr-i), *n.* 1. State of being a slave. 2. Institution of holding slaves.

SLAVIC (slāv'ik), *a.* and *n.* Same as SLAVONIC.

SLAVISH (slā'vish), *a.* Befitting or characteristic of a slave; servile; laborious; mean; base.

SLAVONIA (slā-vō'ni-ā), *n.* Ancient kingdom of central Europe; now part of Croatia and Slavonian provinces, Austria.

SLAVONIAN (slā-vō'ni-ān), *I. a.* Same as SLAVONIC. *II. n.* 1. Native of Slavonia. 2. Slav.

SLAVONIC (slā-von'ik), *I. a.* Of or belonging to the Slavs, or their language. *II. n.* Slav, or Slav language.

SLAW (slā), *n.* Sliced cabbage, used as a salad. [Dut. *slaa*—Fr. *salade*.]

SLAY (slā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLAY'ING; *p.t.* SLEW (slō); *p.p.* SLAIN (slān).] Put to death; kill.

SYN. Murder; slaughter; butcher; massacre.

SLAYER (slā'ēr), *n.* One who slays.

SLEAZY (slē'zi), *a.* Wanting firmness of texture; thin; flimsy. [Ger. *schleissig*, threadbare.]

SLED (sled), **SLEDGE** (slej), *n.* Vehicle on runners, for sliding upon snow; sleigh. [L. Ger. *sleden*—A. S. *slīdan*, slide.]



Sled and Reindeer.

SLEDGE (slej), *n.* Large heavy hammer used chiefly by blacksmiths. [A. S. *slecg*—*sleān*, strike.]

SLEEK (slēk), *I. a.* 1. Smooth; glossy. 2. Soft; not rough. *II. adv.* Neatly. [Ice. *slīkr*, smooth.]

SLEEK (slēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SLEEK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLEEKED (slēkt).] *I. vt.* 1. Make smooth or sleek. 2. Palliate; mollify. *II. vi.* Make one's self trim or sleek; as, to *sleek* up.

SLEEKLY (slēk'li), *adv.* In a sleek or smooth manner.

SLEEKNESS (slēk'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sleek.

SLEEP (slēp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SLEEP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLEPT (slept).] 1. Slumber. 2. Rest; be motionless or inactive. 3. Remain unnoticed. 4. Live thoughtlessly. 5. Be dead; rest in the grave. [A. S. *slæpan*.]

SLEEP (slēp), *n.* 1. Temporary suspension of the active powers of mind and body; cessation of the automatic activity of the brain. 2. Hypnosis. 3. *Bot.* The folding of leaves or the closing of flowers during the night. 4. Torpor or death.

SLEEPER (slēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sleeps. 2. Sleeping-car.

SLEEPER (slēp'ēr), *n.* Horizontal timber supporting a weight, rails, etc. [Norw. *slēip*, slippery, smooth.]

SLEEPILY (slēp'i-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner.

SLEEPINESS (slēp'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sleepy.

SLEEPING (slēp'ing), *a.* 1. Reposing in sleep. 2. Given to sleep. 3. Designed for sleeping in. 4. Tending to produce sleep.

SLEEPING-CAR (slēp'ing-kär), *n.* Railroad-car arranged with berths for passengers during night travel.

SLEEPLESS (slēp'les), *a.* 1. Without sleep; wakeful. 2. Never resting.

SLEEPLESSLY (slēp'les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

SLEEPLESSNESS (slēp'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sleepless.

SLEEP-WALKER (slēp'wak-ēr), *n.* One who walks while asleep; somnambulist.

SLEEP-WALKING (slēp'wak-ing), *n.* Somnambulism.

SLEEPY (slēp'i), *a.* [*comp.* SLEEP'IER; *superl.* SLEEP'iest.] Inclined to sleep; drowsy; dull.

SLEET (slēt), *n.* Rain mingled with snow or hail. [L. Ger. *slote*, grain of hail, Ger. *schlose*.]

SLEET (slēt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SLEET'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLEET'ED.] Shower down snow or hail intermixed with rain.

SLEETY (slēt'i), *a.* 1. Of the nature of sleet. 2. Inclined to sleet.

SLEEVE (slēv), *n.* 1. Part of a garment which covers the arm. 2. Tube that fits over another tube. [A. S. *slēfe*—*slūpan*, slip.]

SLEEVE (slēv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLEEV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLEEVED (slēvd).] Furnish with sleeves.

SLEIGH (slā), *n.* Light vehicle mounted on runners, for use on snow or ice. [Same as SLED.]

SLEIGH-BELL (slā'bei), *n.* Small bell, usually attached to the harness of a horse drawing a sleigh.

SLEIGHING (slā'ing), *n.* 1. Act of riding in a sleigh. 2. State of the snow which permits of the running of sleighs.

SLEIGHT (slīt), *n.* 1. Cunning; dexterity. 2. Artful trick.—*Sleight of hand*, legerdemain. [Ice. *slægth*, cunning.]

SLENDER (slen'dēr), *a.* 1. Thin; narrow; slim. 2. Feeble; inconsiderable; slight; spare; frugal. [O. Dut. *slīnder*.]

SLENDERLY (slen'dēr-li), *adv.* 1. Slightly; feebly. 2. Sparingly; meanly.

SLENDerness (slen'dēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slender.

SLEPT (slept), *v.* Past tense and past participle of SLEEP.

SLEUTH (slūth), *n.* 1. Track of man or beast as known by the scent. 2. Hence, a successful detective. [Ice. *slóth*, trall.]

SLEUTH-HOUND (slūth'hownd), *n.* 1. Dog that tracks game by the scent; bloodhound. 2. Detective.

SLEW (slō), *n.* Narrow, shallow creek; slough. **SLEW** (slō), *v.* Past tense of SLAY.

SLICE (slis), *n.* 1. Broad thin piece of anything cut off. 2. Broad thin knife; slicer. [O. Fr. *eslice*, sliver.]

SLICE (slis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLI'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLICED (slist).] Cut into thin pieces or slices.

SLICER (slī'sēr), *n.* One who or that which slices, specifically, a device for cutting potatoes, smoked-beef, etc., into thin slices.

SLICK (slik), *I. a.* 1. Sleek; smooth. 2. Done in a dexterous manner. 3. Obsequious. *II. adv.* Dexterously; effectually. [Var. of SLEEK.]

SLICK (slik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SLICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SLICKED (slikkt).] Make slick or sleek.

SLID (slid), *v.* Past tense and past participle of SLIDE.

SLIDDEN (slid'n), *v.* Past participle of SLIDE.

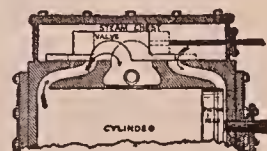
SLIDE (slid), *v.* [*pr.p.* SLI'DING; *p.t.* SLID (slld); *p.p.* SLID or SLIDDEN (slld'n).] *I. vt.* Cause to glide or slip along; slip. *II. vi.* 1. Slip or glide. 2. Pass along or away; as, let the world *slide*. [A. S. *slīdan*.]

SLIDE (slid), *n.* 1. Act of sliding. 2. Something that slides; as, a magic lantern *slide*. 3. Smooth surface for sliding on. 4. Avalanche. 5. *Music.* Two notes sliding into each other.

SLIDER (slī'dēr), *n.* One who or that which slides.

SLIDE-RULE (slid'röl), *n.* Same as SLIDING-RULE.

SLIDE-VALVE (slid'valv), *n.* Flat-faced valve alternately opening and closing the ports in front of and behind the piston-head, in a steam-chest.



Slide-valve.

SLIDING (slī'ding), *a.* Made or fitted so as to slide.

SLIDING-RULE (slī'ding-rōl), *n.* Rule having two graduated parts, one of which slips upon the other.

SLIDING-SCALE (slī'ding-skāl), *n.* Scale of duties or wages varying according to the value or market prices.

SLIGHT (slit), *a.* [*comp.* **SLIGHT'ER**; *superl.* **SLIGHT'EST**.] 1. Weak; slender. 2. Of little value; trifling; small. 3. Not decided. [O. Dut. *slicht*, simple, slight.]

SLIGHT (slit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLIGHT'ED**.] 1. Treat with neglect; shirk; as, to *slight* one's work. 2. Treat with discourtesy or neglect; as, to *slight* one's friend. [O. Dut. *slichten*, make even or plain.]

SLIGHT (slit), *n.* Act of disregard, disrespect, discourtesy, or neglect.

SLIGHTINGLY (slit'ing-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner.

SLIGHTLY (slit'li), *adv.* In a slight manner.

SLIGHTNESS (slit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slight.

SLILY (slī'li), *adv.* Same as **SLYLY**.

SLIM (slim), *a.* [*comp.* **SLIM'MER**; *superl.* **SLIM'MEST**.] 1. Slender; thin. 2. Slight; poor; unsubstantial. [O. Dut. *slim*, awry.]

SLIME (slim), *n.* Glutinous mud; viscous substance. [A. S. *slīm*.]

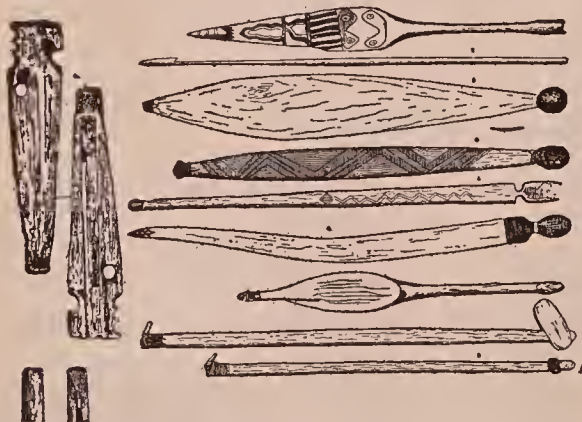
SLIMINESS (slī'mi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slimy.

SLIMNESS (slim'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slim.

SLIMY (slī'mi), *a.* 1. Consisting of or containing slime. 2. Covered with slime. 3. Of the nature of slime. 4. *Bot.* Mucous.

SLING (sling), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUNG** (slung).] 1. Throw with or from a sling; hurl; cast. 2. Hang so as to swing. 3. Move or swing by means of a rope. [A. S. *slingan*, turn in a circle.]

SLING (sling), *n.* 1. Instrument consisting of a strap and two cords, for throwing stones or



Spear Slings

other missiles. 2. Piece of wood attached at the butt of a spear lengthening the arm of the thrower and serving as a lever with which the spear can be thrown 100 yards. 3. Throw. 4. Hanging bandage for a wounded limb. 5.

Rope with hooks, used in holsting and lowering weights.

SLING (sling), *n.* Drink of equal parts of spirit and water sweetened. (Colloq.)

SLINGER (sling'ēr), *n.* One who slings; one skilled in using the sling.

SLINK (slingk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SLINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUNK** (stungk).] Crawl away; sneak. [A. S. *slinean*.]

SLIP (slip), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLIPPED** (slipt).] I. *vi.* 1. Slide; glide along. 2. Move out of place. 3. Escape. 4. Err; make a mistake. 5. Slink; move furtively. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to slide. 2. Convey secretly. 3. Omit. 4. Throw off. 5. Let loose. 6. Escape from. 7. Part from the branch or stem; cut off for planting. [A. S. *slīpan*.]

SLIP (slip), *n.* 1. Act of slipping. 2. That on or from which anything may slip. 3. Error; blunder. 4. Escape. 5. Twig. 6. Strip. 7. Leash. 8. Space for a vessel, between two wharves.

SLIP-KNOT (slip'not), *n.* Knot which slips along the rope or line around which it is made.

SLIPPER (slip'ēr), *n.* Low loose shoe easily slipped on.

SLIPPED (slip'ērd), *a.* Wearing slippers.

SLIPPERY (slip'ēr-i), *a.* 1. Smooth; not affording firm footing or hold. 2. Apt to slip away. 3. Unstable; uncertain; untrustworthy.

SLIPPERY-ELM (slip'ēr-i-elm'), *n.* North American tree (*Ulmus fulva*); also its mucilaginous inner bark.

SLIPSHOD (slip'shod), *a.* Wearing shoes down at the heel; slovenly; slatternly.

SLIT (slit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLIT**.] 1. Cut lengthwise; split. 2. Cut into strips. [A. S. *slītan*.]

SLIT (slit), *I. a.* 1. Having a long narrow opening. 2. Cut into long pieces or split. II. *n.* Long narrow opening; slash; gash; cleft.

SLITTER (slit'ēr), *n.* One who or that which splits.

SLIVER (sliv'ēr), *n.* 1. Long, narrow, irregular strip torn off; splinter. 2. Strand of cotton, etc. [Dim. of Prov. E. *slive*, slice—A. S. *slīfan*, cleave.]

SLIVER (sliv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLIV'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLIVERED** (sliv'ērd).] I. *vt.* Cut into slivers; slit; slice. II. *vi.* Become slivered; split; splinter.

SLOB (slob), *n.* Muddy land; mud; mire. [Gael. *slaib*, mud.]

SLOB (slob), *n.* Slovenly person. (Slang.) [Probably an abbr. of **SLOBBERER**.]

SLOBBER (slob'ēr), *n.* Slabber; slaver; driveler. [Variant of **SLABBER**.]

SLOBBER (slob'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLOB'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLOBBERED** (slob'ērd).] I. *vt.* Drivel upon; slabber. II. *vi.* 1. Slaver; slabber; drivel. 2. Act foolishly; dote.

SLOBBERER (slob'ēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who slobbers. 2. Slovenly person; slob. (Colloq.)

SLOE (slō), *n.* Small sour wild plum, the fruit of the blackthorn; the tree itself. [A. S. *slā*.]

SLOGAN (slō'gan), *n.* 1. War-ery among the ancient Highlanders of Scotland. 2. Rallying cry of any kind. [Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, army-ery.]

SLOOP (slöp), *n.* Broad, one-masted fore-and-aft-rigged vessel. [Dut. *Sloe* (*Prunus spinosa*). *sloop*.]



SLOP (slop), *n.* 1. Water carelessly spilled; puddle. 2. Mean liquor or liquid food. 3. [pl.] Dirty water. [Etym. doubtful; probably from Gael. *slaib*, mud.]

SLOP (slop), *v.* [pr.p. **SLOP'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **SLOPPED** (slopt).] I. vt. 1. Spill liquid upon. 2. Spill or cause to overflow. II. vi. Overflow or be spilled.—*Slop over*, become too demonstrative.

SLOP (slop), *n.* 1. Ready-made garment. 2. [pl.] Among seamen, the clothes and bedding of a sailor. [Ice. *sloppr*, gown.]

SLOPE (slöp), *n.* Oblique direction; declivity or acclivity. [Etym. doubtful; probably from Norw. *slape*, be inclined downwards.]

SLOPE (slöp), *v.* [pr.p. **SLO'PING**; p.t. and p.p. **SLOPED** (slöpt).] I. vt. 1. Form with a slope. 2. Bend down. II. vi. 1. Descend in an oblique direction. 2. Run away; decamp; bolt. (Slang.)

SLOPPINESS (slop'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sloppy.

SLOPPY (slop'i), *a.* [comp. **SLOP'PIER**; superl. **SLOP'PIEST**.] 1. Wet; muddy; plashy. 2. Slopped over; bespattered. 3. Executed in a slovenly manner.

SLOP-SHOP (slop'shop), *n.* Shop where ready-made clothing is sold.

SLOSH (slosh), *v.* [pr.p. **SLOSH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SLOSHED** (slosh't).] I. vt. Cause to splash. II. vi. Splash. [Variant of **SLUSH**.]

SLOT (slot), *n.* 1. Broad, flat, wooden bar; slat. 2. Long, narrow opening; slit. [L. Ger. *slot*, lock.]

SLOT (slot), *n.* Trail of a deer. [Ice. *slóth*. See **SLEUTH**.]

SLOTH (slóth or sloth), *n.* 1. Laziness; sluggishness. 2. Slow-moving S. American quadruped which lives in trees. [A. S. *slæwth*—*slāw*, slow.]

SLOTHFUL (slóth'fōl or sloth'fōl), *a.* Given to sloth; inactive; lazy.

SLOTHFULLY (slóth'fōl-l or sloth'fōl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner.

SLOTHFULNESS (slóth'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slothful.

SLOT-MACHINE (slot'mā-shēn), *n.* Devlee for



Sloth.

the automatic vending of small articles, weighing, playing musical instruments, or exhibiting pictures, operated by dropping a coin into a slot. **SLOTING** (slot'ing), *n.* Act or process of making slots.

SLOUCH (sloweh), *n.* 1. A hanging down loosely; drooping attitude. 2. Clownish, ungainly gait. 3. Clown; useless fellow. [Ice. *slōkr*.]

SLOUCH (sloweh), *v.* [pr.p. **SLOUCH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SLOUCHED** (sloweht).] I. vt. 1. Hang down. 2. Have a clownish look or gait. II. vt. Depress.

SLOUCH-HAT (sloweh'hat), *n.* Soft hat having a slouchy or drooping brim.

SLOUCHILY (sloweh'li), *adv.* In a slouchy manner.

SLOUCHY (sloweh'i), *a.* 1. Drooping; depressed. 2. Ungainly.

SLOUGH (slow), *n.* Place of deep mud or mire; quagmire; bog.—*Slough of despond*, in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," a deep bog which Christian has to cross in order to get to the wicket gate, and in which Help comes to his aid, while Neighbor Pliable, who accompanied Christian as far as the slough, turns back. [A. S. *slōh*.]

SLOUGH, SLEW, SLUE (slō), *n.* 1. Natural drainage stream. 2. Stream forming the outlet of a pond or small bayou.

SLOUGH (sluf), *n.* 1. Cast-off skin of a serpent. 2. Dead part which separates from a sore. [O. Ger. *sluch*; Ger. *schlauch*, cast-off skin of the serpent.]

SLOUGH (sluf), *v.* [pr.p. **SLOUGH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SLOUGHED** (sluft).] I. vi. Separate or come off from the sound part, as the dead part in mortification. II. vt. Cast off; shed; exuviate.

SLOUGHY (slow'l), *a.* Full of sloughs; mly.

SLOUGHY (sluf'l), *a.* Of the nature of or like slough.

SLOVAK (slō-vāk'), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks. II. *n.* One of the Slavie race dwelling in northern Hungary.

SLOVEN (sluv'n), *n.* Person habitually careless of dress. [A. S. *slupan*, slip; L. Ger. *sluf*; Ger. *schlumpe*.]

SLOVENLINESS (sluv'n-lī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slovenly.

SLOVENLY (sluv'n-li), I. *a.* Having the manners or habits of a sloven. II. *adv.* In the manner of a sloven; untidily.

SLOW (slō), *a.* [comp. **SLOW'ER**; superl. **SLOW'EST**.] 1. Not swift. 2. Late; behind in time. 3. Not ready. 4. Not progressive. 5. Dull. [A. S. *slāw*, slow.]

SYN. Sluggish; inactive; dilatory; deliberate; tardy; lingering; slack. **ANT.** Active; quick; fast; rapid; ready; prompt.



Slovak.

SLOW (slō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLOWED** (slōd).] 1. *vt.* Slaeken in speed. II. *vi.* Become slow or slower; slaeken speed; usually with *up* or *down*.

SLOWLY (slō'li), *adv.* In a slow manner.

SLOW-MATCH (slō'mach), *n.* Fuse that burns slowly.

SLOWNESS (slō'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being slow.

SLOWWORM (slō'wūrm), *n.* Species of lizard without feet (*Anguis fragilis*); also called the *blindworm*.

SLOYD, SLOID (sloid), *n.* Swedish system of elementary manual training. [Sw. *slojd*, skill.]

SLUDGE (sluj), *n.* Same as **SLUSH**.

SLUE (slō), *n.* Same as **SLOUGH**, natural drainage stream.

SLUE (slō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SLU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUED** (slōd).] I. *vt.* Cause to turn or twist round or about. II. *vi.* Turn or twist round. [Etym. doubtful.]

SLUE (slō), *n.* Heap; lot. (Slang.)

SLUG (slug), *n.* 1. Heavy, lazy fellow. 2. Snail without a shell; fat larva. [From root of **SLACK**.]

SLUG (slug), *n.* 1. Heavy, roundish piece of metal for firing from a gun. 2. *Print.* Strlp of metal less than type height, for spacing matter, etc. [Etym. doubtful.]

SLUG (slug), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLUG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUGGED** (slugd).] 1. Load with slugs; as, to *slug* a gun. 2. Strike heavily, as with the fist or a heavy, blunt instrument.

SLUGGARD (slug'ard), *n.* One habitually idle.

SLUGGER (slug'ēr), *n.* One who or that which slugs; a pugllst; a hired assailant; a hard hitting batsman in baseball.

SLUGGISH (slug'ish), *a.* 1. Habitually lazy; slothful; having little motion. 2. Having little or no power to move.

SYN. Inert; indolent; idle; slow. **ANT.**

Rapld; fast; qulek.

SLUGGISHLY (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner.

SLUGGISHNESS (slug'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sluggish.

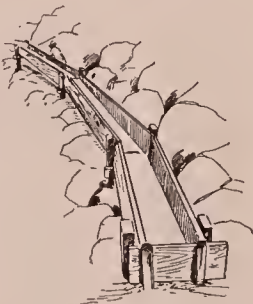
SLUICE (slōs), *n.* 1. Sliding gate for regulating the flow of water. 2. Stream which flows through lt. 3. That through which anything flows; source of supply. [Dut. *sluis*—O. Fr. *escluse*—L. *excludo*, exclude.]

SLUICE (slōs), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLU'ICING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUICED** (slōst).] Flood by means of a slulee.

SLUICE-GATE (slōs'gāt), *n.* Same as **SLUICE**, 1.

SLUM (slum), *n.* Low street or neighborhood. [Etym. doubtful.]

SLUM (slum), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SLUM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUMMED** (slumd).] Visit the slums of a city.



Sluice.

SLUMBER (slum'bēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SLUM'BERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUMBERED** (slum'bērd).] 1. Sleep lightly; sleep. 2. Be in the state of negligence or inactivity. [A. S. *slumerian*.]

SLUMBER (slum'bēr), *n.* Light sleep; repose.

SLUMBEROUS (slum'bēr-us), *a.* 1. Causing or inducing sleep. 2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

SLUMP (slump), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SLUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUMPED** (slumpt).] Fall or sink suddenly, as into water or mud.



SLUMP (slump), *n.* 1. Act of slumping. 2. Sudden fall of prices.

SLUNG (slung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SLING**.

SLUNG-SHOT (slung'shot), *n.* Slugging weapon consisting of a metal ball on a short strap.

SLUNK (slungk), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SLINK**.

SLUR (slūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLUR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLURRED** (slūrd).] 1. Soil; contaminate. 2. Disparage; asperse. 3. Pass over lightly; pronounce indistinctly. 4. Conceal. 5. Sing or play in a gliding manner. [L. Ger. *sluren*, drag.]

SLUR (slūr), *n.* 1. Slighting remark; stigma. 2. *Music.* Mark ( or  showing that notes are to be sung to the same syllable or executed in a run-together manner, the opposite of staccato. 3. *Print.* Blurred impression.

SLUSH (slush), *n.* 1. Liquid mud; melting snow. 2. Lubricating grease. 3. Mixture of lime and white lead for painting the bright parts of machinery. [Probably from Dut. *sluk*, dirt.]

SLUSH (slush), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SLUSH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SLUSHED** (slusht).] 1. Apply slush to. 2. Wash roughly. 3. Fill up, as the joints between stones and bricks.

SLUSH-FUND (slush'fund), *n.* 1. Originally, fund arising from the sale of slush or grease on a man-of-war. 2. Fund to be expended without accounting for it. 3. Money donated for corrupt political purposes.

SLUSHY (slush'i), *a.* Consisting of or covered with slush.

SLUT (slut), *n.* 1. Female dog. 2. Slovenly woman. [Dan. *slutte*.]

SLUTTISH (slut'ish), *a.* Marked by want of tidiness; slovenly.

SLY (sli), *a.* [*comp.* **SLI'ER** or **SLY'ER**; *superl.* **SLI'EST** or **SLY'EST**.] Dexterous in doing without being observed; cunning; wily; secret; done with artful dexterity. [Ire. *slægr*.]

SLYLY, SLILY (sli'll), *adv.* In a sly manner.

SLYNESS (sli'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sly.

SMACK (smak), *n.* 1. Taste; flavor; pleasing taste. 2. Small quantity. 3. Loud kiss; any similar sound. 4. Slap; smart blow. [A. S. *smæc*.]

SMACK (smak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SMACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMACKED** (smakt).] I. *vt.* 1. Give a sharp slap to. 2. Make a sharp noise with; as, to *smack* the lips. 3. Kiss with a sharp noise. II. *vi.* 1. Make a noise with the lips, as after tasting. 2. Have a taste or quality.

SMACK (smak), *n.* Small vessel used chiefly in the coasting and fishing trade. [Dut. *smak*.]

SMALL (sməl), *a.* [comp. **SMALL'ER**; *superl.* **SMALL'EST**.] 1. Little in quantity or degree; minute. 2. Unimportant; of little worth or ability. 3. Gentle; fine; weak. 4. Narrow-minded; mean; selfish. 5. Marked by a small figure, as the hours after midnight. 6. Light; trifling, as talk. [A. S. *smæl*.]

SMALL (sməl), *n.* Small or narrow part; as, the *small* of the back.

SMALL (sməl), *adv.* In a mild manner; timidly; as, to sing or talk *small*.

SMALL-ARMS (sməl'ärmz), *n.pl.* Portable fire-arms, as rifles, pistols, etc.

SMALL-CLOTHES (sməl'klóthz), *n.* Knee breeches.

SMALLISH (sməl'ish), *a.* Rather small.

SMALLNESS (sməl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being small.

SMALLPOX (sməl'poks), *n.* Contagious, feverish disease, characterized by eruptions on the skin. [SMALL and POX.]

SMALT (sməlt), *n.* Glass melted, tinged blue by cobalt, and pulverized when cold. [L. L. *smaltum*—O. Ger. *smalzjan*, melt.]

SMART (smärt), *vi.* [pr.p. **SMART'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMART'ED**.] 1. Feel a lively pungent pain. 2. Cause a smart. 3. Bear a penalty; suffer. [A. S. *smeortan*.]

SMART (smärt), *I. n.* Quick, stinging pain in body or mind. *II. a.* 1. Causing a smart; pricking; severe; sharp; acute. 2. Vigorous; emphatic. 3. Clever; witty. 4. Fashionable; showy; as, a *smart* hat, the *smart* set.

SMARTLY (smärt'li), *adv.* In a smart manner.

SMART-MONEY (smärt'mun-i), *n.* Law. Excessive or vindictive damages.

SMARTNESS (smärt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being smart.

SMARTWEED (smärt'wēd), *n.* Plant (*Polygonum hydropiper*), so called on account of its acrimony.

SMASH (smash), *v.* [pr.p. **SMASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMASHED** (smasht).] *I. vt.* 1. Dash to pieces; shatter. 2. Crush. *II. vi.* Be shattered or crushed. [Prob.—Sw. dialect *smaska*, smack; Dan. *smaske*.]

SMASH (smash), *n.* Act of smashing or state of being smashed.

SMASHER (smash'ēr), *n.* One who or that which smashes.

SMASH-UP (smash'up), *n.* Railroad collision; wreck.

SMATTER (smat'ēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **SMAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMATTERED** (smat'ērd).] 1. Talk superficially. 2. Have a superficial knowledge. [Sw. *smattra*, clatter.]

SMATTER (smat'ēr), *n.* Same as **SMATTERING**.

SMATTERER (smat'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who has only a superficial knowledge of any subject.

SMATTERING (smat'ēr-ing), *n.* Slight superficial knowledge.

SMEAR (smēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SMEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMEARED** (smērd).] Overspread with anything sticky or oily; daub. [A. S. *smerian*.]

SMEAR (smēr), *n.* 1. Stain or spot made as if with some oily substance; blotch; daub. 2. Substance used for smearing.

SMEAR-CASE (smēr'kās), *n.* Preparation of dry curds with milk or cream. Called also *cottage-cheese*. [Dan. *smeer-kaas*—*smeer*, grease, and *kaas*, cheese.]

SMELL (smel), *v.* [pr.p. **SMELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMELLED** (smeld) or **SMELT** (smelt).] *I. vi.* 1. Affect the olfactory nerves; have odor. 2. Use or have the sense of smell. *II. vt.* 1. Perceive by the nose; scent. 2. Detect as though by smell. [Allied to Dut. *smeulen*, smolder.]

SMELL (smel), *n.* 1. Quality of bodies which affects the nose; odor; scent; perfume. 2. Sense which perceives this quality. 3. Hint; trace. 4. Act of smelling.

SYN. Odor; aroma; perfume; fragrance; savor; scent; stench; stink.

SMELLER (smel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which smells or scents. 2. The nose; as, a blow on the *smeller*. (Slang.) 3. [pl.] Vibrissæ of a cat.

SMELLING-BOTTLE (smel'ing-bot-l), *n.* Bottle containing smelling salts, usually carbonate of ammonia, for relieving faintness.

SMELT (smelt), *n.* Small food-fish. [A. S.]

SMELT (smelt), *vt.* [pr.p. **SMELT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMELT'ED**.] Melt, as ore in order to separate the metal. [Dut. *smelten*; Ger. *schmelzen*.]

SMELETER (smelt'ēr), *n.* 1. One who smelts ore. 2. Smeltery.

SMELETERY (smelt'ēr-l), *n.* [pl. **SMELT'ERIES**.] Place where ores are smelted.

SMELT'ING (smelt'ing), *n.* Operation of melting ores to obtain the metal.

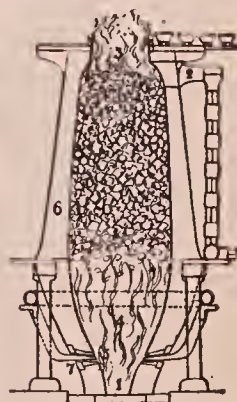
SMELETING - FURNACE (smelt'ing-fūr-nās), *n.* Furnace in which ores are smelted.

SMEW (smū), *n.* Species of fishing-duck or diver (*Mergus albellus*).

SMILAX (smī'laks), *n.* Delicate climbing plant (*Asparagus asparagoides*), with evergreen leaves and greenish flowers. [Gr.]

SMILE (smil), *v.* [pr.p. **SMIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SMILED** (smild).] *I. vt.* Express by or with a smile; as, to *smile* a welcome. *II. vi.* 1. Express pleasure or amusement by a change of the countenance. 2. Look joyful. 3. Sneer. 4. Show favor or approval. 5. Take a drink of liquor. (Slang.) [Sw. *smila*.]

SMILE (smil), *n.* 1. Act of smiling. 2. Expression of the features in smiling. 3. Favor.



Smelting-furnace.

1. Crucible; hearth. 2. Masonry. 3. Opening for charging. 4. Boshes, or lower part. 5. Throat. 6. Fire brick lining. 7. Blast tube; twyer.

SMIRCH (smërch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SMIRCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMIRCHED (smërchit).] Besmear; dirty. [M. E. *smeren*, smear.]

SMIRCH (smërch), *n.* 1. Act of smirching or state of being smirched. 2. Smutch or smear.

SMIRK (smërck), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SMIRK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMIRKED (smërkt).] Smile fatuously; look affectedly soft. [A. S. *smercian*.]

SMIRK (smërck), *n.* Affected smile; simper.

SMITE (smît), *v.* [*pr.p.* SMI'TING; *p.t.* SMOTE (smôt); *p.p.* SMITTEN (smlt'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Strike with the fist, hand, or weapon; kill; overthrow. 2. Affect with feeling; afflict. II. *vi.* Knock together; collide. [A. S. *smîtan*.]

SMITER (smî'tër), *n.* One who smites.

SMITH (smlth), *n.* 1. One who forges with the hammer; worker in metals. 2. One who makes anything. [A. S.]

SMITHEREENS (smith-ër-ënz'), **SMITHERS** (smlth'ërz), *n.pl.* Small pieces; bits. (Colloq.)

SMITHERY (smith'ër-i), *n.* [*pl.* SMITH'ERIES.] 1. Workshop of a smith. 2. Work done by a smith.

SMITHSONIAN (smlth-sô'ni-an), *n.* Institution at Washington, D. C., devoted principally to science, founded from funds bequeathed to the United States by James Smithson, English philanthropist, to be used for "the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

SMITHY (smith'i), *n.* [*pl.* SMITH'IES.] Workshop of a smith.

SMITTEN (smit'n), *v.* Past participle of SMITE.

SMOCK (smok), *n.* Woman's shift; chemise. [A. S. *smoc*—*smeōgan*, snuggle, fit close.]

SMOCK-FROCK (smok'frok), *n.* Loose shirt-like garment of coarse linen worn over the other clothes by field laborers.

SMOKE (smök), *n.* 1. Volatile carbonaceous matter escaping from a burning substance. 2. Something resembling smoke; vapor; fumes. 3. Act of smoking a pipe, cigar, etc. 4. Cigar. (Colloq.) 5. Something light, transient or unimportant; as, it all ended in *smoke*. [A. S. *smoca*.]

SMOKE (smök), *v.* [*pr.p.* SMO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMOKED (smökt).] I. *vt.* 1. Apply smoke to; dry, scent, or cure, etc., by smoke. 2. Inhale and exhale the smoke of; use in smoking. 3. Try to expel by smoking. II. *vi.* 1. Emit smoke. 2. Exhale; reckon. 3. Draw into and expel from the mouth the smoke of burning tobacco, opium, etc., especially as a habit.

SMOKE-HOUSE (smök'hows), *n.* 1. House for curing meats. 2. Room for unhalting hides. 3. Tobaccoist's shop.

SMOKE-JACK (smök'jak), *n.* Device for turning a roasting-spit by means of a wheel moved by the upward current in the smoke-stack.

SMOKER (smô'kër), *n.* 1. One who smokes tobacco. 2. Informal gathering of considerable size for smoking and talk, usually with something to eat and drink. 3. One who dries by smoking. 4. Smoking chimney. 5. Smoking car.

SMOKE-STACK (smök'stak), *n.* Chimney; pipe carrying off smoke.

SMOKILY (smô'kl-il), *adv.* In a smoky manner.

SMOKINESS (smô'kl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being smoky.

SMOKING (smô'king), I. *a.* 1. Emitting smoke. 2. Used for smoking. 3. Used for smoking in; as, a *smoking-car*. II. *n.* Act or practice of inhaling and exhaling the smoke of burning tobacco, as from a cigar, pipe, etc.

SMOKY (smô'ki), *a.* 1. Giving out smoke. 2. Like smoke. 3. Filled with smoke. 4. Tarnished with smoke.

SMOLDER (smôl'dër), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SMOL'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMOLDERED (smôl'dërd).] 1. Burn slowly, with little smoke and no flame. 2. Exist in a suppressed state, as a thought, passion, or the like. Also written *smoulder*. [L. Ger. *smölen*, smolder.]

SMOOTH (smöth), *a.* 1. Having an even surface; not rough; evenly spread; glossy. 2. Gently flowing; easy; regular; unobstructed. 3. Bland; mild. [A. S. *smöthe*.]

SYN. Even; level; polished; sleek; oily; suave. ANT. Uneven; rough; unpolished.

SMOOTH (smöth), *v.* [*pr.p.* SMOOTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMOOTHED (smöthd).] I. *vt.* Make smooth. II. *vi.* Become smooth.

SMOOTHING-IRON (smöth'lng-i-ürn), *n.* Same as FLAT-IRON.

SMOOTHLY (smöth'li), *adv.* In a smooth manner.

SMOOTHNESS (smöth'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being smooth.

SMOTE (smôt), *v.* Past tense of SMITE.

SMOTHER (smuth'ër), *v.* [*pr.p.* SMOTH'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMOTHERED (smuth'ërd).] I. *vt.* 1. Suffocate by excluding the air. 2. Conceal. 3. Stew in a closed dish, mostly with onions. II. *vi.* 1. Be suffocated or suppressed. 2. Smolder. [A. S. *smorian*.]

SMOTHER (smuth'ër), *n.* 1. That which smothers. 2. State of being smothered.

SMOULDER (smôl'dër), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SMOUL'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMOULDERED (smôl'dërd).] Same as SMOLDER.

SMUDGE (smuj), *n.* 1. Suffocating smoke. 2. Smoldering fire to drive off mosquitoes. 3. Smutch; stain. [From SMUTCH.]

SMUDGE (smuj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SMUDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMUDGED (smujd).] 1. Suffocate with a smoldering fire. 2. Stain; smear.

SMUG (smug), *a.* 1. Neat; prim; spruce. 2. Affectedly smart. [L. Ger. *smuk*.]

SMUGGLE (smug'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SMUG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMUGGLED (smug'ld).] 1. Import or export without paying the legal duty. 2. Convey secretly. [L. Ger. *smuggeln*.]

SMUGGLER (smug'lër), *n.* One who smuggles.

SMUGGLING (smug'llng), *n.* Act or practice of importing or exporting dutiable goods without payment of duties, in violation of law.

SMUT (smut), *n.* 1. Spot of dirt, soot, etc.; foul

matter, as soot. 2. Disease of corn by which the ear becomes a soot-like powder. 3. Obscene language. [From SMUTCH.]

SMUT (smut), *v.* [*pr.p.* SMUT'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMUT'TED.] I. *vt.* Solt with smut; blacken. II. *vi.* 1. Gather smut. 2. Be turned into smut.

SMUTCH (smuch), *n.* Stain or smudge. [Sw. *smuts*, *dirt*, *smut*.]

SMUTCH (smuch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SMUTCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SMUTCHED (smueht).] Solt with dirt, smoke, or soot; smudge.

SMUTTILY (smut'i-li), *adv.* In a smutty manner.

SMUTTINESS (smut'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being smutty.

SMUTTY (smut'i), *a.* 1. Solted with smut. 2. Mildewed. 3. Obscene; filthy; ribald.

SMYRNA (smēr'na), *n.* Seaport of Asiatic Turkey, W. coast of Asia Minor.

SNACK (snak), *n.* 1. Share. 2. Slight, hasty meal. [A form of SNATCH.]

SNAFFLE (snaf'l), *n.* Bridle which crosses the nose and has a slender mouth-bit without branches. [Dut. *snavel*, nose of a beast, beak; Ger. *schnabel*.]

SNAG (snag), *n.* 1. Sharp protuberance; short branch; projecting tooth. 2. Stump or tree in navigable water endangering ships. [Gael. and Ir. *snaigh*, prune.]

SNAG-BOAT (snag'bōt), *n.* Boat used in pulling snags out of a river.

SNAGGED (snagd), *a.* 1. Full of snags; knotty. 2. Obstructed or held fast by snags.

SNAGGY (snag'l), *a.* Snagged; gnarled.

SNAIL (snāl), *n.* Slimy creeping mollusk, with or without a shell. [A. S. *snægl*.]

SNAKE (snāk), *n.* Serpent. [A. S. *snaca*—*snīcan*, creep.]

SNAKE (snāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNAKED (snākt).] I. *vt.* 1. Drag or haul; as, to *snake* a log along the ground by means of a chain fastened to one end. 2. Wind round spirally. II. *vi.* Move with serpentine motion.

SNAKE RIVER (snāk riv'ēr), *n.* River dividing Idaho from Oregon and Washington.

SNAKEROOT (snāk'rōt), *n.* Name of numerous plants having a root of a snake-like appearance, and regarded as a remedy for snake bites.

SNAKY (snā'kl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like, a snake.

SNAP (snap), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNAPPED (snapt) or SNAPT (snapt).] I. *vi.* 1. Break short. 2. Shut with a sharp, quick sound; as, to *snap* a snuff-box. 3. Crack, or cause to explode with a crackling sound; as, to *snap* a whip, *snap* a cap, *snap* the fingers. 4. Cause to spring back; twang. 5. Flip. 6. Seize suddenly; catch. 7. Take an instantaneous photograph of; snapshot. II. *vi.* 1. Break suddenly. 2. Give out a sharp crackling sound. 3. Bring the jaws suddenly together as if attempting to bite. [Ice. *snapa*.]

SNAP (snap), *n.* 1. Act of snapping, or the noise made by it. 2. Small catch or lock. 3. Period

of extreme weather. 4. Thin, brittle cake. 5. Vigor; dash. 6. Pleasant position. (Slang.) 7. Snapshot.

SNAPDRAGON (snap'drag-un), *n.* 1. Garden flower, lion's mouth. 2. Play in which raisins are snatched from burning brandy.

SNAP-LOCK (snap'lok), *n.* Lock with a spring-latch which fastens by snapping.

SNAPPER (snap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who snaps. 2. End of a whip-lash. 3. Snapping turtle or beetle. 4. One of various fishes, as the red snapper (*Lutjanus* *aya*), a rose-colored food-fish of the Florida coast.

SNAPPING-TURTLE (snap'ing-tūr-tl), *n.* Large American turtle (*Chelydra serpentina*), named from its habit of biting or snapping at everything that comes in its way when in captivity.

SNAPPISH (snap'ish), *a.* 1. Inclined to snap; eager to bite. 2. Sharp in reply.

SNAPPISHLY (snap'ish-li), *adv.* In a snappish manner.

SNAPPISHNESS (snap'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being snappish.

SNAPPY (snap'i), *a.* 1. Snappish; sharp. 2. Full of snap or vigor.

SNAPSHOT (snap'shot), *I. n.* 1. Shot fired without taking deliberate aim. 2. *Photog.* Act of taking a picture instantaneously, or the picture so taken. II. *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or taken by, a photographic snapshot. 2. Adapted for taking snapshots; as, a *snapshot* camera. 3. Quickly executed; instantaneous.

SNAPSHOT (snap'shot), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNAP'SHOTTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNAP'SHOTTED.] I. *vt.* Take a photographic snapshot of. II. *vi.* Take a snapshot or instantaneous photograph.

SNARE (snâr), *n.* 1. Running noose for catching an animal. 2. Trap; that by which any one is entrapped. 3. Cord across lower end of a drum. [A. S. *snear*, cord.]

SNARE (snâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNARED (snârd).] I. *vt.* Catch in or with a snare; bring into unexpected evil, perplexity, or danger; ensnare; entangle. II. *vi.* Use snares to catch, birds etc.

SNARL (snärl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SNARL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNARLED (snärd).] 1. Growl as a surly dog. 2. Speak in a surly manner. [Obs. E. SNAR—O. Dut. *snarren*, snarl.]

SNARL (snärl), *n.* Growl; quarrel.

SNARL (snärl), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNARL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNARLED (snärd).] I. *vt.* 1. Entangle; as, to *snarl* thread. 2. Confuse; embarrass. II. *vi.* Get into a tangle. [Freq. of SNARE.]

SNARL (snärl), *n.* Knot or tangle; hence, intricacy; entanglement.

SNATCH (snach), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNATCHED (snaecht).] I. *vt.* 1. Seize quickly. 2. Seize and run away with. 3. Take unexpectedly and without ceremony; as, to *snatch* a kiss. II. *vi.* 1. Attempt to seize anything suddenly; usually with *at*; as, to *snatch* at a purse. 2. Poach. [Dut. *snakken*, grasp.]

SNATCH (snaech), *n.* 1. Act of snatchng. 2. Short, sudden fit of vigorous action. 3. Small fragment. 4. Hasty repast; snack. 5. *Naut.* Open lead for a rope.

SNATCHY (snaech'ī), *a.* Consisting of snatches; fragmentary; broken.

SNATH (snath), **SNATHE** (snāth), *n.* Handle of a scythe. [A. S. *snæd*—*snidhan*, cut.]

SNEAK (snēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SNEAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNEAKED** (snēkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Do in an underhanded or clandestine manner; as, to *sneak* an objectionable bill through the Legislature. (Colloq.) 2. Carry off clandestinely; steal; pilfer. (Slang.) II. *vi.* 1. Creep or move furtively or meanly, as though afraid or ashamed to be seen. 2. Behave with meanness and servility; crouch; truckle. [A. S. *snican*, creep.]

SNEAK (snēk), *n.* 1. Mean, servile fellow. 2. *Cricket.* Ball bowled along the ground.

SNEAK-BOAT (snēk'bōt), *n.* Small boat used by hunters for sneaking upon wild fowl.

SNEAKING (snēk'ing), *a.* Of the nature of a sneak.

SNEAKINGLY (snēk'ing-lī), *adv.* In a sneaking manner.

SNEAK-THIEF (snēk'thēf), *n.* [*pl.* **SNEAK'-THIEVES**]. One who sneaks into a house to steal; opposed to **HOUSEBREAKER** or **BURGLAR**.

SNEAKY (snēk'ī), *a.* [*comp.* **SNEAK'IER**; *superl.* **SNEAK'iest**.] Base and cowardly; sneaking.

SNEER (snēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SNEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNEERED** (snērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Move or affect with sneers. 2. Utter in a sneering, contemptuous manner. II. *vi.* 1. Show contempt by the expression of the face. 2. Speak derisively. 3. Scoff; gibe; jeer. [Dan. *snærre*, snarl.]

SNEER (snēr), *n.* 1. Expression of contemptuous scorn, derision, or ridicule. 2. Scoff or gibe.

SNEERER (snēr'ēr), *n.* One who sneers.

SNEERINGLY (snēr'ing-lī), *adv.* In a sneering manner.

SNEEZE (snēz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNEEZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNEEZED** (snēzd).] Eject air explosively and violently through nose and mouth. [A. S. *fnēōsan*.]

SNEEZE (snēz), *n.* Act of sneezing.

SNEEZEWEED (snēz'wēd), *n.* Plant whose powdered leaves and flowers when snuffed up produce sneezing.

SNICKER (snik'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNICK'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNICKERED** (snik'ērd).] Laugh in a half-suppressed manner; giggle. [Imitative.]

SNICKER (snik'ēr), *n.* Suppressed laugh.

SNIDE (snid), I. *a.* Spurious; sham; false; imitation. II. *n.* Spurious object; fake. (Slang.)



Sneezeweed (*Helianthus autumnale*).

SNIFF (snif), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SNIFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNIFFED** (snift).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw in with the breath through the nose. 2. Perceive by snuffing; scent. II. *vi.* Draw breath audibly through the nose; snuff. [Dan. *snive*.]

SNIFF (snif), *n.* 1. Act of sniffing. 2. That which is sniffed.

SNIFFLE (snif'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNIF'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNIFFLED** (snif'ld).] Snuffle. [Freq. of **SNIFF**.]

SNIGGLE (snig'l), *n.* Same as **SNICKER**.

SNIP (snip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SNIP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNIPPED** (snipt).] 1. Cut off at one stroke with scissors. 2. Cut off the nib of. 3. Cut by making short, quick strokes; as, to *snip* holes in with a pair of scissors. [Dut. *snippen*.]

SNIP (snip), *n.* 1. Short, quick cut; as, a *snip* with the shears. 2. Small piece snipped off; shred; nip; clip. 3. Diminutive specimen.

SNIPE (snip), *n.* Bird of the family *Scolopacidae*, which frequents marshy places, has a straight, long bill and barred tail-feathers. The commonest American snipe, called *jacksnipe*, is *Gallinago wilsoni*. [Ice. *snipa*.]



Snipe.

SNIPE-EEL (snip'ēl), *n.* An eel of the deep-sea family *Nemichthyidae* (thread-fish). The specimen shown in the accompanying cut is the only known individual of the species *Avocettina gilli*.

Snipe-eel (*Avocettina gilli*).

SNIPE (snip'ēl), *n.* 1. Desultory or irregular firing, as into a camp or force on the march by the enemy's sharpshooters. II. *a.* Desultory or irregular. [From the practice of *snipe*-shooters.]

SNIPING (snip'ing), I. *n.* Desultory or irregular firing, as into a camp or force on the march by the enemy's sharpshooters. II. *a.* Desultory or irregular. [From the practice of *snipe*-shooters.]

SNIPPER (snip'er), *n.* 1. One who snips. 2. [*pl.*] Scissors used for snipping.

SNIPPET (snip'et), *n.* Small piece or share; fragment.

SNIVEL (sniv'l), *n.* 1. Mucus flowing from the nose. 2. Hypocritical weeping. [A. S. *snofl*, mucus.]

SNIVEL (sniv'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNIV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNIVELED** (sniv'ld).] 1. Run at the nose. 2. Cry with snuffing; affect a tearful regret.

SNOB (snob), *n.* One who apes his superiors and is insolent towards his inferiors. [Ice. *snápr*, dunce.]

SNOBBERY (snob'ēr-l), *n.* Same as **SNOBBISHNESS**.

SNOBBISH (snob'ish), *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of a snob.

SNOBBISHLY (snob'ish-lī), *adv.* In a snobbish manner.

SNOBbishNESS (snob'lish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being snobbish.

SNOOD (snöd), *n.* Fillet which binds a maiden's hair. [A. S. *snöd*.]

SNOOZE (snöz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNOOZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNOOZED** (snözd).] Doze; slumber. [From **SNORE**.]

SNOOZE (snöz), *n.* Short sleep; nap.

SNOOZER (snöz'ēr), *n.* One who snoozes.

SNORE (snör), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNORED** (snörd).] Breathe roughly and hoarsely through the nose and open mouth in sleep. [A. S. *snorian*; L. Ger. *snoren*, grumble.]

SNORE (snör), *n.* Nolsy nasal breathing in sleep.

SNORT (snart), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SNORT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNORT'ED**.] Force the air with violence and noise through the nostrils, as horses. [Dut. *snorken*.]

SNORT (snart), *n.* Act of snorting, or sound produced thereby.

SNORTER (snart'ēr), *n.* 1. Person who or animal which snorts. 2. Anything of a roaring, bolsterous character. (Colloq.) 3. Motor-car that emits a snorting noise. (Colloq.)

SNOUT (snowt), *n.* Projecting nose of a beast, as of a swine. [L. Ger. *snut*.]

SNOW (snö), *n.* Frozen moisture which falls from the atmosphere in light, white flakes. [A. S. *snāw*.]

SNOW (snö), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SNOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNOWED** (snöd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cover or obstruct with snow. 2. Cause to fall like snow. II. *vi.* Fall in snow; used impersonally.



Snow Crystals.

1 to 6. Thin plates. 7. Spherical nucleus studded with needle-shaped crystals. 8. Pyramid of six sides. 9. Prismatic crystals.

SNOWBALL (snö'bäl), *n.* 1. Round mass of snow pressed or rolled together. 2. Guelder-rose. 3. Delicate steamed pudding, rolled in powdered sugar, and served with wine sauce.

SNOWBALL (snö'bäl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SNOW'BALLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SNOWBALLED** (snö'bäld).] I. *vt.* Pelt with snowballs. II. *vi.* Throw snowballs.

SNOWBIRD (snö'bērd), *n.* Small bird that appears in the time of snow.

SNOW-BLINDNESS (snö'blind-nes), *n.* Blindness caused by the reflection of light from snow.

SNOW-BOUND (snö'bownd), *a.* Shut in or blocked by snow.

SNOW-BUNTING (snö'bun-ting), *n.* Arctic bird of the bunting family (*Plectrophenax nivalis*), visiting more southerly latitudes in the winter.

SNOWDRIFT (snö'drift), *n.* Bank of snow drifted together by wind.

SNOWDROP (snö'drop), *n.* Bulbous-rooted low herb of the genus *Galanthus*, embracing four species, natives of central and southern Europe, or more narrowly of the species *Galanthus nivalis*, with beautiful white, drooping, bell-shaped flowers, which often come forth before the snow has disappeared.



Snowdrop.

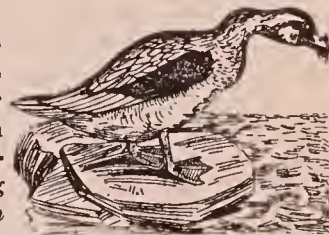
SNOWFALL (snö'fal), *n.* 1. Fall of snow. 2. Amount of snow that falls during a given time or during a snowstorm.

SNOW-FED (snö'fed), *a.* Formed or increased by melted snow; used of a stream.

SNOW-FIELD (snö'fēld), *n.* Stretch of snow.

SNOWFLAKE (snö'flāk), *n.* Small feathery mass of falling snow. 2. A kind of snowbird *Plectrophenax nivalis*, also called *snow-bunting*. 3. European wild flower, sometimes cultivated, of the genus *Leucoium*, distinguished as spring snowflake and summer snowflake. 4. A pattern sometimes used in weaving woolen cloth.

SNOW-GOOSE (snö'-gös), *n.* Wild goose found in the upper regions of North America, of the genus *Chen*, including the species *Chen hyperborea*; sometimes called the white brant.



Snow-goose (*Chen hyperborea nivalis*).

SNOWL (snowl), *n.* Same as **HOODED MERGANSER**.

SNOW-LINE (snö'lin), *n.* Line upon a mountain that marks the limit of perpetual snow.

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (snö'on-the-moun-tin), *n.* Bot. Species of spurge of Western U. S.

SNOWPLOW (snö'plow), *n.* Machine for clearing snow from roads and railroads, either hauled by horses or driven by locomotives.

SNOW-SCRAPER (snö'scrā-pēr), *n.* Small snowplow of planks and cross piece in form of letter A.

SNOW-SHED (snö'shed), *n.* Timber structure protecting a railway from snowslides in exposed situations.

SNOWSHOE (snö'shö), *n.* Broad frame worn on the foot to prevent sinking in the snow.



Snow-on-the-mountain (*Euphorbia marginata*).

SNOWSLIDE (snö'slid), **SNOWSLIP** (snö'slip), *n.* Large mass of snow which slips down the side of a mountain.

SNOWSTORM (snō'stārm), *n.* Storm, with a heavy, drifting fall of snow.

SNOW-WATER (snō'wā-tēr), *n.* Water produced by the melting of snow.

SNOWY (snō'ī), *a.* 1. Abounding or covered with snow. 2. White like snow; pure; spotless.

SNUB (snub), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SNUB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNUBBED (snubd).] Check; reprimand; slight; bring to a sudden stop; check suddenly, as in *snubbing-line*, *snubbing-post*. [*Ice. snubba.*]

SNUB (snub), *n.* 1. Intentional slight. 2. Snag. 3. Snub-nose.

SNUBBY (snub'ī), *a.* Somewhat short and flat and slightly turned up at the tip; as, a *snubby* nose.

SNUB-NOSE (snub'nōz), *n.* Short nose, flat at the bridge, and slightly turned up at the tip.

SNUB-NOSED (snub'nōzd), *a.* Having a snub-nose.

SNUFF (snuf), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNUFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNUFFED (snuft).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw into the nose; smell. 2. Take off the snuff of; as, to *snuff* a candle. II. *vi.* 1. Draw in air violently and noisily through the nose. 2. Take sniffs; sniff. 3. Take snuff. [*O. Dut. snuffen.*]

SNUFF (snuf), *n.* 1. Act of snuffing. 2. Smell; odor; scent. 3. Powdered preparation of tobacco, to be inhaled through the nose or rubbed on the gums. 4. Part of a wick that has been charred by the flame.—*Up to snuff*, not easily taken in or imposed upon; knowing; sharp.

SNUFFER (snuf'ēr), *n.* 1. One who snuffs. 2. [*pl.*] Instrument for taking the snuff off a candle.

SNUFFLE (snuf'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SNUF'FLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNUFFLED (snuf'ld).] Breathe hard through the nose, or through the nose when obstructed. [*Freq. of SNUFF.*]

SNUFFLE (snuf'l), *n.* 1. Snuffling; nasal twang; cant. 2. [*pl.*] Nasal catarrh. (Colloq.)

SNUFFLING (snuf'ling), *I. n.* Act of one who snuffles. II. *a.* Canting; hypocritical.

SNUFFY (snuf'l), *a.* 1. Resembling snuff in color or odor. 2. Soiled with snuff.

SNUG (snug), *a.* [*comp.* SNUG'GER; *superl.* SNUG'GEST.] 1. Lying close and warm, or safe. 2. Comfortable; compact; trim. 3. Not exposed to notice.—*Snug up*, snuggle. [*Ice. snoggr*, smooth.]

SNUG (snug), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNUG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNUGGED (snugd).] I. *vt.* Place snugly. II. *vi.* Lie close; snuggle.

SNUGGLE (snug'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* SNUG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SNUGGLED (snug'ld).] I. *vt.* Nestle. II. *vi.* Cuddle.

SNUGLY (snug'li), *adv.* In a snug manner.

SNUGNESS (snug'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being snug.

SNY (snī), *n.* Ship-building. The curving away sideways from the straight position of a vessel's planking or plating at the bow or stern. [Perhaps *Ice. snua*; *Dan.* and *Sw. sno*, turn.]

SO (sō), *I. adv.* 1. In this manner or degree;

thus; for this reason; on these terms; therefore, etc. 2. In a high degree. II. *conj.* 1. For this reason; therefore. 2. Provided that; in case that. III. *interj.* That will do; stand still; stop; stay. [*A. S. swā.*]

SOAK (sōk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOAK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOAKED (sōkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly; drench. 2. Draw in by the pores. 3. Pawn. (Slang.) 4. Deal a blow to; hit. (Slang.) II. *vi.* 1. Be steeped in a liquid. 2. Enter into pores. [*A. S. sočan.*]

SOAKAGE (sōk'aj), *n.* 1. Act or state of soaking or being soaked. 2. Fluid imbibed.

SOAKER (sōk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which soaks. 2. Toper.

SOAP (sōp), *n.* Compound of oils or fat with soda or potash, used in washing. [*A. S. sāpe.*]

SOAP (sōp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SOAP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOAPED (sōpt).] Rub or wash with soap; put soap on or in.

SOAP-BUBBLE (sōp'bub-l), *n.* Inflated filmy sphere of soapy, soft water.

SOAPINESS (sōp'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being soapy.

SOAPSTONE (sōp'stōn), *n.* Soft kind of magnesian rock having a soapy feel, a variety of steatite; talc.

SOAP-SUDS (sōp'sudz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* Water impregnated with soap; suds.

SOAPY (sōp'ī), *a.* 1. Like soap. 2. Impregnated or covered with soap.

SOAR (sōr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SOAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOARED (sōrd).] 1. Mount into the air; fly aloft. 2. Rise in imagination; aspire. [*O. Fr. s'essorer—L. exaurare*, expose to air.]

SOAR (sōr), *n.* Towering flight; ascent.

SOB (sob), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOBBED (sobd).] I. *vi.* Sigh in a convulsive manner, with tears. II. *vt.* 1. Utter with sobs. 2. Influence by sobs. [*A. S. sobbian*, form of *seōfian*, lament, perhaps connected with *O. H. Ger. sufton*, *Ger. seufzen*, sob.]

SOB (sob), *n.* Convulsive intake of breath caused by grief or other intense emotion.

SOBER (sō'bēr), *a.* 1. Not drunk. 2. Temperate, especially in the use of liquors. 3. Not excited or passionate; self-possessed. 4. Sedate; grave. [*L. sobrius.*]

SYN. Moderate; staid; steady; serious; calm; somber; quiet. **ANT.** Drunk; excited; intemperate.

SOBER (sō'bēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SO'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOBERED (sō'bērd).] I. *vt.* Make sober. II. *vi.* Become sober.

SOBERLY (sō'bēr-li), *adv.* In a sober manner.

SOBERNESS (sō'bēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sober.

SOBERSIDES (sō'bēr-sidz), *n.* Person of steady, sedate habits.

SOBRIETY (sō-brī'e-ti), *n.* State or habit of being sober. [*L. sobrietas.*]

SOBRIQUET (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* Nickname; assumed name; also spelled *soubriquet*. [*Fr.*]

SOCIABILITY (sō-shā-bli'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being sociable; good-fellowship.

SOCIABLE (sō'shā-bl), *I. a.* 1. Inclined to society; fit for company; companionable; communicative. 2. Affording opportunities for intercourse. *II. n.* 1. Informal social meeting. 2. Phaeton with two seats facing each other. [L. *sociabilis*.]

SOCIABLENESS (sō'shā-bl-nes), *n.* Sociability.

SOCIABLY (sō'shā-bli), *adv.* In a sociable manner.

SOCIAL (sō'shāl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to companionship. 2. Relating to men united in a society, or to the public body. 3. Inclined to friendly intercourse; convivial. 4. Consisting in mutual converse. *II. n.* Sociable. [L. *socialis*—*socius*, companion.]

SOCIALISM (sō'shāl-izm), *n.* Movement aiming to further the development of society by replacing with public ownership the private ownership of natural resources and socially created machinery of production, by securing more democratic control of government and of industry, and by substituting the principle of cooperation for that of competition, which, socialists maintain, is ceasing to exist in the process of industrial evolution.

SOCIALIST (sō'shāl-ist), *n.* Adherent of socialism.

SOCIALIST (sō'shāl-ist), **SOCIALISTIC** (sō'shāl-ist'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of socialism.

SOCIALITY (sō-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SOCIALITIES**.] 1. Quality or state of being social; sociability. 2. Social custom or action.

SOCIALIZE (sō'shāl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SOCIALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOCIALIZED** (sō'shāl-izd).] 1. Render social. 2. Form or regulate according to the principles of socialism.

SOCIALLY (sō'shāl-i), *adv.* In a social manner; sociably.

SOCIALNESS (sō'shāl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being social; sociability.

SOCIETY (so-si'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SOCIETIES** (so-si'e-tiz).] 1. Fellowship; company. 2. Number of persons associated for a common interest. 3. Community; partnership. 4. Civilized body of mankind. 5. Upper class of a community. [L. *societas*—*socius*, companion.]

SOCIOLOGICAL (sō-shi-o-loj'ik-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to sociology.

SOCIOLOGIST (sō-shi-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in sociology.

SOCIOLOGY (sō-shi-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science of human society; study of the phenomena and laws of social structure and development. [L. *socius*, companion, and Gr. *logos*, science.]

SOCK (sok), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOCKED** (sokt).] 1. Hit with force. 2. Give a drubbing to. (Colloq.)

SOCK (sok), *n.* Half-stockings. 2. Comedy, from the low-heeled light shoe, formerly worn by actors of comedy. [L. *soccus*.]

SOCKDOLOGER (sok-dol'o-jēr), *n.* 1. Knock-down argument or blow. 2. Big thing; something immense. [Corrup. of **DOXOLOGY**, sung at the end of the service.]

SOCKET (sok'et), *n.* Hollow into which something is inserted. [From root of **SOCK**.]

SOCRATIC (sō-krat'ik), **SOCRATICAL** (sō-krat'ik-āl), *a.* Pertaining to Socrates, a celebrated Greek philosopher, to his philosophy or to his manner of teaching, which was by a series of questions leading to the desired result.

SOD (sod), *n.* Surface of earth grown with grass, etc.; turf; sward. [L. Ger. *sode*, peat.]

SOD (sod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SOD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOD'DED**.] Cover with sod.

SODA (sō'dā), *n.* 1. Sodium carbonate; sal soda; washing-soda. 2. Sodium bicarbonate; baking-soda, used in cooking and in the preparation of effervescing drinks and powders. 3. Sodium hydroxide; caustic-soda, used in making soap, wood-pulp for paper, etc. [It., fem. of *sodo*, contr. from *solido*, solid.]

SODALITY (sō-dal'i-ti), *n.* Fraternity or society. [L. *sodalis*, mate.]

SODA-WATER (sō'dā-wā-tēr), *n.* Effervescent drink consisting of water charged with carbonic acid gas.

SODDEN (sod'n), *a.* 1. Saturated; soaked. 2. Soggy; doughy. 3. Bloated. [L. Ger. *sod*, well.]

SODDY (sod'i), *a.* Covered with sod; turfy.

SODIUM (sō'di-um), *n.* Silver-white metal, the base of soda; sodium.

SOFA (sō'fā), *n.* Long upholstered seat, with back and arms. [Ar. *suffa*.]

SOFFIT (sof'it), *n.* Under side of an arch, ceiling, etc. [It. *soffitta*—L. *suffixus*, fixed below.]

SOFIA (sō-fē'ā), *n.* Capital of Bulgaria.

SOFT (səft), *I. a.* 1. Easily yielding to pressure; easily cut or acted upon; malleable. 2. Not rough to the touch; smooth. 3. Pleasing or soothing to the senses. 4. Easily yielding to influence; mild; gentle; effeminate; easy. 5. Free from lime, magnesia or salt, as rain-water. 6. Not intoxicating. 7. Pronounced as a sibilant, as *g* in *gin*. *II. adv.* Gently; quietly. [A. S. *sōfte*; cf. Ger. *sacht* and *sanft*.]

SOFTEN (səft'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOFT'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOFTENED** (səft'nd).] *I. vt.* Make soft or softer. *II. vi.* Become soft.

SOFTLY (səft'l), *adv.* In a soft manner.

SOFTNESS (səft'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being soft.

SOGGINESS (sog'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being soggy.

SOGGY (sog'i), *a.* Saturated; damp and heavy; soaked with water. [Formed from **SOAK**.]

SOI-DISANT (swā-dē-zāng'), *a.* Self-styled; would-be; pretended. [Fr.]

SOIL (soil), *n.* 1. Ground mold on the surface of the earth which nourishes plants. 2. Country. [Fr. *seuil*—L. *solum*.]

SOIL (soil), *n.* Dirt; foulness; spot; stain. [Fr. *souille*, wallowing-place—L. *sus*, pig.]

SOIL (soil), *v.* [pr.p. **SOIL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOILED** (soild).] I. *vt.* Make dirty; stain; sully. II. *vi.* Take a soil or stain; become soiled.

SOIREE (swä-rä'), *n.* Evening party. [Fr.—*soir*, evening—L. *serus*, late.]

SOJOURN (sō'jūrñ or sō-jūrñ'), *vi.* [pr.p. **SO'JOURNING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOJOURNED** (sō-jūrñd).] Dwell for a time; tarry. [Fr. *séjourner*—L. *sub*, under, and *diurno*, stay.]

SOJOURN (sō'jūrñ), *n.* Act or state of sojourning; stay.

SOL (sol), *n.* The sun. [L.]

SOL (söl), *n.* Fifth note of the diatonic scale. [It.]

SOLACE (sol'as), *n.* Consolation; comfort in distress; relief. [L. *solatium*.]

SOLACE (sol'as), *vt.* [pr.p. **SOL'ACING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOLACED** (sol'ast).] Cheer in grief, trouble or calamity; comfort; console.

SOLAR (sō'lār), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the sun. 2. Measured by the progress of the sun. 3. Produced by the sun. [L. *solaris*.]

SOLARIIDAE (sō-la-rī'i-dē), *n.pl.* Family of shell-fish embracing the genera *Solarium*, *Torinia*, and *Omalaxis*, of which latter the species *exquisita* has a pellucid, whitish minute shell with three discontinuous whorls in one plane. It is one of the most beautiful forms to which the sea has given life.



One of the Solariidae (*Omalaxis exquisita*).

SOLAR-PLEXUS (sō-lār-pleks'us), *n.* *Anat.* Plexus at the upper part of the abdomen. It is the largest of the pre-vertebral centers.

SOLAR-PRINT (sō'lār-print), *n.* Picture printed from a relief plate made by photoengraving or photoetching; phototype.

SOLAR-SPECTRUM (sō'lār-spek-trum), *n.* Spectrum of the sun. See **SPECTRUM**.

SOLAR-SYSTEM (sō'lār-sis-tem), *n.* Sun and the various bodies that revolve about it, including planets, satellites, asteroids, comets, and meteorites.

SOLD (söld), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SELL**.

SOLDER (sod'ēr or sol'dēr), *n.* 1. Fusible metal or alloy used to unite metallic edges or surfaces. 2. That which unites or cements in any way. [O. Fr. *souldure*, a soldering—L. *solido*, make solid or firm.]

SOLDER (sod'ēr or sol'dēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SOLD'ERING** or **SOL'DERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOLDERED** (sod'ērd or sol'dērd).] Unite, as two metallic edges or surfaces, by a fusible metallic cement or solder.

SOLDIER (söl'jēr), *n.* 1. Man engaged in military service. 2. Private, as distinguished from

an officer. 3. Man of much military experience or of great valor. [O. Fr.—L.L. *soldarius*, soldier—*soldus*, hire.]

SOLDIER (söl'jēr), *vi.* [pr.p. **SOL'DIERING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOLDIERED** (söl'jērd).] 1. Serve as a soldier. 2. Pretend to work while actually shirking.

SOLDIERLY (söl'jēr-li), **SOLDIERLIKE** (söl'jēr-lik), *adv.* Like or becoming a soldier; martial; brave; honorable.

SOLDIERSHIP (söl'jēr-ship), *n.* Military qualities, character, or state; martial skill.

SOLDIERY (söl'jēr-i), *n.* Soldiers collectively; military.

SOLE (söl), *n.* 1. Under side of the foot. 2. Bottom of a boot or shoe. 3. Bottom of anything. 4. Flat kind of fish. [A. S.]



SOLE (söl), *vt.* [pr.p. **SO'LING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOLED** (söld).] **Mottled Sole** (*Symphurus undatus*). Furnish with a sole.

SOLE (söl), *a.* 1. Being or acting without another. 2. Unmarried. [L. *solus*.]

SYN. Alone; single; individual; only.

ANT. Plural; collective; combined.

SOLECISM (sol'e-sizm), *n.* 1. Breach of the rules of syntax. 2. Absurdity; impropriety. [Gr. *solotikismos*.]

SOLECIST (sol'e-sist), *n.* One who commits solecisms.

SOLELY (söl'li), *adv.* Alone; only; singly.

SOLEMN (sol'em), *a.* 1. Attended with religious ceremonies, pomp or gravity; sacred. 2. Impressing with seriousness; awful; devout. 3. Having the appearance of gravity; affectedly grave. 4. Attended with an appeal to God, as an oath. [Fr. *solennel*—L. *sollemnis*, annual.]

SYN. Ceremonious; dignified; impressive; formal; devotional; ceremonial; grave; serious; religious. **ANT.** Profane; secular; light; gay; informal.

SOLEMNITY (so-lem'ni-ti), *n.* [pl. **SOLEMNITIES** (so-lem'ni-tiz).] 1. Solemn or religious ceremony; dignified formality. 2. Formal dignity; awe; seriousness.

SOLEMNIZATION (sol-em-ni-zā'shun), *n.* Act of solemnizing.

SOLEMNIZE (sol'em-niz), *vt.* [pr.p. **SOL'EMNIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **SOLEMNIZED** (sol'em-nizd).] 1. Perform religiously or solemnly. 2. Celebrate. 3. Render grave.

SOLEMNLY (sol'em-li), *adv.* In a solemn manner.

SOLEMNNES (sol'em-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being solemn; solemnity.

SOLEN (sō'len), *n.* 1. Genus of mollusks; the razor-shells. 2. [s-] Bivalve of this genus; razor-shell. [L.—Gr. *sōlēn*, pipe.]

SOLENESS (sōl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sole; singleness.

SOLENITE (sol'e-nit), *n.* Fossil razor-shell.

SOL-FA (sōl-fā'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SOL-FA'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOL-FAED (sōl-fād').] Sing the notes of the scale, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti*, in solmization. [It.]

SOLFEGGIO (sol-fej'ō), *n.* [*pl.* SOLFEGGII (sol-fej'ē).] Singing exercise on the notes of the scale *sol-fa*. [It.]

SOLICIT (so-lis'it), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOLIC'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOLIC'ITED.] **I. vt.** 1. Ask earnestly for; petition. 2. Seek; plead for. 3. Incite; arouse. 4. Canvass for; as, to *solicit* subscriptions for a magazine. **II. vi.** Act as a solicitor.

SYN. Entreat; beseech; summon; invite; advocate. **ANT.** Demand; require; exact.

SOLICITANT (so-lis'it-ant), *n.* One who solicits or petitions.

SOLICITATION (so-lis-i-tā'shun), *n.* Act of soliciting; earnest request; invitation.

SOLICITOR (so-lis'it-ūr), *n.* 1. One who solicits; petitioner; canvasser. 2. One who is legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; attorney.

SOLICITOR-GENERAL (so-lis'it-ūr-jen-ēr-əl), *n.* 1. In England, the second law-officer of the crown. 2. In the U. S., the second officer of the Department of Justice.

SOLICITOUS (so-lis'it-us), *a.* 1. Earnestly asking or desiring. 2. Anxious; concerned; apprehensive. [L. *solicitus*, agitated—*sol-lus*, whole, and *cietus*, moved.]

SOLICITOUSLY (so-lis'it-us-li), *adv.* In a solicitous manner.

SOLICITUDE (so-lis'i-tūd), *n.* Anxiety or uneasiness of mind.

SOLID (sol'id), **I. a.** 1. Having the parts firmly adhering; hard; compact. 2. Full of matter; not hollow. 3. Strong. 4. Having length, breadth and thickness; opposed to **SURFACE**; cubic. 5. Substantial; weighty. **II. n.** 1. Substance having the parts firmly adhering together. 2. Firm, compact body; opposed to **FLUID**. [L. *solidus*.]

SYN. Firm; dense; sound; valid; real; true; just; important; grave. **ANT.** Soft; frail; weak.

SOLIDARITY (sol-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* Oneness of interests; community. [Fr. *solidarité*.]

SOLIDIFICATION (so-lid-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Process or act of making solid.

SOLIDIFY (so-lid'i-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOLID'IFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOLIDIFIED (so-lid'i-fid).] **I. vt.** Make solid or compact; harden. **II. vi.** Become solid or compact. [Fr. *solidifier*—L. *solidus*, solid, and *facio*, make.]

SOLIDITY (so-lid'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being solid; fullness of matter. 2. Strength or firmness, moral or physical; soundness. 3. *Geom.* Solid content of a body; volume.

SOLIDLY (sol'id-li), *adv.* 1. In a solid manner; firmly; densely. 2. In a solid body.

SOLIDNESS (sol'id-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being solid; solidity. 2. Soundness; validity.

SOLIDUNGULATE (sol-id-ung'gū-lāt), *n.* Quadruped, such as the horse, the foot of which terminates in a single toe encased in a single undivided hoof. [L. *solidus*, solid, and *ungula*, hoof.]

SOLILOQUIZE (so-lil'o-kwīz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SOLILOQUIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOLILOQUIZED (so-lil'o-kwīzd).] Speak to one's self; utter a soliloquy.

SOLILOQUY (so-lil'o-kwl), *n.* Speech to one's self; monologue of a person. [L. *solus*, alone, and *loquor*, speak.]

SOLIPED (sol'i-ped), *n.* Animal with a single or uncloven hoof on each foot; solidungulate. [L. *solus*, alone, and *pes*, foot.]

SOLITAIRE (sol-i-târ'), *n.* 1. Recluse; one who lives alone. 2. Game played by one person. 3. Gem set by itself, as a diamond.

SOLITARILY (sol'i-tā-ri-li), *adv.* In a solitary manner.

SOLITARINESS (sol'i-tā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being solitary.

SOLITARY (sol'i-tā-ri), **I. a.** 1. Being the only person; alone; lonely. 2. Living alone. 3. Remote from society; retired; gloomy. 4. Single; sole; as, a *solitary* instance. **II. n.** One who lives alone; recluse; hermit. [L. *solitarius*—*solus*, alone.]

SOLITUDE (sol'l-tūd), *n.* 1. State of being alone; lonely life; want of company. 2. Lonely place; desert. [L. *solitudo*.]

SOLMIZATION (sol-nī-zā'shun), *n.* Act of sol-fa'ing; solfeggio; recital of the notes of the diatonic scale. [Fr.]

SOLO (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* SOLOS (sō'lōz), *It.* SOLI (sō'lē).] Musical piece written for or performed by only one voice or instrument. [It. *solo*, alone—L. *solus*.]

SOLOIST (sō'lō-ist), *n.* Performer of solos.

SOLOMON (sol'ō-mun) **ISLANDS.** Group in Pacific, East of New Guinea, mostly German. Area 10,000 sq. m.

SOLOMON'S SONG (sol'ō-munz sang). Ancient Hebrew love-poem of great earthly loveliness included among the canonical books of the Old Testament and frequently printed with symbolic interpretations.

SOLON (sō'lon), *n.* 1. Famous Athenian law-maker, B. C. 638. 2. A legislator.

SOLSTICE (sol'stis), *n.* 1. Point in the ecliptic where the sun is farthest north or south from the equator, and seems to stand still. 2. Time about which the sun reaches either of these two points: June 21 and Dec. 22. [Fr.—L. *solstitium*—*sol*, the sun, and *sisto*, make to stand—*sto*, stand.]

SOLSTITIAL (sol-stish'al), *a.* Pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

SOLUBILITY (sol-û-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being soluble.

SOLUBLE (sol'û-bl), *a.* Capable of being dissolved in a fluid. [L. *solubilis*. See **SOLVE**.]

SOLUTION (so-lö'shun), *n.* 1. Act of solving or dissolving. 2. Separating of the parts of any body. 3. Preparation resulting from dissolving a solid in a liquid. 4. Explanation; removal of a doubt; construction or solving of a problem. [L. *solutio*—*solvo*, loosen.]

SOLVABILITY (solv-ä-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Capability of being solved.

SOLVABLE (solv'ä-bl), *a.* Capable of being solved or explained.

SOLVE (solv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SOLV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOLVED** (soivd).] 1. Clear up; explain; arrive at a correct and verifiable answer by process of reasoning. 2. Bring to a desired result. [L. *solvo*—*se*-, apart, and *luo*, loosen.]

SOLVENCY (sol'ven-si), *n.* Quality or state of being solvent.

SOLVENT (sol'vent), *I. a.* 1. Having power to solve or dissolve. 2. Able to pay all debts. *II. n.* Anything that dissolves another. [L. *solvens*.]

SOLVER (soiv'ër), *n.* One who or that which solves or explains.

SOMALILAND (so-mä'lîc-land), *n.* Territory in E. Africa, Italian.

SOMBER, SOMBRE (som'bër), *a.* 1. Dull; gloomy. 2. Melancholy. [Fr. *sombre*—L. *sub*, under, and *umbra*, shade.]

SOMBERLY (som'bër-li), *adv.* Gloomily; despondingly; dimly.

SOMBERNESS (som'bër-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being somber.

SOMBRERO (som-brä'rô), *n.* Broad-brimmed felt hat, commonly worn in Mexico. [Sp.]

SOME (sum), *I. a.* 1. Of an indefinite number or quantity. 2. A certain; one. *II. pron.* Certain unspecified persons or things. *III. adv.* To some extent; about. [A. S. *sum*. See **SAME**.]

SOMEBODY (sum'bod-i), *n.* 1. Some or any person. 2. Person of importance.

SOMEHOW (sum'how), *adv.* In some way or other; by some means.

SOMERSAULT (sum'ër-sält), **SOMERSET** (sum'ër-set), *n.* Leap in which a person turns his heels over his head. [Fr. *soubresaut*—L. *super*, over, and *saltus* leap.]

SOMETHING (sum'thîng), *I. n.* 1. An indefinite thing or event. 2. Portion; indefinite quantity. *II. adv.* In some degree.

SOMETIME (sum'tîm), *I. adv.* 1. At a time not fixed, past or future. 2. At one time or other. *II. a.* Former.

SOMETIMES (sum'tîmz), *adv.* At certain times; now and then; occasionally.

SOMEWHAT (sum'hwt), *I. n.* Unfixed quantity or degree. *II. adv.* In some degree.

SOMEWHERE (sum'hwâr), *adv.* In some unspecified place; in one place or another.

SOMNAMBULATE (som-nam'bû-lât), *vi.* [*pr.p.*

SOMNAM'BULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOMNAM'BULATED**.] Walk in sleep. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *ambulo*, walk.]

SOMNAMBULATION (som-nam-bû-lâ'shun), *n.* Same as **SOMNAMBULISM**.

SOMNAMBULE (som-nam'bûl), *n.* Somnambulist; sleep-walker.

SOMNAMBULISM (som-nam'bû-llzm), *n.* Act or habit of walking in sleep or somnolence.

SOMNAMBULIST (som-nam'bû-llst), *n.* One who has the habit of somnambulism.

SOMNIFEROUS (som-nif'ër-üs), *a.* Bringing or causing sleep. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *fero*, bring.]

SOMNILOQUIST (som-nîl'c-kwist), *n.* One who talks in his sleep. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *loquor*, speak.]

SOMNIUM (som'ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* **SOM'NIA**.] Dream. [L.]

SOMNOFORM (som'no-farm), *n.* New anæsthetic, consisting of chloride of ethyl sixty per cent, chloride of methyl thirty-five per cent, and bromide of ethyl five per cent. [L. *somnus*, sleep, and *FORMYL*.]

SOMNOLENCE (som'no-lens), **SOMNOLENCY** (som'no-len-si), *n.* 1. Sleepiness; inclination to sleep. 2. State intermediate between waking and sleeping. [L. *somnolentia*—*somnus*, sleep.]

SOMNOLENT (som'no-lent), *a.* Inclined to sleep; drowsy; sleepy. [L. *somnolentus*.]

SOMNOLISM (som'no-lizm), *n.* 1. State of being in mesmeric sleep. 2. Doctrine of mesmeric sleep.

SOMNUS (som'nus), *n. Rom. Myth.* God of sleep; son of Nox.

SON (sun), *n.* 1. Male offspring. 2. Male descendant. 3. Native or inhabitant. [A. S. *sunu*.]

SONANT (sō'nant), *I. a.* 1. Sounding. 2. Produced by the voice; vocal. *II. n.* Sonant letter. [L. *sonans*.]

SONATA (so-nä'ta), *n.* Musical composition consisting of three or more movements. [It.—L. *sono*, sound.]

SONG (sang), *n.* 1. That which is sung. 2. Short poem or ballad. 3. Melody to which it is adapted. 4. Poem, or poetry in general. 5. Notes of birds. 6. Mere trifle. [A. S. *sang*—root of **SING**.]

SONG-BIRD (sang'bêrd), *n.* Bird that sings.

SONGSTER (sang'stêr), *n.* Singer; one skilled in singing; especially a bird that sings. [A. S. *sangestre*, female singer.]

SONGSTRESS (sang'stres), *n.* Female singer.

SON-IN-LAW (sun'in-lä), *n.* Husband of one's daughter.

SONNET (son'et), *n.* Poem in fourteen iambic pentameter lines, the first eight or octave having the rhyme order *abbaabba*, the last six or sestet *cdcdcd* or other arrangement. The Shakspearean sonnet has four quatrains with alternate rhymes and a final couplet; the Meredithian, sixteen lines. [It. *sonetto*.]

SONNETEER (son-et-ēr'), *n.* Composer or writer of sonnets.

SONOROUS (so-nō'rus), *a.* 1. Sounding when struck. 2. Giving a clear, loud sound; high-sounding. [L. *sonorus*—*sono*, sound.]

SONOROUSLY (so-nō'rus-li), *adv.* In a sonorous manner; resonantly.

SONOROUSNESS (so-nō'rus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sonorous.

SONSHIP (sun'ship), *n.* State or character of a son.

SOON (sōn), *adv.* 1. Immediately; in a short time; without delay; early. 2. Readily; easily. [A. S. *sōna*.]

SOOT (sot or sōt), *n.* Black substance condensed from smoke. [A. S. *sōt*.]

SOOTH (sōth), *I. n.* Truth; reality. *II. a.* True; pleasing. [A. S. *sōth*.]

SOOTHE (sōth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SOOTH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOOTHED (sōthd).] 1. Please with soft words; flatter. 2. Soften; assuage; calm; refresh. [A. S. *gesohtian*, confirm, soothe.]

SOOTHINGLY (sōth'ing-li), *adv.* In a soothing manner.

SOOTHSAYER (sōth'sā-ēr), *n.* One who predicts or foretells; diviner.

SOOTHSAYING (sōth'sā-ing), *n.* 1. Act of predicting. 2. A prediction.

SOOTINESS (sot'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sooty.

SOOTY (sot'i), *a.* [*comp.* SOOT'IER; *superl.* SOOT'IEST.] Producing, consisting of, containing, like, or soiled by, soot. [A. S. *sōtig*.]

SOP (sop), *n.* 1. Anything dipped or soaked, and to be eaten. 2. Anything given to satisfy. [A. S. *sūpan*, sip.]

SOP (sop), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOPPED (sopt).] *I. vt.* Steep or dip in liquid. *II. vi.* Soak in.—*Sop up*, take up by absorption.

SOPHISM (sof'izm), *n.* Specious fallacy.

SOPHIST (sof'ist), *n.* 1. One of a class of public teachers in the fifth century B.C., in Greece. 2. Captious or fallacious reasoner. [Gr. *sophistēs*—*sophos*, wise.]

SOPHISTIC (so-fis'tik), **SOPHISTICAL** (so-fis'tik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a sophist or to sophistry. 2. Fallaciously subtle. [Gr. *sophistikos*.]

SOPHISTICALLY (so-fis'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a sophistical manner.

SOPHISTICALNESS (so-fis'tik-al-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sophistical.

SOPHISTICATE (so-fis'ti-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SOPHIS'TICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SOPHIS'TICATED.] Render sophistical, or unsound; corrupt by mixture; adulterate.

SOPHISTICATION (so-fis-ti-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Fallacious reasoning. 2. Adulteration.

SOPHISTICATOR (so-fis'ti-kā-tūr), *n.* One who sophisticates.

SOPHISTRY (sof'ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* SOPH'ISTRIES.] 1. Sophistic influence. 2. Fallacious reasoning.

SOPHOMORE (sof'o-mōr), *n.* American student in his second year at college. [Gr. *sophos*, wise, and *mōros*, silly.]

SOPHOMORIC (sof'o-mor'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophomore.

SOPOR (sō'pūr), *n.* Deep sleep; lethargy. [L.]

SOPORIFEROUS (sō-pūr-if'ēr-us), *a.* Causing sleep; sleepy. [L. *sopor*, sleep, and *fero*, bring.]

SOPORIFIC (sō-pūr-if'ik), *I. a.* Causing sleep. *II. n.* Anything that causes sleep. [Fr. *soporifique*.]

SYN. Somniferous; narcotic; anodyne.

SOPRANO (so-prā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* SOPRA'NOS or SOPRANI (so-prā'nē).] 1. Highest kind of female or boy's voice; treble. 2. Soprano singer. 3. Voice-part for such a voice. [It.—L. *supra*, above.]

SORCERER (sar'sēr-ēr), *n.* One who practices sorcery; enchanter; magician. [Fr. *sorcier*—L.L. *sortarius*—L. *sors*, lot.]

SORCERESS (sar'sēr-es), *n.* Female sorcerer; witch.

SORCERY (sar'sēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* SOR'CERIES.] Divination by the assistance of evil spirits; enchantment.

SYN. Necromancy; magic; witchcraft;

ANT. Disenchantment; exorcism.

SORDID (sar'did), *a.* Vile; mean; avaricious. [L. *sordidus*, dirty.]

SORDIDLY (sar'did-li), *adv.* In a sordid manner; meanly; basely.

SORDIDNESS (sar'did-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sordid.

SORE (sōr), *I. n.* 1. Wound; ulcer; boil. 2. Grief; affliction. *II. a.* 1. Wounded. 2. Tender; susceptible of pain; easily grieved. 3. Severe. *III. adv.* In a sore manner; grievously. [A. S. *sār*—Ger. *sehr*.]

SOREHEAD (sōr'hed), *n.* 1. Person whose head is sore. 2. Person who has a grievance or is disgruntled.

SORELY (sōr'li), *adv.* In a sore manner; grievously.

SORENESS (sōr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sore.

SORGHUM (sar'gum), *n.* 1. Chinese sugar-cane, an annual cane-like cereal, bearing a dense head of spikelets. 2. Syrup made from its juice.

SORORICIDE (so-ror'i-sid), *n.* 1. Murder of a sister. 2. Murderer of a sister. [L. *soror*, sister, and *cædo*, kill.]

SORORITY (so-ror'i-ti), *n.* Secret society of female students attached to the same school or college. [L. *soror*, sister.]



Sorghum.

1. Seed head of the Collier variety. 2. Seed head of the Colman variety.

SOROSIS (so-rō'sls), *n.* Woman's club; sisterhood. [L. L.—L. *soror*, sister.]

SOROSIS (so-rō'sls) *n.* Compound pulpy fruit, as the pineapple. [Gr. *sōros*, heap.]

SORREL (sor'el), *n.* Plant of a sour taste, allied to the clover. [Fr. *surette*—Ger. *sauer*; cf. A. S. *sur*, sour.]

SORREL (sor'el), I. *a.* Reddish-brown. II. *n.* Reddish-brown color. [Fr. *saure*.]

SORRENTO (sor-ren'tō), *n.* Town, Italy, on Gulf of Naples.

SORRILY (sor'i-li), *adv.* In a sorry or miserable manner.

SORRINESS (sor'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sorry.

SORROW (sor'ō), *n.* Pain of mind; grief; affliction. [A. S. *sorg*, *sorh*, care.]

SORROW (sor'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SORROWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SORROWED** (sor'ōd).] Be affected with sorrow, grief, or sadness.

SORROWFUL (sor'o-fōl), *a.* Causing or expressing sorrow.

SYN. Distressing; grievous; doleful; regretful; mourning; dismal; sad. **ANT.** Joyful; glad; merry; jolly.

SORROWFULLY (sor'o-fōl-i), *adv.* In a sorrowful manner.

SORROWFULNESS (sor'o-fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sorrowful.

SORRY (sor'i), *a.* 1. Grieved for something past. 2. Melancholy. 3. Poor; worthless. [A. S. *sārig*—*sār*, sore.]

SORT (sart), *n.* 1. Class or order; kind. 2. Manner; degree. 3. *Print.* Any letter, figure, space, or quadrant belonging to the compositor's case.—*Out of sorts*, not in one's usual health; out of order. [Fr. *sorte*—L. *sortem*, accus. of *sors*, lot, condition.]

SORT (sart), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SORTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SORT'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Separate into kinds; assort; arrange. 2. Select; cull. II. *vi.* 1. Associate; consort. 2. Be suitable; suit.

SORTER (sart'ēr), *n.* One who sorts; as, a letter sorter.

SORTIE (sar'tē), *n.* Sally of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers. [Fr. *sortir*, go out.]

SO-SO (sō'sō), *a.* Passable; indifferent; middling.

SOT (sot), *n.* One stupefied by habitual drinking. [O. Dut. *zot*, fool.]

SOTTISH (sot'ish), *a.* Given to excessive tilting; hence, stupid; drunken; senseless.

SOTTISHLY (sot'ish-li), *adv.* In a sottish manner.

SOTTISHNESS (sot'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sottish.

SOTTO VOCE (sot'tō vō'chā), *With a softened voice; in an undertone.* [It.]

SOU (sō), *n.* French copper coin=one-twentieth of a franc, or about one cent. [Fr.]

SOUBRETTE (sō-bret'), *n.* 1. Chambermaid or lady's maid, in comedy. 2. Actress who plays pert parts. [Fr.—O. Fr. *soubret*, sly.]

SOUCHONG (sō-shong'), *n.* Fine kind of black tea.

SOUDAN, SUDAN (sō-dän'), *n.* Vast region in central Africa.

SOUFFLE (sō'fl), *n. Med.* Murmuring or blowing sound. [Fr.]

SOUFFLÉ (sō-flā'), *n.* Dish made light with beaten white of egg, as a potato soufflé. [Fr.]

SOUGH (sow or suf), *n.* Murmuring, sighing sound; deep sigh; murmur. [Ice. *sāgr*, a rushing sound.]

SOUGH (sow or suf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOUGH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOUGHED** (sowd or suft).] I. *vt.* Utter in a sighing tone. II. *vi.* 1. Emit a sighing sound, as the wind. 2. Sigh deeply.

SOUGHT (səʔ), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SEEK**.

SOUL (sōl), *n.* 1. That part of man which thinks, feels, desires, etc. 2. Indwelling spirit. 3. Life; essence; internal power. 4. Human being; person. [A. S. *sawel*—Ger. *seele*.]

SOULFUL (sōl'fōl), *a.* Expressive of deep feeling; emotional.

SOULFULLY (sōl'fōl-i), *adv.* In a soulful manner.

SOULLESS (sōl'les), *a.* Without a soul or conscience; mean; spiritless.

SOUND (sownd), *n.* Narrow passage of water; strait. [A. S. *sund*, *swumd*, *swimman*, swim.]

SOUND (sownd), *n.* Air-bladder of fish. [Cf. Ice. *sundmagi*, swimming-maw, bladder.]

SOUND (sownd), *n.* 1. Impression produced on the ear by the vibrations of air; noise. 2. Note; tone. 3. Report. 4. Empty or meaningless noise. 5. Hearing-distance; ear-shot. [Fr. *sonner*—L. *sono*, sound.]

SOUND (sownd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOUND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Make a noise; produce a sound. 2. Appear; seem. 3. Be spread by sound or report. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to make a noise. 2. Utter audibly. 3. Direct by an audible signal. 4. Publish or proclaim by voice. 5. Examine by percussion or auscultation.

SOUND (sownd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOUND'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Measure the depth of, especially with a line and plummet. 2. Probe; try to discover secret wishes of; test. II. *vi.* Use the line and lead in sounding. [Fr. *sonder*.]

SOUND (sownd), *n.* Instrument for exploring an inner cavity of the body; probe.

SOUND (sownd), I. *a.* 1. Safe; whole; entire; perfect. 2. Healthy; strong. 3. Correct; orthodox. 4. Profound; undisturbed. 5. Solid. 6. Valid; logical; legal. II. *adv.* Soundly; deeply. [A. S. *sund*, *gesund*, healthy.]

SOUNDER (sownd'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which sounds. 2. *Telegraphy.* Device used instead of a register, the communications being read by sound alone.

SOUNDING (sownd'ing), *a.* 1. Sonorous; resonant. 2. Bombastic.

SOUNDING (sownd'ing), *n.* 1. Act of ascertaining the depth of water with a lead and line. 2. [*pl.*] Depth of water ascertained by measuring with lead and line.

SOUNDING-BOARD (sownd'ing-bôrd), *n.* Piece of resonant wood placed behind the strings of a piano or other instrument to increase the power of the sounds.

SOUNDLY (sownd'il), *adv.* In a sound manner.

SOUNDNESS (sownd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sound.

SOUNDOGRAPH (sownd'o-gráf), *n.* Device for producing the sound effects incident to the scenes portrayed in motion pictures. [**SOUND and GRAPH.**]



Soundograph.

SOUP (söp), *n.* Liquid food obtained by boiling meat, vegetables, etc., with seasoning. [*Fr. soupe*—*Ger. suppe*, soup. Allied to **SIP** and **SUP**.]

SOUPÇON (söp-sang'), *n.* A suspicion; hence, a mere suggestion or trace; as, tea with a *soupçon* of brandy. [*Fr.*]

SOUR (sowr), *a.* [*comp.* **SOUR'ER**; *superl.* **SOUR'EST**.] 1. Having a pungent, acid taste. 2. Turned, as milk; rancid. 3. Crabbed or peevish in temper. [*A. S. sūr*.]

SOUR (sowr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOURED** (sowrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make sour. 2. Make harsh or crabbed. 3. Macerate. II. *vi.* Become sour or acid, as by fermentation.

SOURCE (sôrs), *n.* 1. That from which anything rises or originates; origin. 2. Spring from which a stream flows. [*Fr.*—*L. surgo*, rise.]

SYN. Commencement; derivation; foundation; spring; fountain; cause. **ANT.** End; termination; sequel.

SOURCROUT (sowr'krowt), *n.* Same as **SAUER-KRAUT**.]

SOURISH (sowr'ish), *a.* Somewhat sour.

SOURLY (sowr'li), *adv.* In a sour manner.

SOURNESS (sowr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sour.

SOURSOP (sowr'sop), *n.* Same as **GUANABANO**.

SOUSE (sows), *n.* 1. Head, feet, and ears of swine pickled. 2. A plunge into water; a drenching in water. [Doublet of **SAUCE**.]

SOUSE (sows), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SOUS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SOUSED** (sowst).] I. *vt.* 1. Steep in pickle. 2. Drench with water; plunge in water. 3. Dash or splash. II. *vi.* Swoop.

SOUTACHE (sö-tâsh'), *n.* Kind of narrow flat braid. [*Fr.*]

SOUTH (sowth), I. *n.* 1. Direction toward that point on the horizon over which the sun appears at noon to the people north of the Tropic of Cancer. 2. Any land opposite the north. II. *a.* Lying towards the south. III. *adv.* Towards the south. [*A. S. sudh*, akin to **SUN**.]

SOUTH-AFRICAN (sowth-af'ri-kən), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to South Africa. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of South Africa; *Africander*.

SOUTH-AMERICAN (sowth-a-mer'l-kən), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to South America. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of South America.

SOUTH CAROLINA (sowth kar-ô-li'na). One of the U. S. Capital, Columbia. Area 30,570 sq. m.

SOUTH DAKOTA (sowth da-kô'ta). One of the U. S. Capital, Pierre. Area 76,850 sq. m.

SOUTHEAST (sowth-êst'), I. *n.* Direction equally distant from the south and east. II. *a.* Pertaining to, directed toward, or coming from, the southeast.

SOUTHEASTER (sowth-êst'êr), *n.* Gale from the southeast.

SOUTHEASTERLY (sowth-êst'êr-li), I. *a.* Southeast. II. *adv.* Toward or from the southeast.

SOUTHEASTERN (sowth-êst'êrn), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or lying in, the southeast.

SOUTHERLY (suth'êr-li), **SOUTHERN** (suth'êrn), *a.* Pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards, the south.

SOUTHERNER (suth'êrn-êr), *n.* 1. Person born or residing in the south. 2. [*S-*] Person born or residing in one of the southern States of the United States.

SOUTHERNMOST (suth'êrn-môst), *a.* Most southerly; farthest south.

SOUTHERNWOOD (suth'êrn-wôd), *n.* Aromatic plant (*Artemisia Abrotanum*), native of southern Europe, having an odor disagreeable to insects.

SOUTHLAND (sowth'land), *n.* The south; southern region.

SOUTH POLE (sowth pôl). Southern point of the earth's axis of rotation; opposed to **NORTH POLE**.

SOUTHWARD (sowth'ward), *adv.* Toward the south.

SOUTHWEST (sowth-west'), I. *n.* Direction equally distant from south and west. II. *a.* Pertaining to, proceeding from or toward, or lying in the direction of the southwest.

SOUTHWESTER (sowth-west'êr), **SOU'WEST-ER** (sow-west'êr), *n.* 1. Strong southwest wind. 2. Waterproof hat with a broad brim or flap behind to protect the back of the neck in bad weather.

SOUTHWESTERLY (sowth-west'êr-li), *adv.* and *a.* 1. In the direction of the southwest. 2. Coming from the southwest.

SOUTHWESTERN (sowth-west'ĕrn), *a.* South-west; southwesterly.

SOUVENIR (sö-ve-nēr'), *n.* Remembrance; keepsake; memento. [Fr.]

SOVEREIGN (sov'ēr-in or suv'ēr-in), *I. a.* 1. Supreme. 2. Possessing supreme power or dominion. 3. Superior to all others. *II. n.* 1. Supreme ruler; monarch. 2. English gold coin=\$4.86, gold standard; pound. [Fr. *souverain*—L.L. *superanus*—L. *super*, above.]

SOVEREIGNTY (sov'ēr-in-ti or suv'ēr-in-ti), *n.* [*pl.* SOV'EREIGNTIES.] 1. Supreme power; domination. 2. Sovereign state.

SOW (sow), *n.* 1. Female hog. 2. Oblong piece of metal larger than a pig. [A. S. *su*, *sugu*—Sans. root *su*, generate.]

SOW (sō), *v.* [*pr.p.* SOW'ING; *p.t.* SOWED (sōd); *p.p.* SOWN (sōn) or SOWED (sōd).] *I. vt.* 1. Scatter as seed; seed; plant by strewing. 2. Scatter seed over. *II. vi.* Scatter seed for growth. [A. S. *sāwan*—Ger. *säen*.]

SOWER (sō'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sows.

SOY (sol), *n.* Sauce prepared in China and Japan from soy-beans, the seeds of the soy-bean plant (*Glycine hispida*).

SPA (spä), *n.* Town and watering place in eastern part of Belgium.

SPA (spä), *n.* Place where there is a mineral spring of water. [From *Spa*; a famous watering-place in Belgium.]

SPACE (spās), *n.* 1. Extension as distinct from substance; largeness. 2. Room; place. 3. Distance between objects. 4. Quantity of time; distance between two points of time; interval. 5. Soy-bean Plant. Interval between lines or words in books. 6. Blank type, shorter and thinner than the lettered type, used to separate letters so as to justify a line. [Fr. *espace*—L. *spatium*.]

SPACE (spās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPACED (spāst).] Arrange at proper intervals; specifically in printing, to arrange the spaces or intervals between letters or words, so as to justify the line; as, to *space* a paragraph.—*Space out*, widen the spaces or intervals between words or lines in a page for printing.

SPACER (spā'sēr), *n.* 1. Device for making spaces. 2. *Print.* Device for spacing words, as in a type-setting machine.

SPACE-TELEGRAPHY (spās'te-leg-ŕa-fi), *n.* Same as WIRELESS-TELEGRAPHY.

SPACIOUS (spā'shus), *a.* Large in extent; roomy; wide. [Fr. *spacieux*.]

SPACIOUSLY (spā'shus-li), *adv.* In a spacious manner.

SPACIOUSNESS (spā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spacious.



SPADE (spād), *n.* 1. Broad blade of iron with a handle, used for digging. 2. Playing card, showing black figures resembling a pointed spade. [A. S. *spadu*—Ger. *spaten*.]

SPADE (spād), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPA'DED.] Dig with a spade.

SPADIX (spā'diks), *n.* [*pl.* SPA'DIXES or SPADICES (spā-dī'sēz).] Spike-like form of inflorescence, mostly inclosed in a spathe. [L.]

SPAGHETTI (spā-get'i), *n.* Macaroni in the form of tubes or sticks, larger than vermicelli. [It.]

SPAIN (spān), *n.* Kingdom, S. W. Europe. Area 194,808 sq. m.

SPAKE (spāk), *v.* Old past tense of SPEAK.

SPALPEEN (spai-pēn'), *n.* Mean fellow; rascal. [Irish.]

SPAN (span), *v.* Old past tense of SPIN.

SPAN (span), *n.* 1. Space from the end of the thumb to the end of the little finger when the fingers are extended; nine inches. 2. Spread of an arch between its abutments. 3. Space of time. [A. S.]

SPAN (span), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPAN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPANNED (spand).] 1. Measure by spans; measure. 2. Stretch across; embrace. [A. S. *spannan*, connect.]

SPAN (span), *n.* Pair of matched horses harnessed side by side. [Dut.]

SPANDREL (span'drel), *n.* Triangular space between two arches and the molding above. [Etym. doubtful; probably from O. Fr. *espanseur*, that which spreads.]

SPANGLE (spang'gl), *n.* Small, thin plate or boss of shining metal; anything sparkling. [A. S. *spange*, clasp.]

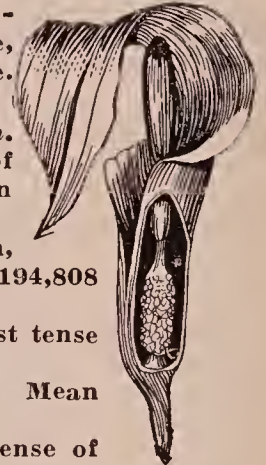
SPANGLE (spang'gl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPAN'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPANGLED (spang'gld).] Adorn with spangles.

SPANIARD (span'yard), *n.* Native of Spain.

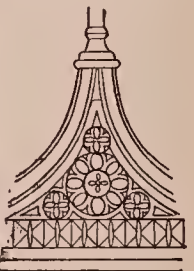
SPANIEL (span'yel), *n.* Kind of dog, usually liver and white colored, and with large pendant ears, once supposed to be of Spanish origin. [O. Fr. *espagneul*, Spanish.]

SPANISH (span'ish), *a. I.* Of or pertaining to Spain. *II. n.* Language of Spain.

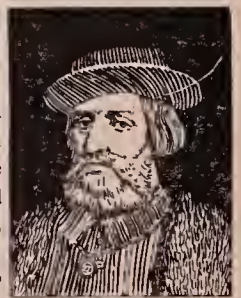
SPANISH-AMERICAN (span-ish-a-mer'i-kan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to parts of America where



Spadix.



Spandrel.



Hernando Cortez, Spanish conqueror of Mexico. Born 1485—died 1547.

Spanish is commonly spoken. **II. n.** Person of Spanish blood residing in America, especially a resident of any part of South America settled or controlled by Spaniards or their descendants.

SPANISH-FLY (span'ish-flī), *n.* [*pl.* SPAN'ISH-FLIES.] 1. Green beetle (*Cantharis vesicatoria*) used for raising blisters. 2. Cantharides.

SPANISH MAIN (span'ish măn). Name formerly given the S. portion of the Caribbean sea, embracing part of the route traversed by Spanish treasure-ships between Europe and America.

SPANK (spangk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPANKED (spangk't).] **I. vt.** Strike with the open hand on the buttocks. **II. vi.** Move quickly, as a spirited horse. [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Dan. *spanke*, strut.]

SPANK (spangk), *n.* Slap or blow with the open hand, especially on the buttocks.

SPANKER (spangk'ēr), *n.* 1. After-sail of a ship or bark. 2. Fast-going horse. 3. One who spansks.

SPANKING (spangk'ing), **I. a.** 1. Moving with a quick lively pace; free-going; dashing. 2. Uncommonly fine. **II. n.** 1. Act of administering spanks. 2. Punishment thus administered.

SPAR (spär), *n.* Large pole, as a mast, yard, boom, gaff, etc. [Dut.]

SPAR (spär), *n.* Non-metallie, lustrous, crystalline mineral. [A. S. *spær* (-stān), gypsum.]

SPAR (spär), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPARRED (spärd).] 1. Box with the fists; fight with showy action. 2. Make the motions of boxing. 3. Bandy words; dispute. [O. Fr. *esparer*, kick.]

SPARE (spâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPARED (spârd).] **I. vt.** 1. Use or dispense frugally. 2. Give; bestow; as, to *spare* time for any purpose. 3. Show mercy to; preserve, as from danger, pain, destruction, distress, annoyance, or toil. **II. vi.** 1. Be parsimonious or frugal. 2. Be merciful or forgiving. [A. S. *sparian*.]

SPARE (spâr), *a.* 1. Sparing; frugal. 2. Scanty; lean. 3. Superfluous; not needed. 4. Kept in reserve for an emergency; additional; extra; as, a *spare* room.

SPARENESS (spâr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spare.

SPARERIB (spâr'rib), *n.* Rib of pork closely trimmed of meat.

SPARIDÆ (spar'i-dē), *n.* Family of fishes; the sea-breams. [L. *sparus*, kind of fish.]

SPARING (spâr'ing), *a.* 1. Scarce; scanty. 2. Forbearing. 3. Saving.

SPARK (spärk), *n.* 1. Small particle of fire shot off from a body. 2. Small shining body or light. 3. Feeble point of fire in or on a cold mass; germ of vitality. 4. *Elec.* Disruptive discharge or the luminous effect thereof produced in the air-space or gap through which the discharge passes. [A. S. *spearca*.]

SPARK (spärk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SPARK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPARKED (spärkt).] 1. Emit sparks. 2. *Elec.* Form sparks by disruptive discharge.

SPARK (spärk), *n.* 1. Roysterer; gay fellow. 2. Lover; gallant. [Ice. *sparkr*, lively.]

SPARK (spärk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPARK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPARKED (spärkt).] **I. vt.** Court. **II. vi.** Play the spark or gallant.

SPARKER (spärk'ēr), *n.* 1. Device to prevent sparks from escaping. 2. *Elec.* Device to prevent injurious sparking.

SPARK-GAP (spärk'gap), *n.* *Elec.* Gap crossed by sparks, between the ends of a resonator.

SPARKLE (spärk'l), *n.* 1. Little spark. 2. Brilliance; luster. [Dim. of SPARK.]

SPARKLE (spärk'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SPARK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPARKLED (spärk'ld).] 1. Emit sparks. 2. Glitter; flash; twinkle.

SPARKLER (spärk'lēr), *n.* 1. That which sparkles or emits sparks. 2. Diamond. (Slang.)

SPARKLING (spärk'ling), *a.* 1. Emitting sparks; glittering. 2. Brilliant; lively; bright.

SPARK-PLUG (spärk'plug), *n.* Metal shell which screws into an automobile carbureter carrying the conductor of the current that ignites the mixture of gas and air.

SPAROID (spä'roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sparidæ*; resembling a sea-bream.

SPARRING (spär'ing), *n.* 1. Prelusive contention, as among boxers. 2. Slight debate.

SPARROW (spar'ō), *n.*

Any bird of the various species of the genus *Passer*; the common European house-sparrow (*Passer domesticus*), generally known in the United States as the *English sparrow*, ranges over Europe into northern Africa, and has been introduced into America and Australia.



Sparrows.

SPARROW-HAWK (spar'ō-hāk), *n.* Small species of hawk.

SPARRY (spär'i), *a.* Consisting of or like spar.

SPARSE (spärs), *a.* Thinly scattered. [L. *sparsum*, *p.p.* of *spargo*, scatter.]

S P A R S E L Y (spärs'li), *adv.*

In a sparse manner; thinly.

S P A R S E N E S S (spärs'nes), *n.*

Quality or state of being sparse

SPARTA (spär'ta), *n.* Ancient city, in Greece.



Sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*).

SPARTAN (spär'tan), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Sparta in Greece; hardy; fearless. *II. n.* 1. Native of Sparta. 2. Person of fortitude.

SPASM (spazm), *n.* Violent and involuntary contraction of the muscles. [Gr. *spasmos*—*spāō*, draw.]

SPASMODIC (spaz-mod'ik), *I. a.* 1. Relating to or consisting in spasms; convulsive. 2. Temporary; intermittent; soon exhausted. *II. n.* Medicine for removing spasms.

SPASMODICAL (spaz-mod'ik-al), *a.* Spasmodic.

SPASMODICALLY (spaz-mod'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a spasmodic manner.

SPAT (spat), *v.* Past tense of **SPIT**.

SPAT (spat), *n.* Spawn or young of shell-fish, esp. of the oyster. [From **SPAT**, *p.t.* of **SPIT**.]

SPAT (spat), *n.* 1. Light blow. 2. Spatter. 3. Petty quarrel. [Possibly from O. Fr. *espater*—Fr. *épater*, strike flat, upset.]

SPAT (spat), *n.* Same as **SPATTERDASH**.

SPAT (spat), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPAT'TED**.] *I. vt.* Slap lightly. *II. vi.* 1. Engage in a petty quarrel. 2. Patter.

SPATHE (spāth), *n.* Involucre around a spadix. [Gr. *spathē*, broadsword.]

SPATIAL (spā'shāl), *a.* Pertaining to space.

SPATTER (spat'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPATTERED** (spat'ērd).] Splash out upon; scatter about; sprinkle. [Freq. of **SPAT**, *p.t.* of **SPIT**.]

SPATTERDASH (spat'ēr-dash), *n.* Leather legging for equestrians; covering of cloth or leather for the leg, fitting upon the shoe; garter; also called *spat*. [**SPATTER** and **DASH**.]

SPATULA (spat'ū-la), **SPATTLE** (spat'l), *n.* Broad kind of knife for spreading plasters, paint, etc. [L., dim. of *spatha*, spade.]

SPATULATE (spat'ū-lat), *a.* Shaped like a spatula, as a racket.

SPAVIN (spav'in), *n.* Disease of horses affecting the hock-joint, a swelling of the bone [O. Fr. *espavent*.]

SPAVINED (spav'ind), *a.* Affected with spavin.

SPAWN (span), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPAWN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPAWNED** (spand).] *I. vt.* 1. Lay or deposit, as fish and frogs do their eggs. 2. Bring forth; used in contempt. *II. vi.* 1. Deposit eggs or roc. 2. Issue or proceed, as offspring; used in contempt.

SPAWN (span), *n.* 1. Eggs of fish, frogs, shell-fish, etc. 2. Bot. Vegetative part of a fungus. 3. Any offspring; product; yield.

SPAY (spā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

SPAYED (spād).] Extirpate the ovaries of. [Manx *spoity*.]

SPEAK (spēk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPEAK'ING**; *p.t.* **SPOKE** (spōk); *p.p.* **SPOKEN** (spō'ken).] *I. vt.* 1. Utter articulately; pronounce. 2. Say or tell. 3. Herald; proclaim. 4. Talk or converse in; as, to *speak* French. 5. Accost. *II. vi.* 1. Utter words; talk. 2. Discourse. 3. Be expressive. 4. Converse. 5. Dispute. [A. S. *specan*, *sprecan*.]

SPEAKER (spēk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who speaks. 2. The person who presides in a deliberative or legislative body, as the House of Representatives; chairman. 3. Collection of pieces for rhetorical exercises.

SPEAKING-TRUMPET (spēk'ing-trum-pet), *n.* Instrument used for intensifying the sound of the voice, so as to convey it a greater distance; megaphone.

SPEAR (spēr), *n.* 1. Long weapon used in war and hunting, made of a pole pointed with iron. 2. Lance with barbed prongs used for catching fish. 3. Spike of grass, wheat, etc. [A. S. *spere*.]

SPEAR (spēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPEAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPEARED** (spērd).] *I. vt.* Pierce with or as with a spear. *II. vi. Bot.* Shoot forth into a long spire-like stem.

SPEARMAN (spēr'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SPEAR'MEN**.] Man armed with a spear.

SPEARMINT (spēr'mint), *n.* Species of mint having spear-shaped leaves.

SPECIAL (spesh'al), *a.* 1. Of a species or sort; particular. 2. Confined to a particular subject. 3. Exceptionally good or fine. 4. Designed for the purpose.

SYN. Peculiar; distinctive; singular; unique; extraordinary; uncommon; specific. **ANT.** General; universal; common.

SPECIALIST (spesh'al-ist), *n.* One who devotes himself to a special subject.

SPECIALITY (spesh-i-al'i-ti), *n.* 1. Special or particular mark of a person or thing. 2. Special occupation or object of attention. [Fr. *spécialité*.]

SPECIALIZATION (spesh'al-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of specializing or state of being or becoming specialized.

SPECIALIZE (spesh'al-īz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPE'CIAL-IZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPECIALIZED** (spesh'al-īzd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make specifically distinct. 2. Limit to a particular kind of development, action or use. *II. vi.* Act in a special way.

SPECIALLY (spesh'al-i), *adv.* In an especial manner; particularly; especially.

SPECIALTY (spesh'al-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **SPE'CIAL-TIES**.] 1. That by which a person or thing is specially characterized. 2. That in which a person is specially versed. 3. Law. Special contract; obligation or bond. 4. Special occupation or pursuit. 5. Article to which a dealer pays special attention.

SPECIE (spē'shē), *n.* Coin of gold, silver, nickel,



Female Fish (*Aspredo lavis*) with spawn attached by pedicles to the under side.

copper, etc., used as a circulating medium. [See SPECIES.]

SPECIES (spē'shēz), *n.* Group of individuals having common characteristics, subordinate to a genus. [L. *specio*, look.]

SPECIFIC (spe-sif'ik), **SPECIFICAL** (spe-sif'-ik-əl), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to or constituting a species. 2. That specifies; precise. *II. n.* Remedy for a particular disease.

SPECIFICALLY (spe-sif'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a specific manner.

SPECIFICALNESS (spe-sif'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being specific.

SPECIFICATION (spes-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of specifying. 2. Statement of particulars. 3. Item specified.

SPECIFY (spes'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPECIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPECIFIED (spes'i-fid).] Make special; mention particularly. [L.L. *specifico*—L. *species*, form, and *facio*, make.]

SPECIMEN (spes'i-men), *n.* 1. Portion of anything, or one of a number, to show kind and quality of the whole. 2. Illustration; example.

SYN. Sample; pattern; model; instance.

ANT. Anomaly; exception; freak.

SPECIOUS (spē'shus), *a.* That looks well at first sight; showy; plausible.

SPECIOUSLY (spē'shus-li), *adv.* In a specious manner.

SPECIOUSNESS (spē'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being specious.

SPECK (spek), *n.* 1. Small spot; blemish. 2. Very small particle. [A. S. *specca*.]

SPECK (spek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPECKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPECKED (spekt).] Mark or stain with small spots.

SPECKLE (spek'l), *n.* Little speck or spot different in substance or color from its surroundings. [Dlm. of SPECK.]

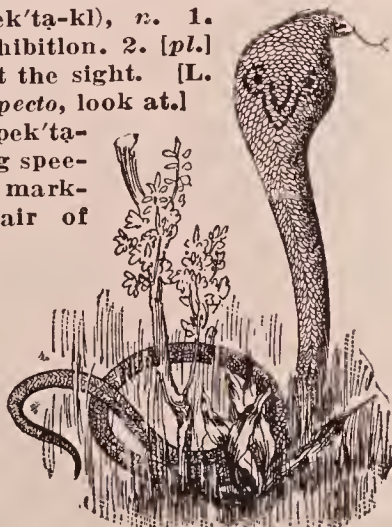
SPECKLE (spek'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPECKLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPECKLED (spek'ld).] Mark with speckles, flecks, small spots, or dots.

SPECTACLE (spek'ta-kl), *n.* 1. Sight; show; exhibition. 2. [*pl.*] Glasses to assist the sight. [L. *spectaculum*—*specto*, look at.]

SPECTACLED (spek'ta-kld), *a.* Wearing spectacles; bearing markings like a pair of spectacles.

SPECTACLED-BEAR (spek'ta-kld-bâr), *n.* Species of small black bear (*Ursus ornatus*), having a light-colored ring around each eye.

SPECTACLED-SNAKE (spek'ta-kld-snāk), *n.* Species of



Spectacled-snake.

Indian cobra (*Naja tripudians*), having markings on the hood resembling a pair of old-fashioned spectacles.

SPECTACULAR (spek-tak'ū-lar) *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a spectacle or show; characterized by scenic display.

SPECTATOR (spek-tā'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* SPECTRESS.] One who looks on. [L., from *spectatus*, p.p. of *specto*, look at.]

SYN. Looker-on; bystander; eye-witness; beholder; observer.

SPECTER, SPECTRE (spek'tēr), *n.* Ghost. [L. *spectrum*, vision.]

SPECTRAL (spek'tral), *a.* 1. Relating to, or like, a specter. 2. Relating to the spectrum.

SPECTROGRAM (spek'trō-gram), *n.* Photographic impression of a spectrum. [SPECTRUM, and Gr. *gramma*, something written.]

SPECTROGRAPH (spek'trō-gráf), *n.* Apparatus for producing photographic impressions of a spectrum. [SPECTRUM, and -GRAPH.]

SPECTROGRAPHIC (spek'trō-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a spectrograph.

SPECTROGRAPHY (spek-trog'rā-fi), *n.* Art or process of forming spectrographic pictures.

SPECTROHELIOGRAM (spek'trō-hē-li-o-gram), *n.* Spectroheliographic picture of the sun. [SPECTRUM, Gr. *helios*, sun, and -GRAM.]

SPECTROHELIOGRAPH (spek'trō-hē-li-o-gráf), *n.*

Specially designed spectrograph for photographing the sun by monochromatic light.

SPECTROHELIOGRAPHIC (spek'trō-hē-li-o-graf'ik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained by means of, the spectroheliograph.

SPECTROPHOTOMETER (spek-trō-fotom'e-tēr), *n.*

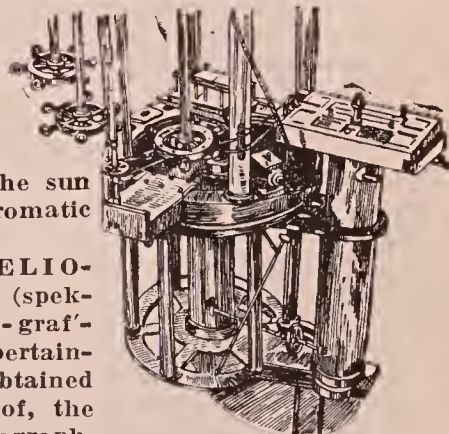
Instrument for obtaining accurate measurement of light absorption, accurate comparison of light sources, etc.

SPECTROSCOPE (spek'trō-skōp), *n.* Instrument for forming and examining spectra of luminous bodies, so as to determine their composition. [SPECTRUM and SCOPE.]

SPECTROSCOPIC (spek'trō-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the spectroscope or spectroscopy.

SPECTROSCOPY (spek'trō-skō-pī), *n.* Science that is concerned with the use of the spectroscope.

SPECTRUM (spek'trum), *n.* [*pl.* SPEC'TRA.] 1. Image of something seen, continued after



Rumford Spectroheliograph suspended from the forty-inch Yerkes refractor.

the eyes are closed. 2. Band of light showing colors, or lines and bands, seen when a beam of light from any source (as the sun or an ignited vapor), passes through a prism and is reflected from a diffraction-grating. [L., appearance, image, apparition.]

SPECULAR (spek'ū-lar), *a.* Resembling a speculum; having a smooth reflecting surface.

SPECULARIA (spek'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* Annual herbs mostly of S. Europe, allied to *Campanula*.

SPECULATE (spek'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SPEC'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPECULA'TED.] 1. Look at or into with the mind; consider; theorize. 2. Traffic for profit upon an uncertainty. [L. *speculatus*, *p.p.* of *speculor*, behold—*specio*, look.]

SPECULATION (spek'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Mental view; contemplation; mere theory. 2. Buying goods, etc., in expectation of a rise in the market price.

SPECULATIVE (spek'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* 1. Given to speculation or theory; ideal. 2. Pertaining to speculation in business, etc.

SPECULATIVELY (spek'ū-lā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a speculative manner.

SPECULATOR (spek'ū-lā-tūr), *n.* One who speculates in trade.

SPECULUM (spek'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* SPEC'ULA.] 1. Reflector usually made of polished metal. 2. *Surg.* Instrument for bringing into view parts otherwise hidden. [L., looking-glass.]

SPED (sped), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SPEED**.

SPEECH (spēch), *n.* 1. That which is spoken; language. 2. Power of speaking. 3. Oration; formal discourse; declaration of thoughts. 4. Mention. [A. S. *spæc*, *spærc*. See **SPEAK**.]

SPEECHLESS (spēch'les), *a.* Destitute or temporarily deprived, of the power of speech.

SPEECHLESSNESS (spēch'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being speechless.

SPEED (spēd), *n.* 1. Rapid pace or rate; velocity; swiftness. 2. Success or prosperity in an undertaking.—*Speed of no return*, velocity a body must have on leaving the earth in order for it never to come back—about seven miles a second. [A. S. *spēd*.]

SPEED (spēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPED (sped) or SPEED'ED.] I. *vi.* 1. Move rapidly. 2. Pass quickly. 3. Fare well or ill. 4. Go faster than permitted by law or regulation. II. *vt.* 1. Put in quick motion; expedite. 2. Urge on or drive forward rapidly. 3. Prosper; favor. 4. Dismiss with good wishes.

SPEEDER (spēd'ēr), *n.* One who or that which speeds.

SPEEDILY (spēd'i-li), *adv.* In a speedy manner; swiftly; quickly.

SPEEDINESS (spēd'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being speedy.

SPEEDING (spēd'ing), *n.* Fast riding, driving, or motoring; scorching.

SPEEDOMETER (spēd-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring, recording or indicating speed. By watching it a motorist can ascertain the best of various adjustments of carbureter and ignition system

SPEEDWAY (spēd'wā), *n.* Boulevard or other way whereon speeding, as of motor-cars, is permitted or customary.

SPEEDY (spēd'i), *a.* [*c o m p.* SPEED'IER; *s u p e r l.* SPEED'IEST.] 1. Moving at a rapid rate; swift. 2. Quick in performance. 3. Soon to be expected.

SPEISS (spis), *n.* Residue of nickel, arsenic, iron, etc., in crucibles wherein cobalt glass has been melted. [Ger. *speise*, bell metal.]

SPELL (spel), *n.* 1. Any form of words supposed to possess magical power. 2. Anything acting as a charm. [A. S. *spel*, saying.]

SPELL (spel), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPELLED (speld) or SPELT (speit).] I. *vi.* 1. Form with the proper letters in proper order, either in writing or verbally. 2. Make up or constitute. 3. Signify. 4. Act as a spell upon; charm; bewitch. II. *vt.* Form words with the proper letters in their regular order.

SPELL (spel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPELLED (speld).] Temporarily take the place of at work. [A. S. *spelian*, act for another.]

SPELL (spel), *n.* 1. Turn at work. 2. Short period. **SPELLBINDER** (spel'bīnd-ēr), *n.* Magician; one who charms, especially by speech.

SPELLBOUND (spel'bownd), *a.* Enchanted; under magic influence.

SPELLER (spel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who spells. 2. Spelling-book.

SPELLING (spel'ing), *n.* 1. Act of spelling or naming the letters of words. 2. Orthography.

SPELLING-BEE (spel'ing-bē), *n.* Competitive examination in spelling.

SPELLING-BOOK (spel'ing-bōk), *n.* Book for teaching pupils how to spell.

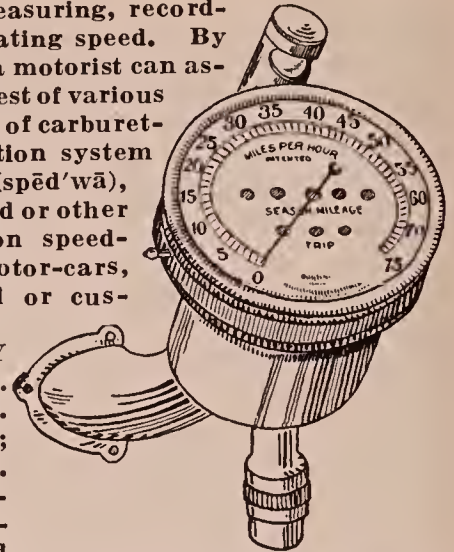
SPELT (speit), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SPELL**.

SPELT (speit), *n.* Kind of grain; also called *German wheat*. [A. S.—L. *spelta*.]

SPELTER (spel'tēr), *n.* Zinc. [See **PEWTER**.]

SPENCER (spen'sēr), *n.* Short jacket for men or women. [Named after a Lord *Spencer*.]

SPENCER (spen'sēr), *n.* Fore-and-aft sail abaft the fore and main masts. [Named after the inventor.]



Automobile speedometer and odometer with small electric lamp above it.

SPENCERIAN (spen-sē'ri-ən), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the English philosopher, Herbert Spencer, or to his philosophy. 2. Pertaining to a certain common system of handwriting or penmanship.

SPEND (spend), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPENDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPENT (spent).] I. *vt.* 1. Expend or weigh out. 2. Give for any purpose. 3. Consume; waste. 4. Pass, as time. II. *vi.* 1. Make expenditures. 2. Vanish; be dissipated. [A. S. *spendan*—L. *dispendo*.]

SPENDER (spend'ēr), *n.* One who spends lavishly; spendthrift.

SPENDTHRIFT (spend'thrift), I. *a.* Prodigal. II. *n.* Prodigal person.

SPENT (spent), *a.* 1. Worn out; weary; exhausted. 2. Having deposited the spawn; said of fish.—*Spent ball*, cannon-ball or rifle-ball which reaches an object, but without sufficient force to do material injury.

SPENT (spent), *v.* Past tense and past participle of SPEND.

SPERM (spērm), *n.* Male seed, as semen of higher vertebrates, milt or spawn of lower vertebrates. [Fr. *sperme*—L. *sperma*—Gr. *sperma*, seed.]

SPERM (spērm), **SPERMACEI** (spēr-mə-sē'ti or spēr-mə-set'l), *n.* Waxy matter from the head of the sperm-whale. [L. *sperma*, seed, and *cetus*, whale.]

SPERMATIC (spēr-mat'ik), **SPERMATICAL** (spēr-mat'ik-al), *a.* Seminal; pertaining to sperm.

SPERM-OIL (spērm'oil), *n.* Oil from the sperm-whale.

SPERM-WHALE (spērm'hwāl), *n.* Species of whale (*Physeter macrocephalus*), from which sperm or spermaceti is obtained.

SPEW, **SPEUE** (spū), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPEWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPEWED (spūd).] I. *vt.* 1. Eject from the stomach; vomit. 2. Eject or cast out with loathing. II. *vi.* Vomit; puke. [A. S. *spīwan*, spit out.]

SPHENOID (sfē'noid), *a.* 1. Wedge-shaped. 2. Of or pertaining to the wedge-shaped bone at the base of the skull.

SPHEROMETER (sfē-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining radii of spheres. [Gr. *sphaira*, sphere, and *metros*, measure.]

SPHERAL (sfēr'al), *a.* 1. Rounded; spherical. 2. Of or pertaining to the celestial spheres.

SPHERE (sfēr), *n.* 1. Ball; globe; orb. 2. Circuit of motion; field of influence, action or duty; province. 3. Rank; social position. [Gr. *sphaira*.]

SPHERIC (sfēr'ik), **SPHERICAL** (sfēr'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or like a sphere.

SPHERICITY (sfē-ris'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being spherical; roundness.

SPHEROID (sfē'roid), *n.* Body or figure having the form of a sphere, but not quite round.

SPHEROIDAL (sfē-roi'dal), *a.* 1. Having the form of a spheroid. 2. *Crystal*. Bounded by several convex faces.

SPHERULE (sfer'öl), *n.* Little sphere; globule.

SPHINCTER (sfingkt'ēr), *n.* *Anat.* Muscle that contracts or shuts an orifice or opening which it surrounds. [Gr. *sphingō*, bind tight.]

SPHINX (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* SPHINXES.] 1. *Egypt.* *Antiq.* Monster having the body of a lion and a human (male or female) head. Egyptian sphinxes are also represented with heads of rams and hawks. 2. *Greek Myth.* Winged monster with the head of a woman and the body of a lioness. 3. Enigmatical person. [Gr.]



Sphinx.

SPICE (spis), *n.* 1. Aromatic vegetable used for seasoning food. 2. Small quantity. 3. That which gives piquancy. [O. Fr. *espice*—L. *species*, special kind.]

SPICE (spis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPI'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPICED (spist).] 1. Season with spice. 2. Add zest to.

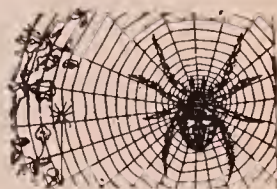
SPICILY (spī'si-li), *adv.* In a spicy manner.

SPICINESS (spī'si-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spicy.

SPICK AND SPAN (spik and span). Entirely new brand-new; hence, spotlessly clean.

SPICULA (spik'ū-lə), *n.* [*pl.* SPICULÆ (spik'ū-lē).] Small spike found in plants; dart.

SPICY (spī'si), *a.* 1. Abounding with, or producing spices. 2. Fragrant; pungent. 3. Pointed; racy.

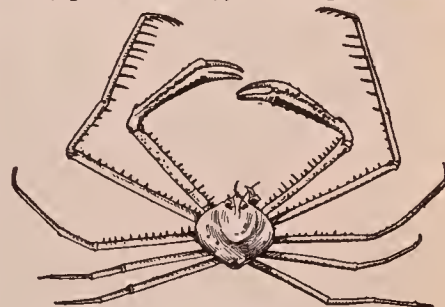


SPIDER (spī'dēr), *n.* Small apterous invertebrate animal remarkable for spinning webs to take its prey. [Dan. *spinder*.]

Spider.

SPIDER-CRAB (spī'dēr-krab), *n.* Spider-like crab, with long slender legs; sea-spider.

SPIDER-MONKEY (spī'dēr-mung-kī), *n.* Tropical American flat nose monkey of genus *Ateles* or *Brahyteles* with long slender limbs and prehensile tail. For cut of spider-monkey see PREHENSILE.

Spider-crab (*Cyrtomaia smithi*).

SPIGOT (spig'ut), *n.* Peg or plug for stopping a small hole in a cask; plug of a faucet. [Gael. *spìocaid*.]

SPIKE (spik), *n.* 1. Large nail. 2. Ear of grain. 3. Cluster of flowers, sessile or issuing directly from an undivided axis. [*L. spica, spicus*, sharp point.]

SPIKE (spik), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SPIKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPIKED (spikt).] 1. Set or plug with splkes.

2. Fasten with spikes. 3. Impale on a splke.

SPIKELET (spik'let), *n.* Little splke.

SPIKEBILL (spik'bil), *n.* 1. See MORGANER. 2. See GODWIT.

SPIKEFISH (spik'fish), *n.* Flsh (*Histiophorus americanus*) with long narrow snout, related to the swordfish.

SPIKENARD (spik'närd), *n.* 1. Highly aromatic oil obtained from an Indian plant, of the genus *Nardus*, with spike-shaped blossoms. 2. The plant itself. 3. Name given to various fragrant essential oils. [*L. spica nardi*.]

SPIKY (spi'ki), *a.* 1. Furnished with spikes. 2. Having a sharp point.

SPILE (spil), *n.* 1. Spout; trough. 2. Peg used to stop a hole; splgot. [*Dut. spijl*.]

SPILL (spil), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPILLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPILLED (spild) or SPILT (split).] I. *vt.* 1. Allow to run out of a vessel. 2. Shed, as blood. 3. Waste. II. *vi.* 1. Be shed. 2. Be allowed to fall; be wasted. [*A. S. spillan*, destroy.]

SPILL (spil), *n.* 1. Small peg or pin to stop a hole; splc. 2. Strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp. [*Dut. spil*—*Ger. spille*.]

SPILLER (spil'ër), *n.* 1. One who spills. 2. Kind of fishing-line.

SPILOGALE (spil'ö-gäl), *n.* *Zool.* One of a genus of skunks found in the warmer regions of North America, valuable for their skins. [*Gr. pilos*, spot, and *galë*, weasel.]

SPIN (spin), *v.* [*pr.p.* SPINNING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SPUN (spun).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw out twist into threads. 2. Draw out tediously. 3. Cause to turn with great speed; whirl. 4. Draw out into fine threads, as spiders do their webs. II. *vi.* 1. Draw out and twist fiber into threads, yarn, etc. 2. Whirl rapidly. 3. Run or drive with great speed. [*A. S. spinnan*.]

SPIN (spln), *n.* 1. Act of spinning; rapid whirl. 2. Short rapid ride; as, a *spin* on a bicycle or in a motorboat.

SPINACH, SPINAGE (spln'aj), *n.* Herb (*Spinacia oleracea*), used as a vegetable. [*O. Fr. espinache*—*L. L. spinacia*—*L. spina*, thorn.]

SPINAL (spi'näl), *a.* Pertaining to the backbone.



Skin of Spilogale leucoparia from Texas.

SPINAL-COLUMN (spi'näl-kol-um), *n.* Vertebral column or backbone.

SPINAL-CORD (spi'näl-kärd), *n.* Elongated part of the cerebrospinal axis contained in the canal of the spinal column.

SPINDLE (spln'dl), *n.* 1. Pin from which the thread is spun or twisted. 2. Pin on which anything turns. 3. Fusee of a watch. [*A. S.*]

SPINE (spín), *n.* 1. Thorn. 2. Thin, pointed splke, especially in fishes. 3. Backbone of an animal. [*O. Fr. espine*—*L. spina*, thorn.]

SPINET (spin'et or spin-et'), *n.* Old-fashioned keyed instrument like the harpsichord. [*It. spinetta*, dim. of *spina*—*L. spina*, thorn, so called from the pointed quills used in playing on it.]

SPININESS (spi'ni-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spiny.

SPINNER (spln'ër), *n.* One who or that which spins.

SPINNERET (spln'ër-et), *n.* Organ with which insects, such as silk-worms, form their silk or webs.

SPINNING (spln'ing), *a.* Used in spinning.

SPINNING-WHEEL (spln'ing-hwël), *n.* Old-fashioned machine worked by hand or foot for spinning flax, cotton or wool into threads.

SPINOSE (spi'nös), **SPINOUS** (spi'nus), *a.* Full of spines; thorny.

SPINSTER (spln'stër), *n.* Elderly unmarried woman. [*Lit.*, woman who spins.]

SPINTHARISCOPE (spln-thar'i-sköp), *n.* Instrument for observing particles in the act of being projected from a radio-active element in course of disintegration. [*Gr. spintharis*, spark, and -SCOPE.]

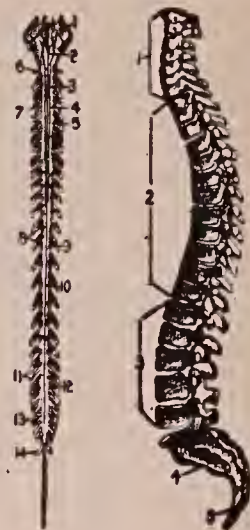
SPINY (spi'ni), *a.* Full of splnes; thorny; troublesome.

SPIRACLE (spir'a-kl), *n.* 1. Breathing hole, as of the whale. 2. Minute passage. [*L. spiraculum*—*spiro*, breathe.]

SPIRAL (spi'ral), I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a spire. 2. Winding like the thread of a screw. II. *n.* Spiral line; curve which continually recedes from a center about which it revolves; screw.

SPIRALLY (spi'ral-i), *adv.* In a spiral manner; in the manner of a screw.

SPIRE (spir), *n.* Stalk of grass; spear; top; sum-



Spinal-cord.

Spinal-column.

1. Ventral median fissure. 2. Ventral root. 3. Dorsal root. 4. Dorso-median fissure. 5. Dorso-lateral fissure. 6. Dorsal horn. 7. Reticular formation. 8. Lateral horn. 9. Ventral horn. 10. Dorsal column. 11. Ventral column. 12-13. Cauda equina. 14. Filum terminale.
1. Seven cervical vertebrae. 2. Twelve dorsal vertebrae. 3. Five lumbar vertebrae. 4. Sacrum. 5. Coccyx.

mit; tapering body; steeple. [A. S. *spir*, stalk; Ger. *spier*, needle.]

SPIRE (*spir*), *n.* Curl; wreath; Hne which twists and winds like the thread of a screw; upper whorls of spiral shells. [L. *spira*—Gr. *speira*, coll.]

SPIRIT (*spir'it*), *n.* 1. Vital force; soul. 2. Disembodied soul; ghost; sprite. 3. Mental disposition; enthusiasm; ardor. 4. Real meaning; intention. 5. Very lively person. 6. Person. 7. Intellectual and moral condition. 8. Any volatile, inflammable liquid obtained by distillation, as alcohol, brandy, etc.—*The Spirit*, the Holy Spirit, third person in the Trinity. [L. *spiritus*, breath.]

SYN. Life; essence; apparition; specter; energy; morale; enterprise; zeal; disposition; temper. **ANT.** Substance; body; materiality; soullessness; torpor; timidity.

SPIRIT (*spir'it*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPIR'ITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPIR'ITED**.] Convey away secretly and rapidly, as though by the medium of a spirit; kidnap.

SPIRITED (*spir'it-ed*), *a.* Full of spirit, life, or fire; animated.

SPIRITEDLY (*spr'it-ed-li*), *adv.* In a spirited manner; with spirit or animation.

SPIRITEDNESS (*spr'it-ed-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being spirited.

SPIRITISM (*spir'it-izm*), *n.* Same as **SPIRITUALISM**.

SPIRITLESS (*spir'it-les*), *a.* Without spirit, cheerfulness, or courage; dejected; dead.

SPIRITLESSLY (*spr'it-les-li*), *adv.* In a spiritless manner.

SPIRIT-LEVEL (*spir'it-lev-el*), *n.* Instrument for determining the divergence of any surface from the plane of the horizon by reading the position of an air bubble in a glass tube nearly full of alcohol or ether.

SPIRIT-RAPPING (*spir'it-rap-ing*), *n.* General name given certain so-called spiritualistic manifestations, such as rapping on a table, table-turning, and the like.

SPIRITUAL (*spir'it-ū-əl*), *a.* 1. Consisting of spirit; having the nature of a spirit; not material. 2. Pertaining to the soul; holy; divine; not carnal. 3. Relating to the church; not lay or temporal.

SPIRITUALISM (*spir'it-ū-əl-izm*), *n.* 1. Philosophical doctrine that nothing is real but soul or spirit. 2. Doctrine that spirit has real existence apart from matter. 3. Belief that disembodied spirits communicate with living persons through the subconscious minds of mediums or psychics by means of automatic writing, etc.

SPIRITUALIST (*spir'it-ū-əl-ist*), *n.* Adherent of spiritualism.

SPIRITUALITY (*spir-it-ū-əl'i-tl*), *n.* 1. State of being spiritual. 2. State of a mind turned to holy things only. 3. Something pertaining to the church or spiritual matters.

SPIRITUALIZE (*spir'it-ū-əl-iz*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPIR'ITUALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPIR'ITUALIZED** (*spr'it-ū-əl-izd*).] 1. Make spiritual; refine intellectually or morally. 2. Infuse spirit or life into.

SPIRITUALLY (*spir'it-ū-əl-i*), *adv.* 1. In a spiritual manner. 2. Like a spirit or spirits. 3. By means of the spirit or soul.

SPIRITUOUS (*spir'it-ū-us*), *a.* 1. Possessing the qualities of spirit. 2. Containing alcohol; intoxicating.

SPIRT (*spért*), *n.* and *v.* Same as **SPURT**.

SPIRULA (*spir'ō-lā*), *n.* Typical genus of the family *Spirulidae* of the cephalopods, the highest class of the mollusks. *Spirula australis* is a species of cuttlefish of almost universal distribution in warm seas, and millions of the internal shells of these cuttlefishes are thrown up on the seashore.



Shell of *Spirula* (*Spirula australis*).

SPIRY (*spir'i*), *a.* Of a spiral form; wreathed.

SPIRY (*spir'i*), *a.* Tapering like a spire or a pyramid; abounding in spires.

SPIT (*spit*), *n.* 1. Iron rod on which meat is roasted. 2. Long, narrow peninsula. [A.S. *spitu*.]

SPIT (*spit*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPIT'TED**.] 1. Thrust a spit through; put upon a spit. 2. Thrust through; pierce.

SPIT (*spit*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPIT or SPAT**.] Throw out from the mouth; eject with violence. [A. S. *spittan*.]

SPIT (*spit*), *n.* 1. That which is spit or ejected from the mouth; saliva; spittle. 2. Act of spitting. 3. Spawn of certain insects.

SPITBOX (*spit'boks*), *n.* Spittoon; cuspidor.

SPITCHCOCK (*spich'kok*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPITCH'-COCKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPITCHCOCKED** (*spleh'kokt*).] Split lengthwise and broil, as a fish or fowl. [Etym. doubtful.]

SPIRE (*spit*), *n.* Active ill-will or hatred.—*In spite of, spite of*, notwithstanding. [Short for **DESPITE**.]

SYN. Malice; malevolence; rancor; animosity; pique; grudge; malignity. **ANT.** Good-will; benevolence; kindness.

SPIRE (*spit*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPI'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPI'TED**.] Disappoint, vex, or annoy with malice or ill-will.

SPIREFUL (*spit'fəl*), *a.* Desirous to vex or injure; malignant.

SPIREFULLY (*spit'fəl-i*), *adv.* In a spiteful manner.

SPIREFULNESS (*spit'fəl-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being spiteful.

SPIREFIRE (*spit'fir*), *n.* Hot-tempered, spiteful person.

SPIITTLE (*spit'l*), *n.* Mucous substance secreted in or thrown from the mouth; saliva.

SPITTOON (*spit-tōn'*), *n.* Vessel for receiving spittle; cuspidor.

SPITZ (spits), **SPITZDOG** (spits'dog), *n.* Breed of dog with long hair, mostly pure white, erect ears, and pointed nose. [Ger. *spitz*.]

SPITZBERGEN (spits-bêr'gen), *n.* Island, Arctic Ocean.

SPLASH (splash), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPLASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLASHED** (splasht).] *I. vt.* Spatter with water or mud. *II. vi.* 1. Dash water or other liquid about. 2. Dash about in drops. [Imitative.]

SPLASH (splash), *n.* Act, sound, or result of splashing.

SPLASH-BOARD (splash'bôrd), *n.* Board or other device used as a protection from splashing.

SPLASHER (splash'êr), *n.* 1. One who or that which splashes. 2. Screen to protect from splashing water. 3. Splash-board.

SPLASHY (splash'i), *a.* Wet and muddy; slushy.

SPLATTER (spiat'êr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPLAT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLATTERED** (spiat'êrd).] *I. vt.* Splash; scatter about. *II. vi.* Make noise as in splashing water.

SPLAY (splā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SPLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLAYED** (splād).] 1. *Arch.* Slope; slant. 2. Dislocate, as the shoulder-bone. [Abbr. of **DISPLAY**.]

SPLAY (splā), *a.* Spreading out; turned outward; as, a *splay* foot.

SPLAY-FOOTED (splā'fot-ed), *a.* Having the feet turned outward; having flat feet.

SPLAY-MOUTHED (splā'mowthd), *a.* Having a wide mouth.

SPLEEN (splēn), *n.* 1. Spongy body near the large extremity of the stomach; milt. 2. Ill-humor; melancholy. [L. *splen*—Gr. *splēn*.]

SPLENDENT (splen'dent), *a.* Shining. [L. *splendens*, *pr.p.* of *splendeo*, shine.]

SPLendid (splen'dld), *a.* Possessing splendor. [L. *splendidus*—*splendeo*, shine.]

SYN. Shining; bright; magnificent; showy; sumptuous; famous; illustrious.

ANT. Dull; tame; ordinary.

SPLendidly (splen'dld-il), *adv.* In a splendid manner.

SPLendidness (splen'dld-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being splendid.

SPLendor (splen'dūr), *n.* Brilliance; magnificence; glory.

SPLENETIC (spie-net'ik or splen'e-tik), *I. a.* Affected with spleen; peevish; melancholy. *II. n.* Splenetic person.

SPLENETICALLY (spie-net'ik-ai-i), *adv.* In a splenetic manner.

SPLENIC (splen'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the spleen.

SPLENITIS (spie-ni'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the spleen.

SPLICE (splis), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPLI'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLICED** (splist).] 1. Unite, as two ends of a rope, or the ends of two pieces of rope, timber, etc., so as to make one continuous piece. 2. Join in marriage. (Slang.) [Form of **SPLIT**.]

SPLICE (splis), *n.* 1. Act of splicing. 2. Joint made by splicing.

SPLINT (splint), *n.* 1. Small piece of wood split off. 2. *Med.* Thin piece of wood, etc., for confining a broken or injured limb. 3. Hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse. [From **SPLIT**.]

SPLINT (splint), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPLINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLINT'ED**.] Confine with splints.

SPLINT-BOTTOMED (splint'bot-umd), *a.* Having seat made of splints as, a *splint-bottomed* chair.

SPLINTER (splin'têr), *n.* Thin, sharp piece of wood or other substance split off. [From **SPLINT**.]

SPLINTER (splin'têr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPLIN'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLINTERED** (splin'têrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Split into splinters. 2. Support by means of splints. (Rare.) *II. vi.* Separate into splinters; become splintered.

SPLINTERY (splin'têr-i), *a.* 1. Made of or like splinters. 2. Apt to splinter.

SPLIT (split), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPLIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLIT**.] *I. vt.* 1. Cleave lengthwise. 2. Tear asunder violently. 3. Divide; throw into discord. *II. vi.* Become divided lengthwise. [Dan. *splitte*.]

SPLIT (split), *n.* 1. Break; division; schism. 2. Crack; rent lengthwise. 3. Piece or portion split off; half.

SPLITTER (spit'êr), *n.* One who or that which splits.

SLOTCH (spioch), *n.* Daub; stain; spot; smear. [From **SPOT**.]

SLOTCHY (sploch'i), *a.* Marked with splotches or daubs.

SPLURGE (splûrj), *n.* Bolsterous or ostentatious demonstration or effort.

SPLURGE (splûrj), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SPLUR'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLURGED** (splûrjd).] Make a display; cut a dash.

SPLUTTER (spiut'êr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPLUT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPLUTTERED** (splut'êrd).] *I. vt.* Utter hastily and confusedly. *II. vi.* Speak confusedly. [Allied to **SPUTTER**.]

SPLUTTER (spiut'êr), *n.* Noise of spluttering; act of spluttering.

SPOIL (spoil), *n.* 1. That which is taken by force, especially in war; plunder; booty. 2. [pl.] Emoluments of public office, regarded as a reward for partisan service. 3. Pillage; robbery. 4. Waste material. [L. *spolium*, booty.]

SPOIL (spoil), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPOIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPOILED** (spoild) or **SPOILT** (spoilt).] *I. vt.* 1. Render useless by injury. 2. Impair or corrupt by indulgence or petting. 3. Pillage; plunder; rob. *II. vi.* 1. Become unfit for use; decay. 2. Practice robbery or pillage.

SPOILAGE (spoil'aj), *n.* 1. Spoils collectively. 2. *Print.* Waste paper from the presses.

SPOILER (spoil'êr), *n.* 1. One who corrupts or debases. 2. One who robs or plunders.

SPOKE (spök), *v.* Past tense of **SPEAK**.

SPOKE (spök), *n.* One of the bars from the nave

to the rim of a wheel. [A. S. *spāca*. Cf. Ger. *speiche*.]

SPOKEN (spō'kn), *v.* Past participle of **SPEAK**.

SPOKESHAVE (spōk'shāv), *n.* Plane for dressing the spokes of wheels.

SPOKESMAN (spōks'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SPOKESMEN**.] One who speaks for another, or others.

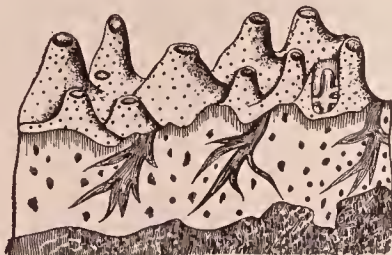
SPOLIATION (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or practice of pillaging. 2. *Law*. Mutilation or destruction of a document to prevent its use as evidence. [Fr.—L. *spoliatio*—*spolio*, plunder.]

SPONDAIC (spon-dā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or consisting of spondees.

SPONDEE (spon'dē), *n.* Foot of two long or two equally accented syllables. [Gr. *spondeios*.]

SPONGE (spunj), *n.* 1. Porous framework of an animal, found

attached to rocks, etc., under water, remarkable for its powers of sucking up water. 2. An instrument for cleaning cannon after a discharge. 3. Heel of a horse's shoe. 4. Anything like a sponge, as bread-dough before kneading, etc. 5. One who lives upon others; parasite. [Gr. *spongia*.]



Section of a living sponge.

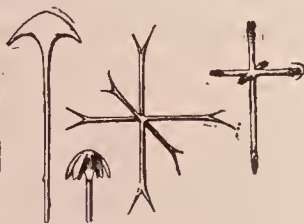
SPONGE (spunj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPONGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPONGED** (spunj'd).] I. *vt.* 1. Wipe with a sponge. 2. Wipe out with a sponge; destroy. II. *vi.* 1. Suck in, as a sponge. 2. Make a living by mean tricks, or as a parasite.

SPONGE-CAKE (spunj'kāk), *n.* Very light cake.

SPONGE-SPICULE (spunj'spik-ül), *n.* Chalky or siliceous little spike or needle, as found in sponges.

SPONGINESS (spunj'jines), *n.* Quality or state of being spongy.

SPONGY (spunj'jl), *a.* Soft and porous; wet and soft; capable of imbibing fluids.



Sponge-spiculae.

SPONSAL (spon'sal), *a.* Pertaining to a betrothal, to a marriage, or to a spouse. [L. *sponsus*, *p.p.* of *spondeo*, promise.]

SPONSON (spon'sun), *n.* Curved projection from the hull of a warship, for admitting of a gun to be trained fore or aft. [Etym. doubtful.]

SPONSOR (spon'sür), *n.* One who promises solemnly for another; surety; god-father or god-mother. [L. *spondeo*, promise.]

SPONSORIAL (spon-sō'ri-äl), *a.* Pertaining to a sponsor, or sponsorship.

SPONTANEITY (spon-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being spontaneous.

SPONTANEOUS (spon-tā'ne-us), *a.* 1. Voluntary; acting by one's own impulse or natural

law. 2. Produced of itself or without interference. [L. L. *spontaneus*—L. *sponte*, of one's own accord.]

SPONTANEOUSLY (spon-tā'ne-us-li), *adv.* In a spontaneous manner.

SPOOK (spök), *n.* Apparition; ghost; belief which is the object of a superstitious veneration. [Dut.]

SPOOL (spöl), *n.* Hollow cylinder for winding thread, cord, yarn, or wire upon. [L. Ger. *spole*.]

SPOOL (spöl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPOOLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPOOLED** (spöld).] Wind on a spool or spools.

SPOON (spön), *n.* 1. Domestic utensil having a shallow bowl at the end of a handle, used for conveying food to the mouth. 2. Something shaped like the bowl of a spoon. 3. Spoony. [A. S. *spōn*.]

SPOON (spön), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SPOONING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPOONED** (spönd).] Act silly as lovers; be spoony. (Colloq.)

SPOONBILL (spön'bil), *n.* Bird of the genus *Platalea* belonging to the heron family.—*Spoonbill sandpiper*, species of sandpiper (*Eurynorhynchus pygmæus*), having a spoon-shaped bill. [From the shape of the bill.]

SPOONBILL-CAT (spön'bll-kat), *n.* Kind of sturgeon (*Polyodon spatula*), Mississippi River ganoid fish, also called *paddle-fish*.



Spoonbill-cat (*Polyodon spatula*).

SPOONEY (spön'i), *a.* and *n.* Same as **SPOONY**. **SPOON-FASHION** (spön'fash-un), *adv.* In the manner of packed spoons.

SPOONFUL (spön'fql), *n.* [*pl.* **SPOONFULS**.] As much as a spoon will contain.

SPOON-HOOK (spön'hqk), *n.* Fishhook having a spoon attached.

SPOONILY (spön'i-li), *adv.* In a spoony manner.

SPOONY (spön'i), I. *a.* Sentimentally silly, as in making love; soft. II. *n.* Sentimentally silly lover; ninny; spoon. (Colloq.)

SPOOR (spör), *n.* Track or trail of an animal, especially when hunted as game. [Dut.]

SPORADIC (spo-rad'ik), *a.* Scattered; occurring singly. [Gr. *speirō*, sow.]

SPORE (spör), *n.* 1. Minute grain which serves as a seed in flowerless plants like the fern. 2. Germ; source of being. [Gr. *sporos*, a sowing, seed—*speirō*, sow.]

SPORRAN (spor'an), *n.* Ornamental pouch worn in front of the kilt by the Scotch Highlanders. [Gael. *sporan*.]

SPORT (spört), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPORTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPORTED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Play; frolic; jest. 2. Practice field diversions or betting. 3. Trifle. II. *vt.* 1. Amuse. 2. Exhibit; wear. [Short form of **DISPORT**.]

SPORT (spôrt), *n.* 1. That which amuses or makes merry. 2. Contemptuous mirth; derision. 3. Anything for playing with; toy; idle jingle. 4. Field diversion, as hunting, etc. 5. Sporting man; gambler.—*Make sport of*, deride; mock at.

SYN. Prank; mirth; gamboling; recreation; hilarity; jollity; merriment; play; frolic; joke; fun; amusement. **ANT.** Work; business; seriousness.

SPORTIVE (spôrt'iv), *a.* Inclined to sport; playful; merry.

SPORTIVELY (spôrt'iv-li), *adv.* In a sportive manner.

SPORTIVENESS (spôrt'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sportive.

SPORTSMAN (spôrts'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SPORTS'MEN.**]

One who practices, or one skilled in, field sports.

SPORTSMANLIKE (spôrts'man-lik'), *a.* Befitting or becoming a sportsman.

SPORTSMANSHIP (spôrts'man-ship), *n.* Skill in sports; practice of sportsmen.

SPOT (spot), *n.* 1. Mark made by something wet; blot; discolored place; small part of a different color. 2. Small extent of space; particular place. 3. Stain on character or reputation. [*Prob. from root of SPIT.*]

SPOT (spot), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPOT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPOT'TED.**] I. *vt.* 1. Mark with drops of something wet; stain; discolor. 2. Taint; tarnish, as reputation. 3. Detect in the act. II. *vi.* Be liable to become spotted.

SPOTLESS (spot'les), *a.* Without a spot; untainted; pure.

SPOTLESSLY (spot'les-li), *adv.* In a spotless manner.

SPOTLESSNESS (spot'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spotless.

SPOT-LIGHT (spot'lit), *n.* 1. Powerful light so mounted in a reflector that its rays may be readily concentrated on any particular spot or object; used in a theater, etc. 2. The rays so concentrated.

SPOTTED (spot'ed), *a.* 1. Marked with spots. 2. Discolored.

SPOTTER (spot'ēr), *n.* One who spots, or detects persons in the act of committing offenses.

SPOUSAL (spow'zəl), *a.* Pertaining to a spouse, or to marriage; nuptial; matrimonial.

SPOUSE (spowz), *n.* Husband or wife. [*O. Fr. espous* (*Fr. époux*, fem. *épouse*)—*L. spondeo*, promise.]

SPOUT (spowt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPOUT'ED.**] I. *vt.* Throw out in a stream as from a pipe. II. *vi.* 1. Issue with violence in a stream as from a pipe. 2. Speak grandiloquently. [*Dut. spuiten.* Akln to **SPIT.**]

SPOUT (spowt), *n.* 1. Projecting mouth of a vessel from which a stream issues. 2. Pipe for conducting a liquid.

SPOUTER (spowt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which spouts.

SPRAIN (sprān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPRAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. **SPRAINED** (sprānd).] Overstrain the muscles of, as a joint. [*O. Fr. espreindre.*]

SPRAIN (sprān), *n.* 1. An excessive straining of the muscles of a joint. 2. Condition produced by such straining.

SPRANG (sprang), *v.* Past tense of **SPRING**.

SPRAT (sprat), *n.* Sea-fish like the herring, but much smaller. [*Ger. sprutte.*]

SPRAWL (sprəl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPRAWL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRAWLED** (sprəld).] I. *vt.* Spread ungracefully; straggle. II. *vi.* 1. Stretch the body out carelessly and awkwardly when lying. 2. Spread out or widen irregularly. [*A. S. spreāwlian*, *sprawl*; cf. *Dan. sprælle*, *sprawl*.]

SPRAWL (sprəl), *n.* Act or state of sprawling.

SPRAY (sprā), *n.* 1. Small particles of water driven by the wind, as from the top of waves, etc. 2. Any liquid sprayed or dispersed in small particles. 3. Atomizer. [*Etym. doubtful; probably from root of SPREAD.*]

SPRAY (sprā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPRAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRAYED** (sprād).] I. *vt.* 1. Scatter in minute or atomized particles. 2. Apply spray to; as, *spray* a wound. II. *vi.* Scatter a liquid in the form of a spray, as with an atomizer.

SPRAY (sprā), *n.* 1. Small shoot or branch; extremity of a branch; twig. 2. The small branches of a tree collectively. [*Dan. sprag*, *sprig*, *spray*.]

SPREAD (spred), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPREAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPREAD.**] I. *vt.* 1. Scatter abroad or in all directions. 2. Stretch; extend. 3. Circulate, as news. 4. Diffuse; propagate; strew. 5. Set with provisions, as a table. II. *vi.* 1. Be extended or stretched out. 2. Be propagated or made known more extensively. 3. Become forced further apart. [*A. S. sprædan.*]

SPREAD (spred), *n.* 1. Extent; compass; expansion of parts. 2. Cloth used as a cover.

SPREAD-EAGLE (spred'ē-gl), I. *n.* Representation of an eagle having the wings and legs extended on each side of the body. II. *a.* 1. Resembling a spread-eagle. 2. Bombastic.

SPREAD-EAGLEISM (spred'ē-gl-izm), *n.* State of being boastful or bombastic; bombast.

SPREADER (spred'ēr), *n.* One who or that which spreads.

SPREE (sprē), *n.* 1. Merry frolic. 2. Drunken frolic. [*Ice. sprækr*, lively.]

SPREE (sprē), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SPREE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPREED** (sprēd).] Indulge in sprees; get drunk.

SPRIG (sprig), *n.* 1. Small shoot or twig. 2. Youth; boy. [*A. S. sprec.*]

SPRIG (sprig), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPRIG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRIGGED** (sprigd).] Mark, ornament, or work with representation of sprigs.

SPRIGHTLINESS (sprit'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sprightly.

SPRIGHTLY (sprit'li), *a.* Full of life; lively; brisk. [*From SPRITE*, a corrup. of **SPIRIT.**]

SYN. Vivacious; gay; brisk; animated; spirited. **ANT.** Somber; dull; lifeless.

SPRING (spring), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPRING'ING**; *p.t.* **SPRANG** (sprang) or **SPRUNG** (sprung); *p.p.* **SPRUNG**.] *I. vi.* 1. Bound; leap; rush hastily. 2. Move suddenly by elastic force. 3. Start up suddenly; break forth to appear; issue; come into existence. 4. Bend; warp. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to spring up; start. 2. Produce quickly; contrive as a surprise. 3. Explode as a mine. 4. Open, as a leak. 5. Crack, as a mast. 6. Snap, as a trap. [A. S. *springan*.]

SPRING (spring), *n.* 1. Leap or bound. 2. A flying back with elastic force. 3. Elastic power. 4. Elastic body; contrivance, which, when bent or forced from its natural state, has the power of recovering it; as, the *spring* of a watch or clock. 5. Any active power; cause; origin; source. 6. Outflow of water from the earth. 7. Time when plants begin to spring up and grow; vernal season; the first of the four seasons of the year.

SPRINGBOK (spring'bok), *n.* South African gazelle, larger

than a roebuck. [Dut.] **SPRINGE** (spring), *n.* Snare with a spring-noose; gin.

SPRINGER (spring'er), *n.* Kind of dog allied to the spaniel, useful for springing or flushing game in copses.

SPRINGFIELD (spring'fēld), *n.* 1. City, capital of Illinois. 2. City, Massachusetts, location of U. S. arsenal. 3. City, Missouri. 4. City, Ohio. 5. Town, New Jersey.

SPRINGINESS (spring'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being springy.

SPRING-TIDE (spring'tid), *n.* 1. Tide which rises higher than ordinary tides, after new and full moon. 2. Season of spring.

SPRINGY (spring'i), *a.* 1. Elastic; nimble. 2. Abounding with springs or fountains.

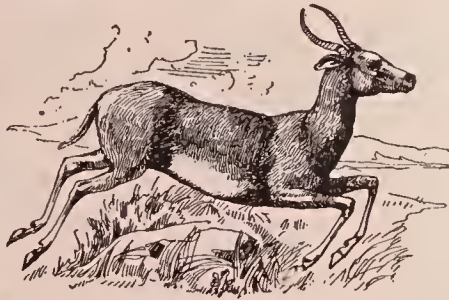
SPRINKLE (spring'kl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPRINKLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRINKLED** (spring'kld).] *I. vt.* 1. Scatter in small drops or particles. 2. Scatter on. 3. Baptize with a few drops of water; purify. *II. vi.* 1. Rain in scattering drops; rain in fine drops. 2. Fall in fine, scattering particles. [A. S. *springan*, spring.]

SPRINKLER (spring'klēr), *n.* One who or that which sprinkles; device of any kind for sprinkling water, as a street *sprinkler*, etc.

SPRINKLING (spring'kling), *n.* 1. Small quantity falling in separate drops. 2. Small number or quantity sparsely distributed.

SPRINT (sprint), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SPRINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRINT'ED**.] Run fast, especially in a race. [From root of **SPURT**.]

SPRINT (sprint), *n.* Short run at full speed.



Springbok (*Antidorcus anchore*).

SPRINTER (sprint'ēr'), *n.* One who sprints; foot-race runner.

SPRINT-RACE (sprint'rās), *n.* Foot-race at full-speed and limited to a quarter of a mile.

SPRIT (sprit), *n.* Spar set diagonally to extend a fore-and-aft sail. [A. S. *spreōt*, pole.]

SPRITE (sprit), *n.* Elf; fairy; goblin; spirit; ghost. [A corrup. of **SPIRIT**.]

SPROCKET (sprog'et), *n.* Projection on a wheel, capstan, etc., for engaging a chain.

SPROCKET-WHEEL (sprog'et-hwēl), *n.* Wheel having sprockets.

SPROUT (sprowt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPROUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPROUT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to begin to grow. 2. Remove the sprouts from. *II. vi.* 1. Begin to grow; put forth shoots. 2. Shoot into ramifications, as a deer's horns. [A. S. *spreōtan*.]

SPROUT (sprowt), *n.* 1. Shoot or bud of a plant. 2. *Forestry.* Tree which has grown from a root or stump. 3. [*pl.*] Young shoots from old cabbages, etc.; Brussels sprouts.

SPRUCE (sprös), *a.* Dandified; smug; smart; jaunty. [Etym. doubtful.]

SPRUCE (sprös), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPRU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPRU'CED** (spröst).] *I. vt.* Trim or dress in a spruce manner. *II. vi.* Dress one's self with affected neatness.

SPRUCE (sprös), **SPRUCE-FIR** (sprös'fēr), *n.* Name of several species of coniferous trees. [Ger. *sprosse*, sprout.]

SPRUCE-BEER (sprös'bēr), *n.* Fermented liquor made from the sprouts of the spruce-fir.

SPRUCE-BEETLE (sprös'bē-tl), *n.* Beetle that attacks the living bark of spruce, pine, fir, and similar trees.

SPRUCELY (sprös'li), *adv.* In a spruce manner; with extreme or affected neatness.

SPRUCENESS (sprös'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being spruce.

SPRUNG (sprung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SPRING**.

SPRY (sprī), *a.* Nimble; active. [Sw. *sprygg*.]

SPUD (spud), *n.* Narrow spade with a short handle. [From the root of **SPADE**.]

SPUE, *v.* Same as **SPEW**.

SPUME (spūm), *n.* Scum thrown up by liquids; foam. [L. *spuma*.]

SPUMOUS (spū'mus), *a.* Consisting of froth or foam; foamy; frothy.

SPUN (spun), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SPIN**.

SPUN-GOLD (spun'göld), *n.* Flattened gold, or gilded silver-wire, wound on a thread of yellow silk.

SPUNK (spungk), *n.* 1. Touchwood; tinder; punk. 2. Quick, ardent temper; mettle;



European Spruce-beetle (*Dendroctonus micans*).

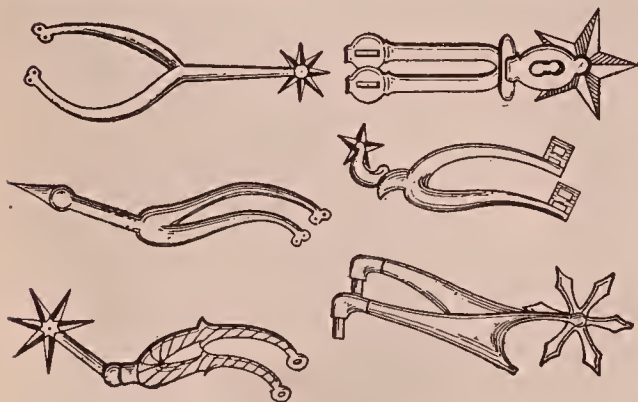
spirit; pluck. [Gael. *sponc*—L. *spongia*, sponge.]

SPUNKIE (spungk'ī), *n.* 1. Small flame or fiery spark. 2. Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp. 3. Person of irritable temper. [Se.]

SPUNKY (spungk'i), *a.* [*comp.* **SPUNK'IER**; *superl.* **SPUNK'IENT**.] 1. Spirited; plucky; fiery. 2. Irritable; touchy.

SPUN-SILVER (spun'sil-vēr), *n.* Flattened silver wire wound round a thread of coarse silk.

SPUR (spūr), *n.* 1. Instrument on a horseman's heels, with sharp points for goading the horse. 2. That which goads or instigates; incitement; stimulus. 3. Something projecting. 4. Hard projection on a cock's leg. 5. Small range of mountains extending laterally from a larger range. [A. S. *spora*, *spura*.]



Ancient Spurs.

SPUR (spūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPUR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPURRED** (spūrd).] I. *vt.* 1. Urge on with spurs; urge onward; impel. 2. Put spurs on. II. *vi.* Press forward; travel in great haste.

SPURGE (spūrj), *n.* Class of acrid plants with a milky juice used for taking off warts. [O. Fr. *espurger*—L. *expurgo*.]

SPURIOUS (spū'ri-us), *a.* Not genuine; false; sham. [L. *spurius*.]

SYN. Counterfeit; fictitious; forged. **ANT.** True; genuine; authentic.

SPURN (spūrn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SPURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPURNED** (spūrnd).] Drive away, as with the foot; kick; reject with disdain. [A. S. *spurnan*—root of **SPUR**.]



Caper Spurge (*Euphorbia lathyris*).

SPURT (spūrt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPURT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPURTED**.] I. *vt.* Force out or eject in a sudden stream. II. *vi.* Spout or gush out in a small stream or streams, as blood from an artery. [From the root of **SPROUT**.]

SPURT (spūrt), *n.* 1. Sudden or violent gush of a liquid jet. 2. Sudden and short effort.

SPUTTER (sput'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPUT'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPUTTERED** (sput'ērd).] I. *vi.* 1. Spit in small drops, as in rapid speaking. 2. Speak rapidly and indistinctly. II. *vt.* 1. Throw out with haste and noise. 2. Utter hastily and indistinctly. [Akin to **SPLUTTER**.]

SPUTTER (sput'ēr), *n.* Act of sputtering; noise made by sputtering.

SPUTUM (spū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **SPUTA** (spū'ta).] Spit. [L.]

SPY (spī), *n.* [*pl.* **SPIES** (spīz).] 1. One sent into an enemy's country or camp to find out their strength, etc. 2. One who keeps a watch on others. 3. One who secretly conveys information. [O. Fr. *espie*—*espier*—L. *specio*, look.]

SPY (spī), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SPY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SPIED** (spīd).] I. *vt.* 1. Gain sight of; discover; espy. 2. Gain knowledge of secretly. II. *vi.* Search narrowly; pry.

SPYGLASS (spī'glās), *n.* Small telescope.

SQUAB (skwob), I. *a.* 1. Short and stout; plump; bulky. 2. Unfledged; unfeathered; as, a *squab* pigeon. II. *n.* 1. Young pigeon. 2. Short, fat person. 3. Stuffed cushion.

SQUABBISH (skwob'ish), *a.* Thick; fat; heavy.

SQUABBLE (skwob'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUAB'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUABBLED** (skwob'ld).] Dispute noisily; wrangle. [Sw. *skvappa*, chide.]

SQUABBLE (skwob'l), *n.* Noisy, petty quarrel; brawl.

SQUABBLER (skwob'lēr), *n.* One who squabbles.

SQUAD (skwod), *n.* 1. Small body of men assembled for drill. 2. Any small body of persons. [See **SQUADRON**.]

SQUADRON (skwod'run), *n.* 1. Body of cavalry consisting of two troops. 2. Section of a fleet, commanded by a flag-officer. [Originally a square of troops. Fr. *escadron*. See **SQUARE**.]

SQUALID (skwol'id), *a.* Filthy; foul; extremely dirty. [L. *squalidus*.]

SQUALIDLY (skwol'id-ly), *adv.* In a squalid manner.

SQUALIDNESS (skwol'id-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being squalid.

SQUALL (skwəl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUALI'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUALLED** (skwəld).] Cry out violently. [Icelandic *skvala*, shriek.]

SQUALL (skwəl), *n.* Loud cry or scream.

SQUALL (skwəl), *n.* Sudden gust of wind, or vehement succession of gusts, generally accompanied with rain, sleet, or snow. [Sw. *squal*, rush of water.]

SQUALLER (skwəl'ēr), *n.* One who squalls.

SQUALLY (skwəl'i), *a.* Abounding or disturbed with gusts of wind; gusty.

SQUALOR (skwol'ūr or skwā'lūr), *n.* Quality or state of being squalid; filthiness. [L.—*squaleo*, be filthy.]

SQUANDER (skwon'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SQUAN'-**

DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUANDERED** (skwon'-dērd.) Spend lavishly and wastefully. [Sw. *squattra*.]

SYN. Waste; dissipate; scatter.

SQUANDERER (skwon'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who squanders.

SQUARE (skwâr), *I. a.* 1. Having four equal sides and angles. 2. Forming a right angle. 3. Having a straight front or an outline formed by straight lines. 4. Fair; just; honest. 5. Exactly suitable; fitting. 6. Leaving no balance; even. 7. Substantial, as a square meal. 8. At right angles with the vessel's keel. *II. n.* 1. That which is square; square figure. 2. Four-sided space inclosed by or covered with houses. 3. Square body of troops. 4. Length of the side of any figure squared. 5. Instrument for measuring right angles. 6. Product of a quantity multiplied by itself. [O. Fr. *esquarre*—L. *esquadro*, make square—*quadrus*—*quattuor*, four.]

SQUARE (skwâr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SQUAR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUARED** (skwârd).] 1. Form like a square; form with four equal sides and angles. 2. Multiply by itself. 3. Place at right angles with the keel. 4. Adjust; settle; balance.

SQUARELY (skwâr'ii), *adv.* In a square manner.

SQUARENESS (skwâr'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being square.

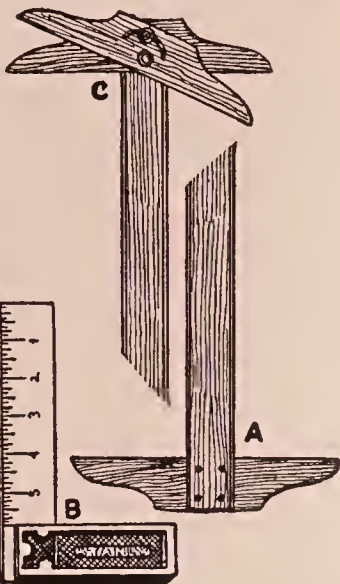
SQUASH (skwosh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SQUASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUASHED** (skwoshd).] *I. vt.* Beat or press into a pulp or flat mass; crush. *II. vi.* Become mashed. [O. Fr. *escacher*, crush—L. *excoacto*—*ex*, out, and *coacto*, force.]

SQUASH (skwosh), *n.*

1. Sudden fall or shock of soft bodies. 2. Anything soft and easily crushed; anything soft or unripe.

SQUASH (skwosh), *n.* Plant of the genus *Cucurbita*, and its fruit, cultivated as an article of food. [Am. Ind. *asquash*.]

SQUASH-BUG (skwosh'bug), *n.* Ill-smelling



Squares.
A and C. Draftsman's wooden T-squares.
B. Carpenter's try-square.



Red Squash (*Cucurbita maxima*).

insect destructive to squash and pumpkin plants.

SQUASHINESS (skwosh'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being squashy. (Colloq.)

SQUASHY (skwosh'i), *a.* Soft and wet; miry; pulpy; slushy. (Colloq.)

SQUAT (skwot), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUAT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUAT'TED**.] 1. Sit down upon the hams or heels; cower, as an animal. 2. Settle on public or new land without title. [O. Fr. *esquatir*.]

SQUAT (skwot), *a.* Short and thick; dumpy.

SQUATTER (skwot'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which squats; specifically, a settler on new land without title. 2. In Australia, one who leases pasture land from the government.

SQUAW (skwə), *n.* American Indian woman or wife.

SQUAWK (skwək), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUAWK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUAWKED** (skwəkt).] Utter a harsh outcry, as a frightened duck. [Imitative.]

SQUAWK (skwək), *n.* Harsh outcry.

SQUAW-MAN (skwə'man), *n.* 1. Indian man who does a squaw's work. 2. White man who marries an Indian woman to secure tribal rights.

SQUEAK (skwēk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUEAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUEAKED** (skwēkt).] Utter a shrill and usually short cry. [Imitative.]

SQUEAK (skwēk), *n.* Sudden shrill cry, as of a mouse, pig, etc.

SQUEAKY (skwēk'i), *a.* [*comp.* **SQUEAK'IER**; *superl.* **SQUEAK'iest**.] Making a squeaking noise; inclined to squeak.

SQUEAL (skwēl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUEAL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUEALED** (skwēld).] 1. Utter a shrill and prolonged sound. 2. Turn informer; peach. (Slang.) [Sw. *squala*.]

SQUEAL (skwēl), *n.* Sharp, shrill cry.

SQUEALER (skwēl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which squeals.

SQUEAMISH (skwēm'ish), *a.* 1. Sickish at the stomach. 2. Easily disgusted or offended; over-nice in questions of propriety; finical; fastidious. [O. E. *swemig*, dizzy.]

SYN. Dainty; qualmish; strait-laced; scrupulous; particular. **ANT.** Easy; indulgent; uncritical.

SQUEEGEE (skwē-jē'or skwē'jē), *n.* 1.

Scrubber, consisting of a plate of soft rubber at the end of a handle, used for cleaning the decks of ships,

floors, window-panes, etc. 2. Device used by photographers for squeezing off superfluous moisture, etc. Also called *squiggee*. [From **SQUEEZE**.]

SQUEEZE (skwēz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SQUEEZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUEEZED** (skwēzd).] *I. vt.* 1.



Squeegee.

Crush or press between two bodies. 2. Embrace closely. 3. Force or pass through a small hole; cause to pass. II. *vi.* Force one's way by pushing. [A. S. *cwēsan*.]

SQUEEZE (skwēz), *n.* Act of squeezing; pressure.

SQUEEZER (skwēz'ēr), *n.* One who or that which squeezes.

SQUELCH (skwelch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SQUELCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUELCHED** (skwelcht).] Crush; subdue; suppress.

SQUETEAGUE (skwē-tēg'), *n.* Common weakfish of the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is an excellent food-fish. [N. Am. Ind.]



Squeteague (*Cynoscion regalis*).

SQUIB (skwlb), *n.* 1. Flizzling firecracker. 2. Short satirical writing. [M. E. *squippen*, dart, dash.]

SQUID (skwid), *n.* 1. Cuttlefish. 2. Artificial bait or weighted hook used in angling.

SQUILGEE (skwll'jē), *n.* Instrument edged with India rubber or leather for scraping water from the deck of a ship; squeegee.

SQUILL (skwll), *n.* Plant or bulb of the genus *Squilla*, allied to the lily, an African species of which is used in medicine. [Fr.—Gr. *skilla*.]

SQUILL (skwll), *n.* 1. Kind of shrimp. 2. Mantle. [L. *squilla*.]



Squill Plant.

SQUINT (skwint), *I. a.* 1. Looking obliquely or askance. 2. Not having the optic axes coincident. II. *n.* 1. Non-coincidence of the optical axes; strabismus. 2. Act of squinting. 3. Stealthy glance. 4. Indirect tendency. [Etym. doubtful.]

SQUINT (skwint), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SQUINT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUINT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Cause to look with a squint. II. *vi.* 1. Look obliquely. 2. Have the vision distorted. 3. Look with eyes half closed.

SQUIRE (skwir), *n.* Popular contraction of **ESQUIRE**.

SQUIRM (skwērm), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SQUIRM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUIRMED** (skwērmd).] Wiggle; writhe. [Etym. doubtful.]

SQUIRM (skwērm), *n.* Act of squirming; wriggling or writhing.

SQUIRREL (skwēr'el), *n.* Nimble rodent animal with a bushy tail. [O.Fr. *esquirel* (Fr. *écureuil*)—Gr. *skiouros*—*skia*, shade, and *oura*, tail.]



Squirrel.

SQUIRT (skwērt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SQUIRT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SQUIRT'ED**.] I.

vt. Throw water in a stream from a narrow opening. II. *vi.* Spurt forth. [L. Ger. *swirtjen*.]

SQUIRT (skwērt), *n.* 1. Small instrument for squirting. 2. Small, quick stream.

STAB (stab), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STAB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STABBED** (stabd).] I. *vt.* 1. Pierce or wound with a pointed weapon. 2. Inflict keen pain upon. II. *vi.* 1. Inflict or give a wound with a pointed weapon. 2. Inflict keen pain, as by unkind words. [Etym. doubtful.]

STAB (stab), *n.* 1. Thrust with a pointed weapon. 2. Wound inflicted with a sharp pointed weapon. 3. Treacherous injury.

STABILITY (stā-bil'i-tī), *n.* Firmness; steadiness; immovability.

STABLE (stā'bl), *a.* Firmly established; not easily overthrown. [L. *stabilis*—*sto*, stand.]

STABLE (stā'bl), *n.* Building for horses and cattle. [O. Fr. *estable*—L. *stabulum*.]

STABLE (stā'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STA'BLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STABLED** (stā'bld).] I. *vt.* Put or keep in a stable. II. *vi.* Dwell in a stable.

STABLING (stā'bling), *n.* 1. Act of putting into a stable. 2. Shelter for horses and cattle.

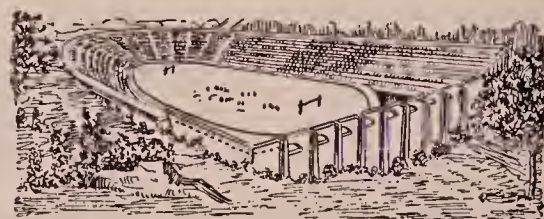
STACCATO (stak-kä'tō), *a.* Music. Giving an abrupt, sharply marked sound to each note. [It. *staccare* for *distaccare*, separate.]

STACK (stak), *n.* 1. Large pile of hay, grain in the sheaf, etc. 2. Number of chimneys together. 3. Single tall chimney; smoke-stack. 4. Set of book-shelves. [Dan. *stak*.]

STACK (stak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STACKED** (stakt).] 1. Make into a pile or stack. 2. Card-playing. Arrange unfairly; as, to *stack* the cards in shuffling.—*Stack arms*, set up, with bayonets or stacking-swivels engaged, three rifles forming a firm tripod.

STACKING-SWIVEL (stak'ing-swiv-l), *n.* Open metal link at the upper band of a military rifle used in stacking arms.

STADIUM (stā'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* **STA'DIA**.] 1. Greek measure of 125 paces, equal to 606 feet 9 inches English. 2. Greek course for foot-races. 3. Stage of a disease. [Gr. *stadion*.]



Stadium.

STADIUM-MOTORDROME (stā'di-um-mō'-tūr-drōm), *n.* Circular racecourse for motorcycles, sloping downwards toward the center, and flanked by rising tiers of seats for spectators. See cut under **MOTORDROME**.

STAFF (stāf), *n.* [*pl.* **STAFFS** (stāfs) or **STAVES** (stāvz).] 1. Stick carried for support or de-

fense; a prop. 2. Long piece of wood; pole; flagstaff. 3. Long handle of an instrument. 4. Stick or ensign of authority. 5. [*pl.* STAFFS.] The five lines and spaces for music; stanza. 6. Officers and non-commissioned officers aiding a commanding line officer; any similar establishment, as the editors of a newspaper, teachers of a school, etc. [*A. S. staf.* Cf. Ger. *stab.*]

STAFF (stáf), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STAFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAFFED (stáf't).] Furnish with a staff or corps of executive officers; as, to *staff* a publishing establishment with a corps of trained editors.

STAFF (stáf), *n.* 1. Plastic composition, consisting chiefly of plaster of Paris, cement and glycerin, and used as a substitute for stone in architectural decoration and statuary. 2. Plaster prepared in the form of portable slabs for nailing on frames. [*It. stoffa, stuff.*]

STAFF-TREE (stáf'trē), *n.* Tree or vine of the genus *Celastrus* one species of which is the bitter-sweet.

STAG (stag), *n.* 1. Male of the red deer in his fifth year. 2. Male of any species of deer. 3. Male of any animal.—*Stag party*, social gathering where only men are present. [*Ice. steggr, male animal.*]

STAG-BEETLE (stag'bē-tī), *n.* Beetle the male of which has mandibles like a stag's horns.

STAGE (stāj), *n.* 1. Elevated platform, especially in a theater. 2. Theater; theatrical representations. 3. Any place of exhibition or performance. 4. Place of rest on a journey or road. 5. Distance between places. 6. Stagecoach. [*O. Fr. estage (Fr. étage, story of a house)—L. sto, p.p. status, stand.*]

STAGE (stāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STA'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAGED (stāj'd).] 1. Mount and exhibit as, a play; put on the stage. 2. Place or set on a stage or platform.

STAGECOACH (stāj'kōch), *n.* Coach that runs regularly with passengers from stage to stage.

STAGE-PLAYER (stāj'plā-ēr), *n.* Player on the stage.

STAGER (stā'jēr), *n.*

1. Player. 2. One who has lived long; man of experience, often used with *old*.

STAGE-STRUCK (stāj'struk), *a.* Filled with desire to go on the stage; passion for the drama.

STAGGER (stag'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAG'GERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAGGERED (stag'ērd).] I. *vi.* 1. Reel from side to side. 2. Begin to give way. 3. Begin to doubt; hesitate. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to reel. 2. Cause to doubt or hesitate. 3. Shock. [*Ice. stakra, totter.*]

STAGGER (stag'ēr), *n.* Sudden motion of tottering or reeling as if about to fall.

STAGGERBUSH (stag'ēr-bush), *n.* Shrub *Pieris mariana*, popularly supposed to cause the staggers in cattle or horses which eat its leaves.

STAGGERS (stag'ērz), *n.* Disease of horses and cattle, causing them to reel and fall suddenly.

STAGHOUND (stag'hownd), *n.* Hound used in hunting the stag or deer.

STAGING (stā'jing), *n.* Scaffold for workmen in building.

STAGNANT (stag'nant), *a.* Staggerbush (*Pieris mariana*). 1. Not flowing; motionless; dull. 2. Impure, from being motionless. [*L. stagnans. See STAGNATE.*]

SYN. Inert; sluggish; torpid; quiescent.

ANT. Flowing; circulating; lively; rapid.

STAGNANTLY (stag'nant-ll), *adv.* In a stagnant manner.

STAGNATE (stag'nāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STAG'NATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAG'NATED.] Cease to flow; become dull or motionless. [*L. stagnum, pool.*]

STAGNATION (stag-nā'shun), *n.* Quality or state of being stagnant; torpidity.

STAGY (stā'jl), *a.* Theatrical; insincere in manner; showy; spectacular.

STALD (stād), *a.* Steady; sober; grave. [*From STAY.*]

STALD, STAYED (stād), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **STAY**.

STALDLY (stād'll), *adv.* In a staid, sober, or sedate manner.

STALDNESS (stād'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being staid.

STAIN (stān), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAINED (stānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Tinge; color; dye; especially a solid, as wood, glass, etc. 2. Discolor; spot; tarnish. 3. Mark with guilt or infamy; bring reproach on. II. *vi.* 1. Cause a stain. 2. Become stained or discolored. [*Abbr. of DISTAIN.*]

STAIN (stān), *n.* 1. Discoloration; spot. 2. Taint of guilt; cause of reproach; shame.

STAINED (stānd), *a.* 1. Having a stain or stains. 2. Produced by staining.—*Stained glass*, glass painted on the surface with mineral pigments, which are afterwards fused and fixed by the application of heat.

STAINLESS (stān'les), *a.* Without, or free from, stain.

STAIR (stār), *n.* 1. One step for ascending to a higher level. 2. Series of such steps. 3. [*pl.*] Flight of steps. [*A. S. stæger—stigan, ascend. Cf. Ger. steigen.*]

STAIRCASE (stār'kās), **STAIRWAY** (stār'wā), *n.* Flight of stairs with balusters, etc.

STAKE (stāk), *n.* 1. Strong stick or post. pointed at one end. 2. Post to which an



Stagecoach.

animal is tied, or to which a martyr was tied to be burned. 3. Martyrdom. 4. Anything pledged in a wager. [A. S. *staca*.]

STAKE (stāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STA'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAKED (stākt).] 1. Fasten or pierce with a stake. 2. Mark the bounds of with stakes. 3. Wager; hazard.

STALACTIC (stā-lak'tik), *a.* Having the form or properties of a stalactite.

STALACTITE (stā-lak'tit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime, hanging like an icicle, in a cavern, formed by the dripping of water containing carbonate of lime. [Gr. *stalazō*, drip.]

STALAGMITE (stā-lag'mit), *n.* Cone of carbonate of lime on the floor of a cavern, formed by the dripping of water from the roof. [Gr. *stalazō*, drip.]

STALAGMITIC (stal-ag-mit'ik), *a.* Having the form or properties of a stalagmite.

STALE (stāl), *a.* 1. Tainted; vapid or tasteless from age; no longer fresh; trite. 2. Not new. 3. Worn out by age; decayed. [Etym. doubtful.]

STALEMATE (stāl'māt), *n.* Chess. Position of the king, when, though not in check, he cannot move without being exposed to check, and when there is no other piece that can be moved. In such a case the game is considered as drawn. [A. S. *stalu*, theft, and *MATE*.]

STALEMATE (stāl'māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STALE'MATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STALE'MATED.] 1. Chess. Subject to a stalemate. 2. Push or drive into a corner; bring to a standstill.

STALENESS (stāl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stale.

STALK (stāk), *n.* 1. Stem of a plant. 2. Stem on which a flower or fruit grows. 3. Stem of a quill. 4. Slender shaft or handle. [Ice. *stikr*.]

STALK (stāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* STALK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STALKED (stākt).] I. *vi.* 1. Walk with long, slow steps. 2. Walk behind a stalking-horse. 3. Pursue game by approaching behind covers. II. *vt.* Approach secretly in order to kill, as deer. [A. S. *stalcan*, walk stealthily.]

STALKER (stāk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who stalks. 2. Kind of fishing-net.

STALKING-HORSE (stāk'ing-hārs), *n.* 1. Horse behind which a hunter hides. 2. Mask; pretense.

STALL (stāl), *n.* 1. Division of a stable for a single animal. 2. Booth or stand where articles are exposed for sale. 3. Compartment seat in a theater. 4. Fixed seat in English churches and cathedrals for use of canons and prebends. 5. Working compartment in a mine. [A. S. *steal*.]



Stalactites and Stalagmites.

STALL (stāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* STALL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STALLED (stāld).] I. *vt.* 1. Put or keep in a stall or stable. 2. Furnish with stalls. 3. Bring to a standstill, as by a plunge into a snow-bank or mire. II. *vi.* 1. Be brought to a standstill; stick fast. 2. Be tired of eating, as cattle. 3. Kennel, as dogs.

STALL (stāl), *n.* Confederate of a thief or sharper. [From obs. *stale*, bait, decoy, snare—A. S. *stalu*, theft.]

STALL-FED (stāl'fed), *a.* Fed or fattened in a stall or stable.

STALLION (stal'yun), *n.* Male horse kept for breeding purposes. [Fr. *estalon*—O. Ger. *stall*, stable.]

STALWART (stāl'wart, or stal'wart), I. *a.* Stout; strong; sturdy. II. *n.* Stanch partisan. [A. S. *stalwyrthe*, trustworthy.]

STALWARTLY (stāl'wart-li), *adv.* In a stalwart manner.

STALWARTNESS (stāl'wart-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stalwart.

STAMEN (stā'men), *n.* [*pl.* STA'MENS.] Organ of a flower which produces the pollen.

STAMINA (stam'ī-nā), *n.* 1. Fixed, firm part of a body. 2. Staying power; vigor; virility; backbone. 3. A rare plural of STAMEN.

STAMMER (stam'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAM'MERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAMMERED (stam'ērd).] I. *vt.* Utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly; frequently with *out*. II. *vi.* 1. Speak with stops or difficulty; stutter. 2. Speak imperfectly or like a child. [A. S. *stamur*, stammering.]

STAMMER (stam'ēr), *n.* Defective or imperfect utterance or speech.

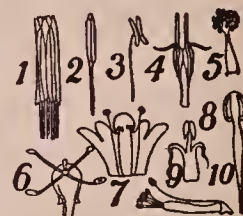
STAMMERER (stam'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who stammers.

STAMMERING (stam'ēr-ing), *a.* Hesitating in speech.

STAMMERINGLY (stam'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stammering manner.

STAMP (stamp), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAMPED (stamp).] I. *vi.* Plant the foot firmly down. II. *vt.* 1. Strike with the sole of the foot, by thrusting it down. 2. Impress with some mark or figure; imprint. 3. Coin; form. 4. Affix an adhesive stamp to. 5. Crush, as ores. [A. S. *stempan*.]

STAMP (stamp), *n.* 1. Act of stamping. 2. Mark made by pressing. 3. Instrument for making impressions. 4. Small piece of paper to be attached to a paper, letter, document or article, in order to show that a duty, tax or charge has been paid. 5. Cast; form; character. 6. Heavy hammer worked by machinery for crushing metal ores.



Stamens.

1. Cardoon thistle. 2. Flower of tulip-tree. 3. Rice. 4. Whortleberry. 5. Glade Mallow. 6. Hippocratea. 7. Thyme. 8. Leek. 9. Spanish-broom. 10. Hellebore.

SYN. Make; kind; mold; type; impress; impression; print; imprint.

STAMPEDE (stam-pēd'), *n.* Sudden fright seizing on large bodies of horses, cattle, etc., causing them to run away; flight caused by panic. [Sp. *estampida*, crash.]

STAMPEDE (stam-pēd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAMPE'-DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAMPE'DED.] I. *vt.* Cause to start off in a panic. II. *vi.* Take to sudden flight, as in a panic.

STAMPER (stamp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who stamps. 2. Instrument for stamping.

STAMPING-GROUND (stamp'ing-grownd), *n.* Scene of one's exploits, or favorite resort.

STANCH (stānch), **STAUNCH** (stānch), *v.* [*pr.p.* STANCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STANCH'ED (stāncht).] I. *vt.* Stop the flowing of, as blood. II. *vi.* Cease to flow. [O. Fr. *estancher*—L. *stagnō*, stagnate.]

STANCH (stānch), **STAUNCH** (stānch), *a.* 1. Firm in principle; steady; trustworthy. 2. Strong and tight; as, a stanch vessel.

SYN. Faithful; unswerving; reliable; steadfast; sound; strong; seaworthy. **ANT.** Untrustworthy; vacillating; unreliable; leaky; precarious; unseaworthy.

STANCH (stānch), **STAUNCH** (stānch), *n.* Flood gate for accumulating a head of water in a river to float boats over shallows, when it is allowed to escape. [O. Fr. *estanche*, pool.]

STANCHION (stan'shun), *n.* Upright beam used as a support; pillar; post. [O. Fr. *estançon*.]

STANCHLY (stānch'li), **STAUNCHLY** (stānch'-li), *adv.* In a stanch manner.

STANCHNESS (stānch'nes), **STAUNCHNESS** (stānch'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stanch.

STAND (stand), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STOOD (stōd).] I. *vi.* 1. Be fixed in an upright position. 2. Occupy a certain position. 3. Be at rest. 4. Be in a particular state, position or rank. 5. Remain fixed or firm. 6. Endure. 7. Offer one's self as a candidate. II. *vt.* 1. Set upright. 2. Endure; sustain; bear; resist.—*Stand pat*, play a poker hand without trying to improve it by drawing new cards; adhere to an unchanged party policy; applied specifically to tariff for protection of home industries. [A. S. and Goth. *standan*. Cf. L. *sto*, and Sans. root *stha*, stand.]

STAND (stand), *n.* 1. Place where one remains for any purpose. 2. Platform for spectators. 3. Something on which anything rests; small table. 4. Stop; difficulty. 5. Complete set, as of arms.



Standard of China.

STANDARD (stand'ard),

I. *n.* 1. That which stands or is fixed, as a rule or model. 2. Upright post of a truss.

3. Staff with a flag; flag. II. *a.* 1. According to, or serving as, a standard. 2. Having a fixed or recognized value. [O. Fr. *estandard*—L. *extendo*, stretch out.]

STANDARD-BEARER (stand'ard-bâr-ēr), *n.* 1. Officer or soldier of a military body that bears a standard. 2. Party-leader.

STANDARDIZE (stand'ard-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STAND'ARDIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STANDARDIZED (stand'ard-izd).] Bring up to, or recognize as, a standard.

STANDBY (stand'bi), *n.* 1. Supporter. 2. Reliable support.

STANDER (stand'ēr), *n.* One who stands.

STANDBY (stand'fast), *n.* That which stands firm, or is strongly fixed or rooted.

STANDING (stand'ing), I. *a.* 1. Established; permanent. 2. Stagnant. 3. Being erect. II. *n.* 1. Continuance; existence. 2. Place to stand in. 3. Position in society; rank; reputation.

STANDISH (stand'ish), *n.* Standing dish for pen and ink. [STAND and DISH.]

STAND-OFF (stand'af), *n.* Drawn game; draw; tie. (Colloq.)

STAND-PAT (stand-pat'), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, stand-patting. (Slang.)

STAND-PATTER (stand-pat'ēr), *n.* One who stands by the traditional policy or principles of his party irrespective of changed conditions; specifically in the United States, a Republican who strongly favors a protective tariff. (Slang.)

STAND-PATTISM (stand-pat'izm), *n.* Conduct or policy of the stand-patters. (Slang.)

STANDPIPE (stand'pip), *n.* 1. Vertical pipe of sufficient height to give a head to water pumped into it, for supplying elevated points at a distance. 2. Vertical pipe attached to a building to supply water to upper part in case of fire. 3. Portable vertical water-pipe for use in extinguishing fires. 4. Boiler supply pipe of sufficient elevation to enable the water to flow into the boiler against the pressure of the steam.

STANDPOINT (stand'point), *n.* Position from which things are viewed; point of view.

STANDSTILL (stand'still), *n.* State of rest; stand; stop; halt.

STANHOPE (stan'hōp), *n.* Light carriage without a top. [From Mr. Stanhope, its contriver.]

STANNARY (stan'ā-ri), I. *a.* Of or relating to tin mines or works. II. *n.* Tin mine. [L. *stannum*, tin.]

STANNIC (stan'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or procured from, tin, especially in its higher valence.

STANNOUS (stan'us), *a.* Pertaining to combinations of tin in its lower valence.

STANZA (stan'zā), *n.* 1. *Poetry.* Series of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other. 2. Division of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem. [It. *stanza*, stop—L. *stans*, *pr.p.* of *sto*, stand.]

fāte, fat, tāsk, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

STAPES (stā'pēz), *n.* Stirrup-shaped bone in the ear. [L. L., stirrup.]

STAPLE (stā'pl), *I. n.* 1. Principal production or industry of a district or country. 2. Principal element. 3. Thread of textile fabric. 4. Unmanufactured material. 5. Loop of iron for holding a pin, bolt, etc. *II. a.* 1. Established in commerce. 2. Regularly produced for market. [A. S. *staffel*, prop, table.]

STAPLER (stā'plēr), *n.* Wool sorter.

STAR (stär), *n.* 1. One of the bright bodies in the heavens (excepting sun and moon). 2. Representation of a star. 3. Person of brilliant attractive qualities, especially an actor or actress. 4. Asterisk. [A. S. *steorra*.]

STAR (stär), *vi.* [pr.p. **STAR'RING**; p.t. and p.p. **STARRED** (stär'd).] 1. Shine, as a star; attract attention. 2. Appear as a leading actor or actress.—*Stars and stripes*, American flag.

STAR-APPLE (stär'-ap-l), *n.* West Indian tree with golden down on the under side of its leaves; the internally star-shaped fruit thereof.



Star-apple (*Chrysophyllum cainito*).

STARBOARD (stär'-börd), *I. n.* Right-hand side of a ship, looking toward the bow. *II. a.* Pertaining to or lying on the right side of a ship. [A. S. *steorbord*—*steör*, rudder, and *börd*, side.]

STAR-CARAMBOLA (stär-kar-am-bō'lä), *n.* East Indian tree (*Averrhoa carambola*), with sensitive leaves and sour fruit eaten by the natives.



Star-carambola (*Averrhoa carambola*).

STARCH (stärch), *n.* 1. Glistening white vegetable powder, an organic compound with the



Starch Cells of the Potato.

1. Raw potato. 2. Half cooked potato. 3. Potato fully cooked. chemical formula $C_6H_{10}O_5$ or a multiple thereof, forming when wet a sort of gum much

used as food, for stiffening cloth, etc. 2. Stiffness; formal manner. [A. S. *stearc*, strong.]

STARCH (stärch), *vt.* [pr.p. **STAR'CH'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **STARCHED** (stärcht).] Stiffen with starch.

STAR-CHAMBER (stär'chām-bēr), *n.* 1. Formerly an English court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Westminster. 2. Any tribunal that proceeds unfairly or arbitrarily in sessions from which the public is excluded.

STARCHED (stärcht), *a.* Stiffened with starch. **STARCHEDLY** (stärch'ed-li), *adv.* In a starched manner.

STARCHEDNESS (stärch'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being starched.

STARCHER (stärch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which starches.

STARCHLY (stärch'li), *adv.* In a starchy, stiff, or formal manner.

STARCHY (stärch'li), *a.* 1. Consisting of or like starch. 2. Formal in manner; precise; prim.

STAR-DRIFT (stär'drift), *n.* Astron. Common real (not merely apparent) motion of several fixed stars in a certain region of the heavens.

STARE (stär), *v.* [pr.p. **STAR'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **STARED** (stär'd).] *I. vi.* Look with a fixed gaze, as in horror, astonishment, etc. *II. vt.* 1. Influence by gazing. 2. Gaze at with bold or vacant expression. [A. S. *starian*.]

SYN. Gape; gaze; eye.

STARE (stär), *n.* Fixed look with eyes wide open.

STARFISH

(stär'fish), *n.* Marine animal having five or more radially disposed arms or rays.

STAR-GAZER

(stär'gā-zēr), 1. One who gazes at the stars; astrologer; astronomer. 2. Fish whose eyes are placed on the top of its head, as the *Uranoscopus anoplus* of the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Hawaiian Starfish (*Brisinga panopla*).

STARING (stär'ing), *a.* 1. Looking with fixed eyes. 2. Glaring; as *staring* colors.

STARINGLY (stär'ing-li), *adv.* In a staring manner.

STARK (stärk), *I. a.* 1. Stiff; rigid. 2. Absolute; entire; utter. *II. adv.* Absolutely; completely. [A. S. *stearc*, strong.]

STARLIGHT (stär'lit), *n.* Light emitted by the stars.

STARLING (stär'-ling), *n.* 1. European bird, easily tamed. 2. A somewhat similar American bird. [Ger. *staar.*]



STARLING (stär'-ling), *n.* Ring or inclosure of piles to keep out the water; cofferdam. [Dan. *stoer*, pole.]

STARRED (stärd), *a.* Adorned or studded with stars.

STARRINESS (stär'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being starry.

STARRY (stär'i), *a.* 1. Abounding or adorned with stars. 2. Consisting of or proceeding from the stars; stellar. 3. Like or shining like the stars.

START (stärt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **START'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **START'ED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Move suddenly, as if by a twitch or involuntary shrinking; wince. 2. Begin. 3. Become loose. II. *vt.* 1. Cause to move suddenly. 2. Disturb suddenly; rouse suddenly from concealment. 3. Set in motion; call forth; invent or discover. 4. Move suddenly from its place; loosen. 5. Empty; pour out. [L. Ger. *steerten*, flec.]

START (stärt), *n.* 1. Sudden motion of the body. 2. Sudden rousing to action; unexpected movement; sally; sudden fit. 3. First motion from a point or place; outset.

STARTER (stärt'ër), *n.* One who or that which starts.

STARTLE (stärt'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **START'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STARTLED** (stärt'ld).] I. *vi.* 1. Start or move suddenly. 2. Feel sudden alarm. II. *vt.* Excite suddenly; frighten; shock. [Extension of **START**.]

STARTLING (stärt'ling), *a.* Impressing suddenly with fear or surprise.

STARTLINGLY (stärt'ling-li), *adv.* So as to startle; in a startling manner.

STARVATION (stär-vā'shun), *n.* Act of starving; state of being starved.

STARVE (stärv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STARV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STARVED** (stärvd).] I. *vi.* 1. Die of hunger. 2. Suffer extreme hunger or want. 3. Be in want of anything necessary. II. *vt.* 1. Kill with hunger; destroy by want. 2. Deprive of strength; disable. [A. S. *steorfan*, die.]

STARVELING (stärv'ling), I. *a.* Perishing from hunger; lean; weak. II. *n.* Pining animal or plant.

STARWORT (stär'würt), *n.* Bot. Plant of the genus *Aster*.

STATE (stät), I. *n.* 1. Condition or circumstances of a being or thing at any given time. 2. Royal or gorgeous pomp; appearance of greatness. 3. Estate; body of men forming a division of the government. 4. People

united into one body politic; commonwealth. 5. [S-] In the United States one of the federated commonwealths composing the Union. 6. Power wielded by the government of a country; civil power, often as contrasted with the church. II. *a.* 1. Public; relating to the body politic. 2. [S-] Of or pertaining to one of the United States. [O. Fr. *estat*—L. *status*.]

STATE (stät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STA'TED**.] 1. Set; settle; establish. 2. Express the particulars of; set down in detail or in gross.

STATECRAFT (stät'kräft), *n.* State management; statesmanship.

STATED (stā'ted), *a.* 1. Settled; established; fixed; regular. 2. Named.

STATEHOUSE (stät'howz), *n.* Building in which the legislature of a state convenes; capitol of a state.

STATELINESS (stät'il-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stately.

STATELY (stät'li), *a.* Showing state or dignity; majestic; grand.

STATEMENT (stät'ment), *n.* 1. Act of stating. 2. That which is stated; narrative; recital.

STATEN (stat'en) **ISLAND.** Island separating upper and lower New York Bays. Area 58 sq. m.

STATE-PAPER (stät'pā-pēr), *n.* Official document relating to affairs of state.

STATE-PRISON (stät'priz-n), *n.* 1. Penitentiary. 2. Prison for political offenders.

STATE-PRISONER (stät'priz-n-ēr), *n.* 1. Prisoner confined for offenses against the State. 2. Penitentiary convict.

STATEROOM (stät'röm), *n.* 1. Stately room in a palace or mansion. 2. Sleeping apartment in a passenger steamer or sleeping-car.

STATESMAN (stäts'man), *n.* [*pl.* **STATES'MEN**; *fem.* **STATESWOMAN** (stäts'wom-an).] One skilled in government and public affairs.

STATESMANLIKE (stäts'man-lik), *a.* Like a statesman.

STATESMANLY (stäts'man-li), *a.* Statesmanlike; befitting a statesman.

STATESMANSHIP (stäts'man-ship), *n.* Political skill or experience; statecraft.

STATESWOMAN (stäts'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* **STATESWOMEN** (stäts'wim-en).] Woman skilled in statecraft.

STATIC (stat'ik), **STATICAL** (stat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to statics. 2. Pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium. 3. Acting by mere weight.—*Statical electricity*, electricity produced by friction and analogous means, the phenomena of which are mostly statical. [Gr. *statikos*, pertaining to standing—*statos*—*histēmi*, stand.]

STATICS (stat'iks), *n.* Science which treats of the relations of stresses and strains, or of the action of force in maintaining rest or equilibrium.

STATION (stā'shun), *n.* 1. Place where a person

or thing stands. 2. Post assigned; position; office; situation. 3. State; rank; condition in life. 4. Place where railway train comes to a stand. 5. District or branch post-office. [Fr. *station*—L. *stationem*, accus. of *statio*, a standing still—*sto*, stand.]

STATION (stā'shun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STA'TIONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STATIONED (stā'shund).] Assign a station to; appoint to a post, place or office.

STATIONARY (stā'shun-ā-ri), *a.* 1. Standing; fixed; settled. 2. Acting from or in a fixed position (as an engine). 3. Not progressing or retrogressing; not improving.

STATIONER (stā'shun-ēr), *n.* One who sells articles used in writing. [Originally a bookseller, from occupying a stall or station in a market-place.]

STATIONERY (stā'shun-er-i), *I. n.* Articles sold by stationers; writing materials. *II. a.* Pertaining to or sold by stationers.

STATIST (stā'tist), *n.* Statistician.

STATISTIC (stā-tis'tik), **STATISTICAL** (stā-tis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or containing statistics.

STATISTICALLY (stā-tis'tik-al-i), *adv.* In a statistical manner; by means of statistics.

STATISTICIAN (stat-is-tish'ān), *n.* One skilled in the science of statistics.

STATISTICS (stā-tis'tiks), *n.* 1. Collection of facts and figures regarding the condition of a people, class, etc. 2. Science which treats of the collection and arrangement of statistics.

STATUARY (stat'ū-ā-ri), *n.* 1. Art of carving statues. 2. Sculptor. 3. Statues collectively.

STATOSCOPE (stat'o-sköp), *n.* Aneroid barometer for indicating slight changes in atmospheric pressure.

STATUE (stat'ū), *n.* Likeness of a living being carved out of some solid substance; image. [L. *statua*—*sto*.]

STATUESQUE (stat-ū-esk'), *a.* Like a statue. [Fr.]

STATUETTE (stat-ū-et'), *n.* Small statue.

STATURE (stat'ūr), *n.* Height of an animal body; used especially of man. [L. *statura*.]

STATUS (stā'tus), *n.* State; condition; rank. [L.]

STATUTABLE (stat'ū-tā-bi), *a.* 1. Made by statute. 2. According to statute.

STATUTABLY (stat'ū-tā-bli), *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STATUTE (stat'ūt), *n.* 1. Law enacted by the legislature (as distinguished from a customary law). 2. Act of a corporation or its founders, intended as a permanent rule or law. [L.L. *statutum*, ordained.]

STATUTORY (stat'ū-tō-ri), *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for authority.

STAUNCH, *a.* and *v.* See **STANCH**.

STAVE (stāv), *n.* 1. One of the pieces of which a cask or pail is made. 2. Staff or part of a piece of music. 3. Stanza. [From root of **STAFF**.]

STAVE (stāv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAVED (stāvd), **STOVE** (stōv).] 1. Break a stave or the staves of; burst. 2. Drive off, as with a staff; delay. 3. Furnish with staves. **STAVES** (stā'vēr), *n.* Dashing, active person. (Colloq.)

STAY (stā), *v.* [*pr.p.* STAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAYED or STAYED (stād).] *I. vt.* 1. Remain; abide; continue in a place or state; wait. 2. Cease acting. 3. Trust; rely; insist. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to stand; stop; restrain; end. 2. Delay. 3. Prevent from falling; prop; support. [O. Fr. *estayer*—*estaye*. prob.—Dut. *stæye*, stay.]

STAY (stā), *n.* 1. Continuance in a place; abode for a time. 2. Stop; standstill. 3. Prop; support. 4. [pl.] Corset.

STAY (stā), *n.* *Naut.* Large strong rope running from the head of one mast to another mast or to the side of the ship. [A. S. *stæg*.]

STAY (stā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STAYED or STAYED (stād).] *Naut.* 1. Support or steady by stays. 2. Cause to veer or change tack.

STAYER (stā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who stays. 2. Person or animal that holds on or endures for a long time; opposed to **QUITTER**. (Colloq.)

STEAD (sted), *n.* Place which another had or might have. [A. S. *stede*—root of **STAND**.]

STEADFAST (sted'fäst), *a.* 1. Firmly fixed or established. 2. Firm; constant; resolute; steady. [A. S. *stedefæst*—*stede*, place, and *fæst*, fast.]

STEADFASTLY (sted'fäst-li), *adv.* In a steadfast manner.

STEADFASTNESS (sted'fäst-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being steadfast.

STEADIER (sted'ī-ēr), *n.* One who or that which steadies.

STEADILY (sted'ī-li), *adv.* 1. Without shaking or tottering. 2. Without variation; constantly.

STEADY (sted'ī), *a.* [*comp.* STEAD'IER; *superl.* STEAD'IEST.] 1. Firm in standing or in place; fixed; stable. 2. Constant; resolute; consistent. 3. Regular; uniform. [A. S. *stæddig*.]

STEADY (sted'ī), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEAD'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEAD'IED.] *I. vt.* Make steady, firm, or fast. *II. vi.* Become steady.

STEADY (sted'ī), *n.* [pl. STEAD'IES.] 1. Support or rest, as for the hand or a tool. 2. Young man who pays steady court or attention to a young woman, or the young woman to whom he pays his attentions. (Slang.)

STEAK (stāk), *n.* Slice of meat, as beef, pork, venison, or the like, broiled or fried, or for broiling or frying; specifically, beefsteak. [Ice. *steik*—*steikja*, roast.]

STEAL (stēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEAL'ING; *p.t.* STOLE (stōl); *p.p.* STOLEN (stō'ln).] *I. vt.* 1. Take by theft, or feloniously. 2. Move or get surreptitiously. 3. Gain or win by address or by gradual means. *II. vi.* 1. Practice theft.

2. Pass secretly; slip in or out unperceived. [A. S. *stelan*.]

SYN. Filch; pilfer; purloin; embezzle; plunder; pillage; rob.

STEAL (stēl), *n.* Act of stealing, in any sense

STEALER (stēl'ēr), *n.* One who steals; thief.

STEALTH (stēlth), *n.* 1. Act of stealing. 2. Secret manner of bringing anything to pass. [From STEAL.]

STEALTHILY (stēlth'i-lī), *adv.* In a stealthy manner.

STEALTHINESS (stēlth'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stealthy.

STEALTHY (stēlth'i), *a.* Like one whose object is to steal; furtive; sly; clandestine.

STEAM (stēm), *n.* 1. Vapor into which water is changed when heated to the boiling-point; water in the gaseous state. 2. Mist formed by condensed vapor. 3. Any exhalation. [A. S. *steām*, vapor.]

STEAM (stēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEAMED (stēmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Rise or pass off in steam or vapor. 2. Move by steam. II. *vt.* Expose to steam.

STEAMBOAT (stēm'bōt), *n.* Boat or vessel propelled through water by steam; specifically, large steam-propelled vessel for carrying passengers or freight, especially on rivers and lakes.

STEAM-ENGINE (stēm'en-jīn), *n.* Machine which changes heat into motion through the medium of steam.

STEAMER (stēm'ēr), *n.* 1. Vessel moved by steam. 2. Vessel in which articles are steamed.

STEAM-GAGE, STEAM-GAUGE (stēm'gāj), *n.* Instrument attached to a boiler to indicate the pressure of steam.

STEAM-HAMMER (stēm'ham-ēr), *n.* Hammer worked by means of steam.

STEAM-HOIST (stēm'holst), *n.* Hoist worked by a steam-engine, frequently portable.

STEAMINESS (stēm'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being steamy.

STEAM-ROLLER (stēm'rōl-ēr), *n.* Heavy rolling cylinder worked by steam, used for leveling ground, roads, streets, etc.

STEAMSHIP (stēm'shīp), *n.* Large sea-going vessel propelled by steam; ocean steamer.

STEAM-TUG (stēm'tug), *n.* Small but powerful steam-vessel for towing ships in and out of harbor.

STEAM-TURBINE (stēm'tūr-bin), *n.* Turbine in which steam instead of water is used to drive the impulse wheel.

STEAM-VALVE (stēm'valv), *n.* Valve controlling the passage of steam as from a pipe.

STEAMY (stēm'i), *a.* Consisting of or like steam; full of steam vapor.

STEARIC (stē-är'ik), *a.* Pertaining to suet.—*Stearic acid*, $C_{18}H_{36}O_2$, an acid forming white crystals.

STEARIN (stē'ar-in), *n.* Solid substance found in beef and mutton suet and other substances.

Chemically formed by combination of stearic acid and glycerine. [Gr. *stear*, suet.]

STEATITE (stē'a-tīt), *n.* Soapstone. [Gr. *stear*, fat.]

STEED (stēd), *n.* Spirited horse. [A. S.]

STEEL (stēl), *I. n.* 1. Iron combined with a small portion of carbon. 2. Something composed of steel. 3. Steel for sharpening knives. II. *a.* Made of steel. [A. S. *style*.]

STEEL (stēl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STEEL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEELED (stēld).] 1. Overlay or edge with steel. 2. Harden; make obdurate.

STEEL-BLUE (stēl'blū), *I. a.* Having a bluish tinge as of steel. II. *n.* Steel-blue color.

STEEL-CLAD (stēl'klad), *a.* Clad or armored with steel.

STEEL-ENGRAVING (stēl'en-grā-ving), *n.* 1. Art of engraving on steel plates. 2. Design engraved on a steel plate. 3. Impression taken from an engraved steel plate.

STEELHEAD (stēl'hed), *n.* 1. Species of large trout

(*Salmo gairdneri*), of the Pacific coast. 2. Rainbow trout



Steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*).

(*Salmo gairdneri*). 3. Species of duck (*Eristomatura rubida*); the ruddy duck or hardhead.

STEELINESS (stēl'i-nes), *n.* State of being steely.



STEEL-SQUARE (stēl'skwâr), *n.* Carpenter's square made of steel on which are stamped figures, lines and scales for measuring.

STEELY (stēl'i), *a.* Made of or resembling steel; hard; firm; inflexible.

STEELYARD (stēl'yârd), *n.* Weighing machine, in which a single weight is moved along a graduated beam.

STEEP (stēp), *I. a.* 1. Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous. 2. Excessive; difficult. (Colloq.) II. *n.* Precipitous place; precipice. [A. S. *steap*.]

STEEP (stēp), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEEP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEEPED (stēpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Dip or soak in a liquid; macerate. 2. Immerse thoroughly. II. *vi.* Undergo maceration by infusion. [Ice. *steypa*, pour out liquids.]

STEEP (stēp), *n.* Something steeped, or used in steeping; fertilizing liquid for seed.

STEEPLE (stē'pl), *n.* Tower of a church or building, terminating in a point.

Steel Square.

STEEPLECHASE (stē'pi-chās), *n.* Horserace across country, in which ditches, hedges, fences, etc., have to be jumped. [Originally, a race towards some distant object, usually a *steeple*.]

STEEPLY (stēp'il), *adv.* In a steep manner; with steepness.

STEER (stēr), *n.* Young ox, especially one castrated and raised for beef. [A. S. *steōr*. Cf. Ger. *stier*.]

STEER (stēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEER'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEERED (stērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Direct with the helm. 2. Guide; govern. II. *vi.* 1. Direct a ship or boat in its course. 2. Be directed. [A. S. *steōran*. Cf. Ger. *steuern*.]

STEERAGE (stēr'aj), *n.* 1. Act or practice of steering. 2. Effect of a rudder on a ship. 3. Apartment in the forepart of a ship for passengers paying a low rate of fare.

STEERSMAN (stērz'man), *n.* Man who steers a ship.

STEEVE (stēv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STEEV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEEVED (stēvd).] Project from the bows at an angle instead of horizontally; said of a bowsprit. [Dut. *stevig*, stiff, firm.]

STEEVE (stēv), *a.* Firm; compacted; not easily bent. [Sc. Akin to STIFF.]

STEGNOSIS (steg-nō'sis), *n.* Constipation. [Gr. *stēgnos*, covered.]

STEGNOTIC (steg-not'ik), *a.* Tending to render costive.

STEGOSAURUS (steg-ō-sā'rus), *n.* Genus of dinosaurs armored with rows of great bony plates along the back, some species thirty feet in length. [Gr. *stegos*, covered, and *sauros*, lizard.]



Stegosaurus.

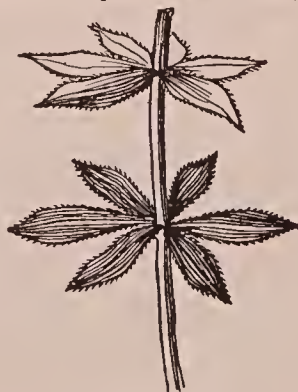
STEIN (stin), *n.* Earthenware beer mug. [Ger., stone.]

STEINBOCK (stīn'bok), *n.* German name of the ibex. [Ger., stone-buck.]

STELA (stē'la), **STELE** (stē'lē), *n.* 1. Small column without base or capital, serving as a monument, a milestone, and the like. 2. Sepulchral slab or column. [Gr. *stēlē*—*sta*-, stand.]

STELLAR (stel'ar), *a.* Relating to the stars; starry. [L. L. *stellaris*—L. *stella*, star.]

STELLATE (stel'āt), **STELLATED** (stel'ā-ted), *a.* Like a star; radiated.—*Bot.* *Stellate leaves*, more than two leaves radiating like star rays from single point of the stem.



Stellate Leaves.

STELLITE (stel'it), *n.* *Metal.* Alloy consisting of 25 per cent chromium and 75 per cent

cobalt, which can be cast and ground into tools with an edge as fine as the hardest steel. It has a luster like silver, is impervious to rust and highly flexible. [L. *stella*, star.]

STELLULAR (stel'ū-lar), *a.* 1. Formed like little stars. 2. Spangled with little stars. [L. *stellula*, little star.]

STELLULATE (stel'ū-lāt), *a.* Like a little star.

STEM (stem), *n.* 1. Part of a tree between the ground and the branches; little branch supporting the flower or fruit. 2. Race or family; branch of a family. 3. Part of a derived or inflected word to which the endings, prefixes, etc., are added; base. 4. Curved piece of timber or metal, to which the sides of a ship are joined at the foremost end. [A. S. *stemn*.]

STEM (stem), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STEM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEMMED (stemd).] 1. Remove, as stems from fruits. 2. Stop; check. 3. Resist; make progress against. 4. Cut with the stem of a vessel; dash against.

STEMMERY (stem'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* STEMMERIES (stem'ēr-iz).] Factory in which tobacco is stripped from its stems. (Local U. S.)

STENCH (stench), *n.* Offensive odor. [A. S. *stenc*.]

STENCIL (sten'sil), *n.* Plate of metal, etc., with a pattern cut out, which is impressed upon a surface by drawing a brush with color over it. [Etym. doubtful.]

STENCIL (sten'sil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STEN'CILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STENCILED (sten'sild).] Mark a design on by means of a stencil; make, as a design or letter, by means of a stencil.

STENCILER (sten'sil-ēr), *n.* One who uses a stencil.

STENOGRAPH (sten'o-grāf), *n.* 1. Character, or memorandum, in shorthand. 2. Machine for typewriting in shorthand. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and -GRAPH.]

STENOGRAPHER (sten-og'ra-fēr), *n.* One who practices or is skilled in stenography; shorthand-writer who knows typewriting. A typist, on the other hand, is one who knows typewriting but not shorthand.

STENOGRAPHIC (sten-o-graf'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to stenography.

STENOGRAPHIST (sten-og'ra-fist), *n.* Stenographer.

STENOGRAPHY (sten-og'ra-fi), *n.* Art of writing shorthand.

STENOPHYLLOUS (ste-nof'il-us or sten-o-fil'-us), *a.* Having narrow leaves. [Gr. *stenos*, narrow, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

STENTOR (sten'tar), *n.* *Greek Legend.* A Trojan herald whose voice, according to Homer, was equal to that of fifty men.

STENTORIAN (sten-tō'ri-an), *a.* Very loud or powerful, like the voice of Stentor.

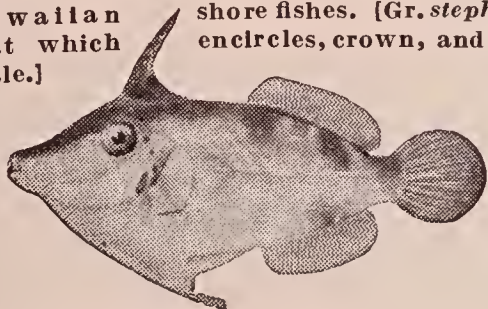
STEP (step), *n.* 1. Distance crossed by the foot in walking or running; pace. 2. One remove in ascending or descending a stair. 3. One of the rests for the foot on a staircase; round of a ladder. 4. Footprint. 5. Manner of

walking or dancing. 6. Action; measure. 7. [*pl.*] Self-supporting, portable ladder with flat steps. [A. S. *stæpe*.]

STEP (*step*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STEP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STEPPED** (*stept*).] **I. vi.** Advance or retire by pacing; walk. **II. vt.** 1. Set, as a foot. 2. Fix, as the foot of a mast, etc. 3. *Elec.* Raise or lower by means of transformers (said of an alternating-current circuit). [A. S. *step-pan*.]

STEP-, *prefix*. Denoting relation by marriage of a parent, as in *step-mother*. [A. S. *steop*, bereft. Orig. used of children only.]

STEPHANOLEPIS (*stef-ə-nō-lep'ls*), *n.* Genus of the family *Monacanthidae* or one-spined fishes; popularly called *spinefish*. The specimen of *Stephanolepis pricei* in the cut was taken by the steamer Albatross among Hawaiian shore fishes. [Gr. *stephanos*, encircles, crown, and *lepis*, scale.]



Stephanolepis (S. pricei).

STEPMOTHER (*step'muth-ēr*), *n.* Wife of one's father, but not one's mother.

STEPPE (*step*), *n.* One of the vast uncultivated plains in Eastern Europe and in Asia. [Russ. *stepj*.]

STEPPER (*step'ēr*), *n.* One who or that which steps; specifically applied to a horse, in reference to high action of the feet in trotting.

STEPPING-STONE (*step'lng-stōn*), *n.* 1. Stone to raise the feet above water or mud. 2. Means of advancement.

-STER. Termination as in *maltster*, *gamster*, *splnster*, *songster*, denoting occupation. Originally the sign of the feminine gender, corresponding to the masculine *-er*. In the fourteenth century it gave way to the Norman feminine ending *-ess*.

STERE (*stēr* or *stâr*), *n.* Unit of solid metric measure, equal to a cubic meter. [Fr.—Gr. *stereos*, solid.]

STEREO-, *prefix*. Solid; firm. [Gr. *stereos*.]

STEREO (*ster'ē-ō*), *n.* Abbreviation of **STEREOTYPE**.

STEREOGRAM (*ster'ē-ō-gram*), **STEREOGRAPH** (*ster'ē-ō-gráf*), *n.* Representation of a solid on a plane; specifically, a stereoscopic slide. [STEREO- and -GRAM, -GRAPH.]

STEREOGRAPHIC (*ster'ē-ō-gráf'lk*), *a.* Pertaining to stereography; made according to stereography; delineated on a plane.

STEREOGRAPHICALLY (*ster'ē-ō-gráf'lk-əl-i*), *adv.* In a stereographic manner.

STEREOGRAPHY (*ster'ē-og'ra-fl*), *n.* 1. Art of showing solids on a plane. 2. Branch of solid

geometry treating of all regularly defined solids. [STEREO- and -GRAPHY.]

STEREOPTICON (*ster'ē-op'ti-kon*), *n.* Double magic lantern producing dissolving views.

STEREOSCOPE (*ster'ē-ō-skōp*), *n.* Optical contrivance by which two flat pictures of the same object are seen as one and as having an appearance of solidity and reality. [STEREO- and -SCOPE.]



Stereoscope.

STEREOSCOPIC (*ster'ē-ō-skop'ik*), **STEREOSCOPICAL** (*ster'ē-ō-skop'ik-əl*), *a.* Of or pertaining to the stereoscope; produced by the stereoscope.

STEREOSCOPICALLY (*ster'ē-ō-skop'ik-əl-i*), *adv.* In a stereoscopic manner.

STEREOTYPE (*ster'ē-ō-tip*), **I. n.** 1. Solid metallic plate for printing, cast from an impression of movable types, taken on some plastic substance. 2. Art of making or printing with such plates. **II. a.** Pertaining to or done with stereotypes. [STEREO- and TYPE.]

STEREOTYPE (*ster'ē-ō-tip*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STER'EOTYPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STEREOTYPED** (*ster'ē-ō-tipt*).] 1. Cast a stereotype plate of. 2. Prepare for printing by means of stereotype plates. 3. Fix or establish firmly or unchangeably.

STEREOTYPER (*ster'ē-ō-ti-pēr*), *n.* One who makes stereotypes.

STEREOTYPERY (*ster'ē-ō-ti-pēr-i*), *n.* Art, work, or process of making stereotypes.

STEREOTYPIC (*ster'ē-ō-tip'lk*), *a.* Of or pertaining to stereotypy.

STEREOTYPING (*ster'ē-ō-ti-ping*), *n.* Art or process of making stereotypes.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHER (*ster'ē-ō-ti-pog'ra-fēr*), *n.* Stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY (*ster'ē-ō-ti-pog'ra-fl*), *n.* Art or practice of printing from stereotypes.

STEREOTYPY (*ster'ē-ō-ti-pl*), *n.* Art, process, or business of making stereotypes.

STERILE (*ster'il*), *a.* Unfruitful; barren; destitute of ideas or sentiment. [L. *sterilis*, barren.]

STERILITY (*ster-il'i-ti*), *n.* Quality or state of being sterile.

STERILIZE (*ster'il-iz*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STER'ILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STERILIZED** (*ster'il-izd*).] 1. Deprive of fertility. 2. Render free from bacteria as by boiling.

STERLING (*stēr'ling*), *a.* 1. Of the fixed or standard national value. Said of English money, as a pound *sterling*, a penny *sterling*. 2. According to a fixed standard; having a fixed and permanent value; genuine; pure; of excellent quality. [*Easterlings*, German traders in England.]

STERN (*stērn*), *a.* 1. Severe of countenance or feeling. 2. Steadfast. 3. Gloomy. [A. S. *sterne*—root of **STARE**.]

fāte, fat, tāsks, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wolf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

SYN. Austere; unrelenting; pitiless; harsh; rigid; strict. **ANT.** Lenient; genial; kind; easy; indulgent.

STERN (stĕrn), *n.* Hind part of a vessel. [Ice. *stjorn*, steering.]

STERNAL (stĕr'nal), *a.* Pertaining to the sternum.

STERNALGIA (stĕr-nal'ji-a), *n.* 1. Pain about the sternum. 2. Angina pectoris. [Gr. *sternon*, breast-bone, and *algos*, pain.]

STERNLY (stĕrn'li), *adv.* In a stern manner.

STERNMOST (stĕrn'mōst), *a.* *Naut.* Nearest the stern; farthest astern.

STERNNESS (stĕrn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stern.

STERNPOST (stĕrn'pōst), *n.* Sternmost timber of a ship that supports the rudder.

STERNSHEETS (stĕrn'shĕts), *n.* Part of a boat between the stern and the rowers.

STERNUM (stĕr'num), *n.* Breast-bone. [L.—Gr. *sternon*.]

STERNUTATION (stĕr-nū-tā'shun), *n.* Act of sneezing. [L. *sternutio*, sneezing—*sternuto*—*sternuo*, sneeze.]

STERNWAY (stĕrn'wā), *n.* Movement of a ship backward, or with stern foremost.—*Fetch sternway*, acquire motion astern.

STERTOR (stĕr'tūr), *n.* *Pathol.* A deep snoring, as in apoplexy. [L. *sterto*, snore.]

STERTOROUS (stĕr'tūr-us), *a.* Characterized by deep snoring.

STERTOROUSLY (stĕr'tūr-us-li), *adv.* In a stertorous manner.

STET (stet), *n.* Word written upon proofs to signify that something which has been deleted is to remain. Often used as a verb; as, the passage was *stetted*. [L., let it stand.]

STETHOJULIS (steth-o-jō'lis), *n.* *Ichthy.* Genus of thick-lipped fishes of the family *Labridæ*, including the blackfish, California fathead and European wrass. *Stethojulis phreakadopleura* is an East Indian and South Sea species with rows of white dots on a clear olive-brown back and rows of blackish brown spots on white belly. [Gr. *stēthos*, breast, and *ioulis*, a red fish (L. *julis*, a kind of rockfish), perhaps—*ioulos*, down, fine hair. Cf. L. *julus*, catkin, cluster.]



Stethojulis (*S. phreakadopleura*).

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Stethoscopes for one and two ears.

STETHOMETER (steth-om'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring the external movement in the walls of the chest during ordinary or tidal respiration. [Gr. *stēthos*, breast, and *metron*, measure.]

STETHOSCOPE (steth'o-skōp), *n.* Instrument used by medical men for distinguishing sound

within the thorax and other cavities of the body. [Gr. *stēthos*, breast, and -SCOPE.]

STETHOSCOPIC (steth-o-skop'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to a stethoscope.

STETHOSCOPY (steth'o-skō-pl), *n.* Art of stethoscopic examination.

STETTIN (stet-tĕn'), *n.* Seaport, Prussia, capital of Pomerania, on the Oder.

STEVEDORE (stĕ've-dōr), *n.* One who loads or unloads vessels; longshoreman. [Sp. *estivador*, wool-packer.]

STEW (stū), *v.* [*pr.p.* STEW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STEWED (stūd).] I. *vt.* Boil slowly with little moisture. II. *vi.* Be boiled or cooked slowly in a hot liquid or vapor. [O. Fr. *estuver*.]

STEW (stū), *n.* 1. Meat stewed. 2. Fuss; worry.—*In a stew*, in a state of agitation, confusion, trouble or excitement.

STEWARD (stū'ard), *n.* [*fem.* STEW'ARDESS.]

1. One who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution. 2. One who superintends another's affairs, especially an estate or farm. 3. Waiter on a ship. [A. S. *stigweard*.]

STEWARDSHIP (stū'ard-ship), *n.* Office, post, or position as a steward.

STIBIUM (stib'i-um), *n.* Antimony.

STICH (stik), *n.* 1. Verse. 2. Line in the Scriptures. 3. Row of trees. [Gr. *stichos*, line.]

STICK (stik), *n.* 1. Piece of wood of indefinite size and shape, generally long and rather slender; rod; wand; staff; walking-stick. 2. Anything shaped like a stick; as, a *stick* of sealing-wax. 3. Instrument in which types are composed in words, and the words arranged to the required length of the lines; composing-stick. 4. Thrust with a pointed instrument; stab. [A. S. *sticca*.]

STICK (stik), *v.* [*pr.p.* STICK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUCK (stuk).] I. *vt.* 1. Stab; thrust in. 2. Fasten by piercing; fix in. 3. Set with something pointed. 4. Cause to adhere; affix; attach. 5. Cause to stop; puzzle. (Slang.) 6. Cheat; impose upon. (Slang.) 7. Beat, as in a game, for a stake. II. *vi.* 1. Hold to something; adhere. 2. Be hindered or stopped. 3. Be embarrassed or puzzled; hesitate.—*Stick up*, hold up or rob.—*Be stuck on*, be in love with.—*Stuck up*, conceited, proud.

STICKER (stik'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sticks; one who kills by sticking or stabbing; as, a pig-sticker.

STICKINESS (stik'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sticky.

STICKING-PLASTER (stik'ing-plās-tēr), *n.* Adhesive plaster for closing wounds.

STICKLE (stik'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STICK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STICKLED (stik'ld).] Contend pertinaciously or obstinately for some trifle. [Dim. of STICK.]

STICKLE (stik'l), *n.* Prickle. [A. S. *sticel*.]

STICKLEBACK (stik'l-bak), *n.* Small river-fish, so called from the spines on its back. [STICKLE and BACK.]

STICKLER (stik'lër), *n.* Unreasonable and obstinate contender, especially for something trifling.

STICKY (stik'ı), *a.* That sticks or adheres; adhesive; glutinous.

STIFF (stif), *a.* 1. Not easily bent; rigid; tense. 2. Not liquid; neither hard nor soft. 3. Not easily overcome; obstinate. 4. Not natural and easy; constrained; formal. [A. S. *stif*.]

STIFF (stif), *n.* 1. Inactive person or animal. 2. Dead body; corpse. (Slang.)

STIFFEN (stif'n), *v.* [pr.p. STIFF'ENING; p.t. and p.p. STIFFENED (stif'nd).] I. *vt.* Make stiff, stiffer, or more obstinate. II. *vi.* Become stiff.

STIFFENER (stif'n-ër), *n.* One who or that which stiffens.

STIFFENING (stif'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of making or becoming stiff. 2. Something used to make a substance stiff or more stiff.

STIFFLY (stif'll), *adv.* 1. Rigidly; inflexibly. 2. Obstinate; contumaciously.

STIFF-NECKED (stif'nekt), *a.* Obstinate; contumacious; stubborn.

STIFFNESS (stif'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stiff.

STIFLE (stif'l), *v.* [pr.p. STIF'LING; p.t. and p.p. STIFLED (stif'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Stop the breath of, by foul air or other means; suffocate. 2. Extinguish; suppress the sound of; deaden. II. *vi.* Suffocate; perish by suffocation or strangulation. [See *stifla*, stop, dam up.]

STIFLE (stif'l), *n.* 1. Joint of the hind leg of a horse between the hump and the hock, and corresponding to the knee in man. 2. Disease in the knee-pan of a horse or other animal. [From STIFF.]

STIFLE-BONE (stif'l-bôn), *n.* Bone in the leg of a horse, corresponding to the knee-pan in man.

STIGMA (stlg'ma), *n.* [pl. STIG'MAS or STIG'MATA.] 1. Brand; mark of infamy. 2. Top of a pistil. [L.—Gr. *stigma*, mark.]

STIGMATA (stlg'ma-ta), *n.* Latin plural of STIGMA.

STIGMATIC (stig-mat'ik), **STIGMATICAL** (stlg-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Marked or branded with a stigma. 2. Giving infamy or reproach.



Stickleback.

STIGMATIZE (stlg'ma-tiz), *vt.* [pr.p. STIG'MATIZING; p.t. and p.p. STIGMATIZED (stlg'ma-tizd).] Brand; put the mark of infamy on.

STILE (stil), *n.* Step or set of steps for climbing over a wall or fence. [A. S. *stigel*—*stigan*, mount.]

STILE (stil), *n.* Pin of a sundial; style.

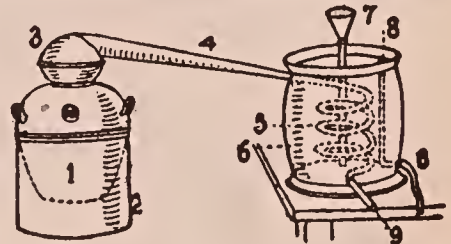
STILETTO (sti-let'ô), *n.* [pl. STILET'TOS.] 1. Small dagger. 2. Pointed instrument for making eyelet holes. [It., dim. of *stilo*, dagger.—L. *stilus*. See STYLE.]

STILETTO (sti-let'ô), *vt.* [pr.p. STILET'TOING; p.t. and p.p. STILETTOED (sti-let'ôd).] Stab or kill with a stiletto.

STILL (stil), *I. a.* [comp. STILL'ER; superl. STILL'EST.] 1. Silent. 2. Motionless. 3. Calm. 4. Not effervescent. II. *adv.* 1. Always; constantly. 2. To this moment; yet; now. 3. In the future as till now. 4. Again; as, in *still* louder; yet. 5. Nevertheless. [A. S. *stille*.]

STILL (stil), *vt.* [pr.p. STILL'ING; p.t. and p.p. STILLED (stild).] 1. Quiet; silence. 2. Appease; satisfy.

STILL (stil), *n.* Apparatus for distilling liquids; large



Still.

1. Alembic, with head (3) and beak (4). 2. Retort. 3. Heater. 4. Worm. 5. Cooler. 6. Cold water funnel, reaching to bottom of cooler. 7. Cold water for hot water at surface.

STILL-BORN (stil'barn), *a.* Dead when born.

STILL-LIFE (stil'lif), *n.* Class of pictures representing inanimate objects, as dead game, fruit, etc.

STILLNESS (stil'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being still.

STILLY (stil'l), *I. a.* Still; calm; quiet. II. *adv.* Silently; gently.

STILT (stilt), *n.* High support of wood with rest for the foot, used in walking. [Dut. *stelt*.]

STILT (stilt), *vt.* [pr.p. STILT'ING; p.t. and p.p. STILT'ED.] 1. Raise on stilts. 2. Elevate by unnatural means.

STILTED (stilt'ed), *a.* Inflated; bombastic.

STIMULANT (stim'ü-lant), *I. a.* Stimulating; increasing or exciting vital action. II. *n.* 1. Anything that stimulates or excites. 2. Stimulating medicine; especially one containing alcohol. [See STIMULUS.]

STIMULATE (stim'ü-lät), *vt.* [pr.p. STIM'ULATING; p.t. and p.p. STIM'ULATED.] Rouse to action; excite.

SYN. Incite; prick; goad; animate; rouse; irritate; incense; urge; spur; impel; instigate; provoke; kindle; whet. ANT. Rein; inhibit; hold; deter; discourage.

STIMULATION (stim-û-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stimulating or exciting. 2. That which stimulates; stimulus. 3. State of being stimulated.

STIMULATIVE (stim'û-lā-tiv), *I. a.* Tending to stimulate. *II. n.* That which stimulates or excites; stimulus.

STIMULUS (stim'û-lus), *n.* [*pl.* STIM'ULI.] Goad; anything that rouses to action; stimulant. [L. (for *stigmulus*)—Gr. *stizō*, prick.]

STING (sting), *n.* 1. Sharp-pointed weapon of some animals. 2. Thrust of a sting into the flesh. 3. Anything that causes acute pain.

STING (sting), *v.* [*pr.p.* STING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUNG (stung).] *I. vt.* 1. Pierce or wound with a sting. 2. Pain acutely, as with a sting. *II. vi.* 1. Cause a wound or pain with a sting. 2. Possess the power of causing a sharp pain. 3. Be keenly painful. [A. S. *stingan*.]

STINGER (sting'ēr), *n.* One who or that which stings.

STINGILY (stin'jī-lī), *adv.* In a stingy manner.

STINGINESS (stin'jī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stingy.

STINGING (sting'ing), *a.* Sharp; keen; biting.

STINGINGLY (sting'ing-lī), *adv.* In a stinging manner.

STINGLESS (sting'les), *a.* Having no sting.

STING-RAY (sting'rā), **STINGTAIL** (sting'tāl), *n.* Cartilaginous fish of the ray order, with a tail armed in its middle portion with a sharp, serrated bony spine, capable of inflicting a very severe and dangerous wound. The common sting-ray (*Dasybatis centrurus*) is found in abundance on the north Atlantic coast of the United States, and the California sting-ray (*Myliobatus californicus*) is common along the California coast.

STINGY (stin'jī), *a.* Niggardly; avaricious. [Possibly from STINT.]

STINK (stīngk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STINK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUNK (stungk).] Emit a strong, offensive odor. [A. S. *stincan*.]

STINK (stīngk), *n.* Disgusting odor; stench.

STINKPOT (stīngk'pot), *n.* Spherical metal shell filled with powder which expands into a deadly gas when the shell strikes.

STINT (stīnt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STINT'ED.] 1. Limit; restrain; confine to a scanty allowance. 2. Assign a certain task to. [A. S. *styntan*.]

STINT (stīnt), *n.* 1. Limit; restraint. 2. Proportion or task allotted.

STIPE (stīp), *n.* Stalk; stem; frond; trunk, etc. [L. *stipes*.]

STIPEND (stī'pend), *n.* Salary paid for services. [L. *stipendium*—*stips*, gift, and *pendo*, weigh out.]

STIPENDIARY (stī-pen'dī-ārī), *I. a.* Receiving stipend. *II. n.* One who performs services for a salary.

STIPPLE (stīp'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STIP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STIPPLED (stīp'ld).] Produce variation

of light and shade in or upon, as in engraving or painting, by means of dots (instead of lines).

STIPULATE (stīp'û-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STIP'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STIP'ULATED.] Contract; insert as a condition. [L. *stipulor*—O. L. *stipulus*, firm.]

STIPULATION (stīp-û-lā'shun), *n.* Act of stipulating; contract; condition.

STIPULATOR (stīp'û-lā-tūr), *n.* One who stipulates.

STIPULE (stīp'ûl), *n.* One of a pair of very small side leaves at the base of certain leaf-stalks, variously differentiated as scales, tendrils, etc., in different plants.

STIR (stēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* STIR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STIRRED (stērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Change the place of. 2. Agitate. 3. Rouse to action. *II. vi.* Move one's self to action; be active. [A. S. *styrrian*.]

STIR (stēr), *n.* 1. Tumult; bustle; agitation. 2. Public commotion. 3. Disturbance of mind; excitement. 4. Prison. (Slang.)

STIRABOUT (stēr'a-bowt), *n.* 1. Oat-meal porridge. 2. Active person.

STIRPICULTURE (stēr'pī-kul-tūr), *n.* The breeding of special stocks or races. [L. *stirps*, stock, and *CULTURE*.]

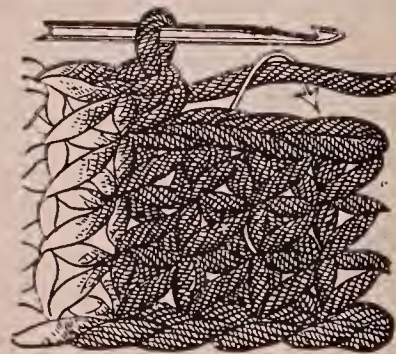
STIRPS (stērps), *n.* [*pl.* STIRPES (stēr'pēz).] *Law.* Person from whom a family is descended; family; kindred. [L., stock.]

STIRREB (stēr'ēr), *n.* One who or that which stirs.

STIRRING (stēr'ing), *I. a.* 1. Animating; rousing. 2. Active; energetic. *II. n.* 1. Act of moving or setting in motion. 2. State of being in motion. 3. Impulse; stimulus.

STIRRUP (stēr'up or stir'up), *n.* Ring or hoop suspended from the saddle, for a horseman's foot while mounting or riding. [A. S. *stigerap*—*stigan*, mount, and *rap*, rope.]

STITCH (stīch), *n.* 1. Single pass of a threaded needle, uniting two parts of the fabric or substance being sewed. 2. Loop of thread made by one pass of the needle through both parts of the fabric or substance being sewed. 3. Sort or style of work resulting from the process of stitching. 4. Acute pain, especially in the muscles between the ribs.—*Crochet stitch*, one complete movement of the hook producing a mesh.—*Feather stitch*, used in embroidery, imitating a feather by means of off-shoots inclined upward from a main stem. [A. S. *stīce*, pricking sensation.]



Crochet Stitch.

STITCH (stieh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STITCHED** (stieht).]

- I. vt.** 1. Form stitches on. 2. Fasten together by sewing. **II. vi.** Practice stitching; sew.

STITHY (stith'i), *n.* 1. Anvil. 2. Smithy; forge. [*Ice. stethi.*]

STIVER (sti'ver), *n.* 1. Dutch coin, worth two cents. 2. Anything of little value. [*Dut. stuiver.*]

STOAT (stöt), *n.* Kind of weasel in its summer pelage; it is called the *ermine* when in its winter dress. [*Etym. doubtful.*]

STOCCADO (stok-kā'dō), *n.* Thrust in fencing. [*It. stoccata.*]

STOCK (stok), **I. n.** 1. Trunk of a tree or plant. 2. Part to which others are attached. 3. Lineage; family. 4. Fund; capital. 5. Shares of a public debt; shares of capital in railroad and other corporations. 6. Store. 7. Cattle. 8. Kind of stiff neckcloth. 9. [*pl.*] Instrument in which the legs of petty offenders were formerly confined. 10. Frame for a ship while building. 11. Stock-gillyflower. 12. Liquid preparation containing the julees of meat and vegetables, etc., and used in making soups, gravy, etc. **II. a.** Constantly used or kept ready for use.—*Stock company*, (a) company or corporation whose shares are held by individuals; (b) company of actors and actresses regularly engaged at a local or home theater. [*A. S. stoc, post, trunk.*]

STOCK (stok), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOCKED** (stokt).] **I. vt.** 1. Lay up in store. 2. Supply with stock; furnish; supply. **II. vi.** Lay in or provide supplies.

STOCKADE (stok-kād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STOCKA'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOCKA'DED**.] Surround or fortify with a stockade.

STOCKADE (stok-kād'), *n.* Breastwork formed of stakes fixed in the ground. [*Fr. estacade—estoc*
—*Ger. stock, stick.*]



Stockade.

STOCKBROKER (stok'brō-kēr), *n.* Broker who deals in stocks or shares.

STOCKDOVE (stok'duv), *n.* Species of wild pigeon.

STOCK-EXCHANGE (stok'eks-chānj), *n.* Place where stocks are bought and sold; association of dealers in public stocks.

STOCKFISH (stok'fish), *n.* General term for cod, ling, tusk, and other fish used in a dried state.



Feather Stitch.

STOCK-GILLYFLOWER (stok-jil'i-flow-ēr), *n.*

Woody-stemmed plant of the genus *Matthiola*. **STOCKHOLDER** (stok'höld-ēr), *n.* One who holds stocks in a company, or, in England, in the public funds.

STOCKHOLM (stok'hölm), *n.* Capital of Sweden.

STOCKINET (stok-i-net'), *n.* Elastic knit fabric, of which stockings, undergarments, etc., are made.

STOCKING (stok'ing), *n.* Close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

STOCKINGER (stok'ing-ēr), *n.* One who knits, weaves or sells stockings.

STOCKING-FRAME (stok'ing-frām), *n.* Machine for knitting.

STOCK-JOBBER (stok'job-ēr), *n.* One who deals in stocks; stockbroker.

STOCK-JOBING (stok'job-ing), *n.* Act or business of dealing in stocks.

STOCKMAN (stok'man), *n.* [*pl.* **STOCK'MEN.**] 1. Man owning or having charge of live-stock; herdsman. 2. Man in charge of stock of merchandise.

STOCK-MARKET (stok'mär-ket), *n.* 1. Stock-exchange. 2. State of the demand for stocks. 3. Cattle market.

STOCK-ROOM (stok'röm), *n.* Room in which a stock of merchandise or materials is held ready for sale or use.

STOCK-STILL (stok'still), *a.* Still as a stock.

STOCKY (stok'i), *a.* Thick and firm; stout; stumpy.

STOCK-YARD (stok'yärd), *n.* Yard with pens, sheds, etc., for the temporary keeping and disposition of cattle, swine, sheep and other live stock.

STOGY (stō'gi), **I. n.** [*pl.* **STO'GIES.**] 1. Coarse boot or shoe. 2. Coarse elgar. **II. a.** Coarse; heavy; clumsy. (Colloq.)

STOIC (stō'ik), **I. n.** 1. Disciple of the ancient philosopher Zeno, who taught under a porch at Athens. 2. [*s-*] One indifferent to pleasure or pain. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to the Stoics. [*L. stoicus—Gr. stōikos, of a porch—stoa, porch.*]

STOICAL (stō'ik-əl), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Stoics. 2. [*s-*] Not affected by passion; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICALLY (stō'ik-əl-l), *adv.* In a stoical manner; like a stole.

STOICALNESS (stō'ik-əl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stoical.

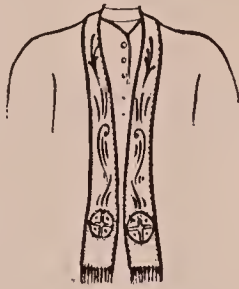
STOICISM (stō'i-sizm), *n.* 1. Opinions, teachings, and maxims of the Stoics. 2. [*s-*] Quality or state of being stoical; impassibility.

STOKE (stōk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STO'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOKED** (stōkt).] **I. vt.** Supply with fuel, as the fire of a furnace. **II. vi.** Act as a stoker. [*Formed from STOKER.*]

STOKER (stō'kēr), *n.* One who feeds and attends to a furnace, especially of a locomotive or marine engine. [*Dut. stoker, fireman—stoken, make a fire—stok, stick.*]

STOLE (stól), *v.* Past tense of **STEAL**.

STOLE (stól), *n.* 1. Long garment reaching to the feet. 2. Long narrow scarf with fringed ends worn by a priest. [A. S.—Gr. *stolē*, robe.]



Stole.

STOLEN (stól'n), *v.* Past participle of **STEAL**.

STOLID (stol'id), *a.* Dull; impassive; stupid; foolish. [L. *stolidus*.]

STOLIDITY (sto-lid'i-ti), *n.*

Quality or state of being stolid.

STOLIDLY (stol'id-li), *adv.* In a stolid manner.

STOLIDNESS (stol'id-nes), *n.* Same as **STOLIDITY**.

STOMA (stō'ma), *n.* [*pl.* **STO'MATA**.] 1. Anat. Lymphatic orifice. 2. Bot. Pore or orifice in the epidermis of a leaf. [Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

STOMACH (stum'ak), *n.* 1. Sac-like cavity in man or in any animal for the digestion of food. 2. Appetite; inclination. [Gr. *stomachos*—*stoma*, mouth.]

STOMACH (stum'ak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STOM'ACH-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOMACHED** (stum'akt).] Brook or put up with.

STOMACHER (stum'a-kēr), *n.* Woman's ornament or covering for the breast worn from the fifteenth to the seventeenth century.

STOMACHIC (sto-mak'ik), **STOMACHICAL** (sto-mak'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the stomach. 2. Strengthening, or promoting the action of, the stomach.

STONE (stōn), *I. n.* 1. Hard mass of earthy or mineral matter. 2. Precious stone or gem. 3. Tombstone. 4. Concretion formed in the bladder. 5. Hard shell containing the seed of some fruits. 6. Standard British weight of 14 lbs. avoirdupois. 7. Torpor and insensibility; as, a heart of stone. 8. Anything resembling a stone, as a *hailstone*.—*Philosopher's stone*, imaginary mineral, the touch of which would turn anything into gold. *II. a.* Made of stone or of stoneware. [A. S. *stān*.]

STONE (stōn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STONED** (stōnd).] 1. Pelt with stones. 2. Free from stones. 3. Wall with stones.

STONEBLIND (stōn-blind'), *a.* As blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STONECHAT (stōn'chat), **STONECHATTER** (stōn'chat-ēr), *n.* Bird, allied to the robin, so called from its chattering and perching on large stones.



Stonechat.

STONECUTTER (stōn'kut-ēr),

n. One who cuts stone.

STONE-FRUIT (stōn'frōt), *n.* Fruit with its seed inclosed in a stone or hard kernel; drupe.

STONE'S-CAST (stōnz'kást), **STONE'S-THROW** (stōnz'thrō), *n.* Distance a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STONEWARE (stōn'wâr), *n.* Coarse potter's ware made from a composition of clay and flint.

STONILY (stō'ni-li), *adv.* In a stony manner; coldly; harshly.

STONINESS (stō'ni-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stony.

STONY (stō'ni), *a.* 1. Made of or resembling stone. 2. Abounding with stones. 3. Hard; inflexible; pitiless; obdurate.

STOOD (stōd), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **STAND**.

STOOL (stōl), *n.* 1. Seat without a back. 2. Seat used in evacuating the bowels. 3. Fecal evacuation. [A. S. *stōl*.]

STOOL-PIGEON (stōl'pij-un), *n.* 1. Pigeon used as a decoy. 2. Person who acts as a decoy.

STOOP (stōp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STOOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOOPED** (stōpt).] *I. vi.* 1. Bend the body; lean forward. 2. Descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend. 3. Swoop down on the wing, as a bird of prey. *II. vt.* Cause to incline downward. [A. S. *stūpian*.]

STOOP (stōp), *n.* 1. Act of stooping. 2. Inclination forward. 3. Swoop.

STOOP (stōp), *n.* Vessel of liquor, as of wine or ale. [A. S. *stoppa*, *staup*, cup. Cf. Dut. *stoop*, measure of about two quarts.]

STOOP (stōp), *n.* Porch with a balustrade and seats on the sides, but not roofed. [Dut. *stoep*. Akin to **STEP**.]

STOP (stop), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STOPPED** (stoppt).] *I. vt.* 1. Stuff; close up. 2. Obstruct; render impassable. 3. Hinder; intercept; restrain. *II. vi.* 1. Cease from motion or action; leave off; be at an end. 2. Stay; tarry; put up. [A. S. *stopptan*.]

STOP (stop), *n.* 1. Act of stopping or state of being stopped. 2. Hindrance; obstacle; piece which stops a door or a window. 3. Device for stopping action. 4. One of the vent-holes in a wind instrument; point on the wire of a stringed instrument, by the pressing of which a certain note is produced. 5. Mark (.) used in punctuation.

STOPCOCK (stop'kok), *n.* Short pipe in a cask, etc., opened and closed by a cock or key.

STOP-GAP (stop'gap), *n.* That which fills a gap, pause, or want; temporary makeshift.

STOP-OFF (stop'af), *I. n.* Privilege of stopping over or leaving a train at a way-station and resuming the trip on a subsequent train. *II. a.* Conferring the right to stop over.

STOPPAGE (stop'af), *n.* 1. Act of stopping or arresting progress or motion. 2. Deduction made from pay.

STOPPER (stop'ēr), *n.* 1. One who stops. 2. That which closes a vent or hole, as the cork or glass mouthpiece for a bottle. 3. Short rope for making something fast.

STOPPER (stop'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STOP'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STOPPERED (stop'ērd).] Close with a stopper.

STOPPLE (stop'ī), *n.* That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; cork; plug.

STOPPLE (stop'ī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STOP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STOPPLED (stop'īd).] Close with a stopple.

STOP-WATCH (stop'woch), *n.* Watch whose works (or a part of them) may be stopped by pressing in a pin; used in timing races, etc.

STORAGE (stōr'aj), *n.* 1. Act of placing in a warehouse for safe-keeping. 2. Safe-keeping of goods in a warehouse. 3. Price paid or charged for keeping goods in a warehouse.—*Storage battery*, secondary battery for accumulating electricity.—*Cold storage*, storage in a temperature artificially lowered.

STORAGE-WAREHOUSE (stōr'aj-wār-hows), *n.* Warehouse for storage of furniture, etc.

STORAX (stō'raks), *n.* Fragrant gum-resin produced by the tree *styrax*. [*Gr. styrax.*]

STORE (stōr), *I. n.* 1. Quantity gathered; provisions. 2. Storehouse. 3. Place where goods are sold; shop. *II. a.* Purchasable at a store; as, *store-clothes*. [*O. Fr. estore.*]

STORE (stōr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STOR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STORED (stōrd).] 1. Gather in quantities. 2. Supply. 3. Place in a warehouse.

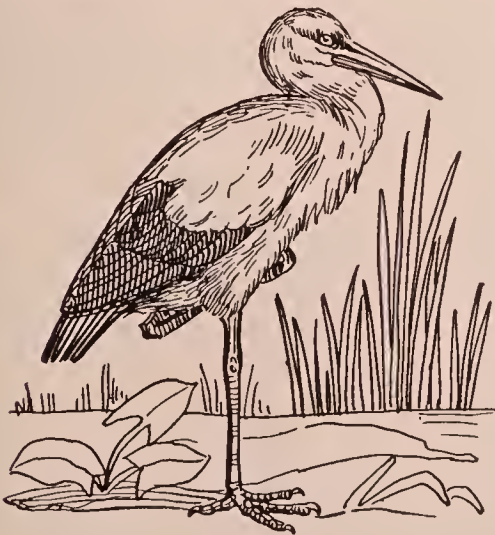
STOREHOUSE (stōr'hows), *n.* House for storing goods; repository; treasury.

STOREKEEPER (stōr'kēp-ēr), *n.* 1. One who keeps a store or shop. 2. One who has charge of stores.

STOREROOM (stōr'rōm), *n.* Room in which supplies or stores are kept.

STORIED (stō'rid), *a.* 1. Told in a story. 2. Having a history. 3. Having stories.

STORIETTE (stō-ri-et'), *n.* Short story. [*Of recent coinage. Cf. NOVELETTE, from NOVEL.*]



Stork.

STORK (stark), *n.* 1. Wading bird allied to the heron, celebrated for affection for its young.

2. Figuratively, the harbinger of births, whose visit to a home means the arrival of a newly-born babe. [*A. S. storc.*]

STORK'SBILL (starks'bil), *n.* Kind of geranium, with the seed pod like the bill of a stork.

STORM (starm), *n.* 1. Violent commotion of the air with rain, etc.; tempest. 2. Violent agitation of society; commotion; tumult. 3. Assault on a fortified place. [*A. S.*]

STORM (starm), *v.* [*pr.p.* STORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STORMED (starmd).] *I. vi.* 1. Raise a tempest. 2. Blow with violence. 3. Be in a violent passion. *II. vt.* Attack by open force; assault.

STORM-DOOR (starm'dör), *n.* Outer door to protect the inner from the effects of storms or the inclemency of the weather.

STORMILY (starm'ī-il), *adv.* In a stormy manner.

STORMINESS (starm'ī-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stormy.

STORMY (starm'ī), *a.* 1. Having many storms; agitated with furious winds; boisterous. 2. Violent; passionate.

STORMY-PETREL (starm'ī-pet-rel), *n.* Species of petrel (*Procellaria pelagica*), common in the north Atlantic, and believed to be a harbinger of bad weather; called by sailors *Mother Carey's Chicken*.

• **STORTHING** (stör'ting), *n.* Legislative assembly of Norway. [*Dan. stor, great, and thing, diet.*]

STORY (stō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* STO'RIES.] 1. Narrative of incidents. 2. Tale; anecdote. 3. Fictitious narrative; novel. 4. Falsehood. [*Short form of HISTORY.*]

STORY (stō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* STO'RIES.] Division of a house on the same floor or level; floor. [*O. Fr. estoree, building—L. instauro.*]

STOUT (stowt), *I. a.* 1. Brave; proud. 2. Firm; stubborn. 3. Strong; solid. 4. Bulky. *II. n.* Name for porter. [*A. S. stolt—Ger. stolz, bold, proud.*]

SYN. Bold; vaillant; haughty; resolute; sturdy; hardy; doughty; substantial; thick; corpulent; lusty; brawny. **ANT.** Weak; frail; thin; lean; feeble; timid.

STOVAINE (stō'vā-in), *n.* Local anesthetic resembling cocaine, but having less depressing influence upon the heart, especially when combined with strychnine.

STOVE (stōv), *v.* Past tense and past participle of STAVE.

STOVE (stōv), *n.* Apparatus, generally of iron, with a fire or other source of heat for warming a room; cooking, etc. [*O. Ger. stupa, heated room. Cf. Ger. stube, room.*]

STOVE (stōv), *vt.* [*pr. p.* STO'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STOVED (stōvd).] Keep warm in a place artificially heated; as, to *stove* plants.

STOVEPIPE (stōv'pip), *n.* Pipe for conducting to the flue of a chimney the smoke arising from a stove.—*Stovepipe hat*, tall silk hat.

STOW (stō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STOWED (stōd).] 1. Place; arrange compactly. 2. Fill by packing things in. [A. S. *stowigan*. Cf. O. H. Ger. *stowen*.]

STOWAGE (stō'aj), *n.* 1. Act or operation of stowing. 2. Room for things to be stowed. 3. Price paid for stowing goods.

STOWAWAY (stō'a-wā), *n.* One who conceals himself on a vessel or train in order to obtain free passage or to escape pursuers.

STRABISMUS (strā-bls'mus), *n.* Non-coincidence of the optic axes of the eyes; squint. [Gr. *strabos*, twisted.]

STRADDLE (strad'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRADDLED (strad'ld).] I. *vi.* 1. Stride or part the legs wide. 2. Stand or walk with the legs far apart. II. *vt.* Stand or sit astride of. [Freq. from STRIDE.]

STRADDLE (strad'l), *n.* 1. Act of straddling. 2. Distance between the feet of one who straddles. 3. Equivocal position.

STRADIVARIUS (strad-l-vā'ri-us), *n.* Violin made in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century by Stradivarius (It. *Stradivari*), or his sons, of Cremona, in Italy.

STRAGGLE (strag'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STRAG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAGGLED (strag'ld).] 1. Wander from the course; ramble. 2. Stretch beyond proper limits. 3. Be dispersed. [Freq. from STRAY.]

STRAGGLER (strag'lēr), *n.* 1. One who straggles; one who has deserted or has been left behind by his fellows. 2. *Bot.* Exuberant growth.

STRAIGHT (strāt), I. *n.* In the game of poker a sequence of five cards. II. *a.* 1. Direct; being in a right line; not crooked; nearest. 2. Upright; honest. 3. Undiluted. III. *adv.* 1. Immediately. 2. Directly. 3. Without dilution; as, whiskey *straight*. [A. S. *streht*, *p.p.* of *streccan*, stretch.]

STRAIGHT-AWAY (strāt'a-wā), *n.* Straight course, especially the straight stretch of a race-track.

STRAIGHTEN (strāt'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRAIGHT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAIGHTENED (strāt'nd).] Make straight; free from confusion.

STRAIGHTFORWARD (strāt-far'ward), *a.* Going forward in a straight course; honest; open; downright.

STRAIGHTFORWARDLY (strāt-far'ward-lī), *adv.* In a straightforward manner.

STRAIGHTFORWARDNESS (strāt-far'ward-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being straightforward.

STRAIGHTWAY (strāt'wā), *adv.* Immediately; without loss of time.

STRAIN (strān), *n.* Race; stock; generation; descent. [A. S. *strynd*, stock—*streōnan*, beget.]

STRAIN (strān), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAINED (strānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Stretch; exert to the utmost. 2. Injure by overtask-

ing. 3. Constrain; make uneasy or unnatural. 4. Filter. II. *vi.* 1. Make violent efforts. 2. Pass through a filter. [O. Fr. *streindre*—L. *stringo*, stretch tight.]

STRAIN (strān), *n.* 1. Act of straining; violent effort; injury inflicted by straining. 2. Note; sound; song; style.

STRAINER (strān'ēr), *n.* 1. One who strains. 2. Utensil for straining or filtering liquids.

STRAIT (strāt), I. *a.* 1. Difficult; distressful. 2. Strict; rigorous. 3. Narrow; tight. II. *n.* 1. Narrow passageway, specifically in the ocean between two portions of land. 2. Difficulty; distress; poverty. [O. Fr. *estreit* (Fr. *étroit*)—L. *strictus*, *p.p.* of *stringo*, draw tight.]

STRAITEN (strāt'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRAIT'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAITENED (strāt'nd).] 1. Make strait or narrow; confine. 2. Draw tight. 3. Distress; put into difficulties.

STRAIT-JACKET (strāt'jak-et), *n.* Garment to restrain the arms of a delirious person or a violent lunatic.

STRAIT-LACED (strāt'lāst), *a.* Rigid or narrow in opinion.

STRAITNESS (strāt'nes), *n.* 1. Narrowness. 2. Distress; difficulty.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. British colony on Strait of Malacca, East Indies. Area 1,472 sq. m.

STRAKE (strāk), *n.* 1. Streak; strip; long rut or crack. 2. Tire of a wheel. 3. Continuous line of planks from stem to stern of a ship.

STRAMONIUM (stra-mō'ni-um), *n.* Shrub or herb (*Datura stramonium*), with fetid odor, used as remedy for asthma; white thorn-apple; jimson weed.

STRAND (strand), *n.* Beach of the sea or of a lake; shore. [A. S.]

STRAND (strand), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1.

Run aground, as a ship. 2. Bring to a standstill; wreck.

II. *vi.* Drift or be driven

aground on the sea-shore.

STRAND (strand), *n.* One of the strings or twists that compose a rope. [Dut. *streen*, skein.]

STRAND (strand), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRAND'ED.] 1. Break a strand of. 2. Twist into a strand.

STRANGE (strānj), *a.* 1. Foreign. 2. Not formerly known, heard or seen. 3. Causing surprise or curiosity; marvelous; unusual; odd. 4. Belonging to another. [O. Fr. *es-trange* (Fr. *étrange*)—L. *extraneus*—*extra*, be-

yond.]

STRANGELY (strānj'li), *adv.* In a strange manner.

STRANGENESS (strānj'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being strange.



Fruit of Stramonium.

STRANGER (strān'jēr), *n.* 1. Foreigner. 2. One unknown or unacquainted. 3. Guest; visitor. 4. Outsider. [O. Fr. *estranger*. See **STRANGE**.]

STRANGLE (strang'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **STRANGLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRANGLED** (strang'gld).] I. *vt.* Compress the throat of, so as to prevent breathing and destroy life; choke; hinder from emergence or appearance; suppress. II. *vi.* Be choked or strangled. [L. *strangulo*—Gr. *strangō*, draw tight.]

STRANGLER (strang'glēr), *n.* One who or that which strangles.

STRANGULATED (strang'gū-lā-ted), *a.* Having the circulation stopped by compression; obstructed so as to stop function.

STRANGULATION (strang-gū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of strangling. 2. Compression of the throat, causing partial or complete suffocation. 3. State of being strangulated.

STRANGURY (strang'gū-ri), *n.* *Pathol.* Painful retention of, or difficulty in discharging, water. [Gr. *strangouria*.]

STRAP (strap), *n.* 1. Narrow strip of cloth or leather for fastening about objects. 2. Razor strop. 3. Iron plate secured by screw-bolts, for connecting two or more timbers. [A.S. *stropp*.]

STRAP (strap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STRAPPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRAPPED** (strapt).] 1. Beat or bind with a strap. 2. Strop.

STRAPPER (strap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who uses a strap. 2. Tail, strapping person.

STRAPPING (strap'ing), *a.* Large and strong; robust. (Colloq.)

STRASBURG (stras'bürg), *n.* City, Germany, capital of Alsace-Lorraine.

STRATA (strā'ta), *n.* Plural of **STRATUM**.

STRATAGEM (strat'a-jem), *n.* Artifice, especially in war; plan for deceiving an enemy or gaining an advantage. [Gr. *stratēgēma*—*stratēgos*, general—*stratos*, army, and *agō*, lead.]

STRATEGIC (strā-tej'ik or strā-tē'jik), **STRATEGICAL** (strā-tej'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to or done by strategy.

STRATEGICALLY (strā-tej'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a strategic manner.

STRATEGIST (strat'e-jist), *n.* One skilled in strategy.

STRATEGY (strat'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* **STRATEGIES**.] 1. Art of conducting a campaign and maneuvering an army; generalship. 2. Use of stratagem.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (strat'ford-on-ā'vun), *n.* Town, England.

STRATH (strāth), *n.* Extensive valley through which a river runs. [Sc.]

STRATIFICATION (strat-i-fī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of stratifying or state of being stratified.

STRATIFORM (strat'i-farm), *a.* Formed in or like strata.

STRATIFY (strat'i-fī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STRATIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRATIFIED** (strat'i-fid).]

Form or lay in strata or layers. [Fr. *stratifier*—L. *stratum*, layer, and *facio*, make.]

STRATUM (strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **STRATA** (strā'ta).]

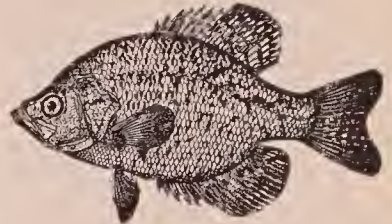
1. Layer of material, either naturally or artificially formed. 2. *Geol.* Bed of earth or rock, formed by natural causes. [L. *sterno*, *stratum*, spread out.]

STRATUS (strā'tus), *n.* Form of cloud in horizontal layers. [L.]

STRAW (strā), *I. n.* 1. Stalk on which grain grows. 2. Quantity of same when thrashed. 3. Anything worthless. II. *a.* Composed of, or of the nature of, straw.—*Straw bail*, bail given by an impecunious person; worthless bail. [A. S. *streaw*—root of **STREW**.]

STRAWBERRY (strā'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* **STRAWBERRIES**.] Plant of the genus *Fragaria*, or its edible fruit. [A.S. *streawberie*, perh. so named because its runners are long like straws.]

STRAWBERRY-BASS (strā'ber-i-bās), *n.* Fresh-water food fish (*Pomoxys sparoides*), of the lakes and rivers of central and eastern United States.



Strawberry-bass (*Pomoxys sparoides*).

STRAWBERRY-TREE (strā'ber-i-trē), *n.* European evergreen tree bearing edible fruit of the color and shape of strawberries.

STRAWBOARD (strā'bōrd), *n.* Paper board made of straw pulp.

STRAW-WORM (strā'wūrm), *n.* 1. Caddis-worm. 2. Hy-

menopterous insect whose larvæ are destructive to the straw of wheat and other grain.

I s o s o m a grande is the species specially injurious to wheat.



Straw-worm (*Isosoma grande*).

STRAWY (strā'i), *a.* Made of or resembling straw.

STRAY (strā), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **STRAYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRAYED** (strād).] 1. Wander; go from an inclosure, company, or proper limits. 2. Err; rove; deviate from duty or rectitude. [O. Fr. *estraier*—L. *stratarius*, wandering—*strata*, street.]

STRAY (strā), *I. n.* Domestic animal that has strayed or is lost; estray. II. *a.* Strayed; wandering; as, *stray* sheep.

STREAK (strēk), *n.* 1. Line or long mark. 2. Peculiar mark made by a substance, as ore, when rubbed on a rough hard surface, as of

unglazed porcelain. 3. Trait of character; vein. 4. Strake. [A. S. *strica*, line.]

STREAK (strēk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STREAK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STREAKED (strēkt).] Form streaks in; mark with streaks.

STREAKED (strēkt or strēk'ed), *a.* Marked with streaks or lines of different colors; striped.

STREAKY (strēk'i), *a.* Marked with streaks; streaked; striped.

STREAM (strēm), *n.* 1. Current of water, air or light, etc. 2. Anything forcible, flowing, and continuous. 3. Drift; tendency. [A. S.]

SYN. Brook; rivulet; streamlet; creek; channel; current; flow; river; rill; race; tide; drift; flume; eddy. **ANT.** Stagnation; stillness.

STREAM (strēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* STREAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STREAMED (strēmd).] I. *vi.* 1. Flow in a stream; pour out abundantly; overflow with. 2. Stretch in a long line; float out; wave. II. *vt.* Cause to flow in a stream; float out; wave.

STREAMER (strēm'ēr), *n.* 1. Long, narrow flag flowing in the wind; pennant. 2. Anything long and narrow which streams out, as a ribbon from a hat or gown. 3. Luminous beam shooting upward from the horizon.

STREAMLET (strēm'let), *n.* Little stream.

STREAMLINE (strēm'lin), I. *n.* Line formed by a fluid around an opposing body. II. *a.* Fish shaped.



Streamline.

STREAMY (strēm'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with streams. 2. Flowing in a stream.

STREET (strēt), *n.* Road in a city lined with houses, wider than a lane. [A. S. *stræt*—L. *strata* (*via*), paved (way).]

STREET-ARAB (strēt'ar-āb), *n.* Neglected outcast boy or girl of the street.

STREET-CAR (strēt'kār), *n.* Car that runs on a street-railway.

STREET-DOOR (strēt'dōr), *n.* Door that opens into the street.

STREET-RAILWAY (strēt'rāl-wā), *n.* Railway laid along a street of a town or city for the conveyance of passengers; surface railway laid along a street, as opposed to an elevated railway.

STRENGTH (strenght), *n.* 1. Quality of being strong; active or passive power; force; vigor. 2. Solidity; toughness; power to resist. 3. Intensity; brightness. 4. Support; security; validity. 5. Potency of liquors; amount of alcohol contained. [A. S. *strang*, strong.]

STRENGTHEN (strenght'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRENGTHENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRENGTHENED (strenght'nd).] I. *vt.* Make strong or stronger. II. *vi.* Become stronger.

STRENUOUS (stren'ū-us), *a.* 1. Eagerly active;

energetic; vigorous; urgent; zealous; bold.

2. Necessitating exertion. [L. *strenuus*.]

STRENUOUSLY (stren'ū-us-li), *adv.* In a strenuous manner.

STRENUOUSNESS (stren'ū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being strenuous.

STREPTOCOCCUS (strep-tō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* STREPTOCOCCI (strep-tō-kok'si).] Kind of bacterium that appears in chain form. [Gr. *streptos*, twisted.]

-STRESS, *suffix*. Feminine termination denoting agency or occupation; as, seamstress.

STRESS (stres), *n.* 1. Force; pressure; urgency; strain. 2. Violence, as of the weather. [Short form of DISTRESS.]

STRETCH (strech), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRETCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRETCHED (strecht).] I. *vt.* 1. Extend; draw out; expand; reach out. 2. Exaggerate; carry further than is right. II. *vi.* Be extended; extend without breaking. [A. S. *streccan*.]

STRETCH (strech), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. Reach; extension. 3. State of being stretched. 4. Utmost extent of meaning. 5. Course; straight part of the way. 6. Turn; shift.

STRETCHER (strech'ēr), *n.* 1. Anything used for stretching. 2. Frame for carrying the sick or dead; litter. 3. Footboard for a rower. 4. Brick laid the long way. 5. Tie-timber in a frame. 6. Folder of book covers.

STREW (strō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STREW'ING; *p.t.* STREWED (strōd); *p.p.* STREWED or STREWN (strōn).] Spread by scattering; scatter loosely. [A. S. *streōwian*.]

STRIATED (stri'ā-ted), *a.* Marked with small parallel channels. [L. *stria*, furrow.]

STRIATION (stri'ā-shun), *n.* State or condition of being striated.

STRICKEN (stri'k'n), *v.* Past participle of STRIKE.—*Stricken in years*, very old.

STRICT (strikt), *a.* 1. Exact; rigorously nice. 2. Severe. [L. *strictus*—*stringo*, draw tight.]

SYN. Tight; taut; precise; rigorous; accurate; close; nice; punctilious. **ANT.** Loose; lax; inexact; lenient; mild; indulgent.

STRICTURE (strikt'ūr), *n.* 1. Morbid contraction of a passage of the body. 2. Unfavorable criticism.

STRIDE (strid), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRID'ING; *p.t.* STRODE (strōd); *p.p.* STRIDDEN (strid'n).] I. *vi.* 1. Walk with long steps. 2. Straddle. II. *vt.* 1. Pass over at a step. 2. Bestride. [A. S. *bestridan*, stretch.]

STRIDE (strid), *n.* Long, measured, or pompous step.

STRIDENT (stri'dent), *a.* Creaking; grating harsh. [L. *stridens*.]

STRIDULATE (strid'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STRID'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRID'ULATED.] Make a harsh grating noise.

STRIFE (strif), *n.* Contention for superiority; emulation. [See STRIVE.]

SYN. Contest; conflict; struggle; fight;

quarrel; battle; war. **ANT.** Peace; amity; good-will; friendliness.

STRIKE (stri^k), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRI'KING; *p.t.* STRUCK (struk); *p.p.* STRUCK or STRICKEN (strick'en).]

I. vt. 1. Give a blow to; hit with force; dash against. 2. Stamp; coin. 3. Cause to sound. 4. Let down, as a sail or flag. 5. Affect strongly; affect with alarm or surprise. 6. Make, as a compact or agreement. 7. Hit upon; find. **II. vi.** 1. Give a quick blow; dash. 2. Sound; indicate the time by sounds. 3. Touch; run aground. 4. Pass quickly; dart. 5. Lower the flag in token of respect or surrender. 6. Stop work along with others to exact some advantage from an employer. [A. S. *strican*, go.]

STRIKE (stri^k), *n.* 1. Act of hitting with force. 2. Act of employees in quitting work in a body usually to force higher wages or shorter hours or to prevent lower wages or longer hours. 3. Lucky strike or venture. 4. *Baseball.* Batsman's failure to hit fairly, or his neglect to strike at, a good pitched ball.

STRIKER (stri'kēr), *n.* 1. One who strikes. 2. Workman who is on strike.

STRIKING (stri'king), *a.* Prominent; surprising; impressive.

STRIKINGLY (stri'king-li), *adv.* In a striking manner.

STRING (string), *n.* 1. Small cord or strip for tying. 2. Nerve; tendon. 3. Cord of a musical instrument. 4. Cord on which things are filed. 5. Series of things. [A. S. *streng*.]

STRING (string), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRUNG (strung).] 1. Supply with strings. 2. Put in tune. 3. Put on a string. 4. Make tense or firm. 5. Take the strings off.

STRINGED (stringd), *a.* Having strings.

STRINGENCY (strin'jen-si), *n.* Quality or state of being stringent.

STRINGENT (strin'jent), *a.* 1. Binding strongly; urgent. 2. Constrained; tight. [See **STRICT**.]

STRINGENTLY (strin'jent-li), *adv.* In a stringent manner.

STRINGER (string'ēr), *n.* 1. Horizontal beam connecting two uprights. 2. *Mining.* Small vein; irregular, thin lode.

STRINGINESS (string'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stringy.

STRINGY (string'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of small threads; fibrous. 2. Viscid; ropy.

STRIP (strip), *v.* [*pr.p.* STRIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRIPPED (stript).] **I. vt.** 1. Pull off in strips or stripes; tear off. 2. Deprive of a covering; skin; make bare; expose. 3. Plunder. **II. vi.** Undress. [A. S. *strypan*.]

STRIP (strip), *n.* Long narrow piece, as of wood, cloth, etc.

STRIPE (stri^p), *n.* 1. Blow, as one made with a lash, rod, etc. 2. Discolored mark made by a lash or rod. 3. Long narrow division of a different color from the ground. 4. Kind or character. [O. Dut. *strijpe*.]

STRIPE (strip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRIP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STRIPED (stript).] 1. Make stripes upon.

2. Form with lines of different colors.

STRIPED (stri'ped or stript), *a.* Marked with stripes; having stripes.

STRIPLING (stripling), *n.* Youth; lad. [Dim. of **STRIP**.]

STRIPPER (strip'ēr), *n.* One who or that which strips.


STRIPY (stri'pi), *a.* Marked with stripes.

STRIVE (striv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STRIV'ING; *p.t.* STROVE; *p.p.* STRIVEN (striv'n).] 1. Make efforts; labor hard. 2. Struggle; contend. 3. Compete; vie. [O. Fr. *estriver*—root of Ger. *streben*.]

STRIVER (stri'vēr), *n.* One who strives.

STROBILE (strob'il), *n.* Cone, as of a pine. [L. *strobilus*, pine-cone.]

STRODE (strōd), *v.* Past tense of **STRIDE**.

STROKE (strōk), *n.* 1. Blow. 2. Sudden attack; calamity. 3. Sound of a clock. 4. Dash in writing or drawing. 5. Sweep of an oar, in rowing. 6. Movement of a piston of a steam-engine. 7. Strong effort. 8. Act; performance. 9.  *Strobile of pine in section.*

Act of striking. [A. S. *strāc*, *p.t.* of *strican*, go.]

STROKE (strōk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STRO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STROKED (strōkt).] 1. Rub gently in one direction. 2. *Masonry.* Work the face of so as to produce a fluted surface, said of stone.

STROKE-OAR (strōk'ōr), *n.* 1. Aftmost oar in a boat. 2. Strokesman.

STROKER (strō'kēr), *n.* One who strokes.

STROKESMAN (strōks'man), *n.* Aftmost rower, whose stroke leads.

STROLL (strōl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STROLL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STROLLED (strōld).] Ramble idly or leisurely; wander on foot. [Dan. *struyge*.]

STROLL (strōl), *n.* A wandering on foot; leisurely, idle ramble.

STROLLER (strōl'ēr), *n.* One who strolls.

STRONG (strang), *a.* [*comp.* STRONG'ER; *superl.* STRONG'EST.] 1. Having physical power. 2. Hale; hearty; able to endure; solid. 3. Well fortified. 4. Having wealth or resources. 5. Moving with rapidity; impetuous. 6. Valid; forcible; affecting the senses, or the mind, forcibly. 7. Containing a large proportion of something, especially alcohol; intoxicating. 8. Bright; intense. [A. S. *strong*—root of **STRING**.]

SYN. Vigorous; robust; stout; powerful; firm; sound; violent; hard; stalwart; sinewy; sturdy; tenacious. **ANT.** Weak; frail; feeble.

STRONGHOLD (strang'hōld), *n.* Fastness; fortified place; fortress.

STRONGLY (strang'li), *adv.* In a strong manner; with force, strength, or power.

STRONG-MINDED (strang'mind-ed), *a.* 1. Hav-

- ing a vigorous intellect. 2. Having or affecting masculine qualities; as, a *strong-minded* woman.
- STROP** (strop), *n.* Strip of leather, or of wood covered with leather, etc., for sharpening razors. [Older form of **STRAP**.]
- STROP** (strop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STROP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STROPPED** (strop't).] Sharpen on a strop; as, to *strop* a razor.
- STROPHE** (strō'fē), *n.* 1. In the ancient drama, the song sung by the chorus while moving from the right to the left of the orchestra, answered while moving back by the anti-strophe. 2. In ancient lyric poetry, the first of two corresponding stanzas. 3. Rhymed stanza. [Gr. *strophē*, turn.]
- STROPHIC** (strof'ik), **STROPHICAL** (strof'ik-əl), *a.* Relating to or consisting of strophes.
- STROUD** (strowd), *n.* Kind of coarse blanket, worn by N. American Indians.
- STROVE** (strōv), *v.* Past tense of **STRIVE**.
- STROW** (strō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STROW'ING**; *p.t.* **STROWED** (strōd); *p.p.* **STROWED** or **STROWN** (strōn).] Same as **STREW**.
- STRUCK** (struk), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **STRIKE**.
- STRUCTURAL** (struk'tūr-əl), *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characterized by structure. 2. Adapted for building purposes; as, *structural* steel or iron.
- STRUCTURE** (struk'tūr), *n.* 1. Manner of building; construction. 2. Building. 3. Arrangement of parts or particles in a substance or body. [L. *structura*—*struo*, build.]
- STRUGGLE** (strug'gl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **STRUG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRUGGLED** (strug'ld).] 1. Make great efforts with contortions of the body. 2. Make great exertions. 3. Contend; labor in pain. [Etym. doubtful.]
- STRUGGLE** (strug'gl), *n.* 1. Violent effort with contortions of the body. 2. Great labor. 3. Contention; fight. 4. Agony.
- STRUM** (strum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STRUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRUMMED** (strumd).] Play on (as a musical instrument) in a coarse, noisy manner. [Variant of **THRUM**.]
- STRUMA** (strō'mə), *n.* [*pl.* **STRU'MÆ**.] 1. Swelling in a plant. 2. Scrofula. 3. Gout. [L.]
- STRUMPET** (strum'pet), *n.* Dissolute woman.
- STRUNG** (strung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **STRING**.
- STRUT** (strut), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **STRUT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STRUT'TED**.] Walk in a pompous manner. [Ger. *strotzen*, be swollen or puffed up.]
- STRUT** (strut), *n.* Proud, pompous step in walking.
- STRUT** (strut), *n.* Bar or beam designed to resist pressure in the direction of its length; brace; opposed to **TIE**.
- STRYCHNIC** (stri'k'nik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, obtained from, or containing, strychnine.
- STRYCHNINE** (stri'k'nin), **STRYCHNIA** (stri'k-ni-ə), *n.* Poisonous vegetable alkaloid, a powerful neurotic stimulant. [Gr. *strychnos*, nightshade.]
- STRYCHNOS** (stri'k'nos), *n.* Genus of plants (trees, shrubs and vines) of the order *Loganiaceæ*, having valve-like lobes in the corolla, two-celled ovary, and spherical pulpy berry, with hard rind, the seeds of many species poisonous, the fruit of some species used as food.
- STUB** (stub), *n.* 1. Stump left after a tree is cut down. 2. Short remaining piece. 3. Anything stumpy. [A. S. *styb*.]
- STUB** (stub), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STUB'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STUBBED** (stubb).] 1. Remove stubs or roots from. 2. Strike, as the toes, against a stump or other object.
- STUBBED** (stubb), *a.* Short and thick like a stub or stump; blunt; obtuse.
- STUBBEDNESS** (stub'ed-nes), **STUBBINESS** (stub'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stubby.
- STUBBLE** (stub'l), *n.* Stubs of wheat, oats, etc., left after reaping. [Dim. of **STUB**.]
- STUBBORN** (stub'örn), *a.* Immovably fixed in opinion; obstinate. [From **STUB**.]
- SYN.** Obdurate; headstrong; intractable; unyielding; uncompromising; inflexible; refractory; stiff; contumacious; pig-headed.
- ANT.** Docile; tractable; pliant; pliable.
- STUBBORNLY** (stub'örn-li), *adv.* In a stubborn manner.
- STUBBORNNESS** (stub'örn-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stubborn.
- STUBBY** (stub'l), *a.* 1. Abounding with stubs. 2. Short and thick; stubbed.
- STUCCO** (stuk'ō), *n.* 1. Plaster of lime and fine sand, etc., used for decorations, etc. 2. Work done in stucco. [It.—O. Ger. *stucchi*, crust.]
- STUCCO** (stuk'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STUC'COING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STUCCOED** (stuk'ōd).] 1. Face or overlay with stucco. 2. Form in stucco.
- STUCK** (stuk), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **STICK**.
- STUCK-UP** (stuk'up), *a.* Haughty; insolent; overbearing; snobbish. (Colloq.)
- STUD** (stud), *n.* 1. Collection of breeding horses and mares. 2. The place where they are kept. 3. Collection of fine horses. [A. S. *stōd*.]
- STUD** (stud), *n.* 1. Nail with a large head. 2. Removable, ornamental button. 3. Upright beam or scantling. [A. S. *studu*, post, nail.]
- STUD** (stud), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **STUD'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **STUD'DED**.] Set or adorn with studs, or other prominent objects.
- STUDDING** (stud'ing), *n.* 1. Studs or joists collectively. 2. Material for studs or joists.
- STUDDING-SAIL** (stud'ing-sāl), *n.* Sail set in a light wind out beyond a principal sail.
- STUDENT** (stū'dent), *n.* 1. One who studies; learner; scholar. 2. One devoted to learning, especially to books.

STUDFISH (stud'fish), *n.* Handsome American minnow of the genus *Fundulus*, about six inches long, abundant in the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers.



Studfish (*Fundulus catenatus*).

STUDHORSE (stud'hars), *n.* Breeding horse; stallion.

STUDIED (stud'id), *a.* 1. Qualified by, or versed in, study; learned. 2. Planned with deliberation; premeditated.

STUDIO (stū'di-ō), *n.* [*pl.* STU'DIOS.] Workshop of an artist. [*It.*]

STUDIOUS (stū'di-us), *a.* 1. Given to study; thoughtful; diligent. 2. Careful (with of). 3. Studied; deliberately planned.

STUDIOUSLY (stū'di-us-ll), *adv.* In a studious manner.

STUDIOUSNESS (stū'di-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being studious.

STUDY (stud'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* STUD'YING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUDIED (stud'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Apply the mind to for the purpose of learning. 2. Consider attentively. 3. Be zealous for. II. *vi.* 1. Apply the mind to books or learning. 2. Fix the mind attentively; meditate. [*O. Fr. estudier—L. studeo*, be eager.]

STUDY (stud'i), *n.* [*pl.* STUD'IES.] 1. Act of studying; the setting of the mind upon a subject; absorbed attention. 2. Application to books, etc. 3. Object of attentive consideration; branch of learning. 4. Room devoted to study.

STUFA (stū'fa), *n.* Jet of steam issuing from the earth. [*It.*]

STUFF (stuf), *n.* 1. Material of which anything is made. 2. Textile fabrics, cloth, especially woolen. 3. Worthless matter. [*O. Fr. estoffe* (*Fr. étoffe*)—*L. stupa*, coarse part of flax.]

STUFF (stuf), *v.* [*pr.p.* STUFF'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUFFED (stuft).] I. *vt.* 1. Fill by crowding. 2. Fill very full. 3. Press in; crowd. 4. Fill with seasoning, etc., as a fowl. 5. Fill (the skin of a dead animal), so as to reproduce its living form. 6. Fill or cram with that which is immaterial; as, to *stuff* a story with moralities. 7. Fill with, or place in, that which is fraudulent; as, to *stuff* a ballot box with fictitious votes. II. *vi.* Feed gluttonously.

STUFFED (stuft), *a.* Filled with stuffing.

STUFFER (stuf'ēr), *n.* One who or that which stuffs.

STUFFINESS (stuf'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stuffy.

STUFFING (stuf'ing), *n.* That with which anything is, or is to be, filled or stuffed.

STUFFY (stuf'i), *a.* [*comp.* STUFF'IER; *superl.* STUFF'iest.] 1. Difficult to breathe in; close; musty. 2. Causing difficult breathing; as, a *stuffy* cold.

STULTIFICATION (stul-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of stultifying or state of being stultified.

STULTIFIER (stul'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who stultifies.

STULTIFY (stul'ti-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STUL'TIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STULTIFIED (stul ti-fied).] Make a fool of; destroy the force of (one's argument) by self-contradiction. [*L. stultus*, foolish, and *facto*, make.]

STUM (stum), *n.* Unfermented grape-juice; must; new wine. [*Dut. stom*, mute, still.]

STUMBLE (stum'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUMBLED (stum'bid).] 1. Strike the feet against something and come near falling; trip in walking. 2. (with *upon*) Find by accident. 3. Fall into crime or error. [*From root of STAMMER.*]

STUMBLE (stum'bl), *n.* 1. Trip in walking or running. 2. Blunder; fall into sin.

STUMBLING-BLOCK (stum'bling-blok), *n.* Obstruction; cause of error.

STUMP (stump), *n.* 1. Part of a tree left in the ground after the trunk is cut down. 2. Part of a body remaining after a part is cut off or destroyed. 3. One of the three sticks forming a wicket in cricket. 4. Stub. [*Dut. stomp*.]

STUMP (stump), *v.* [*pr.p.* STUMP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUMPED (stumpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Reduce to a stump. 2. Cut off a part of. 3. Knock down (the wicket) in cricket when the batsman is out of his ground. 4. Bring to a halt; non-plus. 5. Make a canvass of as a stump-speaker. II. *vi.* Make stump-speeches.

STUMPER (stump'ēr), *n.* 1. One who stumps. 2. Something that puzzles.

STUMPINESS (stump'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stumpy.

STUMP-SPEAKER (stump'spēk-ēr), *n.* Political speaker who travels from place to place during an election campaign.

STUMP-SPEECH (stump'spēch), *n.* Speech made from a stump or temporary platform; speech made by a stump-speaker.

STUMPY (stump'i), *a.* 1. Full of stumps. 2. Short and thick; stubby.

STUN (stun), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STUN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUNNED (stund).] 1. Stupefy with a loud noise, or with a blow. 2. Surprise completely; amaze. [*A. S. stunian*.]

STUNG (stung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of STING.

STUNK (stunk), *v.* Past tense and past participle of STINK.

STUNNER (stun'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which stuns. 2. Something that astonishes; something remarkable.

STUNNING (stun'ing), *a.* Of unusual or extraordinary qualities. (*Slang.*)

STUNT (stunt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUNT'ED.] Hinder from growing; check in growth. [*A. S. stunt*, dull, obtuse, stupid—*stintan*, stop.]

STUNT (stunt), *n.* 1. Any short or stunted thing. 2. Two-year old whale with little blubber. 3. Feat of mental or physical strength or agility; short stage performance. (*Colloq. U. S.*)

STUNTED (stunt'ed), *a.* Hindered from growth.

STUNTEDNESS (stunt'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stunted.

STUPA (stû'pə), **STUPE** (stûp), *n.* Flannel, flax, or other such article saturated with hot water, plain or medicated, wrung out and applied to a sore or wound. [L. *stupa*, tow.]

STUPE (stûp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STU'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUPED (stûpt).] Apply a stupa to; foment.

STUPEFACTION (stû-pe-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of making stupid or senseless. 2. Insensibility; stupidity.

STUPEFACTIVE (stû-pe-fak'tiv), *a.* Causing stupefaction.

STUPEFIER (stû'pe-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which stupefies.

STUPEFY (stû'pe-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STU'PEFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUPEFIED (stû'pe-fid).] Deprive of sensibility; make stupid. [L. *stupeo*, be struck senseless, and *facio*, make.]

STUPENDOUS (stû-pen'dus), *a.* Of wonderful magnitude; amazing. [L. *stupendus*.]

STUPENDOUSLY (stû-pen'dus-li), *adv.* In a stupendous manner.

STUPENDOUSNESS (stû-pen'dus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stupendous.

STUPID (stû'pid), *a.* 1. Insensible. 2. Deficient or dull in understanding. 3. Formed or done without reason or judgment. [L. *stupidus*.]

SYN. Sluggish; obtuse; foolish; unskillful; senseless; stolid. **ANT.** Quick; sharp; bright; clever; sagacious; sensible.

STUPIDITY (stû-pid'i-ti), **STUPIDNESS** (stû'pid-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stupid.

STUPIDLY (stû'pid-li), *adv.* In a stupid way.

STUPOR (stû'pūr), *n.* 1. Suspension of feeling; lethargy. 2. Insensibility, intellectual or moral. [L.—*stupeo*, be amazed.]

SYN. Coma; apoplexy; apathy; syncope.

ANT. Liveliness; animation; activity.

STURDILY (stûr'di-li), *adv.* In a sturdy manner.

STURDINESS (stûr'di-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sturdy.

STURDY (stûr'di), *a.* 1. Resolute; firm; forcible. 2. Strong; robust; stout. [O. Fr. *estourdi*, astonished.]

STURGEON (stûr'jun), *n.* Large cartilaginous fish yielding caviare and is in glass and used for food. [O. Fr. *esturgeon*—M. L. *sturio*—O. H. Ger. *sturjo* (A. S. *styriga*), sturgeon.]



Sturgeon (*Acipenser sturio*).

STUTTER (stut'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* STUT'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STUTTERED (stut'ērd).] Hesitate in speaking; stammer. [Ice. *stauta*.]

STUTTER (stut'ēr), *n.* Act of stuttering; hesitation in speaking.

STUTTERER (stut'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who stutters.

STUTTERING (stut'ēr-ing), *I. a.* Speaking with a stutter. *II. n.* Hesitation or stammering in speaking.

STUTTERINGLY (stut'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a stuttering manner.

STUTTGART (stöt'gärt), *n.* Capital of Württemberg, Germany, on the Neckar.

STY (sti), *n.* [*pl.* STIES (stiz).] Small inflamed tumor on the eyelid. [A. S. *stigend*, swelling up—*stigan*, rise.]

STY (sti), *n.* [*pl.* STIES (stiz).] Inclosure for swine; extremely filthy place. [A. S. *stigu*, pen for cattle.]

STYGIAN (stij'i-an), *a.* Greek Myth. Relating to Styx, the river of Hades, over which departed souls were said to be ferried; infernal.

STYLE (stil), *n.* 1. Anything long and pointed, especially a pointed tool for engraving or writing. 2. Manner of writing; mode of expressing thought in language. 3. Characteristic or peculiar mode of expression and execution (in the fine arts). 4. Title; mode of address. 5. Manner; form; fashion. 6. Pin of a dial. 7. Middle portion of the pistil, between the ovary and the stigma.—*New style*, modern mode of reckoning the years, introduced by Pope Gregory XIII in 1582, and adopted in England in 1751; every year divisible by 4 is a leap-year, unless it is also divisible by 100, but not by 400.—*Old style* (often written, with a date, O. S.), mode of reckoning time according to the Julian calendar, which prevailed in Europe until the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. [L. *stilus*, stake.]

STYLE (stil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* STY'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* STYLED (stild).] Entitle; name; denominate.

STYLET (sti'let), *n.* Sharp, slender instrument; stiff rod in flexible catheter; probe.

STYLISH (sti'llsh), *a.* Displaying, or pretending to, style; fashionable.

STYLISHLY (sti'llsh-li), *adv.* In a stylish way.

STYLISHNESS (sti'llsh-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being stylish.

STYLIST (sti'llst), *n.* Master of literary style.

STYLOGRAPH (sti'lō-gráf), *n.* Pen with a conical point and an ink reservoir feeding it.

STYLUS (sti'lus), *n.* Pointed instrument, especially for writing in duplicate style. [L., stake.]

STYPTIC (stip'tik), *I. a.* That contracts, or stops bleeding. *II. n.* Application which checks the flow of blood. [Gr. *styphō*, contract.]

STYX (stiks), *n.* Greek Myth. Chief river of Hades, held in such high esteem by the gods that they always swore "By the Styx," an oath never violated.

SUAKIM (swā'klm), *n.* Seaport, Nubia, on Red Sea.

SUASION (swā'zhun), *n.* Act of persuading or advising; advice. [L. *suasio*—*suadeo*, advise.]

SUASIVE (swā'siv), *a.* Persuasive.

SUASIVELY (swā'siv-li), *adv.* In a suasive way.

SUAVE (swāv or swäv), *a.* Pleasant; bland. [L. *suavis*, sweet.]

SUAVELY (swāv'li or swäv'li), *adv.* In a suave manner.

SUAVITY (swav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* SUAV'ITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being suave. 2. Something pleasant or agreeable.

SUB-, *prefix.* Under; less; below. [*L. sub*, under.]

SUB (sub), *n.* One who takes the place of an absentee; substitute. [*Abbr.* of **SUBSTITUTE**.]

SUB (sub), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SUB'BING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBBED (subd).] Act as a substitute. (*Colloq.*)

SUB (sub), *n.* Subordinate; subaltern. [*Abbr.* of **SUBORDINATE**.]

SUBACID (sub-as'id), *a.* Slightly acid.

SUBALTERN (sub-äl'törn or sub'äl-törn), *I. a.* Inferior; subordinate. *II. n.* Subordinate; commissioned officer in the army under the rank of captain. [*L. sub*, under, and *alter*, another.]

SUBALTERNATE (sub-äl-törn'nät), *a.* 1. Succeeding by turns. 2. Subordinate.

SUBALTERNATION (sub-äl-törn-nä'shun), *n.* 1. State of inferiority or subjection. 2. A succeeding by turns.

SUBAQUEOUS (sub-ä'kwe-us), *a.* Lying, formed, operating or used, under water.

SUBCONSCIOUS (sub-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Feebly conscious. 2. Occurring in the mind, but not in consciousness.—*Subconscious mind*, term applied to mental processes, taken collectively, which seem, judging by effects, to go on in the mind but not in consciousness.

SUBCONTRACTOR (sub'kon-trakt-ür), *n.* One who takes a contract under a previous contractor.

SUBCOSTAL (sub-kos'täl), *a.* Situated under the ribs; as, the *subcostal* muscles. [*SUB*- and *COSTAL*.]

SUBDIVIDE (sub-di-vid'), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUBDIVI'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBDIVI'DED.] *I. vt.* Divide into smaller divisions. *I. vi.* Divide a part into smaller divisions.

SUBDIVISION (sub-di-vizh'un), *n.* 1. Act of subdividing. 2. Part made by subdividing.

SUBDUABLE (sub-dü'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being subdued.

SUBDUAL (sub-dü'al), *n.* Act of subduing.

SUBDUE (sub-dü'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBDU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBDUED (sub-düd').] 1. Conquer; render submissive. 2. Soften; tone down. [*O. Fr. souduir*—*L. sub*, under, and *duco*, lead.]

SYN. Overpower; vanquish; defeat; reduce; overcome; surmount; quell; subjugate. **ANT.** Aggrandize; exalt; enfranchise.

SUBEDITOR (sub'ed-i-tür), *n.* Subordinate or assistant editor.

SUBFAMILY (sub'fam-i-li), *n. Biol.* Subdivision of a family.

SUBGENUS (sub'jē-nus), *n. Biol.* Subdivision of a genus.

SUBJACENT (sub-jä'sent), *a.* Lying under or below, being in a lower situation. [*L. sub*, under, and *jaceo*, lie.]

SUBJECT (sub'jekt), *I. a.* 1. Under the power

of another. 2. Liable; exposed. *II. n.* 1. One under the power of another; one under allegiance to a sovereign. 2. That on which any operation is performed; that which is treated or handled. 3. That of which anything is said; topic. [*L. subjectus*—*sub*, under, and *facio*, throw.]

SUBJECT (sub-jekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBJECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBJECT'ED.] 1. Make subject or subordinate; bring under. 2. Expose; make liable. 3. Cause to undergo.

SUBJECTION (sub-jek'shun), *n.* 1. Act of subjecting. 2. State of being under the power or control of another.

SUBJECTIVE (sub-jek'tiv), *a.* 1. Relating to the subject. 2. Derived from one's own consciousness or feelings. 3. Pertaining to the mind; opposed to **OBJECTIVE**.

SUBJECTIVELY (sub-jek'tiv-li), *adv.* In a subjective manner.

SUBJECTIVENESS (sub-jek'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being subjective.

SUBJECTIVISM (sub-jek'tiv-izm), *n. Philos.* Doctrine that human knowledge is, in its constitution, purely subjective and relative.

SUBJECTIVITY (sub-jek-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* SUBJECTIV'ITIES.] 1. Quality or state of being subjective. 2. Individuality of an author or artist, as exhibited in his works.

SUBJOIN (sub-join'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBJOIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBJOINED (sub-joind').] Add at the end or afterward; affix; append.

SUBJUGATE (sub'jō-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBJUGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBJUGATED.] Bring under control; conquer. [*L. sub*, under, and *jugum*, yoke.]

SUBJUGATION (sub-jō-gā'shun), *n.* Act of subjugating or state of being subjugated.

SUBJUGATOR (sub'jō-gā-tür), *n.* One who subjugates or subdues.

SUBJUNCTIVE (sub-jungk'tiv), *I. a. Gram.* Denoting that form of a verb which refers to something not as a fact, but as in the mind of somebody. In the sentence "support her, lest she fall," the speaker expresses his fear that she may fall. *II. n. Gram.* Subjunctive mood. [*L. sub*, under, and *jungo*, join.]

SUBLEASE (sub'lēs), *n.* Lease granted by one tenant to another; an under-lease.

SUBLET (sub-let'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBLET'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBLET'T.] Let or lease, as a lessee to another tenant; underlet.

SUBLIEUTENANT (sub'lū-ten-ant), *n.* Lowest commissioned officer.

SUBLIMATE (sub'li-māt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUB'LI-MATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUB'LIMITED.] 1. Evaporate by heat and consolidate by cold. 2. Refine; exalt.

SUBLIMATE (sub'li-mät), *n.* Product of sublimation.

SUBLIMATION (sub-li-mä'shun), *n.* Act or process of sublimating.

SUBLIME (sub-līm'), *I. a.* 1. High; lofty. 2.

Majestic; awakening feelings of awe or veneration. II. *n.* 1. That which is sublime, lofty, or grand, in thought or style. 2. Emotion produced by sublime objects. [L. *sublimis*, lofty.]

SUBLIME (sub-īl'm'), *v.* [pr.p. SUBLI'MING; p.t. and p.p. SUBLIMED (sub-īl'md').] I. *vt.* Sublimate. II. *vi.* Be sublimated.

SUBLIMELY (sub-īl'm'li), *adv.* In a sublime manner.

SUBLIMENESS (sub-īl'm'nes), *n.* Same as SUBLIMITY.

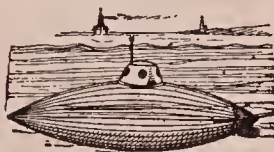
SUBLIMINAL (sub-līm'i-nāl), I. *a.* Pertaining to subconsciousness; subconscious. II. *n.* Subconscious self. [L. *sub*, under, and *limen*, door.]

SUBLIMITY (sub-īl'm'i-tl), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being sublime. 2. That which is sublime.

SYN. Grandeur; elevation; nobility; excellence; magnificence; loftiness. ANT. Ugliness; deformity; absurdity.

SUBLUNAR (sub-iō'nar), SUBLUNARY (sub'-iō-nā-ri), *a.* Under the moon; earthy; belonging to this world.

SUBMARINE (sub-ma-rēn'), I. *a.* Situated, being, existing, acting or growing at some depth beneath the surface of the sea. II. *n.* 1. Submarine plant. 2. Submarine boat.—*Submarine armor*, diving dress for deep-sea exploration. — *Submarine boat*, torpedo-boat capable of navigating either on the surface or entirely under water.



Submarine Boat.

SUBMERGE (sub-mēr'j'), *v.* [pr.p. SUBMER'GING; p.t. and p.p. SUBMERGED (sub-mērjd').] I. *vt.* 1. Plunge or put under water. 2. Overflow with water; inundate. II. *vi.* Sink out of sight.

SUBMERGENCE (sub-mēr'jens), *n.* Act of submerging.

SUBMERSED (sub-mērst'), *a.* Being or growing under water, as *submersed plants*. [L. *submersus*, p.p. of *submergo*, submerge.]

SUBMISSION (sub-mish'un), *n.* 1. Act of submitting or yielding; acknowledgment of inferiority or of a fault. 2. Humble behavior; resignation.

SUBMISSIVE (sub-mis'iv), *a.* Willing to submit; yielding; humble; obedient.

SUBMISSIVELY (sub-mis'iv-li), *adv.* In a submissive manner; with submission.

SUBMISSIVENESS (sub-mis'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being submissive.

SUBMIT (sub-mit'), *v.* [pr.p. SUBMIT'TING; p.t. and p.p. SUBMIT'TED.] I. *vt.* 1. Yield to the power, control, or will of another; used reflexively. 2. Place under the control of another; resign. 3. Refer or commit to the judgment or discretion of another; as, to *sub-*

mit a question to the court. II. *vi.* 1. Surrender. 2. Acquiesce in or acknowledge the authority of another. 3. Give way in an argument. 4. Be submissive. [L. *submitto*.]

SUBORDINATE (sub-ār'di-nat), I. *a.* Lower in order, rank, nature, power, etc. II. *n.* One in a lower order or rank; inferior. [L. *sub*, under, and *ordinatus*, p.p. of *ordino*, set in order.]

SUBORDINATE (sub-ār'di-nāt), *vt.* [pr.p. SUBOR'DINATING; p.t. and p.p. SUBOR'DINATED.] 1. Place in a lower order; consider of less value. 2. Make subject.

SUBORDINATELY (sub-ār'di-nat-li), *adv.* In a subordinate manner.

SUBORDINATION (sub-ār-di-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of subordinating. 2. State of being subordinate. 3. Discipline; obedience.

SUBORN (sub-arn'), *vt.* [pr.p. SUBORN'ING; p.t. and p.p. SUBORND (sub-ārnd').] 1. Procure privately or indirectly. 2. Cause to commit perjury. [L. *suborno*—*sub*, under, and *orno*, supply.]

SUBORNATION (sub-ār-nā'shun), *n.* Act of suborning.

SUBORNER (sub-arn'ēr), *n.* One who suborns.

SUBPŒNA (sub-pē'na), *n.* Writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness, under a penalty.—*Supæna duces tecum*, writ commanding the attendance of a witness at a trial and ordering him to bring all books, writings, etc., bearing on the case. [L. *sub*, under, and *pœna*, punishment.]

SUBPŒNA (sub-pē'na), *vt.* [pr.p. SUBPŒ'NAING; p.t. and p.p. SUBPŒ'NAED.] Serve with a writ of subpœna.

SUBROGATE (sub-rō-gāt), *vt.* [pr.p. SUB'ROGATING; p.t. and p.p. SUB'ROGATED.] Put in place of another; substitute. [L. *subrogo*, substitute.]

SUBROGATION (sub-rō-gā'shun), *n.* Substitution or succession of one person in place of another, with succession to his rights; succession of any kind.

SUB ROSA (sub rō'za). In strict confidence. [L., under the rose.]

SUBSCRIBE (sub-skrib'), *v.* [pr.p. SUBSCRI'BING; p.t. and p.p. SUBSCRIBED (sub-skribd').] I. *vt.* 1. Write underneath. 2. Attest by writing one's name underneath. 3. Promise to pay as a contributor; contribute. II. *vi.* 1. Contribute with others toward any object. 2. Enter one's name for a book, newspaper, or the like. [L. *subscribo*.]

SUBSCRIBER (sub-skri'bēr), *n.* One who subscribes.

SUBSCRIPT (sub'skript), *a.* Written beneath. [L. *subscriptus*, p.p. of *subscribo*, subscribe.]

SUBSCRIPTION (sub-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of subscribing. 2. Name subscribed. 3. Paper with signatures. 4. Consent by signature. 5. Sum subscribed.

SUBSECTION (sub-sek'shun), *n.* Subdivision.

SUBSEQUENT (sub'se-kwent), *a.* Following; coming after. [L. *subsequens*, *pr.p.* of *subsequor*, follow closely after—*sub*, after, and *sequor*, follow.]

SUBSEQUENTLY (sub'se-kwent-il), *adv.* At a later time or period; afterward.

SUBSERVE (sub-sěrv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSERVING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSERVED** (sub-sěrvd').] Serve subordinately or instrumentally; help. [L. *subservio*—*sub*, under, and *servio*, serve.]

SUBSERVIENCY (sub-sěrv'i-en-si), *n.* Quality or state of being subservient.

SUBSERVIENT (sub-sěrv'i-ent), *a.* Serving to promote; subject; submissive.

SUBSERVIENTLY (sub-sěrv'i-ent-li), *adv.* In a subservient manner.

SUBSIDE (sub-sid'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSIDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSIDED**.] 1. Settle down; fall to the bottom. 2. Fall into a state of quiet; decrease. [L. *sub*, down, and *sedeo*, sit.]

SUBSIDENCE (sub-si'dens), *n.* Act or process of subsiding.

SUBSIDIARY (sub-sid'i-ā-ri), *I. a.* Furnishing help, or additional supplies; aiding. *II. n.* One who or that which aids or supplies; assistant.

SUBSIDIZE (sub'si-diz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSIDIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSIDIZED** (sub'si-dīzd).] 1. Furnish with a subsidy. 2. Buy the help of by giving a subsidy to, as the press. 3. Aid with a grant from the public treasury.

SUBSIDY (sub'si-di), *n.* [*pl.* **SUBSIDIES**.] Assistance; pecuniary aid, especially by one state to another in war, or in enterprises of great public importance, as railroads, steamship lines, etc.; subvention. [L. *subsidium*, originally troops stationed behind in reserve—*sub*, under, and *sedeo*, sit.]

SUBSIST (sub-sist'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSISTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSISTED**.] 1. Have existence; continue to be. 2. Have the means of living. [L. *subsisto*—*sub*, under, and *sisto*, stand.]

SUBSISTENCE (sub-sist'ens), *n.* 1. Existence; real being. 2. Means of supporting life; livelihood.

SUBSISTENT (sub-sist'ent), *a.* 1. Having real being. 2. Inherent.

SUBSOIL (sub'soil), *n.* Stratum of earth which lies immediately beneath the surface soil.

SUBSTANCE (sub'stans), *n.* 1. That in which qualities or attributes exist; that which underlies all appearance. 2. Essential part; body; matter; solidity. 3. Property; wealth. [L. *substantia*—*substo*, stand under.]

SUBSTANTIAL (sub-stan'shal), *I. a.* 1. Belonging to or having substance; actually existing; real. 2. Solid; material; strong. 3. Having property or estate. *II. n.* [*pl.*] Essential parts.

SUBSTANTIALITY (sub-stan-shi-al'i-ti), **SUBSTANTIALNESS** (sub-stan'shal-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being substantial.

SUBSTANTIALIZE (sub-stan'shal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSTANTIALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUB-**

STANTIALIZED (sub-stan'shal-īzd).] Render substantial.

SUBSTANTIALLY (sub-stan'shal-i), *adv.* In a substantial manner.

SUBSTANTIATE (sub-stan'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSTANTIATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSTANTIATED**.] 1. Make substantial or real. 2. Prove.

SUBSTANTIVE (sub'stan-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Expressing existence. 2. Of real, independent importance. *II. n.* Part of speech denoting the name of anything; noun.

SUBSTANTIVELY (sub'stan-tiv-il), *adv.* 1. Essentially. 2. *Gram.* As a substantive or noun.

SUBSTITUTE (sub'sti-tūt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBSTITUTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBSTITUTED**.] Put in place of another. [L. *sub*, under, and *statuo*, set, place.]

SUBSTITUTE (sub'sti-tūt), *n.* One who or that which is put in place of another.

SUBSTITUTION (sub'sti-tū'shun), *n.* Act of substituting or state of being substituted.

SUBSTRATUM (sub-strā'tum), *n.* 1. Stratum or layer below another. 2. Substance in which qualities exist.

SUBSTRUCTURE (sub-struk'tūr), *n.* Understructure; foundation.

SUBTEND (sub-tend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUBTENDING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBTENDED**.] 1. Extend under; be opposite to. 2. *Bot.* Inclose in its axil, as a leaf. [L. *subtendo*—*sub*, under, and *tendo*, stretch.]

SUBTERFUGE (sub'těr-fūj), *n.* That to which one resorts for escape or concealment; evasion. [L. *subter*, secretly, and *fugio*, flee.]

SUBTERRANEAN (sub-těr-rā'nē-ān), **SUBTERRANEOUS** (sub-těr-rā'nē-us), *a.* Under the ground. [L. *sub*, under, and *terra*, earth.]

SUBTILE (sub'til or sut'i), *a.* 1. Delicately constructed; fine; thin; rare. 2. Subtle; penetrating. [L. *subtilis*, finely woven—*sub*, beneath, and *tela*, web.]

SUBTILELY (sub'til-i), *adv.* In a subtle manner.

SUBTILENESS (sub'til-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being subtle.

SUBTILITY (sub'til'i-ti), *n.* Subtleness; fineness.

SUBTILIZE (sub'til-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SUBTILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUBTILIZED** (sub'til-īzd).] *I. vt.* Make subtle, thin, or rare; spin into niceties. *II. vi.* Make nice distinctions.

SUBTITLE (sub'ti-tl), *n.* 1. Additional or secondary title. 2. Title or part of title of a book, repeated at head of first page.

SUBTLE (sut'i), *a.* 1. Characterized by cunning or craft; crafty. 2. Characterized by acuteness or delicacy; discerning; refined. 3. Over-refined. 4. Clever. [O. Fr. *subtil*—L. *subtilis*, subtle.]

SUBTLENESS (sut'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being subtle.

SUBTLETY (sut'ī-tl), *n.* [*pl.* SUB'TLETIES.] 1. Subtleness. 2. That which is fine-drawn; nicety.

SUBTLY (sut'li), *adv.* 1. In a subtle, artful, or crafty manner. 2. Nicely; delicately.

SUBTRACT (sub-trakt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBTRACT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBTRACT'ED.] Take away, as a part from the rest; take (one number or quantity) from another to find their difference. [*L. sub, under, and traho, draw away.*]

SUBTRACTION (sub-trak'shun), *n.* Act of subtracting; deduction.

SUBTRACTIVE (sub-trakt'iv), *a.* 1. Subtracting. 2. Tending to subtract or lessen; having the minus (—) sign.

SUBTRAHEND (sub'trā-hend), *n.* Sum or number to be subtracted. [*L. sub, under, and traho, withdraw.*]

SUBTREASURY (sub-trezh'ūr-l), *n.* Branch of United States treasury for receipt and disbursement of revenues.

SUBTROPICAL (sub-trop'ik-əl), *a.* Approaching the tropical zone.

SUBURB (sub'ūrb), *n.* District which is near, but beyond the limits of, a city; outlying district of a city. [*L. suburbium—sub, under, and urbs, city.*]

SUBURBAN (sub-ūr'bān), *I. a.* Situated or living in a suburb or the suburbs. *II. n.* Person living in a suburb.

SUBVENTION (sub-ven'shun), *n.* 1. Act of coming to relief; support. 2. Government aid or subsidy. [*L. sub, under, and venio, ventum, come.*]

SUBVERSION (sub-vēr'shun), *n.* Entire overthrow; ruin. [*L. subversio.*]

SUBVERSIVE (sub-vēr'slv), *a.* Tending to subvert, overthrow or destroy.

SUBVERT (sub-vērt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUBVERT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUBVERT'ED.] Overthrow from the foundation; ruin utterly; corrupt. [*L. sub, under, and verito, versum, turn.*]

SUBVERTER (sub-vērt'ēr), *n.* One who subverts or overthrows.

SUBWAY (sub'wā), *n.* Arched way underneath a street, for traffic or for water pipes, telegraph wires, etc.

SUCCEDANEOUS (suk-sē-dā'nē-us), *a.* Acting as a substitute. [*L. succedaneus.*]

SUCCEED (suk-sēd'), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUCCEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUCCEED'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Follow;



Subway.

low; take the place of; be successor to. 2. Be subsequent or consequent to. *II. vi.* 1. Come next or in place of another. 2. Be successful in any endeavor. 3. Have the desired result. [*L. succedo—sub, under, and cedo, go.*]

SUCCESS (suk-ses'), *n.* 1. Prosperous termination of any undertaking. 2. One who or that which succeeds. [*L. successus—succedo.*]

SUCCESSFUL (suk-ses'fəl), *a.* 1. Having the

desired effect or termination. 2. Prosperous.

SUCCESSFULLY (suk-ses'fəl-l), *adv.* In a successful manner.

SUCCESSFULNESS (suk-ses'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being successful.

SUCCESSION (suk-sesh'un), *n.* 1. Act of succeeding or following after. 2. Series of persons or things following each other in time or place. 3. Series of descendants. 4. Rotation, as of crops. 5. Right to take possession. [*L. successionem—successus—succedo, follow after.*]

SUCCESSIONAL (suk-sesh'un-əl), *a.* Existing in a regular succession.

SUCCESSIVE (suk-ses'iv), *a.* Following in succession or in order.

SUCCESSIVELY (suk-ses'iv-li), *adv.* In a successive manner.

SUCCESSOR (suk-ses'ūr), *n.* One who comes after; one who takes the place of another. [*L.*]

SUCCINCT (suk-slngkt'), *a.* Short; concise. [*L. succinctus, girded up—sub, below, and cingo, gird.*]

SUCCINCTLY (suk-slngkt'li), *adv.* In a succinct manner.

SUCCINCTNESS (suk-slngkt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being succinct.

SUCCOR (suk'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUC'CORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUCCORED (suk'ūrd).] Assist; relieve. [*L. succorro, run up to.*]

SUCCOR (suk'ūr), *n.* 1. Aid; help; relief. 2. One who or that which brings aid or assistance.

SUCCOTASH (suk'ō-tash), *n.* Mess of Indian corn and beans. [*Am. Ind. m'sickquatash.*]

SUCCULENCE (suk'ū-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being succulent; juiciness.

SUCCULENT (suk'ū-lent), *a.* Full of juice or moisture. [*L. succulentus—succus, juice.*]

SUCCULENTLY (suk'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a succulent manner.

SUCCUMB (suk-kum'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SUCCUMB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUCCUMBED (suk-kumd').] 1. Sink under; yield. 2. Die. [*L. sub, under, and cumbo, lie down.*]

SUCH (such), *a.* 1. Of the like kind; of the character mentioned. 2. Denoting a particular person or thing, as in *such and such*.—*Such like, such.* [*A. S. swelc, swile—swā, so, and lic, ilk.*]

SUCK (suk), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUCKED (sukt).] *I. vt.* 1. Draw in with the mouth. 2. Draw from with the mouth. 3. Imbibe; absorb. *II. vi.* 1. Draw with the mouth. 2. Draw milk from the breast or udder; suckle; draw in air or liquid. [*A. S. sūcan.*]

SUCK (suk), *n.* 1. Act of sucking. 2. Milk drawn from the breast.

SUCKER (suk'ēr), *n.* 1. He who or that which sucks. 2. Shoot of a plant from the roots or

lower part of the stem. 3. Fish of the carp family. 4. Nickname for one living in Illinois. 5. Sponger; parasite.



Common Sucker.

SUCKLE (suk'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUCK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUCKLED (suk'id).] Give suck to; nurse at the breast. [Dim. of SUCK.]

SUCKLING (suk'ling), *n.* Young child or animal being suckled.

SUCROL (sū'krol), *n.* Colorless crystalline compound, two hundred times as sweet as cane-sugar, having no nutritive value, but used in medicine to sweeten bitter remedies. [SU-CROSE.]

SUCROSE (sū'krōs), *n.* Cane-sugar, or sugar of similar composition. [Fr. *sucré*, sugar.]

SUCTION (sūk'shun), *n.* Act or power of sucking, or drawing, as fluids, by exhausting the air.

SUCTION-PUMP (suk'shun-pump), *n.* Machine for bringing a liquid to a higher level by exhausting the air in a tube.

SUDAN (sö-dän'), *n.* Same as SOUDAN.

SUDANESE (sö-da-nēs'), *a.* and *n.* Same as SOUDANESE.

SUDATORY (sū-da-tō-ri), *I. a.* Sweating. *II. n.* Sweating-bath. [L. *sudatorius*—*sudo*, sweat.]

SUDDEN (sud'n), *a.* Unexpected; hasty; abrupt. [O. Fr. *sudain*—L. *subitus*—*sub*, under, and *eo*, go.]

SUDDENLY (sud'n-li), *adv.* In a sudden manner.

SUDDENNESS (sud'n-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sudden.

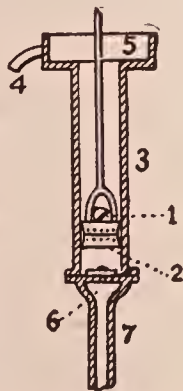
SUDORIFIC (sū-dūr-if'ik), *I. a.* Causing sweat. *II. n.* Medicine producing perspiration. [L. *sudor*, sweat, and *facio*, make.]

SUDS (sudz), *n.pl.* Frothy, soapy water. [A. S. *seothan*, seethe.]

SUE (sū), *v.* [*pr.p.* SU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUED (sūd).] *I. vt.* Prosecute at law. *II. vi.* Make legal claim; plead; entreat; woo. [O. Fr. *suir*—L. *sequor*, follow.]

SUÉDE (swäd), *I. a.* Made of undressed kid. *II. n.* Undressed kid. [Fr., Swede.]

SUET (sū'et), *n.* Fatty tissue, particularly that about the kidneys. [O. Fr. *seu*—L. *sebum*, fat.]



Suction-pump.

1. Plunger-valve. 2. Plunger-piston. 3. Barrel. 4. Spout. 5. Head. 6. Lower valve. 7. Induction pipe.

SUETY (sū'et-i), *a.* Consisting of or resembling suet.

SUEZ (sö-ez'), *n.* Seaport, Egypt, on Red Sea, at S. extremity of Suez Canal.

SUEZ CANAL. Egypt, joins Mediterranean and Red Seas; opened 1869.

SUFFER (suf'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUF'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUFFERED (suf'ērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Undergo; feel. 2. Bear up under. 3. Permit. *II. vi.* Feel pain or punishment; sustain loss; be injured. [L. *suffero*—*sub*, under, and *fero*, bear.]

SYN. Endure; sustain; experience; tolerate; allow; stand; bear. **ANT.** Resist; repel; reject; repudiate.

SUFFERABLE (suf'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* That may be suffered; allowable.

SUFFERANCE (suf'ēr-āns), *n.* State of suffering; endurance; misery; submission; toleration; permission.

SUFFERER (suf'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who suffers.

SUFFERING (suf'ēr-ing), *n.* Distress; loss; injury.

SUFFICE (suf-fis'), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUFFI'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUFFICED (suf-fist').] *I. vi.* Be enough; be equal to the end in view. *II. vt.* Satisfy. [L. *sufficio*, take the place of, meet the need of.]

SUFFICIENCY (suf-fish'en-si), *n.* 1. State of being sufficient. 2. Competence. 3. Ability. 4. Conceit; self-assurance.

SUFFICIENT (suf-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Enough; equal to the end or purpose; ample. 2. Competent; qualified.

SYN. Satisfactory; adequate; adapted; fit; suited. **ANT.** Inadequate; unequal; incompetent.

SUFFICIENTLY (suf-fish'ent-il), *adv.* In or to a sufficient degree.

SUFFIX (suf'iks), *n.* Particle (letter or syllable) added to the end of a word to form a derivative, as *-ness* in goodness, *-ly* in manly. [L. *suffixus*, *p.p.* of *suffigo*, fasten on beneath.]

SUFFIX (suf-fiks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUFFIX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUFFIXED (suf-fikst').] Add or annex as a suffix.

SUFFOCATE (suf'ō-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUF'FOCATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUF'FOCATED.] *I. vt.* Choke by stopping the breath of; stifle; asphyxiate. *II. vi.* 1. Become suffocated. 2. Cause suffocation. [L. *suffoco*—*sub*, under, and *fauces*, throat.]

SUFFOCATION (suf-ō-kā'shun), *n.* Act of suffocating or state of being suffocated.

SUFFRAGAN (suf'ra-gan), *I. a.* Assisting. *II. n.* Assistant bishop. [L. *suffragans*, voting in favor of.]

SUFFRAGE (suf'raj), *n.* 1. Vote; formal approval. 2. Right to vote. 3. Attestation. 4. Intercessory prayer. [L. *suffragium*—*suffragor*, vote for.]

SUFFRAGETTE (suf-ra-jet'), *n.* Female advocate of votes for women; woman suffragist.

fāte, fat, tās-k, fār, fāl, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, but, būrn, ū=u in Scotch gude; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch loch.

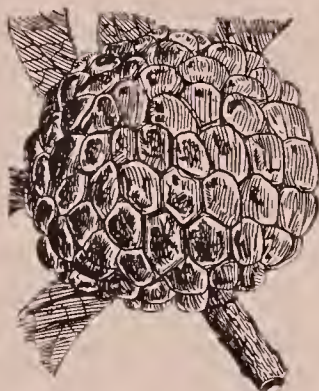
SUFFRAGIST (suf'ra-jist), *n.* 1. One who favors any particular mode, limitation or extension of the elective franchise or right to vote; as, a woman *suffragist*, universal *suffragist*, etc. 2. Elector; voter.

SUFFUSE (suf-füz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUFFU'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUFFUSED (suf-füz'd').] Over-spread, as with a liquid, tincture, or color. [*L. suffusus*, *p.p.* of *suffundo*—*sub*, under, and *fundo*, pour.]

SUGAR (shog'ar), *n.* Sweet crystalline substance obtained from sugar-cane, sorghum, sugar-beet, rock maple, etc. [*Fr. sucre.*]

SUGAR (shog'ar), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUG'ARING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUGARED (shog'ard).] I. *vt.* 1. Sweeten, season, coat, or sprinkle, with sugar. 2. Make pleasant. II. *vi.* Boil down maple syrup to the proper consistency for crystallizing.

SUGAR-APPLE (shog'ar-ap-i), *n.* Tropical American tree (*Anona squamosa*); also its fruit, which has a thick rind with projecting scales, and a sweet pulp. Called also *sweet-sop*.



SUGAR-BEET (shog'ar-bēt), *n.* Large and very sweet variety of beet, from which beet-root sugar is obtained.

SUGAR-BIRD (shog'ar-bērd), *n.* 1. Bird commonly known as the *Bahaman honey-creeper*. 2. Honey-eater. 3. Honey-guide.

SUGAR-CANE (shog'ar-kān), *n.* Strong cane-stemmed grass (*Saccharum officinarum*), from eight to twelve feet high, producing a large, feathery plume of flowers. It is the chief source of the sugar of commerce.



SUGARED (shog'ard), *a.* 1. Covered or sweetened with sugar. 2. Honeyed; sweetly flattering.

SUGARINESS (shog'ar-i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sugary.

Sugar-cane (*Saccharum officinarum*).

SUGARY (shog'ar-i), *a.* 1. Containing or resembling sugar; sweet. 2. Fond of sugar or of sweet things; as, a *sugary* palate.

SUGGEST (sug-jest'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUGGEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUGGEST'ED.] 1. Introduce indirectly to the thoughts; hint. 2. Cause to be thought of by the agency of other objects.

[*L. suggestus*, *p.p.* of *suggero*—*sub*, under, and *gero*, bring.]

SUGGESTION (sug-jes'chun), *n.* 1. Act of suggesting. 2. Hint. 3. *Hypnotism*. Any means by which a belief or impulse is insinuated into the mind of a subject or patient. 4. Idea thus suggested.

SUGGESTIVE (sug-jest'iv), *a.* Containing a suggestion or hint.

SUGGESTIVELY (sug-jest'iv-li), *adv.* In a suggestive manner.

SUGGESTIVENESS (sug-jest'iv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being suggestive.

SUICIDAL (sū'i-sī-dal), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of, the crime of suicide.

SUICIDALLY (sū'i-sī-dal-i), *adv.* In a suicidal manner.

SUICIDE (sū'i-sīd), *n.* 1. One who dies by his own hand. 2. Self-murder. [*L. sui*, of himself, and *cædo*, kill.]

SUIT (sūt), *n.* 1. Act of suing. 2. Action at law. 3. Petition. 4. Number of things of the same kind or made to be used together, as clothes, rooms, cards, etc. 5. Courtship. [*Fr. suite.*]

SUIT (sūt), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUIT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUIT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Fit. 2. Befit. 3. Please. II. *vi.* Agree; correspond.

SUITABILITY (sūt-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being suitable; suitableness.

SUITABLE (sūt'a-bl), *a.* That suits; fitting; agreeable.

SUITABLENESS (sūt'a-bi-nes), *n.* Agreeableness; fitness; propriety.

SUITABLY (sūt'a-bil), *adv.* In a suitable manner or degree.

SUITE (swēt), *n.* 1. Train of attendants. 2. Regular set, especially of rooms; suit. [*Fr.*]

SUITING (sūt'ing), *n.* Cloth for making suits of clothes.

SUITOR (sūt'ūr), *n.* One who sues in love or in law; petitioner; wooer.

SULCATE (sul'kāt), **SULCATED** (sul'kāt-ed), *a.* Grooved with regular furrows. [*L. sulcus*, furrow.]

SULK (sulk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SULK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SULKED (sulkt).] Indulge in a sulky fit or mood; be sulky.

SULK (sulk), *n.* Sulky fit or mood; usually in the plural.

SULKILY (sulk'i-li), *adv.* In a sulky manner.

SULKINESS (sulk'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sulky.

SULKY (sulk'i), *a.* [*comp.* SULK'IER; *superl.* SULK'IEST.] Sour in temper; morose; sullen; inclined to sulk. [*A. S. solcen*, languid.]

SULKY (sulk'i), *n.* [*pl.* SULK'IES.] Light two-wheeled carriage for one person. [Said to be so named because used by one alone.]

SULLEN (sul'en), *a.* 1. Gloomily angry and silent. 2. Malignant. 3. Dark; dull. [*O. Fr. solain*—*L. solus*, alone.]

SYN. Sulky; cross; sour; intractable;

ill-natured; fretful; peevish; petulant; gloomy. **ANT.** Cheerful; genial; glad some. **SULLENLY** (sul'en-ī), *adv.* In a sullen manner. **SULLENNESS** (sul'en-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sullen.

SULLY (sul'ī), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SULLIED (sul'īd).] **I. vt.** Defile with dirt or grime; tarnish; soil; spot; stain. **II. vi.** Become tarnished or stained. [A. S. *syllan*.]

SULLY (sul'ī), *n.* Spot; stain, or tarnish.

SULPHATE (sul'fāt), *n.* Salt formed by sulphuric acid with a base.

SULPHID (sul'fid), **SULPHIDE** (sul'fid), *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Compound of sulphur with an element or radical. **2.** Unexpectedly flashing person; avoilder of the obvious; whimsically opposed to **BROMIDE**. (U. S. Literary Slang.)

SULPHITE (sul'fit), *n.* Salt formed by sulphurous acid.

SULPHUR (sul'fūr), *n.* Yellow mineral substance, very brittle, fusible, and inflammable; brimstone. [L.]

SULPHURATE (sul'fū-rāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUL'PHURATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUL'PHURATED.] Combine with, or subject to action of, sulphur.

SULPHUREOUS (sul'fū-re-us), *a.* Consisting of, containing, or having the qualities of, sulphur.

SULPHURET (sul'fū-ret), *n.* Same as **SULPHID**.

SULPHURETED (sul'fū-ret'ed), *a. Chem.* Impregnated with sulphur.

SULPHURIC (sul'fū-rik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, sulphur, especially in its higher valence.—*Sulphuric acid*, vitriol or oil of vitriol, composed of one part of sulphur and three parts of oxygen.

SULPHUROUS (sul'fūr-us), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or containing, sulphur, especially in its lower valence; denoting the pungent acid given out when sulphur is burned.

SULTAN (sul'tan), *n.* Sovereign of a Mohammedan dominion, especially of the Turkish or Ottoman empire. [Ar. *sultan*, power, prince—*salita*, be strong.]

SULTANA (sul-tā'na), *n.* **1.** Queen or wife of a sultan. **2.** Small kind of raisin. **3.** Marsh bird of W. Indies and southern U. S.

SULTANATE (sul'tan-āt), *n.* Reign or dominion of a sultan.

SULTRINESS (sul'tri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sultry. *Sultana (Ixonornis martinica).*

SULTRY (sul'tri), *a.* **1.** Hot and oppressive. **2.** Sweltering. [From the root of **SWELTER**.]

SULU (sū'lō) **ISLANDS.** Between Borneo and Philippine Islands, ceded by Spain to the United States in 1898.

SUM (sum), *n.* **1.** Aggregate amount of two or more things or quantities taken together; whole of anything. **2.** Problem in arithmetic. **3.** Substance or result of reasoning; sum-

mary. **4.** Height; completion. [L. *summa*.] **SUM** (sum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUM'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUMMED (sumd).] **1.** Collect into one amount or whole; add into one sum or amount. **2.** Sum up.—*Sum up*, bring into a narrow or small compass; comprise in a few words; condense.

SUMAC, SUMACH (sū'mak or shō'mak) *n.* Shrub, the dried and powdered leaves of some species of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and making varnish. [Ar. *sumaq*.]

SUMATRA (sō-mä'tra), *n.* Island, Malay Archipelago. Area 170,000 sq. m. Dutch.

SUMATRAN (sō-mä'tran), **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Sumatra. **II. n.** Native or inhabitant of Sumatra.

SUMMARILY (sum'a-ri-ly), *adv.* In a summary manner.

SUMMARIZE (sum'a-riz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUM'MARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUMMARIZED (sum'a-rizd).] Present in a summary or briefly.

SUMMARY (sum'a-ri), **I. a.** **1.** Summed up; condensed; brief; compendious. **2.** Done quickly, and without ceremony. **II. n.** Condensed statement; compendium.

SUMMATION (sum-mā'shun), *n.* **1.** Act of forming a total amount. **2.** Aggregate.

SUMMER (sum'ēr), **I. n.** Second and warmest season of the year—June, July, August. **II. a.** Of or pertaining to summer. [A. S. *sumer*.]

SUMMER (sum'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUM'MERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUMMERED (sum'ērd).] **I. vt.** Feed or keep during the summer. **II. vi.** Pass or spend the summer.

SUMMER-COMPLAINT (sum'ēr-kum-plānt), *n.* Diarrhœa occurring in the summer, especially in infants.

SUMMER-GARDEN (sum'ēr-gär-dn), *n.* Open air refreshment resort.

SUMMER-HOUSE (sum'ēr-hows), *n.* **1.** House in a garden used in summer. **2.** House for summer residence.

SUMMERSET, *n.* Same as **SOMERSAULT**.

SUMMERY (sum'ēr-l), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like summer.

SUMMIT (sum'it), *n.* Highest point or degree. [L. *summum*, highest point—*summus*, highest.]

SUMMON (sum'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUM'MONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUMMONED (sum'und).] **1.** Call with authority. **2.** Command to appear, especially in court. **3.** Rouse to exertion. [L. *summoneo*—*sub*, secretly, and *moneo*, warn.]



Poison Sumac (*Rhus vernix*).

SUMMONER (sum'un-ēr), *n.* One who summons.

SUMMONS (sum'unz), *n.* 1. Authoritative call. 2. Call to appear, especially in court, or the writ by which such call is given. 3. *Mil.* Demand to surrender. [Fr. *semonce*, warning.]

SUMPTER (sump'tēr), *n.* Pack-horse. [O. Fr. *sommetier*, pack-horse—L. *sagma*, pack.]

SUMPTUARY (sump'tū-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to, or regulating, expenses, as in *sumptuary* laws. [L. *sumptuarius*—*sumo*, take, spend.]

SUMPTUOUS (sump'tū-us), *a.* Costly; magnificent.

SUMPTUOUSLY (sump'tū-us-ly), *adv.* In a sumptuous manner.

SUMPTUOUSNESS (sump'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sumptuous.

SUN (sun), *n.* 1. Body which is the source of light and heat to our planet; center of the solar system. 2. Any similar body. 3. Sunshine. 4. Figuratively, anything glorious. [A. S. *sunne*.]



Telescopic view of a portion of the sun's surface.

SUN (sun), *vt.* [pr.p. **SUN'**-NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUNNED** (sund).] Expose to the rays of the sun.

SUNBEAM (sun'bēm), *n.* Ray or beam of the sun.

SUNBONNET (sun'bon-et), *n.* Light bonnet projecting in front, to protect the face from the sun's rays.

SUNBURN (sun'burn), *n.* Discolored or inflamed condition of the skin; caused by exposure to the sun.

SUNBURN (sun'būrn), *v.* [pr.p. **SUN'BURNING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUNBURNED** (sun'būrnd) or **SUNBURNT** (sun'būrnt).] *I. vt.* Burn, discolor, or scorch by the sun. *II. vi.* Become sunburned.

SUNBURNED (sun'būrnd), **SUNBURNT** (sun'būrnt), *a.* Burned or discolored by the sun.

SUNBURST (sun'būrst), *n.* 1. Sudden burst of sun rays, as through a rift in the clouds. 2. Brooch set with diamonds radiating from a center.

SUNDAE (sun'dā), *n.* Compound of icecream and crushed fruit or nuts.

SUNDAY (sun'dā), *I. n.* First day of the week, so called in honor of the sun; Christian Sabbath; Lord's Day. *II. a.* Pertaining to, or observed on, the Lord's Day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL (sun'dā-skōi), **SABBATH-SCHOOL** (sab'ath-skōi), *n.* School held on Sundays for religious instruction.

SUNDER (sun'dēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **SUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUNDERED** (sun'dērd).] Separate; divide. [A. S. *sundrian*—Ger. *sondern*.]

SUN-DIAL (sun'di-ai), *n.* Instrument to show the time of day, by means of the shadow of a style on a plate or dial.

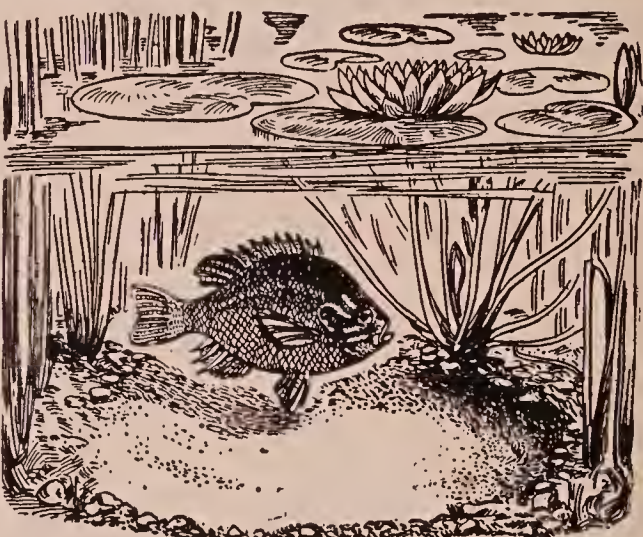
SUN-DOG (sun'dog), *n.* Luminous spot occasionally seen a few degrees from the sun.

SUNDOWN (sun'down), *n.* Sunset.

SUNDRIES (sun'driz), *n.pl.* Various unclassified small articles or accounts.

SUNDRY (sun'dri), *a.* More than one or two; several; divers. [A. S. *syndrig*.]

SUNFISH (sun'fish), *n.* Flat fish having a nearly circular form.



Sunfish.

SUNFLOWER (sun'flow-ēr), *n.* Plant whose flower is a large disk with yellow petals like rays, and which turns toward the sun.

SUNG (sung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SING**.

SUNK (sungk), **SUNK-EN** (sungk'n), *v.* Past participle of **SINK**.

SUNLESS (sun'les), *a.* Without the sun; deprived of the sun or its rays; shaded.



Sunflower (*Helianthus*).

SUNLIGHT (sun'lit), *n.* 1. Light of the sun. 2. Daylight.

SUNLIT (sun'lit), *a.* Lighted by the sun.

SUNN (sun), *n.* East Indian material similar to hemp; Madras hemp.

SUNNA, SUNNAH (sun'a), *n.* Traditionary portion of the Mohammedan law. [Ar., tradition.]

SUNNINESS (sun'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sunny.

SUNNY (sun'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, coming from, or like the sun. 2. Exposed to, warmed, or colored by, the sun's rays.

SUNRISE (sun'riz), *n.* 1. First appearance of the sun above the horizon. 2. Time of this rising. 3. The east.

SUNSET (sun'set), *n.* 1. Going down of the sun. 2. The west.

SUNSHADE (sun'shād), *n.* Something used as a protection from the rays of the sun, as a parasol, awning, sunbonnet, etc.

SUNSHINE (sun'shin), *n.* 1. Shining light of the sun. 2. Place on which it shines. 3. Warmth; brightness; cheerfulness.

SUNSHINY (sun'shi-nl), *a.* 1. Bright with sunshine. 2. Pleasant; cheery.

SUNSPOT (sun'spot), *n.* *Astron.* Dark spot appearing on the surface of the sun. In a normal spot there is an exterior shade called the penumbra, an inner darker one called the umbra, and usually one deeper still in the center called the nucleus. These spots are regarded as vortices of electricity, those positive in character whirling from left to right and those negative revolving in the reverse direction.

SUNSTROKE (sun'strōk), *n.* Sudden and often fatal prostration caused by exposure to the sun or its heat.

SUNSTRUCK (sun'struk), *a.* Prostrated by the sun's heat.

SUP (sup), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPED (supt).] I. *vt.* Take into the mouth, with the lips, as a liquid. II. *vi.* 1. Eat the evening meal. 2. Slip. [*A. S. supan.*]

SUP (sup), *n.* Small mouthful, as of tea or broth; slip.

SUPE (sūp), **SUPER** (sū'pēr), *n.* Abbreviation of SUPERNUMERARY, used mostly in reference to a supernumerary actor. 2. Sycophant; toady. (*Colloq.*)

SUPER-, *prefix.* Over; above; beyond. [*L.*]

SUPERABLE (sū'pēr-ā-bl), *a.* Surmountable. [*L. superabilis—super. over.*]

SUPERABOUND (sū-pēr-ā-bownd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SUPERABOUND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPERABOUND'ED.] Abound exceedingly; be more than enough.

SUPERABUNDANCE (sū-pēr-ā-bun'dāns), *n.* Quality or state of being superabundant.

SUPERABUNDANT (sū-pēr-ā-bun'dānt), *a.* Abundant to excess; more than enough; copious.

SUPERABUNDANTLY (sū-pēr-ā-bun'dānt-l), *adv.* In a superabundant manner or degree.

SUPERADD (sū-pēr-ad'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPERADD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPERADD'ED.] Add over and above.

SUPERADDITION (sū-pēr-ad-dish'un), *n.* 1. Act of superadding. 2. That which is superadded.

SUPERANNUATE (sū-pēr-an'ū-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPERAN'NUATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPERAN'NUATED.] 1. Impair or disqualify by old age and infirmity. 2. Allow to retire from service on a pension, on account of old age or infirmity.

SUPERANNUATION (sū-pēr-an-ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. State of being superannuated. 2. Act of superannuating. 3. Pension, allowed to a superannuated person.

SUPERB (sū-pērb'), *a.* Proud; magnificent; grand; stately. [*L. superbus—super, above.*]

SUPERBLY (sū-pērb'li), *adv.* In a superb manner.

SUPERBNESS (sū-pērb'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being superb

SUPERCARGO (sū-pēr-kār'gō), *n.* Officer in a merchant-ship attending to all the commercial transactions while on a voyage.

SUPERCILIARY (sū-pēr-sil'i-ā-ri), *a.* Above the eyebrow.

SUPERCILIOUS (sū-pēr-sil'i-us), *a.* Disdainful; haughty; dictatorial; overbearing. [*L. superciliosus—supercilium, eyebrow—super, above, and cilium, eyelid.*]

SUPERCILIOUSLY (sū-pēr-sil'i-us-li), *adv.* In a supercilious manner.

SUPERCILIOUSNESS (sū-pēr-sil'i-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being supercilious.

SUPERCOLUMNIATION (sū-pēr-ko-lum-ni-ā'shun), *n.* The placing of one row of columns above another.

SUPEREMINENCE (sū-pēr-em'i-nens), *n.* Extraordinary eminence or superiority. [*SUPER- and EMINENCE.*]

SUPEREROGATION (sū-pēr-er-ō-gā'shun), *n.* Act of doing more than duty requires. [*L. super, above, and erogo, pay out.*]

SUPEREROGATORY (sū-pēr-er-og'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Performed beyond what duty strictly requires; superfluous.

SUPEREXCELLENCE (sū-pēr-ek'sel-ens), *n.* Superior excellence.

SUPEREXCELLENT (sū-pēr-ek'sel-ent), *a.* Excellent in an uncommon degree.

SUPERFICIAL (sū-pēr-fish'al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or being on, the surface. 2. Shallow; slight; containing or reaching only what is apparent and simple; not learned or profound. [*L. superficialis.*]

SUPERFICIALITY (sū-pēr-fish-i-al'i-ti), *n.* Same as SUPERFICIALNESS.

SUPERFICIALLY (sū-pēr-fish'al-l), *adv.* In a superficial manner.

SUPERFICIALNESS (sū-pēr-fish'al-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being superficial.

SUPERFICIES (sū-pēr-fish'ēz), *n.* Surface. [*L. super, above, and facies, face.*]

SUPERFINE (sū'pēr-fin), *a.* Finer than ordinary; of the very best quality; surpassing in fineness.

SUPERFLUITY (sū-pēr-flō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl. SUPERFLU'ITIES.*] 1. Larger quantity than required. 2. State of being superfluous.

SUPERFLUOUS (sū-pēr-flō-us), *a.* More than enough. [*L. superfluus—super, over, and fluo, flow.*]

SYN. Excessive; superabundant; unnecessary; useless; needless; redundant. **ANT.** Scant; short; wanting; insufficient.

SUPERFLUOUSLY (sū-pēr-flō-us-li), *adv.* In a superfluous manner.



Supercolumniation.

SUPERFLUOUSNESS (sū-pěr'flō-us-nes), *n.*
Quality or state of being superfluous.

SUPERHUMAN (sū-pěr-hū'mān), *a.* 1. Above what is human; gigantic; enormous. 2. Divine.

SUPERIMPOSE (sū-pěr-im-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERIMPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERIMPOSED**; (sū-pěr-im-pōzd').] Lay above.

SUPERINCUMBENT (sū-pěr-in-kum'bent), *a.*
Lying above.

SUPERINDUCE (sū-pěr-in-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERINDU'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERINDUCED** (sū-pěr-in-düst').] Bring in over and above something else.

SUPERINTEND (sū-pěr-in-tend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERINTEND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERINTEND'ED**.] Have the overseeing or charge of; control. [*L. super*, above, and *intendo*. See **INTEND**.]

SUPERINTENDENCE (sū-pěr-in-tend'ens), *n.*
Act of superintending.

SUPERINTENDENT (sū-pěr-in-tend'ent), *n.*
One who superintends.

SUPERIOR (sū-pěr'ūr), *I. a.* 1. Higher in place, rank, or excellence. 2. Beyond the influence of. *II. n.* 1. One higher in rank than others. 2. Chief of a monastery, abbey, etc. [*L.*, comp. of *superus*, high.]

SUPERIOR (sū-pěr'ūr), **LAKE.** One of the great American lakes; largest body of fresh water on the globe. Area 32,000 sq. m.

SUPERIORITY (sū-pěr'or'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being superior; pre-eminence; advantage.

SYN. Preponderance; odds; predominancy; excellence; ascendancy; supremacy.

ANT. Inferiority; disadvantage; drawback.

SUPERLATIVE (sū-pěr'la-tiv), *I. a.* 1. Carried above others or to the highest degree; superior to all others; most eminent. 2. *Gram.* Expressing the highest degree of a quality. *II. n. Gram.* Form of the highest degree of adjectives and adverbs. [*L. superlatus*, *p.p.* of *superfero*—*super*, above, and *fero*, carry.]

SUPERLATIVELY (sū-pěr'la-tiv-li), *adv.* In a superlative manner.

SUPERNAL (sū-pěr'nāl), *a.* Relating to things above; celestial. [*L. supernus*.]

SUPERNATURAL (sū-pěr-nat'ū-rāl), *a.* 1. Being beyond the laws, or exceeding the powers, of nature. 2. Miraculous.

SUPERNATURALLY (sū-pěr-nat'ū-rāl-li), *adv.*
In a supernatural manner.

SUPERNATURALNESS (sū-pěr-nat'ū-rāl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being supernatural.

SUPERNORMAL (sū-pěr-nar'māl), *a.* Beyond, above, or exceeding, what is normal; extraordinary, inexplicable perhaps, but not supernatural.

SUPERNUMERARY (sū-pěr-nū'měr-ā-rl), *I. a.* Over and above the number stated, usual, or necessary. *II. n.* [*pl.* **SUPERNUMERARIES**.] 1. Person or thing beyond the usual, necessary, or stated number. 2. Sub-

stitute. [*L. supernumerarius*—*super*, over, and *numerus*, number.]

SUPERPOSE (sū-pěr-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERPO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERPOSED** (sū-pěr-pōzd').] Place over or upon; lay (two congruent geometrical figures) upon each other, so that all lines coincide.

SUPERPOSITION (sū-pěr-po-zish'un), *n.* Act of superposing or state of being superposed.

SUPERSCRIBE (sū-pěr-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERSCRI'BING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERSCRIBED** (sū-pěr-skribd').] Write or engrave over, on the outside or top. [*L. super*, over, and *scribo*, write.]

SUPERSSCRIPTION (sū-pěr-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of superscribing. 2. That which is written or engraved above or on the outside.

SUPERSEDE (sū-pěr-sēd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERSE'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERSE'DED**.] 1. Make useless by superior power. 2. Come in the room of; replace. 3. Suspend. [*L. super*, above, and *sedeo*, sit.]

SUPERSEDEAS (sū-pěr-sē'de-as), *n. Law.* Writ having in general the effect of a command to stay, on good cause shown, some ordinary proceedings. [*L.*, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedeo*. See **SUPERSEDE**.]

SUPERSENSIBLE (sū-pěr-sen'si-bl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.

SUPERSENSITIVE (sū-pěr-sen'si-tiv), *a.* Morbidly sensitive.

SUPERSENSUAL (sū-pěr-sen'shō-əl), *a.* Beyond the reach of the senses.

SUPERSERVICEABLE (sū-pěr-sěrv'is-ə-bl), *a.* Over-serviceable; over-officious.

SUPERSESSION (sū-pěr-sesh'un), *n.* Act of setting aside.

SUPERSTITION (sū-pěr-stish'un), *n.* 1. Irrational reverence or fear. 2. Excessive exactness in religious opinions or practice. 3. False worship or religion. 4. Ignorant and irrational belief in supernatural agency. [*L. super*, over, and *sto*, stand, supposedly from idea of "standing and wondering over things."]

SUPERSTITIOUS (sū-pěr-stish'us), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or proceeding from superstition. 2. Addicted to superstition.

SUPERSTITIOUSLY (sū-pěr-stish'us-li), *adv.*
In a superstitious manner.

SUPERSTRUCTURE (sū-pěr-struk'tūr), *n.* Structure above or on something else; anything erected on a foundation.

SUPERVENE (sū-pěr-vēn'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERVE'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERVENED** (sū-pěr-vēnd').] Occur, or come, in addition; take place closely following. [*L. super*, over, and *venio*, come.]

SUPERVENTION (sū-pěr-ven'shun), *n.* Act or state of supervening.

SUPERVISE (sū-pěr-vīz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUPERVI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SUPERVISED** (sū-pěr-vīzd').] Oversee; superintend. [*L. super*, over, and *video*, *visum*, see.]

SUPERVISION (sû-pěr-vlzh'un), **SUPERVISAL** (sû-pěr-vi'zəl), *n.* Act of supervising; inspection; control.

SUPERVISOR (sû-pěr-vi'zûr), *n.* One who supervises; overseer.

SUPERVISORY (sû-pěr-vi'zûr-l), *a.* Of or pertaining to supervision.

SUPINE (sû-pin'), *a.* 1. Lying on the back; leaning. 2. Negligent; indolent. [L. *supinus*, lying on the back—*sub*, under.]

SUPINE (sû-pin), *n.* Latin noun form of the verb, ending in *um* and *u*. [L. *supinum*.]

SUPPER (sup'ēr), *n.* Meal taken at the close of the day. [Fr. *souper*. See SUP.]

SUPLANT (sup-plant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPLANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPLANT'ED.] 1. Displace by stratagem; take the place of. 2. Undermine. [L. *supplanto*, trip up one's heels—*sub*, under, and *planta*, sole of the foot.]

SUPPLE (sup'l), *a.* 1. Pliant; lithe. 2. Yielding to the humor of others; fawning. [Fr. *souple*—L. *supplex*, bending the knees—*sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

SUPPLE (sup'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUP'PLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPLED (sup'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Make supple, pliant, and flexible. 2. Make compliant or yielding. II. *vi.* Become soft, pliant, and flexible.

SUPPLEMENT (sup'le-ment), *n.* That which supplies or fills up; any addition by which defects are supplied; addition to a newspaper or literary work. [L. *supplementum*—*sub*, under, and *pleo*, fill.]

SUPPLEMENT (sup'le-ment), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPLEMENTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPLEMENTED.] Fill up, supply, or complete by additions; add something to.

SUPPLEMENTAL (sup-le-men'təl), *a.* Of the nature of a supplement.

SUPPLEMENTARY (sup-le-men'tə-ri), *a.* Supplemental.

SUPPLENESS (sup'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being supple.

SUPPLIANT (sup'li-ant), I. *a.* Supplicating; asking earnestly; entreating. II. *n.* Humble petitioner. [L. *supplico*.]

SUPPLIANTLY (sup'li-ant-li), *adv.* In a suppliant manner.

SUPPLICANT (sup'li-kant), I. *a.* Supplicating; asking submissively. II. *n.* One who supplicates. [L. *supplicans*.]

SUPPLICATE (sup'li-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPLICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPLICATED.] Entreat earnestly; address in prayer. [L. *supplico*, -atum—*supplex*, kneeling down—*sub*, under, and *plico*, fold.]

SYN. Beseech; invoke; appeal to; beg; pray; implore; importune. ANT. Order; command; dictate; demand.

SUPPLICATION (sup-li-kā'shun), *n.* I. Act of supplicating. 2. Earnest and humble request or prayer.

SUPPLY (sup-pli'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPLY'ING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* SUPPLIED (sup-plid').] 1. Fill up, especially a deficiency; add, as what is wanted; furnish. 2. Fill, as a vacant place; serve instead of. [O. Fr. *supplier*—L. *suppleo*—*sub*, below, and *pleo*, fill.]

SUPPLY (sup-pli'), *n.* 1. Act of supplying. 2. That which is supplied, or supplies a want. 3. Amount of food or money provided; generally in plural.

SUPPORT (sup-pōrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPORT'ED.] 1. Bear up; sustain. 2. Endure. 3. Assist; patronize; defend. 4. Act or assume, as a part or character. 5. Supply with means of living. 6. Corroborate; make good. [L. *supporto*—*sub*, under, and *porto*, carry.]

SYN. Uphold; carry; maintain; second; help; represent; nourish; substantiate; verify. ANT. Drop; betray; abandon; discountenance.

SUPPORT (sup-pōrt'), *n.* 1. Act of supporting or upholding. 2. That which supports, sustains, or maintains. 3. Maintenance; assistance.

SUPPORTABLE (sup-pōrt'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being supported or maintained. 2. Endurable.

SUPPORTER (sup-port'ēr), *n.* One who or that which supports; as, hose supporter.

SUPPOSABLE (sup-pō'zə-bi), *a.* That may be supposed.

SUPPOSE (sup-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPOSED (sup-pōzd').] 1. Assume as true; imagine as existing. 2. Imply; require necessarily. [Fr. *supposer*—*sup-* (L. *sub*, under), and *poser*, place.]

SUPPOSEDLY (sup-pō'zed-li), *adv.* By supposition; presumably.

SUPPOSER (sup-pō'zēr), *n.* One who supposes.

SUPPOSITION (sup-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Act of supposing. 2. Thing supposed; assumption; hypothesis.

SUPPOSITIOUS (sup-poz-i-tish'us), *a.* Put by trick in the place of another; spurious; imaginary.

SUPPOSITIVE (sup-poz'i-tiv), I. *a.* 1. Supposed. 2. Implying supposition. II. *n.* Word denoting or implying supposition, as *if*, *granted*, *provided*, etc.

SUPPOSITIVELY (sup-poz'i-tiv-li), *adv.* With, by, or upon, supposition.

SUPPOSITORY (sup-poz'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* SUPPOSITORIES.] 1. Medicine in the form of a cone or cylinder introduced into a duct of the body, where it dissolves. 2. Plug to hold back hemorrhoidal protrusions.

SUPPRESS (sup-pres'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUPPRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUPPRESSED (sup-prest').] 1. Put down; crush. 2. Keep in; retain; conceal. 3. Stop. [L. *suppressus*, *p.p.* of *supprimo*—*sub*, under, and *premo*, press.]

SYN. Subdue; overcome; repress; restrain; smother; stifle; swallow; overpower;

extinguish; quell. **ANT.** Raise; support; aggravate; publish; intensify.

SUPPRESSION (sup-pres'hun), *n.* Act of suppressing or stopping; concealment.

SUPPRESSIVE (sup-pres'iv), *a.* Tending to suppress; subduing.

SUPPRESSOR (sup-pres'ūr), *n.* One who suppresses.

SUPPURATE (sup'ū-rāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SUP'PURATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUP'PURATED.] Gather pus or matter. [L. *suppuratus*, *p.p.* of *suppuro*.]

SUPPURATION (sup-ū-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Process of producing pus. 2. Pus.

SUPPURATIVE (sup'ū-rā-tiv), *I. a.* Tending to suppurate; promoting suppuration. *II. n.* Medicine that promotes suppuration.

SUPRA-, *prefix.* Above; over; beyond. [L.]

SUPRALUNAR (sū-prā-lō'nār), *a.* 1. Beyond the moon. 2. Very lofty; of very great height. [L. *supra*, above, and *luna*, the moon.]

SUPRAMAXILLARY (sū-prā-maks'il-ā-ri), *I. a.* Pertaining to the upper jaw. *II. n.* Upper jawbone.

SUPRAMUNDANE (sū-prā-mun'dān), *a.* Being or situated above our world; celestial. [L. *supra*, above, and *mundus*, the world.]

SUPRAORBITAL (sū-prā-ār'bit-āl), *a.* Anat. Being above the orbit of the eye.—*Supra-orbital artery*, artery sent off by the ophthalmic artery, along the superior wall of the orbit.

SUPRARENAL (sū-prā-rē'nāl), *a.* Situated above the kidneys. [L. *supra*, over, and *ren*, kidney.]

SUPREMACY (sū-prem'ā-sī), *n.* State of being supreme. [Coined from SUPREME.]

SUPREME (sū-prēm'), *a.* Highest; greatest; most excellent. [L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus*, high—*super*, above.]

SUPREMELY (sū-prēm'li), *adv.* In a supreme manner.

SUR-, *prefix.* Over; upon; beyond. [Fr.—L. SUPER.]

SURAH (sö'ra), *n.* Soft twilled silk stuff for women's garments. [From *Surat*, in India.]

SURCEASE (sūr-sēs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* SURCEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SURCEAS'ED (sūr-sēs't').] *I. vi.* Cease. *II. vt.* Cause to cease. [Fr. *sursis*, *p.p.* of *surseoir*, leave off. Doublet SUPERSEDE.]

SURCEASE (sūr-sēs'), *n.* Cessation; stop.

SURCHARGE (sūr-chärj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SURCHAR'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SURCHARGED (sūr-chärjd').] Overload; overcharge.

SURCHARGE (sūr-chärj'), *n.* Excessive load.

SURCINGLE (sūr'sing-gl), *n.* Belt; girdle, especially for a horse. [O. Fr. *sursangle*—L. *super*, over, and *cingulum*, belt.]

SURD (sūrd), *I. a.* 1. Alg. Involving surds. 2. Produced by breath (not the voice), as *k*, *t*, *p*, *f*, etc. *II. n.* 1. Alg. Quantity inexpressible by rational numbers, or which has no root. 2. Consonant element of speech produced with vocal cords not sounding. [L. *surdus*, deaf.]

SURE (shör), *a.* Secure; confident beyond doubt; fit to be depended on. [Fr. *sûr*—L. *securus*. Doublet SECURE.]

SURE (shör), *adv.* Same as SURELY. (Colloq.)

SURELY (shör'li), *adv.* Certainly; infallibly.

SURENESS (shör'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sure.

SURETY (shör'ti), *n.* [*pl.* SURE'TIES.] 1. State of being sure; certainty. 2. He who or that which makes surc. 3. Security against loss. 4. One who becomes bound for another. [Doublet SECURITY.]

SURETYSHIP (shör'ti-ship), *n.* 1. State or position of being surety. 2. Undertaking of one who becomes a surety.

SURF (sūrf), *n.* Curve and fall of waves moving in and breaking on a shore. [Variant of SOUGH.]

SURFACE (sūr'fas), *n.* Exterior part of anything; outward appearance.—*Surface road*, railroad on the surface of the ground as distinguished from the elevated or underground railroad. [Fr. *sur*, above, and *face*, face.]

SURFACE (sūr'fas), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SURFA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SURFACED (sūr'fast).] 1. Put a surface on. 2. Work the surface of, as ground, in searching for gold.

SURFACER (sūr'fa-sēr), *n.* 1. Machine for planing and giving a surface to wood. 2. One who mines for gold, etc., in the surface soil.

SURFEIT (sūr'fit), *n.* Excess in eating and drinking; sickness or satiety caused by overfulness. [O. Fr. *surfait*, excess.]

SURFEIT (sūr'fit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUR'FEITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUR'FEITED.] Fill to satiety and disgust.

SURFEITER (sūr'fit-ēr), *n.* Glutton.

SURFEITING (sūr'fit-ing), *n.* Act of eating overmuch; gluttony.

SURFY (sūr'fī), *a.* Abounding with surf; resembling surf; foaming.

SURGE (sūrj), *v.* [*pr.p.* SUR'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SURGED (sūrjd).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to rise and swell forth, as billows or sound. 2. Naut. Slack up suddenly, as a rope or cable. *II. vi.* 1. Rise high and roll with a billowy motion. 2. Naut. Slip back; said of a rope or cable. 3. Elec. Oscillate violently. [L. *surgo*, rise.]

SURGE (sūrj), *n.* 1. Act of surging. 2. Large wave or billow. 3. Naut. Part of a capstan upon which the cable surges or slips back. 4. Elec. Sudden oscillation or rush of current.

SURGEON (sūr'jun), *n.* One who manually treats injuries or diseases by operating upon them. [O. Fr. *serurgien* (Fr. *chirurgien*)—Gr. *cheir*, hand, and *ergon*, work.]

SURGERY (sūr'jēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* SUR'GERIES.] 1. Treatment of a disease by manual operation. 2. Place for surgical operations.

SURGICAL (sūr'ji-kəl), *a.* Pertaining to surgeons or to surgery; done by surgery.

SURGICALLY (sūr'ji-kəl-i), *adv.* In a surgical manner.

SURGY (sŭr'jĭ), *a.* Rising in surges; full of surges; produced by surges.

SURLILY (sŭr'li-li), *adv.* In a surly manner.

SURLINESS (sŭr'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being surly.

SURLOIN (sŭr'loin), *n.* Same as **SIRLOIN**.

SURLY (sŭr'li), *a.* Morose; uncivil; churlish. [A. S. *sŭr*, sour, and *lic*, lice, like.]

SURMISE (sŭr-miz'), *n.* Supposition; guess; conjecture. [O. Fr. *surmise*, accusation.]

SURMISE (sŭr-miz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURMI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURMISED** (sŭr-mizd').] Have a supposition concerning; conjecture; suspect; guess; imagine.

SURMOUNT (sŭr-mownt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURMOUNT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURMOUNT'ED**.] Mount above; surpass. [Fr. *sur* (L. *super*), and *monter*.]

SURMOUNTABLE (sŭr-mownt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being surmounted.

SURNAME (sŭr'nām), *n.* Additional name; name or appellation added to the baptismal or Christian name; family name. [Fr. *sur-nom*—*sur*, over, and *nom*, name.]

SURNAME (sŭr'nām), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SUR'NAMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURNAMED** (sŭr'nāmd').] Name or call by an appellation added to the original name; give a surname to.

SURNOMINAL (sŭr-nom'i-nāl), *a.* Relating to surnames.

SURPASS (sŭr-pās'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURPASS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURPASSED** (sŭr-pāst').] Pass beyond; exceed; excel. [Fr. *surpasser*.]

SURPASSABLE (sŭr-pās'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being surpassed.

SURPLICE (sŭr'plis), *n.* White outer garment worn by the clergy and by vested choristers. [Fr. *surplis*—L. L. *superpellicium*, over-garment.]

SURPLUS (sŭr'plus), *n.* Excess above what is required. [Fr.]

SURPLUSAGE (sŭr'plus-aj), *n.* Excess; matter not needed.

SURPRISE (sŭr-priz'), *n.* 1. Act of taking unawares. 2. Emotion caused by anything sudden; amazement. 3. That which causes the emotion of surprise. [Fr. *surpris*, *p.p.* of *surprendre*—L. *super*, upon, and *prehendo*, take, catch.]

SURPRISE (sŭr-priz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURPRI'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURPRISED** (sŭr-prizd').] 1. Come upon suddenly or unawares. 2. Strike with wonder or astonishment; confuse.

SURPRISING (sŭr-priz'ing), *a.* Exciting surprise; wonderful; unexpected.

SURPRISINGLY (sŭr-priz'ing-ll), *adv.* In a surprising manner.

SURRENDER (sur-ren'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SURREN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURRENDERED** (sur-ren'dērd').] I. *vt.* Render or deliver over, especially to an enemy in warfare; resign. II.

vi. Yield up one's self to another. [O. Fr. *surrendre*.]

SURRENDER (sur-ren'dēr), *n.* Act of surrendering.

SURREPTITIOUS (sur-rep-tish'us), *a.* Done by stealth or fraud. [L. *surreptio*, *surreptum*—*sub*, under, and *rapio*, seize.]

SURREPTITIOUSLY (sur-rep-tish'us-ll), *adv.* In a surreptitious manner.

SURREY (sur'i), *n.* Light, two-seated, uncovered carriage.

SURROGATE (sur'ō-gāt), *n.* 1. Substitute. 2. Probate judge who presides over the settlement of estates, wills, etc. [L. *surrogo*—*sub*, in the place of, and *rogo*, ask.]

SURROUND (sur-rownd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURROUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURROUND'ED**.] Inclose on every side; encompass; environ; hem in. [O. Fr. *surround*.]

SURROUNDING (sur-rownd'ing), *n.* 1. Act of inclosing or encompassing. 2. External or accompanying circumstance; the conditions environing a person or thing; usually in the plural.

SURTOUT (sŭr-töt'), *n.* Close-bodied frock-coat. [Fr., over all.]

SURVEILLANCE (sŭr-vāl'yāns or sŭr-vā'lāns), *n.* Supervision; inspection. [Fr. *surveiller*—*sur*, over, and *veiller*, watch—L. *vigilo*.]

SURVEY (sŭr-vā') *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SURVEY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURVEYED** (sŭr-vād').] Look over; view at large; inspect; examine; measure and estimate, as land. [O. Fr. *surveoir*—*sur* (L. *super*), over, and *veoir* (L. *video*), see.]

SURVEY (sŭr-vā), *n.* 1. General view. 2. Examination. 3. Measuring of land with determination of the contour of the surface, etc.; also a department or corps for carrying on such work.

SURVEYING (sŭr-vā'ing), *n.* Occupation of making surveys; act of making a survey or surveys.

SURVEYOR (sŭr-vā'ūr), *n.* 1. Overseer; examiner. 2. Measurer of land. 3. Public officer who does, and keeps records of, surveying in counties, states, etc.

SURVEYORSHIP (sŭr-vā'ūr-ship), *n.* Office or position of a surveyor.

SURVIVAL (sŭr-vī'vāl), *n.* A surviving or living after.

SURVIVE (sŭr-viv'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SURVI'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SURVIVED** (sŭr-vivd').] I. *vt.* Exist longer than; outlive. II. *vi.* Remain alive. [L. *super*, beyond, and *vivo*, live.]

SURVIVOR (sŭr-vī'vūr), *n.* One who survives or lives after another.

SURYA (sŭr'yā), *n.* Hindu god corresponding to the Roman Sol, the sun.

SUSCEPTIBILITY (sus-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being susceptible.

SUSCEPTIBLE (sus-sep'ti-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of receiving; impressible. 2. Sensitive. [Fr.—L. *suscipio*, *susceptum*, take up.]



Surplice.

SUSCEPTIBLY (sus-sep'ti-blī), *adv.* In a susceptible manner.

SUSCEPTIVE (sus-sep'tiv), *a.* Capable of receiving or admitting.

SUSPECT (sus-pekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUSPECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUSPECT'ED.] 1. Mistrust; doubt; surmise. 2. Imagine to be guilty. [*L. suspicio, suspectum*, look at secretly—*sub*, beneath, and *spicio*, look at.]

SUSPECT (sus-pekt'), *n.* One suspected of a crime.

SUSPECTFUL (sus-pekt'fōl), *a.* 1. Apt to suspect or mistrust; suspicious. 2. Exciting suspicion.

SUSPEND (sus-pend'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUSPEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUSPEND'ED.] 1. Hang, as one thing beneath another. 2. Make to depend. 3. Make to stop for a time; delay. 4. Debar, as a student from his class [*L. suspendo*—*sub*, under, and *pendo*, hang.]

SUSPENDER (sus-pend'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which suspends. 2. One of a pair of straps for supporting trousers.

SUSPENSE (sus-pens'), *n.* 1. State of being suspended. 2. Act of withholding judgment. 3. Uncertainty; indecision. 4. Stop.

SUSPENSION (sus-pen'shun), *n.* 1. Act of suspending. 2. Interruption; delay. 3. Temporary privation of office or privilege. 4. Conditional withholding.—*Suspension bridge*, bridge supported by chains or wire cables, which pass over high piers.

SUSPENSORY (sus-pen'so-ri), *I. a.* 1. That suspends. 2. Depending; hanging. *II. n.* [*pl.* SUSPEN'SORIES.] That which suspends or supports.

SUSPICION (sus-plish'un), *n.* Act of suspecting; imagining of something without evidence or on slender evidence; mistrust.

SUSPICIOUS (sus-plish'us), *a.* 1. Full of suspicion. 2. Showing suspicion. 3. Inclined to suspect. 4. Liable to suspicion.

SUSPICIOUSLY (sus-plish'us-li), *adv.* In a suspicious manner.

SUSPICIOUSNESS (sus-plish'us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being suspicious.

SUSQUEHANNA (sus-kwe-han'a), *n.* River, New York and Pennsylvania, enters Chesapeake Bay.

SUSTAIN (sus-tān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SUSTAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SUSTAINED (sus-tānd').] 1. Hold up; endure; prolong; maintain; relieve. 2. Prove; sanction. [*L. sustinco*—*sub*, under, and *teneo*, hold.]

SUSTAINABLE (sus-tān'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being sustained.

SUSTAINER (sus-tān'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sustains.

SUSTENANCE (sus'tē-nans), *n.* That which sustains; maintenance; provisions.

SUSTENTATION (sus-ten-tā'shun), *n.* That which sustains; support.

SUTLER (sut'lēr), *n.* Person who follows an

army and sells provisions, etc., to the soldiers; camp hawker. [*O. Dut. soeteler*, small trader. Cf. Ger. *sudler*, dabbler.]

SUTTEE (sut-tē'), *n.* 1. In India, the sacrifice of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. 2. Widow so sacrificed. [*Sans. cuddhi*, voluntary sacrifice.]

SUTURAL (sū'tūr-əl), *a.* Relating to a suture.

SUTURE (sū'tūr), *n.* 1. A sewing together of a wound. 2. Seam uniting the bones of the skull. 3. Seam at the union of two margins in a plant. [*L. sutura*—*suo*, sew.]

SUTURED (sū'tūrd), *a.* Having, or united by, sutures.

SUZERAIN (sū'ze-rān), *n.* Feudal lord; supreme or paramount ruler. [*Fr. sus*, above—*L. L. susum* for *sursum*=*sub-versum*.]

SUZERAINTY (sū'ze-rān-ti), *n.* Office or position of a suzerain.

SVELT (svelt), *a.* Art. Easy; free; bold. [*Fr. svelte*.]

SVELTE (svelt), *a.* Slender; slim; elegant. [*Fr.*]

SWAB (swob), *n.* 1. Mop for cleaning floors or decks. 2. Implement for cleaning a gun after firing. 3. Bit of a sponge on the end of a handle for cleaning the mouth. [*Sw. svab*.]

SWAB (swob), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SWAB'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWABBED (swobd).] Clean or dry with a swab.

SWABBER (swob'ēr), *n.* 1. One who uses a swab. 2. Officer who sees that the ship is kept clean.

SWADDLE (swod'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SWAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWADDLED (swod'ld).] Swathe or bind tight with clothes, as an infant. [*A. S. swethel*, swaddling-band. See **SWATHE**.]

SWADDLING-BAND (swod'ling-band), **SWADDLING-CLOTH** (swod'ling-klāth), *n.* Band or cloth formerly used for swaddling an infant.

SWAG (swag), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SWAG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWAGGED (swagd).] *Dialect.* 1. Hang loosely and heavily. 2. Swagger. [*Norw. svaga*, sway.]

SWAG (swag), *n.* 1. Swaying motion; swagger. 2. Bundle; booty; stolen property.

SWAGE (swāj), *n.* Indenting tool or die for stamping, pressing, or rolling hot metal into a certain shape.

SWAGE (swāj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SWA'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWAGED (swājd).] Shape, as iron, by driving into a mold. [*Prob. Fr. suage*, tool, sweating—*suer*, sweat—*L. sudo*, sweat.]

SWAGING - MALLET (swā'jing-mal-et), *n.* Dentist's tool for bringing artificial plates into shape.

SWAGGER (swag'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SWAG'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWAGGERED (swag'ērd).] 1. Sway or swing the body in bluster. 2. Brag noisily; bluster. [*From SWAG*.]

SWAGGER (swag'ēr), *n.* 1. Noisy boasting or bragging. 2. Insolent strut.

SWAGGERER (swag'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who swaggers; blusterer; boaster.

SWAIN(swān), *n.* 1. Young man. 2. Country lover.

[A. S. *swan*, servant.]

SWAINSON HAWK

(swān'sun hək), *n.* *Ornith.* Bird of prey, found in the western part of the United States, where it proves of benefit to the farmer by living almost exclusively on destructive grasshoppers, crickets and other insects — infrequently on smaller birds.



Swainson Hawk (*Buteo Swainsoni*).

SWALLOW (swol'ō), *n.*

Act of swallowing; that which is swallowed at one time; as, a *swallow* of water; mouthful.

SWALLOW (swol'ō), *n.* Migratory bird with longwings, which seizes its insect food on the wing.

[A. S. *swalewe*.]

SWALLOW (swol'ō), *v.* [pr.p. SWAL'LOWING;

p.t. and *p.p.* **SWALLOWED**

(swol'ōd).] I. *vt.* 1.

Receive through the gullet into the stomach. 2. Ingulf; consume; absorb; exhaust. 3. Take back; recant. 4. Tolerate; put up with. II. *vi.* Have the power of deglutition; perform the act of swallowing. [A. S. *swelgan*, swallow. Cf. Ger. *schwelgen*.]



Swallow.

SWALLOWER (swol'ō-ēr), *n.* One who or that which swallows; specifically, the fish *Chiasmodon niger* or black swallower, whose stomach



Black Swallower (*Chiasmodon niger*)—Smithsonian, Oceanic Ichthyology, Pl. LXXIV.

stretches to contain a fish larger than the swallower. *Chiasmodon* is the only species of its genus and the only genus of its family.

SWAM (swam), *v.* Past tense of **SWIM**.

SWAMP (swomp), *n.* Low ground saturated with water. [A. S. *swamm*, sponge.]

SWAMP (swomp), *vt.* [pr.p. **SWAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWAMPED** (swompt).] 1. Sink in, or as in, a swamp. 2. Overset, or cause to fill with water, as a boat.

SWAMP-MINNOW (swomp'mln-ō), *n.* Two and a half inch minnow found in the cypress swamps overflowed by the Atchafalaya



Swamp-minnow (*Notropis louisianæ*).

River in Louisiana. Commercially important as live bait for blue-catfish trot lines along the "float roads" through the inundated woods.

SWAMPY (swomp'i), *a.* Consisting of swamp; boggy; marshy.

SWAN (swon), *n.* Large, long-necked, web-footed bird of the sub-family *Cygninae*, larger than the goose, graceful, and with aristocratic leisurely manners, supposed by old poets to be gifted with power to sing once in its life a song of moving, melancholy beauty — this "swan song" coming only with the approach of death. [A. S. *swan*; Ice. *svanr*; perhaps—Sans. root *svan* (L. *sono*) sound.]



Swan.

SWANSEA (swon'sē), *n.* Seaport, Wales.

SWANSKIN (swon'skin), *n.* Thick soft flannel.

SWAP (swop), *v.* and *n.* Same as **SWOP**.

SWARD (swård), *n.* Grassy surface of land; green turf. [A. S. *sweard*; Ger. *schwarte*, thick, tough skin.]

SWARD (swård), *vt.* [pr.p. **SWARD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWARD'ED**.] 1. Cause sward to grow on. 2. Cover with sward.

SWARDY (swård'i), *a.* Covered with sward or grass.

SWARM (swårn), *n.* 1. Large body or cluster of insects or other small animals, especially of bees. 2. Great number; throng. [A. S. *swearm*.]

SWARM (swårn), *v.* [pr.p. **SWARM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWARMED** (swårmd).] I. *vt.* Throng or crowd; as, to *swarm* the streets. II. *vi.* 1. Gather as bees do, especially when leaving a hive. 2. Appear in a crowd; throng; abound. 3. Breed multitudes.

SWARTHILY (swårth'i-ii), *adv.* In a swarthy manner; with a swarthy hue.

SWARTHINESS (swårth'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being swarthy.

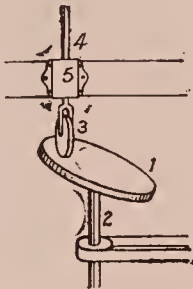
SWARTHY (swårth'i), *a.* Of blackish complexion; dark-skinned. [A. S. *sweart*; Ger. *schwarz*, black.]

SWASH (swosh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWASHED** (swosht).] *I. vt.* Splash profusely; as to *swash* water over a floor. *II. vi.* 1. Splash or dash water about. 2. Bluster. [Cf. Norw. *svakka*, make a noise like water under the feet.]

SWASHBUCKLER (swosh'buk-lēr), *n.* Swaggerer; braggadocio; bully.

SWASH-PLATE (swosh'plāt), *n.* Flat disk fixed at an angle on a revolving axis. It gives an up-and-down motion to a friction wheel, the descent being effected by gravity or a spring.

SWASTIKA (swas'ti-kā), *n.* Cross with the end of each of four equal arms bent at the center of the arm to a right angle, all four bends being in the same direction.



Swash-plate.

1. Swash-plate. 2. Axis. 3. Friction-wheel. 4. Shaft. 5. Guide.

SWAT (swot), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWAT'TED**.] Hit or strike. (Colloq.)

SWATH (swāth), *n.* 1. Line of grass or grain cut by the scythe. 2. Sweep of a scythe. [A. S. *swæthe*. Cf. Ger. *schwaden*.]

SWATHE (swāth), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWA'THING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWATHED** (swāthd).] Bind with a band or bandage. [A. S. *swathu*, band.]

SWAY (swā), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWAYED** (swād).] *I. vt.* 1. Wield with the hand. 2. Incline to one side, or first to one side and then to the other. 3. Influence by power or moral force. *II. vi.* 1. Be drawn to one side by weight. 2. Incline to one side. 3. Move unsteadily backward and forward. 4. Have weight or influence.

SWAY (swā), *n.* 1. Sweep of a weapon. 2. That which moves with power; preponderance; power. [Dan. *svaie*. Akin to **SWING**.]

SWAZILAND (swā'zī-land), *n.* Country, S. Africa, S. of Transvaal colony.

SWEAR (swâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWEAR'ING**; *p.t.* **SWORE** (swôr); *p.p.* **SWORN** (swörn).] *I. vi.* 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Give evidence on oath. 3. Utter the name of God or of sacred things profanely. *II. vt.* 1. Affirm, calling God to witness. 2. Administer an oath to. 3. Declare on oath. [A. S. *swerian*. Cf. Ger. *schwören*.]

SWEARER (swâr'ēr), *n.* One who swears.

SWEAT (swet), *n.* 1. Moisture from the skin; perspiration. 2. Labor; drudgery. [A. S. *swāt*.]

SWEAT (swet), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWEAT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWEAT or SWEAT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to exude moisture from the skin. 2. Emit as sweat. 3. Exact hard work from at low wages and in unsanitary surroundings. *II. vi.* 1. Excrete moisture from the pores. 2. Toil; drudge. 3. Smart.—*To sweat coins*, wear portions of them off by shaking them in bags.

SWEAT-BOX (swet'boks), *n.* 1. Box in which

hides are sweated. 2. Box in which suspected criminals were formerly forced to confess their crimes; hence, position of a prisoner undergoing a nerve-racking examination by the police authorities.

SWEATER (swet'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sweats. 2. One who or that which causes to sweat. 3. Thick woolen jacket or coarse jersey worn by athletes in training, and others.

SWEAT-GLAND (swet'gland), *n.* One of the innumerable glands in the skin, secreting the moisture which exudes through the pores.

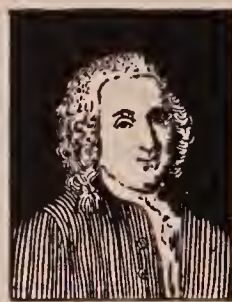
SWEATINESS (swet'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sweaty.

SWEATY (swet'l), *a.* 1. Wet with perspiration; consisting of sweat. 2. Laborious.

SWEDE (swēd), *n.* 1. Native of Sweden. 2. Swedish turnip; rutabaga.

SWEDEN (swē'den), *n.* Kingdom, N., Europe, E. of Norway. Area 173,966 sq. m.

SWEDENBORGIAN (swē-den-bār'jī-an), *I. n.* One who holds the doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church as taught by Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish noble, born at Stockholm in 1689. *II. a.* Of or pertaining to Swedenborg.



Carl von Linnæus, Swedish botanist. Born 1707, died 1778.

SWEDENBORGIANISM (swē-den-bār'jī-an-izm), *n.* Doctrines and practice of the Swedenborgians.

SWEDISH (swē'dish), *I. a.* Pertaining to Sweden. *II. n.* Language of the Swedes.

SWEEP (swēp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWEEP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWEPT** (swept).] *I. vt.* 1. Wipe or rub over with a brush or broom. 2. Carry along or off by a long, brushing stroke or force. 3. Carry with pomp. 4. Pass rapidly over. *II. vi.* 1. Pass swiftly and forcibly. 2. Pass with pomp. 3. Move with a long reach. [A. S. *swāpan*.]

SWEEP (swēp), *n.* 1. Act of sweeping. 2. Extent of a stroke, or of anything turning or in motion. 3. Direction of a curve. 4. Chimney-sweeper. 5. Pole supported by a high post on which it turns, used for raising water from a well.

SWEEPER (swēp'ēr), *n.* One who or that which sweeps.

SWEEPING (swēp'ing), *I. a.* 1. Wide; comprehensive. 2. Overwhelming. *II. n.* 1. Act of one who or that which sweeps. 2. [pl.] Whatever is collected by sweeping; rubbish.

SWEEPSTAKES (swēp'stāks), *n. sing. and pl.* 1. All the money or other things staked at a horse-race, or in gaming, all going to the winner. 2. Race for all the stakes. 3. A winning of all the money at stake.

SWEET (swēt), *I. a.* 1. Of a pleasant taste like sugar. 2. Pleasing to any one of the five

- senses. 3. Not sour, foul, or rancid. 4. Not salty, as water. 5. Pleasing to the mind; lovable. II. *n.* 1. Sweet substance. 2. [*pl.*] Sweetmeats. [A. S. *swēte.*]
- SWEETBREAD** (swēt'bred), *n.* 1. Pancreas of an animal (stomach sweetbread). 2. Thy-mus gland of an animal (neck sweetbread).
- SWEETBRIER** (swēt'bri-ēr), *n.* Thorny shrub of the rose kind, the leaves of which smell sweet.
- SWEET-CORN** (swēt'karn), *n.* Variety of maize.
- SWEETEN** (swēt'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* SWEET'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWEETENED (swēt'nd).] I. *vt.* Make sweet. II. *vi.* Become sweet.
- SWEETENER** (swēt'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which sweetens.
- SWEETENING** (swēt'n-ing), *n.* 1. Act of sweet-ening. 2. That which sweetens.
- SWEET-FLAG** (swēt'flag), *n.* Aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; also called *calamus*.
- SWEETHEART** (swēt'härt), *n.* Lover; beloved.
- SWEETING** (swēt'ing), *n.* Sweet apple.
- SWEETISH** (swēt'ish),
a. Somewhat sweet.
- SWEETISHNESS** (swēt'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sweetish.
- SWEETLY** (swēt'll), *adv.* In a sweet manner.
- SWEETMEAT** (swēt'-mēt), *n.* Confections made wholly or chiefly of sugar.
- SWEETNESS** (swēt'-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being sweet.
- SWEET-PEA** (swēt-pe'), *n.* Pea cultivated for the fragrance and beauty of its blossoms.
- SWEET-POTATO** (swēt'pō-tā-tō), *n.* [*pl.* SWEET'POTA-TOES.] Creeping plant having tubers resembling the potato.
- SWEET-SOP** (swēt'sop), *n.* Same as SUGAR-APPLE.
- SWEET-WIL-LIAM** (swēt-wil'yam), *n.* Species of pink of many colors and varieties.
- SWELL** (swel), *v.* [*pr.p.* SWELL'-ING; *p.t.* SWE L L E D (sweld); *p.p.* SWELLED or SWOLLEN (swōl'n).] I. *vi.* 1. Grow larger;

Sweet-pea (*Lathyrus odoratus*).

Sweet-potatoes.

- expand. 2. Rise into waves; heave. 3. Grow louder. 4. Be bombastic; strut; become elated or arrogant. II. *vt.* 1. Increase the size of. 2. Aggravate. 3. Increase the sound of. 4. Raise to arrogance; [A. S. *swellan.*]
- SWELL** (swel), I. *n.* 1. Act of swelling. 2. Increase in size or sound. 3. Gradual rise of ground. 4. Wave; waves or tides of the sea, especially after a storm. 5. Strutting, fopplish fellow; dandy. (Colloq.) II. *a.* Handsome; showy; very fine of its kind; crack; as, a swell turn-out. (Colloq.)
- SWELLDOM** (swel'dum), *n.* The fashionable world. (Colloq.)
- SWELLFISH** (swel'fish), *n.* One of the globe fishes (*Tetrodon turgidus*), common on the coasts of Massachusetts and New York.
- SWELLHEAD** (swel'hed), *n.* One who by reason of sudden prosperity has an overweening sense of his own importance. (Slang.)
- SWELLING** (swel'ing), I. *a.* Inflated; pompous; haughty. II. *n.* 1. Protuberance; tumor. 2. Rising, as of passion. 3. Inflation by pride.
- SWELLISH** (swel'ish), *a.* Dandified. (Colloq.)
- SWELL-SHARK** (swel'shärk), *n.* Shark of the American Pacific Coast of the genus *Cephalocylum*, with short wide body which takes in air and swells.
- SWELTER** (swel'tēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SWEL'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWELTERED (swel'tērd).] Be oppressed with heat. [A. S. *sweltan*, die.]
- SWEPT** (swept), *v.* Past tense and past participle of SWEEP.
- SWERVE** (swērv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* SWERV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWERVED (swērvd).] Turn; depart from any line, duty, or custom. [A. S. *swearfan*; Dut. *zwerfen*. akin to WARP.]
- SWIFT** (swift), *n.* 1. Bird bearing an outward resemblance to the swallows, but differing much from them in various structural points. The American swift is commonly called the chimney-swallow. 2. Newt or eft, a species of lizard. 3. Small prairie wolf of western United States.
- SWIFT** (swift), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Moving with great speed. 2. Ready; prompt; coming suddenly or without delay. 3. Of short continuance; rapidly passing. [A. S. Cf. Ger. *schweifen*.]
- SYN.** Fleet; rapid; speedy; quick; headlong; expeditious; nimble; prompt. **ANT.** Slow; tardy; lingering; loitering.
- SWIFTLY** (swift'll), *adv.* In a swift manner.
- SWIG** (swlg), *n.* Large draft, as of liquor. (Colloq.)
- SWIG** (swlg), *vt.* [*pr.p.* SWIG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWIGGED (swigd).] Drink by large drafts; drink off greedily; gulp. (Colloq.)
- SWILL** (swil), *v.* [*pr.p.* SWILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SWILLED (swild).] I. *vt.* Drink greedily or to excess; as, to swill liquor. II. *vi.* Drink greedily or to excess. [A. S. *swilian* wash.]

SWILL (swil), *n.* 1. Large draft of liquor. 2. Liquid mixture given to swine.

SWILLER (swil'ēr), *n.* One who swills.

SWIM (swim), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWIMMING**; *p.t.* **SWAM** (swam) or **SWUM** (swum); *p.p.* **SWUM**.]

I. vi. 1. Float. 2. Move on or in water by natural means, as a fish, duck, etc. 3. Be borne along by a current. 4. Be dizzy. 5. Be drenched or overflowed. **II. vt.** 1. Pass by swimming. 2. Make to swim or float. [A. S. *swimman*.]

SWIM (swim), *n.* 1. Act of swimming; any motion like swimming. 2. Air bladder of a fish, as in the term *swim-bladder*.—*In the swim*, in the current of fashionable society.

SWIMMER (swim'ēr), *n.* 1. One who swims. 2. Web-footed aquatic bird.

SWIMMINGLY (swim'ing-li), *adv.* In a gliding manner, as if swimming smoothly.

SWINDLE (swin'di), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWINDLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWINDLED** (swin'dld).] Cheat under the pretense of fair dealing. [From **SWINDLER**.]

SWINDLE (swin'dl), *n.* 1. Act or process of swindling. 2. Gross fraud or imposition.

SWINDLER (swin'dlēr), *n.* One who swindles. [Ger. *schwindler*, dreamer—*schwindeln*, be dizzy—A. S. *swindan* languish.]

SWINE (swin), *n. sing. and pl.* Any animal of the hog kind. [A. S. *swin*—Ger. *schwein*.]

SWINE-BREAD (swin'bred), *n.* Truffle.

SWINEHERD (swin'hērd), *n.* Herder or keeper of swine.

SWINE-OAT (swin'ōt), *n.* Kind of oats cultivated for the use of plgs.

SWINE-POX (swin'poks), *n.* Variety of the chicken-pox.

SWING (swing), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWINGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWUNG** (swung).] **I. vi.** 1. Sway; move to and fro, as a body hanging in the air; vibrate. 2. Practice swinging. 3. Turn around at anchor. 4. Be hanged. **II. vt.** 1. Move to and fro; cause to wave or vibrate. 2. Whirl; brandish. [A. S. *swingan*.]

SWING (swing), *n.* 1. Act of swinging; motion to and fro; waving motion. 2. Anything suspended for swinging in. 3. Sweep or compass of a swinging body. 4. Power of anything swinging. 5. Free course.

SWINGE (swinj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWINGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWINGED** (swinjɔ).] 1. Beat soundly. 2. Forge. [A. S. *swengan*, shake.]

SWINGLETREE (swing'gl-trē), **SINGLETREE** (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Cross-piece of a carriage, plow, etc., to which the traces of a harnessed horse are fixed. [From **SWING** and **TREE**.]

SWINISH (swi'nish), *a.* Like or befitting swine.

SWINISHLY (swi'nish-li), *adv.* In a swinish manner.

SWINISHNESS (swi'nish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being swinish.

SWIPE (swip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWIPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWIPED** (swipt).] 1. Strike with a

sweeping blow. 2. Grab and carry away.

[A. S. *swipian*, move rapidly.]

SWIPE (swip), *n.* Sweeping blow, as in cricket.

SWIPER (swi'pēr), *n.* One who swipes, especially a hard hitter in cricket or golf.

SWIRE (swir), *n.* Hollow between two hills. [A. S. *swira*.]

SWIRL (swērl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SWIRLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWIRLED** (swērid).] Sweep along with a whirling motion.

SWIRL (swērl), *n.* Whirling motion as of water.

SWISH (swlsh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWISHED** (swisht).] 1. Flourish; brandish. 2. Beat; flog, or lash. [From the sound.]

SWISH (swish), *n.* Rushing or rustling sound as of the swashing of waves on the shore or the swinging of a switch through the air.

SWISS (swis), **I. a.** Of or belonging to Switzerland. **II. n.** 1. Native of Switzerland. 2. Language of Switzerland.

SWITCH (swich), *n.* 1. Small flexible twig. 2. Quantity of false hair fastened together at one end and worn on the head together with real hair. 3. Movable rail and its appendages used for transferring a car or train from one track to another; shunt of any kind. 4. Device for making and breaking an electric circuit. [M. Dut. *swick*, switch—*swicken*, swing. Cf. L. Ger. *swukse*.]

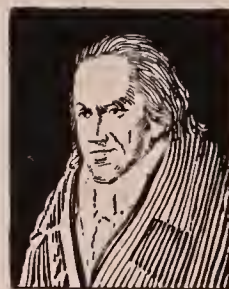
SWITCH (swich), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWITCHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWITCHED** (swicht).] **I. vt.** 1. Lash with a switch. 2. Transfer by switch. 3. Elec. Shift to another circuit. **II. vi.** Perform the act of switching.

SWITCHBACK (swich'bak), **I. a.** Characterized by alternate motion. **II. n.** Railway curving back and forth, or ascending by momentum.

SWITCHBOARD (swich'bōrd), *n.* Elec. Board provided with a switch or switches for opening, closing, or interchanging electric circuits connected therewith; used in telephone service.

SWITCHMAN (swich'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SWITCHMEN** (swich'men).] One who has charge of a switch or switches, almost always of a railroad.

SWITZERLAND (swit'zēr-land), *n.* Republic, Central Europe. Area 15,964 sq. m.



Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi, Swiss educator. Born 1746, died 1827.



Crossover Switch.

SWIVEL (swiv'1), *n.* 1. Something fixed in another body so as to turn around in it. 2. Ring or link that turns on a pin. 3. Small cannon turning on a swivel. [Prob. A. S. *swifan*, turn around. Cf. Ice. *sveifra*, set circling.]
SWOLLEN (swöl'n), *v.* Past participle of **SWELL**.
SWOON (swön), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SWOON'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWOONED** (swönd).] Faint; fall into a fainting-fit. [A. S. *swōgan*, slgh, as the wind.]
SWOON (swön), *n.* Act of swooning or state of one who has swooned.

SWOOP (swöp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SWOOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWOOPED** (swöpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Sweep down upon and catch. 2. Catch while on the wing. II. *vi.* Descend with a sweep. [Form of **SWEEP**.]

SWOOP (swöp), *n.* Act of swooping.

SWOP (swop), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SWOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SWOPPED** (swopt).] Exchange; barter; swap. [Variant of **SWEEP**.]

SWOP (swop), *n.* An exchange or barter.

SWORD (sörd), *n.* 1. Offensive weapon with a long blade for cutting or thrusting. 2. Destruction by war. [A. S. *sweord*—O. S. *swerd*.]

SWORD-BAYONET (sörd'bā-o-net), *n.* Bayonet shaped like a sword.

SWORD-CANE (sörd'kān), *n.* Cane containing a sword.

SWORDFISH (sörd'fish), *n.* Large sea-fish having the upper jaw elongated so as to resemble a sword.



Swordfish.

SWORDSMAN (sördz'man), *n.* [*pl.* **SWORDS'-MEN**.] Man skilled in the use of the sword.

SWORDSMANSHIP (sördz'man-ship), *n.* Skill in the use of the sword.

SWORE (swör), *v.* Past tense of **SWEAR**.

SWORN (swörn), *a.* Bound by, or as by, an oath.

SWUM (swum), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **SWIM**.

SYBARITE (sib'a-rit), *n.* One devoted to luxury. [From *Sybaris*, a Greek town in ancient Italy.]

SYBARITIC (sib-a-rit'ik), **SYBARITICAL** (sib-a-rit'ik-al), *a.* Effeminate; luxurious; wanton.

SYCAMINE (sik'a-min), *n.* Black mulberry tree.

SYCAMORE (sik'a-mör), *n.* 1. Flg-mulberry, growing in Egypt and other Eastern countries. 2. In England, large maple. 3. In America, plane-tree, especially the button-wood. [Gr. *sykomoros*—*sykon*, flg, and *moron*, black mulberry.]



Leaves of Sycamore.

SYCOPHANCY (sik'-ö-fan-s1), *n.* Behavior of a sycophant; mean tale-bearing; obsequious flattery; base servility.

SYCOPHANT (sik'ö-fant), *n.* Tale-bearer; servile flatterer; parasite. [Gr. *sykophantēs*, informer, lit. flg shower.]

SYCOPHANTIC (sik-ö-fan'tik), *a.* Servilely flattering or fawning.

SYENITE (si'en-it), *n.* Rock composed of hornblende and mica, similar to granite. [From *Syene*, in Egypt.]

SYLLABIC (sil-lab'ik), **SYLLABICAL** (sil-lab'ik-al), *a.* Relating to, or consisting of, a syllable or syllables.

SYLLABICALLY (sil-lab'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a syllabic manner.

SYLLABICATE (sil-lab'i-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SYLLAB'ICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYLLAB'ICATED**.] Form or separate into syllables.

SYLLABICATION (sil-lab-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act of forming syllables.

SYLLABIFICATION (sil-lab-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Same as **SYLLABICATION**.

SYLLABIFY (sil-lab'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SYLLAB'IFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYLLABIFIED** (sil-lab'i-fi-d).] Form into syllables. [**SYLLABLE**, and *L. facio*, make.]

SYLLABLE (sil'a-bl), *n.* Letter, or several letters taken together, forming one sound; word, or part of a word, uttered by a single effort of the voice. [Gr. *syllabē*—*syn*, together, and *lambanō*, take.]

SYLLABUB, *n.* Same as **SILLABUB**.

SYLLABUS (sil'a-bus), *n.* 1. Abstract; compendium. 2. Table of contents. [*L. L.*]

SYLLOGISM (sil'o-jizm), *n.* Theoretical logical form of many arguments, consisting of three propositions, of which the first two are called the premises, and the last which follows from them, the conclusion. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *logizomai*, reckon.]

SYLLOGISTIC (sil-o-jis'tik), **SYLLOGISTICAL** (sil-o-jis'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or in the form of, a syllogism.

SYLLOGISTICALLY (sil-o-jis'tik-al-l), *adv.* In a syllogistic manner.

SYLLOGIZE (sil'o-jīz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SYL'LOGIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYLLOGIZED** (sil'o-jīzd).] Reason by syllogisms.

SYLPH (silf), *n.* 1. Imaginary being inhabiting the air, of graceful form and light and nimble movement. 2. Sylph-like girl or woman. [Fr. *sylphe*. Cf. Gr. *silphē*, kind of moth.]

SYLPHID (silf'id), *n.* Little sylph. [Dim. of **SYLPH**.]

SYLPH-LIKE (silf'lik), *a.* Like a sylph; light and graceful in form and movement.

SYLVAN, *a.* Same as **SILVAN**.

SYMBOL (sim'bul), *n.* 1. Representation of an idea by an object. 2. Object representing an idea; letter representing a mathematical quantity, operation, etc. 3. Creed; compendium of doctrine. [Gr. *symbolō*, put together, compare, infer—*syn*, together, and *ballō*, throw.]

SYN. Emblem; type; sign; token; figure.

SYMBOLIC (sim-bol'ik), **SYMBOLICAL** (sim-bol'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to symbols.

SYMBOLICALLY (sym-bol'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a symbolic manner.

SYMBOLISM (sim'bul-izm), *n.* 1. Representation by symbols. 2. System of symbols.

SYMBOLIZE (sim'bul-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **SYM'BOLIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYMBOLIZED** (sim'bul-izd).] 1. *vi.* 1. Be symbolical. 2. Resemble in qualities; agree. II. *vt.* 1. Represent by symbols. 2. Make emblematic.

SYBOLOGY (sim-bol'o-ji), *n.* Art of expressing by symbols.

SYMMETRICAL (sim-met'rik-al), *a.* 1. Having symmetry or due proportion in its parts; harmonious. 2. Composed of two parts corresponding to each other; regular.

SYMMETRIZE (sim'et-riz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SYM'METRIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYMMETRIZED** (sim'et-rizd).] Make symmetrical.

SYMMETRY (sim'et-ri), *n.* Due proportion of one part to another. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *metron*, measure.]

SYMPATHETIC (sim-pa-thet'ik), **SYMPATHETICAL** (sim-pa-thet'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to sympathy. 2. Having common feeling with another; capable of compassion. 3. Harmonious.—*Sympathetic nerve*, one of the two main gangliated cords extending the entire length of the vertebral column.

SYMPATHETICALLY (sim-pa-thet'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sympathetic manner.

SYMPATHIZE (sim'pa-thiz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **SYM'PATHIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYMPATHIZED** (sim'pa-thizd).] Have sympathy; feel with or for another; agree.

SYMPATHY (sim'pa-thi), *n.* 1. Feeling with another; agreement of inclination, feeling, or sensation. 2. Compassion; pity. 3. Related state; influence producing an analogous state in another body. [Gr. *syn*, with, and root of **PATHOS**.]

SYMPHONIOUS (sim-fō-ni-us), *a.* Agreeing in sound; harmonious.

SYMPHONIST (sim'fō-nist), *n.* Composer of symphonies.

SYMPHONY (sim'fō-ni), *n.* 1. Harmony of sound. 2. Elaborate composition for a full



Sympathetic Nerve.

Subdivisions of Main Nerve: I. Cervical. II. Thoracic. III. Lumbar. IV. Sacral. V. Ganglion impar.

Plexuses of sympathetic system: A. Pharyngeal. B. Cardiac. C. Left Coronary (encircling). D. Right Coronary. E. Coeliac. F. Epigastric. G. Superior Mesenteric. H. Aortic. I. Hypogastric. J. Pelvic.

orchestra, generally in three movements. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *phōnē*, sound.]

SYMPIESOMETER (sim-pli-e-som'e-tēr), *n.* 1.

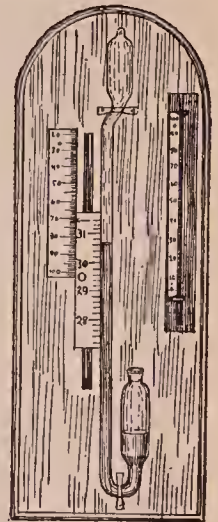
Barometer recording atmospheric pressure by means of a combination of a column of liquid and a column of gas. 2. Instrument for measuring pressure of a current.

SYMPOSIUM (sim-pō'zi-um), *n.*

1. Banquet; feast. 2. Magazine discussion in which several authors write on the same subject in the same number, and usually in reply one to another; collection of opinions or comments. [Gr. *symposion*—*syn*, together, and *posis*, a drinking.]

SYMPTOM (simp'tum), *n.* 1.

That which attends and indicates the existence of something else. 2. That which indicates disease. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *piptō*, fail.]



Sympiesometer.

SYMPTOMATIC (simp-to-mat'ik), **SYMPTOMATICAL** (simp-to-mat'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to symptoms. 2. Indicating the existence of something else. 3. *Med.* Proceeding from some prior disorder.

SYMPTOMATICALLY (simp-to-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a symptomatic manner.

SYN-, *prefix.* With; together. Before *l* it becomes *syl*, and before *b*, *p* and *m*, it becomes *sym*. [Gr.]

SYNÆRESIS (sin-er'ē-sis), *n.* Pronouncing of two vowels together. Opposed to **DIÆRESIS**. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *haireō*, take.]

SYNAGOGUE (sin'a-gog), *n.* 1. Assembly of Jews for worship. 2. Jewish place of worship. [Gr. *synagōgē*—*syn*, together, and *agō*, lead.]

SYNCHRONAL (sing'krō-nal), **SYNCHRONOUS** (sing'krō-nus), *a.* 1. Happening or being at the same time; simultaneous. 2. Lasting for the same time. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *chronos*, time.]

SYNCHRONISM (sing'krō-nizm), *n.* 1. Concurrence of events in time. 2. Tabular arrangement of contemporary events, etc., in history. [Gr.]

SYNCOPATE (sing'kō-pāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **SYN'COPATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYN'COPATED**.] 1. *Gram.* Contract, as a word, by taking away letters from the middle. 2. *Music.* Begin on an unaccented part and end on an accented part of a measure.

SYNCOPATION (sing-kō-pā'shun), *n.* Act of syncopating; state of being syncopated; that which is syncopated.

SYNCOPE (sing'kō-pē), *n.* 1. Omission of letters from the middle of a word, as *ne'er* for *never*. 2. Fainting-fit. 3. Sudden pause. [Gr. *synkopē*—*syn*, together, and *koptō*, cut.]

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mite, mit; nōte, not, möve, wölf; mūte, hut, būrn, ū=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

SYNDIC (sin'dik), *n.* 1. Magistrate; advocate. 2. One chosen to transact business for others. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *dikē*, justice.]

SYNDICALISM (sin'dik-al-izm), *n.* Revolutionary doctrine and movement of French labor unionists attempting to unite the working class through confederated syndicates (industrial unions) with the aim of taking control of all industry directly and not through capture of political power. The low value set by syndicalism upon political action classes the movement as communist-anarchist rather than as socialist.

SYNDICALIST (sin'dik-al-ist), *n.* Adherent of syndicalism.

SYNDICATE (sin'di-kāt), *n.* 1. Body of syndics; council. 2. Office of a syndic. 3. Body of men chosen to watch the interests of a company, or to manage a bankrupt's property. 4. Combination of capitalists for the promotion of some enterprise; trust. 5. French trades union. 6. Union of all the French workingmen employed in one industry aiming to develop high technical conscience in its members so rendering the organization capable of taking control of and operating the industry on their own account.

SYNDICATE (sin'di-kāt), *v.* [pr.p. SYN'DICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SYN'DICATED.] I. *vt.* Effect by means of a syndicate. II. *vi.* Unite in a syndicate.

SYNECDOCHE (sin-ek'dō-kē), *n.* Alexandrian name for the rhetorical figure which puts the part for the whole or the whole for the part. [Fr.—L.—Gr. *synekdochē*—*syn*, together, *ek*, out, and *dechomai*, receive well.]

SYNOD (sin'ud), *n.* 1. Ecclesiastical council. 2. Among Presbyterians, a church court consisting of several presbyteries. [Gr. *synodos*—*syn*, together, and *hodos*, way.]

SYNODAL (sin'ud-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synod or synods.

SYNODIC (sin-od'ik), **SYNODICAL** (sin-od'ik-al), *a.* Of or pertaining to a synod.

SYNONYM, **SYNONYME** (sin'o-nim), *n.* Word having nearly or quite the same meaning with another; opposed to **ANTONYM**. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *onyma*, name.]

SYNONYMOUS (sin-on'i-mus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to synonyms. 2. Having the same meaning.

SYNONYMY (sin-on'i-mi), *n.* 1. Quality of being synonymous. 2. Rhetorical figure of amplification. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *onyma*, name.]

SYNOPSIS (sin-op'sis), *n.* [pl. **SYNOPSISSES**.] Review; a summing up. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *opsis*, view.]

SYNOPTIC (sin-op'tik), **SYNOPTICAL** (sin-op'tik-al), *a.* Affording a general view of the whole.

SYNOVIA (sin-ō'vi-a), *n.* Fluid secreted in the cavity of joints to lubricate them. [Gr. *syn*, together, and L. *ovum*, egg.]

SYNTACTIC (sin-tak'tik), **SYNTACTICAL** (sin-tak'tik-al), *a.* Pertaining to syntax; according to the rules of syntax.

SYNTAX (sin'taks), *n.* *Gram.* Correct construction of, and arrangement of words in, sentences. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *tassō*, put in order.]

SYNTHESIS (sin'thē-sis), *n.* [pl. **SYN'THESES**.] 1. Composition; making a whole out of parts. 2. Combination of separate elements of thought into a whole; reasoning from principles previously established to a conclusion. Opposed to **ANALYSIS**. 3. *Gram.* The uniting of ideas into a sentence. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *thesis*, placing.]

SYNTHETIC (sin-thet'ik), **SYNTHETICAL** (sin-thet'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to synthesis. 2. Consisting in synthesis or composition.

SYNTONIZE (sin'to-niz), *vt.* [pr.p. SYN'TONIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* SYNTONIZED (sin'to-nizd).] To tune together.

SYNTONY (sin'to-ni), *n.* The attuning of wireless receivers and transmitters. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *tonos*, tone.]

SYPHILIS (sif'i-lis), *n.* Infectious, specific venereal disease. [*Syphilus*, proper name, as though—Gr. *sys*, hog, and *phileō*, love.]

SYRACUSE (sir-a-kūs'), *n.* City, Sicily, on the E. coast.

SYRACUSE (sir-a-kūs'), *n.* City, New York State, on Onondaga Lake.

SYRIA (sir'i-a), *n.* Country. W. Asia, part of Turkey in Asia.

SYRIAN (sir'i-an), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Syria. II. *n.* Native of Syria.

SYRINGA (si-rin-ga), *n.* 1. Mock-orange. 2. Lilac. [Gr. *syrix*, reed.]

SYRINGE (sir'inj), *n.* Tube with a piston, or rubber ball, by which liquids are sucked up and ejected. [Gr. *syrix*, reed.]

SYRINGE (sir'inj), *vt.* [pr.p.

SYRINGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

SYRINGED (sir'injd).] Inject or clean with a syringe.

SYSTEM (sis'tem), *n.* 1. Assemblage of bodies as a connected whole; organism. 2. Method; plan; order. 3. Connected view of some department of knowledge. 4. The universe. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *histēmi*, place.]

SYSTEMATIC (sis-tem-at'ik), **SYSTEMATICAL**, (sis-tem-at'ik-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or consisting of system. 2. Formed or done according to system; methodical.

SYSTEMATIZE (sis'tem-a-tiz), *vt.* [pr.p. **SYSTEMATIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **SYSTEMATIZED** (sis'tem-a-tizd).] Reduce to a system.

SYSTOLE (sis'to-lē), *n.* 1. Contraction of the heart expelling blood. 2. Shortening of a long syllable. [Gr. *syn*, together, and *stellō*, set.]



Syrian.



t (tē), *n.* [*pl.* T'S (tēz).] Twentieth letter of the alphabet, generally having the same sound as in *not*, *time*; before an *i* followed by a vowel it has the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *motion*, and when preceded by *s* it sometimes has the sound of *ch*, as in *Christian*, *question*. In

some words it is mute, as in *epistle*, *soften*, and when followed by *h* has either of two sounds, as in *thin* and *thine*, the latter sound being indicated in this dictionary by italics, thus. **T** is used to denote things of the shape of the capital letter, as a *T-square*, *T-rail*, etc.—*To a T*, to a nicety; as, that fits to a *T*.

TAAL (tāl), *n.* Language; speech. [*S. Afr. Dut.*]

TAB (tab), *n.* 1. Latchet or flap of a shoe. 2. Metal tip on the end of a shoe-lace, corset-lace, etc.; tag. 3. Pendant part of a garment, as a hanging sleeve. 4. Border of lace or ruching. 5. Tally; check; account. (Colloq.)

TABANUS (tā-bā'nus), *n.* Genus of the family *Tabanidae* including gad-flies and horse-flies. Flies like the black gad-fly (*Tabanus atratus*), an American species, carry germs of anthrax, a cattle disease. [*L.*, gad-fly, horse-fly.]



Tabanus (*T. atratus*), black gad-fly.

a. Larva. *b.* Pupa. *c.* Adult.

TABARD (tab'ard), *n.* Medieval emblazoned garment worn by knights over the body armor; afterward worn by other classes in England and France. [*Fr.*—*L. L. tabarrus*, cloak.]

TABARET (tab'a-ret), *n.* Stout satin-striped silk, used for furniture.

TABASCO (tā-bas'kō), *n.* Pungent catsup made from the ripe pulp of a kind of red pepper (*Capsicum annuum*). [*Tabasco*, a State of Mexico.]

TABBINET, **TABINET** (tab'l-net), *n.* 1. Kind of taffeta or tabby. 2. Fabric of silk and wool, for upholstery. [*Prob. from TABBY.*]



Tabard.

TABBY (tab'l), *I. n.* [*pl.* TAB'BIES.] 1. Coarse kind of waved or watered silk. 2. Artificial stone, a mixture of shells, gravel, stones, and water. 3. Brindled cat; any cat. 4. Old maid; gossip. *II. a.* Brindled; diversified in color. [*Fr. tabis*—*Ar. attābi*, watered silk.]

TABBY (tab'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TAB'BYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TABBIED (tab'ld).] Give a wavy or watered appearance to; as, to *tabby* silk, etc.

TABERNACLE (tab'ēr-nā-kl), *n.* 1. Lightly constructed temporary habitation; tent; pavilion. 2. Movable building, used by the Israel-

ites in the wilderness to shelter the ark of the covenant and other sacred articles. 3. House of worship, especially one of large size. [*L. tabernaculum*, tent, dim. of *taberna*, tavern—root of *tabula*, table.]

TABES (tā'bēz), *n.*

Pathol.

Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City.

Wasting

away of the body. [*L. tabeo*, melt away.]

TABETIC (tā-bet'ik), **TABID** (tab'id), *a.* Affected with tabes.

TABLATURE (tab'lā-tūr), *n.* 1. Painting, especially on a wall or ceiling. 2. Ancient mode of writing music by letters, etc. 3. Division of any plate-like bone of the skull into inner and outer hard table. [*Fr.*—*L. tabula*, board.]

TABLE (tā'bl), *I. n.* 1. Smooth, flat slab or board, with legs, used as an article of furniture. 2. Supply of food; entertainment. 3. Company at a table. 4. Board for backgammon or checkers. 5. Surface on which something is written or engraved; that which is cut or written; inscription. 6. Condensed statement; syllabus; index; arrangement of words or numbers in a series of columns; as, the multiplication table. *II. a.* Appertaining to, provided or necessary for, or used at, table; as, table linen. [*Fr.*—*L. tabula*, board.]

TABLE (tā'bl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TA'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TABLED (tā'bld).] 1. Lay or place on a table. 2. Lay on the table, as in a parliamentary body; defer for future consideration; postpone. 3. *Carpentry.* Fit together so as to prevent slipping, as timbers. 4. *Naut.* Strengthen by wide hems, as sails.

TABLEAU (tā-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* TABLEAUX (tā-blō') or TABLEAUS (tā-blōz').] 1. Living picture, consisting of a person or group of persons, in proper costume, to represent some interesting scene. 2. Striking or vivid representation or situation. [*Fr.*, dlm. of *table*.]

TABLE-CLOTH (tā'bl-klāth), *n.* Cloth for covering a table.

TABLE D'HÔTE (tā'bl dôt). Complete meal at a fixed price. [*Fr.*, table of the host.]

TABLE-KNIFE (tā'bl-nlf), *n.* [*pl.* TABLE-KNIVES (tā'bl-nlvz).] Ordinary knife used at table, distinguished from fruit-knife, etc.

TABLE-LAND (tā'bl-land), *n.* Extensive elevated land; plateau.

TABLESPOON (tā'bl-spōn), *n.* Large spoon.

TABLET (tab'let), *n.* 1. Small table or flat surface. 2. Something flat on which to write; writing-pad. 3. Confection or medicine in the form of a small flat disk. [*Dim.* of *TABLE*.]

TABLE-TALK (tā'bl-tāk), *n.* Conversation at table or at meals; familiar conversation.

fāte, fat, tāsik, fār, fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, möve, wōlf; mūte, hut, bürn, ü=u in Scotch *gude*; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch *loch*.

TABLE-TIPPING (tā'bi-tip-ing), **TABLE-TURN-ING** (tā'bi-tūrn-ing), *n.* Mediumistic manifestation, consisting of moving tables, etc., attributed by spiritualists to the agency of spirits.

TABLE-WORK (tā'bi-wūrk), *n.* *Print.* Tabulated matter; act of setting such matter.

TABOO (tā-bō'), *n.* 1. Institution among the Polynesians by which certain things are consecrated. 2. Prohibition; interdiction. [Maori *tapu*, sacred.]

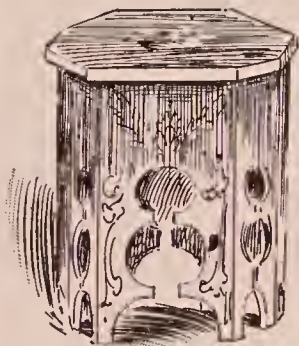
TABOO (tā-bō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TABOO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TABOOED** (tā-bōd').] 1. Put under taboo. 2. Shut out; interdict.

TABOR (tā'būr), *n.* Small drum played with one stick. [Fr. *tambour*—Pers. *tambur*, kind of zither.]

TABOR (tā'būr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TA'BORING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TABORED** (tā'būrd).] I. *vt.* Sound by beating a tabor. II. *vi.* 1. Play upon the tabor. 2. Strike lightly and frequently.

TABORET (tab'o-ret), *n.* Small tabor.

TABOURET (tab'o-ret), *n.* 1. Taboret. 2. Small seat without arms; kind of stool, so called from its shape, which originally somewhat resembled a tabor or drum.



Tabouret.

TABULA (tab'ū-lā), *n.* [*pl.* **TAB'ULÆ**.] One of the horizontal plates that extend from side to side across the cavity of some corals, which they divide into chambers, one above another. [L., table.]

TABULAR (tab'ū-lār), *a.* Of the form of, or pertaining to, a table or synopsis.

TABULATE (tab'ū-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TAB'ULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAB'ULATED**.] 1. Arrange in, or reduce to, tables or synopses. 2. Shape with a flat surface.

TACE (tā'sā), *n.* *Music.* Direction that a voice, instrument or part is to be silent for a certain specified time. [It.—L. *taceo*, be silent.]

TACET (tā'set), *n.* *Music.* Direction that a vocal or instrumental part is to be silent during a whole movement. [L. *taceo*, be silent.]

TACHOGRAPH (tak'o-grāf), *n.* Instrument that records the number of revolutions made by a shaft or machine. [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and -GRAPH.]

TACHOMETER (tā-kom'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument for measuring velocity; speedometer. See illustration under **SPEEDOMETER**. [Gr. *tachos*, speed, and -METER.]

TACHYPOD (tak'l-pod), *n.* Roller-skate having two large wheels resembling those of a bicycle. [Gr. *tachys*, swift, and *pous*, *podos*, foot.]

TACIT (tas'it), *a.* Implied, but not expressed by words. [L. *tacitus*, silent.]

TACITLY (tas'it-li), *adv.* In a tacit manner.

TACITURN (tas'i-tūrn), *a.* Habitually silent; not fond of talking. [L. *taciturnus*.]

SYN. Uncommunicative; reticent; reserved; close. **ANT.** Open; unreserved; frank.

TACITURNITY (tas-i-tūr'ni-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being taciturn.

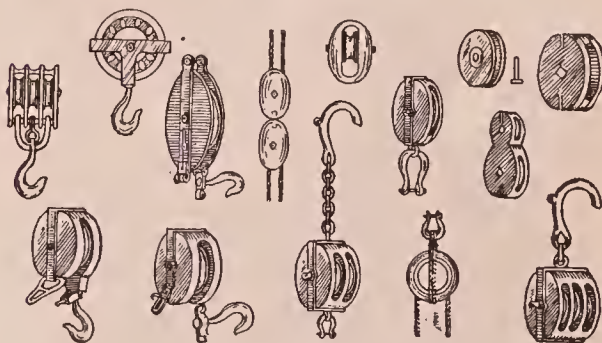
TACITURNLY (tas'i-tūrn-li), *adv.* In a taciturn manner.

TACK (tak), *n.* 1. Short, sharp nail, with a broad head. 2. Rope to fasten the corner of a sail. 3. Course of a ship in reference to the position of her sails. [Gael. *tac*, sharp point.]

TACK (tak), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TACKED** (takt).] I. *vt.* Fasten, especially in a slight manner, as by tacks. II. *vi.* Change the course of a ship by shifting the position of the sails.

TACKINESS (tak'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tacky.

TACKLE (tak'l), *n.* 1. Ropes, rigging, etc., of a ship. 2. Tools; weapons; angler's outfit. 3. Ropes, pulleys, etc., for raising heavy weights. 4. One who tackles, as in football. [Sw. *tackel*—*taga*, seize.]



Tackle Blocks.

TACKLE (tak'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TACK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TACKLED** (tak'ld).] 1. Provide with tackle. 2. Attach; hitch. 3. Seize; attack.

TACKLING (tak'ling), *n.* 1. Furniture or apparatus belonging to the masts, yards, etc., of a ship. 2. Harness for drawing a carriage; tackle.

TACKY (tak'i), *a.* Sticky; tenacious; as, a tacky lubricating oil.

TACLOBO (tak'lo-bō), *n.* Giant clam (*Tridacna gigas*), of the Indian Ocean, the shell of which often weighs five hundred pounds.

TACOMA (tā-kō'mā), *n.* City, Washington, at southern extremity of Puget Sound.

TACT (takt), *n.* 1. Touch; feeling. 2. Peculiar skill or faculty based on nice perception and a knowledge of human nature. 3. Stroke in beating time in music. [L. *tactus*, touch.]

TACTICIAN (tak-tish'an), *n.* One skilled in tactics.

TACTICS (tak'tiks), *n.* 1. Science or art of maneuvering military or naval forces in the

presence of the enemy. 2. Method of proceeding. [Gr. *taktikē* (*technē*, art)—*tassō*, *taxō*, arrange.]

TACTILE (tak'til), *a.* Pertaining to touch; that may be touched or felt. [L. *tango*, touch. See **TACT**.]

TACTION (tak'shun), *n.* Act of touching.

TACTUAL (tak'tū-al), *a.* Relating to, or derived from, the sense of touch.

TADPOLE (tad'pōl), *n.* Young toad, or frog; polliwog.

[A.S. *tādic*, toad, and **POLL**, 2 head.]

TÆL (tāl), *n.*

1. Chinese ounce. 2. Unit of Chinese monetary system.

Value varies, =

about \$1.05 U. S. gold.

TAFFEREL (taf'ēr-el), **TAFFRAIL** (taf'rāl), *n.* Upper part of a ship's stern timbers. [Dut. *tafereel*, panel.]

TAFFETA (taf'e-tā), **TAFFETY** (taf'e-ti), *n.* 1. Silk fabric plainly woven. 2. Thin glossy silk stuff, having a wavy luster. [It. *taffeta*—Pers. *taftah*, woven.]

TAFFRAIL (taf'rāl), *n.* Same as **TAFFEREL**.

TAFFY (taf'i), *n.* 1. Sweetmeat made of molasses boiled down. 2. Flattery. (Colloq.) [Perhaps—Fr. *tafia*—Malay. *tafia*, spirit distilled from molasses.]

TAG (tag), *n.* 1. Point of metal at the end of a string. 2. Any small thing tacked or attached to something else, as to a parcel or package; label. 3. Rabble; ravel. 4. Game in which the person gains who tags or touches another.—*Tag day*, day set apart by charitable societies for soliciting, each contributor being given an appropriate tag or badge in acknowledgment of his gift. [Sw. *tagg*, point.]

TAG (tag), *vt.* [pr.p. **TAG'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **TAGGED** (tagd).] 1. Fit with a tag or point. 2. Append or attach a tag to. 3. Label with an inscribed tag. 4. Join or attach; as, to tag one hypothesis to another. 5. Follow closely. 6. Touch, as in the game of tag.

TAGAL (tä-gäl'), **TAGALO** (tä-gä'lō), **TAGALOG** (tä-gä'log), *n.* Member of a Malay tribe occupying the central portion of Luzon, the coasts of Mindoro and some smaller islands of the Philippines.

TAHITI (tä-hē'tē), *n.* Chief island of the Society Islands. Area 403 sq. m.

TAIL (tāl), *n.* 1. Appendage at the end of the backbone of an animal, as in quadrupeds, birds, and fishes. 2. Anything resembling a tail in appearance, position, etc., as a catkin,

train of a comet, train of attendants, part opposed to the head, etc. [A. S. *tægl*.]

TAIL (tāl), *n.* Estate which is limited to certain heirs. [Fr. *taille*, cutting. See **ENTAIL**.]

TAIL (tāl), *vt.* [pr.p. **TAIL'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TAILED** (tāld).] 1. Supply with a tail; as, to tail a kite. 2. Follow secretly in order to watch or detect; shadow.

TAILING (tāl'ing), *n.* 1. Portion of any material separated as inferior; as, tailings of grain or of ore. 2. Arch. Part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall. 3. [pl.] *Teleg.* Prolongation of the current at the distant receiving station due to the discharge of the line and to self-induction.

TAILOR (tāl'ūr), *n.* [fem. **TAI'LORESS**.] One who cuts out and makes clothes. [Fr. *tailleur*—*tailler*, cut.]

TAILOR (tāl'ūr), *vi.* [pr.p. **TAI'LORING**; p.t. and p.p. **TAILORED** (tāl'ūrd).] Work as a tailor.

TAILOR-BIRD (tāl'ūr-bērd), *n.* Bird that constructs its nest at the extremity of a twig, taking one large or two small leaves and sewing their edges together, using its bill as a needle and vegetable fiber as thread.

TAILORING (tāl'ūr-ing), *n.* Occupation or work of a tailor.

TAIL-PIECE (tāl'pēs), *n.* End-piece of any kind; ornamental engraving at the end of a book or chapter; piece of ebony at the end of an instrument, as a violin, to which the strings are fastened.

TAINT (tānt), *n.* 1. Infection; corruption. 2. Spot; moral blemish. [O. Fr. *taint*—L. *tingo*, *tinctum*, wet. See **TINGE**.]

TAINT (tānt), *v.* [pr.p. **TAINT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TAINT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Impregnate with anything noxious; infect; stain. II. *vi.* Be affected with something corrupting.

TAKE (tāk), *v.* [pr.p. **TA'KING**; p.t. **TOOK** (tøk); p.p. **TAKEN** (tāk'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Lay hold of; get into one's possession; catch; capture; choose. 2. Receive; allow; endure; understand; agree to; become affected with. II. *vi.* 1. Have the intended effect. 2. Gain reception; please. 3. Be favorably disposed. 4. Have recourse. [Ice. *taka*.]

TAKE (tāk), *n.* 1. Act of taking. 2. That which is taken. 3. *Print.* Portion of copy taken by a compositor at one time.

TAKE-IN (tāk'ln), *n.* Fraud; cheat; imposition.

TAKEN (tāk'n), *v.* Past participle of **TAKE**.

TAKE-OFF (tāk'af), *n.* Imitation of another by way of caricature.

TAKER (tāk'kēr), *n.* 1. One who takes, seizes, or captures. 2. One who accepts a bet.

TAKING (tāk'king), *a.* Captivating; alluring.



Tadpoles of Toad.

1. Eggs. 2. Single Egg. 3. Young tadpoles hanging to a plant. 4 to 9. Successive stages of development.



Tailor-bird and its nest.

TAKINGLY (tā'king-lī), *adv.* In a taking manner; attractively.

TAKU (tā-kō'), *n.* Town, China, on Pe-chi-li Gulf, at mouth of Peiho River.

TAKU-SHAN (tā-kō-shān'), *n.* City of southern Manchuria, on Korea Bay, 60 miles west of mouth of the Yalu River; used as military base by Japanese in Russo-Japanese War.

TALAE (tä-lä'e), *n.* Extraordinary little quick-moving fish

abundant at mouths of streams of Samoa and other South Pacific Islands, freely leaving water to climb bushes, skip through grass, or lurk under piles of stones to await the returning tide.



Talae (*Periophthalmus barbarus*).

The prominent eyes are capable of turning around like those of land animals, whence the generic name "around eye" (*Periophthalmus*). In color the bush-climbing, eye-turning fish is olive or mottled gray, with speckles, cross-streaks, spots, and reticulations varying in different specimens. [Native Samoan word.]

TALC (talk), *n.* Mineral occurring in thin flakes, of a white or green color, and a soapy feel. [Fr.—Ar. *talag*.]

TALCKY (talk'ī), *a.* Same as TALCOSE.

TALCOSE (talk'ōs), **TALCOUS** (talk'us), *a.* Partaking of the character of talc.

TALCUM (tal'kum), *n.* Pharm. Same as TALC. —*Talcum powder*, pulverized talcum, used as a toilet powder for softening the skin and preventing chafing.

TALE (tāl), *n.* 1. Narrative; story; fable. 2. Number; reckoning; amount; total. [A. S. *tal*; cf. Ger. *zahl*.]

TALE-BEARER (tāl'bār-ēr), *n.* One who maliciously bears or tells tales.

TALE-BEARING (tāl'bār-ing), *I. a.* Given to telling tales, or officiously spreading scandal. *II. n.* Act of telling secrets.

TALENT (tal'ent), *n.* 1. Ancient weight or sum of money=\$1,650 to \$1,925. 2. Faculty; natural or special aptitude. [L. *talentum*—Gr. *talanton*, weight—*tilaō*, bear, weigh.]

TALENTED (tal'ent-ed), *a.* Possessing talents or mental gifts.

TALES (tāl'ēz), *n.pl.* 1. Persons in court from whom selections are made to supply the place of jurors who are on the panel, but fail to appear. 2. Pleading or writ for the purpose of supplying the place of jurors. [From first

word of the Latin phrase *tales de circumstantibus*, such of the bystanders.]

TALESMAN (tāl'ēz-man or tälz'man), *n.* [*pl.* TA'LESMEN.] Person summoned to act as a juror from among the bystanders at court.

TALIPES (tal'i-pēz), *n.* Club-foot; deformed foot. [N. L.—L. *talus*, ankle, and *pes*, foot.]

TALISMAN (tal'is-man), *n.* [*pl.* TAL'ISMANS.] Charm engraved on metal or stone, to which wonderful effects are ascribed; something that produces extraordinary effects. [Ar. *tilsam*—L. Gr. *telesma*, consecration.]

TALISMANIC (tal-is-man'ik), *a.* Having the qualities or properties of a talisman; magical.

TALK (tak), *v.* [*pr.p.* TALK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TALKED (tak't).] *I. vi.* 1. Speak; converse; confer. 2. Prattle; chatter. 3. Utter words, as a parrot, or a mechanical contrivance. 4. Have the significance or influence of speech; as, actions *talk*, money *talks*. *II. vt.* 1. Express in words; enunciate. 2. Discuss; discourse about. 3. Use as one's language. 4. Accomplish or effect by speaking. [Ice. *tala*, speak—*tülka*, interpret.]

TALK (tak), *n.* 1. Familiar conversation. 2. That which is uttered in familiar intercourse; topic; theme. 3. Subject of discourse. 4. Rumor; report; hearsay; gossip. 5. Braggadocio; bluster; as, his boasting is mere *talk*. 6. Conference. 7. Language; vernacular.

TALKATIVE (tak'a-tiv), *a.* Given to much talking.

SYN. Loquacious; garrulous; communicative; unreserved; chatty; prating; gabbling. **ANT.** Taciturn; reserved; uncommunicative; reticent; close.

TALKATIVELY (tak'a-tiv-il), *adv.* In a talkative manner; loquaciously.

TALKATIVENESS (tak'a-tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being talkative; loquaciousness.

TALL (tai), *a.* [*comp.* TALL'ER; *superl.* TALL'EST.] 1. High; long. 2. Having specified height. 3. Extravagant; great. [Wel. *tal*, tail.]

TALL (tai), *a.* Seemly; brave; excellent. [A. S. *tæl*, good.]

TALLAHASSEE (tai-a-has'ē), *n.* Capital of Florida.

TALLITH (tai'ith), *n.* Mantle or scarf, worn by Jews, at prayer. [Heb.]

TALLOW (tai'ō), *n.* 1. Fat of animals melted. 2. Any coarse, hard fat. [Ger. *tagl*.]

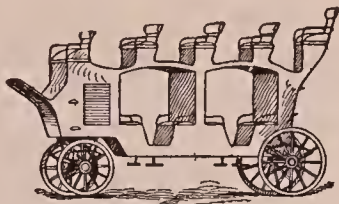
TALLOW (tai'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TAL'LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TALLOWED (tai'ōd).] Grease with tallow.

TALLY (tai'ī), *n.* [*pl.* TAL'LIES.] 1. One of two sticks notched alike to keep account by. 2. Anything corresponding to another as duplicate. 3. Any recorded score, as a baseball score; reckoning; count; as, he paid the *tally*. [Fr. *taille*, cutting.]

TALLY (tai'ī), *v.* [*pr.p.* TAL'LYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TALLIED (tai'id).] *I. vt.* 1. Score, as with a tally. 2. Make to correspond; fit. 3.

Naut. Pull aft. **II. vi.** 1. Keep tally; score. 2. Conform; fit; match.

TALLY-HO (tal' l hô), **I. interj.** Huntsman's cry betokening that a fox has been started. **II. n.** In the United States four-in-hand pleasure coach.



Tally-ho.

TALMUD (tal'mud), **n.** Body of Hebrew laws, comprising the written law (Mishnah) and the traditions and comments (Gemara) of the Jewish doctors. [Heb., instruction.]

TALMUDIC (tal-mud'ik), **a.** Of the Talmud.

TALON (tal'un), **n.** 1. Claw of a bird of prey. 2. Cards remaining in the pack after dealing. [Fr.—*L. talus*, heel.]

TAMABLE (tā'ma-bl), **a.** Capable of being tamed.

TAMABLENESS (tā'ma-bl-nes), **TAMABILITY** (tā-ma-bl'i-ti), **n.** Quality or state of being tamable.

TAMAL (tä-mäl'), **TAMALE** (tä-mä'le), **n.** [*pl.* **TAMALES** (tä-mä'lāz or tä-mä'lez).] Mexican dumpling of minced meat, corn meal, and chillies, cooked in a corn-husk. [Sp. Mex.]

TAMANDUA (tä-man'dū-a), **n.** Small or four-toed South American ant-bear. [Native name.]

TAMANOIR (tam'a-nwor), **n.** Great or three-toed South American ant-bear.

TAMARACK (tam'a-rak), **n.** 1. American larch, furnishing heavy strong timber; hackmatack. 2. Black or ridgepole pine of the Pacific coast.

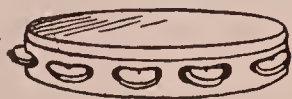
TAMARIND (tam'a-rind), **n.** E. Indian tree, with a sweet, pulpy fruit in pods, much used as food and in medicine. [Ar. *tamr* *Hindi*, Hindu date.]

TAMARISK (tam'a-risk), **n.** Shrub with small white or pink flowers. [*L. tamariscus*.]

TAMBOUR (tam'bör), **n.** 1. Small shallow drum. 2. Circular frame for embroidering. 3. Rich kind of gold and silver embroidery. 4. Drum-like device for recording pulsations. [Fr.—Ar. *tambūr*, drum.]

TAMBOUR (tam'bör), **vt.** and **vi.** [*pr.p.* **TAM'BOURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAMBOURED** (tam'börd).] Tamarind. Embroider with or on a tambour.

TAMBOURINE (tam-bō-rēn'), **n.** Shallow drum with one skin and bells, and played on with the hand. [Fr. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour*.]



Tambourine.

TAME (tām), **a.** [*comp.* **TAMER**; *superl.* **TAMEST**.] 1. Having lost native wildness and

shyness; domesticated. 2. Gentle. 3. Spiritless; without vigor; dull. [A. S. *tam*.]

TAME (tām), **vt.** [*pr.p.* **TAM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAMED** (tāmd).] 1. Reduce to a domestic state; make gentle or tame. 2. Put or keep down; subdue.

TAMELESS (tām'les), **a.** Incapable of being tamed; untamable.

TAMELESSNESS (tām'les-nes), **n.** Quality or state of being tameless.

TAMELY (tām'li), **adv.** In a tame manner.

TAMENESS (tām'nes), **n.** Quality or state of being tame.

TAMER (tā'mēr), **n.** One who tames or subdues.

TAMIL (tam'il), **n.** 1. One of a race of Ceylon and Southern India, belonging to the Dravidian people. 2. Language of the race.

TAMIS (tam'is), **n.** Strainer or sieve made of hair or cloth. [Fr.]

TAM-O'-SHANTER (tam-ō-shan'tēr), **n.** Flat Scotch woolen tasseled cap with top broader than the band. [Named for the drunken farmer of Burns's poem.]

TAMP (tamp), **vt.** [*pr.p.* **TAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAMPED** (tampt).] 1. Plug up, as a hole drilled in a rock for blasting, after the explosive has been introduced. 2. Force or beat down by repeated strokes, as the loose earth around a fence post. [From same root as **TAP**.]

TAMPER (tam'pēr), **n.** One who or that which tamps.

TAMPER (tam'pēr), **vi.** [*pr.p.* **TAM'PERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAMPERED** (tam'pērd).] 1. Try little experiments without necessity. 2. Meddle. 3. Practice secretly and unfairly. [A by-form of **TEMPER**.]

TAMPING (tam'ing), **n.** Material used as packing in ramming down a charge in a blast-hole.

TAMPION (tam'pi-un), **n.** Plug for the mouth of a cannon, when not in use. [See **TAP**.]

TAMPON (tam'pon), **n.** 1. Plug used to stop hemorrhage. 2. Cushion used to dress hair into a puff; also called a *rat*.

TAMTAM (tam'tam), **n.** 1. Kind of drum used in East Indies and Western Africa. It is beaten upon by the fingers or open hand, and produces a hollow, monotonous sound; tom-tom. 2. Chinese gong. (Hind., from the sound produced.)

TAMTAM (tam'tam), **v.** [*pr.p.* **TAM'TAMMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAMTAMMED** (tam'tamd).] **I. vt.** Beat on a tamtam; as, to *tamtam* time. **II. vi.** Beat upon a tamtam.

TAN (tan), **n.** 1. Bark bruised and broken for tanning. 2. Yellowish brown color. [Fr.—Breton *tann*, oak.]

TAN (tan), **v.** [*pr.p.* **TAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TANNED** (tand).] **I. vt.** 1. Convert, as skins and hides, into leather by steeping in vegetable solutions containing tannin. 2. Make brown

or tawny. 3. Thrash. II. *vi.* Become tanned.
TANAGER (tan'ā-jēr), *n.* Brilliant-colored singing bird of many species.

TANDEM (tan'dem), I. *a.* Harnessed singly, one before the other. II. *n.* 1. Team of horses so harnessed. 2. Bicycle for two or more riders, one behind another. [Originated in university slang, in a play on the *L.* adv. *tandem*, at length.]

TANG (tang), *n.* Strong or offensive taste, especially of something extraneous. [*L.* Ger. *tanger*, biting.]

TANG (tang), *n.* Tapering part of a knife or tool which goes into the haft. [By-form of **TONG**. See **TONGS**.]

TANGANYIKA (tän-gän-yē'kä), *n.* Lake in E. Africa, length 420 m., breadth 15 to 80 m.

TANGENCY (tan'jen-si), *n.* State of being tangent; contact or touching.

TANGENT (tan'jent), I. *n.* Line which touches a curve, and which when produced does not cut it. II. *a.* 1. Touching. 2. In geometry, touching at a single point. [*Fr.*—*L.* *tangens*, *pr.p.* of *tango*, touch.]

TANGENTIAL (tan-jen'shai), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

TANGERINE (tan-jēr-ēn'), *n.* Variety of Chinese seedless orange. [*Fr.* *Tanger*, Tanglers.]

TANGHIN (tang'gln), *n.* Deadly poison obtained from the seeds of *Tanghinia venenifera*, a tree of Madagascar. [Native name in Madagascar.]

TANGIBILITY (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being tangible.

TANGIBLE (tan'ji-bl), *a.* 1. Perceptible to the touch. 2. Capable of being possessed or realized. [*L.* *tangibilis*—*tango*.]

TANGIBLENESS (tan'ji-bl-nes), *n.* Same as **TANGIBILITY**.

TANGIBLY (tan'ji-bl), *adv.* So as to be perceptible to the touch.

TANGIER (tän-jēr'), *n.* Seaport, Morocco, on Strait of Gibraltar; also spelled *Tangiers*.

TANGLE (tang'gl), *n.* 1. Knot of things united confusedly. 2. Edible seaweed. 3. Perplexity or embarrassment. [*Dan.* *tang*, seaweed.]

TANGLE (tang'gl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TAN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TANGLED** (tang'gld).] I. *vt.* 1. Unite together confusedly; interweave. 2. Entangle. II. *vi.* Become entangled.

TANGUM (tang'gum), *n.* Variety of piebald horse found in Tibet.

TANISTRY (tan'ist-ri), *n.* Mode of tenure that prevailed among various Celtic tribes, according to which a holder of honors or lands held them only for life, and his successor was fixed by election.

TANK (tangk), *n.* Large basin; cistern; reservoir. [*O.* *Fr.* *estanc*—*L.* *stagnum*, pool.]

TANKARD (tangk'ard), *n.* Large vessel for holding liquors; drinking vessel with a lid. [*O.* *F.* *tanquard*, tankard, origin uncertain.]

TANNER (tan'ēr), *n.* One who tans.

TANNERY (tan'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **TAN'NERIES**.] Place where the operations of tanning are carried on.

TANNIC (tan'lk), *a.* Of, or from, tan.

TANNIN (tan'ln), *n.* Astringent vegetable substance found largely in oak-bark or gall-nuts, in tea, coffee, etc., of great use in tanning; tannic acid. [*Fr.* *tanin*.]

TANSY (tan'zi), *n.* 1. Bitter, aromatic plant with rayless yellow flowers. 2. Formerly, a pudding flavored with tansy juice. [*Fr.* *tanaisie*—*Gr.* *athanasia*, immortality.]

TANTALIZE (tan'ta-liz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TAN'TALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TANTALIZED** (tan'ta-lizd).] Tease or torment by presenting something desirable to the view, but continually frustrating the expectations by keeping it out of reach; excite by expectations or fears which will not be realized. [*L.* *Tantalus*.]

TANTALUM (tan'ta-ium), *n.* Rare metal, of a grayish-white color, like platinum, of specific gravity 16.64. Being extremely hard and ductile, it can be drawn into very fine wires. It is used in wireless telegraphy. [*L.* *Tantalus*.]

TANTALUS (tan'ta-lus), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Son of Zeus, who was placed in a pool of water in the infernal regions, under a tree with delicious fruits, but the waters and fruit receded from him whenever he attempted to satisfy his longings for food and water. 2. Genus of voracious wading birds of the heron family, including the wood-ibis of America. 3. Locked glasscase containing decanters.



Tantalus
(Wood-ibis).

TANTAMOUNT (tan'ta-mownt), *a.* Equivalent, in value, force, effect, or signification. [*Fr.* *tant*—*L.* *tantus*, so much, and **AMOUNT**.]

TANTIVY (tan-tiv'i), I. *adv.* Swiftly. II. *n.* 1. Rapid, violent gallop. 2. Adherent of the court in time of Charles II. [From the notes of a hunting-horn.]

TANTRA (tan'tra), *n.* Section of certain Sanskrit sacred works on the worship of the female energy of Sakti. Each tantra has the form of a dialogue between Shiva and his wife. [*Sans.* *tan*, believe.]

TANTRUM (tan'trum), *n.* Fit or burst of ill-humor. [*Wel.* *tant*, burst of passion.]

TAN-YARD (tan'yärd), *n.* Inclosure where the tanning of leather is carried on.

TAOTO (tä-ō'tō), *n.* Samoan fish (*Zenarchopterus vaisiganis*) six inches in length with elongated body and deciduous scales, first made known to science in 1906.



Taoto (*Zenarchopterus vaisiganis*).

TAP (tap), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

TAPPED (tapt).] **I. vt.** 1. Strike with something small; touch gently; rap; pat. 2. Put a thickness of leather on. **II. vi.** Strike a light blow. [Ger. *tappen*, grope, strike.]

TAP (tap), *n.* Gentle blow or touch.—*Tap day*, at Yale University, a day set apart annually, about May 15th or 20th, for election to the Senior societies, "Skull and Bones," "Scroll and Keys," and "Wolf's Head." On this day Juniors are admitted to the Senior privileges of going bareheaded, wearing a moustache, roller-skating, spinning tops and bowling to the President after chapel. In the afternoon the Junior class—now become Seniors—gather around the elm at the north end of the campus, and as five o'clock strikes in the chapel tower, the Senior members of the three societies appear from the Senior dormitory at the south end of the campus, and, in groups of two or three, pace sternly down the walk to the crowd of Juniors. Each Senior selects one man from the crowd, whom he "taps" on the shoulder, saying "Go to your room." The man thus "tapped" goes rapidly to his room, followed by the Senior dressed in black suit, black tie, and black derby. When the pair have reached the door of the Junior's room the Senior leaves the Junior who shortly after returns to the campus alone, where he receives congratulations. If the man "tapped" does not accept the election, he does not go to his room, but remains in the crowd, and the Senior at once "taps" another man.

TAP (tap), *n.* 1. Faucet or short pipe through which liquor is drawn. 2. Place where liquor is drawn. 3. Liquor drawn from a cask. 4. Boring tool; reamer. [A. S. *tæppa*.]

TAP (tap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TAPPED** (tapt).] 1. Pierce so as to let out fluid. 2. Draw liquor from, as by turning a faucet. 3. Make connection with for the purpose of drawing something from; as, to tap a telegraph wire. 4. Cut an internal screw-thread in with a tapping machine. [A. S. *tæppan*—*tæppa*, tap.]

TAPADERA (tap-ə-dā'rā), *n.* Heavy leather cover on stirrup of a California saddle. [Sp.]

TAP-BOLT (tap'bōlt), *n.* Bolt with thread to screw into material, not fastened with a nut.

TAP-CINDER (tap'sin-dēr), *n.* Slag produced in puddling, a silicate rich in iron oxid.

TAPE (tāp), *n.* Narrow band of woven-work, used for strings, etc.

TAPE-LINE (tāp'lin), *n.* Instrument for measuring, often made of steel ribbon, from 20 to 50 feet long.

TAPE-MEASURE (tāp'mezh-ör), *n.* Piece of tape for measuring, from one yard to two yards in length.

TAPER (tā'pēr), **I. n.** Small wax-candle or light. **I. a.** Narrowed towards one end. [A. S.]

TAPER (tā'pēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TA'PERING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. **TAPERED** (tā'pērd).] **I. vt.** Make gradually smaller toward one end. **II. vi.** Become gradually smaller toward one end.

TAPERING (tā'pēr-ing), *a.* Gradually diminishing toward a point.

TAPERINGLY (tā'pēr-ing-ly), *adv.* In a tapering manner.

TAPESTRY (tap'es-trī), *n.* Woven hangings of wool and silk.—*Tapestry carpet*, two-ply carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving so as to produce a figure in the cloth. [Fr. *tapisserie*—*tapis*—M. L. *tapetium*.]

TAPESTRY-MOTH (tap'es-trī-māth), *n.* Moth of the species *Trichophaga tapetzella* and its larvæ that feed on carpets, horse-blankets, tapestries, furs, woolen upholstery of carriages and other stuffs heavier than those attacked by the smaller clothes-moths *Tinea pellionella* and *Tineola*.



Tapestry-moth (*Trichophaga tapetzella*).

TAPEWORM (tāp'wūrm), *n.* Worm often of great length, found in the intestines of vertebrates. The "head" is really the whole worm, the other parts being generally buds, issuing from the head one after the other.

TAPIOCA (tap-i-ō'kə), *n.* Glutinous and granular substance obtained from the roots of the cassava plant of Brazil. [Brazilian.]

TAPIR (tā'pēr), *n.* Thick-skinned, short-necked animal, having a short, flexible proboscis, found in Sumatra and South America. [Sp. *tapiro*—Braz. *tapyra*, *tapir*.]

TAPIS (tā'pls), *n.* Tapestry; cover of a council table.—*On the tapis*, under consideration. [Gr. *tapēs*, figured cloth.]

TAPPER (tap'ēr), *n.* *Teleg.* Key used in single needle telegraph transmitters.

TAPPET (tap'et), *n.* Small projecting lever giving intermittent motion to a part of a machine.

TAPROOM (tap'rōm), *n.* Room where beer or liquor is served.

TAPROOT (tap'rōt), *n.* Root striking directly downward without dividing, and tapering, as that of the carrot.

TAPSTER (tap'stēr), *n.* One who taps or draws off liquor.

TAR (tār), *n.* 1. Thick, dark-colored, viscid product obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances and bituminous minerals, as wood, coal, peat, etc. 2. Sallor. [A. S. *teru*.]

TAR (tār), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TAR'RING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TARRED** (tārd).] Smear or cover with tar.—*Tar and feather*, pour heated tar over, and then cover with feathers; once a form of punishment.

TARANTULA (tä-ran'tü-lä), *n.* Poisonous large spider. [It. *tarantola*—L. *Tarentum*, a town in S. Italy.]

TARAXACUM (tä-rax'ä-kum), *n.* Root of the dandelion, used in medicine. [Botanical word, coined—Gr. *taraxis*, trouble, and *akeomai*, cure.]



Tarantula.

TARBOOSH (tä-rbösh'), *n.*

Red cap of felt or cloth, often with a tassel, worn by the Turks, etc. [Ar.]

TARDIGRADA (tä-rdig'ra-dä), *n.pl.* Order of mammals consisting of the family of the sloths and of some related extinct forms. [L. *tardus*, slow, and *gradior*, go.]

TARDIGRADE (tä-r'di-gräd), *I. a.* Slow-going. *II. n.* One of the *Tardigrada*.

TARDILY (tä-r'di-li), *adv.* In a tardy manner.

TARDINESS (tä-r'di-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tardy.

TARDY (tä-r'di), *a.* 1. Slow. 2. Late; out of season. [Fr. *tardif*—L. *tardus*, slow.]

TARE (tä-r), *n.* Plant, like the vetch, sometimes cultivated for fodder. [Etym. doubtful.]

TARE (tä-r), *n.* 1. Weight of the vessel, vehicle, case, or package in which goods are contained. 2. Allowance made for it. [Fr.—It. *tara*—Ar. *tarah*, throw away.]

TARGET (tä-r'get), *n.* 1. Small buckler or shield. 2. Mark or butt to shoot at. 3. Figuratively, object of witlisms, cartoons, satires. [O. F. *targe*, shield.]

TARGETEER (tä-rget-ēr'), *n.* One armed with a target.

TARHEEL (tä-r'hēl), *n.* Inhabitant of the pinebarrens of N. Carolina, or of any place in that State. (Slang.)

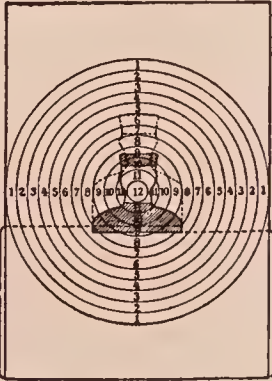
TARIFF (tä-r'if), *n.* 1. List of goods with the duties or customs to be paid for the same. 2. Any system of rates. [Ar. *tarif*, information.]

TARLATAN (tä-r'lä-tan), *n.* Gauzy cotton fabric, used in ladies' dresses. [Perhaps—Milanese, *tarlantanna*, linsey-woolsey.]

TARN (tä-rn), *n.* Small mountain lake or pool, especially one which has no visible feeders. [Ice. *tjarn*.]

TARNISH (tä-r'nish), *v.* [pr.p. **TAR'NISHING**; p.t. and p.p. **TARNISHED** (tä-r'nisht).] *I. vt.* 1. Spoil by exposure to the air, etc. 2. Diminish the luster or purity of. *II. vi.* Become dull; lose luster. [Fr. *ternir* (pr.p. *ternissant*)—O. Ger. *terni*, hidden.]

TARNISH (tä-r'nish), *n.* Tarnished state; stain.



Military Target.

TARO (tä'rö or tä'rö), *n.* Stemless plant with tuberous starchy roots from which pills made.

TARPAULIN (tä-rpä'lln), **TARPAULING** (tä-rpä'llng), *n.* 1. Water-proof cover of coarse canvas. 2. Sailor's broad brimmed water-proof hat. 3. Sailors. [From **TAR** and **PALL**.]

TARPON (tä-r'pon) *n.* Well known gamefish (*Megalops atlanticus*) of the southern sea coast of the United States, of the family *Elopidæ*, attaining a length of six feet.

TARRAGON (tä-r'ä-gon), *n.* Bot. Siberian perennial plant (*Artemisia dracunculus*), having narrow leaves which emit a stimulating odor, and if chewed produce a pungent moisture in the mouth. They are used in cookery, and as a flavoring for vinegar. [O. Fr. *targon*—Sp. *taragoncia*—Ar. *tarkhūn*, tarragon—Gr. *drakōn*, serpent.]

TARRIER (tä-r'l-ēr), *n.* One who tarrles.

TARRY (tä-r'l), *a.* Consisting of, covered with, or like, tar.

TARRY (tä-r'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **TAR'RYING**; p.t. and p.p. **TARRIED** (tä-r'ld).] 1. Be slow or tardy. 2. Loiter; stay; delay. [O. Fr. *targer*—L. *tardus*, slow.]

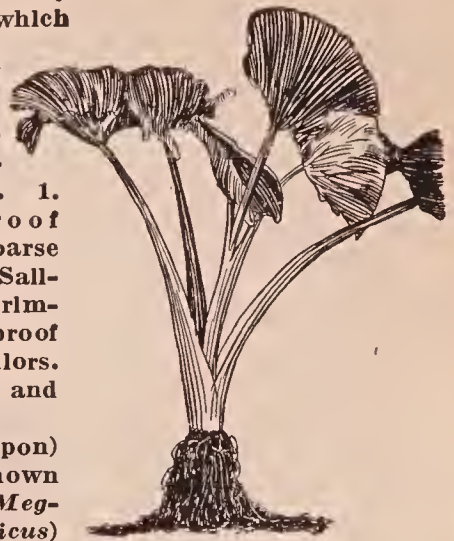
TARSAL (tä-r'sal), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the tarsus or instep. 2. Pertaining to the tarsl of the eyelids.

TARSIER (tä-r'si-ēr), *n.* Very singular little animal (*Tarsius spectrum*), somewhat smaller than a squirrel, with very large eyes and ears, and a long thin tail with a tuft at the end. Native of East Indian Archipelago.

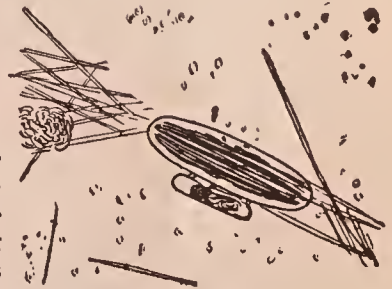
TARSUS (tä-r'sus), *n.* [pl. **TARSI** (tä-r'si).] 1. All the bones between the tibia and the metatarsus. 2. Insect's foot. 3. Small plate or cartilage along the edge of the eyelid.

TART (tärt), *a.* 1. Sharp or sour to the taste. 2. Sharp; severe. [A. S. *teart*—*teran*, tear.]

TART (tärt), *n.* Small pie, containing fruit or jelly. [Fr. *tarte*, *tourte*—L. *tortus*, twisted.]



Taro.



Taro Capsule.

TARTAN (tär'tan), *I. n.* Woolen stuff, checked with various colors, worn in the Scottish Highlands. *II. a.* Woven in a tartan pattern. [Fr. *tiretaine*, linsey-woolsey.]

TARTAN (tär'tan), *n.* Small one-masted vessel of the Mediterranean. [Fr. *tartane*—L. L. *tarta*—M. Gr. *tarides*—Ar. *taridah*, small ship.]

TARTAR (tär'tar), *n.* 1. Salt which forms on the insides of casks containing wine (when pure, called cream of tartar). 2. Concretion which sometimes forms on the teeth. [Fr. *tartre*—L. L. *tartarum*—Ar. *durd*.]

TARTAR (tär'tar), **TATAR** (tä'tar), *n.* Native of Tartary.—*Catch a Tartar*, lay hold of, or encounter, a person who proves too strong for the assailant. [Pers. *Tatar*.]

TARTARIC (tär-tar'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tartar.

TARTARUS (tär'ta-rus), *n.* In classic mythology, place of punishment for the wicked; Hades. [L.—Gr. *Tartaros*.]

TARTISH (tärt'ish), *a.* Somewhat tart.

TARTLY (tärt'li), *adv.* In a tart manner.

TARTNESS (tärt'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tart.

TARTRATE (tär'trät), *n.* Salt of tartaric acid.

TASIMETER (tä-sim'e-tēr), *n.* Instrument invented by Mr. Edison for measuring extremely slight variations of pressure, and by means of them other variations, as of temperature, moisture, etc. [Gr. *tasis*, tension, and *metron*, measure.]

TASIMETRIC (tas-i-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to, or determined by, a tasimeter.

TASK (täsk), *n.* Set amount of work, especially of study, imposed by one's self or another; burdensome toil; undertaking; duty.—*Take to task*, reprove. [O. Fr. *tasque*—L. L. *tasca*—L. *taxo*, rate, tax.]

TASK (täsk), *vt.* [pr.p. **TASK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TASKED** (täskt).] Charge with; impose a task on; oppress with excessive toil.

TASKER (täsk'ēr), *n.* One who imposes a task or tasks; taskmaster.

TASKMASTER (täsk'mäs-tēr), *n.* Master who imposes a task; one whose office is to assign tasks.

TASMANIA (täz-mä'ni-ä), *n.* Island, S. of Victoria, Australia. Area 26,375 sq. m.

TASMANIAN (täz-mä'ni-an), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Tasmania. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Tasmania.

TASSEL (täsl), *n.* Ornament consisting of a bunch of fringe hanging from a roundish mold; something like a bunch of fringe, as the head of some plants such as corn or Indian maize.

[O. Fr. *tassel*—L. *taxillus*, dlm. of *talus*, die, knuckle-bone.]

TASSELED (tä'sid), *a.* Adorned with tassels.

TASSEL-FLOWER (täsl-flow-ēr), *n.* Garden flower (*Emilia sagittata*) with broad tasseled reddish-yellow heads.

TASSEL-FORMED (täsl-färmd), *a.* Having the shape of a tassel.

TASSEL-STITCH (täsl-stich), *n.* Stitch leaving open loops afterwards cut to form fringe.

TASTABLE (tä'stä-bi), *a.* That may be tasted.

TASTE (täst), *v.* [pr.p. **TA'STING**; p.t. and p.p. **TA'STED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Try or perceive by the touch of the tongue or palate. 2. Try by eating a little; eat a little of. 3. Partake of; experience. *II. vi.* 1. Take food. 2. Have a flavor. [O. Fr. *taster*—L. *taxo*—*tactus*, p.p. of *tango*, touch.]

TASTE (täst), *n.* 1. Act of tasting; gustation. 2. Sensation caused by a substance on the tongue. 3. Sense by which we perceive the flavor of a thing. 4. Quality; flavor, or savor. 5. Small portion; specimen; bit. 6. Intellectual relish or discernment. 7. Faculty by which the mind perceives the beautiful; nice perception. 8. Choice; predilection.

SYN. Smack; relish; liking; savor; flavor; discernment; perception; delicacy; nicety; refinement. **ANT.** Antipathy; dislike; repugnance; inelegancy.

TASTEFUL (täst'föi), *a.* Showing good taste.

TASTEFULLY (täst'föi-li), *adv.* In a tasteful manner.

TASTEFULNESS (täst'föi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tasteful.

TASTELESS (täst'les), *a.* Without taste; insipid.

TASTELESSLY (täst'les-li), *adv.* In a tasteless manner.

TASTELESSNESS (täst'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tasteless.

TASTER (tä'stēr), *n.* One who tastes, as to test the quality of foods or drinks.

TASTILY (tä'sti-li), *adv.* In a tasteful manner.

TASTY (tä'sti), *a.* 1. Having a savory taste. 2. Conforming with good taste; elegant. (Colloq.)

TATAR (tä'tar), *n.* See **TARTAR**.

TATTER (tä'tēr), *n.* Torn piece; loose hanging rag. [Ice. *tetr*, torn garment.]

TATTERDEMALION (tä'tēr-dē-mä'il-un), *n.* Ragged fellow. [From **TATTER**.]

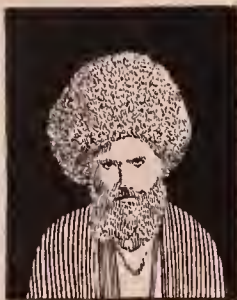
TATTING (tä'ting), *n.* Knotted kind of lace. [Hind. *tatta*, mat.]

TATTLE (tä'tl) *vi.* [pr.p. **TAT'TLING**; p.t. and p.p. **TATTLED** (tä'tld).] *I. vi.* 1. Prate; chatter. 2. Tell tales or secrets. *II. vt.* Tell; as, *tattle a secret*. [L. Ger. *tateln*.]

TATTLE (tä'tl), *n.* Idle talk; tittle-tattle; prate.

TATTLER (tä'tlēr), *n.* One who tattles.

TATTOO (tä'tö'), *n.* Beat of drum or bugle-call to warn soldiers to repair to their quarters. [Dut. *taptoe*, close the tap! Cf. Ger. *zapfenstreich*.]



Tartar.

TATTOO (tat-tō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TATTOO'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TATTOOED (tat-tōd').]

Mark permanently (as the skin) with figures, by pricking in coloring matter. [Tahltlan *tatan*—*ta*, mark.]



Tattooing Machine.

TATTOO (tat-tō'), *n.* Indellible marks made by pricking coloring matter into the skin.

TATTOOER (tat-tō'ēr), *n.* One who tattoos.

TATTOOING (tat-tō'ing), *n.* 1. Act of one who tattoos. 2. Design produced by a tattooer.

TAUGHT (tāt), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **TEACH**.

TAUNT (tänt or tant), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TAUNT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TAUNT'ED.] Reproach with cutting words; censure sarcastically; tease spitefully; twit insultingly. [Fr. *tanter*, try, provoke.]

TAUNT (tänt or tant), *n.* Upbraiding; sarcastic words; bitter reproach; insulting invective.

TAUNTER (tänt'ēr), *n.* One who taunts.

TAUNTINGLY (tänt'ing-ly), *adv.* In a taunting manner.

TAURID (tā'rid), *n.* [*pl.* TAURIDES (tä'ri-dēz).] One of a group of meteors having their radiant point in the constellation Taurus.

TAURINE (tā'rin), *a.* Of, like, or pertaining to, a bull; bovine.

TAURUS (tā'rus), *n.* 1. The Bull, a zodiacal constellation containing the Pleiades and Hyades. 2. One of the signs of the Zodiac. [Gr. *tauros*, bull.]

TAUT (tāt), *a.* 1. Stretched out; not slack. 2. Prepared against emergency. [From root of **TIGHT**.]

TAUTOG (tā-tog'), *n.* Large food-fish found on the coast of New England; black-fish. [Plural of *taut*, the Indian name.]

TAUTOLOGICAL (tā-tō-loj'ik-al), *a.* Of the nature of, or characterized by, tautology.

TAUTOLOGY (tā-tol'o-jī), *n.* Needless and faulty repetition of the same thing in different words. [Gr. *tautos*, the same, and *logos*, word.]

TAVERN (tav'ēr), *n.* Licensed house for the sale of liquors with accommodation for travelers; inn. [Fr. *taverne*—L. *taberna*, hut.]

TAW (tā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TAWED (tād).] Dress with alum and make into white leather, as the skins of sheep and kids. [A. S. *tawian*, prepare.]



Taurus.

TAW (tā), *n.* 1. Large marble used to shoot other marbles out of a ring by flipping it off the bent forefinger with the thumb. 2. Game at marbles. 3. Line from which marble-players shoot.—*Go taws*, go back to the line from which marble-players commence shooting at the ring.

TAWDRINESS (tā'dri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tawdry.

TAWDRY (tā'dri), *a.* 1. Formerly, fine or elegant. 2. Showy without taste or elegance. [Corrup. from *St. Audrey*, name of a cheap fair.]

SYN. Gaudy; flashy; tinsel; meretricious. **ANT.** Chaste; rich; elegant; sumptuous.

TAWNINESS (tā'ni-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tawny.

TAWNY (tā'ni), *a.* The color of tanned things; yellowish brown. [Dut. *tanig*; Fr. *tanné*.]

TAX (taks), *n.* 1. Rate imposed on property or persons for the benefit of the state. 2. Anything imposed; burdensome duty. [Fr. *taxe*—*taxer*, rate assess, tax—L. *taxo*—*tango*, touch.]

SYN. Toll; assessment; charge; rate; contribution; tribute; impost.

TAX (taks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TAX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TAXED (takst).] 1. Impose a tax or taxes on. 2. Burden. 3. Accuse.

TAXABLE (taks'a-bl), *a.* Liable to be taxed; subject to taxation.

TAXAMETER (taks-am'e-tēr), *n.* Same as **TAXIMETER**.

TAXATION (taks-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of taxing. 2. Amount of tax assessed.

TAXICAB (taks'i-kab), *n.* Cab that carries a taximeter or fare-indicator, especially a motor cab. [Ger. *taxe*, fare, and *CAB*.]

TAXIDEA (taks-id'ē-ā), *n.* Genus of badgers of the family *Mustelidae*, including *T. americana*, the best known American badger, and *T. berlandieri* of Texas and Mexico. [L. *taxus*, badger, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

TAXIDERMIST (taks'i-dēr-mist), *n.* Person skilled in taxidermy.

TAXIDERMY (taks'i-dēr-mī), *n.* Art of preparing and stuffing the skins of animals. [Fr.—Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, and *derma*, skin.]

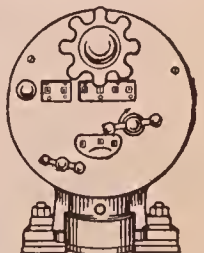
TAXIMETER (taks-lm'e-tēr), *n.*

1. Device for automatically recording the distance traveled in a cab or other vehicle and the amount charged for the service. 2. Any device for automatically recording the consumption or cost of a commodity, as gas, electricity, etc.

[Ger. *taxe*, fare, charge, and -**METER**.]

TAXIS (taks'is), *n.* 1. Order; arrangement. 2. Biol. Form of tropism. [Gr.]

TAXPAYER (taks'pā-ēr), *n.* Person who pays a tax or taxes.



Taximeter.

TEA (tē), *n.* 1. Dried leaves of a shrub (*Thea sinensis*), grown chiefly in China, Japan and Ceylon. 2. Infusion of the leaves in boiling water. 3. Any vegetable infusion. 4. Evening meal, at which tea is generally served. [So. Chinese *te*.]

TEABERRY (tē'-ber-l), *n.* Checkerberry, or wintergreen.

TEA-BISCUIT (tē'-bis-kīt), *n.* Soft biscuit shortened with lard or butter, and generally eaten hot.

TEA-CAKE (tē'-kāk), *n.* Light kind of cake, to be eaten with tea.

TEACH (tēch), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEACH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TAUGHT (tə't).] I. *vt.* 1. Show; point out; impart the knowledge of. 2. Impart knowledge to; guide the studies of; instruct. 3. Accustom; train. II. *vi.* Practice giving instruction. [A. S. *tæcan*, show—Ger. *zeigen*.]

TEACHABLE (tēch'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being taught; apt or willing to learn.

TEACHER (tēch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who teaches or instructs. 2. Preacher.

TEACHING (tēch'ing), *n.* 1. Business or occupation of a teacher. 2. That which is taught.

TEA-CUP (tē'kup), *n.* 1. Cup to drink tea from, smaller than a coffee-cup. 2. Teacupful.

TEACUPFUL (tē'kup-fəl), *n.* As much as a teacup will hold.

TEA-GARDEN (tē'gär-dn), *n.* 1. Garden or resort where tea is served. 2. Garden in which tea is grown.

TEAK (tēk), *n.* Tree in the E. Indies and Africa, remarkable for its hard and durable wood. [Malabar *tekka*.]

TEAKETTLE (tē'ket-l), *n.* Covered kettle with handle and spout, in which water is boiled for making tea, etc.

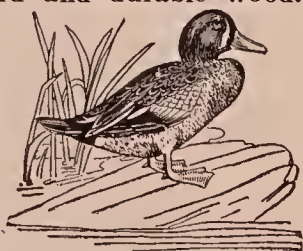
TEAL (tēl), *n.* Small fresh-water wild duck of the genus *Querquedula*. [Dut. *teling*.]

TEA-LEAD (tē'led), *n.* Thin sheet-lead used to line the chests in which tea is shipped from China.

TEAM (tēm), *n.* 1. Number of animals moving together. 2. Two or more oxen or other



Tea-plant.



Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*).

animals harnessed to the same vehicle, or the vehicle with the animals attached. 3. Number of persons associated for the performance of a definite piece of work, etc. [A. S. *teām*—O. S. *tōm*, offspring.]

TEAM (tēm), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEAM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEAMED (tēmd).] I. *vt.* 1. Work or haul with a team. 2. Join together in a team. II. *vi.* Do work with a team.

TEAMING (tēm'ing), *n.* 1. Business of driving or hauling with a team. 2. Certain mode of manufacturing work, which is given out to a foreman, who hires a gang or team to do it.

TEAM-PLAY (tēm'plā), *n.* Mutual assistance by members of one side in field sports; also called *team-work*.

TEAMSTER (tēm'stēr), *n.* One who drives a team.

TEAM-WORK (tēm'wŭrk), *n.* 1. Work done by a team. 2. Team-play.

TEA-OIL (tē'oil), *n.* Oil pressed from seeds of a sort of tea-plant in China.

TEA-PARTY (tē'pär-tl), *n.* Social gathering at which tea is served.

TEAPOT (tē'pot), *n.* Vessel with a handle and spout in which tea is infused, and from which it is poured into tea-cups.

TEAR (tēr), *n.* Drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and appearing in the eye or flowing from it. [A. S. *teār*, tear. Cf. Goth. *tagr*; Ger. *zähre*.]

TEAR (tār), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEAR'ING; *p.t.* TORE (tōr); *p.p.* TORN (tōrn).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw asunder or separate with violence. 2. Make a violent rent in; lacerate. 3. Sunder; rend. II. *vi.* 1. Move or act with violence; rage. 2. Be rent. [A. S. *teran* (Ger. *zehren*)—Gr. *derō*, flay.]

TEAR (târ), *n.* 1. Act of tearing. 2. Rent; fissure. 3. Carouse; spree. (Slang.)

TEARER (târ'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tears or rends anything. 2. One who rants or fumes about.

TEARFUL (tēr'fəl), *a.* Abounding with or shedding tears; weeping.

TEARFULLY (tēr'fəl-l), *adv.* In a tearful way.

TEARFULNESS (tēr'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tearful.

TEARLESS (tēr'les), *a.* Without tears; unfeeling.

TEA-ROSE (tē'rōz), *n.* Tea-scented rose, of which there are many varieties, descended from the *odorata* variety of the China rose (*Rosa Indica*).

TEASE (tēz), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEAS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEASED (tēzd).] I. *vt.* 1. Comb or card, as wool. 2. Scratch, as cloth; raise a nap on. 3. Vex with importunity, jests, etc.; torment; irritate. II. *vi.* Be troublesome. [A. S. *tæsan*.]

SYN. Annoy; badger; bother; molest; pester; plague; worry. ANT. Please; gratify; rest.

TEASE (tēz), *n.* 1. Act of teasing. 2. One who teases; teaser.

TEASEL, TEAZEL (tē'zəl), *n.* 1. Plant with large heads or burs, employed in dressing woolen cloth. 2. Bur of the plant. [A. S. *tæsel*—*tæsan*, tease.]

TEASEL, TEAZEL (tē'zəl), *vt.* [pr.p. **TEA'SELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEASELED** (tē'zld).] Subject to the action of teasels in the dressing of woolen cloth; raise a nap on by action of the teasel.

TEASELER, TEAZELER (tē'zələr), *n.* One who uses the teasel for raising a nap on cloth.

TEASER (tēz'ēr), *n.* One who teases; tease.

TEA-SET (tē'set), *n.* Set of dishes for the tea-table.

TEASING (tēz'ing), *a.* Vexing; irritating.

TEASPOON (tē'spōn), *n.* Small spoon used in drinking tea, coffee, etc.

TEASPOONFUL (tē'spōn-fəl), *n.* As much as a teaspoon will hold—about 60 minims or drops.

TEAT (tāt), *n.* Nipple of the female breast or udder. [A. S. *tit*; cf. Ger. *zitze*.]

TEA-TABLE (tē'tā-bl), *n.* Table set for tea, or on which tea is served.

TEAZEL (tē'zəl), *n.* and *v.* Same as **TEASEL**.

TECH (tek), *n.* Abbreviation of **TECHNICAL INSTITUTE**.

TECHILY (tech'i-li), *adv.* In a techy manner.

TECHINESS (tech'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being techy.

TECHNIC (tek'nik), **TECHNICAL** (tek'nik-əl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the useful arts. 2. Belonging to a particular art or profession. [Gr. *technē*, art—*tekō*, produce.]

TECHNICALITY (tek-nl-kal'i-tl), *n.* [pl. **TECHNICALITIES**.] 1. State or quality of being technical. 2. That which is technical, or peculiar to a trade, profession, etc.

TECHNICALLY (tek'nik-əl-i), *adv.* In a technical manner.

TECHNICS (tek'niks), *n.pl.* 1. Doctrine of arts in general. 2. Branches that relate to the arts; details of mechanical performance.

TECHNIQUE (tek-nēk'), *n.* Technical skill in the fine arts. [Fr.]

TECHNOGRAPHY (tek-nog'ra-fi), *n.* Descriptive technology.

TECHNOLOGICAL (tek-no-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to technology.

TECHNOLOGIST (tek-nol'o-jist), *n.* One skilled in technology.

TECHNOLOGY (tek-nol'o-jl), *n.* Systematic and scientific knowledge of the industrial arts. [Gr. *technē*, art, and *logos*, discourse.]

TECHY (tech'i), *a.* Peevish; irritable. [O. Fr. *tache*, blemish.]

TECNOLOGY (tek-nol'o-jl), *n.* A treatise on children. [Gr. *teknōn*, child, and *-ology*.]

TECTONIC (tek-ton'ik), *a.* Pertaining to building or construction. [Gr. *tektonikos*—*tektōn*, builder.]

TECTONICS (tek-ton'iks), *n. sing. or pl.* Science



Teasel.

or art by which implements, vessels, dwellings, and other edifices are constructed.

TECUM (tē'kum), *n.* Fibrous produce of a palm-leaf resembling green wool, imported from Brazil.

TED (ted), *vt.* [pr.p. **TED'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TED'DED**.] Spread to the air after being reaped or mown; turn, as new-mowed grass, from the swath and scatter for drying. [Ice. *tedhja*, spread manure.]

TEDDER (ted'ēr), *n.* 1. One who teds. 2. Machine that spreads grass or hay for the purpose of drying.

TE DEUM (tē dē'um). Latin hymn of praise beginning "*Te Deum laudamus*" (we praise thee, O God), ascribed to St. Ambrose and St. Augustine.

TEDIOUS (tē'di-us), *a.* Wearisome; tiresome. [L. *tædiosus*.]

SYN. Fatiguing; irksome; slow.

TEDIOUSLY (tē'di-us-ly), *adv.* In a tedious manner; tiresomely.

TEDIOUSNESS (tē'di-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tedious.

TEDIUM (tē'di-um), *n.* Wearisomeness. [L. *tædium*—*tædet*, it wearies.]

TEE (tē), *n.* 1. Mark set up in playing at quoits. 2. Mark made in the ice, in the game of curling, towards which the stones are pushed. 3. Nodule of earth from which a ball is struck off at the hole in the play of golf. [Sc. Cf. Ice. *tja*, point out.]

TEE (tē), *vt.* [pr.p. **TEE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEED** (tēd).] In golf-playing, place, as a ball, on the tee preparatory to striking off.

TEEM (tēm), *vi.* [pr.p. **TEEM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEEMED** (tēmd).] Be stocked to overflowing; be surcharged. [A. S. *tyman*.]

TEEMING (tēm'ing), *a.* Full to overflowing.

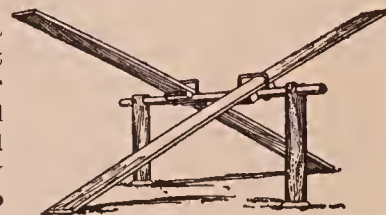
TEENS (tēnz), *n. pl.* Years of one's age from thirteen to nineteen.

TEEPEE (tē'pē), *n.* Conical lodge of the Plains Indians. [Am. Ind.]

TEETER (tē'tēr), *n.* 1. Act or amusement of teetering. 2. Seesaw.

TEETER (tē'tēr), *v.* [pr.p. **TEE'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEETERED** (tē'tērd).] I. *vi.* Swing alternately up and down as on the ends of a balanced board. II. *vt.* Cause to swing alternately up and down. [Cf. Ger. *zittern*, tremble.]

TEETERBOARD (tē'tēr-bōrd), *n.* Plank balanced in the middle on a support so that one person or trained animal on each end can alternately swing down to the ground and up into the air; seesaw; commonly used by children. (U. S.)



Teeterboards.

TEETH (tēth), *n.* Plural of **TOOTH**.

TEETH, TEETHE (tēth), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TEETH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEETHED** (tēthd).] Cut or grow teeth.

TEETHING (tēth'ing), *n.* First growth of teeth; process by which teeth grow through the gums; dentition.

TEETOTAL (tē-tō'tal), *a.* 1. Entire; complete. 2. Pertaining to tectotalers or teetotalism. [Reduplicated form of **TOTAL**.]

TEETOTALER (tē-tō'tal-ēr), *n.* One pledged to entire abstinence from intoxicating drink.

TEETOTALISM (tē-tō'tal-izm), *n.* Principles or practice of teetotalers; total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors.

TEETOTALLY (tē-tō'tal-l), *adv.* Entirely; completely; totally.

TEE-TOTUM (tē-tō'tum), *n.* Small four-sided top used by children in a game of chance. [Named from *T*, for *L. totum*.]

TEFF (tef), *n.* Annual cereal plant (*Poa abyssinica*), whose small white seeds afford a valuable flour for making bread and constitute an important product of Abyssinia.

TEG, TEGG (teg), *n.* 1. Female fallow-deer; doe in the second year. 2. Young sheep, older than a lamb.

TEGMEN (teg'men),

TEGUMEN (teg'ū-

men), *n.* [*pl.* **TEGMI-**

NA (teg'ml-nə), **TEG-**

UMINA (teg'ū'ml-nə).] Covering; especially the inner skin which covers a seed. [*L.*, from *tego*, cover.]

TEGMENTUM (teg-men'tum), **TEGUMENTUM** (teg-ū-men'tum), *n.* [*pl.* **TEGMENTA** (teg-men'tə), **TEGUMENTA** (teg-ū-men'tə).] 1. Scaly coat which covers the leaf-buds of deciduous trees. 2. One of these scales. [*L.*, covering—*tego*, cover.]

TEGUEXIN (te-gek'sin), *n.* Large lizard of Brazil and Guiana, over five feet long, said to give notice of the approach of an alligator by hissing. [*Braz.*]

TEGUMENT (teg'ū-ment), *n.* Integument; covering; skin. [*L. tegumentum*—*tego*, cover.]

TEHEE (tē-hē'), *n.* Suppressed laugh; titter. [Imitative.]

TEHEE (tē-hē'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TEHEE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEHEED** (tē-hēd').] Laugh in a tittering manner.

TEHERAN (te-hrān'), *n.* Capital of Persia, 70 miles S. of the Caspian.

TELAMON (tel'a-mon), *n.* *Greek Legend.* King of Salamis, and an Argonaut, companion of Heracles, and father of Ajax Telamon.

TELAMON (tel'a-mon), *n.* [*pl.* **TELAMONES**



Teff.

(tel-a-mō'nēz).] Figure of a man, serving as a column or pilaster. [*Gr. telamōn*, bearer.]

TELAUTOGRAPH (tel-a'to-grāf), *n.* Telegraph that reproduces hand-writing or drawing at a distance. See **TELEWRITER**. [*Gr. tēle*, at a distance, *autos*, self, and *graphō*, write.]

TELE-, *prefix.* Far; afar; at a distance. [*Gr. tēle*, far.]

TELECTROGRAPH (tel-ek'tro-grāf), *n.* Electrical device for transmitting photographs by wire, by means of which photographs of all kinds may be telegraphed for publication at distant points. [**TELE-**, **ELECTRO-**, and **-GRAPH**.]

TELECTROSCOPE (tel-ek'tro-skōp), *n.* Electrical device for reproducing at a distance visible images of objects located at the transmitting station. [**TELE-**, **ELECTRO-**, and **-SCOPE**.]

TELEDU (tel'e-dō), *n.* East Indian stinking badger.

TELEGA (tē-lā'ga), *n.* The common Russian farmer's vehicle, without springs.

TELEGRAM (tel'e-gram), *n.* Message sent by telegraph. [**TELE-**, and *Gr. gramma*, writing—*graphō*, write.]

TELEGRAPH (tel'e-grāf), *n.* 1. Any device for communicating intelligence to a distance by means of preconcerted signals. 2. System or apparatus for electrically transmitting signals or messages to a distance. 3. Apparatus used in such method. 4. Telegram.—*Wireless telegraph*, see **TELEGRAPHY**. [**TELE-** and **-GRAPH**.]



Telegraph Sounder and Key.

TELEGRAPH (tel'e-grāf), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TEL'EGRAPHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TELEGRAPHED** (tel'e-grāft).] I. *vt.* Transmit or announce by telegraph. II. *vi.* Send a message by telegraph.

TELEGRAPHIC (tel-e-graf'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a telegraph; sent by telegraph. 2. Used for telegraphing.

TELEGRAPHIST (tel-eg'rā-flst), *n.* One skilled in telegraphy.

TELEGRAPHOPHONE (tel-e-graf'o-fōn), *n.* Apparatus for producing a phonographic record at a distance, or for reproducing its sounds at a distance. [**TELEGRAPH** and **PHONE**.]

TELEGRAPH-TYPEWRITER (tel'e-grāf-tip'-rī-tēr), *n.* Device that reproduces at the receiving station typewritten messages in typewriting.

TELEGRAPHY (tel-eg'rā-fl or tel'e-graf-l), *n.* Art or practice of communicating intelligence by telegraph; art of constructing or managing telegraphs.—*Wireless telegraphy*, telegraphic communication by means of electric waves between aerial conductors termed antennæ, usually mounted on towers or masts.

TELEKIN (tel'e-kin), *n.* Electrical device for

controlling machinery from a distance, either by means of an ordinary electric cable or wire or by electric waves impelled through the air without the aid of wires. [TELE-, and Gr. *kinēsis*, motion.]

TELEKINESIS (tel-e-ki-nē'sis), *n.* Production of motion in another body without contact. [TELE-, and Gr. *kinēsis*, motion.]

TELELECTRIC (tel-e-lek'trik), *a.* Producing mechanical motions or effects at a distance by electrical means. [TELE- and ELECTRIC.]

TELELECTROSCOPE (tel-e-lek'tro-skōp), *n.* Electric device that reproduces images at the telegraphic receiving station of objects at the transmitting station. [TELE-, ELECTRO- and -SCOPE.]

TELEMACHUS (te-lem'a-kus), *n.* Greek Legend. Only son of Ulysses and Penelope.

TELEMETER (tel-em'e-tēr), *n.* 1. Instrument for determining distance, as from the gun to the object fired at. 2. Electrical apparatus for recording at a distance. [TELE- and METER.]

TELEMETRIC (tel-e-met'rik), *a.* Pertaining to telemetry.

TELEMETRY (tel-em'e-tri), *n.* Art of using a telemeter.

TELENGISCOPE (tel-en'ji-skōp), *n.* Instrument which combines the powers of the telescope and microscope. [Gr. *tēle*, at a distance, *engys*, near, and *skopēō*, view.]

TELEOLOGICAL (tel-e-o-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to teleology.

TELEOLOGICALLY (tel-e-o-loj'ik-əl-i), *adv.* In a teleological manner.

TELEOLOGIST (tel-e-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in teleology; one who investigates the final cause or purpose of phenomena, or the end for which each has been produced.

TELEOLOGY (tel-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* Science or doctrine of final causes; doctrine that everything was created for, and adapted to, a purpose. [Gr. *telos*, purpose, and *logos*, doctrine.]

TELEOPHYTE (tel'e-o-fit), *n.* Plant whose cells are arranged in tissues, as a tree. [Gr. *teleios*, complete, and *phyton*, plant.]

TELESCOPE (tel'e-o-skōp), *n.* Electrical device for vision at a distance. [TELE- and -SCOPE.]

TELEOST (tel'e-ost), *a.* Having a skeleton of well-developed bones, as ordinary fishes. [Gr. *teleios*, complete, and *osteon*, bone.]

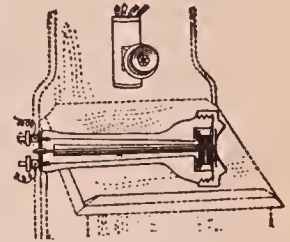
TELEPATHIC (tel-e-path'ik), *a.* Pertaining to telepathy.

TELEPATHIST (tel-ep'a-thist), *n.* One who practices telepathy.

TELEPATHIZE (tel-ep'a-thiz), *v.* [pr.p. TEL-EP'ATHIZING; p.t. and p.p. TELEPATHIZED (tel-ep'a-thizd).] I. *vt.* Affect the mind of at a distance by means of mental suggestion, or telepathy. II. *vi.* Practice telepathy.

TELEPATHY (tel-ep'a-thl), *n.* Transference of mental impressions without material agency. [TELE- and -PATHY.]

TELEPHONE (tel'e-fōn), *n.* Instrument transmitting sound, especially of the voice, by means of electricity. In a device termed the "transmitter" a thin sheet of metal is set in vibration by the sounds sought to be transmitted, which causes rapid alternations of strength in a current of electricity passing through a wire to a connected distant telephone, where another thin metallic plate contained in a device termed the receiver is set in symphonic vibration, thus reproducing the sounds in the listener's ear.

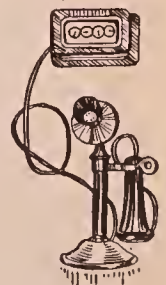


Telephone receiver (in section) and transmitter.

—*Wireless telephone*, telephone for transmitting speech or sound without the aid of wire, now successfully operated over distances of five miles and used in the U. S. navy. See TELEPHONY.—*Wireless submarine telephone*, device for signaling under the sea by means of which persons on ships many miles apart may converse with one another. In communicating from shore a large bell sunk 30 feet in the sea rings out the signals in response to pressure on the keys of an apparatus stationed above, with which its hammer is electrically connected. A special receiving and annunciating apparatus is used on the ships by means of which a bell 12 miles distant can not only be heard but echoed on a large gong in the pilot house. [TELE- and PHONE.]

TELEPHONE (tel'e-fōn), *v.* [pr.p. TEL'EPHONING; p.t. and p.p. TELEPHONED (tel'e-fōnd).] I. *vt.* Send, reproduce, or communicate with, by means of a telephone. II. *vi.* Send a message by means of a telephone; talk through a telephone.

TELEPHONE-METER (tel'e-fōn-mē-tēr), *n.* Device for automatically recording in a telephone exchange the number of completed connections made for a given instrument. The meters in service do not record length of communications.



Telephone-meter.

TELEPHONIC (tel-e-fon'ik), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a telephone. 2. Transmitted by telephone. 3. Of the nature of a telephone.

TELEPHONIST (tel'e-fō-nist), *n.*

1. One who operates a telephone. 2. One skilled in telephony.

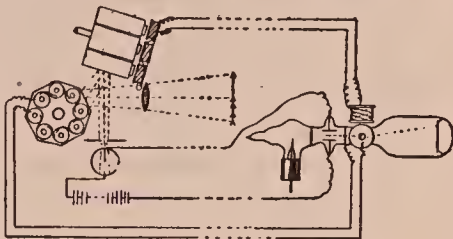
TELEPHONOGRAM (tel-e-fō'no-gram), *n.* Telephonic message. [TELEPHONE and -GRAM.]

TELEPHONOGRAPH (tel-e-fō'no-gráf), *n.* 1. Instrument for receiving and recording a telephonic message. 2. Same as TELEGRAPHOPHONE. [TELEPHONE and -GRAPH.]

TELEPHONY (tel-ef'o-ni or tel'e-fō-ni), *n.* Art

or practice of transmitting or reproducing sounds or communications by means of the telephone.—*Wireless telephony*, telephonic communication by means of electric waves between aerial conductors, termed antennæ, mounted on masts or towers.—*Wireless submarine telephony*, see TELEPHONE.

TELEPHOTE (tel'e-fôt), *n.* Instrument for transmitting to a distance images of objects by telegraph, selenium being utilized for the purpose.



Telephote.

The cut shows improved telephote invented by Prof. Rosing, of the Technical Institute of St. Petersburg. The sending station is shown at the left, the receiving station at the right. [TELE-, and Gr. *phôs*, *phôtos*, light.]

TELEPHOTOGRAPHY (tel-e-fô-tog'ra-fi), *n.* Telegraphic transmission of photographic or other pictures by means of changes produced in the electric current by the action of light upon selenium.

TELERITIS (tel-ēr-i'tis), *n.* New form of nervous debility resulting from strain on nervous system of switchboard operators in telephone exchanges. [Coined word, TELE- and -ITIS.]

TELESCOPE (tel'e-sköp), *n.* 1. Optical instrument which makes distant objects appear nearer and larger.—*Reflecting telescope*, telescope in which the image is formed by one or two concave mirrors, a large one at the lower end and a small one at the upper end.—*Refracting telescope*, telescope in which the image is formed by refraction



Largest German Telescope, built at Treptow, Germany, in 1910.

in an object-glass, and is magnified by an eyeglass. 2. Valse composed of two cases, one fitting into the other, the two being fastened together by straps. [Gr. *teleskopos*, far-seeing —*tele*, far off, and *skopeô*, see.]

TELESCOPE (tel'e-sköp), *v.* [pr.p. TEL'ESCOPIING; p.t. and p.p. TELESCOPED (tel'e-sköpt).] I. *vt.* Drive together in the manner of the joints of a small telescope or spy-glass, as two colliding railroad cars, etc. II. *vi.* Be driven together in such a manner that one enters the other, as colliding cars.

TELESCOPIC (tel-e-skop'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, performed by, or like, a telescope. 2. Seen only by means of a telescope. 3. Having the

power of extension by means of joints sliding within or over one another, like the tube of a pocket telescope or spy-glass. 4. Seen or discoverable only by the help of a telescope.

TELESCOPICALLY (tel-e-skop'ik-al-l), *adv.* 1. By means of a telescope. 2. In manner of a telescope.

TELESCOPY (tel'e-skō-pl or tel-es'ko-pl), *n.* Art or science of constructing or using the telescope.

TELESEME (tel'e-sēm), *n.* Electric annunciator for use in hotels, etc. [TELE-, and Gr. *sēma*, sign.]

TELESPECTROSCOPE (tel-e-spek'tro-sköp), *n.* An astronomical telescope with a spectroscope attached. [TELE- and SPECTROSCOPE.]

TELETHERMOMETER (tel-e-thēr-mom'e-tēr), *n.* Electric device for indicating and recording temperature at a distance. [TELE- and THERMOMETER.]

TELEWRITER (tel'e-ri-tēr), *n.* Telegraphic device which enables persons to send facsimile written messages by wire, an electric pen at the receiving station duplicating the message in the handwriting of the person who wrote it. The device was first used in London, England, in 1910. [TELE- and WRITER.]

TELL (tel), *v.* [pr.p. TELL'ING; p.t. and p.p. TOLD (töld).] I. *vt.* 1. Number; count. 2. Utter; narrate. 3. Disclose. 4. Discern. 5. Explain. 6. Inform. 7. Order; bid. 8. Assure. II. *vi.* 1. Talk; blab. 2. Produce, or take, effect. [A. S. *tellan*. Cf. Ger. *zahlen*.]

TELL-CLOCK (tel'klok), *n.* One who sits and counts the hours; idler.

TELLER (tel'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tells or counts. 2. Clerk whose duty it is to receive and pay money.

TELLING (tel'ing), *a.* Striking; effective.

TELLINGLY (tel'ing-ly), *adv.* In a telling manner; so as to be effective.

TELLTALE (tel'tāl), I. *a.* 1. Telling tales. 2. Officially or heedlessly revealing; blabbing. 3. Betraying. II. *n.* 1. One who tells what is supposed to remain secret. 2. One who tells what prudence should suppress; tattler. 3. Indicator. 4. Name of gallatorial bird common in America; tattler.

TELLURIAN (tel-lō'ri-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to the earth. II. *n.* Inhabitant of the earth. [L. *tellus*, earth, and -IAN.]

TELLURIC (tel-lō'rīk), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the earth. 2. Of, containing, or derived from, tellurium.

TELLURION (tel-lō'ri-un), *n.* Instrument to show the causes of the succession of night and day, and the seasons; kind of orrery. [L. *tellus*, *tellur-*, earth.]

TELLURIUM (tel-lō'ri-um), *n.* Element, by some classed as a metal, brittle and crystalline, chiefly found in a gold ore, associated with selenium. [L. *tellus*, *tellur-*, earth.]

TELLUROUS (tel'ō-rus), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, tellurium.

TELODYNAMIC (tel-ō-di-nam'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the transmission of electrical or mechanical power to or from a distance.

TELPHER (tel'fēr), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to telpherage. *II. n.* Motor used in hauling telpherage carriages.

TELPHERAGE (tel'fēr-aj), *n.* System of electric transportation by means of carriages suspended from electric cables. [Gr. *tēle*, afar, and *pherō*, bear.]

TELPHERWAY (tel'fēr-wā), *n.* Telpher line or road.

TELSON (tel'sun), *n.* In zoology, the last segment, as the long tail of a horseshoe-crab, the middle flipper of a crawfish's tail-fin, or the sting of a scorpion. [Gr. *telson*, limit.]

TEMERITY (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* Unreasonable contempt for danger. [L. *temeritas*—*temere*, by chance, rashly.]

SYN. Rashness; foolhardiness; precipitancy; venturesomeness; boldness; daring; audacity; recklessness. **ANT.** Timidity; caution; circumspection; wariness.

TEMLAK (tem'l-ak), *n.* Seal-skin jumper worn by Eskimos.

TEMPER (tem'per), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEM'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEMPERED (tem'pērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Modify by mixture. 2. Adjust; fit. 3. Moistened and knead, as clay. 4. Moderate; soften. 5. Bring to a proper degree of hardness and elasticity, as a metal. Steel is tempered by being repeatedly heated to a certain temperature and cooled quickly. For razors the temperature is 450°, for axes 510°, for table knives 530°, for hand saws 600°. *II. vi.* Become soft and pliable. [Fr. *tempérer*—L. *tempero*, apportion.]

TEMPER (tem'pēr), *n.* 1. Due mixture or balance of different or contrary qualities or ingredients. 2. State of a metal as to hardness, etc. 3. Constitution of the body. 4. State of mind; humor; mood. 5. Passion; irritation. 6. Calmness; moderation.

TEMPERA (tem'pe-rā), *n.* Manner of using solid pigments in painting; distemper. [It.]

TEMPERAMENT (tem'pēr-a-ment), *n.* 1. Condition arising from mixture or blending. 2. Peculiar individual constitution; idiosyncrasy.

TEMPERANCE (tem'pēr-ans), *n.* 1. Moderation. 2. Abstinence from intoxicating liquors. [L. *temperantia*.]

TEMPERATE (tem'pēr-at), *a.* 1. Moderate, especially in the indulgence of the appetites and passions. 2. Calm; self-contained. 3. Not very cold or very hot; applied to climate.



Telpherage.

TEMPERATELY (tem'pēr-at-li), *adv.* In a temperate manner.

TEMPERATENESS (tem'pēr-at-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being temperate.

TEMPERATIVE (tem'pēr-ā-tiv), *a.* Having the power to temper.

TEMPERATURE (tem'pēr-a-tūr), *n.* Degree or intensity of the sensible heat of a body. The absolute zero of temperature at which all molecular action ceases, is computed at 273.7° Centigrade. [L. *temperatura*.]

TEMPERED (tem'pērd), *a.* 1. Having a certain temper; used chiefly in composition. 2. *Musie.* Noting an instrument, scale or interval that is tuned in equal temperament with some other instrument. 3. Brought to a certain temper, as metal.

TEMPERER (tem'pēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which tempers.

TEMPEST (tem'pest), *n.* 1. Wind rushing with great velocity, usually with rain or snow; violent storm. 2. Any violent commotion [O. Fr. *tempeste*—L. *tempestas*, weather—*tempus*, time.]

TEMPESTUOUS (tem-pes'tū-us), *a.* Turbulent; very stormy.

TEMPESTUOUSLY (tem-pes'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tempestuous manner.

TEMPESTUOUSNESS (tem-pes'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tempestuous.

TEMPLAR (tem'plar), *n.* 1. Student or lawyer living in either of the two Inns of Court, called respectively, the Middle Temple and the Inner Temple, London. 2. One of a religious military order first established at Jerusalem in the twelfth century in favor of pilgrims traveling to the Holy Land.—*Good Templar*, one of a society pledged by certain rites to teetotalism.—*Knights Templars*, branch of the order of Freemasons in the United States. [L. *templum*, temple, space marked out.]

TEMPLE (tem'pl), *n.* 1. Edifice erected to a deity or for religious purpose. 2. Place of worship. [L. *templum*, temple, space marked out.]

TEMPLE (tem'pl), *n.* Flat region on either side of the head above the cheek-bone. [O. Fr. *temple*—L. *tempus*.] Five-towered Temple, Wu T'a Ssu, near Peking.



TEMPLET (tem'plet), *n.* 1. Pattern or mold used by masons, machinists, smiths, shipwrights, etc. 2. Short piece of timber in a wall to sustain a girder or joist. [Fr. *templet*, stretcher—L. *templum*, small timber.]

TEMPLETE (tem-plā'tā), *n.* Decorative architectural structure in form of a temple. [Sp., from *templo*—*L. templum*, temple.]

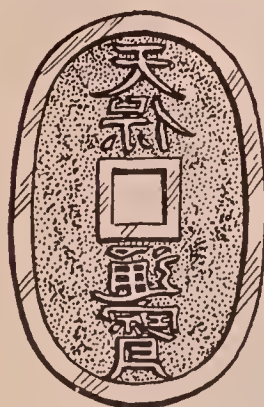


Templete, Havana, Cuba.

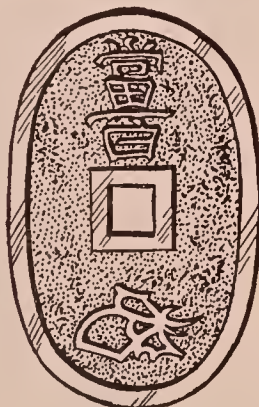
TEMPLIN-OIL (tem'plīn-oil), *n.* Oil of pinecones. [Etym. doubtful.]

TEMPO (tem'pō), *n.* 1. Rate of movement or degree of quickness with which a piece of music is to be executed; time. 2. The characteristic movement of a dance. [It., time.]

TEMPO (tem'pō), *n.* Japanese coin made of brass and having a square hole in the center; value, eight-tenths of a sen. [Jap.]



Obverse.



Reverse.

Tempo.

TEMPORAL (tem'po-ral), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the temples. 2. Pertaining to time. 3. Worldly; secular. 4. *Gram.* Pertaining to a tense, or to the distinction of time expressed by tenses.—*Temporal power*, rule of an ecclesiastical in secular matters. [Fr.—*L. tempus*, time.]

TEMPORALITY (tem-po-ral'i-ti), *n.* Same as **TEMPORALTY**.

TEMPORALTY (tem'po-ral-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **TEMPORALTIES**.] 1. Laity. 2. [*pl.*] Secular possessions; revenues of an ecclesiastic, proceeding from lands, etc., under civil jurisdiction.

TEMPORARILY (tem'po-rā-ri-lī), *adv.* In a temporary manner; not permanently.

TEMPORARINESS (tem'po-rā-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being temporary.

TEMPORARY (tem'po-rā-ri), *a.* For a time only; transient.

TEMPORIZE (tem'po-rīz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TEMPORIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEMPORIZED** (tem'po-rīzd).] 1. Comply with the time or occa-

slon; yield to circumstances; humor the opinion of another. 2. Dilly-dally; procrastinate.

TEMPORIZER (tem'po-rī-zēr), *n.* One who temporizes; time-server.

TEMPT (tempt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TEMPT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEMPT'ED**.] 1. Try to persuade, especially to do evil; entice. 2. Provoke; act presumptuously toward. [O. Fr. *tempter* (Fr. *tenter*)—*L. tento*, handle.]

SYN. Bait; bribe; decoy; inveigle; lure; induce; attract; invite; dispose. **ANT.** Dissuade; deter; warn.

TEMPTABLE (tempt'a-bl), *a.* Open or liable to temptation.

TEMPTATION (temp-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of tempting or state of being tempted. 2. That which tempts; enticement.

TEMPTER (tempt'ēr), *n.* [*fem.* **TEMPT'RESS**.] One who tempts.—*The Tempter*, Satan.

TEMPTING (tempt'ing), *a.* Adapted to tempt or entice; seductive; alluring; enticing.

TEMPTINGLY (tempt'ing-lī), *adv.* In a tempting manner.

TEN (ten), *I. a.* Twice five. *II. n.* Figure denoting ten units, as 10 or X. [A. S. *ten*, *tyñ*—Ger. *zehn*.]

TENABILITY (ten-a-bil'i-ti), **TENABLENESS** (ten'a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tenable.

TENABLE (ten'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being retained, kept or defended. [Fr. *tenable*—*tenir*—*L. teneo*, hold.]

TENACIOUS (te-nā'shus), *a.* 1. Holding fast; apt to stick; stubborn. 2. Retentive, as a good memory. 3. Strongly adhesive, or cohesive. [*L. tenax*—*teneo*, hold.]

TENACIOUSLY (te-nā'shus-lī), *adv.* In a tenacious manner.

TENACIOUSNESS (te-nā'shus-nes), *n.* Same as **TENACITY**.

TENACITY (te-nas'i-ti), *n.* Quality of being tenacious. [*L. tenacitas*—*tenax*.]

TENACULUM (te-nak'ū-lum), *n.* Surgical hooked instrument for seizing and drawing out bleeding arteries.

TENANCY (ten'an-sl), *n.* 1. Holding of land or property. 2. Time during which a tenement is held or occupied.

TENANT (ten'ant), *n.* One who holds or possesses land or property under another; one who has possession of any place; occupant. [Fr. *tenant*—*L. tenens*, *pr.p.* of *teneo*, hold.]

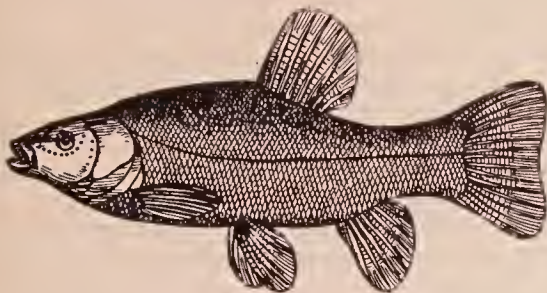
TENANT (ten'ant), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TEN'ANTING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TEN'ANTED**.] Hold, occupy, or possess as a tenant.

TENANTABLE (ten'ant-a-bl), *a.* Fit to be tenanted; in a state of repair suitable for a tenant.

TENANTLESS (ten'ant-les), *a.* Without a tenant.

TENANTRY (ten'ant-ri), *n.* 1. Tenancy. 2. Body of tenants on an estate.

TENCH (tench), *n.* Fresh-water fish of the genus *Tinca*, very tenacious of life. [O. Fr. *tenche* (Fr. *tanche*)—L. *L. tinca*.]



Tench (*Tinca vulgaris*).

TEND (tend), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEND'ED.] I. *vt.* Take care or charge of; look after; watch; mind. II. *vi.* Attend, as a servant or attendant. [From ATTEND.]

TEND (tend), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEND'ED.] 1. Aim; move; be directed. 2. Be apt to operate; trend. 3. Contribute; serve; conduce. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tendo*, aim.]

SYN. Incline; lean; verge; bear; bend.

ANT. Avert; prevent; hinder.

TENDENCY (tend'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* TEND'ENCIES.] Inclination to move in some direction; drift. [Fr. *tendance*.]

SYN. Propensity; bearing; direction; proneness; proclivity; bias. ANT. Disinclination; aversion; repulsion; reluctance.

TENDER (tend'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tends. 2. Small vessel that attends a larger one with stores, etc. 3. Car attached to locomotives, carrying a supply of fuel and water. 4. Small water reservoir, attached to a mop.

TENDER (ten'dēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TEN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TENDERED (ten'dērd).] Present for acceptance; offer. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tendo*, extend.]

TENDER (ten'dēr), *n.* 1. Offer or proposal, especially of some service. 2. Thing offered. 3. *Law.* Offer of money or other valuable thing in satisfaction of a debt or liability.—*Legal tender currency*, currency which cannot be lawfully refused in payment. In U. S., all the gold coins; the silver dollar of 412½ grains; silver coins smaller in value than one dollar, up to ten dollars; nickels and pennies up to 25 cents in one payment. United States notes and Treasury notes issued under Act of July 14, 1890, are legal tender, but gold and silver certificates and national bank notes are not, though receivable for public dues.

TENDER (ten'dēr), *a.* [*comp.* TEN'DERER; *superl.* TEN'DEREST.] 1. Soft; delicate; easily impressed or injured; not hardy or hard; fragile; weak. 2. Easily moved to pity, love, etc. 3. Careful not to injure (followed by *of*); unwilling to cause pain. 4. Apt to cause pain; ticklish. 5. Expressive of the softer passions, as love and pity. [Fr. *tendre*—L. *tener*, thin.]

TENDERE (ten-dēr-ē'), *n.* One to whom a tender is made.

TENDERER (ten'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who makes a tender.

TENDERFOOT (ten'dēr-fōt), *n.* [*pl.* TEN'DER-FOOTS.] Newcomer, especially in a mining district or pioneer region; novice. (Colloq.)

TENDER-HEARTED (ten'dēr-härt-ed), *a.* Having great susceptibility; full of feeling.

TENDERLING (ten'dēr-llng), *n.* 1. Effeminate person. 2. One of the first horns of a deer.

TENDERLOIN (ten'dēr-loin), *n.* 1. Part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., tenderer than the rest. 2. [T-] In New York and some other cities, district forming the center of night amusements. (Colloq.)

TENDERLY (ten'dēr-ll), *adv.* In a tender manner.

TENDERNESS (ten'dēr-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tender.

TENDINOUS (ten'di-nus), *a.* 1. Having a tendon; full of tendons. 2. Of, or pertaining to, tendons; forming, or formed by, tendons.

TENDON (ten'dun), *n.* Strong band or cord of fibers by which a muscle is attached to a bone; sinew.—*Tendon of Achilles*, the tendon which connects the calf of the leg with the heel. [Fr.—L. *tendo*, stretch.]

TENDRIL (ten'drll), *I. n.* Slender, spiral shoot of a plant by which it attaches itself for support. II. *a.* Clasping; climbing. [Fr. *tendre*, tender.]

TENEBRÆ (ten'ē-brē), *n.pl.* In the Roman Catholic Church, name of the matins and lauds of the following day, usually sung on the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of Holy Week, during which fourteen or fifteen candles are extinguished, symbolizing Christ's passion, death and resurrection. [L., darkness.]

TENEBRIFIC (ten-e-brif'lk), *a.* Producing darkness.

TENEBOUS (ten'e-brus), *a.* Dark; gloomy.

TENEMENT (ten'e-ment), *n.* 1. *Law.* Any kind of permanent property held or that may be held by a tenant. 2. Dwelling or part of it, used by one family; usually applied to buildings of an inferior sort.

TENEMENTAL (ten-e-men'tal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tenement; tenementary.

TENEMENTARY (ten-e-men'ta-ri), *a.* Capable of being leased; designed for tenancy; held by tenants.

TENEMENT-HOUSE (ten'e-ment-hows), *n.* House or block of buildings divided into dwellings occupied by separate families; restricted to an inferior class of houses.

TENERIFFE (ten-ēr-if'), *n.* Largest of Canary Islands.

TENET (ten'et), *n.* Any opinion, principle or doctrine which a person, or sect, etc., maintains as true. [L., he holds.]

TENFOLD (ten'fōld), *a.* and *adv.* Ten times

folded; ten times as much or as many. [TEN and FOLD.]

TENNESSEE (ten-e-sē'), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Nashville. Area, 42,050 square miles.

TENNESSEE RIVER. In Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky, falls into the Ohio River.

TENNIS (ten'is), *n.* Game in which a ball is kept in motion by rackets; lawn-tennis.

TENON (ten'un), *n.* Projection at the end of a piece of wood inserted into a corresponding socket or mortise in another. [Fr. *tenir*, hold.]

TENON (ten'un), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TEN'ONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TENONED (ten'und).] 1. Fit for insertion into a mortise, as the end of a piece of timber. 2. Join together as with a tenon.

TENOR (ten'ūr), *I. n.* 1. Prevailing course; general purport. 2. True intent. 3. Higher of the two kinds of voices usually belonging to adult males. 4. One who sings tenor. *II. a. Music.* Of, pertaining to, or performing, the tenor. [L. *tenor*, holding on—*teneo*, hold.]

TENOTOMY (ten-ot'o-mī), *n.* The surgical dividing of a tendon. [Gr. *tēnon*, sinew, and *temnō*, cut.]

TENPENNY NAIL (ten'pen-i nāl). Kind of nail, 1,000 of which weigh 10 pounds. [TEN and PENNY.]

TENPINS (ten'pinz), *n.* Game of bowling played with ten wooden pins in a long wooden alley.

TENREC (ten'rek), *n.* Hedgehog of Madagascar.

TENSE (tens), *n.* Form of a verb indicating the time of the action. [O. Fr. *tens* (Fr. *temps*)—L. *tempus*, time.]



Tenrec.

TENSE (tens), *a.* Strained to stiffness; rigid. [L. *tensus*, stretched. See TEND.]

TENSELY (tens'li), *adv.* In a tense manner; with tension.

TENSENESS (tens'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tense; stiffness; tension.

TENSILE (ten'sil), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to tension. 2. Capable of being stretched. 3. Producing tones by means of stretched strings.

TENSION (ten'shun), *n.* 1. Act of stretching. 2. State of being stretched or strained. 3. Strain; effort; stress, physical, mental, or mechanical. 4. Elec. Difference of potential. [L. *tensio*—*tensus*, *p.p.* of *tendo*, stretch.]

TENSITY (ten'si-ti), *n.* Tenseness.

TENSOR (ten'sūr), *n.* Muscle that tightens a part.

TENT (tent), *n.* 1. Portable lodge or shelter, as of canvas, stretched on poles. 2. Tent-shaped cover. 3. Photog. Portable dark chamber, used in field-photography. [Fr. *tente*—L. *L. tenta*, tent—L. *tentus*, *p.p.* of *tendo*, stretch.]

TENT (tent), *v.* [*pr.p.* TENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TENT'ED.] *I. vt.* Cover with a tent. *II. vi.* Lodge or camp in a tent; pitch a tent.

TENT (tent), *n.* 1. Plug or roll of lint or the like, used to keep open a wound or other opening. 2. Probe. [Doublet of TEMPT.]

TENT (tent), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TENT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TENT'ED.] Probe; search, as with a tent.

TENTACLE (ten'ta-kl), *n.* Thread-like organ of certain insects for feeling or motion; feeler. [Fr. *tentacule*—L. *tento*, feel.]

TENTACULAR (ten-tak'ū-lar), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tentacle or tentacles; in the nature of a tentacle.

TENTATIVE (ten'ta-tiv), *a.* Based on or consisting in experiment; experimental. [Fr.—L. *tento*, handle.]

TENT-BED (tent'bed), *n.* Bed with curtains hanging from a central point overhead.

TENTED (tent'ed), *a.* Covered with tents.

TENTER (ten'tēr), *n.* 1. Machine or frame with hooks, for extending cloth. 2. Tenter-hook. 3. One of the bristles on a fly's foot; tentacle.

TENTER (ten'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TENTERED (ten'tērd).] *I. vt.* Stretch on hooks. *II. vi.* Bear being stretched on hooks, as woolen cloth.—*Be on tenter-hooks*, be in suspense or anxiety.

TENTH (tenth), *I. a.* Last of ten; next in order after the ninth. *II. n.* One of ten equal parts.

TENTHLY (tenth'll), *adv.* In the tenth place.

TENUIROSTER (ten-ū-i-ros'tēr), *n.* Bird with a slender bill, as a humming-bird.

TENUIROSTRAL (ten-ū-i-ros'tral), *a.* Slender-beaked.

TENUIROSTRES (ten-ū-i-ros'trēz), *n.pl.* Order of birds having a long and slender beak, tapering to a point. [L. *tenuis*, slender, and *rostrum*, beak.]

TENUIS (ten'ū-is), *n.* [*pl.* TENUES (ten'ū-ēz).] Greek Gram. One of the three surd mutes, *k*, *p*, *t*, or their Greek equivalents. [L. *tenuis*, thin.]

TENUITY (ten'ū-i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being tenuous.

TENUOUS (ten'ū-us), *a.* 1. Thin; slender; slim. 2. Not dense; rarefied. [L. *tenuis*, thin, slender.]

TENURE (ten'ūr), *n.* Manner or right of holding, especially land or tenements. [Fr. *tenure*—L. *teneo*, hold.]

TEONOMA (tē-on'o-mā), *n.* Large, bushy-tailed rat in the Rocky Mountains.

TEPEE (tep'ē), **TEEPEE** (tē'pē), *n.* American Indian wigwam.

TEPEFACTION (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* Act or operation of warming or making tepid.

TEPEFY (tep'e-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* TEPEFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEPEFIED (tep'e-fid).] *I. vt.* Make tepid or moderately warm. *II. vi.* Become tepid. [L. *tepefacio*—*tepeo*, be warm, and *facto*, make.]

TEPHRITE (tef'rit), *n.* A volcanic rock of many varieties. [Gr. *tephros*, ash-colored.]

TEPID (tep'id), *a.* Lukewarm. [L. *tepidus*—*tepeo*, be warm.]

TEPIDITY (tep-id'ī-tl), **TEPIDNESS** (tep'id-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being tepid.

TERAPHIM (ter'ā-flm), *n.pl.* Images or household gods, consulted as oracles by the ancient Jews. [Heb.]

TERATOLOGY (ter-ā-tol'o-jl), *n.* 1. Science of vegetable or animal monstrosities. 2. Exaggerated description. [Gr. *teras*, *teratos*, wonder, and -**LOGY**.]

TERCENTENARY (tēr-sen'te-nā-rl), *I. a.* Including, or pertaining to, a period of three hundred years. *II. n.* Three hundredth anniversary. [L. *ter*, thrice, and **CENTENARY**.]

TEREBENE (ter'e-bēn), *n.* *Chem.* Antiseptic liquid compound obtained from the action of sulphuric acid on the oil of turpentine. [L. *terebinthus*, turpentine.]

TEREBINTH (ter'e-binth), *n.* Turpentine tree (*Pistacia terebinthus*), the original source of turpentine. [L. *terebinthus*.]

TEREBINTHINE (ter-e-bin'thin), *a.* Of or pertaining to or of the nature of turpentine.

TEREDO (te-rē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **TEREDOS** (te-rē'dōz).] Ship-worm, very destructive by boring into wood and through the sheathing of submarine cables. See cut under **SHIP-WORM**. [Gr. *terēdōn*—*teirō*, wear away.]

TERETE (ter-ēt'), *a.* Slightly tapering or cylindrical, and slender. [L. *teres*.]

TERGIVERSATION (tēr-jl-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* 1. Shuffling or shifting; subterfuge. 2. Fickleness of conduct or opinion. [L. *tergum*, the back, and *versor*, turn.]

TERGUM (tēr'gum), *n.* Back. [L.]

TERM (tērm), *n.* 1. Limit. 2. Limited period, as a session of a court. 3. That by which a thought is expressed; word; expression. 4. [*pl.*] Condition; arrangement. 5. *Alg.* Member of a compound quantity. [Fr. *terme*—L. *terminus*, boundary.]

SYN. Expression; phrase; word; stipulation; condition; duration.

TERM (tērm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TERM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TERMED** (tērm'd).] Apply a term to; call; denominate; name.

TERMAGANCY (tēr'mā-gan-sī), *n.* Quality or state of being termagant; turbulence.

TERMAGANT (tēr'mā-gant), *I. a.* Boisterous; turbulent. *II. n.* Boisterous, bold woman; virago; scold. The name was at one time also applied to men, as by Massinger, in "The Picture": "A hundred thousand Turks assailed him, every one a *termagant*." [*Termagant*, an imaginary Mohammedan god, represented in the old plays as of a most violent character.]

TERMINABLE (tēr'ml-nā-bl), *a.* That may cease or be limited.

TERMINAL (tēr'ml-nāl), *I. a.* Pertaining to, or growing at, the end or extremity. *II. n.* 1. End; extremity. 2. Clamping-screw at each end of an electric battery, to which the circuit wire is connected. 3. Charge for handling of freight at stations. [See **TERM**.]

TERMINATE (tēr'mi-nāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TER'MINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TER'MINATED**.] *I. vt.* Set a boundary or limit to. *II. vi.* Be limited; come to an end. [L. *terminatus*, *p.p.* of *termino*, limit, terminate.]

TERMINATE (tēr'mi-nat), *a.* Terminable; limited; bounded.

TERMINATION (tēr-mi-nā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of terminating or ending. 2. Limit; end; result. 3. Ending of words as varied by their signification.

TERMINATIVE (tēr'ml-nā-tlv), *a.* Tending to terminate or determine; absolute.

TERMINOLOGY (tēr-mi-nol'o-jl), *n.* 1. Doctrine of terms. 2. Terms used in any art, science, etc. [L. *terminus*, term, and -**LOGY**.]

TERMINUS (tēr'mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* **TERMINI** (tēr'mi-nī).] 1. End or extreme point. 2. One of the extreme points of a railway. [L.]

TERMINUS (tēr'mi-nus), *n.* Roman god of boundaries.

TERMITE (tēr'mit), *n.* Insect pest, also known as the *White Ant*, which burrows into wood and destroys it completely, causing it to crumble into dust. [L. *tarmes*, *tarmit*-, woodworm, from *tero*, rub.]

TERN (tērn), *I. n.* A set of three. *II. a.* Arranged in threes. [Fr. *terne*—L. *terni*, three each.]

TERN (tērn), *n.* Long-winged, aquatic fowl allied to the gull. [Dan. *terne*—Ice. *thern*.]

TERNAL (tēr'nāl), *a.* Consisting of three; threefold; triple.

TERNARY (tēr'nā-rl), *I. a.* Proceeding by, or consisting of, threes. *II. n.* Number three.

[L. *ternarius*—*terni*, three each—*tres*, three.]

TERNATE (tēr'nāt), *a.* Threefold; arranged in threes. [See **TERNARY**.]

TERNE-PLATE (tēr'npiāt), *n.* Inferior kind of tin-plate, whereof the tin is alloyed with lead.

TERNERY (tēr'nēr-l), *n.* Place where terns breed or congregate.

TERPSICHORE (tērp-sik'ō-rē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Muse who presided over dancing.

TERRA (ter'ā), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Goddess, identified with Greek *Gæa*, goddess of the earth.

TERRACE (ter'ās), *n.* 1. Raised level bank of



earth; any raised flat place. 2. Flat roof of a house. 3. Balcony; open gallery. 4. Short street or range of houses. [Fr. *terrasse*—It. *terrazzo*—L. *terra*, earth.]

TERRACE (ter'as), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TER'RACING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TERRACED (ter'ast).] Form into a terrace or terraces; furnish or construct with a terrace.

TERRA-COTTA (ter'a-kot-a), *n.* Composition of clay and sand used for statues, pottery, building material, etc., hardened like bricks by fire. [It.—L. *terra cotta*, baked earth.]

TERRA FIRMA (ter'a fēr'mā), *n.* Dry land. [L.]

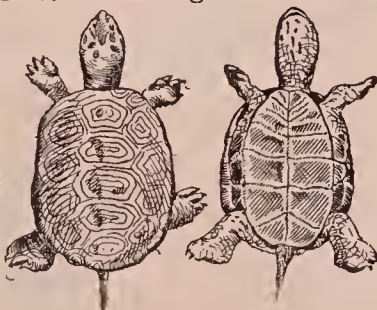
TERRAGE (ter'aj), *n.* The earth required for a plant in the house. [L. *terra*, earth.]

TERRAIN (ter-rān'), *n.* Tract of land; district. [Fr.—It. *terreno*—L. *terrenus*, consisting of earth.]

TERRANEAN (ter-rā'ne-an), *a.* 1. Belonging to the earth. 2. Being in the earth.

TERRAPIN (ter'a-pin), *n.* Name given to several species of fresh-water and tide-water tortoises. [Am. Indian.]

TERRAQUEOUS (ter-rā'kwe-us), *a.* Consisting of land and water. [Coined from L. *terra*, earth, and *aqua*, water.]



TERRARIUM (ter-rā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* TERRA'Riums or TERRA'RIA.] Place where land animals are kept for observation. [Modeled after **AQUARIUM**, from L., *terra*, earth.]

Chesapeake Bay Diamond-back Terrapin (*Malaclemmys centrata concentrica*).

TERRARIUMS or **TERRA'RIA**.] Place where land animals are kept for observation. [Modeled after **AQUARIUM**, from L., *terra*, earth.]

TERRENE (ter-rēn'), *a.* Pertaining to the earth; earthy; earthly. [L. *terrenus*—*terra*, the earth.]

TERRESTRIAL (ter-res'tri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or existing on the earth. 2. Earthly; worldly. 3. Representing the earth. 4. Living on the ground. [L. *terrestris*—*terra*, the earth.]

TERRIBLE (ter'i-bl), *a.* Fitted to excite terror or awe; awful; dreadful. [L. *terribilis*—*terreo*, frighten.]

TERRIBLENESS (ter'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being terrible.

TERRIBLY (ter'i-bl), *adv.* In a terrible or terrifying manner.

TERRICOLOUS (ter-rik'o-lus), *a.* Inhabiting the ground; not aquatic or aerial. [L. *terra*, earth, and *colo*, dwell.]

TERRIDAM (ter'i-dam), *n.* Kind of cotton cloth, first made in East India. [E. Ind.]

TERRIER (ter'i-ēr), *n.* Small dog, remarkable for the sagacity and courage with which it pursues burrowing animals, rats, etc. [Fr. *terrier*—*terre*, the earth.]

TERRIFIC (ter-rif'ik), *a.* Creating terror; fitted to terrify; dreadful.

TERRIFY (ter'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TER'RIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TERRIFIED (ter'i-fid).] Cause terror in; frighten greatly; alarm. [L. *terreo*, frighten, and *facio*, make.]

TERRIGENOUS (ter-rij'e-nus), *a.* 1. Born of or produced by earth, as opposed to heaven-born. 2. Formed from the land, as opposed to the sea. 3. Pertaining to a metallic base of earth as aluminum. [L. *terrigena*—*terra*, earth, and *-genus*, born.]

TERRINE (ter-rēn'), *n.* 1. An earthenware jar, sold with its contents. 2. Tureen. [Fr.]

TERRITORIAL (ter-i-tō'ri-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to territory. 2. Limited to a district.

TERRITORIALLY (ter-i-tō'ri-al-l), *adv.* In regard to territory; by means of territory.

TERRITORY (ter'i-tō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* TER'RITORIES.] 1. Extent of land around or belonging to a city or state; domain. 2. [T-] In the United States, an organized portion of the country not yet admitted as a State in the Union, and still under a provisional government. [L. *territorium*—*terra*, earth, land.]

TERROR (ter'ūr), *n.* 1. Extreme fear. 2. Object of fear or dread. [L. *terror*—*terreo*, frighten.]

TERRORISM (ter'ūr-izm), *n.* 1. State of terror. 2. State which impresses terror. 3. Organized system of intimidation.

TERRORIST (ter'ūr-ist), *n.* One who favors or practices terrorizing methods.

TERRORIZATION (ter'ūr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of terrorizing; terrorism.

TERRORIZE (ter'ūr-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TER'RORIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TERRORIZED (ter'ūr-izd).] 1. Fill with terror. 2. Control by terror.

TERRORLESS (ter'ūr-les), *a.* Free from terror.

TERRY (ter'i), *n.* Fabric like velvet, but with the loops uncut.

TERSE (tērs), *a.* Compact or concise, with smoothness or elegance; neat. [L. *tersus*—*tergo*, *tersum*, scour.]

TERSELY (tērs'li), *adv.* In a terse manner; neatly and concisely.

TERSENESS (tērs'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being terse.

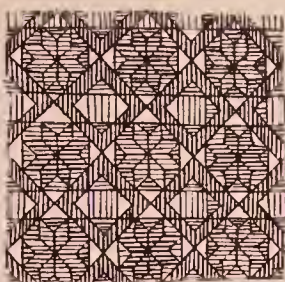
TERTIAN (tēr'shan), *I. a.* Occurring every third day. *II. n.* Ague or fever with paroxysms every third day. [L. *tertianus*—*tertius*, third—*tres*, three.]

TERTIARY (tēr'shi-ār-l), *I. a.* 1. Of the third degree, order, or formation. 2. Pertaining to a series of sedimentary rocks or strata lying above the chalk and other secondary strata, and abounding in organic remains. *II. n.* 1. One who is third in order. 2. [T-] In geology, the formation above the Mesozoic. [L. *tertarius*—*tertius*.]

TESSELLATE (tes'ei-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TES'SELLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TES'SELLATED.] Form into squares or lay with checkered work. [L. *tessella*—*tessera*, square piece—Gr. *tessara*, four.]

TESSELLATION (tes-el-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of tessellating. 2. Tessellated or mosaic work.

TESSERA (tes'e-rā), *n.* [*pl.* TES'SERÆ.] Small cubic piece of stone used in making mosaics. [L.]



Tessellated Work.

TEST (test), *n.* 1. Formerly, pot in which metals were tried and refined. 2. Any critical trial. 3. Means of trial. 4. *Chem.* Anything used to distinguish substances or detect their presence; reagent. 5. Standard; distinction; proof. 6. Shell of an animal, as the clam or snail. [O. Fr. *test*—L. *testum*, earthen pot.]

TEST (test), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEST'ED.] Put to proof; compare with a standard; try.

TEST (test), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TEST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TEST'ED.] Attest. [L. *testor*, bear witness.]

TESTABLE (tes'tā-bl), *a.* Capable of being given by will. [L. *testabilis*.]

TESTACEOUS (tes-tā'shus), *a.* Consisting of, or having, a hard shell. [L. *testaceus*—*testa*, baked clay.]

TESTAMENT (tes'tā-ment), *n.* 1. That which testifies, or in which an attestation is made. 2. Solemn declaration in writing of one's will; will. 3. One of the two great divisions of the Bible. [L. *testamentum*—*testor*, bear witness—*testis*, witness.]

TESTAMENTARY (tes-tā-men'tā-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a testament or will. 2. Bequeathed or done by will.

TESTATE (tes'tāt), *a.* Having made and left a will; opposed to **INTESTATE**. [L. *testatus*.]

TESTATOR (tes-tā'tūr), *n.* [*fem.* TESTA'TRIX.] One who makes or leaves a will. [L.]

TESTER (tes'tēr), *n.* 1. Flat canopy, especially over the head of a bed. 2. Helmet. [O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

TESTER (tes'tēr), *n.* English sixpence. [O. Fr. *teston*—*teste* (Fr. *tête*), head. From the head on the coin.]

TESTES. *n.* Plural of **TESTIS**.

TESTICLE (tes'tl-kl), *n.* One of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males; testis. [L. *testiculus*, dim. of *testis*, testicle.]

TESTIFICATION (tes-tl-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of testifying or giving testimony.

TESTIFIER (tes'tl-fi-ēr), *n.* One who testifies or gives testimony.

TESTIFY (tes'tl-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* TES'TIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TESTIFIED (tes'tl-fid).] I. *vt.* Bear witness to; give testimony concerning. II. *vi.* 1. Make a solemn declaration. 2. Protest or declare a charge (with *against*). [L. *testificor*—*testis*, witness, and *facio*, make.]

TESTILY (tes'tl-li), *adv.* In a testy manner.

TESTIMONIAL (tes-tl-mō'ni-əl), I. *a.* Containing testimony. II. *n.* 1. Writing or certificate bearing testimony to one's character or abilities. 2. Gift presented as a token of respect. [O. Fr.—L. *testimonialis*, bearing witness.]

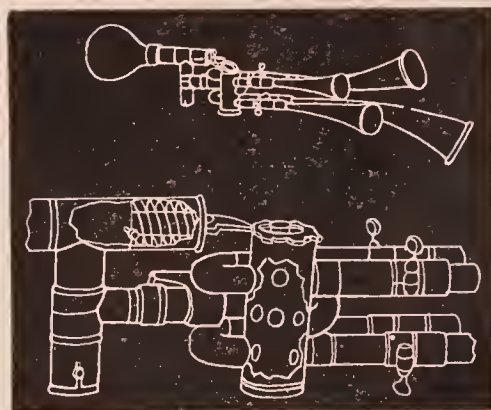
TESTIMONIALIZE (tes-tl-mō'ni-əl-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TESTIMO'NIALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TESTIMONIALIZED (tes-tl-mō'ni-əl-izd).] Present with a testimonial.

TESTIMONY (tes'tl-mō-nl), *n.* 1. Evidence; proof. 2. Declaration to prove some fact. [L. *testimonium*.]

TESTINESS (tes'tl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being testy.

TESTIS (tes'tls), *n.* [*pl.* TESTES (tes'tēz).] 1. Testicle. 2. Anything likened to a testicle; as, the *testes* of the brain. [L.]

TESTOPHONE (tes'to-fōn), *n.* Automobile horn combining several horns of different pitches so arranged that no two of them are sounded simultaneously, thus avoiding the monotonous repetition of the same sound. [It. *testo*, test, and -PHONE.]



Testophone.

TESTUDINAL (tes-tū'dl-nal), *a.* Of, or like, a tortoise. [L. *testudo*, tortoise.]

TESTUDINARIOUS (tes-tū-dl-nā'ri-us), *a.* Mottled in color like tortoise-shell.

TESTY (tes'tl), *a.* Easily irritated; fretful; peevish. [O. Fr. *teste* (Fr. *tête*), head.]

SYN. Choleric; cross; capricious; waspish; snappish; touchy; peppery. ANT. Genial; complaisant; good-natured.

TETANIC (tet-an'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or producing tetanus.

TETANIZE (tet'a-niz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TET'ANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TETANIZED (tet'a-nizd).] Affect with tetanic spasms.

TETANUS (tet'a-nus), *n.* A disease caused by a bacillus and characterized by violent spasms of the voluntary muscles; lockjaw. [Gr. *tetanos*, stretched.]

TETANY (tet'a-nl), *n.* A disease accompanied by spasms of the muscles of the arms. [See **TETANUS**.]

TETE-A-TETE (tāt'a-tāt), I. *adv.* Face to face in familiar conversation. II. *a.* Confidential.

III. *n.* 1. Private interview. 2. Sofa designed for two persons sitting face to face. [Fr., head to head.]

TETHER (teth'ēr), *n.* Rope or chain for tying a beast to a stake. [Cf. L. Ger. *tider*; Ice. *tiðhr*. Connected with **TIE**.]

TETHER (teth'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **TETH'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **TETHERED** (teth'ērd).] Confine with a rope or chain within certain limits.

TETHYS (tē'thls), *n.* 1. Greek Myth. Mother of the river-gods and sea-nymphs; wife of Oceanus. 2. Genus of tongueless marine gastropods. 3. [t-] Gastropod of this genus. [Gr. *Tethys*, a sea-goddess.]



Tethys (*Tethys cervina*).

TETRA-, *prefix.* Four; fourfold. [Gr. *tettares*, four.]

TTRACT (tet'rakt), *a.* Having four rays. [TETRA-, and Gr. *aktis*, ray.]

TETRAD (tet'rad), *n.* 1. The number four. 2. A group of four. 3. Chem. An element one atom of which is equivalent, in saturating power, to four atoms of hydrogen.

TETRADACTYL (tet-ra-dak'til), *a.* Having four fingers or toes. [TETRA-, and Gr. *daktylos*, finger.]

TETRAGENOUS (tet-raj'e-nus), *a.* Splitting into four. [TETRA-, and Gr. *gignomai* be born.]

TETRAGON (tet'ra-gon), *n.* Figure of four angles. [TETRA-, and Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]

TETRAGONAL (tet-rag'o-nal), *a.* Pertaining to a tetragon.

TETRAHEDRAL (tet-ra-hē'dral), *a.* Having four sides; bounded by four triangles.

TETRAHEDRON (tet-ra-hē'dron), *n.* Solid figure inclosed by four triangles. [TETRA-, and Gr. *hedra*, seat, base.]

TETRARCH (tet'rärk or tē'trärk), *n.* Ruler of the fourth part of a Roman province. [TETRA-, and Gr. *archēs*, ruler.]

TETRARCHATE (tet'rärk-āt), *n.* Same as **TETRARCHY**.

TETRARCHY (tet'rärk-i), *n.* District or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

TETRASYLLABIC (tet-ra-sil-lab'ik), *a.* Consisting of four syllables.

TETRASYLLABLE (tet-ra-sil-lā-bl), *n.* Word of four syllables. [TETRA- and **SYLLABLE**.]

TETTER (tet'ēr), *n.* Popular name for several eruptive diseases of the skin. [A. S. *teter*.]

TETTER (tet'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **TET'TERING**; p.t. and p.p. **TETTERED** (tet'ērd).] Affect with, or as with, tetter.

TEUTON (tū'ton), *n.* 1. One of an ancient German tribe. 2. One of the race comprising the Germans, Dutch, English, Scandinavians, etc., distinguished from the Latin, Celtic or Slav race. 3. [pl.] The German people in general.

TEUTONIC (tū-ton'lk), *a.* Belonging to the Teutons or their language. [L. *Teuto*—root of A. S. *theod*, people.]

TEUTONISM (tū'ton-lzm), *n.* 1. Teutonic peculiarity, spirit, etc. 2. German idiom.

TEXAS (teks'as), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Austin. Area 265,780 sq. m.

TEXT (tekst), *n.* 1. Original words of an author. 2. That on which a comment is written, or a sermon preached, etc. 3. Main body of matter in a book, as distinguished from the notes, illustrations, etc. 4. Kind of writing or type. [L. *textus*—*texo*, weave.]

TEXT-BOOK (tekst'bøk), *n.* 1. Standard book for a particular branch of study; manual of instruction; school-book. 2. Book containing a selection of texts. [Originally, book with spaces between lines of text for comments.]

TEXTILE (teks'til), *I. a.* 1. Woven. 2. Capable of being woven. 3. Pertaining to weaving. *II. n.* 1. Woven fabric. 2. Material for weaving. [L. *textilis*—*texo*, weave.]

TEXTUAL (teks'tū-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, the text. 2. Serving for a text. **TEXTUALISM** (teks'tū-al-lzm), *n.* Strict adherence to the text.

TEXTUALIST (teks'tū-al-ist), *n.* 1. One ready in citing Scripture texts. 2. One who adheres to the text.

TEXTUALLY (teks'tū-al-l), *adv.* In a textual manner; according to or placed in the text.

TEXTURE (teks'tūr), *n.* 1. Anything woven; web. 2. Manner of weaving or connecting; arrangement of interwoven parts; structure. [L. *textura*—*texo*.]

-TH, *suffix.* Used to form: (1) abstract nouns from adjective or verb stems, as *filth* from *foul*; (2) ordinals from cardinals, as *sixth* from *six*; (3) 3d pers. sing. as *doth*.

THALAMUS (thal'a-mus), *n.* 1. Chamber. 2. Place where a nerve emerges from the brain. [L.]

THALASSOGRAPHY (thal-as-sog'ra-fi), *n.* Science of the phenomena of the ocean. [Gr. *thalassa*, sea, and *graphō*, write.]

HALER (tä'lēr), *n.* Former German monetary unit and silver coin worth about 73 cents. [Ger. See **DOLLAR**.]

HALIA (tha-lī'a), *n.* Greek Myth. Muse who presided over comedy.

THALLIUM (thal-lum), *n.* A rare, bluish-white, very soft metal, used in making glass of great density and brilliancy. [Gr. *thallos*, green bud or bough.]



Prussian Thaler of 1868.
Reverse. Actual size.

THALLUS (thal'us), *n.* A plant body not differentiated into root, stem or leaves. [L.—Gr. *thallos*.]

THAMES (temz), *n.* River in England, flows in an easterly direction to the North Sea.

THAN (than), *conj.* Used after comparatives and certain words expressing comparison, such as *better, more, rather*, etc. [A. S. *thane* (Ger. *denn*).]

THANATOPSIS (than-a-top'sis), *n.* A contemplation of death. [Gr. *thantos*, death, and *opsis*, view.]

THANE (thān), *n.* Dignitary under the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, of the rank of a baron. [A. S. *thegn*, servant, nobleman (O. Ger. *degen*, soldier, servant)—root of A. S. *thīhan*, and Ger. (*ge-*) *deihen*, thrive.]

THANK (thank), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THANK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THANKED** (thankt).] Express gratitude to for a favor. [A. S. *thancian*—*thane*, thanks.]

THANK (thank), *n.* Expression of gratitude for favor received; generally in the plural.

THANKFUL (thank'fəl), *a.* Sensible of kindness received and ready to acknowledge it; grateful.

THANKFULLY (thank'fəl-l), *adv.* In a thankful manner.

THANKFULNESS (thank'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thankful.

THANKLESS (thank'les), *a.* 1. Not expressing thanks for favors. 2. Not gaining thanks; not deserving thanks.

THANK-OFFERING (thank'of-ēr-ing), *n.* Offering made to express thanks.

THANKSGIVING (thanks'giv-ing), *n.* 1. Act of giving thanks. 2. Public acknowledgment of divine goodness.—*Thanksgiving day*, day set apart for thanksgiving.

THANKWORTHY (thank'wŭr-thl), *a.* Deserving thanks.

THAT (that), *I. pron.* and *a.* [*pl.* **THOSE** (thōz).] As a demonstrative pronoun it points out a person or thing, the former or more distant thing, not this but the other; as a relative, who or which. *II. conj.* Used to introduce a clause; because; for; in order that. *III. adv.* So. [A. S. *that*, neuter of article *the*. Cf. Ger. *daz*, *dazs*.]

THATCH (thach), *n.* Covering of straw, rushes, reeds, or the like, used for the roofs of houses, to cover stacks of hay or grain, etc. [A. S. *thæc*.]

THATCH (thach), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THATCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THATCHED** (thacht).] Cover with thatch.

THATCHER (thach'ēr), *n.* One who thatches houses, etc.

THATCHING (thach'ing), *n.* 1. Act or art of covering with thatch. 2. Material used for thatching.

THAUMATURGE (thə'mat-ūrj), *n.* Worker of miracles.

THAUMATURGICAL (thə-mat-ūr'jĭk-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to thaumaturgy.

THAUMATURGY (thə'mat-ūr-jĭ), *n.* Art of working wonders or miracles. [Gr. *thauma*, wonder, and *ergon*, work.]

THAW (thə), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THAW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THAWED** (thəd).] *I. vt.* Melt or dissolve by means of heat; as, to *thaw* ice or snow; free from frost, as frozen ground. *II. vi.* 1. Melt, as ice or snow. 2. Become so warm as to melt ice or snow. 3. Become less reserved or formal. [A. S. *thāwian*.]

THAW (thə), *n.* 1. Melting of ice or snow by heat. 2. Change of weather which causes it.

THAWY (thə'l), *a.* Inclined to thaw; thawing.

THE (thē or, before a consonant, *the*), *def. art.* or *a.* Used to denote a particular person or thing, also to denote a species. [A. S.]

THE (thē or *the*), *adv.* Used before comparatives; as, *the* more *the* better. [A. S. *thī*, by that much, instrumental case of *the*, demons. pron.]

THEATER, THEATRE (thē'a-tēr), *n.* 1. Place where public representations, chiefly dramatic or musical, are seen. 2. Any place rising by steps like the seats of a theater. 3. Scene of action. 4. Drama; stage. [Gr. *theatron*—*theaōmai*, see, behold.]

THEATRIC (thē-at'rik), **THEATRICAL** (thē-at'rik-əl), *a.* 1. Relating or suitable to a theater or to actors. 2. Pompous; stilted.

THEATRICALS (thē-at'rik-əlz), *n.pl.* Dramatic performances.

THEBES (thēbz), *n.* Ancient capital of Upper Egypt, on the Nile.

THEBES (thēbz), *n.* City, Bœotia, ancient Greece.

THECA (thē'ka), *n.* 1. Anat. Sheath; specifically, the sheath inclosing the spinal cord, formed by the dura mater. 2. Bot. Anther. 3. Zool. Sheath or receptacle. [Gr. *thēkē*, case, box.]

THEE (thē), *pron.* Objective of **THOU**; used only in prayer, poetry and the common speech of Friends or Quakers. [A. S. *thē*, dative and accus. of *thū*.]

THEFT (theft), *n.* 1. Act of stealing. 2. Thing stolen; loss by stealing. [A. S. *theōfth*.]

THEIA (thē'ya), *n.* Greek Myth. One of the six female Titans, daughter of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth).

THEIC (thē'ik), *n.* One who drinks tea to excess.

THEINE (thē'in), *n.* Active principle of tea. [Fr. *the*, tea.]

THEIR (thār), *poss. pron. pl.* Of, or belonging to, them; used attributively. [A. S. *thāra*, genit. pl. of the definite article.]

THEIRS (thārz), *poss. pron. pl.* Of, or belonging to, them; used absolutely. [From **THEIR**.]

THEISM (thē'izm), *n.* Creed of a theist.

THEIST (thē'ist), *n.* One who believes in a God who rules the world and sustains a personal relation to man. [Fr. *théiste*—Gr. *theos*, god.]

THEISTIC (thē-is'tik), **THEISTICAL** (thē-is'-

tlk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to theism or theists; according to the doctrine of theists.

THEM (*them*), *pron. pl.* Objective case of **THEY**. [A. S. *thēm*, dative pl. of the definite article.]

THEME (*thēm*), *n.* 1. Subject or topic of discussion, or on which a person speaks or writes. 2. Essay. 3. Stem of a derivative word. [Fr. *thème*—L. *thema*—Gr. *tithēmi*, set.]

THEMIS (*thē'mis*), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of justice and law, generally represented as carrying scales in one hand and a horn of plenty in the other.

THEMSELVES (*them-selvz'*), *pron.* Plural of **HIMSELF**, **HERSELF**, and **ITSELF**.

THEN (*then*), *I. adv.* 1. At that time. 2. Afterward; immediately. 3. At another time; at the other time stated; again. 4. In that case; therefore. *II. conj.* In that case. *III. a.* Being at that time. [A. S. From **THAN**.]

THENAR (*thē'nar*), *a.* Pertaining to the palm of the hand, sole of the foot, or prominence on the palm at the base of the thumb. [Gr. *thenar*, palm of the hand.]

THENCE (*thens*), *adv.* 1. From that time or place. 2. For that reason. [A. S. *thanan*.]

THENCEFORTH (*thens-fōrth'*), *adv.* From that time forth or forward.

THENCEFORWARD (*thens-far'ward*), *adv.* From that time forward or onward.

THEOBROMA (*thē-o-brō'ma*), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of small trees of the cola-nut family, the best known species being *T. cacao*, the chocolate-tree.

THEOCRACY (*thē-ok'ra-si*), *n.* 1. Government in which the chiefs of the state are considered the immediate ministers of God or of the gods. 2. State thus governed. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *krateō*, rule.]

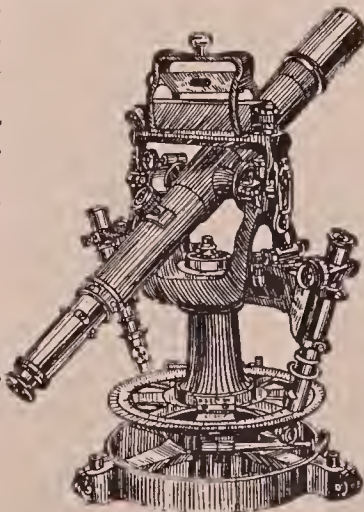
THEOCRAT (*thē'o-krat*), *n.* 1. Ruler in a theocracy. 2. One who lives under a theocracy.

THEODICY (*thē-od'i-si*), *n.* Justification of the physical and moral evils in this world, and of God's dealings with man. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *dikē*, justice.]

THEODOLITE (*thē-od'o-lit*), *n.* Instrument used in land surveying for measuring angles. [Etym. doubtful.]

THEODOLITIC (*thē-od-o-lit'ik*), *a.* Pertaining to, or made by means of, a theodolite.

THEOGONY (*thē-og'o-ni*), *n.* [*pl.* **THEOG'ONIES**.] Genealogy of the gods, as those of Greece. [Gr. *theos*, god, and *gonē*, generation.]



Theodolite.

THEOLOGIAN (*thē-o-lō'ji-an*), *n.* One versed in theology; professor of divinity.

THEOLOGIC (*thē-o-loj'ik*), **THEOLOGICAL** (*thē-o-loj'ik-əl*), *a.* Pertaining to theology or divinity.

THEOLOGICALLY (*thē-o-loj'ik-əl-l*), *adv.* In a theological manner.

THEOLOGIST (*thē-ol'o-jist*), *n.* Student of theology; theologian.

THEOLOGIZE (*thē-ol'o-jiz*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THEOL'OGIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THEOLOGIZED** (*thē-ol'o-jizd*).] *I. vt.* Render theological. *II. vi.* Theorize or speculate upon theological subjects.

THEOLOGY (*thē-ol'o-jī*), *n.* Science which treats of God, and of man's relation to Him; system of religious truths. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *logos*, treatise.]

THEOPHANY (*thē-of'a-nī*), *n.* [*pl.* **THEOPH'ANIES**.] A personal manifestation of a god to man. [Gr. *theos*, god, and *phainō*, show.]

THEOREM (*thē'o-rem*), *n.* A universal proposition that can be demonstrated. [Gr. *theōrēma*, a principle observed—*theōreō*, view.]

THEOREMATIC (*thē-o-rem-at'ik*), **THEOREMATICAL** (*thē-o-rem-at'ik-əl*), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a theorem.

THEORETIC (*thē-o-ret'ik*), **THEORETICAL** (*thē-o-ret'ik-əl*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to theory; speculative. 2. Not practical.

THEORIA (*thē-ō'ri-a*), *n.* 1. Philosophic reasoning. 2. Joyful, grateful reverence in perceiving beauty. [Gr. *theōria*, contemplation.]

THEORIST (*thē'o-ris*), *n.* One given to theory.

THEORIZATION (*thē-o-rī-zā'shun*), *n.* Act of theorizing.

THEORIZE (*thē'o-riz*), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **THE'ORIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THEORIZED** (*thē'o-rīzd*).] Form a theory; form opinions solely by theories; speculate.

THEORIZER (*thē'o-rī-zēr*), *n.* One who theorizes.

THEORY (*thē'o-ri*), *n.* [*pl.* **THEORIES** (*thē'o-riz*).] 1. Mental contemplation; hypothesis. 2. Exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art. 3. Speculation as opposed to practice. 4. In music, the science of composition, as distinguished from the art of playing. [L. *theoria*—Gr. *theōria*, viewing—*theōreō*. See **THEOREM**.]

THEOSOPHIC (*thē-o-sof'ik*), **THEOSOPHICAL** (*thē-o-sof'ik-əl*), *a.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, theosophy.

THEOSOPHIST (*thē-os'o-fist*), *n.* One who cultivates, or affects theosophy.

THEOSOPHY (*thē-os'o-fī*), *n.* Philosophy purporting to be based upon knowledge obtained by direct intercourse with God. [Gr. *theos*, God, and *sophos*, wise.]

THERAPEUTIC (*ther-ā-pū'tik*), *a.* Pertaining to the healing art; curative. [Gr. *therapeuō*, take care of, serve.]

THERAPEUTICS (*ther-ā-pū'tiks*), *n.* That part

of medicine concerned with the composition, application and mode of operation of the remedies.

THERAPY (ther'ā-pl), *n.* Therapeuties used in compounds; as, radio-*therapy*. [Gr. *therapeia*, service—*therapeuō*, serve.]

THERE (thâr), *adv.* 1. In that place; at that time; in that relation. 2. To or into that place. [A. S. *thar*, *thær*.]

THEREABOUT (thâr-ā-bowt'), **THEREABOUTS** (thâr-ā-bowts'), *adv.* About or near that place, number, quality, or degree.

THEREAFTER (thâr-aft'ēr), *adv.* After or according to that.

THEREAT (thâr-at'), *adv.* 1. At that place or occurrence. 2. On that account.

THEREBY (thâr-bi'), *adv.* By that means; in consequence of that.

THEREFOR (thâr'fār), *adv.* For that or this; for it.

THEREFORE (thâr'fôr or thêr'fôr), *adv.* 1. For that; for that reason. 2. Consequently.

THEREFROM (thâr-from'), *adv.* From that or this.

THEREIN (thâr-in'), *adv.* In that or this place, time, thing or respect.

THEREOF (thâr-ov'), *adv.* Of that or this.

THEREON (thâr-on'), *adv.* On that or this.

THERETO (thâr-tô'), **THEREUNTO** (thâr-un-tô'), *adv.* To that or this.

THEREUPON (thâr-up-on'), *adv.* 1. Thereon. 2. Upon or in consequence of that or this. 3. Immediately.

THERewith (thâr-wlth'), *adv.* With that or this.

THERewithal (thâr-wlth-əl'), *adv.* With all this or that.

THERM (thêrm), *n.* Unit of heat; amount of heat required to raise one gram of water 1° centigrade, beginning at the temperature of water at its maximum density. [L. *thermæ*—Gr. *thermē*, heat.]

THERM-, *stem.* Same as **THERMO-**.

THERMAL (thêr'məl), *a.* Of or pertaining to heat; warm.

THERMIC (thêr'mik), *a.* Due to heat; thermal.

THERMO-, *stem.* Used in compound words referring to heat or temperature. [Gr. *thermos*, hot.]

THERMODYNAMICS (thêr-mô-di-nam'iks), *n.* Branch of physics which treats of heat as a mechanical agent.

THERMOELECTRIC (thêr-mô-e-lek'trik), *a.* Pertaining to thermoelectricity.—*Thermoelectric current*, electric current produced by heating some part of a suitable apparatus.—*Thermoelectric series*, metals arranged in the order of their capacity to generate a thermoelectric current when heated.

THERMOELECTRICITY (thêr-mô-e-lek-tris'itl), *n.* Electricity developed by the unequal heating of two or more bars of dissimilar metals.

THERMOGENESIS (thêr-mô-jen'e-sis), *n.* Production of heat, especially in the human body by physiological processes. [Gr. *thermē*, heat, and *genesis*, production.]

THERMOGRAPH (thêr'mô-gráf), *n.* Self-registering thermometer. [THERMO- and -GRAPH.]

THERMOLYSIS (thêr-mol'-l-sis), *n.* 1. Radiation of heat from animal bodies. 2. Dissociation by heat.

THERMOMETER (thêr-mom'e-têr), *n.* Instrument by which the temperatures of bodies are ascertained. [THERMO- and METER.]

THERMOMETRIC (thêr-mô-met'rik), **THERMOMETRICAL** (thêr-mô-met'rik-əl), *a.* Pertaining to, or made with, a thermometer.

THERMOMETRICALLY (thêr-mô-met'rik-əl-l), *adv.* In a thermometrical manner; by means of a thermometer.

THERMOMETRY (thêr-mom'e-tri), *n.* The art of measuring heat.

THERMOPILE (thêr'mô-pil), *n.* Thermoelectric battery used as a very delicate thermometer. [THERMO- and PILE.]

THERMOSCOPE (thêr'mô-sköp), *n.* Instrument indicating changes in temperature without measuring them. [THERMO- and SCOPE.]

THERMOSTAT (thêr'mô-stat), *n.* Self-acting apparatus for regulating temperature. [THERMO-, and Gr. *statos*, standing.]

THESAURUS (thê-sā'rus), *n.* [*pl.* **THESAURUSES** or **THESAURI** (thê-sā'ri).] Treasury or repository, especially of words; lexicon. [L.—Gr. *thēsauros*.]

THESE (thêz), *pron.* and *a.* Plural of **THIS**.

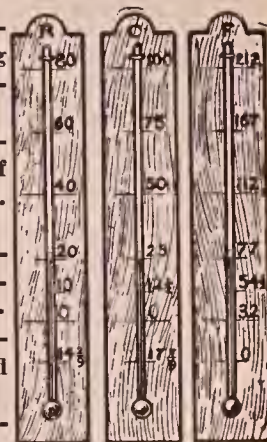
THESEUS (thê'sūs or thê'sē-us), *n.* Greek Legend. Famous Greek legendary hero, a son of Ægeus, and king of Athens.

THESIS (thê'sis), *n.* [*pl.* **THESES** (thê'sêz).] 1. Proposition; that which is set down for argument. 2. Subject for a school exercise. 3. Essay; dissertation. 4. In prosody, that part of a foot which receives the metrical stress. 5. (Incorrectly) unaccented part of a foot. [Gr. *tithēmi*, set. See **THEME**.]

THESPIAN (thes'pi-an), *I. a.* Of, or relating to, dramatic art; dramatic. *II. n.* Actor. [From *Thespis*, a Greek dramatist, B. C. 535.]

THESSALY (thes'ā-l), *n.* Division of ancient Greece, S. of Macedonia and E. of Epirus.

THETIS (thē'tis), *n.* Greek Myth. A sea-goddess and the mother of the famous Achilles whom she rendered all but invulnerable by dipping him into the Styx.



Thermometers.

R = Réaumur.
C = Celsius, centigrade.
F = Fahrenheit.

	Freezing point.	Boiling point.
R....	0 deg.	80 deg.
C....	0 deg.	100 deg.
F....	32 deg.	212 deg.

THEURGIC (thē-ūr'jlk), **THEURGICAL** (thē-ūr'jlk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to theurgy or the power of performing supernatural things.—*Theurgic hymns*, songs of incantation.

THEURIST (thē-ūr-jlst), *n.* One who believes in or practices theurgy.

THEURGY (thē-ūr-jl), *n.* Phenomena or working of divine or supernatural agency in human affairs. [Gr. *theourgia*—*theos*, a god, and *ergon*, work.]

THEW (thū), *n.* Muscle; sinew. [A. S. *theāw*, custom, bearing.]

THEY (thā), *pers. pron.* Plural of HE, SHE, or IT. [A. S. *thā*, nom. pl. of the definite article.]

THICK (thlk), *I. a.* [Comp. **THICK'ER**; *superl.* **THICK'EST**.] 1. Speaking of the third dimension, other than LONG and WIDE; not thin. 2. Dense; imperfectly fluid. 3. Not transparent or clear; misty; indistinct. 4. Dull. 5. Crowded; closely set; compact; abundant; frequent; in quick succession. *II. adv.* 1. Closely; frequently; fast. 2. To a great depth. *III. n.* Part where, or time when, anything is thickest.—*Through thick and thin*, steadfastly; through every difficulty. [A. S. *thicce*, thick; cf. Ger. *dick*.]

THICKEN (thlk'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THICK'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THICKENED** (thlk'nd).] *I. vt.* Make thick or thicker. *II. vi.* Become thick or thicker. [A. S. *thiccian*.]

THICKET (thlk'et), *n.* Collection of trees or shrubs closely set; dense wood or copse.

THICK-HEADED (thlk'hcd-ed), *a.* Having a thick head or skull; stupid.

THICKISH (thlk'ish), *a.* Somewhat thick.

THICKLY (thlk'li), *adv.* In a thick manner.

THICKNESS (thlk'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thick.

THICK-SET (thlk'set), *I. a.* 1. Dense. 2. Abounding. 3. Short and stout. *II. n.* 1. A thick hedge. 2. Dense underwood. 3. A kind of fustian or cotton velvet.

THIEF (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* **THIEVES** (thēvz).] One who steals or is guilty of theft. [A. S. *theōf*, thief.]

THIEVE (thēv), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THIEV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THIEVED** (thēvd).] *I. vt.* Take by theft. *II. vi.* Practice theft; steal. [A. S. *theōfian*—*theōf*, thief.]

THIEVERY (thēv'ēr-i), *n.* Practice of thieving.

THIEVISH (thēv'ish), *a.* Given to, or like, theft or stealing; acting by stealth; dishonest; furtive.

THIEVISHLY (thēv'ish-li), *adv.* In a thievish manner; like a thief.

THIEVISHNESS (thēv'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thievish.

THIGH (thī), *n.* Thick, fleshy part of the leg from the knee to the hip; femur. [A. S. *theōh*.]

THILL (thll), *n.* One of the pair of shafts of a cart, gig or other carriage. [A. S. *thille*, trencher.]

THILLER (thll'ēr), **THILL-HORSE** (thll'hars),

n. Horse that goes between the thills or shafts, and supports them.

THIMBLE (thlm'bi), *n.* 1. Metal protection for the finger, used in sewing. 2. A sleeve, skeln or tube, to fit over another. [A. S. *thymal*—*thūma*, thumb.]

THIMBLEBERRY (thlm'bl-ber-l), *n.* Raspberry.

THIMBLEFUL (thlm'bl-fəl), *n.* As much as a thimble will hold; very small quantity.

THIMBLERIG (thlm'bi-rlg), *n.* Sleight-of-hand trick in which the performer conceals a pea or small ball under one of three thimble-like cups.

THIMBLERIG (thlm'bi-rlg), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THIM'BLERIGGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THIMBLERIGGED** (thlm'bl-rlgd).] *I. vt.* Cheat by means of thimblery. *II. vi.* Practice thimblery.

THIMBLERIGGER (thlm'bi-rlg-ēr), *n.* One who practices thimblery.

THIN (thln), *I. a.* [Comp. **THIN'NER**; *superl.* **THIN'NEST**.] 1. Having little thickness; slim; lean. 2. Freely fluid; of little viscosity. 3. Not dense, close or crowded. 4. Not full; faint and shrill. 5. Transparent; easily seen through. *II. adv.* Not thickly or closely; in a scattered state. [A. S. *thynne*.]

THIN (thln), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THIN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THINNED** (thlnd).] *I. vt.* Make thin; attenuate. *II. vi.* Become thin or thinner.

THINE (thin), *a.* Belonging to thee; relating to thee. Like *thou*, *thine* is now seldom used except in poetry, solemn discourses, or the language of the Quakers. [A. S. *thin*.]

THING (thng), *n.* 1. Inanimate object; any object of human thought. 2. An event. 3. [*pl.*] Belongings, as clothes, etc.—*The thing*, the proper proceeding or result; what is required by custom or fashion. [A. S. *thing*, cause, council.]

THINGUMBOB (thng'um-bob), **THINGUMMY** (thng'um-l), *n.* Indefinite name for any person or thing. (Colloq.)

THINK (thngk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THOUGHT** (that).] *I. vt.* 1. Form or harbor in the mind; conceive; imagine. 2. Hold in opinion; consider. 3. Design or meditate. *II. vi.* 1. Exercise the mind; revolve ideas in the mind. 2. Form or hold an opinion. 3. Call to mind; remember. 4. Intend; purpose; design. 5. Take thought. [A. S. *thencan*.]

SYN. Contemplate; study; ponder; deliberate; regard; cogitate; ruminate; conjecture; suppose; deem; guess; surmise.

ANT. Disregard; ignore; forget; overlook. **THINK** (thngk), *n.* A thought; as, he thinks many a long *think*.

THINKABLE (thngk'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being thought; conceivable.

THINKER (thngk'ēr), *n.* Person who thinks.



Thimble.

THINKING (think'ing), *n.* 1. Mental performance of a person who thinks. 2. Manner or substance of thought; opinion. 3. Mental faculty; mind.

THINLY (thin'li), *adv.* In a thin manner.

THINNESS (thin'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thin.

THINNISH (thin'ish), *a.* Somewhat thin.

THIN-SKINNED (thin'skind), *a.* 1. Having a thin skin. 2. Easily offended; over-sensitive.

THIO-ACID (thi-ō-as'id), *n.* An acid in which sulphur has been substituted for oxygen. [Gr. *theion*, sulphur.]

THIRD (thērd), *I. a.* Last of three. *II. n.* 1. One of three equal parts. 2. *Music.* Interval of two full tones or three half tones. 3. Unit of time, equal to one-sixtieth of a second. 4. *Law.* Widow's share of her husband's estate. 5. *Baseball.* The third base.—*Third degree*, inquisitorial method of extorting confession from persons suspected of crime.—*Third estate*, in a kingdom, the commonalty or Commons; in Great Britain, represented in Parliament by the House of Commons. [A. S. *thrida*.]

THIRDLY (thērd'li), *adv.* In the third place.

THIRD-RAIL (thērd'rāl), *n.* An additional rail used for electric cars for the transmission of electricity from a power-station.

THIRD-RATE (thērd'rāt), *a.* 1. Of the third order. 2. Of a decidedly inferior rank or quality.

THIRST (thērst), *n.* 1. Uneasiness caused by want of drink; craving for drink. 2. Eager desire for anything. [A. S. *thurst*, *thyrst*.]

THIRST (thērst), *vi.* [pr.p. **THIRST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **THIRST'ED**.] 1. Have desire to drink; feel thirsty. 2. Have a vehement desire or longing for anything.

THIRSTILY (thērst'i-li), *adv.* In a thirsty manner.

THIRSTINESS (thērst'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thirsty.

THIRSTY (thērst'i), *a.* [comp. **THIRST'IER**; superl. **THIRST'IENT**.] 1. Having thirst; suffering from thirst. 2. Dry; parched. 3. Having a vehement desire or longing for anything.

THIRTEEN (thēr'tēn), *a. and n.* Three and ten.

THIRTEENER (thēr-tēn'ēr), *n.* The thirteenth one of any number of things, as of a suit of cards.

THIRTEENTH (thēr'tēnth), *a. and n.* Last of thirteen.

THIRTIETH (thēr'ti-eth), *a. and n.* Last of thirty.

THIRTY (thēr'ti), *a. and n.* Three times ten. [A. S. *thirtig*.]

THIRTY-TWO-MO (thēr-ti-tō'mō), *n.* The size of a book, when a sheet of paper is folded in thirty-two equal parts; commonly written 32mo.

THIS (this), *pron. and a.* [pl. **THESE** (thēz).]

Denoting a person or thing near, just mentioned, or about to be mentioned. [A. S.]

THISTLE (this'l), *n.* Common name of several prickly plants which send their seed over great distances by means of a very light feathery down which floats in the wind carrying the seed. [A. S. *thistel*.]

THISTLE-FINCH (this'l-fineh), *n.* One of several species of finches, which feed largely on the seeds of the thistle.

THISTLY (this'll), *a.* Overgrown with thistles.

THITHER (thithēr), *I. adv.* 1. To that place.

2. To that end or result. *II. a.* Further; opposite. [A. S. *thider*.]

THITHERTO (thith-ēr-tō'), *adv.* To that point; so far.

THITHERWARD (thith'ēr-wārd), *adv.* Toward that place; in that direction.

THOLE (thōl), *n.* Pin inserted into the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar in rowing. [A. S. *thol*.]

THOLUS (thō'ius), *n.* A round building; dome; eupola; rotunda. [Gr. *tholos*.]

THONG (thəng), *n.* Strap of leather. [A. S. *thwang*. akin to Ger. *zwang*, force.]

THONG (thəng), *vt.* [pr.p. **THONG'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **THONGED** (thəngd).] Beat with a thong; lash.

THOR (thə), *n. Norse Myth.* God of thunder, son of Odin; always carried a heavy hammer (Mjolnir), which returned to his hand as often as he threw it, and he had a girdle that constantly renewed his strength.

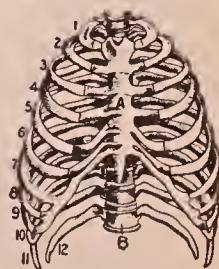
THORACIC (thō-ras'ik), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the thorax or breast. 2. Having a thorax. 3. Having the legs or ventral fins in a thoracic position.

THORAL (thō'ral), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a bed. 2. *Palmyistry.* Designating a line in the hand called the mark of Venus. [L. *torus*, bed.]

THORAX (thō'raks), *n.* 1. *Anat.* Part of the body between the neck and abdomen; the breast, and especially the bones inclosing it. 2. *Entom.* Part of the body between the head and the abdomen. 3. *Gr. Antiq.* Cuirass or corselet worn by the ancient Greeks. It consisted of a breastplate and a backpiece fastened by buckles, and was often richly ornamented. [L.—Gr. *thōrax*.]

THORIUM (thō'ri-um), *n.* A very heavy metal resembling nickel in color and tin in properties. It burns with a bright flame, when heated in air. [From **THOR**.]

THORN (thərn), *n.* 1. Sharp, woody spine on the stem of a plant. 2. Plant having thorns. 3. Anything prickly or troublesome. 4. The Anglo-Saxon letter equivalent to *th*. [A. S.]



Thorax.

A. Sternum. B. Dorsal vertebrae. 1 to 12 Costal or ribs. 1 to 7 True or sternal ribs. 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 Floating ribs. (In all 24 ribs.)

THORN-APPLE (thərn'ap-i), *n.* 1. Haw tree or its fruit. 2. Ill-smelling poisonous weed; jimson-weed, Jamestown-weed or stramonium.

THORNBACK (thərn'bak), *n.* Voracious kind of skate or ray about two feet long.

THORNBILL (thərn'bil), *n.* Large gorgeous humming-bird of Peru, with a beard-like pendant and a sharp thorn-like bill.

THORNTAIL (thərn'tāl), *n.* Beautiful humming-bird (*Gouldia popelairi*) of Peru and Colombia.

THORNY (thərn'i), *a.* [*comp.* **THORN'IER**; *superl.* **THORN'IENT**.] Full of thorns; prickly; troublesome.

THOROUGH (thur'ō), *I. a.* Passing through or to the end; complete; entire. *II. n.* Passage; channel. [A. S. *thurh*, through.]

THOROUGH-BASS (thur'ō-bās), *n.* Bass part all through a piece, with figures to indicate the successive chords of the harmony; science of harmony.

THOROUGH-BOLT (thur'ō-bōlt), *n.* Bolt the screw-end of which projects and is secured by a nut.

THOROUGH-BRACE (thur'ō-brās), *n.* Leather band hanging on a front and a rear spring, and supporting the body of a carriage.

THOROUGH-BRED (thur'ō-bred), *I. a.* 1. Bred from the best blood, as a horse. 2. Having the qualities produced by pure breeding; graceful. *II. n.* Animal of pure descent.

THOROUGHFARE (thur'ō-fâr), *n.* Public way or street; place of travel.

THOROUGH-GOING (thur'ō-gō-ing), *a.* 1. Going through or to the end. 2. Going all lengths; out-and-out.

THOROUGHLY (thur'ō-li), *adv.* In a thorough manner; fully; completely.

THOROUGHNESS (thur'ō-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thorough.

THOROUGH-PACED (thur'ō-pāst), *a.* 1. Thoroughly or perfectly paced or trained. 2. Complete; consummate.

THOROUGHWORT (thur'ō-würt), *n.* Popular name of a composite plant of N. America, valued for its medicinal uses; boneset; Indian sage.

THORP, THORPE (thərp), *n.* Hamlet. [A. S. Cf. Ger. *dorf*.]

THOSE (thōz), *a.* and *pron.* Plural of **THAT**. [A. S. *thās*, old pl. of *thes*, this.]

THOTH (thoth or tōt), *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* God of speech, letters, time, and source of all wisdom, corresponding to the Greek Hermes.

THOU (thow), *pron.* Person addressed. (Superseded by "you," except in poetry and in addressing the Deity. [A. S. *thū*.])



Thornback
(*Raia clavata*).



Thoroughwort.

THOUGH (thō), *I. conj.* Admitting or allowing that; even if. *II. adv.* Nevertheless; however; for all that. [A. S. *theāh*.]

THOUGHT (thəʔ), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **THINK**.

THOUGHT (thəʔ), *n.* 1. Act of thinking; reasoning; deliberation. 2. That which one thinks; idea; fancy; consideration; opinion. 3. Care. 4. Small amount. [A. S. *ge-thoht*.]

SYN. Reflection; cogitation; deliberation; meditation; notion; design; conception; solicitude; concern; trifle; conceit; purpose; intention. *ANT.* Thoughtlessness; aberration; vacuity; improvidence.

THOUGHTFUL (thəʔ'fəl), *a.* 1. Employed in meditation. 2. Attentive; considerate.

SYN. Contemplative; wary; careful; provident; regardful; mindful; heedful; diligent. *ANT.* Thoughtless; unthinking; careless; improvident.

THOUGHTFULLY (thəʔ'fəl-i), *adv.* In a thoughtful manner.

THOUGHTFULNESS (thəʔ'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thoughtful.

THOUGHTLESS (thəʔ'les), *a.* 1. Without thought or care; careless; inattentive. 2. Stupid; dull.

SYN. Heedless; remiss; negligent; regardless; inconsiderate; giddy. *ANT.* Thoughtful; regardful; mindful; provident.

THOUGHTLESSLY (thəʔ'les-li), *adv.* In a thoughtless manner.

THOUGHTLESSNESS (thəʔ'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thoughtless.

THOUGHT-WAVE (thəʔ'wāv), *n.* An undulation of an assumed medium of thought-transference, supposed to explain the phenomena of telepathy.

THOUSAND (thow'zənd), *I. a.* 1. Ten hundred. 2. Any large number. *II. n.* 1. Number ten hundred. 2. Any large number. [A. S. *thūsēd*—Ger. *tausend*.]

THOUSANDFOLD (thow'zənd-fōld), *a.* Folded a thousand times; multiplied by a thousand.

THOUSAND-LEGS (thow'zənd-legz), *n.* A worm with a large number of legs; myriapod; milleped.

THOUSANDTH (thow'zəndth), *I. a.* Last of a thousand or of any great number. *II. n.* 1. One of a thousand or of any great number. 2. One of a thousand equal parts.

THRALDOM, THRALLDOM (thrə'ldum), *n.* Slavery; bondage. [See **THRALL**.]

THRALL (thrəl), *n.* 1. Slave; serf. 2. Slavery; servitude. 3. Shelf for tubs or barrels. [A. S. *thræl*—Ice. *thræl*, runner, attendant.]

THRASH (thrash), **THRESH** (thresh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRASH'ING, THRESH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRASHED (thrasht), THRESHED (thresht)**.] *I. vt.* 1. Beat out (grain from the straw). 2. Beat soundly. *II. vi.* 1. Perform the act of thrashing. 2. Drudge; toil; beat about. [A. S. *therscan*, thrash.]

THRASHER (thrash'ēr), **THRESHER** (thresh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or machine which thrashes grain. 2. Species of shark, so called from its using its long tail-fin as a weapon of attack. 3. Bird of the genus *Toxostoma* especially *T. rufum*, commonly called the *brown thrasher*.



Thrasher (*Toxostoma rufum*).

THRASHING (thrash'ing), *n.* 1. Act of beating out grain from the straw. 2. Sound beating or drubbing.

THRASHING-MACHINE (thrash'ing-mā-shēn), *n.* Machine for thrashing or beating out grain, as wheat, oats, etc., from the straw.

THREAD (thred), *n.* 1. Very thin line of any fibrous substance twisted and drawn out. 2. Anything resembling a thread; as, a *thread* of spun glass. 3. Prominent spiral part of a screw. 4. Something continued in long course. 5. Main idea running through a discourse. [A. S. *thræd*—*thrāwan*, wind.]

THREAD (thred), *v.* [pr.p. **THREAD'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **THREAD'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Pass a thread through the eye of (as a needle). 2. Pass or pierce through, as a narrow way. 3. Furnish with a thread, as a screw or bolt. II. *vi.* Pick one's way carefully.

THREADBARE (thred'bār), *a.* 1. Worn to the naked thread; having the nap worn off. 2. Used till its novelty or interest is gone; hackneyed. 3. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby.

THREAD-CELL (thred'sel), *n.* In a jellyfish, one of the cavities containing a coiled elastic thread that springs out and stings, when the animal is irritated.

THREADER (thred'ēr), *n.* One who or that which threads; specifically, a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle.

THREADFISH (thred'fish), *n.* Any of several species of tropical fish having threadlike rays below the pectoral fins, as *Alectis ciliaris* and *Polynemus indicus*.

THREADLIKE (thred'lik), *a.* Resembling a thread; filamentary.

THREADWORM (thred'wūrm), *n.* Any worm having a filiform body; specifically, the pinworm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*), which infests the intestines of man.

THREADY (thred'l), *a.* 1. Like thread; slender. 2. Containing, or consisting of, thread.

THREAT (thret), *n.* Declaration of an intention to inflict punishment or other evil upon another; menace. [A. S. *threāt*, threat—p.t. of *threōtan*, vex.]

THREATEN (thret'n), *v.* [pr.p. **THREAT'ENING**; p.t. and p.p. **THREATENED** (thret'nd).] I. *vt.* 1. Declare the intention of inflicting harm

upon. 2. Terrify by menaces. 3. Give ominous indication of; portend. 4. Be a menace to. 5. Hold out as a punishment. II. *vi.* 1. Use threats or menaces. 2. Have a threatening appearance; be portentous.

THREATENER (thret'n-ēr), *n.* One who threatens or menaces.

THREATENING (thret'n-ing), *a.* 1. Containing threats; indicating a threat or menace. 2. Menacing.

THREATENINGLY (thret'n-ing-ly), *adv.* In a threatening manner.

THREE (thrē), I. *a.* Consisting of two and one. II. *n.* 1. Number which consists of two and one. 2. Symbol denoting three units, as 3 or III. [A. S. *threō*.]

THREE-DECKER (thrē'dek-ēr), *n.* 1. A vessel of war carrying guns on three decks. 2. Piece of furniture with three tiers.

THREEFOLD (thrē'fōld), *a.* and *adv.* Folded or repeated thrice; consisting of three.

THREEPENCE (thrē'pens or thrip'ens), *n.* 1. Small English silver coin, of the value of three pennies, or about six cents. 2. Sum or amount of three pennies.

THREE-PHASE (thrē'fāz), *a.* *Elec.* Having or employing three phases.

THREE-PHASER (thrē'fāz-ēr), *n.* *Elec.* Three-phase alternating-current generator or motor.

THREE-PLY (thrē'pli), *a.* Having three folds, three webs or three strands.

THREESCORE (thrē'skōr), *a.* Three times a score; sixty.

THREE-WAY (thrē'wā), *a.* Having or controlling three passages, as a stopcock or valve.

THREMMATOLOGY (threm-ā-toi'o-jī), *n.* The methodical selection in breeding animals and plants. [Gr. *thremma*, *thremmatis*, nursing, and -*LOGY*.]

THRENODIAL (thren-ō'di-əl), *a.* Pertaining to a threnody; elegiac; mournful.

THRENODIST (thren-ō-dist), *n.* Writer of threnodies or dirges.

THRENODY (thren-ō-di), *n.* Song or poem of lamentation; dirge. [Gr. *thrēnōdia*—*thrēnos*, lamentation, and *ōdē*, ode.]

THRESH (thresh), *v.* Same as **THRASH**.

THRESHOLD (thresh'ōld), *n.* Piece of wood or stone under the door of a house; doorway; entrance. [A. S. *therscold*. Of doubtful origin.]

THREW (thrō), *v.* Past tense of **THROW**.

THRICE (thrīs), *adv.* Three times; loosely, several times; repeatedly. *Thrice* is sometimes used as the first element of a compound with an intensive or amplifying force; as, *thrice-blessed*.

THRIFT (thrift), *n.* 1. State of thriving. 2. Frugality. 3. Prosperity; increase of wealth; gain. 4. Plant of several species, as the sea-pink, a garden plant. [See **THRIVE**.]

SYN. Success; gain; industry; fortune; economy; good husbandry. ANT. Prodigality; waste; expenditure.

THRIFT-BOX (thrɪft'boʊks), *n.* Small box for keeping savings.

THRIFTILY (thrɪft'i-li), *adv.* In a thrifty manner.

THRIFTINESS (thrɪft'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thrifty.

THRIFTLESS (thrɪft'les), *a.* 1. Extravagant; without thrift. 2. Not thriving; unprofitable.

THRIFTLESSLY (thrɪft'les-li), *adv.* In a thriftless manner.

THRIFTLESSNESS (thrɪft'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being thriftless.

THRIFTY (thrɪft'i), *a.* [*comp.* **THRIFT'IER**; *superl.* **THRIFT'iest**.] 1. Showing thrift or economy. 2. Thriving by economy.

SYN. Economical; saving; sparing; frugal; careful; thriving; prosperous. **ANT.** Spendthrift; thoughtless; indiscreet.

THRILL (thrɪl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRILLED** (thrɪld).] **I. vt.** 1. Affect as if by something that pierces; penetrate; permeate. 2. Cause to vibrate. 3. Cause to experience a deep or keen or exquisite emotion. **II. vi.** 1. Pierce or affect one with a sharp tingling sensation. 2. Feel a sharp tingling sensation. 3. Have a stirring emotion. 4. Quiver; vibrate; pulsate. [A. S. *thrylian*, bore a hole.]

THRILL (thrɪl), *n.* 1. Thrilling sensation. 2. Beat of heart or pulse.

THRILLER (thrɪl'ēr), *n.* One who or that which thrills; sensational novel.

THRILLING (thrɪl'ing), *a.* Producing a thrill or thrills.

THRILLINGLY (thrɪl'ing-li), *adv.* In a thrilling manner.

THRIVE (thrɪv), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **THRI'VING**; *p.t.* **THROVE** (thrɒv) or **THRIVED** (thrɪvd); *p.p.* **THRIVEN** (thrɪv'n).] 1. Prosper; be successful. 2. Increase in goods; grow rich. 3. Grow vigorously. 4. Flourish. [Ice. *thrifask*—*thrifa*, grasp.]

THRIVING (thrɪ'ving), *a.* Prosperous; successful; growing; thrifty.

THRIVINGLY (thrɪ'ving-li), *adv.* In a thriving manner; prosperously.

THRIVINGNESS (thrɪ'ving-nes), *n.* Condition of one who thrives; prosperity.

THROAT (thrɒt), *n.* 1. Forepart of the neck, in which are the gullet and windpipe. 2. Passage from the mouth to the lungs and stomach; pharynx. 3. Entrance; narrow passage. [A. S. *throta*; cf. O. H. Ger. *drozze*.]

THROATY (thrɒt'i), *a.* 1. Uttered back in the throat; guttural. 2. Having a large throat; voracious.

THROB (throʊ), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **THROB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THROBBED** (throʊd).] Palpitate, as the heart or pulse, with more than usual force. [Etym. doubtful.]

THROB (throʊ), *n.* Strong pulsation; palpitation.

THROE (thrɒ), *n.* Violent pain or pang; agony; anguish. [A. S. *threā*, suffering, pain.]

THROMBOSIS (throm-bō'sis), *n.* Coagulation of blood in the living body. [Gr.]

THROMBUS (throm'bus), *n.* Small tumor, caused by escape of blood from a vein into cellular tissue. [Gr. *thrombos*, lump, clot.]

THRONAL (thrō'nəl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a throne.

THRONE (thrɒn), *n.* 1. Elevated and ornamental chair of state used by a sovereign. 2. Sovereign power and dignity. [Gr. *thronos*, chair.]

THRONE (thrɒn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRO'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRONED** (thrɒnd).] **I. vt.** Place on a throne; enthrone. **II. vi.** Sit on a throne. **THRONELESS** (thrɒn'les), *a.* Without a throne; deposed.

THRONG (θrɒŋ), *n.* Large number of people crowded or moving together. [A. S. *gethrang*, *p.p.* of *thringan*, press.]

THRONG (θrɒŋ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRONG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRONGED** (θrɒŋd).] **I. vi.** Come in multitudes; crowd or press together. **II. vt.** Annoy with a throng or press of people; crowd; press.

THROSTLE (θros'l), *n.* 1. Song-thrush or mavis (*Turdus musicus*). 2. Machine for spinning wool, cotton, etc. [A. S. *throsle*, probably a dim.—Ice. *thröstr*, thrush.]

THROTTLE (θrot'i), *n.* 1. Throat; windpipe. 2. Throttle-valve. [Dim. of **THROAT**.]

THROTTLE (θrot'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THROT'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THROTTLED** (θrot'id).] **I. vt.** 1. Stop the breath of by compressing the throat; strangle; choke; suffocate. 2. Obstruct by a throttle-valve, as a steam-pipe. **II. vi.** Breathe hard as when nearly suffocated.

THROTTLE-LEVER (θrot'i-lē-vēr), *n.* Hand-lever by which the throttle-valve is worked.

THROTTLER (θrot'lēr), *n.* One who or that which throttles.

THROTTLE-VALVE (θrot'l-valv), *n.* Valve which regulates the supply of steam to the cylinder of an engine.

THROUGH (θrə), **I. prep.** 1. From end to end of; from side to side of; between the sides of. 2. Among. 3. By way of. 4. By means of; in consequence of. **II. adv.** 1. From one end or side to the other; from beginning to end. 2. To the end or purpose. **III. a.** 1. Unobstructed. 2. That passes without interruption or change, as a *through* train. 3. That entitles to transportation to the end, as a *through* ticket. [A. S. *thurh*.]

THROUGH-LIGHTED (θrə'lit-ed), *a.* Having windows on opposite sides.

THROUGHOUT (θrə-owt'), **I. prep.** Through to the outside; in every part of. **II. adv.** Everywhere.

THROUGH-STONE (θrə'stɒn), *n.* Stone placed so as to show on both faces of the wall.

THROVE (thrɒv), *v.* Past tense of **THRIVE**.

THROW (θrɒ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THROW'ING**; *p.t.* **THREW** (θrə); *p.p.* **THROWN** (θrɒn).] **I. vt.**

1. Hurl; fling; propel; send. 2. Wind or twist together, as silk threads, in a direction contrary to the twist of the singles. 3. Form on a wheel, as pottery. 4. Cast (dice). 5. Put off. 6. Put on or spread carelessly. 7. Cast down in wrestling. 8. Produce, as young, said of rabbits, etc. 9. Sell, as a race, by allowing another to win unnecessarily. II. *vi.* Perform the act of throwing.—*Throw over*, desert; abandon.—*Throw up*, give up; eject from the stomach. [A. S. *thrāwan*, whirl.]
- THROW** (thrō), *n.* 1. Act of throwing; cast, especially of dice. 2. Distance to which anything is thrown; extent of motion of a part of a machine. 3. Implement for giving a rapid, rotary motion, as to a potters' wheel.
- THROW-CRANK** (thrō'krangk), *n.* Crank which serves to convert rotary into reciprocating motion.
- THROWING-TABLE** (thrō'ing-tā-bl), *n.* Potters' wheel; also called *throwing-engine* and *throwing-mill*.
- THROWSTER** (thrō'stēr), *n.* One who twists silk threads together.
- THRUM** (thrum), *n.* 1. End of weaver's thread. 2. Coarse yarn. 3. Loose fringe. [Ice. *thrōmr*, edge.]
- THRUM** (thrum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THRUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRUMMED** (thrumd).] Furnish with thrums; put tufts or fringes on.
- THRUM** (thrum), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRUM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRUMMED** (thrumd).] I. *vt.* Play roughly on with the fingers, as a piano, harp, etc. II. *vi.* Play rudely or monotonously with the fingers on an instrument, table, etc. [Ice. *thruma*, rattle.]
- THRUM** (thrum), *n.* Monotonous drumming or tapping.
- THRUMMY** (thrum'ī), *a.* Made of or like thrums; shaggy.
- THRUSH** (thrush), *n.* 1. Little European singing bird; throstle or song-thrush. 2. Warbler, or similar bird, of many species and countries. [A. S. *thryscē*.]
- THRUSH** (thrush), *n.* 1. Inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses. 2. Disease of the mouth and throat, occurring chiefly in early Song-thrush (*Turdus musicus*). infancy. [Dan. *troeske*—root of **THIRST**.]
- THRUST** (thrust), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THRUST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THRUST**.] I. *vt.* 1. Push or drive with force; drive; force; impel. 2. Stab or pierce. II. *vi.* Make a sudden push, as with a pointed weapon. [Ice. *thrysta*.]
- THRUST** (thrust), *n.* 1. Violent push or drive, as with a pointed weapon; stab. 2. Assault or attack.
- THUD** (thud), *n.* 1. Sound, as that of a heavy



stone striking the ground. 2. Blow causing a dull sound. [Imitative.]

THUG (thug), *n.* 1. Member of a fraternity of robbers and assassins formerly prevalent in India. 2. Ruffian; bandit. [Hind. *thugna*, deceive, rob.]

THUGGEE (thug'ē), *n.* Profession and practice of thugs; also called *thuggeeism*, *thuggery*, *thuggism*.

THULE (thū'lē), *n.* Name given by the ancients to the most northern country with which they were acquainted. The Romans spoke of it as *Ultima Thule*, the farthest Thule.

THULITE (thū'lit), *n.* A rare rock of a peach blossom color, found in Norway.

THUMB (thum), *n.* Short, thick first digit of the hand. [A. S. *thūma*.]

THUMB (thum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THUMB'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THUMBED** (thumd).] 1. Handle awkwardly. 2. Soil or wear off with the thumb or fingers.

THUMBED (thumd), *a.* 1. Having thumbs. 2. Marked with thumb-marks, as a book.

THUMB-PIECE (thum'pēs), *n.* A projection on any piece of mechanism, intended to be worked by the thumb.

THUMB-SCREW (thum'skrō), *n.* 1. Instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. 2. Screw with a head easily turned by thumb and fore-finger. 3. Device for compressing the ends of thumb and fingers in order to render them white and shapely.

THUMB-STALL (thum'stāl), *n.* A case or pad to protect the thumb.

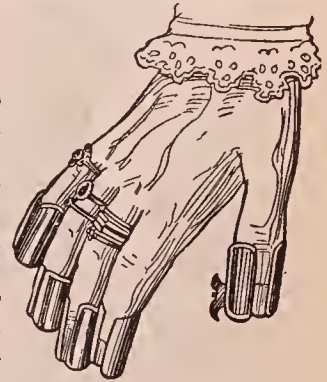
THUMP (thump), *n.* Sound made by the sudden fall of a heavy body, as by a blow with a club, fist, etc. [Imitative.]

THUMP (thump), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THUMPED** (thumpt).] I. *vt.* Beat with something heavy. II. *vi.* Give a dull, heavy sound.

THUNDER (thun'dēr), *n.* 1. Noise made by a discharge of atmospheric electricity. 2. Any similar noise. 3. Startling announcement or awful threat. [A. S. *thunor*.]

THUNDER (thun'dēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **THUN'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THUNDERED** (thun'dērd).] I. *vi.* 1. Make thunder. 2. Sound as thunder. 3. Make alarming denunciations. II. *vt.* 1. Give out with noise and terror. 2. Utter as a threat or denunciation.

THUNDERBOLT (thun'dēr-bōlt), *n.* 1. Flash of lightning accompanied by thunder. 2. Dreadful threat of censure by some high authority. 3. *Class. Myth.* Imaginary bolt, supposed to be a stone missile shot by Jupiter in a



Thumb-screws.

flash of lightning, causing the accompanying crash of thunder.

THUNDER-CLAP (thun'dēr-kīap), *n.* A loud discharge of atmospheric electricity.

THUNDER-CLOUD (thun'dēr-kīowd), *n.* A cloud that produces thunder and lightning, generally a dense, dark cumulus, from 2000 to 12,000 feet high, moving from 1500 to 4000 feet above the ground.

THUNDERER (thun'dēr-ēr), *n.* One who or that which thunders.

THUNDER-HEAD (thun'dēr-hed), *n.* Small, round cumulus of brilliant whiteness, which with change of light often appears to swell and turn black as it rises from the horizon.

THUNDEROUS (thun'dēr-us), *a.* Very loud; like thunder.

THUNDER-STORM (thun'dēr-stārm), *n.* Storm accompanied with thunder.

THUNDERSTRUCK (thun'dēr-struk), *a.* 1. Struck or injured by lightning. 2. Astonished; struck dumb.

THUNDERY (thun'dēr-l), *a.* 1. Having the character of or resembling thunder. 2. Accompanied with thunder.

THURIBLE (thū'ri-bl), *n.* Metal censer for burning frankincense. [L. *thuribulum*—*thus*, frankincense.]

THURIFER (thū'ri-fēr), *n.* An acolyte who carries a censer.

THURINGIA (thū-rin'ji-a), *n.* Region in Central Germany; Saxony and lands adjoining it.

THURINGITE (thū-rin'jīt), *n.* Mineral composed of olive-green minute scales of a silicate of iron and aluminum.

THURSDAY (thūrz'dā), *n.* Fifth day of the week, so called after Thor, the old Saxon god of thunder. [A. S. *Thunres dæg*—*thunor*, thunder, and *dæg*, day.]

THUS (*thus*), *adv.* 1. In this or that manner. 2. To this degree or extent. 3. From this cause. —*Thus far*, to this point or degree. —*Thus much*, as much as this. [A. S.]

THUSNESS (*thus'nes*), *n.* The state of being thus. (Humorous.)

THWACK (thwak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THWACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THWACKED** (thwakt).] Strike with something blunt and heavy; whack.

THWACK (thwak), *n.* Heavy blow with something blunt; whack; thump; bang.

THWACKER (thwak'ēr), *n.* 1. One who thwacks. 2. Wooden tool used for beating half-dried pan-tiles into shape.

THWART (thwārt), *I. a.* Transverse; crosswise. *II. n.* Bench for rowers placed athwart the boat. [A. S. *thweorh*; Ice. *thvert*, across.]

THWART (thwārt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **THWART'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **THWART'ED**.] Frustrate or defeat.

THWARTER (thwārt'ēr), *n.* One who or that which thwarts.

THY (*thī*), *pron.* Of, or pertaining to, thee. [Short form of **THINE**.]

THYLACINE (thīl'a-sin), *n.* Zebra-wolf of Tasmania, largest extant predaceous marsupial. [Gr. *thylax*, pouch, and *kyōn*, dog.]



Thylacine (*Thylacinus cynocephalus*).

THYME (tim), *n.* Aromatic kitchen herb. [L. *thymum*—Gr. *thymos*, fragrant.]

THYMUS (thī'mus), *n.* One of the two glands behind the breast-bone near the neck (called sweetbread in veal and lamb). [Gr. *thymos*, from fancied likeness to a bunch of thyme.]

THYMY (ti'mī), *a.* Abounding with thyme.

THYROID (thī'roid), *a.* Shield-shaped.—*Thyroid cartilage*, the largest cartilage of the larynx forming the so-called Adam's apple.—*Thyroid gland*, large, vascular body on the larynx and upper part of the trachea—the seat of the disease known as goiter; its removal or failure to function causes idiocy. [Gr. *thyra*, door, and *eidos*, shape.]

THYROTOMY (thī-rot'o-mī), *n.* A cutting into the thyroid gland.

THYRSUS (thūr'sus), *n.* 1. Staff tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone, wrapped with ivy and vine, emblem of Bacchus. 2. Bot. Ovate panicle. [Gr. *thyrsos*, stalk.]

THYSELF (thī-self'), *pron.* Thou or thee, in person; used for emphasis.

TIAO (ti-ä'ō), *n.* String of Chinese money.

TIARA (ti-ä'ra), *n.* 1. High ornamental head-dress of the ancient Persians.

2. Phrygian conical cap, falling over the brow. 3. Any similar head-dress, especially the pope's triple crown. 4. The papal dignity. [L. *tiara*—Gr. *tiara*, Persian head-dress.]

TIARAED (ti-ä'red), *a.* Adorned with or wearing a tiara.

TIBER (ti'bēr), *n.* River in Italy.

TIBET, THIBET (ti-bet'), *n.* Country in Central Asia, between China and India.

TIBETAN, THIBETAN (ti-bet'an or tib'et-an),

I. a. Of or pertaining to Tibet. *II. n.* 1. Native or inhabitant of Tibet. 2. Language of Tibet.

TIBIA (tib'i-a), *n.* [*pl.* **TIB'IAE**.] 1. Large shln-bone. 2. Ancient kind of flute. 3. Fourth joint of leg of an insect. [L.]

TIBIAL (tib'i-al), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the tibia. *II. n.* 1. A muscle or artery, etc., connected with the tibia. 2. Fifth joint of a spider's leg.



Jubilee tiara of Pope Leo XIII.



Tibetan.

TIC (tik), *n.* Convulsive twitching of certain muscles, especially of the face. [Fr.]

TIC-DOULOUREUX (tik-dö-lö-rü'), *n.* Neuralgia of the face, sometimes accompanied with muscular twitchings. [Fr.]

TICK (tik), *n.* Any of various large mites which are external parasites of man, horses, cattle, birds, etc. [Dut. *teek*.]

TICK (tik), *v.* [pr.p. **TICK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TICKED** (tik't).] I. *vi.* Make a small, quick noise; beat, as a watch. II. *vt.* 1. Set a dot against; check off. 2. Mark by regular clicking. [Imitative.]

TICK (tik), *n.* 1. Slight, sharp sound, such as that of a going watch or clock, or of a ticker. 2. Small mark intended to direct attention to something, or to act as a check. 3. Gentle touch. **TICK** (tik), *n.* 1. Cover or case for holding the filling of mattresses and beds. 2. Ticking. [L.L. *teca*—L. *theca*, case.]

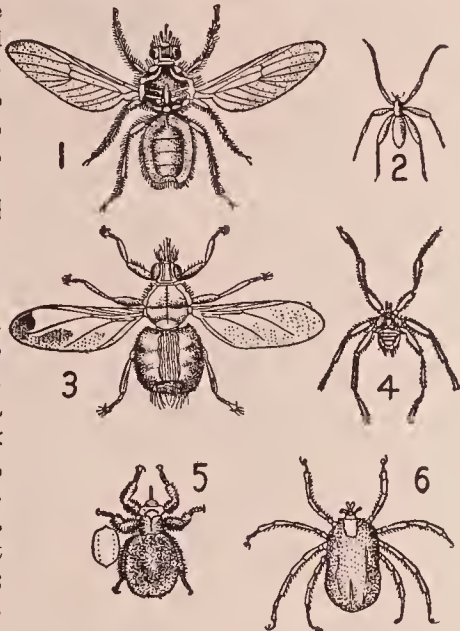
TICK (tik), *n.* 1. Credit; trust. 2. Score; account. [Contraction of **TICKET**.]

TICK (tik), *vi.* [pr.p. **TICK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TICKED** (tik't).] 1. Buy on trust or credit. 2. Give credit, trust, or tick.

TICKEN (tik'n), *n.* Same as **TICKING**.

TICKER (tik'ēr), *n.* 1. A watch. 2. Stock indicator. 3. Intermittent oscillating vibrator in a telephone. 4. Telegraphic receiving instrument.

TICKET (tik'et), *n.* 1. Small piece of paper, cardboard, or the like, with something written or printed on it, and serving as a notice, acknowledgment, etc. 2. Certificate of right to enter or participate. 3. A merchant's bill or account; hence the old phrase, to take goods on *ticket* (now abbreviated into *tick*). 4. Label or tag. 5. Printed list of candidates for use at an election; hence the candidates or side of a particular party.—*The ticket*, the right or correct thing.—*Ticket-of-leave*, conditional and partial freedom granted to a convict. [O. Fr. *estiquette* (Fr. *étiquette*)—root of **STICK**.]



Ticks.

1. Horse tick (*Hippobosca equina*). 2. Sheep tick (*Melophagus ovinus*). 3. Bird tick (*Ornithomyia*). 4. Bat tick (*Nycteribia*). 5. Cattle tick (*Ixodes bovis*). 6. Spiderfly (*Chionea Volga*).

TICKET (tik'et), *vt.* [pr.p. **TICK'ETING**; p.t. and p.p. **TICK'ETED**.] 1. Affix a ticket to. 2. Furnish with a ticket.

TICKING (tik'ing), *n.* Closely woven cotton or linen fabric, usually striped, used for bedticks, awnings, etc.

TICKLE (tik'l), *v.* [pr.p. **TICK'LING**; p.t. and p.p. **TICKLED** (tik'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Touch lightly and cause to laugh. 2. Gratify. II. *vi.* 1. Feel titillation. 2. Excite or produce the sensation of titillation. [Cf. L. Ger. *ketteln*.]

TICKLER (tik'lēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tickles. 2. Memorandum book in a register's office or bank.

TICKLISH (tik'llsh), *a.* 1. Easily tickled; easily affected. 2. Nice; dubious; difficult; critical.

TICKLISHNESS (tik'llsh-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ticklish.

TICKSEED (tik'sēd), *n.* Bot. 1. Plant of the genus *Coreopsis*.

2. Plant of the genus *Corispermum*.

TICK-TACK (tik'tak), *n.* 1. A pulsating sound, like that of a watch. 2. A device for tapping at a door or window from a distance, by pulling a string.

TICK-TOCK (tik'tok), *n.* The slow ticking of a tall clock. (Colloq.)

TIDAL (ti'dal), *a.* Pertaining to tides; flowing and ebbing periodically.—*Tidal air*, the air which

passes in and out of the human lungs in respiration, about 25 cubic inches at each breathing.—*Tidal wave*, tide-wave.

TIDBIT (tid'bit), *n.* Delicate morsel.

TIDE (tid), *n.* 1. Time; season. 2. Regular rising and falling of the sea. 3. Course; current; stream. [A. S. *tīd*, time.]

TIDE (tid), *v.* [pr.p. **TI'DING**; p.t. and p.p. **TI'DED**.] I. *vt.* Drive with the stream. II. *vi.* Work in or out of a river or harbor with the tide.—*Tide over*, carry through or over.

TIDE-GATE (tid'gāt), *n.* Gate used to retain the water when the ebb sets in.

TIDE-GAUGE (tid'gāj), *n.* Instrument for registering the state of the tide continuously.

TIDELESS (tid'les), *a.* Having no tides.

TIDEMILL (tid'mil), *n.* 1. Mill moved by tide-water. 2. Mill for clearing lands of tide-water.

TIDE-RODE (tid'rōd), *a.* Naut. Applied to a vessel riding at anchor, with the head to tide, not to wind.

TIDE-WAITER (tid'wāt-ēr), *n.* Customhouse officer whose duty is to board and direct incoming vessels.



Hoary Tickseed.

TIDE-WAVE (tid'wāv), *n.* Great wave which follows the apparent motion of the moon.

TIDE-WAY (tid'wā), *n.* Way or channel in which the tide sets.

TIDILY (ti'di-lī), *adv.* In a tidy manner.

TIDINESS (ti'di-res), *n.* Quality or state of being tidy.

TIDINGS (ti'dingz), *n.pl.* News. [A. S. *tīdan*, happen. Cf. Ger. *zeitung*.]

SYN. Intelligence; information; advices.

TIDY (ti'di), *I. a.* [comp. **TI'DIER**; *superl.* **TI'DIEST**.] Neat; in good order. *II. n.* [pl. **TIDIES** (ti'diz).] Cover for chairs; child's pinafore, etc. [A. S. *tīd*, time.]

TIDY (ti'di), *v.* [pr.p. **TI'DYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIDIED** (ti'did).] *I. vt.* Make neat or tidy. *II. vi.* Arrange things in a neat and proper order.

TIE (ti), *n.* 1. Knot, especially one made by looping or binding with a cord, ribbon or the like. 2. Obligation, legal or moral; bond. 3. Necktie. 4. Equality of numbers, as of votes, or of "points" in a game. 5. *Music.* Curved line drawn over two or more notes on the same degree of the stave, signifying that the second note is not to be sounded separately, but is to sustain the first. 6. Sleeper for supporting rails of a railroad. 7. Low shoe, fastened with lacing. [A. S. *tīge*, rope.]

TIE (ti), *v.* [pr.p. **TY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIED** (tid).] *I. vt.* 1. Fasten with a cord, rope, etc.; bind with a cord or the like. 2. Knot. 3. Bind or unite closely. 4. Limit or bind by authority or influence; restrict; constrain. 5. Make the same score as; cause to score equally. 6. *Music.* Unite or bind, as notes, by a tie. *II. vi.* Make a tie with another or others in a contest; score equally.

TIE-BEAM (ti'bēm), *n.* Horizontal timber holding together two rafters to prevent over-pressure against the walls.

TIENTSIN (tē-en'tsēn), *n.* City, river port, China on the Peiho.

TIER (tēr), *n.* Rank; one of several rows placed one above another. [Of doubtful origin.]

TIER (tēr), *v.* [pr.p. **TIER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIERED** (tērd).] *I. vt.* Pile or build up in tiers. *II. vi.* Rise in tiers.

TIER (ti'ēr), *n.* One who or that which ties.

TIERCE (tērs), *n.* 1. Cask containing one-third of a pipe, that is forty-two gallons. 2. Cask, as of sugar or rice, intermediate between a barrel and a hogshead. 3. Sequence of three cards of the same color. 4. Thrd in music. 5. Thrust in fencing. [Fr.—L. *tertia* (*pars*), third (*part*).]

TIER-SAW (tēr'sā), *n.* Stiff saw used for sawing brick.

TIFF (tif), *n.* Fit of peevishness; slight quarrel.

TIFFANY (tif'a-nī), *n.* Kind of thin silk gauze. [Etym. doubtful.]

TIFFIN (tif'in), *n.* Luncheon. [Anglo-Indian.]

TIFLIS (tif-lēs'), *n.* Capital of government of

same name, Caucasus, Russia, on the Kur River.

TIGER (ti'gēr), *n.* [fem. **TI'GRESS**.] 1. Fierce animal of the cat kind, nearly as large as a lion. 2. Roar after three cheers. 3. Fierce, blood-thirsty person. 4. Swaggerer; bully. [Fr. *tigre*—L. *tigris*—Gr. *tigris*.]



Bengal Tiger.

TIGERISH (ti'gēr-ish), **TIGRISH** (ti'grish), *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a tiger; fierce; bloodthirsty.

TIGER-LILY (ti'gēr-lī-lī), *n.* [pl. **TI'GER-LILIES**.] Large cultivated lily (*Lilium tigrinum*), having sepals blotched with black, scarlet, or purple. It is a native of China.

TIGHT (tit), *a.* [comp. **TIGHT'ER**; *superl.* **TIGHT'EST**.] 1. Close; compact. 2. Not leaky. 3. Fitting closely. 4. Not loose; taut. 5. Stringent; scant, as money. 6. Drunk. (Slang.) [Akin to **THICK**. Cf. Ger. *dicht*, close.]

TIGHTEN (tit'n), *v.* [pr.p. **TIGHT'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIGHTENED** (tit'nd).] *I. vt.* Make tight or tighter. *II. vi.* Become tight or tighter.

TIGHTENER (tit'n-ēr), *n.* One who or that which tightens.

TIGHTLY (tit'il), *adv.* In a tight manner.

TIGHTNESS (tit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tight.

TIGHT-ROPE (tit'rōp), *n.* Rope tensely stretched on which an acrobat performs.

TIGHTS (tits), *n.pl.* Close-fitting garments, especially for the legs; worn by actors, acrobats, etc.

TIGRINE (ti'grin), *a.* Striped like a tiger.

TIGRISH (ti'grish), *a.* Same as **TIGERISH**.

TILBURY (til'ber-lī), *n.* Old-fashioned English gig. [Named from *Tilbury*, a London coach-builder, who invented it.]

TILDE (til'de), *n.* Diacritic mark (˜) placed over the letter *n* in Spanish to indicate that in pronunciation the following vowel is to be sounded as if a *y* had been affixed to it; as *cañon*, pronounced can'yun. In the phonetic respelling of words in this dictionary the mark is placed over the letters *c* and *u* to indicate the short sound of those letters modified by *r*, as *her* (hēr), *fur* (fūr).

TILE (til), *n.* 1. Piece of baked clay used for covering roofs, floors, etc. 2. Small flat square of marble, etc., for flooring or the like. 3. Earthenware drain-pipe or sewer-pipe. 4. Silk hat. (Colloq.) [A. S. *tigel*—L. *tegula*—*tego*, cover.]

TILE (til), *vt.* [pr.p. **TI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

TILED (tild).] 1. Cover with tiles, or as with tiles. 2. Lay tiles in, as for drainage; drain by tiles. 3. Guard by means of a tiler.

TILEFISH (ti/'fish), *n.* Deep-water fish, *Lopholatilus chamaeleonticeps*, of the North Atlantic ocean. Until rediscovered in large numbers off the coast of Massachusetts the species was for several years supposed to be extinct. [From *-tilus*, the last two syllables of the generic name.]

TILER (ti/'lēr), *n.* 1. One whose business is to lay tiles for drains, etc., or to tile roofs. 2. Keeper of the door of a lodge, as in Freemasonry; tyler.

TILERY (ti/'lēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* TI'LERIES.] Place where tiles are made.

TILING (ti/'ling), *n.* 1. Roof of tiles. 2. Operation of putting on tiles. 3. Tiles collectively.

TILL (til), *n.* Money-drawer in a desk or counter. [A. S. *tyllan*, in *for-tyllan*, draw aside.]

TILL (til), *I. prep.* To the time of. *II. conj.* 1. To the time when. 2. To the degree that. [A. S. *til*—root of Ger. *ziel*, aim.]

TILL (til), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TILLED (tild).] Prepare (the ground) to receive the seed; cultivate. [A. S. *tilian*, aim.]

TILLABLE (ti/'a-bl), *a.* Fit for the plow.

TILLAGE (ti/'aj), *n.* 1. Act or practice of tilling; husbandry. 2. Place tilled.

SYN. Agriculture; cultivation; culture.

TILLER (ti/'ēr), *n.* One who tills; husbandman.

TILLER (til/'ēr), *n.* 1. Lever for turning a rudder. 2. Money-drawer; till. [A. S. *tyllan* in *for-tyllan*, lead aside.]

TILLER (ti/'ēr), *n.* A shoot from the root or the bottom of the stalk of a plant. [A. S. *telgor*, twig.]

TILMUS (ti/'mus), *n.* *Pathol.* A delirious picking at the bedclothes by a patient, an alarming symptom in acute diseases. [Gr. *tilmos*, plucking.]

TILT (tilt), *n.* Canvas covering of a boat. [A. S. *teld*—*teldan*, cover; cf. Ger. *zelt*.]

TILT (tilt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TILT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TILT'ED.] Cover with an awning.

TILT (tilt), *n.* 1. Thrust. 2. In the middle ages, an exercise in which combatants rode against each other with lances. 3. Inclination forward.—*Full tilt*, straight and with full force.

TILTER (tilt/'ēr), *n.* One who tilts.

TILTH (tilth), *n.* Cultivation.

TILT-HAMMER (tilt/'ham-ēr), *n.* Heavy hammer lifted by means of cogs on a wheel, used for light forging.

TIMBAL (tim/'bal), *n.* Kettledrum. [Fr. *timbale*.]

TIMBER (tim/'bēr), *n.* 1. Wood for building purposes. 2. Trunk of a tree. 3. Standing trees; woods. [A. S. *timber*, wood. Cf. Ger. *zimmer*.]

TIMBER (tim/'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TIM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TIMBERED (tim/'bērd).] 1. Furnish or construct with timber. 2. Support with timber.

TIMBERED (tim/'bērd), *a.* 1. Covered with growing timber; wooded. 2. Constructed of timber.

TIMBRE (tim/'bēr), *n.* Tone or character of a musical sound. [Fr.]

TIMBREL (tim/'brel), *n.* Ancient musical instrument like a tambourine.

TIMBUCTOO (tim-buk-tō'), *n.* Town, Soudan, on border of the Sahara.

TIME (tim), *n.* 1. System of fixing an event by reference to an earlier, later or accompanying, other event. 2. Duration; period; era; age. 3. Days, hours, minutes, etc., at one's disposal. 4. Season; proper moment or period. 5. Musical measure. 6. Condition of the world's affairs. 7. Recurrent instance; repetition; often used adverbially, as in *many a time*, or *six times six*. 8. Period of service, imprisonment, etc.—*At times*, occasionally.—*In time*, *time enough*, in good season; sufficiently early.—*Time being*, present time. [A. S. *tima*.]

SYN. *Time* is the general word; *season* a given portion of time; *date* point of time; *epoch* and *era* periods distinguished in some way; *age* the period included in certain lives.

TIME (tim), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TI'MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

TIMED (timd).] 1. Do at the proper season. 2. Regulate as to time. 3. *Music.* Measure. 4. Note the time of.

TIME-DETECTOR (tim/'de-tekt-ūr), *n.* Device for recording the time at which a watchman may be present at his post at proper intervals.

TIME-HONORED (tim/'on-ūrd), *a.* Venerable on account of antiquity.

TIMEKEEPER (tim/'kēp-ēr), *n.* 1. Clock, watch, or the like for marking time. 2. One who keeps the time of workmen.

TIMELINESS (tim/'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being timely.

TIMELY (tim/'li), *I. a.* In good season. *II. adv.* Early; soon.

TIMEPIECE (tim/'pēs), *n.* Watch; clock.

TIME-SERVER (tim/'sērv-ēr), *n.* One who meanly sults his opinions to the wishes of those in power.

TIME-TABLE (tim/'tā-bl), *n.* List showing the times at which railway trains, ferry-boats, etc., arrive and depart, etc.

TIMEWORN (tim/'wōrn), *a.* Decayed by time.

TIMID (tim/'ld), *a.* Wanting courage; easily frightened. [L. *timidus*—*timeo*, fear.]

SYN. Afraid; cowardly; faint-hearted; fearful; timorous; shrinking; shy; pusillanimous. **ANT.** Bold; confident; venturesome; rash; audacious.

TIMIDITY (ti-mid/'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being timid.

TIMIDLY (tim/'id-li), *adv.* In a timid manner.

TIMIDNESS (tim/'id-nes), *n.* Same as TIMIDITY.

TIMIST (ti/'mist), *n.* Musical performer, considered as to his power to observe rhythm and meter.

TIMOCRACY (tī-mok'ra-sī), *n.* [*pl.* TIMOC'RA-CIES.] Form of government, in which a certain amount of property is required as a qualification for office. [Gr. *timokratia*—*timē*, honor, and *kratōs*, rule.]

TIMOROUS (tim'ūr-us), *a.* 1. Timid. 2. Indicating fear.

TIMOROUSLY (tim'ūr-us-lī), *adv.* In a timorous manner.

TIMOROUSNESS (tim'ūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being timorous.

TIMOTHY (tim'o-thī), *n.* Valuable fodder-grass (*Phleum pratense*).

TIN (tin), *I. n.* 1. Silvery-white, non-elastic, easily fusible and malleable metal. 2. Can or pot made of tin or iron covered with tin. *II. a.* Made of tin. [A. S.]

TIN (tin), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TIN'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINNED (tind).] 1. Cover or overlay with tin; coat with tin. 2. Put up in a tin case or can.

TINCTORIAL (tingk-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Imparting or producing color.

TINCTURE (tingk'tūr), *n.* 1. Tinge or shade of color; tint. 2. Slight flavor or taste added to anything. 3. Solution of any substance in or by means of spirit of wine. 4. *Heraldry.* One of the devices used to represent colors, metals and furs. See cut. [L. *tinctoria*—root of TINGE.]

TINCUP (tin'kup), *n.* Drinking cup made of tin.

TINDER (tin'dēr), *n.* Anything used for kindling fire from a spark, especially charred linen. [A. S. *tynder*—Ger. *zunder*.]

TINDERY (tin'dēr-ī), *a.* Like tinder; easily inflamed.

TINE (tīn), *n.* Spike or prong of a fork or harrow, etc. [Ice. *tindr*, tooth.]

TINED (tīnd), *a.* Furnished with spikes or tines.

TINFOIL (tin'fōil), *n.* Tin in thin leaves, used to keep drugs, candy, etc., from moisture or the air.

TINFOIL (tin'fōil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TIN'FOILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINFOILED (tin'fōild).] 1. Cover or coat with tinfoil. 2. Wrap in tinfoil.

TING (ting), *n.* Tinkling sound, as from the tap of a small bell.

TING-A-LING (ting'ā-ling), *n.* Sound made by a small bell ringing.

TINGE (tinj), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TINGE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINGED (tinjd).] 1. Tint or color. 2. Give in some degree the qualities of a substance to. 3. Give a taste or flavor to. [L. *tingo*, *tinctorum*, dye.]

TINGE (tinj), *n.* 1. Slight degree of color, shade, or hue infused into another color. 2. Smack.

TINGLE (ting'gl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TIN'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINGLED (ting'gld).] 1. Feel a thrilling

sensation or pain, as in hearing a shrill sound. 2. Tinkle; jingle. [Imitative.]

TINGLE (ting'gl), *n.* 1. Prickly or stinging sensation. 2. Tinkle.

TINK (tingk), *n.* Tinkle; clink. [Imitative.]

TINK (tingk), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TINK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINKED (tingkt).] Produce or emit a sharp, jingling sound.

TINKER (tingk'ēr), *n.* 1. Mender of kettles, pans, etc. 2. Butcher. 3. Act of tinkering. [From TINK.]

TINKER (tingk'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* TINK'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINKERED (tingk'ērd).] *I. vt.* Mend in a clumsy, awkward manner. *II. vi.* Work at tinkering.

TINKLE (ting'kl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TIN'KLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINKLED (ting'kld).] Make small, sharp sounds; clink; jingle. [Imitative.]

TINKLE (ting'kl), *n.* 1. Sharp, clinking sound. 2. Jingling noise; tinkling.

TINKLING (ting'kling), *I. a.* Giving out a succession of slight, sharp, ringing sounds. *II. n.* Succession of sharp, ringing sounds, as of a small bell given repeated gentle taps.

TINMAN (tin'man), *n.* Maker of, or dealer in, tinware.

TINNED (tind), *a.* 1. Covered with tin. 2. Preserved in hermetically sealed tins.

TINNER (tin'ēr), *n.* 1. One who works in a tinshop or tin-mine. 2. Tinman.

TINNITUS (tin-nī'tus), *n.* *Pathol.* A ringing in the ears. [L.]

TIN-PLATE (tin'plāt), *n.* Sheet-iron coated with tin.

TINSEL (tin'sel), *n.* 1. Glittering, thin metal used as an ornament. 2. Anything showy but of little value. [Fr. *étincelle*, spark—L. *scintilla*.]

TINSEL (tin'sel), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TIN'SELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINSELED (tin'seld).] Adorn with or as with tinsel.

TINSMITH (tin'smith), *n.* Worker in tinplate; maker of tinware.

TINT (tint), *n.* 1. Variety of a principal color, especially a more luminous, lighter one. 2. *Engrav.* A uniform shading by means of parallel lines. [From root of TINGE.]

TINT (tint), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TINT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TINT'ED.] Give a slight coloring to.

TINTER (tint'ēr), *n.* 1. Person who tints. 2. Tool or device for tinting.

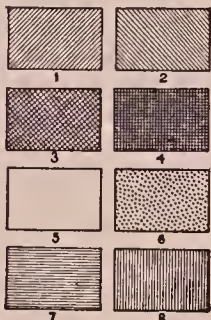
TINTINNABULATION (tin-tin-ab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* Tinkling sound. [L. *tintinnabulum*, bell—*tintinno*, freq. of *tinnio*, ring.]

TINTYPE (tin'tip), *n.* Photograph on a sensitized sheet of enameled iron; ferrotype.

TINY (tī'nī), *a.* Very small. [Obs. *teen*, trouble—A. S. *teōna*, and *-y*.]

TIP (tip), *n.* Point; end; end-piece. [Cf. Dut. *tip*; Ger. *zipfel*.]

TIP (tip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TIPPED (tipt).] 1. Furnish with a tip; as, to tip an arrow. 2. Form into a tip or point.



Heraldic Tinctures.

1. Purple. 2. Green. 3. Tawny. 4. Sable. 5. Silver. 6. Gold. 7. Blue. 8. Red.

TIP (tip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TIP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIPPED** (tip't).] 1. Strike lightly; touch. 2. Lower one end of; cant; lean; tilt. 3. Furnish with private information. 4. Give a gratuity to. [Sw. *tippa*, tap.]

TIP (tip), *n.* 1. Tap or light stroke. 2. Private hint or information. 3. Gratuity.

TIPPET (tip'et), *n.* Cape or scarf for the neck. [A. S. *tæppet*.]

TIPPLE (tip'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TIP'PLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIPPLED** (tip'ld).] I. *vt.* Drink in small sips. II. *vi.* Drink strong liquors habitually. [Norw. *tippla*.]

TIPSILY (tip'si-li), *adv.* In a tipsy manner.

TIPSINESS (tip'si-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tipsy.

TIPSTAFF (tip'stâf), *n.* 1. Staff tipped with metal; a constable's badge. 2. Officer who carries it; constable.

TIPSTER (tip'stēr), *n.* One who furnishes tips.

TIPSY (tip'si), *a.* Partly intoxicated. [From stem of **TIPPLE**.]

TIP-TILTED (tip'tilt-ed), *a.* Having the point turned up.

TIPTOE (tip'tō), I. *n.* End of the toe. II. *adv.* On tiptoe.

TIPTOE (tip'tō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TIP'TOEING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIPTOED** (tip'tōd).] Walk on tiptoe.

TIP-TOP (tip'top), *a.* First-rate.

TIPULA (tip'ū-lā), *n.* Genus of large gnats, embracing over seventy North American species.

TIRADE (ti-rād'), *n.*

1. Strain of censure

or reproof. 2. Ram-

bling dissertation.

3. *Music.* The fill-

ing of an interval

by the intermediate

diatonic notes. [Fr. *tirer*, draw.]

TIRE (tir), *n.* Hoop or band around a wheel.—*Pneumatic tire*, tire made of a rubber tube, inflated with compressed air. [From **TIE**.]

TIRE (tir), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TIR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIRED** (tird).] I. *vt.* 1. Harass; vex. 2. Exhaust the strength of; weary. II. *vi.* Become weary. [A. S. *teorian*, be tired.]

TIRED (tird), *a.* Wearied.

TIRELESS (tir'les), *a.* Without a tire, as a wheel.

TIRELESS (tir'les), *a.* Not becoming tired; unwearying; untiring.

TIRESOME (tir'sum), *a.* That tires; fatiguing.

TIRESOMELY (tir'sum-il), *adv.* In a tiresome manner.

TIRESOMENESS (tir'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tiresome.

TISSUE (tish'ō), *n.* 1. Distinct structure of body cells and fibers. 2. Any textile fibers of which goods are composed. 3. Connected series.—*Tissue paper*, very thin, gauze-like paper. [Fr. *tissu*, properly *p.p.* of *tisser*, weave.]



Tipula Gnat.

TIT (tit), *n.* Teat; nipple. [A. S.]

TIT (tit), *n.* Titmouse; one of various small birds. [See *tittr*, twittering little bird.]

TITAN (ti'tan), **TITANIC** (ti-tan'ik), *a.* 1. Relating to the Titans, giants of mythology. 2. [t-] Enormous in size or strength.

TITANIUM (ti-tā'ni-um), *n.* A metal not found native, but present in many iron ores. [Gr. *titanos*, ilme.]

TITANS (ti'tanz), *n.pl.* *Greek Myth.* Children of Uranus and Gæa (Heaven and Earth); cast into Tartarus by Zeus; guarded by the hundred armed giants.

TITBIT (tit'bit), *n.* Choice morsel; tidbit.

TIT-FOR-TAT (tit'fūr-tat'). Blow for blow. [Originally **TIP-FOR-TAP**.]

TITHABLE (ti'thā-bl), *a.* Assessable for tithes, as property or persons.

TITHE (tith), *n.* 1. Tenth part; specifically, a tenth of the annual produce of one's industry, or of wealth obtained from any source, given voluntarily or exacted by law, for the support of divine worship. 2. Very small part in proportion. [A. S. *teōtha*—*teōn*, ten.]

TITHE (tith), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TI'THING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

TITHED (tithd).] 1. Exact tithes from. 2. Pay tithes on.

TITHER (ti'thēr), *n.* One who collects tithes.

TITHING (ti'thing), *n.* Old Saxon district containing ten householders, each responsible for the behavior of the rest. [See **TITHE**.]

TITHONIC (ti-thon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to those rays of light which produce chemical action; actinic. [From Gr. *Tithōnos*, the consort of Aurora, the deity of the morning red.]

TITILLATE (tit'i-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TIT'ILLATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIT'ILLATED**.] Cause a tickling sensation in; tickle. [L. *titillatus*, *p.p.* of *titilo*, tickle.]

TITILLATION (tit'i-lā'shun), *n.* Act of titillating or state of being titillated; any slight pleasure or gratification.

TITIVATE (tit'i-vāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TIT'IVATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIT'IVATED**.] Dress up; spruce up. (Colloq.)

TITLARK (tit'lärk), *n.* Singing bird with a greenish back and head, found in marshes. [**TIT** and **LARK**.]

TITLE (ti'tl), *n.* 1. Distinguishing name attached to a written or printed production. 2. Name of distinction applied to a person on account of his rank, or out of respect or courtesy. 3. That which gives a just right to possession. 4. Document that proves a right. 5. Panel on the back of a book with the name of the book. [O. Fr.—L. *titulus*.]

TITLE (ti'tl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TI'TLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TITLED** (ti'tld).] 1. Entitle; name. 2. Put a title on.

TITLED (ti'tld), *a.* Having or bearing a title, especially one of nobility.

TITLE-DEED (ti'ti-dēd), *n.* *Law.* Instrument evidencing a person's right or title to property.

TITLE-PAGE (tí'ti-pāj), *n.* Page of a book giving its title and usually the author's name.

TITLE-RÔLE (tí'tl-rôl), *n.* Character or part in a play which gives its name to the play, as that of Hamlet in the play of that name.

TITLING (tlt'ling), *n.* Hedge-sparrow.

TITMOUSE (tlt'mows), *n.* [*pl.* **TITMICE** (tlt'mis).] Small, active, perching bird, feeding on insects; tomtit. [**TIT**, and *A. S. mase*. Cf. *Ger. meise*, small bird.]



Titmouse.

TITRATE (tít'rāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TIT'RATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TIT'RATED**.] *I. vt.* Subject to titration. *II. vi.* Practice titration.

TITRATION (ti-trā'shun), *n.* Process of ascertaining the quantity of an ingredient present in a mass by fixing the quantity of a liquid necessary to bring about a change, as of color.

TIT-TAT-TO (tit-tat-tō'), *n.* Child's game; criss-cross.

TITTER (tít'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TIT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TITTERED** (tlt'ērd).] Laugh with the tongue striking the teeth; glggle. [Imitative.]

TITTER (tít'ēr), *n.* Restrained laugh.

TITTLE (tít'l), *n.* Small particle; iota. [*Dim. of TIT.*]

TITTLE-TATTLE (tí'l-tat-l), *n.* Idle talk.

TITTUP (tít'up), *n.* Gay prancing action.

TITTY (tít'i), *n.* [*pl.* **TITTIES** (tít'iz).] 1. Teat; breast. 2. Nourishment from the breast. [*Dim. of TIT.*]

TITULAR (tít'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Existing in name only. 2. Having the title without the duties of an office. *II. n.* 1. One who holds a title. 2. One whose name is used as a title; patron saint. [*L. titulus*, title.]

TIVY (tív'i), *adv.* With great speed: a hunting-cry. [*Contr. of TANTIVY.*]

TMESIS (tmē'sis), *n.* Separation of the parts of a compound word by an intervening word. [*Gr. temnō*, cut.]

TO (tō), *I. prep.* 1. In the direction of; as far as; for; unto; compared with; against; in accordance with; in accompaniment or connection with; concerning. 2. *To* connects verbs with their indirect objects, and adjectives and nouns with limiting nouns or pronouns. *II. adv.* 1. To a place in view. 2. Toward or into position.

Toad-flax (*Linaria vulgaris*).

TOAD (tōd), *n.* Amphibious reptile, like the frog. [*A. S. tādīe*.]

TOAD-FLAX (tōd'flaks), *n.* Showy, pernicious plant of the genus *Linaria*.

TOADSTOOL (tōd'stōl), *n.* Name popularly applied to any poisonous kind of mushroom, the most poisonous being those of the genus *Amanita*, some of which so nearly resemble the edible mushroom that they can be distinguished only by the whiteness of their gills.

Fly Amanita (*Amanita muscaria*).Death Cup (*A. phalloides*).

Toadstools.

TOADY (tōd'l), *n.* Mean hanger-on and flatterer; sycophant. [*From TOAD.*]

TOADY (tōd'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOAD'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOADIED** (tōd'id).] *I. vt.* Play the toady or sycophant to. *II. vi.* Act the toady.

TO-AND-FRO (tō'and-frō), *I. a.* Forward and backward. *II. n.* 1. Motion alternating forward and backward. 2. Discussion.

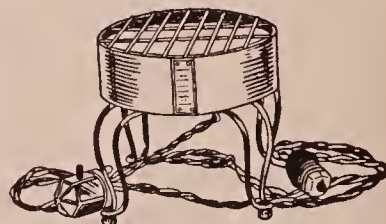
TOAST (tōst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOAST'ED**.] 1. Dry and scorch at the fire. 2. Warm thoroughly. [*O. Fr. toster*.]

TOAST (tōst), *n.* Bread toasted.

TOAST (tōst), *n.* 1. Person or thing named whose health is to be drunk. 2. Sentiment spoken at such an occasion.

TOAST (tōst), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOAST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOAST'ED**.] *I. vt.* Drink to the health, success, or honor of. *II. vi.* Give, propose, or drink a toast or toasts.

TOASTER (tōst'ēr), *n.* 1. One who toasts. 2. Device for toasting bread, cheese, etc.



Electric Toaster.

TOASTMASTER (tōst'mās-tēr), *n.* Presider at a banquet who announces the toasts.

TOBACCO (to-bak'ō), *n.* Narcotic plant (*Nicotiana tabacum*), a native of America, or its dried leaves used for smoking, chewing, and in snuff. [*Sp. tabaco* — *W. Ind. tabaco*, tube or pipe in which the natives smoked the plant.]

TOBACCONIST (to-bak'ō-nist), *n.* One who sells or manufactures tobacco.

TOBACCO-PIPE (to-bak'ō-pip), *n.* Any pipe used in smoking tobacco.



Tobacco.

TOBACCO-WORM (to-bak'ō-wŭrm), *n.* Larva of a moth (*Protoparce carolina*), which feeds on the leaves of the growing tobacco.

TOBOGGAN (to-bog'an), *n.* Kind of sled used for sliding down inclines covered with snow or ice. [Am. Ind. *odabogan*, sled.]

TOBOGGAN (to-bog'an), *vi.* [pr.p. **TOBOG'GANING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOBOGGANED** (to-bog'and).] Slide down hill on a toboggan.

TOBOGGANING (to-bog'an-ing), *n.* Art or practice of using toboggans.

TOBOGGAN-SLIDE (to-bog'an-slīd), *n.* Sloping way for coasting with toboggans.

TOBY (tō'bī), *n.* [pl. **TO'BIES**.] Mug in shape of a man with a three-cornered hat. [From the name *Toby*.]

TOCOLOGY, TOKOLOGY (tō-kol'o-jī), *n.* That part of medicine which treats of childbirth; obstetrics. [Gr. *tokos*, birth, and *logos*, science.]

TOCSIN (tok'sin), *n.* Alarm bell. [O. Fr. *toquer* (Fr. *toucher*), touch, ring, and *sein*, sign, bell.]

TODAY, TO-DAY (tō-dā'), *I. n.* The present day. *II. adv.* On this day. [**TO** and **DAY**.]

TODDLE (tod'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **TOD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TODDLED** (tod'ld).] Walk with short, feeble steps, as a child. [By-form of **TOTTER**.]

TODDLER (tod'lēr), *n.* One who toddles.

TODDY (tod'l), *n.* 1. Fermented juice of various palms of the East Indies. 2. Mixture of whiskey, sugar, and hot water. [Hind.]

TO-DO (tō-dō'), *n.* Fuss; commotion.

TOE (tō), *n.* 1. One of the small terminal members of the foot. 2. Front of a hoof, foot or shoe. 3. Toe-like projection. [A. S. *tā*.]

TOE (tō), *v.* [pr.p. **TOE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOED** (tōd).] *I. vt.* 1. Touch with the toes. 2. Furnish toes to; mend the toe of. *II. vi.* Place or move the toe in some particular direction.

TOED (tōd), *a.* 1. Having toes. 2. Fastened by nails driven in obliquely, as the edge of a board to the surface of another board.

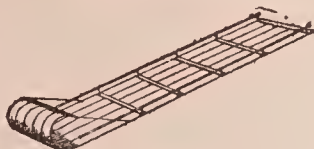
TOFFEE, TOFFY (tof'l), *n.* Same as **TAFFY**.

TOG (tog), *n.* Garment; usually in plural. [Fr. *togue*—L. *toga*, robe.]

TOG (tog), *v.* [pr.p. **TOG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOGGED** (togd).] *I. vt.* Put togs on; dress. *II. vi.* Dress one's self.

TOGA (tō'ga), *n.* Loose outer garment of the ancient Roman citizen. [L. *tego*, cover.]

TOGAED (tō'gad), *a.* Wearing a toga; hence, dignified; stately; classical.



Toboggan.



Roman Toga.

TOGETHER (tō-geth'ēr), *adv.* 1. In the same place, time, or company. 2. In or into union. 3. In concert. [A. S. *tōgædere*—*tō*, to, and *gædor*, together.]

TOGGERY (tog'ēr-l), *n.* Garments; clothes; articles of dress. (Colloq.)

TOGGLE (tog'l), *n.* 1. Small wooden pin tapering towards both ends. 2. Toggle-joint. [Probably a dlm. of **TAG**.]

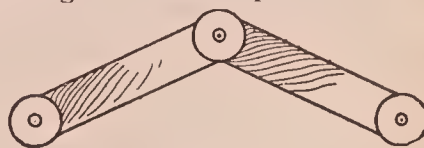
TOGGLE (tog'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **TOG'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOGGLED** (tog'ld).] Fasten or furnish with a toggle.

TOGGLE-IRON (tog'i-i-ŭrn), *n.* Movable blade near the point of a whaler's harpoon, serving instead of a fixed barb.

TOGGLE-JOINT (tog'l-joint), *n.* Elbow or knee-joint, consisting of two bars so connected that they may be brought into a straight line, and made to produce great endwise pressure.

TOGO (tō'gō)

LAND. German possession, W. Africa, Slave Coast. Chief



Toggle-joint.

port, Lome. Area 33,000 sq. m.

TOIL (toll), *n.* Net; snare. [Fr. *toile*, web—L. *tela*—*texo*, weave.]

TOIL (toll), *vi.* [pr.p. **TOIL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOILED** (toll).] Labor; work with fatigue. [O. Fr. *toiler*, entangle—*toile*, web, snare.]

TOIL (toll), *n.* Fatiguing labor.

TOILER (toll'ēr), *n.* One who toils.

TOILET, TOILETTE (toi'let), *n.* 1. Dressing-table. 2. Mode or operation of dressing. 3. Dress and make-up. 4. Toilet-room. [Fr. *toilette*, dim. of *toile*, cloth.]

TOILET-PAPER (toi'let-pā-pēr), *n.* Paper designed for use in a toilet-room.

TOILET-POWDER (toi'let-pow-dēr), *n.* Antiseptic powder for sprinkling over the skin after bathing.

TOILET-ROOM (toi'let-rōm), *n.* Dressing room, usually including a lavatory and water-closet.

TOILLESS (toll'les), *a.* Free from toil.

TOILSOME (toll'sum), *a.* Bringing fatigue; wearisome.

TOILSOMELY (toll'sum-li), *adv.* In a tollsome manner.

TOILSOMENESS (toll'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tollsome.

TOISE (tolz), *n.* Old French measure of length, = 6.39 English feet.

TOISON (tol'zun), *n.* Fleece of a sheep. [Fr.—L. *tonsus*, shorn.]

TOKAY (tō-kā'), *n.* Rich, aromatic wine produced at Tokay, Hungary.

TOKEN (tō'kn), *n.* 1. Something representing a thing or event; sign. 2. Memorial of friendship or love.—*Token money*, piece of money not coined by authority but current by sufferance; current coin that is not a legal tender. [A. S. *tācen*, sign—Ger. *zeichen*.]

TOKIO (tō'kē-ō), *n.* Seaport, capital of Japan, on S. E. coast of main island.

TOKOLOGY, *n.* See **TOCOLOGY**.

TOLD (tōld), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **TELL**.

TOLE (tōl), *vi.* Same as **TOLL**.

TOLEDO (tō-lē'dō; Sp. tō-lā'thō), *n.* City in Spain, on the Tagus.

TOLEDO (tō-lē'dō), *n.* City, Ohio, on Maumee River.

TOLERABLE (tol'ēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. That may be endured; bearable. 2. Moderately good; passable; indifferent.

TOLERABLENESS (tol'ēr-a-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tolerable.

TOLERABLY (tol'ēr-a-bl), *adv.* 1. In a tolerable manner. 2. Moderately well; passably.

TOLERANCE (tol'ēr-ans), *n.* The spirit of toleration for offensive persons or different opinions.

TOLERANT (tol'ēr-ant), *a.* Indulgent; favoring toleration.

TOLERATE (tol'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOL'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOL'ERATED**.] Endure; allow by not hindering. [L. *tollo*, bear.]

TOLERATION (tol'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Allowance of what is not approved. 2. Liberty given to a minority to hold and express their own political or religious opinions.

TOLL (tōl), *n.* 1. Tax for the liberty of passing over a bridge, selling goods in a market, etc. 2. Portion of grain taken by a miller for grinding. [A. S. Akin to **TELL**, count.]

TOLL (tōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOLLED** (tōld).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to sound slowly and with strokes at intervals, as a bell to announce the death of a person or to give solemnity to a funeral. 2. Give notice of by slowly repeated sounds of a bell; as, to *toll* a funeral. II. *vi.* Give out slowly repeated sounds. [A. S. *tyllan*, draw, pull, in *for-tyllan*, draw aside.]

TOLL (tōl), *n.* Sounding of a bell with slow measured strokes.

TOLL, TOLE (tōl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOLLED** (tōld).] Lure; attract; entice. [Etym. doubtful.]

TOLL-BAIT (tōl'bāt), *n.* Chopped bait thrown overboard to attract fish.

TOLL-BRIDGE (tōl'brlj), *n.* Bridge where toll is charged for passing over it.

TOLL-GATE (tōl'gāt), *n.* Gate across a road, to prevent passage without payment of toll.

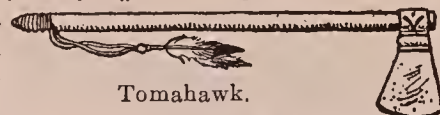
TOLLHOUSE (tōl'how), *n.* House occupied by a receiver of tolls.

TOLL-LINE (tōl'lin), *n.* *Telephony.* Suburban or long-distance line for the use of which toll is charged.

TOLU (tō-lō'), *n.* Balsam obtained from a tree near Tolu, U. S. Colombia.

TOM (tom), *n.* Used in composition with the name of a small animal, a male, as in *tom-cat*, *tom-turkey*.

TOMAHAWK (tom'a-hāk), *n.* Light war-hatchet of the N. American Indians, either wielded

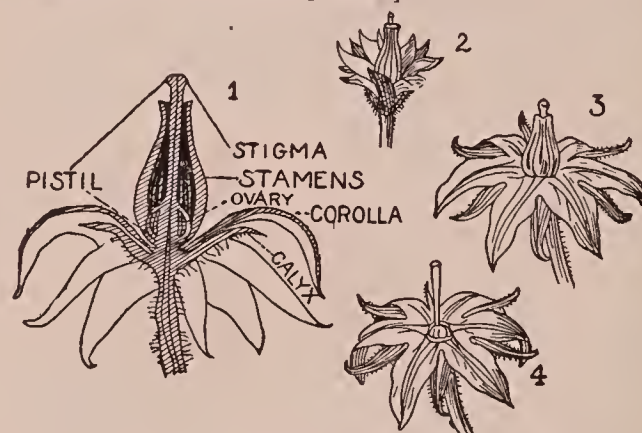


Tomahawk.

or thrown.—*Bury the tomahawk, make peace.* —*Dig up the tomahawk, go to war.* [The Indian name slightly modified.]

TOMAHAWK (tom'a-hāk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOM'A-HAWKING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOMAHAWKED** (tom'a-hākt).] Cut or kill with a tomahawk.

TOMATO (tō-mā'tō or tō-niā'tō), *n.* Plant of the nightshade family, native in S. America, cultivated for its fleshy fruit; love-apple. [Sp. from the native American.]



Tomato Blossoms.

1. Vertical section. 2. Ready to pollinate, partly opened bud. 3. Opened blossom. 4. Same as No. 3, with anthers removed.

TOMB (tōm), *n.* 1. Vault in the earth, in which a dead body is placed. 2. Mausoleum; cenotaph. —*The Tomb*, local name given to the meeting house of a secret society in Yale



Tomb ("Skull and Bones" Society Building, Yale University).

built in imitation of a vault or tomb.—*The Tombs*, noted police prison of New York City, so called on account of its massive architecture. [Fr. *tombe*—L. *tumba*—Gr. *tymba*, *tymbos*, tomb. Allied to L. *tumulus*.]

TOMBAC (tom'bak), *n.* An alloy of copper and zinc. [Malay *tambaga*, copper.]

TOMBOLA (tom'bō-lā), *n.* Lottery in which fancy articles are the prizes. [It. *tombolare*, to tumble, fall.]

TOMBOY (tom'boi), *n.* Wild, romping girl.

TOMBSTONE (tōm'stōn), *n.* Stone erected over a tomb to preserve the memory of the dead.

TOMCAT (tom'kat), *n.* Male cat, especially when grown. [TOM, a common male name, and CAT.]

TOMCOD (tom'kod), *n.* Any of various species

of small fishes of the genus *Microgadus*, resembling the common codfish.

TOME (tôm), *n.* Volume; part of a book. [Gr. *tomos*—*temnō*, cut.]

TOMENTOSE (tō-men'tōs), *a.* Covered with matted or downy fine hairs. [L. *omentum*, stuffing for pillows.]

TOMFOOL (tom'fōi), *I. n.* Trifling fellow. *II. a.* Absurd; nonsensical; ridiculous; trivial; silly.

TOMFOOLERY (tom-fōi'ēr-l), *n.* 1. Ridiculous behavior; foolish trifling; nonsense. 2. Absurd ornaments; silly trifles.

TOMORROW, TO-MORROW (tō-mor'ō), *I. n.* The day after this. *II. adv.* On the morrow. [TO, *prep.* and MORROW.]

TOMPION (tom'pi-un), *n.* 1. Lithographer's inking-pad. 2. Tamplon.

TOMTIT (tom'tit), *n.* Titmouse; wren.

TOMTOM (tom'tom), *n.* 1. Drum used by East Indians. 2.

Gong. [Imitative.]

TOMTOM (tom'tom), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TOM'TOM-MING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TOM-TOMMED (tom'tomd).] Beat the tomtom; drum.



Chinese Tomtom.

TON (tun), *n.* Measure of weight=20 cwt.=2,240 lbs. avoirdupois (long ton), or 2,000 lbs. (short ton). [A. S. *tunne*, cask.]

TON (təŋ), *n.* Fashion; style. See **BON TON**. [Fr.]

TONAL (tō'nəl), *a.* Music. Of or pertaining to tones.

TONALITY (tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Music. Quality of tone. 2. Painting. Scheme of color.

TONDO (ton'dō), *n.* Plate commonly of decorated majolica, with a rim very wide in proportion to the center. [It. *rotondo*, round.]

TONE (tōn), *n.* 1. Character of a sound. 2. Musical sound. 3. Inflection of the voice. 4. Harmony of the colors of a painting. 5. Character; style. 6. State of mind; mood. 7. Healthy state of the body. [L. *tonus*—Gr. *tonos*, sound—*teinō*, stretch.]

TONE (tōn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TO'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TONED (tōnd).] 1. Utter with an affected tone. 2. Give tone or quality to.—*Tone down*, weaken; soften.—*Tone up*, strengthen.

TONGS (təŋz), *n.pl.* Instrument, consisting of two jointed pieces of metal, used for holding things, especially hot metals or coals; pair of tongs. [A. S. *tange*, *tonge*.]

TONGUE (tung), *n.* 1. Fleishy organ in the mouth, used in tasting, swallowing, and speech. 2. Power of speech. 3. Speech; discourse; language. 4. Anything like a tongue in shape, as the catch of a buckle, the pointer of a balance, a point of land. [A. S. *tunge*.]

TONGUE (tung), *v.* [*pr.p.* TONGUING (tung'-ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* TONGUED (tungd).] *I. vt.* 1. Utter. 2. Chide. 3. Modulate by using the tongue. 4. Unite by tongue and groove, as boards. *II. vi.* 1. Talk. 2. Use the tongue in forming notes, as on the flute.

TONGUED (tungd), *a.* Having a tongue.

TONGUE-TIED (tung'tid), *a.* 1. Having an impediment in the speech as if the tongue were tied. 2. Unable to speak freely; compelled to keep silence.

TONIC (ton'ik), *I. a.* 1. Relating to tones. 2. Giving vigor to the system. *II. n.* Medicine which gives strength.—*Tonic sol-fa*, system of musical notation by which the sounds are represented by letters, and time and accent by dashes and colons.

TONICITY (tō-nis'i-ti), *n.* State of healthy tension (partial contraction), as in muscles while at rest.

TONIGHT, TO-NIGHT (tō-nit'), *I. n.* This night. *II. adv.* On this night.

TONKA-BEAN (tong'ka-bēn), *n.* Seed of a large tree (*Coumarauna odorata*) of Guiana, used for flavoring snuff; also the tree itself.

TONNAGE (tun'aj), *n.* 1. Weight in tons of goods in a ship; cubical capacity of a ship. 2. Duty on ships, estimated per ton. 3. All the ships collectively.

TONNEAU (ton-nō'), *n.* 1. Rounded rear portion of an automobile. 2. Tub. [Fr. *tonneau*, cask or tub.]

TONOUS (tō'nus), *a.* Abounding in tone.

TONQUIN, TONKIN (ton-kēn'), *n.* French possession in Indo-China. Area 34,700 sq. m.

TONSIL (ton'sil), *n.* One of the two almond-shaped glands at the root of the tongue. [L. *tonsilla*, stake, dlm. of *tonsa*, oar.]

TONSILITIS (ton-sil-i'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the tonsils. [TONSIL and -ITIS.]

TONSILOTOMY (ton-sil-ot'o-mi), *n.* Operation of removing the tonsils, entirely or partly. [TONSIL, and Gr. *tomē*, a cutting.]

TONSORIAL (ton-sō'ri-al), *a.* Pertaining to a barber, or to shearing.

TONSURE (ton'shōr), *n.* 1. Act of clipping the hair, or of shaving the head. 2. Shaven crown, worn by priests. [L. *tonsura*.]

TONTINE (ton-tēn'), *n.* Life-annuity increasing as the subscribers die.—*Tontine policy*, a policy of insurance guaranteeing distribution of benefits in accordance with the tontine principle. [From *Tonti* of Naples, the inventor.]

TONY (tō'ni), *a.* Characterized by high tone or elegance; swell.

TOO (tō), *adv.* 1. More than enough; over. 2. Likewise. [Same as TO, *prep.*]

TOOK (tōk), *v.* Past tense of TAKE.

TOOL (tōl), *n.* 1. Instrument or implement of manual operation, as hammer, chisel, drill, saw, etc., depending for its effect upon the strength and skill of the operator. 2. Person

used as an instrument by another. [A. S. *tōl*.]

TOOL (*tōl*), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOOL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOOLED** (*tōld*).] Shape or dress with a tool.

TOOLING (*tōl'ing*), *n.* 1. Work done with a tool or tools, esp. in dressing stone. 2. *Book-binding*. Ornamental gilding or embossing by heated tools upon the leather binding of books.

TOOT (*tōt*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOOT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Sound or blow, as a horn. II. *vi.* Sound a horn or make a similar noise. [Imitative.]

TOOT (*tōt*), *n.* Sound of a horn, whistle, etc.; blast.

TOOTER (*tōt'ēr*), *n.* One who toots.

TOOTH (*tōth*), *n.* [*pl.* **TEETH** (*tēth*).] 1. One of the bony prominences in the jaws, used in biting and chewing. 2. Anything tooth-like; prong; cog. [A. S. *tōth*.]



Teeth.

1. Molar. 2. Canine.
3. Bicuspid. 4. Incisor.

TOOTHACHE (*tōth'āk*), *n.* Pain in a tooth.

TOOTHED (*tōtht*), *a.* Having teeth or tooth-like projections.

TOOTHPICK (*tōth'pik*), *n.* Instrument for picking out anything between the teeth.

TOOTHsome (*tōth'sum*), *a.* Pleasant to the taste.

TOP (*top*), *n.* 1. Highest part of anything. 2. Upper end or surface. 3. Highest rank; utmost degree. 4. *Naut.* Small platform at the head of the lower mast. [A. S.]

TOP (*top*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOPPED** (*topt*).] I. *vt.* 1. Cover on the top; tip. 2. Rise above; surpass; rise to the top of. 3. Take off the top of. II. *vi.* Be eminent; rise above all others; tower.

TOP (*top*), *n.* 1. Child's conical or circular toy having a central point on which it can be whirled round rapidly. 2. Ropemaker's conical implement, the grooves in which guide the strands to be twisted. [O. Dut. *top*.]

TOPAZ (*tō'paz*), *n.* Precious stone, generally yellowish. [Gr. *topazos*.]

TOP-BOOT (*top'bōt*), *n.* Boot with a high leg, often appearing as if folded over at the top.

TOPCOAT (*top'kōt*), *n.* Overcoat; outer coat.

TOP-DRESSING (*top'dres-ing*), *n.* Manure laid on the surface of land.

TOPE (*tōp*), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TO'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOPED** (*tōpt*).] Drink spirituous liquor frequently or to excess. [Fr. *tope*, cover a wager—*top*, agreed.]

TOPE (*tōp*), *n.* Buddhist dome-shaped monument or shrine common in India and the southeast of Asia. [Anglo-Ind.]



Tope.

TOPEKA (*tō-pē'ka*), *n.* Capital of Kansas, on Kansas River.

TOPER (*tō'pēr*), *n.* Hard drinker; drunkard; sot. [From **TOPE**, *v.*]

TOPGALLANT (*top-gal'ant*), *a.* *Naut.* Applied to the mast and sail next above the topmast and topsail, and below the royal mast.

TOP-HEAVY (*top'hev-i*), *a.* Having the upper part too heavy for the lower.

TOPHET (*tō'fet*), *n.* Place near Jerusalem, which, as the site of the revolting Moloch worship, had been allowed to be used as a place of burning the refuse of the city, and from which a smoke was constantly rising. It was symbolic of the place of torment.

TOPI, TOPEE (*tō-pē'*), *n.* Cork or pith helmet, worn by soldiers. [Anglo-Ind.]

TOPIARY (*tō'pi-ā-ri*), *a.* Relating to trees and shrubbery cut into fantastic shapes. [L. *topiarius*—Gr. *topos*, place.]

TOPIC (*top'ik*), *n.* Subject of discourse or argument. [Gr. *ta topika* (the general principles of argument—*topos*, place), title of work by Aristotle.]

TOPICAL (*top'ik-al*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to a place; local. 2. Relating to a topic or subject.

TOPICALLY (*top'ik-al-i*), *adv.* With reference to a particular place or topic.

TOPKNOT (*top'not*), *n.* 1. Knot or crest worn or growing on the head. 2. Small fish of the turbot kind.

TOPLOFTY (*top'laft-i*), *a.* Pretentious; bombastic. (Colloq.)

TOPMAST (*top'māst*), *n.* *Naut.* Second mast, immediately above the lower mast.

TOPMOST (*top'mōst*), *a.* Highest; uppermost.

TOPOGRAPHER (*to-pog'ra-fēr*), *n.* One skilled in topography.

TOPOGRAPHIC (*top-o-graf'ik*), **TOPOGRAPHICAL** (*top-o-graf'ik-al*), *a.* Pertaining to topography; descriptive of a place.

TOPOGRAPHY (*to-pog'ra-fi*), *n.* 1. Detailed account of the superficial features of a tract of country. 2. Art of describing places. 3. The features of a locality. [Gr. *topographia*—*topos*, place, and *graphō*, describe.]

TOPOLOGY (*to-pol'o-jī*), *n.* Method of associating ideas with places, to assist the memory. [Gr. *topos*, place, and *logos*, word.]

TOPONOMY (*to-pon'o-mī*), *n.* Local names in a district or country. [Gr. *topos*, place, and *onoma*, name.]

TOPOPHONE (*top'o-fōn*), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the direction from which a sound proceeds. [Gr. *topos*, place, and *phōnē*, sound.]

TOPPING (*top'ing*), *n.* 1. Act of one who tops. 2. Upper part. 3. Cut-off top. II. *a.* 1. Overtopping; distinguished. 2. Pretentious; arrogant.

TOPPLE (*top'l*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOP'PLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOPPLED** (*top'ld*).] I. *vt.* Throw down or over; overturn. II. *vi.* Fall over or forward; tumble down. [From **TOP**.]

TOPSAIL (top'sāl), *n.* *Naut.* Sall across the topmast, next above the lowest sall.

TOPSYTURVY (top-sl-tūr'vī), *adv.* Bottom upwards; upside down. [Origin doubtful.]

TOQUE (tōk), *n.* Cap; bonnet. [Wel. *toe*, hat.]

TORA (tō'ra), *n.* Large North African antelope (*Bubalis tora*), related to the hartbeest.

TORAN (tō'ran), *n.* Gateway to a Buddhist temple, consisting of two pillars and two or three cross-pieces. [Hind.]

TORCH (tarch), *n.* Light formed of twisted tow dipped in pitch, wax or the like; flambeau. [Fr. *torche*—*L. tortum*, p.p. of *torqueo*, twist.]



Toran.

TORCH-FISH (tarch'fish), *n.*

Deep-sea fish (*Linophryne lucifer*), having a luminous torch-like bulb on the first dorsal spine, protruding above the eyes.

TORCHLIGHT (tarch'lit), *I. n.* Light of a torch or torches. *II. a.* Characterized by, or carrying, lighted torches.

TORCHON (tarch-shang'), *n.* Dish-cloth. [Fr.]

TORCHON-LACE (tarch'shon-lās), *n.* Lace of loose texture and geometrical design, usually machine-made. [Fr. *torchon*.]

TORCHON-PAPER (tarch'shon-pā-pēr), *n.* Rough-faced paper used by artists and picture-framers. [Fr. *papier torchon*.]

TORE (tōr), *v.* Past tense of **TEAR**.

TOREADOR (tō-rā-ā-dōr'), *n.* Bullfighter. [Sp.—*L. taurus*, bull.]

TOREUTIC (to-rō'tik), *a.* Resembling, or pertaining to, relief work, in ivory or metal; embossed. [Gr. *torautikos*—*torauō*, emboss.]

TORMENT (tarch'ment), *n.* 1. Torture; anguish. 2. That which causes pain. [*L. tormentum*—*torqueo*, twist.]

TORMENT (tarch'ment'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TORMENT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TORMENT'ED**.] 1. Torture; put to extreme pain, physical or mental. 2. Afflict. 3. Vex.

TORMENTINGLY (tarch'ment'lng-ll), *adv.* In a tormenting manner.

TORMENTOR (tarch'ment'ūr), *n.* One who or that which torments.

TORN (tōrn), *v.* Past participle of **TEAR**.

TORNADO (tarch-nā'dō), *n.* Violent hurricane, frequent in tropical countries; small cyclone. [Sp. *tornada*—*tornar*, turn.]

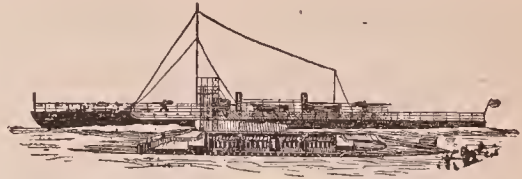
TORONTO (to-ron'tō), *n.* Capital of the province of Ontario, Canada.

TOROSE (tō'rōs), **TOROUS** (tō'rus), *a.* Bulging; swelling; muscular. [*L. torus*, swelling.]

TOROSITY (tō-ros'i-ti), *n.* Muscular strength.

TORPEDO (tarch-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* **TORPEDOES** (tarch-pē'dōz).] 1. Species of eel having the power of giving an electric shock; crampfish. 2. Submarine apparatus for destroying shipping by explosion. 3. Any detonating cartridge or pellet. [*L. torpeo*, be torpid.]

TORPEDO-BOAT (tarch-pē'dō-bōt), *n.* High speed steam vessel designed for launching torpedoes.

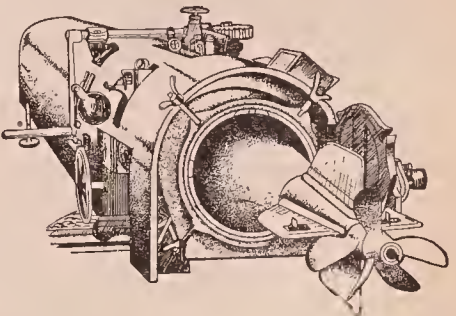


Torpedo-boat.

TORPEDOIST (tarch-pē'dō-ist), *n.* Naval officer appointed to torpedo service.

TORPEDO-TUBE (tarch-pē'dō-tūb), *n.* Tube from which a torpedo is fired by compressed air.

TORPESCENCE (tarch-pes'-ens), *n.* Quality or state of being torpescent.



Torpedo-tube.

TORPESCENT (tarch-pes'-ent), *a.* Becoming torpid or numb.

TORPID (tarch'pld), *a.* 1. Having lost power of motion and feeling. 2. Sluggish. [*L. torpidus*—*torpeo*, be numb or torpid.]

TORPIDITY (tarch-pld'ī-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being torpid.

TORPIDLY (tarch'pld-ll), *adv.* In a torpid manner.

TORPIDNESS (tarch'pld-nēs), *n.* Same as **TORPIDITY**.

TORPOR (tarch'pūr), *n.* 1. Numbness. 2. Inactivity.

TORQUE (tarch), *n.* 1. Necklace of metal rings interlaced. 2. The extra power required in a dynamo to overcome the counterforce of the magnetism set up by the current in the revolving armature. 3. The extra power similarly required in an electric motor. [*L. torques*—*torqueo*, twist.]

TORREFY (tor'e-fī), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOR'REFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TORREFIED** (tor'e-fid).] Scorch; parch. [*L. torreo*, dry, burn.]

TORRENT (tor'ent), *n.* Rushing stream. [*L. torrens*.]

TORRID (tor'id), *a.* 1. Parching; violently hot. 2. Dried with heat.—*Torrid zone*, hot belt of the earth, included between the two tropics. [*L. torridus*—*torreo*, parch.]

TORSION (tarch'shun), *n.* 1. Twisting; turning. 2. Force with which a thread or wire tends to return when twisted. [*L. torsio*—*torqueo*, twist.]

TORSIONAL (tarch'shun-al), *a.* Pertaining to, or consisting in, torsion.

TORSO (tarch'sō), *n.* [*pl.* **TORSOS** (tarch'sōz).] *Sculpt.* Trunk of a statue without head or limbs. [It.—*L. thyrsus*, stalk.]

TORT (tərt), *n.* *Law.* Injury; civil wrong. [Fr.—*L.L. tortum*, crooked—*L. tortus*, *p.p.* of *torqueo*, twist.]

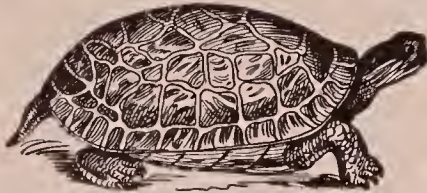
TORTILE (tərt'īl), *a.* Twisted; coiled. [*L. tortilis*.]

TORTILLA (tərt-tē'lyə), *n.* Round, thin cake, made from maize, a substitute for bread in Mexico. [Sp.]

TORTIOUS (tərt'shus), *a.* *Law.* Of the nature of a tort; wrongful.

TORTOISE (tərt'īs), *n.* Amphibious reptile encased between two strong shells.

[O. Fr. *tortis*—*L. tortus*, twisted.]



Chicken Tortoise.

TORTOISE-SHELL (tərt'īs-shel), *I. n.* Shell or horny plates of the tortoise, used in various manufactures. *II. a.* Made of, resembling, or of the color of, tortoise-shell.

TORTUOSITY (tərt-tū-os'ī-tī), **TORTUOUSNESS** (tərt'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tortuous.

TORTUOUS (tərt'tū-us), *a.* Twisted; winding; deceitful. [*L. torqueo*, *tortum*, twist.]

TORTUOUSLY (tərt'tū-us-lī), *adv.* In a tortuous manner.

TORTURE (tərt'tūr), *n.* 1. A putting to the rack or severe pain, to extort a confession, or as a punishment. 2. Extreme pain; anguish of body or mind. [*L.L. tortura*—*L. torqueo*, twist.]

TORTURE (tərt'tūr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TORTURING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TORTURED** (tərt'tūrd).] *I. vt.* 1. Put to the torture; torment bodily or mentally. 2. Wrest from the right meaning; put a wrong construction on. *II. vi.* Cause excruciating pain.

TORUS (tō'rus), *n.* 1. Semicircular molding at the base of columns. 2. In a flower, receptacle on which the carpels stand. [*L.*, round swelling or protuberance.]

TORY (tō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* **TORIES**.] 1. A Conservative in English politics. 2. During the war of the American Revolution, a supporter of the crown against the colonies. [*Ir. toiridhe*, pursuer.]

TORYISM (tō'ri-lizm), *n.* Principles or practices of the Tories.

TOSS (tos), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOSS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOSSED** (tost).] *I. vt.* 1. Throw upward with a sudden jerk; as, to *toss* the head. 2. Fling or pitch with the hand; as, to *toss* a ball. 3. Cause to rise and fall; agitate. *II. vi.* Be tossed; tumble about.—*Toss up*, throw a coin into the air and decide something by the side on which it falls. [Wel. *tosiaw*, jerk.]

TOSS (tos), *n.* 1. Act of tossing or state of being tossed. 2. Toss-up.—*Win the toss*, have something decided in one's favor by a toss-up.

TOSS-UP (tos'up), *n.* The throwing up of a coin to decide some point, as a wager or matter of dispute; hence, an even hazard; even chance.

TOT (tot), *n.* Little child. [Ice. *tottr*, dwarf.]

TOTAL (tō'tal), *I. a.* Whole; complete; undivided. *II. n.* Entire amount. [*L. totus*, whole.]

TOTAL (tō'tal), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TO'TALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOTALED** (tō'tald).] 1. Amount to the total sum of. 2. Determine the total of.

TOTALITY (tō-tal'ī-tī), *n.* 1. State of being total. 2. Whole sum.

TOTALIZE (tō'tal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TO'TALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOTALIZED** (tō'tal-izd).] Make total; gather into an aggregate.

TOTALLY (tō'tal-ī), *adv.* In a total manner or degree; entirely; completely; wholly; fully.

TOTE (tôt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TO'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TO'TED**.] Carry on the shoulders or back. (Colloq.)

TOTEM (tō'tem), *n.* Among the North American Indians, image, as of an animal, adopted as an emblem of a family. [Massachusetts Indian *wutohtimoin*, that to which a person or thing belongs.]

TOTEMISM (tō'tem-izm), *n.* 1. System of distinguishing clans or families by totems. 2. The superstitions connected with totems.

TOTEM-POLE (tō'tem-pōl), *n.* Pole or post on which totems are carved, erected in front of family residences of Indians in Alaska and other portions of North-western America. Similar poles are found in New Zealand.

TOTTER (tot'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TOT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOTTERED** (tot'ērd).] Shake as if about to fall; stagger; sway. [A. S. *tealtrian*.]

TOTTERY (tot'ēr-l), *a.* Unsteady; shaking.

TOUCAN (tō'kan), *n.* So. American bird with a very large, light bill. [Fr.—Brazilian.]

TOUCH (tuch), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOUCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOUCHED** (tucht).] *I. vt.* 1. Come in contact with. 2. Perceive by Alaskan Totem-feeling. 3. Reach. 4. Relate to. 5. Handle or treat gently or slightly. 6. Influence. *II. vi.* 1. Be in contact. 2. Refer slightly to; usually with *upon*. [Fr. *toucher*.]

TOUCH (tuch), *n.* 1. Contact. 2. Sense of feeling. 3. Affection; emotion. 4. Small quantity. 5. Resistance of the keys of an instrument to the fingers; also the manner of touching, striking, or pressing the keys of a pianoforte, typewriter, etc.; individual style of execution.

TOUCH-BACK (tuch'bak), *n.* Football. Act of touching the ball to the ground by a player behind his own goal when it has been kicked by an opponent.



Alaskan Totem Poles.

TOUCH-DOWN (tuch'down), *n.* *Football.* Act of touching the ball to the ground behind the opponents' goal line.

TOUCHER (tuch'ēr), *n.* One who or that which touches.

TOUCH-HOLE (tuch'hōl), *n.* Small hole of a cannon through which the fire is communicated to the charge.

TOUCHILY (tuch'i-lī), *adv.* In a touchy or irritable manner.

TOUCHINESS (tuch'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being touchy.

TOUCHING (tuch'ing), *I. a.* Affecting; pathetic. *II. prep.* Concerning.

TOUCHINGLY (tuch'ing-lī), *adv.* In a touching manner.

TOUCH-ME-NOT (tuch'mc-not), *n.* Plant of the genus *Impatiens*, so named from the sudden bursting of its seed vessels on being touched.

TOUCHSTONE (tuch'stōn), *n.* 1. Kind of basalt used for testing gold or silver by the streak left upon the stone when rubbed against the metal. 2. Any test or criterion.

TOUCHWOOD (tuch'wōd), *n.* Decayed wood used as tinder.

TOUCHY (tuch'i), *a.* [*comp.* **TOUCH'IER**; *superl.* **TOUCH'iest**.] Apt to take offense; irritable; peevish; touchy.

TOUGH (tuf), *I. a.* [*comp.* **TOUGH'ER**; *superl.* **TOUGH'EST**.] 1. Not easily broken, torn or separated. 2. Able to endure hardship. 3. Severe; difficult. 4. Vicious. *II. n.* Bully; rowdy. [A. S. *tōh*.]

TOUGHEN (tuf'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOUGH'ENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOUGHENED** (tuf'nd).] *I. vt.* Make tough or tougher. *II. vi.* Grow or become tough.

TOUGHISH (tuf'ish), *a.* Somewhat tough.

TOUGHLY (tuf'li), *adv.* In a tough manner.

TOUGHNESS (tuf'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tough.

TOULON (tō-lāng'), *n.* Seaport and arsenal, France, on the Me'terranean.

TOULOUSE (tō-lōz'), *n.* City in S. France.

TOUPEE (tō-pē'), *n.* Natural or artificial hair dressed in a particular way on the forehead; also a small wig to cover partial baldness. [Fr. *toupet*, dim. of O. Fr. *toupe*, tuft of hair.]

TOUPET (tō-pā'), *n.* Crested titmouse. [Fr.—O. Fr. *toupe*, tuft.]

TOUR (tōr), *n.* A going round; hence, a journey in a circuit; roving journey; prolonged journey. [Fr. for *tourn*—*tourner*, turn.]

TOUR (tōr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOUR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOURED** (tōrd).] *I. vt.* Make a tour of. *II. vi.* Go on a tour.

TOURING (tōr'ing), *I. n.* Act of traveling for pleasure; specifically, act of making a several-days' tour in a motor-car. *II. a.* 1. Designed for use in making tours. 2. Engaged in making a tour; as, a *touring* party.

TOURING-CAR (tōr'ing-kär), *n.* 1. Large motor-car designed for touring purposes. 2.

Any motor-car having a tonneau and more than one seat.

TOURIST (tōr'ist), *I. n.* One who makes a tour. *II. a.* Pertaining to a tour; entitling one to make a tour over a certain route; as, a *tourist* ticket.—*Tourist car*, railway car intended for the use of excursionists or tourists.

TOURMALINE (tōr'mā-līn), *n.* Beautiful mineral of many colors, used for jewelry. [From *Tourmalī* in Ceylon.]

TOURNAMENT (tōr'nā-ment), **TOURNEY** (tōr'ni), *n.* 1. Mock fight on horseback. 2. Any series of contests or games of skill. [O. Fr. *tornoiement*—*tornoier*, tilt—*torner*, turn.]

TOURNEY (tōr'ni), *n.* Same as **TOURNAMENT**. **TOURNEY** (tōr'ni), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TOUR'NEYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOURNEYED** (tōr'nid).] Engage in tournaments; tilt.

TOURNIQUET (tōr'ni-ket), *n.* Surgical instrument, or bandage, which is tightened or relaxed with a screw, and used to check the flow of blood, as from wounds, amputation, or other surgical operation.

TOUSE (towz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOU'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOUSED** (towzd).] *I. vt.* 1. Pull; drag; tear; rend. 2. Worry. *II. vi.* Pull; tear. [Cf. L. Ger. *tuseln*.]

TOUSLE (tow'zl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TOU'SLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOUSLED** (tow'zld).] 1. Pull about roughly. 2. Put into disorder; dishevel; rumple. [Freq. of **TOUSE**.]

TOUT (towt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TOUT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOUT'ED**.] Look out for trade in an obtrusive way; spy. [A. S. *tōtian*, peep out.]

TOUT (towt), *n.* 1. One who goes about soliciting trade, as for an inn; touter. 2. One who secretly watches horses at trial-races and sells the information thus gained.

TOUT ENSEMBLE (tōt āng-sāng'bl), General effect. [Fr., all together.]

TOUTER (towt'ēr), *n.* One who touts; tout.

TOW (tō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TOW'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TOWED** (tōd).] *I. vt.* Drag, as a boat or ship, through the water. *II. vi.* Perform the act of towing. [A. S. *teōhan*, *teōn*, draw.]

TOW (tō), *n.* 1. Act of towing or state of being towed. 2. Vessel towed. 3. Towline.

TOW (tō), *n.* Coarse part of flax or hemp. [Ice. *to*, tuft of wool for spinning.]

TOWAGE (tō'aj), *n.* 1. Act of towing. 2. Pay for towing.

TOWARD (tō'ard), **TOWARDS** (tō'ardz), *I. prep.* 1. In the direction of. 2. With a tendency to. 3. Near. *II. a.* Ready to do or learn; apt; promising. [A. S. *tōweard*.]

TOWARDLY (tō'ard-lī), *a.* Kindly; gentle; docile.

TOWBOAT (tō'bōt), *n.* Boat that is towed, or one towing other vessels.

TOWEL (tow'el), *n.* Cloth for wiping. [Fr. *touaille*—M. L. *toacula*—O. H. Ger. *dwahilla*, towel. Cf. A. S. *thwehlæ*—*thweal*, bath.]

TOWELING (tow'el-ing), *n.* Cloth for towels.

TOWER (tow'ēr), *n.* 1. Lofty building, usually much higher than wide. 2. Fortress. [A. S. *tūr*—L. *turris*, tower.]

TOWER (tow'ēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TOW'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TOWERED (tow'ērd).] Rise into the air; be lofty.

TOWERED (tow'ērd), *a.* Having towers.

TOWERING (tow'ēr-ing), *a.* 1. Very high. 2. Violent; as, a *towering* rage. 3. Aiming high; as, a *towering* ambition.

TOWHEAD (tō'hed), *n.* 1. Person having flaxen hair. 2. Person whose hair is tousled. 3. Hooded merganser. See cut under Merganser.

TOWLINE (tō'lin), *n.* Line used in towing.

TOWN (town), *n.* 1. Place larger than a village. 2. City. 3. Inhabitants of a town. 4. Township. [A. S. *tūn*.]

TOWN-CLERK (town'klērk), *n.* One who keeps the records of a town.

TOWN-CRIER (town'krī-ēr), *n.* One who gives public notices in a town.

TOWN-HALL (town'həl), *n.* Public building for the official business of a town.

TOWN-MEETING (town'mēt-ing), *n.* In New England and some other States, a primary meeting of the voters for the consideration of local matters.

TOWNSHIP (town'ship), *n.* 1. Territory or district of a town. 2. In American land measure, six miles square=thirty-six square miles or sections=23,040 acres.

TOWNSMAN (townz'mən), *n.* Inhabitant or fellow-inhabitant of a town.

TOWPATH (tō'pāth), *n.* Path for men and beasts towing boats.

TOXANÆMIA, TOXANEMIA (toks-ə-nē'mi-ə), *n.* Anæmia caused by poison. [Gr. *toxikon*, poison, and *ANÆMIA*.]

TOXIC (toks'ik), *a.* 1. Poisonous. 2. Toxicological. [Gr. *toxikon*, poison for the arrow—*toxon*, bow.]

TOXICOLOGICAL (toks-i-ko-loj'ik-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to toxicology.

TOXICOLOGY (toks-i-ko'i'o-jī), *n.* Science of poisons and their antidotes, and of the effects of excessive doses of medicine. [Gr. *toxikon*, poisons, and *-OLOGY*.]

TOXIN, TOXINE (toks'in), *n.* Poisonous substance in animals, generated in the process of tissue transformation.

TOY (toi), *n.* 1. Child's plaything. 2. Trifle; play; caress; fable; whim. [Dut. *tuig*, in *speel-tuig*, plaything.]

TOY (toi), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TOY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TOYED (toid).] Daily amorously; play; trifle.

TOYISH (toi'ish), *a.* Of the nature of a toy; small; trifling.

TOYMAN (toi'mən), *n.* [*pl.* TOY'MEN.] One who makes or sells toys.

TRACE (trās), *n.* 1. Mark left; footprint. 2. Minute quantity. 3. Visible evidence of something having been; remains; token; vestige;

sign. [Fr. *tracer*, pursue, follow—L. *tractus*, p.p. of *traho*, draw.]

TRACE (trās), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRA'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRACED (trāst).] 1. Follow by tracks or footsteps. 2. Sketch; draw; map out.

TRACE (trās), *n.* One of the two straps by which a vehicle is drawn. [O. Fr. *trays*.]

TRACEABLE (trās'a-bl), *a.* That may be traced.

TRACERY (trā'sēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* TRA'CERIES.] Ornamental work in flowing outline.

TRACHEA (trā'kē-ə), *n.* [*pl.* TRA'CHÆÆ.] Wind-pipe, beginning at the larynx and ending at the bronchial tubes. [Gr. *tracheia*—*trachys*, rough.]

TRACHEOTOMY (trā-ke-ot'o-mi), *n.* Operation of cutting into the trachea. [TRACHEA, and Gr. *temnō*, cut.]

TRACING (trā'sing), *n.* 1. Act of one who traces. 2. Copy produced by means of tracing-paper.

TRACING-PAPER (trā'sing-pā-pēr), *n.* Thin transparent paper for tracing drawings, engravings, etc.

TRACK (trak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRACK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRACKED (trakt).] 1. Follow by marks or footsteps. 2. Make tracks upon. 3. Tow. [Dut. *trekken*, draw.]

TRACK (trak), *n.* 1. Mark left. 2. Footprint. 3. Beaten path. 4. Two parallel lines of rails on railways. [Dut. *trek*, draft—*trekken*, draw.]

TRACKAGE (trak'aj), *n.* 1. The total length of all the tracks of a railway. 2. A towing, as of a boat on a canal.

TRACKER (trak'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tracks. 2. One who tows a boat on a canal or river.

TRACKLESS (trak'les), *a.* 1. Without a path. 2. Untrodden.

TRACKMAN (trak'mən), *n.* [*pl.* TRACK'MEN.] Inspector of a railroad track.

TRACK-SCALE (trak'skāl), *n.* Scale which weighs a section of a track with the load standing on it.

TRACT (trakt), *n.* 1. Something drawn out or extended. 2. Region. 3. Short treatise. [L. *tractus*—*traho*, draw.]

TRACTABILITY (trakt-ə-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being tractable.

TRACTABLE (trakt'ə-bl), *a.* Easily drawn, managed or taught; docile.

TRACTABLENESS (trakt'ə-bl-nes), *n.* Same as TRACTABILITY.

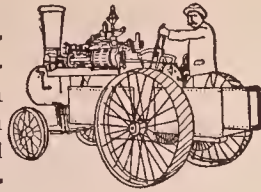
TRACTABLY (trakt'ə-bl), *adv.* In a tractable manner.

TRACTILE (trak'tli), *a.* Capable of being drawn out; ductile. [L. *tractus*, p.p. of *traho*, draw.]

TRACTION (trak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of drawing or state of being drawn. 2. Act of drawing by any form of motive power along or over a surface. 3. Traffic or transit by means of railroads or street-railways. 4. Adhesive friction of a wheel on the rail, pulley, etc. [L. *tractus*, p.p. of *traho*, draw.]

TRACTIONAL (trak'shun-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to traction.

TRACTION-ENGINE (trak'-shun-en-jīn), *n.* Locomotive steam engine which propels itself on common roads, as distinguished from one used on a railroad.



Traction-engine.

TRACTION-WHEEL (trak'shun-hwēl), *n.* Wheel whose friction on the ground or rail is the direct agent of progression.

TRACTIVE (trakt'iv), *a.* Pulling; drawing.

TRACTOR (trak'tūr), *n.* 1. That which draws or is used for drawing. 2. *Surg.* Obstetric forceps. 3. Traction-engine.

TRADE (trād), *n.* 1. Buying and selling; commerce. 2. Occupation. 3. Men engaged in the same occupation. [A. S. *trōd*, footstep—*tredan*, tread.]

SYN. Vocation; employment; profession; calling; dealing; traffic.

TRADE (trād), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRA'DED]. I. *vt.* Traffic with; barter or exchange. II. *vi.* 1. Buy and sell as a business. 2. Exchange. 3. In politics, make a corrupt deal.

TRADEMARK (trād'märk), *n.* Distinctive device warranting goods for sale as the production of a certain firm.

TRADES (trādz), *n.pl.* Same as TRADE-WINDS. See also *cut* under WIND-BELTS.

TRADESMAN (trādz'man), *n.* [*fem.* TRADES'-WOMAN.] 1. Storekeeper. 2. Mechanic.

TRADE-UNION (trād'ūn-yun), *n.* Union among workmen of the same trade to maintain their rights and to better their condition.

TRADEWIND (trād'wind), *n.* Steady prevailing surface wind between five and thirty-five degrees both north and south latitude, from the northeast in the northern and from the southeast in the southern hemisphere. The antitrades are upper winds in the same regions moving in a direction contrary to the surface winds. See *cut* of WIND-BELTS.

TRADING-STAMP (trā'ding-stamp), *n.* Gift coupon or stamp given to purchasers by retail merchants to increase sales.

TRADITION (trā-dish'un), *n.* 1. Oral handing down of opinions or practices to posterity. 2. Belief or custom as handed down. [L. *traditio*, delivery—*trado*—*trans*, over, and *do*, give.]

TRADITIONAL (trā-dish'un-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or depending on, tradition; based on tradition.

TRADITIONALLY (trā-dish'un-əl-i), *adv.* In a traditional manner.

TRADITIONALY (trā-dish'un-ā-ri), *a.* Traditional.

TRADUCE (trā-dūs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRADU'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRADUCED (trā-düst').] Expose to contempt or disgrace. [L. *traduco*—*trans*, over, and *duco*, lead.]

SYN. Calumniate; defame; vilify; asperse; expose; misrepresent. **ANT.** Praise; commend; eulogize.

TRADUCER (trā-dū'sēr), *n.* One who traduces; slanderer.

TRADUCIANISM (trā-dū'shl-ān-lzm) *n.* Doctrine that both body and soul of the individual are propagated; opposed to CREATIONISM, according to which each soul is a new creation.

TRAFALGAR (traf-əl-gär'), **CAPE.** Promontory, Spain, on Strait of Gibraltar.

TRAFFIC (traf'ik), *n.* 1. Commerce; trade. 2. Dealings; intercourse. 3. Carrying trade; business done by transportation; as, railroad traffic, canal traffic. [Fr. *trafique*—L. *tra-* (for *trans*), across, and *facio*, make.]

TRAFFIC (traf'ik), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAF'ICKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAFFICKED (traf'ikt).] I. *vt.* Exchange; barter; trade. II. *vi.* Carry on commerce; buy and sell goods.

TRAFFICKER (traf'ik-ēr), *n.* One who traffics; trader; dealer.

TRAGACANTH (trag'a-kanth), *n.* A gum much used in pharmacy. [Gr.]

TRAGEDIAN (trā-jē'di-ān), *n.* Actor of tragedy.

TRAGEDIENNE (trā-jē-di-en'), *n.* Actress of tragedy. [Fr.]

TRAGEDY (traj'e-dl), *n.* [*pl.* TRAGEDIES (traj'e-diz).] 1. Drama in which the action and language are elevated, and the catastrophe sad. 2. Any fatal or dreadful event. [Gr. *tragōdia*.]

TRAGIC (traj'lk), **TRAGICAL** (traj'lk-əl), *a.* Pertaining to tragedy; sorrowful; calamitous. **TRAGICOMEDY** (traj-i-kom'e-di), *n.* Dramatic piece in which grave and comic scenes are blended.

TRAGICOMIC (traj-i-kom'lk), *a.* Pertaining to tragicomedy.

TRAGUS (trā'gus), *n.* 1. Lobe in front of the orifice of the human ear. 2. Corresponding part in animals, in some cases serving as a valve. [Gr. *tragos*, part of inner ear—*tragos*, goat—*tragō*, gnaw.]

T-RAIL (tē'rāl), *n.* Rail having two flanges above, which form a wide tread for the wheels of the rolling stock. [Letter T, and RAIL.]

TRAIL (trāl), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAILED (trāld).] I. *vt.* 1. Drag along the ground. 2. Hunt by tracking. II. *vi.* 1. Be drawn out in length. 2. Follow. [O. Fr. *trailler*—L. *traho*, draw.]

TRAIL (trāl), *n.* 1. Anything drawn out to a length. 2. Anything drawn or floating behind; train. 3. Track or scent followed by a hunter. 4. Indian footpath; any beaten path through a wilderness or forest.

TRAIN (trān), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAINED (trānd).] I. *vt.* 1. Draw along. 2. Educate; discipline; tame for use, as animals; cause to grow in certain shape, as the branches of a tree; prepare for athletic feats or a race. 3. Bring to bear; aim. II. *vi.* 1.

Exercise; discipline; be drilled. 2. Consort (with). [O. Fr. *trainer*—L. *traho*, draw.]

TRAIN (trân), *n.* 1. That which is drawn along after something else, as the part of a dress which trails on the ground, a retinue of attendants, cars drawn by an engine, etc. 2. Line of gunpowder to fire a charge. 3. Process; course; series; string; file.

TRAIN-BEARER (trân'bâr-êr), *n.* One who holds up the train of a robe.

TRAINED (trând), *a.* 1. Having a train. 2. Made proficient by training; educated; instructed; practiced.

TRAINER (trân'êr), *n.* 1. One who trains or instructs. 2. Frame on which plants are trained.

TRAINING (trân'ing), *n.* 1. Practical education in an art or trade or the like. 2. The condition of one so educated. 3. The process of causing trees to grow in a desired shape.

TRAINING-SHIP (trân'ing-ship), *n.* A ship for training boys to be seamen.

TRAIN-OIL (trân'oli), *n.* Whale oil extracted from the blubber by boiling. [Ger. *tran*, fish-oil.]

TRAINWAY (trân'wâ), *n.* Platform hinged to a wharf and forming a bridge to a boat.

TRAIT (trât), *n.* 1. Touch. 2. Distinguishing feature. [Fr.—L. *tractum*, p.p. of *traho*, draw.]

TRAITOR (trâ'tûr), *n.* [fem. *TRAITRESS*.] One who betrays a trust, especially one who aids the enemy of his country; one guilty of treason. [Fr. *traître*—L. *traditor*—*trado*, give up.]

TRAITOROUS (trâ'tûr-us), *a.* 1. Like a traitor; guilty of treason. 2. Implying, or characterized by, treason.

SYN. Treacherous; faithless; perfidious; unfaithful; treasonable. ANT. Faithful; loyal; true.

TRAITOROUSLY (trâ'tûr-us-li), *adv.* In a traitorous manner.

TRAJECTORY (trâ-jekt'o-ri), *n.* Curve described by a flying body, as a planet or a projectile. [L. *trajectus*, p.p. of *trajicio*, throw across.]

TRAM (tram), *n.* 1. Rail of a tramway. 2. Small car running on rails; tramway car. [Ice. *tramm*, beam.]

TRAMMEL (tram'el), *n.* 1. Net used in fowling or fishing. 2. Anything that confines or impedes. 3. Implement in a fireplace on which to hang a pot. 4. A grooved cross and beam compass for drawing ellipses. [Fr. *tramail*, net—L. L. *tremaculum*—L. *tres*, three, and *macula*, mesh.]

TRAMMEL (tram'el), *vt.* [pr.p. *TRAMMELING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRAMMELED* (tram'eld).] 1. Shackle; confine. 2. Train slavishly.

TRAMONTANE (trâ-mon'tân), *a.* Lying beyond the mountains; ultramontane. [L. *transmontanus*—*trans*, over, and *mons*, mountain.]

TRAMP (tramp), *v.* [pr.p. *TRAMPING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRAMPED* (tramp).] I. *vt.* 1. Tread under foot; trample. 2. Wander over; scour.

II. *vi.* 1. Go on foot; walk. 2. Wander, as a tramp. [L. Ger. *trampen*, stamp.]

TRAMP (tramp), *n.* 1. Foot journey. 2. Act of tramping; tread. 3. Homeless vagabond. 4. Freight vessel that does not sail in any regular line.

TRAMPLE (tram'pl), *vt.* [pr.p. *TRAMPLING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRAMPLED* (tram'pid).] Tread under foot. [From *TRAMP*.]

TRAMPLER (tram'plêr), *n.* One who tramples.

TRAMWAY (tram'wâ), *n.* 1. Originally, a track made of trams of wood or flat stones. 2. Street-railway.

TRAM-WHEEL (tram'hwêl), *n.* Flanged, metallic wheel, as used on tramway cars.

TRANCE (trâns), *n.* State in which the soul is said to be absent from the body, or rapt in visions. [Fr. *transe*—*transir*, be chilled—L. *transio*, go across, die.]

TRANCE (trâns), *vt.* [pr.p. *TRANCING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRANCED* (trânst).] Enchant; charm; entrance.

TRANQUIL (trang'kwil), *a.* Quiet; undisturbed. [L. *tranquillus*.]

SYN. Calm; peaceful; still; placid; serene; composed; collected. ANT. Agitated; disturbed; uneasy; restless.

TRANQUILIZE (trang'kwil-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. *TRANQUILIZING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRANQUILIZED* (trang'kwil-izd).] Make tranquil.

SYN. Appease; calm; pacify; still; soothe; lull. ANT. Agitate; alarm; disturb.

TRANQUILLITY (trang'kwil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being tranquil.

TRANS-, *prefix.* Beyond; across. [L.]

TRANSACT (trans-akt'), *v.* [pr.p. *TRANSACTING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRANSACTED*.] I. *vt.* Perform; carry through; manage. II. *vt.* Deal; negotiate. [L. *transactus*—*trans*, across, and *ago*, carry on.]

TRANSACTION (trans-ak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of transacting. 2. Management. 3. Affair; business or thing done. 4. [pl.] Reports of learned societies.

TRANSALPINE (trans-al'pin), *a.* Beyond the Alps (in regard to Rome). [L. *transalpinus*.]

TRANSANDINE (trans-an'din), *a.* To or on the other side of the Andes.

TRANSATLANTIC (trans-at-lan'tik), *a.* Situated beyond, or plying across, the Atlantic Ocean.

TRANSCALENT (trans-kâ'lent), *a.* Permitting the passage of heat. [TRANS- and L. *calens*, pr.p. of *caleo*, be warm.]

TRANSCEND (tran-send'), *vt.* [pr.p. *TRANSCENDING*; p.t. and p.p. *TRANSCENDED*.] Rise above; surpass; exceed. [L. *trans*, beyond, and *scando*, climb.]

TRANSCENDENCE (tran-send'ens), *n.* Superior excellence.

TRANSCENDENT (tran-send'ent), *a.* 1. Superior in excellence. 2. Lying beyond human experience.

TRANSCENDENTAL (tran-sen-den'tal), I. *a.*

1. Surpassing others. 2. Concerned with what is independent of experience; metaphysical. 3. Extravagant; vague. II. *n.* A transcendental conception.

TRANSCENDENTALISM (tran-sen-den'tal-izm), *n.* 1. Investigation of what was supposed by Kantians to be *a priori* in human knowledge, or independent of experience. 2. That which is vague and illusive in philosophy.

TRANSCENDENTALIST (tran-sen-den'tal-ist), *n.* Follower of a transcendental philosopher.

TRANSCONTINENTAL (trans-kon-ti-nen'tal), *a.* Passing or extending across a continent.

TRANSCRIBE (tran-skrib'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSCRIBING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSCRIBED (tran-skribd').] Write over from one book into another; copy.

TRANSCRIBER (tran-skri'bēr), *n.* One who transcribes; copyist.

TRANSCRIPT (tran'skript), *n.* Written copy.

TRANSCRIPTION (tran-skrip'shun), *n.* 1. Act of copying. 2. Copy. 3. Arrangement of a musical composition for an instrument or voice for which it was not originally intended.

TRANSEPT (tran'sept), *n.* 1. Cross-aisle of a church, at right angles to the nave. 2. Either half, north or south, of this cross-aisle. [*L. tran*, for *trans*, across, and *septum*, inclosure.]

TRANSFER (trans-fēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSFERRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSFERRED (trans-fērd').] 1. Convey to another place; carry. 2. Make over the possession of; give. 3. Convey by means of transfer-paper, as a design to the lithographic stone. 4. Cut out (as lace) and sew on a new piece of fabric. [*L. trans*, across, and *fero*, carry.]

TRANSFER (trans'fēr), *n.* 1. Conveyance. 2. That which is transferred. 3. Ticket giving transportation on a connecting line.

TRANSFERABILITY (trans-fēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being transferable.

TRANSFERABLE (trans-fēr'a-bl), *a.* That may be transferred from one place or person to another.

TRANSFEREE (trans-fēr-ē'), *n.* Person to whom a thing is transferred.

TRANSFERENCE (trans-fēr'ens), *n.* Act of transferring; transfer.

TRANSFER-PAPER (trans'fēr-pā-pēr), *n.* Prepared paper for transferring impressions, used by draftsmen, engravers, etc.

TRANSFIGURATION (trans-fig-ūr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Change of form. 2. [T-] Supernatural change in the appearance of Christ, described in Matt. xvii., and commemorated on Aug. 6.

TRANSFIGURE (trans-fig'ūr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSFIGURING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSFIGURED (trans-fig'ūrd).] Change the form of; elevate and glorify.

TRANSFISSION (trans-fish'un), *n.* A cleaving; transverse fission.

TRANSFIX (trans-fiks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSFIXING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSFIXED (trans-fikst').]

1. Pierce; impale. 2. Fasten by something sharp thrust through. [TRANS- and FIX.]

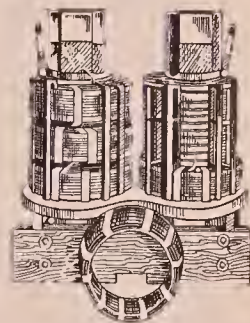
TRANSFIXION (trans-fik'shun), *n.* 1. A piercing or being pierced. 2. Method of amputating by piercing the limb with a knife and cutting outward.

TRANSFORM (trans-farm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRANSFORMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSFORMED (trans-farmd').] I. *vt.* Change the shape, substance, or disposition of. II. *vi.* Be changed. [*L. trans*, across, and *formo*, form.]

TRANSFORMABLE (trans-farm'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being transformed.

TRANSFORMATION (trans-far-mā'shun), *n.* 1. Change in form, nature or condition. 2. *Math.* Change to an expression of different form, but of the same value.

TRANSFORMER (trans-farm'ēr), *n.* *Elec.* Modified induction coil by which high-pressure currents are received, transformed and distributed as low-pressure currents by means of a long thin primary wire with many turns and a short thick secondary wire with few turns. Large transformers are used in central stations, small ones are mounted on wire-carrying poles or on electric street signs.



Transformer with outer corrugated metal case and metal cylinders around coils removed showing primary and secondary coils of wire.

TRANSFUSE (trans-fūz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSFUSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSFUSED (trans-fūzd').] 1. Pour into another vessel. 2. Cause (blood) to pass from the arteries of one person to those of another. 3. Cause to be imparted. [*L. transfusus*, *p.p.* of *transfundo*, transfuse—*trans*, over, and *fundo*, pour.]

TRANSFUSION (trans-fū'zhun), *n.* 1. Act or process of transfusing. 2. State of being transfused.

TRANSGRESS (trans-gres'), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRANSGRESSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSGRESSED (trans-grest').] I. *vt.* 1. Pass beyond (a limit). 2. Break, as a law. II. *vi.* Sin. [*L. transgressus*—*trans*, across, and *gradior*, *gressus*, step.]

TRANSGRESSION (trans-gresh'un), *n.* Act of transgressing; breach of any law or rule.

TRANSGRESSOR (trans-gres'ūr), *n.* One who transgresses.

TRANSHIP, TRANSSHIP (tran-ship'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSHIPPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSHIPPED (tran-shipt').] Transfer to another ship.

TRANSHIPMENT, TRANSSHIPMENT (tran-ship'ment), *n.* Act of transhipping.

TRANSIENT (tran'shent), I. *a.* 1. Passing; of short duration. 2. Hasty. II. *n.* 1. One

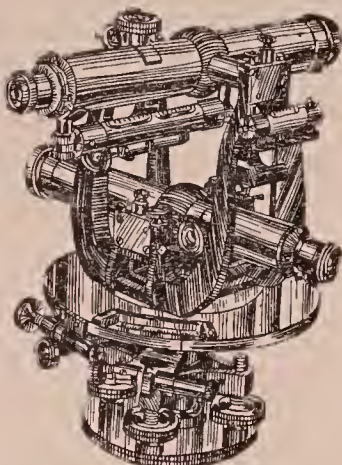
who or that which is temporary. 2. Temporary guest. [L. *transiens*—*trans*, over, and *eo*, go.]

TRANSIENTLY (tran'shent-ll), *adv.* In a transient manner.

TRANSIENTNESS (tran'shent-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being transient.

TRANSISTHMIAN (trans-ist'mi-an), *a.* Extending across an isthmus, as that of Panama.

TRANSIT (trans'it), *n.* 1. Passing over or through. 2. Conveyance. 3. Passage of a heavenly body over the meridian of a place, or over the sun's disk. 4. Surveyor's instrument for measuring horizontal angles. [L. *transitus*—*trans*, across, and *seo*, pass over.]



Transit.

TRANSIT (trans'it), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRANS-ITING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRANS-ITED**.] Pass over the disk of; as, Venus *transits* the face of the sun.

TRANSITION (trans-izh'un), *n.* Passage from one place or state to another; change.

TRANSITIONAL (trans-izh'un-al), *a.* Containing or denoting transition.

TRANSITIVE (trans'i-tiv), *a.* 1. Passing over. 2. *Gram.* Denoting a verb which has or requires an object after it.

TRANSITIVELY (trans'i-tiv-li), *adv.* In a transitive manner; with a transitive sense or force.

TRANSITIVENESS (trans'i-tiv-nes), **TRANSITIVITY** (trans-i-tiv'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being transitive.

TRANSITORILY (trans'l-tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a transitory manner.

TRANSITORINESS (trans'l-tō-ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being transitory.

TRANSITORY (trans'i-tō-ri), *a.* Lasting for a short time; speedily vanishing; short-lived; transient.

TRANSLATABLE (trans-lā'ta-bl), *a.* That may be rendered into another language, or expressed in other words.

TRANSLATE (trans-lāt'), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRANSLA-TING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRANSLA-TED**.] 1. Remove to another place. 2. Render into another language; explain. 3. Convey to heaven alive; put into ecstasy. 4. Retransmit (a telegraphic message) over another line. [L. *translat*, p.p. of *transfere*, transfer—*trans*, across, and *fero*, *latum*, carry.]

TRANSLATION (trans-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of translating or state of being translated. 2. That which is translated.

TRANSLATOR (trans-lā'tūr), *n.* 1. One who translates. 2. *Telegr.* Repeater.

TRANSLITERATE (trans-lit'ēr-āt), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRANSLIT'ERATING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRANSLIT'ERATED**.] Transcribe in the characters of a different alphabet.

TRANSLUCENCE (trans-lō'sens), **TRANSLUCENCY** (trans-lō'sen-si), *n.* Quality or state of being translucent.

TRANSLUCENT (trans-lō'sent), *a.* Allowing light to pass, but not transparent. [L. *translucens*—*trans*, across, and *luceo*, shine—*lux*, light.]

TRANSLUCENTLY (trans-lō'sent-ll), *adv.* In a translucent manner.

TRANSLUNAR (trans-lō'nar), *a.* Being beyond the moon; opposed to **SUBLUNAR**.

TRANSMARINE (trans-mā-rēn'), *a.* Beyond the sea.

TRANSMIGRATE (trans'mi-grāt), *vi.* [pr.p. **TRANS'MIGRATING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRANS-MIGRATED**.] 1. Migrate to another country. 2. Pass into another body or state.

TRANSMIGRATION (trans-mi-grā'shun), *n.* Act of transmigrating or state of being transmigrated; specifically, metempsychosis.

TRANSMIGRATOR (trans'mi-grā-tūr), *n.* One who transmigrates.

TRANSMIGRATORY (trans-mi'grā-tō-ri), *a.* Passing from one state, or body to another.

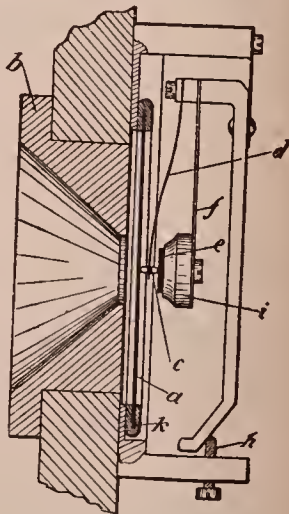
TRANSMISSIBILITY (trans-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being transmissible.

TRANSMISSIBLE (trans-mis'i-bl), *a.* 1. That may be passed from one to another; mailable. 2. Capable of being transmitted through any body or substance.

TRANSMISSION (trans-mish'un), *n.* 1. Transference. 2. Heredity. 3. Power of a body to let light, etc., pass through.

TRANSMISSIVE (trans-mis'iv), *a.* Transmitted; transmitting.

TRANSMIT (trans-mit'), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRANSMIT-TING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRANSMIT-TED**.] 1. Cause to pass over or through; send on or through. 2. Suffer to pass through; as, glass *transmits* light. [L. *transmitto*—*trans*, across or over, and *mitto*, send.]



Blake Transmitter.

TRANSMITTAL (trans-mit'al), *n.* Act of transmitting.

TRANSMITTER (trans-mit'ēr), *n.* 1. One who sends or transmits. 2. Telegraphic automatic sending instrument. 3. Telephonic device for receiving sounds and transmitting them to the receiver.

TRANSMUTABILITY (trans-mū-tā-bil'ī-ti), *n.*
Quality or state of being transmutable.

TRANSMUTABLE (trans-mū'tā-bl), *a.* That may be changed into a different form, nature, or substance.

TRANSMUTATION (trans-mū-tā'shun), *n.* Act of transmuting or state of being transmuted.

TRANSMUTE (trans-mūt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANS-MU'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSMU'TED.] Change to another form or substance. [*L. transmutō—trans, across, and muto, change.*]

TRANSOCEANIC (trans-ō-she-an'ik), *a.* 1. Being on the other side of the ocean. 2. Crossing the ocean, as in flight.

TRANSOM (tran'sum), *n.* 1. Cross-beam, especially the horizontal mullion or cross-bar of a window. 2. Lintel over a door. 3. Transom-window. 4. In ships, one of the beams across the sternpost, strengthening the afterpart. [*L. transtrum.*]

TRANSOM-WINDOW (tran'sum-win-dō), *n.* 1. Window divided into two parts by a transom. 2. Window over the lintel of a door.

TRANSPACIFIC (trans-pā-sif'ik), *a.* 1. Across or beyond the Pacific Ocean. 2. Crossing the Pacific; as, a *transpacific* cable.

TRANSPARENCY (trans-pār'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* TRANSPAR'ENCIES.] 1. Quality of being transparent. 2. That which is transparent. 3. Picture on semi-transparent material.

TRANSPARENT (trans-pār'ent), *a.* 1. Transmitting light. 2. Easily intelligible. [*L. trans, through, and parco, appear.*]

SYN. Diaphanous; lucid; pellucid; translucent; clear. **ANT.** Thick; turbid; opaque. **TRANSPARENTLY** (trans-pār'ent-li), *adv.* In a transparent manner.

TRANSPARENTNESS (trans-pār'ent-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being transparent.

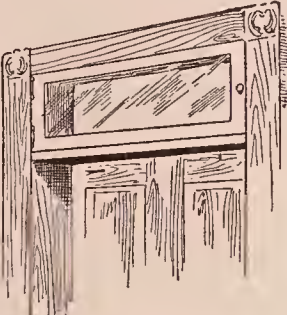
TRANSPIERCE (trans-pērs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSPIER'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSPIERCED (trans-pērst').] Pierce through; penetrate.

TRANSPIRABLE (tran-spir'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of transpiring or being transpired.

TRANSPIRATION (tran-spi-rā'shun), *n.* 1. Exhalation through the skin. 2. Passing of a gas through fine orifices.

TRANSPIRE (tran-spir'), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRANSPIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSPIRED (tran-spiṛd').] I. *vt.* Breathe or pass through the pores of the skin. II. *vi.* 1. Exhale. 2. Become public. 3. (Erroneously for) occur. [*L. transpiro, breathe through—trans, through, and spiro, breathe.*]

TRANSPLANT (trans-plant'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSPLANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSPLANT'ED.] Remove and plant in another place.



Transom-window.

TRANSPLANTATION (trans-plan-tā'shun), *n.* Act of transplanting a living plant, or of removing living tissue to another part of the body.

TRANSPLANTER (trans-plant'ēr), *n.* 1. A hinged, double garden trowel for moving small plants with a ball of earth. 2. A machine for moving trees.

TRANSPORT (trans-pōrt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSPORT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSPORT'ED.] 1. Carry from one place to another. 2. Carry beyond the sea; banish. 3. Carry away by violence of passion or pleasure. [*L. transporto, carry across—trans, across, and porto, carry.*]

TRANSPORT (trans'pōrt), *n.* 1. Carriage from one place to another. 2. Vessel for conveyance. 3. Conveyance of troops and their necessities by land or sea. 4. Ecstasy; rapture.

TRANSPORTABLE (trans-pōrt'ā-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being transported. 2. Subject to transportation.

TRANSPORTAL (trans-pōrt'āl), *n.* Act of transporting; transportation.

TRANSPORTATION (trans-pōr-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of transporting or state of being transported. 2. The banishing or sending out of the country to a penal settlement of a person convicted of crime.

TRANSPOSAL (trans-pō'zāl), *n.* Change of place or order.

TRANSPOSE (trans-pōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSPO'SING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSPPOSED (trans-pōzd').] 1. Put (one) in the place of the other. 2. Change, as the order of words, or the key in music. 3. *Alg.* Bring, as any term of an equation, from one side over to the other, without destroying the equation. [*Fr. transposer—trans, across, and poser, place.*]

TRANSPOSITION (trans-pō-zish'un), *n.* 1. Change in the order or position of two things. 2. *Alg.* The bringing over of any term or terms from one side of an equation to the other without destroying the equation.

TRANSPOSITIONAL (trans-pō-zish'un-āl), *a.* Consisting in, or made by, transposition.

TRANSSHIP, *v.* See **TRANSHIP**.

TRANSUBSTANTIATE (tran-sub-stan'shi-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRANSUBSTAN'TIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSUBSTAN'TIATED.] Change from one substance to another. [*L. trans, across, and substantia, substance.*]

TRANSUBSTANTIATION (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun), *n.* Change into another substance, doctrine that the bread and wine in the Eucharist is changed into Christ's body and blood.

TRANSUDATION (tran-sū-dā'shun), *n.* Act or process of transuding.

TRANSUDE (tran-sūd'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TRANSU'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRANSU'DED.] To ooze through, as through pores. [*L. transudo—trans, across, and sudo, sweat.*]

TRANSVAAL (trans-vā'ī) **COLONY.** Formerly S. African Republic, S. Africa.

TRANSVERSAL (trans-vēr'sal), *a.* Transverse.
TRANSVERSE (trans-vērs'), *a.* Lying or being across or in a cross direction; athwart. [L. *transversus*—*transverto*, turn across—*trans*, across, and *verto*, turn.]

TRANSVERSELY (trans-vērs'll), *adv.* In a transverse manner.

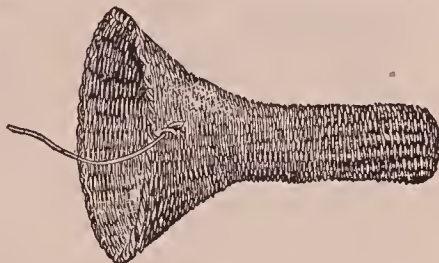
TRAP (trap), *n.* Volcanic rock lying in steps or terraces. [Sw. *trappa*, stairs.]

TRAP (trap), *n.* 1. Trappings. 2. [*pl.*] Personal effects. [O. Fr., cloth.]

TRAP (trap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAPPED (trapt).] Adorn with trappings; drape gaily.

TRAP (trap), *n.*

1. Instrument for snaring animals. 2. Ambush; stratagem. 3. Device for tossing into the air objects to



Basket Shrimp Trap.

be shot at. 4. Contrivance for hindering the passage of foul air from a waste-pipe, etc. [A. S. *træppe*—root of TRAMP.]

TRAP (trap), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAPPED (trapt).] 1. Catch in a trap. 2. Furnish with a trap.

TRAP-DOOR (trap'dör), *n.* Door in a floor.

TRAPEZE (trā-pēz'), *n.* 1. Swinging bar for gymnastic exercises. 2. Trapezium.

TRAPEZIUM (trā-pē'zi-um), *n.* 1. Plane figure having four equal sides, no two of which are parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist. [Gr. *trapezion*, dim. of *trapeza*, table—*tetra-peza*, four-legged—*tetra*, four, and *pous*, foot.]

TRAPEZOID (trap'e-zoid), *n.* 1. Plane four-sided figure, having two opposite sides parallel. 2. A bone of the wrist.

TRAPPINGS (trap'lngz), *n.pl.* Gay clothes; ornaments, especially those put on horses.

TRAPPIST (trap'lst), *n.* One of a Roman Catholic monastic order with extremely austere rules, among which almost perpetual silence is the most notable.

TRASH (trash), *n.* 1. Waste or worthless matter; rubbish. 2. Worthless person. [Ice. *tros*, rubbish, leaves and twigs from a tree.]

TRASH (trash), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRASH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRASHED (trasht).] Prune; lop.

TRASHY (trash'i), *a.* Composed of or resembling trash; worthless.

TRASS (tras), *n.* Volcanic earth used as a hydraulic cement. [A form of TERRACE, probably through the Dutch.]

TRAUMA (trā'mā), *n.* 1. Accidental wound.

2. Condition of the body caused by violence, as a wound. 3. Violence causing bodily injury. [Gr. *trauma*, wound.]

TRAUMATIC (trā-mat'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, useful for, or produced by, wounds.

TRAUMATISM (trā'mā-tizm), *n.* 1. Morbid condition caused by wounds or bruises. 2. Wound.

TRAVAIL (trav'äl), *n.* 1. Labor in childbirth. 2. Any racking pain or agony. [Fr., toll, labor, pain.]

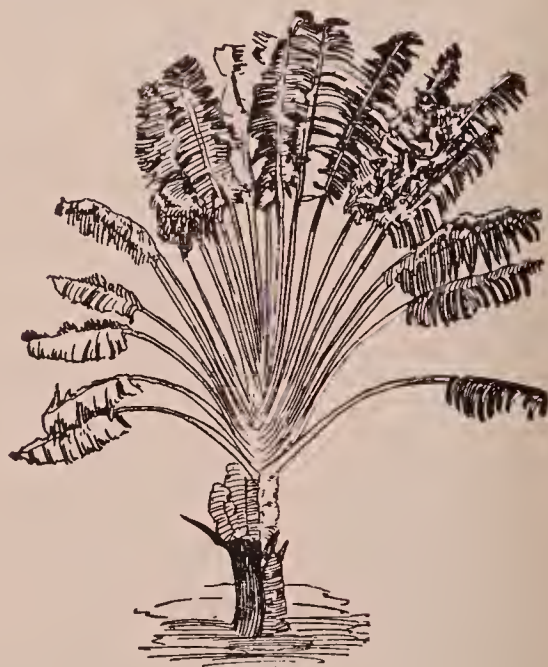
TRAVAIL (trav'äl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TRAV'AILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAVAILED (trav'äld).] Be in labor or parturition.

TRAVEL (trav'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAV'ELING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAVELED (trav'eld).] I. *vi.* 1. Walk. 2. Journey; pass; move. II. *vt.*

Journey over. [Fr. *travailler*—*travail*, toll.]
TRAVEL (trav'el), *n.* 1. Act of passing from place to place; journey. 2. Length of stroke. 3. [*pl.*] Account of a journey.

TRAVELER (trav'el-ēr), *n.* 1. One who travels. 2. Ring that slides along a rope or spar.

TRAVELER'S-TREE (trav'el-ēr-z-trē), *n.* Tree of Madagascar (*Ravenala madagascariensis*), that contains a drinkable liquid in its hollow leaf-stalks.



Traveler's-tree.

TRAVERSABLE (trav'ērs-ä-bl), *a.* That may be traversed or denied.

TRAVERSE (trav'ērs), I. *a.* Lying across. II. *n.* 1. Anything laid or built across. 2. Something that crosses or obstructs. 3. A gallery connecting two sides, as in a church. 4. *Law.* Plea containing a denial of some fact alleged by an opponent. 5. *Fort.* Short embankment of earth thrown up to intercept enfilading fire. [L. *transversus*, laid across—*trans*, across, and *versus*, *p.p.* of *verto*, turn.]

TRAVERSE (trav'ērs), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAV'ERSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAVERSED (trav'ērst).] I. *vt.* 1. Cross. 2. Thwart. 3. Survey. 4. *Law.* Deny, as what an opponent has alleged. II.

vt. 1. *Fencing.* Oppose a movement. 2. Direct a gun to the right or left; swivel.

TRAVERSER (trav'ërs-ër), *n.* One who traverses.

TRAVESTY (trav'es-tl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRAV'ESTY-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAVESTIED (trav'es-tld).] Treat so as to render ridiculous; burlesque; parody. [Fr. *travestir*, disguise.]

TRAVESTY (trav'es-tl), *n.* [*pl.* TRAV'ESTIES.] Burlesque imitation.

TRAVOIS (trà-vwä'), **TRAVOISE** (trà-vwäs'), *n.* 1. Among North American Indians, a rude wheelless vehicle—a platform mounted on two poles which serve as shafts. 2. In northern U. S. and Canada, a logging sled. [Fr.]

TRAWL (trəl), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRAWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRAWLED (trəld).] I. *vt.* Drag, as a net; troll. II. *vi.* Fish with a trawl-line or trawl-net. [O. Fr. *trawler*, drag about.]

TRAWL (trəl), *n.* 1. Bag-net with wide mouth, dragged along the bottom after a boat. 2. Buoyed fishing line with many hooks.

TRAWLER (trəl'ër), *n.* 1. One who trawls. 2. Small fishing vessel with a trawl-net.

TRAWL-LINE (trəl'lin), *n.* Long stout line with short lines bearing baited hooks hanging to it, used in deep-sea fishing.

TRAWL-NET (trəl'net), *n.* Net dragged along the sea-bottom to gather forms of marine life.

TRAY (trā), *n.* Shallow, trough-like vessel; salver. [A form of TROUGH.]

TREACHEROUS (trech'ër-us), *a.* 1. Betraying a trust. 2. Marked by perfidy. 3. Deceptive. SYN. Faithless; perfidious; false. ANT. Faithful; loyal; reliable; trustworthy.

TREACHERY (trech'ër-l), *n.* Faithlessness. [O. Fr. *tricherie*, trickery.]

TREACLE (trē'kl), *n.* 1. Formerly, antidote to the poison of a snake. 2. Molasses obtained in refining sugar. 3. Syrup, as of inspissated birch-sap. [O. Fr. *triacle*—Gr. *thrēiakē*, antidote against bites—*thērion*, wild beast.]

TREAD (tred), *v.* [*pr.p.* TREAD'ING; *p.t.* TROD (trod); *p.p.* TROD or TRODDEN (trod'n).] I. *vi.* 1. Set the foot. 2. Walk; go. II. *vt.* 1. Walk on. 2. Trample in contempt; subdue. 3. Put a tire on. [A. S. *tredan*.]

TREAD (tred), *n.* 1. Pressure with the foot; step. 2. Manner of stepping. 3. One of the horizontal parts of a stair. 4. Part of wheel bearing on the rail or road. 5. Part of the rail on which the wheel bears.

TREADER (tred'ër), *n.* One who treads.

TREADLE (tred'l), *n.* Part of machine which the foot treads on and moves; as, the treadle of a sewing-machine. [A. S. *tredel*, step.]

TREADLE (tred'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TREAD'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREADLED (tred'ld).] Operate a treadle or treadles.

TREADMILL (tred'mll), *n.* Mill worked by stepping from one to the other of the steps of a cylindrical wheel, used chiefly as an instrument of prison discipline.

TREADWHEEL (tred'hwēl), *n.* Wheel kept in motion by the weight of a walking animal.

TREASON (trē'zn), *n.* 1. Betrayal of a government, involving a breach of allegiance. 2. Treachery; disloyalty. [O. Fr. *trahison* (Fr. *trahison*)—L. *trado*, give up, betray.]

TREASONABLE (trē'zn-a-bl), *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or involving, treason.

TREASURE (trezh'ör), *n.* 1. Wealth stored up. 2. Abundance. 3. Thing much valued. [Fr. *trésor*—Gr. *thēsauros*.]

TREASURE (trezh'ör), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TREAS'UR-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREASURED (trezh'örd).] 1. Hoard up. 2. Value greatly.

TREASURER (trezh'ör-ër), *n.* 1. One who has the care of a treasury. 2. Officer of the Treasury Department, who receives the money of the United States, and disburses it upon warrants from the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURE-TROVE (trezh'ör-trôv), *n.* Treasure found in the earth, owner being unknown. [TREASURE, and O. Fr. *trovê*, found.]

TREASURY (trezh'ör-l), *n.* [*pl.* TREAS'URIES.] 1. Place for depositing treasure or funds. 2. Department of government in charge of finances.—*Treasury note*, promissory note issued by United States treasury—a legal tender.

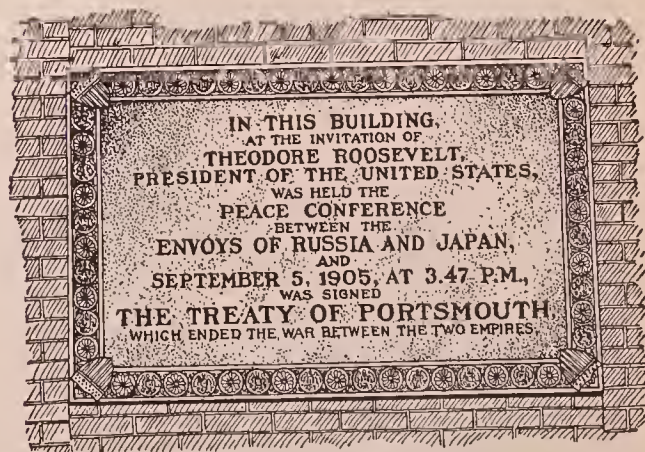
TREAT (trēt), *v.* [*pr.p.* TREAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREATED.] I. *vt.* 1. Handle; use. 2. Discourse on. 3. Entertain, as with food or drink, etc. 4. Manage, as a disease or patient. II. *vi.* 1. Argue. 2. Negotiate. 3. Pay for the drinks, etc. [Fr. *traiter*—L. *tracto*, handle.]

TREAT (trēt), *n.* 1. Entertainment. 2. Pleasure. 3. Something paid for in compliment to another. 4. Turn to treat.—*To stand treat* (to), to pay for the entertainment of (another).

TREATABLE (trēt'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being treated, discussed, or handled.

TREATISE (trē'tis), *n.* Written composition.

TREATMENT (trēt'ment), *n.* Manner of managing or using; behavior.



Treaty Tablet at Portsmouth, N. H., U. S. A.

TREATY (trē'tl), *n.* Formal agreement between independent states signed by commissioners

duly authorized, and solemnly ratified by the several states.

TREBIZOND (treb'izond), *n.* Seaport, Asia Minor, on Black Sea.

TREBLE (treb'l), *I. a.* 1. Triple; threefold. 2. *Music.* High in pitch; soprano. *II. n.* Soprano; also the highest register of a musical instrument. [O. Fr. Form of TRIPLE.]

TREBLE (treb'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* TREB'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREBLED (treb'ld).] *I. vt.* Make thrice as much or threefold. *II. vi.* Become threefold or thrice as much.

TREBLE-TREE (treb'l-trē), *n.* Triple whiffle-tree, for three horses abreast.

TREBLY (treb'li), *adv.* In a treble manner.

TRECHOMETER (tre-kom'e-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring distance run by a vehicle; odometer; eyelometer. [Gr. *trechō*, run, and -METER.]

TREE (trē), *n.* 1. Plant having a single trunk, woody, branched, and of a large size. 2. Anything like a tree. [A. S. *treō*, *treow*.]

TREE (trē), *v.* [*pr.p.* TREE'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREED (trēd).] *I. vt.* 1. Drive to refuge in a tree; corner. 2. Shape on a wooden model or tree. *II. vi.* 1. Take refuge in a tree. 2. Take the form of a tree.

TREE-ALOE (trē'al-ō), *n.* Southwest African plant (*Aloë dichotoma*) of which the hollow stem is used as a quiver for poison arrows.

TREE-AZALEA (trē'a-zā-le-ə), *n.* Small tree (*Rhododendron arborescens*) with fragrant rosy flowers, of Appalachian Mountains.

TREE-CALF (trē'kāf), *n.* Brown calf blind with markings like the branches of a tree.

TREE-CLIMBER (trē'klīm-ēr), *n.* Animal that climbs trees, especially a climbing fish, as *Anabas scandens*, the climbing perch.

TREE-FERN (trē'fērn), *n.* Fern having a tree-like trunk. See cut under FERN.

TREE-FROG (trē'frog), *n.* Frog that lives in trees; frog-shaped batrachian (strictly speaking, one of the family *Ranidae*) of arboreal habits.

TREE-HOUSE (trē'howz), *n.* Habitation constructed in a tree-top.

TREENAIL (trē'nāl), *n.*

Lo n g
w o o d e n
p l n (of lo-
eust, oak
or teak) to
fasten the
planks of a
ship to the
timbers.



Tree-houses in Philippine Islands.

TREE-NYPH (trē'nimf), *n. Myth.* Nymph living inside a tree as its spirit, her life ceasing with its life.

TREE-ORCHIS (trē'ōr-kis), *n.* Orchid of the genus *Epidendrum*.

TREE-OYSTER (trē'ols-tēr), *n.* Oyster growing on roots or submerged limbs of trees.



Oysters from mangrove trees, near Tumbes, Peru.

TREE-TOAD (trē'tōd), *n.* Toad that lives in trees; toad-shaped batrachian of arboreal habits, chiefly of the family *Hylidae*.

TREF (tref), **TREFA** (trā'fa), *a.* Unclean; opposed to KOSHER. [Heb.]

TREFOIL (trē'foll), *n.* 1. Three-leaved plant, as clover. 2. *Arch.*

Ornament like a trefoll. [O. Fr. *trifol*—L. *tri*-, three, and *folium*, leaf.]



Trefoils.

TREHALA (trē-hā'la), *n.* Edible cocoon of an insect in Persia; Turkish manna.

TREK (trek), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TREK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREKKED (trekt).] 1. Draw a wagon. 2. Travel; migrate. [S. Afr.]

TREK (trek), *n.* 1. A drawing; traction. 2. Journey; migration.

TRELLIS (trell'is), *n.* Lattice-work for supporting plants, etc. [Fr. *treillis*—L. *trichila*, arbor.]

TREMATOSAURUS (trem-a-tō-sā'rus), *n.* Genus of extinct amphibians known by their mailed skulls with orbital eye-openings surprisingly far forward toward the snout.

TREMBLE (trem'bl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TREMBLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREMBLED (trem'bl).] 1. Shake, as from fear, cold, or weakness. 2. Waver, as sound. [Fr. *trembler*—L. *tremulus*, trembling—*tremo*, shake.]

SYN. Quake; quiver; shudder; totter.

ANT. Stand; stay; rest.

TREMBLE (trem'bl), *n.* Act of trembling.

TREMBLER (trem'blēr), *n.* One who trembles.

TREMENDOUS (tre-men'dus), *a.* That aston-

ishes or terrifies by its force or greatness; dreadful. [L. *tremendus*.]

SYN. Awful; frightful; terrible; formidable; terrific; horrible. ANT. Unimposing; inconsiderable; insignificant.

TREMOLO (trem'ô-lô), *n.* Tremulous or fluttering effect in music. [It.]

TREMOR (trem'ûr or trê'mûr), *n.* Trembling; shaking; quivering. [L.]

TREMULOUS (trem'û-lus), *a.* 1. Affected with fear; quivering. 2. Lacking resolution; wavering.

TREMULOUSLY (trem'û-lus-lî), *adv.* In a tremulous manner.

TREMULOUSNESS (trem'û-lus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tremulous.

TRENCH (trench), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRENCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRENCHED (trencht).] I. *vt.* Cut or dig (a ditch); dig deeply with the spade or plow. II. *vi.* Enroach. [O. Fr. *trencher* (Fr. *trancher*), cut.]

TRENCH (trench), *n.* 1. Open ditch for drainage. 2. *Mil.* Excavation to cover the advance of a besieging force, or to interrupt the advance of an enemy.

TRENCHANT (trench'ant), *a.* Cutting; sharp; severe; biting.

TRENCHER (trench'ër), *n.* 1. Large wooden plate. 2. Slice of bread, used for a plate. 3. Food; pleasure of the table. [Fr. *trancheir*.]

TREND (trend), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TREND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREND'ED.] Tend; run; go in a particular direction. [Probably from TEND.]

TREND (trend), *n.* Tendency, or inclination in a particular direction.

TREPAN (trep-an'), *n.* 1. Small cylindrical saw used in perforating the skull. 2. Boring tool for sinking wells. [Gr. *trypanon*, auger.]

TREPAN (trep-an'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TREPAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREPANNED (trep-and').] Remove a circular piece of the skull of with a trepan, in order to relieve the brain from pressure or irritation.

TREPANG (tre-pang'), *n.* Sea-eucumber or sea-slug, eaten by the Chinese; beeche-de-mer. [Malay *tripang*.]

TREPHINE (tref-in' or tref-ën'), *n.* Improved form of the trepan. [Fr.]

TREPHINE (tref-in' or tref-ën'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TREPHI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TREPHINED (tref-ind').] Perforate with a trephine; trepan.

TREPIDATION (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* 1. State of alarm or terror. 2. A trembling of the limbs, as in paralytic affections. [L. *trepidatio*, alarm.]

TRESPASS (tres'pas), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TRESPASSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRESPASSED (tres'past).] 1. Pass over a limit. 2. Enter unlawfully upon another's land. 3. Cause inconvenience by importunity; intrude; sin. [O. Fr. *trespasser*—L. *trans*, across, and *passus*, step.]

SYN. Enroach; infringe; obtrude; exceed; trench; transgress; break. ANT. Defend; resist; retreat.

TRESPASS (tres'pas), *n.* 1. Act of trespassing. 2. Any injury unlawfully inflicted upon another's rights, person, or property. 3. Any violation of a known rule of duty.

TRESPASSER (tres'pas-ër), *n.* One who trespasses.

TRESPASS-OFFERING (tres'pas-of-ër-ing), *n.* Among primitive peoples, offering of value given in expiation of some injury done.

TRESS (tres), *n.* Curl or braid of hair. [Fr. *tresse*—L. *tricia*—Gr. *tricha*, threefold—*treis*, three.]

TRESS (tres), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRESS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRESSED (trest).] Adorn with, or arrange in, tresses.

TRESTLE (tres'l), *n.* 1. Movable scaffold or support. 2. In bridges, framework supporting string-pieces, etc. 3. [*pl.*] Props of a ship under construction. [O. Fr. *trestel*—L. *trans-trum*, beam.]

TRESTLEWORK (tres'l-wûrk), *n.* Series of trestles and connecting frames, serving as a viaduct.

TREVAT (trev'at), *n.* Instrument for cutting the pile threads of velvet.

TREVES (trêvz), *n.* City Rhenish Prussia, on the Moselle.

TRI-, *prefix.* Three; treble. [Gr. and L.]

TRIBLE (tri'a-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being tried or tested. 2. Subject to legal trial.

TRIACIS (tri'a-sis), *n.* Genus of sharks with spiracles and trenchant teeth of small size. [Gr. *treis*, three, and *akis*, point.]

TRIAD (tri'ad), *n.* Union of three. [Gr. *trias*, genit. *triados*, triad—*treis*, neut. *tria*, three.]

TRIAL (tri'al), *n.* 1. Act of trying; examination by a test. 2. State of being tried; suffering; affliction; temptation. 3. Judicial examination. [O. Fr. *trier*, cull—L.L. *trito*, freq. of L. *tero*, grind.]

SYN. Experiment; essay; attempt. ANT. Conjecture; alleviation; relief.

TRIANGLE (tri'ang-gl), *n.* 1. Plane figure with three angles and three sides. 2. *Music.* Instrument of steel in the form of a triangle. [L. *triangulus*—*tri-*, three, and *angulus*, angle.]

TRIANGLED (tri'ang-gld), *a.* Having three angles; triangular.

TRIANGULAR (tri'ang-gû-lar), *a.* Having the form of a triangle; pertaining to a triangle.

TRIANGULATE (tri'ang-gû-lât), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRIAN'GULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRIAN'GULATED.] 1. Make triangular. 2. Survey by means of triangles.

TRIANGULATION (tri'ang-gû-lā'shun), *n.* Act of triangulating.

TRIAPSIDAL (tri-ap'si-dal), *a.* Having three apses, as most Greek churches.

TRIASSIC (tri-as'ik), *n.* The lowest of the three great geological divisions of fossiliferous rocks which constitute the Mesozoic series (Triassic, Jurassic, Cretaceous). The Triassic contains the first remains of mammals

TRIBAL (tri'bal), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

TRIBASIC (tri-bā'sik), *a.* Having three hydrogen atoms replaceable by equivalents of a base.

TRIBBLE (trib'l), *n.* Frame with horizontal wires on which sheets of paper are hung to dry.

TRIBE (trib), *n.* 1. Race or family from the same ancestor. 2. Class; group. [L. *tribus*, third part, division.]



Tribal Indians.

TRIBLET (trib'let), *n.* Mandrel used in making tubes, nuts, etc. [Fr. *tribolet*.]

TRIBOMETER (tri-bom'e-tēr), *n.* Sied-shaped apparatus for measuring amount of friction in rubbing surfaces. [Gr. *tribō*, rub, and -METER.]

TRIBRACH (tri'brak), *n.* Classical metrical foot of three short syllables.

TRIBRACTEATE (tri-brak'tē-āt), *a. Bot.* Having three bracts. [L. *tres*, three, and *bractea* thin plate.]

TRIBULATION (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Severe affliction. 2. Cause of suffering. [L. *tribulatio*—*tribulum*, threshing sledge—*tero*, rub.]

TRIBUNAL (tri-bū'nal), *n.* 1. Judge's bench. 2. Court of justice. [L.]

TRIBUNE (trib'ūn), *n.* 1. Magistrate elected by the Roman plebeians to defend their rights; champion of the people. 2. Raised platform from which speeches were delivered. [L. *tribunus*, representative of a tribe.]

TRIBUTARY (trib'ū-tā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Paying tribute. 2. Yielding supplies. 3. Paid in tribute. *II. n.* 1. One who pays tribute. 2. Stream flowing into another. [L. *tributarius*—*tributum*, tribute.]

TRIBUTE (trib'ūt), *n.* 1. Fixed amount paid at certain intervals by one nation to another for peace or protection. 2. Personal contribution, as of money, homage, etc. [L. *tributum*—*tribuo*, assign, give.]

TRICE (tris), *n.* Instant. [Sp. *tris*, noise of breaking glass.]

TRICE (tris), *vt.* [pr.p. TRI'cing; p.t. and p.p. TRICED (trist).] *Naut.* Raise or lash with a rope. [L. Ger. *trissen*, wind up.]

TRICENNIAL (tri-sen'l-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to thirty years. 2. Occurring every thirty years. [L. *tricennium*, thirty years.]

TRICEPS (tri'seps), *I. a.* Having three heads. *II. n.* Three-headed muscle. [L., three-headed—*tri*-, three, and *caput*, head.]

TRICH-, **TRICHI-**, *stems.* See **TRICHO-**.

TRICHINA (tri-kī'nā), *n.* [pl. **TRICHI'NÆ**.] Parasitic worm, which in its mature state infests the intestinal canal, and in its larval state the muscular tissue, of man and certain animals, especially the hog. [Gr. *thrix* (genitive *trichos*), hair.]

TRICHINIASIS (trik-i-nī'a-sis), **TRICHINOSIS** (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* Disease caused by the presence of trichinae in the body.

TRICHINOUS (trik'i-nus), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with, trichinae.

TRICHO-, **TRICHI-**, **TRICH-**, *stems.* Pertaining to or resembling hair. [Gr. *thrix* (genitive *trichos*), hair.]

TRICHOGEN (trik'o-jen), *n.* Substance which promotes the growth of hair. [TRICHO- and -GEN.]

TRICHOGENOUS (tri-koj'e-nus), *a.* Promoting the growth of hair.

TRICHOLOGY (tri-kol'o-jī), *n.* Science of the anatomy, diseases, etc., of the hair. [TRICH- and -OLOGY.]

TRICHOPTHY (tri-kop'a-thī), *n.* Treatment of the diseases of the hair. [TRICHO- and -PTHY.]

TRICHROMATIC (tri-krō-mat'ik), *a.* 1. Characterized by three colors. 2. Having the three fundamental color-sensations (red, green and purple). [TRI- and CHROMATIC.]

TRICK (trik), *vt.* [pr.p. TRICK'ing; p.t. and p.p. TRICKED (trikt).] Dress; decorate; usually with out. [Celt. *trec*.]

TRICK (trik), *n.* 1. Fraud; stratagem. 2. Clever contrivance to puzzle or amuse. 3. Particular habit or manner. 4. Cards falling to a winner at one turn. [O. Fr. *trecher*, gullie—Dut. *trekken*, draw.]

TRICKERY (trik'ēr-l), *n.* 1. Practice of playing tricks. 2. Artifice.

TRICKISH (trik'ish), *a.* Addicted to tricks.

TRICKLE (trik'l), *v.* [pr.p. TRICK'ling; p.t. and p.p. TRICKLED (trik'ld).] *I. vi.* Flow in drops. *II. vt.* Pour in a small, slow stream. [Sc. *trinkle*.]

TRICKSTER (trik'stēr), *n.* One who practices trickery; cheat.

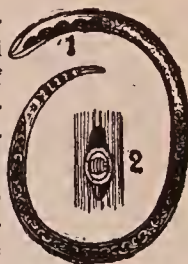
TRICKSY (trik'si), *a.* Loving tricks; elusive.

TRICKY (trik'i), *a.* Given to tricks; artful; deceptive; knavish.

TRICOLOR (tri'kuil-ūr), *I. a.* Of three colors. *II. n.* National flag of France, of three colors, red, white, and blue, in vertical stripes. [Fr. *tricolore*.]

TRICOT (trē-kō' or trē'kō), *n.* Woven fabric, resembling knitted work. [Fr.]

TRICUSPID (tri-kus'pid), *a.* Having three cusps or points, as the valve in the right ventricle of the heart.



TRICYCLE (tri'sik-l), *n.* Velocipede with three wheels.

TRIDENT (tri'dent), *n.* 1. Three-pronged fish-spear; scepter of Neptune, the sea-god. 2. Any three-pronged instrument. [Fr.—L. *tridentem*, accus. of *tridens*, trident—*tri-*, three, and *dens*, tooth.]

TRIDENTAL (tri-den'tal), *a.* Having three teeth or prongs.

TRIDENTATE (tri-den'tāt), *a.* Three-pronged; tridental. [See **TRIDENT**.]

TRIENNIAL (tri-en'i-əl), *a.* 1. Containing three years. 2. Happening every third year. [L. *triennium*—*tri-*, three, and *annus*, year.]

TRIER (tri'ēr), *n.* 1. One who tries or tests in any way. 2. One who tries judicially.

TRIESTE (trē-est'), *n.* Seaport, Austria, at head of the Adriatic.

TRIFID (tri'fid), *a.* Divided into three parts or sections. [L. *trifidus*—*tri-*, three, and *fidī*, *p.t.* of *findo*, cleave.]

TRIFLE (tri'fl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRI'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRIFLED** (tri'fld).] *I. vt.* Waste in trifling; fritter. *II. vi.* 1. Act or talk lightly. 2. Indulge in silly amusements. [O. Fr. *truffler*, jest.]

TRIFLE (tri'fl), *n.* Anything of little value.

TRIFLER (tri'flēr), *n.* One who trifles.

TRIFLING (tri'fling), *a.* Of small importance.

TRIFLINGLY (tri'fling-ly), *adv.* In a trifling manner.

TRIFOLIATE (tri-fō'h-āt), *a.* Three-leaved. [**TRI-** and **FOLIATE**.]

TRIG (trig), *n.* Trigonometry. (School slang.)

TRIG (trig), *a.* Neat; tidy.

TRIGGER (trig'ēr), *n.* 1. Catch which releases the hammer of a gun in firing. 2. Catch to hold a wheel on an incline. [Dut. *trekker*—*trekken*, pull.]

TRIGLYPH (tri'glif), *n.* Three-grooved tablet at equal distances along the frieze in Doric architecture. [Gr. *triglyphos*, thrice-cloven—*tri-*, three, and *glyphō*, hollow out.]

TRIGON (tri'gon), *n.* 1. Triangle. 2. Combination of three. [L. *trigonum*—Gr. *trigōnos*, three-cornered—*tri-*, three, and *gōnia*, angle.]

TRIGONAL (trig'o-nal), *a.* Triangular.

TRIGONOMETRY (trig-o-nom'e-tri), *n.* Branch of mathematics which treats of the relations between the sides and angles of triangles. [Gr. *trigōnon*, triangle, and *metron*, measure.]

TRIGRAPH (tri'grāf), *n.* Three letters representing one single sound. [**TRI-** and **-GRAPH**.]

TRIHEDRAL (tri-hē'dral), *a.* Having three sides.—*Trihedral angle*, solid angle formed by three intersecting planes.

TRILABE (tri'lāb), *n.* Surg. Three-pronged instrument for seizing small bodies in a cavity.

TRILATERAL (tri-lat'ēr-al), *a.* Having three sides. [L. *tri-*, three, and *latus*, side.]

TRILITERAL (tri-lit'ēr-al), *a.* 1. Consisting of three letters. 2. Having three consonants in each root, as the Semitic languages.

TRILITH (tri'lith), *n.* Monument consisting of two large rough stone pillars and a lintel. [Gr. *tri-*, three, and *lithos*, stone.]

TRILL (tril), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRILLED** (trild).] *I. vt.*

1. Utter or sing with a quavering or tremulous voice. 2. Cause to sound with a tremulous pulsation. *II. vi.* Sound with tremulous vibrations. [Imitative.]



Trilith, near Stonehenge, England.

TRILL (tril), *n.* 1. Trembling or quavering sound. 2. Music. Shake. 3. Consonant pronounced with a trilling sound.

TRILLING (tril'ing), *n.* 1. One of three children, born at the same birth. 2. Compound crystal made up of three individuals.

TRILLION (tril'yun), *n.* In the United States, a thousand billions, or a million millions; in England, a million of millions of millions.

TRILOBATE (tri-lō'bāt or tri'lō-bāt), *a.* Having three lobes. [See **TRILOBITE**.]

TRILOBITE (tri'lō-bit), *n.* One of an order of fossil *Crustacea*. [Gr. *tri-*, three, and *lobos*, lobe.]

TRIOLOGY (tril'o-jī), *n.* Series of three dramas or narratives, related as parts of one great historical piece. [**TRI-** and **-OLOGY**.]

TRIM (trim), *I. a.* 1. In good order; nice. 2. Naut. In good order for sailing. *II. n.* 1. State of preparation; order; condition. 2. Costume; dress; style. [A. S. *trum*, firm.]

TRIM (trim), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRIM'MING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRIMMED** (trimd).] *I. vt.* 1. Make trim; put in due order. 2. Decorate or ornament. 3. Dress out. 4. Clip; pare; prune; reduce to proper form. 5. Dress, as timber. 6. Arrange for sailing; adjust (a cargo) as to distribution of weight. *II. vi.* Hold or adapt a middle course between parties, so as to appear to favor each.

TRIMETER (trim'e-tēr), *n.* Verse consisting of three measures. [**TRI-** and **METER**.]

TRIMMER (trim'ēr), *n.* One who trims.

TRIMMING (trim'ing), *n.* 1. That which ornaments or perfects. 2. Act of one who trims. 3. A sharp scolding or thrashing.

TRINAL (tri'nai), *a.* Threefold. [L. *trinus*.]

TRINDLE (trin'dl), *n.* 1. Long thin wax taper rolled in a coil. 2. Bookbinder's tool for flattening the back of a book before cutting. [Variant of **TRUNDLE**.]

TRINE (trin), *I. a.* Same as **TRINAL**. *II. n.* Aspect of planets 120° apart.

TRINGLE (tring'gl), *n.* 1. Curtain-rod on which rings may slide. 2. Strip of wood.

TRINIDAD (trin-i-dad'), *n.* Brit. W. Indian island. Area 1,755 sq. m.

TRINITARIAN (trin-i-tā'ri-an), *I. a.* Pertaining to the Trinity, or to the doctrine of the Trinity. *II. n.* One who holds the doctrine of the Trinity.

TRINITARIANISM (trin-i-tā'ri-ān-izm), *n.* The tenets of Trinitarians.

TRINITY (trin'i-ti), *n.* 1. *Theol.* The three persons of the Godhead. 2. [t-] [*pl.* TRINITIES.] Union of three in one. [*L. trinitas.*]

TRINITY-SUNDAY (trin'i-ti-sun-dā), *n.* Sunday next after Whitsunday.

TRINKET (tring'ket), *n.* 1. Small ornament for the person. 2. Small fancy article. [*O. Fr. trenquet, small knife.*]

TRINOMIAL (tri-nō'mi-āl), *I. a.* 1. *Math.* Consisting of three terms connected by the sign + or -. 2. *Zool., etc.* Consisting of three words, as a technical name. *II. n.* 1. Trinomial quantity. 2. Technical name consisting of three words. [*TRI-*, and *L. nomen, name.*]

TRIO (trē'ō), *n.* 1. Set of three. 2. *Music.* Composition for three performers. [*It.—L. tres, three.*]

TRIOLET (trē'o-let), *n.* Poem of eight short lines on two rhymes, repeating the first line as the fourth, and the first two as the last two.

TRIP (trip), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRIPPED (tript).] *I. vi.* 1. Move with short, light steps. 2. Stumble and fall; err. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to stumble by striking one's feet from under one; overthrow by taking away support. 2. Free; release, as an anchor from the bottom. [*Cf. Ger. trippeln.*]

TRIP (trip), *n.* 1. Light, short step. 2. Short or quick journey. 3. False step; mistake. 4. Catch by which an antagonist is thrown.

TRIPARTITE (trip'ar-tit), *a.* 1. Having three parts or parties. 2. Made in three copies.

TRIPARTITION (trip'ar-tish'un), *n.* Division into three.

TRIPE (trip), *n.* Large part of the stomach of ruminating animals, prepared for food.—*Plain tripe*, of the first stomach.—*Honeycomb tripe*, of the second stomach. [*Fr.*]

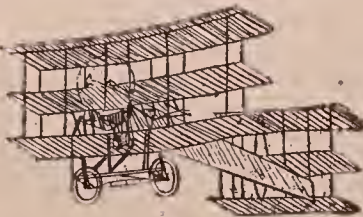
TRIPHAMMER (trip'ham-ēr), *n.* Hammer tripped or released on its axis by the contact of a cam or tooth with the tail of the helve; tilt-hammer.

TRIPHTHONG (trif'thang or trip'thang), *n.* Three vowels forming one sound, as *eau* in *beau, eye*, and *ieu* in *adieu*. [*TRI-*, and *Gr. phthongos, sound.*]

TRIPINNATE (tri-pln'at), *a. Bot.* Having the leaflets themselves again pinnate. [*TRI-* and *PINNATE.*]

TRIPLANE (tri'plān), *n.* Aeroplane having three planes or supporting surfaces. [*TRI-* and *PLANE.*]

TRIPLE (trip'l), *a.* 1. Threefold. 2. Three times repeated. [*L. tri-plus.*]



Triplane.

TRIPLE (trip'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* TRIP'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRIPLED (trip'ld).] *I. vt.* Make treble or

threefold the number or quantity of; treble. *II. vi.* Increase threefold.

TRIPLET (trip'let), *a.* 1. Three of a kind united; group of three notes occupying the time of two. 2. One of three children born at one birth.

TRIPPLICATE (trip'li-kāt), *I. a.* Threefold; made three as much. *II. n.* Third copy or thing corresponding to two others of the same kind. [*TRI-*, and *L. plico, fold.*]

TRIPLICATION (trip-li-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of trebling or triplicating. 2. That which is triplicated.

TRIPOD (trip'pod), *n.* Anything on three feet or legs, as a stool, stand, vase, caldron, etc. [*Gr. tripous, tripodis, three-footed—tri-, three, and pous, podos, foot.*]

TRIPODAL (trip'od-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to a tripod; having three feet or legs.

TRIPODY (trip'od-i), *n.* [*pl.* TRIP'ODIES.] *Pros.* Group of three feet.

TRIPOLI (trip'o-li), *n.* City and province of the Ottoman Empire, N. Africa.

TRIPOLI (trip'o-li), *n.* Mineral used as polishing-powder; rottenstone. [From the city of Tripoli in Africa.]

TRIPPER (trip'ēr), *n.* 1. One who trips. 2. Excursionist; tourist. 3. Driver or conductor paid by the trip.

TRIPPINGLY (trip'ing-li), *adv.* With a light, quick step; nimbly.

TRIPSIS (trip'sis), *n.* 1. Act of pulverizing. 2. Process of shampooing. [*Gr., rubbing.*]

TRIPTYCH (trip'tik), *n.* 1. A picture in three parts side by side. 2. Three writing tablets, hinged together. [*Gr. tri-, three, and ptychē, fold.*]

TRIREME (tri'rēm), *n.* Ancient warship with three rows of oars on a side. [*L. triremis—tri-, three, and remus, oar.*]

TRISECT (tri-sekt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRISECT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRISECT'ED.] Cut into three equal parts. [*L. tri-, three, and seco, cut.*]

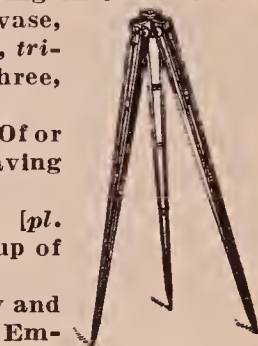
TRISECTION (tri-sek'shun), *n.* Division of anything into three equal parts.

TRISYLLABIC (tris-il-lab'ik), **TRISYLLABICAL** (tris-il-lab'ik-āl), *a.* Consisting of three syllables.

TRISYLLABLE (tris-il'a-bl or tri-sil'a-bl), *n.* Word of three syllables.

TRITE (trit), *a.* Worn out by use; hackneyed. [*L. tritus, p.p. of tero, rub.*]

TRITON (tri'ton), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Marine demigod, one of the trumpeters of Poseidon (Neptune). 2. Genus of mollusks with a wreathed univalve shell. [*Gr. Tritōn.*]



Tripod.



Triton.

TRITURABLE (trit'û-ra-bi), *a.* That may be reduced to a fine powder.

TRITURATE (trit'û-rât), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TRIT'U-RATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRIT'URATED.] Reduce to a powder or pulp; pulverize. [L. *trituro*—L. *tero*, rub.]

TRITURATION (trit-û-râ'shun), *n.* Act of triturating or state of being triturated.

TRITURIUM (tri-tû'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* TRITU'RIA.] Vessel for separating liquors of different densities. [L. *tritura*, a threshing.]

TRIUMPH (tri'umf), *n.* 1. In ancient Rome, a solemn procession in honor of a victorious general. 2. Joy over success. 3. Victory. [L. *triumphus*. Origin unknown.]

TRIUMPH (tri'umf), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TRI'UMPHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TRIUMPHED (tri'umft).] 1. Celebrate a victory with pomp. 2. Rejoice over a victory. 3. Obtain victory; succeed.

TRIUMPHAL (tri-um'fal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a triumph; celebrating a triumph or victory; as, a *triumphal* arch, a *triumphal* hymn.

TRIUMPHANT (tri-um'fant), *a.* 1. Victorious. 2. Exultant.

TRIUMPHANTLY (tri-um'fant-li), *adv.* In a triumphant manner.

TRIUMVIR (tri-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* TRIUMVIRI (tri-um'vi-ri).] In ancient Rome, one of three men united in office. [L.]

TRIUMVIRATE (tri-um'vi-rât), *n.* 1. Association of three men in office. 2. Government by three persons. [L. *triumviratus*.]

TRIUNE (tri'ûn), *a.* Being three in one; as, a *triune* deity. [L. *tri*, three, and *unus*, one.]

TRIVET (triv'et), *n.* Stool or other thing supported on three feet.—*Right as a trivet*, standing firm; perfectly right. [L. *tripēs*.]

TRIVIAL (triv'i-al), *a.* Common; of little importance. [L. *trivialis*—*trivium*, place where three ways meet.]

SYN. Trifling; childish; frivolous; insignificant; ridiculous; shallow. **ANT.** Important; weighty; serious.

TRIVIALITY (triv-i-al'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being trivial.

TRIVIALLY (triv'i-al-l), *adv.* In a trivial manner.

TRIWEEKLY (tri-wēk'li), *a.* 1. Occurring once in three weeks. 2. Less correctly, occurring three times a week.

TROCHAIC (trō-kā'ik), *I. a.* Consisting of trochees. *II. n.* Trochaic verse. [L. *trochaicus*.]

TROCHAL (trō'kal), *a.* Wheel-shaped; round; encircling; revolving. [Gr. *trochos*, wheel.]

TROCHE (trō'kē, trōch or trōk), *n.* Medicated lozenge or tablet. [Gr. *trochos*, wheel, disk.]

TROCHEE (trō'kē), *n.* Metrical foot of one long and one short syllable. [Gr. *trochos*, running.]

TROCHILUS (trok'l-lus), *n.* 1. A plover-like Egyptian bird. 2. One of several species of humming-bird. [L.—Gr. *trochilos*—*trechō*, run.]

TROCHLEAR (trok'lē-ar), *I. a.* Pulley-like; forming a loop or slide. *II. n.* A trochlear muscle or nerve.

TROCHOID (trō'koid), *a.* Top-shaped; revolving.

TROD (trod), *v.* Past tense and past participle of TREAD.

TRODDEN (trod'n), *v.* Past participle of TREAD.

TROGLODYTE (trog'lo-dit), *n.* Cave-dweller. [Gr. *trōglē*, cave, and *dyō*, enter.]

TROGLODYTIC (trog-lo-dit'ik), *a.* Cave-dwelling.

TROGON (trō'gon), *n.* 1. Genus of beautiful tropical birds. 2.

[t-] Any bird of this genus, the most brilliant and gorgeous of which is the long-tailed or paradise trogon.

TROJAN (trō'jan), *I. a.* Pertaining to ancient Troy.

II. n. 1. Inhabitant of ancient Troy. 2. One who fights or works with determination.

TROLL (trōl), *v.* [*pr.p.* TROLL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROLLED (trōld).] *I. vt.* 1. Move circularly. 2. Sing the parts of in succession, as of a catch or round. *II. vi.* 1. Roll; move or run about. 2. Sing a catch. 3. Fish, especially for pike, by working the bait up and down. 4. Fish by trailing a line along the surface, behind a boat. [Perhaps —Fr. *trôler*, lead about—Celt. root seen in Wel. *trolis*, twist, roll.]

TROLL (trōl), *n.* 1. A going round; repetition. 2. Fishing-reel. 3. Artificial bait. 4. Song, the parts of which are sung in succession; round.

TROLLER (trōl'ēr), *n.* One who trolls.

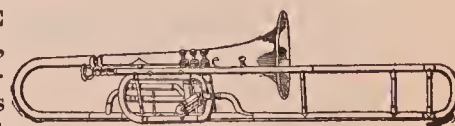
TROLLEY (trōl'i), *n.* 1. Grooved metal wheel running on an overhead wire, and serving as a connection to transmit an electric current to the motor of a street-car, etc. 2. Trolley-car. [From TROLL.]

TROLLEY-CAR (trōl'i-kār), *n.* Electric car operated by means of a trolley connection with the circuit wires.

TROMBONE

(trom'bōn),

n. Deep-toned brass musical wind instrument of the trumpet kind. [It. *tromba*, trumpet.]



Trombone.

TROMPE (tromp), *n.* Apparatus in which falling water creates an air blast. [Fr.]

TROOP (trōp), *n.* 1. Collection of people. 2.

[*pl.*] Soldiers. 3. Small body of cavalry corresponding to a company of infantry.

TROOP (trōp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TROOP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROOPED (trōpt).] 1. Collect in numbers. 2. March in a company, or in haste.

TROOPER (trōp'ēr), *n.* Cavalry soldier.

TROPE (trōp), *n.* Figure of speech including metaphor, metonymy, synecdoche and irony. [Gr. *tropos*—*trepō*, turn.]

TROPESY (trof'e-sī), *n.* [*pl.* TROPH'ESIES.] Morbid state resulting from defective nerve-force nutrition. [Gr. *trophē*, nourishment.]

TROPHI (trō'fī), *n.pl.* Mouth-parts of insects.

TROPHIC (trof'ik), *a.* Pertaining to nutrition.

TROPHY (trō'fī), *n.* 1. Memorial of a victory, erected on or near the field of battle. 2. Anything taken from an enemy and preserved as a memorial of victory. 3. Any memorial of victory, triumph, or success. [Fr. *trophée*—Gr. *tropaion*—*trepō*, turn.]



International Aviation Trophy.

TROPIC (trof'ik), *I. n.*

1. One of the two circles on the celestial sphere, 23° 28' distant on each side from the equator, where the sun seems to turn, after reaching its greatest declination north or south. 2. One of two circles (tropic of Cancer on the north, tropic of Capricorn on the south) on the terrestrial globe, corresponding to these. 3. [*pl.*] Region lying between the tropics. *II. a.* Tropical. [Gr. *tropikos*, relating to a turning.]

TROPICAL (trof'ik-al), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the tropics. 2. Characteristic of the tropics.

TROPIC-BIRD (trof'ik-bērd), *n.* Beautiful natatorial bird of the genus *Phaethon*.

TROPISM (trō'plzm), *n. Biol.*

1. Growth in organisms in relation to environments. 2. Quality in an organism that determines the manner of its growth. [Gr. *tropos*, turning.]



Tropic-bird.

TROT (trof), *v.*

[*pr.p.* TROT'-TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROT'TED.]

I. vi. 1. Go faster than a walk and slower than a run. 2. Run, as a horse, lifting one fore-foot and the hind-foot of

the opposite side at the same time. *II. vt.* 1. Ride at a trot. 2. Pass over at a trot. [Fr. *trotter*.]

TROT (trof), *n.* Pace of a horse or other quadruped when trotting.

TROT (trōth or troth), *n.* 1. Faith; fidelity; veracity. 2. Betrothal. [See TRUTH.]

TROT-LINE (trof'lin), *n.* Same as TRAWL-LINE.

TROTTER (trof'ēr), *n.* One who or that which trots; specifically, a trotting-horse.

TROTting-HORSE (trof'ing-hārs), *n.* Horse trained to trot.

TROUBADOUR (trō'bā-dōr), *n.* One of a class of minstrels from the 11th to 13th century, chiefly in Provence, France. [Fr.—root of TROPE.]

TROUBLE (trub'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* TROUB'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROUBLED (trub'ld).] *I. vt.* 1. Put into a confused state. 2. Put to some inconvenience or exertion. *II. vi.* 1. Become turbid. 2. Take trouble. [Fr. *troubler*—O. Fr. *tourbler*—L. *turba*, crowd, tumult.]

SYN. Agitate; disturb; annoy; distress; molest; afflict; harass; grieve; inconvenience; embarrass; vex. **ANT.** Compose; calm; please.

TROUBLE (trub'l), *n.* 1. Vexation; annoyance; worry; difficulties. 2. Vexatious circumstance. 3. Cause of distress. 4. Disease.

TROUBLESOME (trub'l-sum), **TROUBLOUS** (trub'lus), *a.* Causing inconvenience; vexatious.

TROUGH (traf), *n.* 1. Long, hollow vessel for water, etc.; long tray. 2. Long narrow channel. [A. S. *trog*.]

TROUNCE (trouns), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TROUN'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROUNCED (trounst).] Beat severely. [O. Fr. *troncer*, cut.]

TROUPE (trōp), *n.* A company, especially of actors, acrobats or other performers. [Fr.]

TROUSERING (trōf'zēr-ing), *n.* Cloth for making trousers.

TROUSERS (trōf'zērz), *n.pl.* Long breeches; pantaloons. [O. Fr. *trousses*. See TRUSS.]

TROUSSEAU (trō-sō'), *n.* Bride's outfit in dresses and other garments. [Fr., dlm. of *trousse*, bundle.]

TROUT (trowt), *n.*

Common name for numerous varieties of freshwater fish of the salmon family.



Trout.

[Fr. *truite*; A. S. *truht*—L. *tracta*.]

TROVER (trō'vēr), *n.* 1. The gaining possession of goods. 2. Action at law for wrongful taking or detention of goods. [O. Fr. *trover*, find.]

TROW (trō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* TROW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TROWED (trōd).] Hold as true; believe. Obsolete except in the archaic expression *I trow*. [A. S. *treowian*, trust.]

TROWEL (trow'el), *n.* Tool used in spreading mortar and in gardening. [Fr. *truelle*—*L. trulla*, ladle.]

TROY (trol), **TROY-WEIGHT** (troi'wät), *n.* System of weight used for gold, silver and precious stones. The troy pound has 12 ounces, the ounce 20 pennyweights, and the pennyweight 24 grains. The avoirdupois, or pound of commerce, equals 7000 grains troy.

TROYES (trwä), *n.* Capital of department of Aube, France, on the Seine.

TRUANCY (trö'an-si), *n.* Act of playing truant.

TRUANT (trö'ant), *I. n.* 1. Idler. 2. Child who without excuse stays away from school. *II. a.* Wandering from duty; idle.—*Truant officer*, official appointed to look after truants. [O. Fr. *truand*, vagabond.]

TRUCE (trös), *n.* Temporary suspension of hostilities. [M. E. *treöwa*, faith—*treöwe*, true.]

TRUCK (truk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRUCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUCKED** (trukt).] *I. vt.* Exchange; barter; swap; peddle. *II. vi.* Traffic by exchange. [Fr. *troquer*, barter.]

TRUCK (truk), *n.* 1. Exchange of goods; barter. 2. Small commodities, especially garden produce. 3. Rubbish.

TRUCK (truk), *n.* 1. Wheel. 2. Platform on wheels, conveying heavy articles; strong heavy vehicle sometimes driven by a motor. 3. Wooden cap on top of a mast or flagstaff. [Gr. *trochos*, wheel.]

TRUCKAGE (truk'aj), *n.* 1. Practice of exchanging goods. 2. Charge for carrying articles on a truck.

TRUCKER (truk'ër), **TRUCKSTER** (truk'stër), *n.* 1. One who traffics by exchange of goods. 2. One who raises and peddles garden vegetables.

TRUCKLE (truk'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TRUCK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUCKLED** (truk'ld).] Yield meekly to the demands of another.

TRUCKLE (truk'l), *n.* 1. Small wheel. 2. Trundle-bed. [Dim. of **TRUCK**.]

TRUCKLER (truk'lër), *n.* One who truckles.

TRUCKLING (truk'ling), *a.* Disposed to truckle.

TRUCKMAN (truk'man), *n.* [*pl.* **TRUCK'MEN**.] 1. Driver of a truck. 2. Dealer in truck.

TRUCULENCE (truk'ü-lens), **TRUCULENCY** (truk'ü-len-si), *n.* Quality or state of being truculent.

TRUCULENT (truk'ü-lent), *a.* Very fierce; barbarous; cruel. [L. *truculentus*—*trux*, fierce.]

TRUCULENTLY (truk'ü-lent-li), *adv.* In a truculent manner.

TRUDGE (truj), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **TRUDG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUDGED** (trujd).] Walk with effort; travel laboriously on foot. [Origin doubtful.]

TRUDGE (truj), *n.* Tiresome walk.

TRUE (trö), *a.* 1. Agreeing with fact; conformable to nature, reason, rule or law. 2. Faithfully adhering to friends, to a promise, etc. 3. Genuine; real; rightful. 4. Sure; unerring. [A. S. *treöwe*.]

SYN. Correct; exact; certain; trustworthy; straight; trusty; reliable; unwavering; loyal; pure; actual. **ANT.** Fictitious; false; unreliable.

TRUE (trö), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TRU'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUED** (tröd).] Make true; adjust; make exactly square, level, etc.

TRUE-BLUE (trö'blö), *I. n.* One faithful to the principles of his religion or politics. *II. a.* Faithful; loyal.

TRUE-LOVE (trö'löv), *n.* Sweetheart; lover.

TRUENESS (trö'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being true.

TRUFFLE (truf'l), *n.* Fungus growing underground and used in fine cookery. [O. Fr. *truffle*—*L. tuber*.]

TRUFFLED (truf'ld), *a.* Cooked with truffles.

TRUISM (trö'izm), *n.* Self-evident or undenied truth.

SYN. Axiom; maxim; aphorism. **ANT.** Paradox; discovery; originality.

TRULY (trö'll), *adv.* According to truth; in fact; honestly.

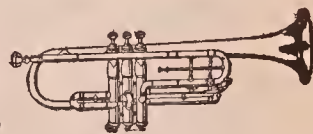
TRUMP (trump), *n.* Trumpet. [O. Fr. *trompe*, trumpet.]

TRUMP (trump), *n.* 1. One of the suit of cards which takes any of the other suits. 2. One upon whom one may depend; good fellow. [From **TRIUMPH**.]

TRUMP (trump), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRUMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUMPED** (trumpt).] *I. vt.* Play a trump card on; take with a trump. *II. vi.* Play a trump.

TRUMPERY (trump'ër-i), *I. n.* 1. Falsehood; boastful or empty talk. 2. Showy, worthless things. *II. a.* Worthless. [Fr. *tromperie*—*tromper*, deceived.]

TRUMPET (trump'et), *n.* Wind instrument of music with a ringing and clear tone, used chiefly in war and for military music. [Fr. *trompette*, dim. of *trompe*, trumpet.]



Trumpet.

TRUMPET (trump'et), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TRUMP'ETING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUMP'ETED**.] *I. vt.* Publish by trumpet; proclaim; sound the praises of. *II. vi.* Sound a trumpet; emit a trumpet-like cry.

TRUMPET-CREEPER (trump'et-krëp-ër), *n.* A hardy, woody climbing vine with long, tubular flowers.

TRUMPET-TONGUED (trump'et-tungd), *a.* Having a loud voice.

TRUNCATE (trung'kät), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TRUN'CATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TRUN'CATED**.] Cut off; lop. [L. *trunco*, maim.]

TRUNCATE (trung'kät), **TRUNCATED** (trung'kät-ed), *a.* Terminating abruptly; cut off short.

TRUNCHEON (trun'shun), *n.* 1. Trunk; shaft. 2. Club; staff of authority. [Fr. *tronchon*.]

TRUNCHEON (trun'shun), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRUN'-CHEONING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRUNCHEONED** (trun'shund).] Beat with a club.

TRUNDLE (trun'dl), *n.* 1. Anything round; wheel. 2. Truck. 3. Trundle-bed. [A. S. *trendel*, roller.]

TRUNDLE (trun'dl), *v.* [pr.p. **TRUN'DLING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRUNDLED** (trun'dld).] I. *vt.* Cause to roll or bowl along. II. *vi.* Roll.

TRUNDLE-BED (trun'dl-bed), *n.* Low bed on wheels, that may be pushed under a common bed, for the use of attendants or children.

TRUNK (trungk), *n.* 1. Main stock of a tree. 2. Body of an animal apart from the limbs. 3. Main body of anything. 4. Proboscis of an elephant. 5. Chest for clothes. 6. [pl.] Close-fitting short breeches. [Fr. *tronc*—L. *truncus*.]

TRUNK-HOSE (trungk'hôz), *n.* Short, wide breeches, gathered in above or at the knees.

TRUNK-LINE (trungk'lin), *n.* Main line of a railway from which branch-lines diverge.

TRUNNION (trun'yun), *n.* One of the knobs on each side of a gun by which it rests on the carriage. [Fr. *trognon*—*tronc*, stump.]

TRUSS (trus) *n.* 1. Bundle. 2. Timbers, iron-work, etc., fastened together for supporting a roof, bridge, etc. 3. Bandage used in ruptures. [Fr. *trousse*.]

TRUSS (trus), *vt.* [pr.p. **TRUSS'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRUSSED** (trust).] 1. Bind up; pack close; skewer. 2. Furnish with a truss.

TRUSS-BEAM (trus'bēm), *n.* Wooden beam reinforced, as by a tie-rod.

TRUST (trust), *n.* 1. Confidence in the truth of anything. 2. Act or state of resting on the integrity, friendship, etc., of another. 3. Credit, especially sale on promise to pay. 4. He or that which is the ground of confidence. 5. That which is given or received in confidence; charge; office. 6. Estate managed for another. 7. Combination of several corporations for the purpose of economizing expenses, regulating production, controlling prices, and defeating competition. [See *traust*, trust. Cf. Ger. *tröst*, consolation. From root of **TRUE**.]

TRUST (trust), *v.* [pr.p. **TRUST'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRUST'ED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Put trust or confidence in. 2. Commit to the care of. 3. Give credit to; credit. II. *vi.* 1. Be inspired with confidence. 2. Practice giving credit.

TRUSTEE (trus-tē'), *n.* One to whom anything is intrusted, especially the management of a property for the benefit of others.

TRUSTEESHIP (trus-tē'ship), *n.* Office or functions of a trustee.

TRUSTFUL (trust'fol), *a.* 1. Trusting. 2. Worthy of trust.

TRUSTFULNESS (trust'fol-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being trustful.

TRUSTINESS (trus'ti-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being trusty.

TRUSTWORTHINESS (trust'wür-thl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being trustworthy.

TRUSTWORTHY (trust'wür-thl), *a.* Worthy of confidence; trusty.

SYN. Faithful; honest; loyal; upright; reliable; true; accurate. **ANT.** Unfaithful; deceitful; treacherous.

TRUSTY (trus'tl), I. *a.* [comp. **TRUS'TIER**; superl. **TRUS'TIEST**.] 1. Deserving confidence; reliable. 2. Trusting. 3. Involving responsibility. II. *n.* [pl. **TRUS'TIES**.] One deserving confidence, especially a convict given partial freedom because of good conduct.

TRUTH (tröth), *n.* 1. Harmony between thought and fact; freedom from falsehood or error. 2. That which is according to facts; true state of things, or facts. 3. Practice of speaking, or disposition to speak, the truth. 4. True statement; established principle.—*Of a truth*, truly. [A. S. *treowth*—*treowe*, true.]

SYN. Verity; actuality; exactness; correctness; faithfulness; veracity.

TRUTHFUL (tröth'fol), *a.* According, or adhering, to truth.

TRUTHFULLY (tröth'fol-l), *adv.* In a truthful manner.

TRUTHFULNESS (tröth'fol-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being truthful.

TRY (tri), *v.* [pr.p. **TRY'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TRIED** (trid).] I. *vt.* 1. Test by use; prove by experiment. 2. Examine judicially. 3. Experience. 4. Attempt. 5. Use as means. 6. Put to severe trial; cause suffering to. II. *vi.* Make an effort.—*Try back*, hark back, revert, go back in thought, as in testing steps in a process.—*Try out*, separate grease from the greaves by frying. [Fr. *trier*, pick out, cull—L.L. *trito*, triturate, freq. of L. *tero*, rub.]

TRY (tri), *n.* [pl. **TRIES** (triz).] 1. Act of trying; trial. 2. *Football*. In the Rugby game, a point scored, giving the right to a kick at goal.

TRYING (tri'ing), *a.* 1. Adapted to try. 2. Searching; severe.

TRYPANOSOMA (trip-a-no-sô'ma), **TRYPANOSOME** (trip'a-no-sôm), *n.* Genus of parasitic protozoans of the flagellate *Infusoria*. To *Trypanosoma* the sleeping sickness of Africa has been traced. [Gr. *trypanon*, borer, and *sôma*, body.]

TRYPOT (tri'pot), *n.* Kettle in which whalers try out blubber.

TRYSAIL (tri'säl), *n.* 1. Reduced sail used in small craft, instead of their mainsail, in a storm. 2. Small fore-and-aft sail set with a boom and gaff.

TRY-SQUARE (tri'skwär), *n.* Carpenter's square consisting of a thin blade of graduated



Trunk-hose.

steel let into a wooden piece at right angles thereto.

TRYST (trist or trist), *n.* Appointment to meet; appointed meeting or place of meeting.—*Bide tryst*, wait as appointed to meet one. [From **TRUST**.]

TSAR (tsär), *n.* Czar.

TSETSE (tset'sē), *n.* South African fly (*Glossina morsitans*) whose bite is fatal to cattle.

TSIEN (chen), *n.* Chinese brass coin, of the value of one-tenth of a cent, called by foreigners *cash*, which see.

T-SQUARE (tē'skwâr), *n.* Draftsman's ruler. [T and **SQUARE**.]

TUB (tub), *n.* 1. Open wooden vessel with two handles, made of staves, hoops and a bottom. 2. Quantity a tub holds. 3. Sponge-bath taken standing in the bath-tub.—*Throw a tub to a whale*, create a diversion to escape from a danger. [L. Ger. *tubbe*.]

TUB (tub), *v.* [pr.p. **TUB'BING**; p.t. and p.p. **TUBBED** (tubd).] I. *vt.* Plant in a tub. II. *vi.* Bathe in a tub.

TUBA (tū'ba), *n.* Bass wind instrument of very low pitch. [L., trumpet.]

TUBAGE (tū'bai), *n.*

1. The insertion of a tube, as in the larynx. 2. The lining of a heavy gun with a tube of steel or bronze.

TUBAL (tū'bal), *a.* *Med.* Of or pertaining to certain passages of the body called tubes, especially to the two ducts extending from ovaries to uterus.

TUBBING (tub'ing), *n.*

1. Art of making tubs. 2. Material for tubs. 3. Watertight lining of shafts in mines. 4. Bathing; bath. 5. Racing in tubs.

TUBBISH (tub'ish), **TUBBY** (tub'ī), *a.* Like a tub or barrel; round and fat.

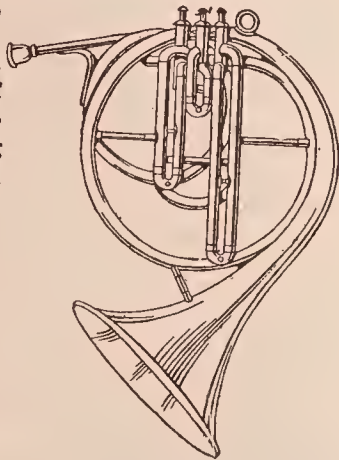
TUBE (tūb), *n.* 1. Long, narrow, hollow cylinder; pipe; conduit. 2. Telescope. [Fr.—L. *tubus*.]

TUBER (tū'bēr), *n.* Rounded, fleshy, underground stem, as in the potato. [L. *tumescere*, swell.]

TUBERCLE (tū'bēr-kl), *n.* 1. Small swelling; pimple. 2. Small knob on leaves. 3. Minute granular tumor in the substance of an organ, due to the presence of a bacillus. [L. *tuberculum*, dim. of *tuber*.]

TUBERCLED (tū'bēr-kld), *a.* Having tubercles.

TUBERCULAR (tū'bēr'kū-lar), **TUBERCULOUS** (tū'bēr'kū-lus), *a.* 1. Formed like a tubercle. 2. Affected with or caused by tubercles.



Tuba.

TUBERCULIN (tū'bēr'kū-lin), *n.* Liquid prepared from culture of tubercle-bacilli used as a test to determine whether cattle are tuberculous.

TUBERCULOSIS (tū'bēr-kū-lō'sis), *n.* Disease characterized by formation of tubercles and by tubercle-bacilli present in the diseased tissue.—*Pulmonary tuberculosis*, consumption.—*Acute miliary tuberculosis*, quick consumption.

TUBEROSE (tūb'rōz), *n.* A bulbous plant with creamy-white, extremely fragrant flowers.

TUBEROSITY (tū'bēr-os'ī-tī), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being tuberous. 2. Swelling or prominence.

TUBEROUS (tū'bēr-us), *a.* Having or consisting of tubers or projections; knobbed.

TUBING (tū'blng), *n.* 1. Length of tube. 2. Tubes collectively. 3. Materials for tubes. 4. Act of making or providing with tubes.

TUBULAR (tū'bū-lar), *a.* Having the form of a tube or tubes.

TUBULAR-BELLS (tū'bū-lar-belz), *n.pl.* Musical instrument consisting of a number of metal tubes, graduated in length to the musical scale, each closed at one end to produce a continued air-column and having its metal tuned to accord therewith.

TUBULATED (tū'bū-lā-ted), **TUBULOUS** (tū'bū-lus), *a.* 1. Having the form of a small tube. 2. Having a small tube.

TUBULATURE (tū'bū-lā-tūr), *n.* Mouth or short neck at the upper part of a tubulated retractor.

TUBULE (tū'būl), *n.* Small tube. [L. *tubulus*, dim. of *tubus*.]

TUCK (tuk), *vt.* [pr.p. **TUCK'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TUCKED** (tukt).] 1. Draw or press in or together; fold under; gather up. 2. Inclose by pressing clothes closely around. [L. Ger. *tucken*.]

TUCK (tuk), *n.* Horizontal fold in a garment.

TUCKAHOE (tuk'a-hō), *n.* 1. Aquatic plant with edible root-stocks, used as food by the Indians of Virginia. 2. Large, underground fungus of southern United States. [Am. Ind.]

TUCKER (tuk'ēr), *vt.* [pr.p. **TUCK'ERING**; p.t. and p.p. **TUCKERED** (tuk'ērd).] Exhaust; wear out; tire; usually in the phrase *tuckered out*. (Colloq. U. S.)

TUCKER (tuk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which tucks. 2. Piece of cloth tucked or drawn over the bosom, formerly worn by women and children. 3. State of being tuckered out.

-TUDE, *suffix*. Forms abstract nouns, as *gratitude*. [L. *-tudo*.]

TUESDAY (tūz'dā), *n.* Third day of the week. [A. S. *Tīwes dæg*, day of Tīw, the god of war. Cf. Gr. *Zeus*.]

TUFA (tū'fa), **TUFF** (tuf), *n.* Rock formed by the ash from a volcano, or by calcareous deposits from springs. [It. *tufa*—L. *tofus*.]

TUFT (tuft), *n.* Cluster of small, slender things

fastened together at the bottom; cluster; clump. [From root of TOP.]

TUFT (tuft), *vt.* [*pr.p.* TUFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TUFT'ED.] 1. Separate into tufts. 2. Adorn with tufts.

TUFTED (tuft'ed), *a.* Adorned with, or forming, a tuft.

TUFT-HUNTER (tuft'hunt-ēr), *n.* Mean hanger-on of the great. [From the TUFT in the cap worn by noblemen at English universities.]

TUFTY (tuft'i), *a.* Abounding with tufts.

TUG (tug), *v.* [*pr.p.* TUG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TUGGED (tugd).] I. *vt.* 1. Drag along. 2. Tow by means of a tug. II. *vi.* Pull with effort; struggle. [Doublet of TOW.]

TUG (tug), *n.* 1. Strong pull. 2. Contest; supreme effort. 3. Small, strong, low-bulld steam-vessel for towing ships; tug-boat.

TUG-BOAT (tug'bōt), *n.* Small, strongly-bulld steamboat, used for tugging or towing sailing or other vessels.

TUG-OF-WAR (tug-ov-war'), *n.* 1. Game in which a number of persons at one end of a rope pull against a like number at the other end, each side endeavoring to draw the other across a line marked out on the ground. 2. Any laborious effort or struggle for mastery.

TUITION (tū-ish'un), *n.* 1. Protection; care, especially over a young person. 2. Teaching. 3. Charge for instruction. [L. *tuitio*—*tueor*, look to.]

TUITIONAL (tū-ish'un-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to tuition.

TULIP (tū'lip), *n.* Bulbous garden-plant with showy, lilaceous flowers. [Fr. *tulipe*—Turk. *tulband*, turban.]

TULIP-TREE (tū'lip-trē), *n.* Large American shade tree bearing flowers resembling the tulip.

TULLE (töl), *n.* Delicate kind of silk net.

[From *Tulle*, town of France.]

TULWAR (tul'war), *n.* Saber of the Sikhs of Northern India.

TUMBLE (tum'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* TUM'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TUMBLED (tum'bld).] I. *vi.* 1. Fall; come down suddenly and violently. 2. Roll. 3. Twist the body, as an acrobat. 4. Understand; comprehend. (Colloq.) II. *vt.* 1. Throw headlong; turn over. 2. Throw about while examining; rumple. [A. S. *tumbian*, dance.]

TUMBLE (tum'bl), *n.* Act of tumbling.—*Take a tumble to one's self*, suddenly see one's own conduct in a proper light. (Slang.)

TUMBLE-BUG (tum'bl-bug), *n.* Beetle that lays eggs in hollow balls of dung.

TUMBLER (tum'blēr), *n.* 1. One who tumbles. 2. Large drinking-glass. 3. Variety of domestic pigeon, so called from its tumbling on the wing. 4. Spring-latch that engages a bolt.



Tulip.

TUMBLING-BOX (tum'bling-boks), *n.* Cylindrical box, in which small castings, etc., are rolled with emery powder, to polish them.

TUMBREL (tum'brel), *n.* 1. Cart with two wheels for conveying the tools of pioneers, artillery stores, etc. 2. Cart of any kind. [O. Fr. *tomberel*, dumpcart—*tomber*, fall.]

TUMEFACATION (tū-me-fak'shun), *n.* 1. Act of tumefying. 2. Tumor; swelling.

TUMEFY (tū-me-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* TU'MEFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* TUMEFIED (tū-me-fid).] I. *vt.* Cause to swell. II. *vi.* Rise in a tumor; swell. [L. *tumeco*, swell, and *facio*, make.]

TUMESCENT (tū-mes'ent), *a.* Swelling.

TUMID (tū'mid), *a.* 1. Swollen; enlarged. 2. Inflated in language; pompous; turgid; bombastic. [L. *tumidus*—*tumeco*, swell.]

TUMIDITY (tū-mid'i-ti), **TUMIDNESS** (tū'mid-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tumid.

TUMIDLY (tū'mid-li), *adv.* In a tumid manner.

TUMOR (tū'mūr), *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid swelling; any morbid parasitic growth. [L. *tumeco*, swell.]

TUMOROUS (tū'mūr-us), *a.* Swollen; tumid.

TUM-TUM (tum'tum), *n.* West Indian dish of mashed boiled plantain.

TUMULAR (tū'mū-lar), *a.* Formed in a heap. [See TUMULUS.]

TUMULOUS (tū'mū-lus), *a.* Full of hillocks or mounds. [From TUMULUS.]

TUMULT (tū'mult), *n.* Uproar of a multitude; violent agitation. [L. *tumultus*.]

TUMULTUARY (tū-mul'tū-ā-ri), *a.* Disorderly; turbulent.

TUMULTUOUS (tū-mul'tū-us), *a.* Full of tumult; noisy; boisterous.

TUMULTUOUSLY (tū-mul'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a tumultuous manner.

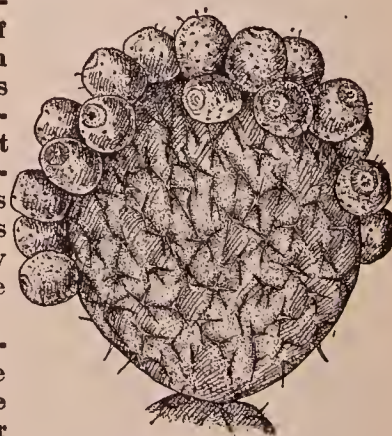
TUMULUS (tū'mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* TUMULI (tū'mū-li).] Mound of earth over a grave; barrow. [L., heap.]

TUN (tun), *n.* 1. Large cask. 2. Measure of capacity for liquids=2 pipes=4 hogsheads=252 gallons. [A. S.]

TUNA (tū'nā), *n.* Prickly pear, the fruit of varieties of *Opuntia*, a family of cacti, eaten in large quantities in tropical countries where it grows. The species known as *Tuna cardona* is the most highly prized of all the Mexican tunas.

TUNABLE (tū'nā-bl), *a.* Capable of being made harmonious or tuneful.

TUNDRA (tön'drā), *n.* Flat or undulating marshy plain, common in Siberia. [Russ.]



Tuna (*T. cardona*).

TUNE (tûn), *n.* 1. Melodious succession of notes in a particular key; melody; air. 2. State of giving the proper sound; harmony. [Variation of **TONE**.]

TUNE (tûn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TU'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TUNED** (tûnd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to be in tune. 2. Sing or play harmoniously. 3. Attune. II. *vi.* 1. Form melodious or harmonious sounds. 2. Hum a tune.

TUNEFUL (tûn'fûl), *a.* Melodious; musical.

TUNEFULLY (tûn'fûl-l), *adv.* In a tuneful way.

TUNEFULNESS (tûn'fûl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being tuneful.

TUNELESS (tûn'les), *a.* 1. Without tune; unmusical. 2. Silent.

TUNER (tû'nêr), *n.* One who adjusts the sounds of musical instruments.

TUNGSTATE (tung'stât), *n.* A salt of tungstic acid.

TUNGSTEN (tung'sten), *n.* Very heavy, grayish metal, nearly as hard as steel. [Sw. *tung*, heavy, and *sten*, stone.]

TUNGSTIC (tung'stlk), *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from, tungsten.

TUNIC (tû'nik), *n.* 1. Loose body-garment worn by the Romans under the toga. 2. Vestment of Roman Catholic sub-deacons and bishops. 3. Loose outer garment, girdled at the waist, worn by women. 4. Membrane that covers some organ, as the eye. 5. Covering, as of a seed. [Fr. *tunique*—L. *tunica*.]

TUNICATE (tû'ni-kât), **TUNICATED** (tû'ni-kâted), *a.* Having a tunic or covering.

TUNICLE (tû'ni-kl), *n.* Little tunic. [L. *tunicula*, dim. of *tunica*.]

TUNING-FORK (tû'nîng-fârk), *n.* Two-pronged steel instrument, which when set in vibration gives a musical sound of a certain pitch; used to measure pitch of musical tones.

TUNIS (tö'nîs), *n.* French colony and protectorate in N. Africa. Area 51,000 sq. m.

TUNISIAN (tö-nîs'i-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Tunis. II. *n.* Native or inhabitant of Tunis.

TUNNEL (tun'el), *n.* 1. Passage or roadway cut through a hill, beneath the ground, or under a river; used in mining, conveying water, and as a passage-way for railway trains, etc. 2. Any long, narrow passage, as a chimney-flue, funnel, etc. [Fr. *tonnelle*, dim. of *tonne*, tun.]

TUNNEL (tun'el), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TUN'NELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TUNNELED** (tun'eld).] I. *vt.* 1. Cut or drive a tunnel through or under. 2. Form like a tunnel. 3. Catch in tunnel-nets. II. *vi.* Form a tunnel by cutting, blasting, etc.

TUNNEL-NET (tun'el-net), *n.* Fishing-net with a wide mouth and narrowing in length.



Tunisian.

TUNNY (tun'î), *n.* [*pl.* **TUNNIES** (tun'îz).] Large food-fish (up to 1,000 lbs.) of the mackerel family, found chiefly on the Mediterranean coasts; also called *horse mackerel*. [Gr. *thynnos*—*thynô*, dart along.]

TUP (tup), *n.* 1. Ram. 2. striking part of a tilt or steam-hammer.

TUPELO (tû'pel-ô), *n.* Large swamp tree (*Nyssa uniflora*) with light, soft wood, which does not split. [Am. Ind.]

TUPIK (tö'plik), *n.* Single-poled tent made of skins. [Alaskan Eskimo.]

TURBAN (tûr'ban), *n.* 1. Head-covering worn by eastern nations, consisting of a cap with a sash wound around it. 2. Circular head-dress worn by ladies. 3. Whole whorl of a shell. [Pers. *turbend*. Cf. **TULIP**.]

TURBANED (tûr'band), *a.* Wearing a turban.

TURBARY (tûr'bâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **TUR'BARIES**.] 1. Right of digging peat on another's ground. 2. Peat moor. [L.L. *turba*, turf.]

TURBELLARIA (tûr-bel-lâ'ri-â) *n.pl.* Order of ciliated flatworms, commonly called *whirlworms*. [N. L., so called from the disturbance caused in the water by their moving cilia—L. *turbellæ*, dim. of *turba*, disturbance.]

TURBELLARIAN (tûr-bel-lâ'ri-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Turbellaria*. II. *n.* Member of the *Turbellaria*; ciliated flatworm.

TURBID (tûr'bîd), *a.* 1. Having the sediment disturbed; muddy. 2. Confused. [L. *turbidus*—*turba*, confusion.]

TURBIDLY (tûr'bîd-ly), *adv.* In a turbid manner.

TURBIDNESS (tûr'bîd-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being turbid.

TURBINATE (tûr'bl-nât), *a.* Shaped like a top or inverted cone.—*Turbinate bone*, one of three bones (inferior, middle and superior), between mouth and nose. [L. *turbinatus*—*turbo*, spinning-top.]

TURBINE (tûr'bln), *n.* Horizontally rotating water-wheel.—*Steam turbine*, turbine impelled by steam instead of water.—*Turbine engine*, engine driven by a steam turbine.

TURBINOID (tûr'bl-noid), *a.* Top-shaped; spirally coiled.

TURBIT (tûr'blt), *n.* Breed of domestic pigeons with white body and colored wings.

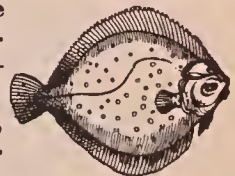
TURBO-MOTOR (tûr'bô-mô-tûr), *n.* A motor-driven turbine.

TURBOT (tûr'but), *n.* Large flat fish, esteemed a delicacy. [Fr.—O. Fr. *turbout*—L. *turbo*, spinning-top.]

TURBULENCE (tûr'bû-lens), **TURBULENCY** (tûr'bû-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being turbulent.

TURBULENT (tûr'bû-lent), *a.* 1. Disturbed; in violent commotion. 2. Disposed to disorder. [L. *turbulentus*—*turba*, crowd.]

SYN. Disorderly; boisterous; agitated;



Turbot.

restless; refractory; irregular; noisy; lawless; riotous; seditious. **ANT-** Peaceful; quiet; orderly.

TURBULENTLY (tûr'bû-lent-ll), *adv.* In a turbulent manner.

TURDOID (tûr'doid), *a.* Thrush-like. [L. *turdus*, thrush, and Gr. *eidos*, form.]

TURDUS (tûr'dus), *n.* Genus of thrushes with throat other than streaked and general color other than black. [L.]

TUREEN (tû-rên'), *n.* Deep, covered table-dish for holding soup. [Fr. *terrine*—L. *terra*, earth.]

TURF (tûrf), *n.* 1. Surface of land matted with the roots of grass, etc.; earth covered with short grass. 2. Cake of turf cut off; sod. 3. Peat. 4. Race-ground; horse-racing. [A. S.]

TURF (tûrf), *vt.* [pr.p. **TURF'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TURFED** (tûrft).] Cover with turf or sod.

TURFINNESS (tûrf'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being turfy.

TURF-KNIFE (tûrf'nif), *n.* Knife with curved blade, bent handle and tread for the foot.

TURFY (tûrf'i), *a.* Abounding in or covered with turf.

TURGENT (tûr'jent), *a.* 1. Swelling; rising into a tumor. 2. Inflated; bombastic. [L. *turgens*, *turgentis*—*turgeo*, swell.]

TURGESCENT (tûr-jes'ens), *n.* Process of swelling or state of being swollen. [L. *turges-cens*—*turgeo*, swell.]

TURGESCENT (tûr-jes'ent), *a.* Growing turgid or inflated; swelling.

TURGID (tûr'jid), *a.* 1. Swollen; unnaturally distended. 2. Bombastic. [L. *turgidus*.]

SYN. Bloated; tumid; puffed up; pompous; stilted; grandiloquent. **ANT.** Uninflated; subdued; normal.

TURIN (tû'rin); **It. TORINO** (tô-rê'nô), *n.* City in N. Italy.

TURK (tûrk), *n.* 1. One of the race dominant in Turkey. 2. A Mohammedan.

TURKESTAN (tôr-kes-tân'), *n.* Russian Central Asia. **Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. Born 1842; deposed 1909.**

TURKEY (tûr'ki), *n.* Empire in S. E. Europe and W. Asia. Area 1,565,000 sq. m.

TURKEY (tûr'ki), *n.* Large gallinaceous bird, a native of America, so called because erroneously supposed to have originally come from Turkey.

TURKEY-BUZZARD (tûr'ki-buz-ard), *n.* American vulture, especially *Cathartes aura*, of southern U. S. and South America.

TURKEY-CHICK (tûr'ki-kok), *n.* Male turkey.



Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey. Born 1842; deposed 1909.



Wild Turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

TURKEY-GNAT (tûr'ki-nat), *n.* Small black fly (*Simulium meridionale*), which attacks poultry.

TURKEY-GOBLER (tûr'ki-gob-lër), *n.* Male turkey, so called from its cry.

TURKEY-HEN (tûr'ki-hen), *n.* Female turkey.

TURKEY-RED (tûr'ki-red), *n.* 1. Fine durable red dye, obtained from madder in Turkey. 2. Cotton cloth dyed of this color.

TURKEY-STONE (tûr'ki-stôn), *n.* 1. Kind of oilstone brought from Asia Minor, and used for hones. 2. Turquoise.

TURKISH (tûrk'ish), *I. a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Turkey. *II. n.* The language of the Turks.

TURKISH-BATH (tûrk'ish-bâth), *n.* Hot-air bath after which the patient is rubbed down and gradually cooled.

TURK'S-HEAD (tûrks'hed), *n.* 1. Knot made by laying turns of cord around a rope. 2. Long broom with round head. 3. Cake-pan with a hollow cone in the center, admitting the heat to the middle parts of the cake.

TURMERIC (tûr'mër-ik), *n.* Root of an E. Indian plant of the ginger family used as a yellow dye, in curry-powder, and as a chemical test for the presence of alkalies. [Etym. unknown.]

TURMOIL (tûr'moll), *n.* Distracting confusion; bustle; uproar. [Fr. *trémouille*, hopper of a mill.]

TURN (tûrn), *v.* [pr.p. **TURN'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **TURNE** (tûrnd).] *I. vi.* 1. Whirl round. 2. Hinge; depend. 3. Issue; result. 4. Take a different direction. 5. Become by a change. 6. Be shaped by rotation in a lathe. 7. Sour. 8. Become giddy. 9. Be nauseated. 10. Change from ebb to flow, or from flow to ebb. *II. vt.* 1. Cause to revolve. 2. Reverse; change the position or the direction of. 3. Make to nauseate; make giddy. 4. Revolve in the mind. 5. Infatuate or make mad. 6. Cause to return with profit, as a penny. 7. Transfer; convert. 8. Form in a lathe; shape. [A. S. *tynan*—L. *torno*, turn in a lathe.]

TURN (tûrn), *n.* 1. Act of turning; revolution.

2. New direction; change.

3. Winding; bend. 4. Form

of expression; manner. 5.

Opportunity; time. 6. Pur-

pose; convenience. 7. Act of

kindness or malice. 8.

Music. Embellishment

indicated by the sign

~, consisting of the

principal and its acces-

sory notes above and

below.

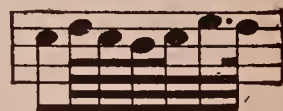
TURN-ABOUT (tûrn'a-bowt), *n.* Merry-go-round; revolving platform with seats, hobby-horses, etc.



Turkey-gnat (*Simulium meridionale*).

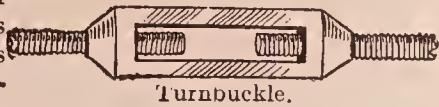


PLAYED



Turn.

TURNBUCKLE (tŭrn'buk-l), *n.* Metallic loop the turning of which brings two rods closer together endwise.



Turnbuckle.

TURNCOAT (tŭrn'kōt), *n.* One who abandons his principles or party.

TURNER (tŭrn'ēr), *n.* One who turns, especially with a lathe.

TURNER (tŏr'nēr), *n.* Member of a turnverein; gymnast; athlete. [Ger. *turnen*, exercise.]

TURNERY (tŭrn'ēr-l), *n.* [*pl.* TURN'ERIES.]

1. Art of turning or of shaping by a lathe. 2. Things made by a turner.

TURNING (tŭrn'ing), *n.* 1. Winding; deviation from a course. 2. Turnery. 3. [*pl.*] Chips.

TURNING-POINT (tŭrn'ing-point), *n.* 1. Point on which a question turns, and which decides the case. 2. Point at which motion changes direction. 3. Grave and critical period.

TURNIP (tŭr'nip), *n.* 1. Plant of many varieties, whose bulbous root is used as food. 2. Its edible root. [TURN, and A. S. *næpe*, turnip.]

TURNIP-FLY (tŭr'nip-flī), *n.* [*pl.* TUR'NIP-FLIES.] One of several insects injurious to turnips.

TURNIPY (tŭr'nip-l), *a.* Turnip-like; as, most bottled horseradish is *turnipy*.

TURNKEY (tŭrn'kē), *n.* 1. One who has charge of the keys in a prison; warden. 2. Old-time tool for drawing teeth.

TURNOUT (tŭrn'owt), *n.* 1. A turning out; attendance. 2. Carriage with the horses. 3. Strike or striker. 4. Short side-track in a railway. 5. Total product.

TURNOVER (tŭrn'ō-vēr), *I. n.* 1. Semicircular plate having the crust doubled over on it. 2. Amount of money taken in a retail shop during a specified time. *II. a.* That turns over or reverses.

TURNPIKE (tŭrn'pik), *n.* 1. Tollgate; turnstile. 2. Turnpike-road. [Originally, two cross-bars armed with pikes, and turning on a post.]

TURNSOLE, TURNSOL (tŭrn'sōl), *n.* 1. Plant so called because its flowers turn towards the sun, as the heliotrope or sunflower. 2. Poisonous plant of the Mediterranean. [Fr. *tournesol*—*turner*, turn, and *sol* (for *soleil*)—L. *sol*, sun.]

TURNSPIT (tŭrn'spit), *n.* 1. One who turns a spit. 2. Person engaged in some mental occupation.

TURNSTILE (tŭrn'stīl), *n.* 1. Revolving frame in a footpath which prevents the passage of cattle. 2. Similar device to bar the passage of more than one person at a time.

TURNSTONE (tŭrn'stōn), *n.* Small bird, allied to plovers, which turns over pebbles in search of food.

TURNTABLE (tŭrn'tā-bl), *n.* Turning platform for shifting cars to another track.

TURNVEREIN (tŏrn'fer-in), *n.* Association for the practice of gymnastics. [Ger.]

TURPENTINE (tŭr'pen-tin), *n.* Resinous sap of the terebinth and other trees.—*Spirit of turpentine*, oil separated from the resin contained in the crude turpentine. [Fr. *térébenthine*—L. *terebinthā*—Gr. *terebinthos*.]

TURPITUDE (tŭr'pl-tūd), *n.* Vileness of principles or actions; inherent depravity. [L. *turpitude*—*turpis*, base.]

TURQUOISE (tŭr'koiz), *n.* Blue, or bluish-green, opaque mineral consisting of hydrous aluminum phosphate, valued as a gem. [Fr., literally, Turkish, so called because first brought from Turkey.]

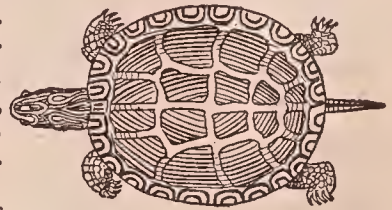
TURRET (tur'et), *n.* 1. Small tower. 2. Rotating tower, as on a warship. 3. Raised middle part of a railroad car-roof, used for admitting air and light. [O. Fr. *touret* (Fr. *tourette*), dim. of *tour*, tower. See TOWER.]

TURRETED (tur'et-ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with turrets. 2. Formed like a tower.

TURRET-GUN (tur'et-gun), *n.* Gun for use in a revolving turret.

TURRET-SHIP (tur'et-ship), *n.* Armored ship of war, with guns placed in one or more revolving turrets.

TURTLE (tŭr'tl), *n.* 1. Tortoise. 2. *Print.* Curved frame for holding stereotype form for cylinder press.—*Turn turtle*, capsize. [Corrup. of TOR-TOISE.]



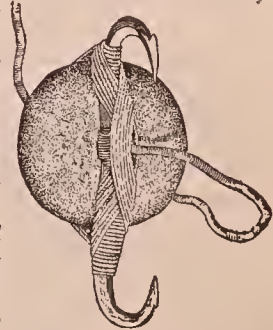
Turtle.

TURTLEBACK (tŭr'tl-bak), *n.*

Something shaped like the back of a turtle, as an ancient chipped stone implement or a modern rounded back cover over the rear seats of a motor-car.

TURTLE-DOVE (tŭr'tl-duv), *n.* Species of pigeon of a very tender and affectionate disposition. [A. S. *turtle*—L. *turtur*, imitation of the bird's note, and DOVE.]

TURTLEHOOK (tŭr'tl-hŏk), *n.* Fishhook specially designed for catching turtles. The Hawaiian natives use a flat stone (see cut) with two hooks lashed to the upper part and running out in opposite directions. Squids or cuttlefish are sometimes caught with this hook.



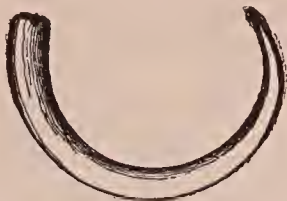
Turtlehook.

TUSCAN (tus'kan), *a.* Of or belonging to Tuscany in Italy; denoting an old, simple order of architecture.

TUSCANY (tus'ka-nl), *n.* A department in Italy, formerly a grand-duchy.

TUSH (tush), *inierj.* Be silent! an exclamation of scorn or impatience.

TUSK (tusk), *n.* Long, pointed tooth on either side of the mouth of certain rapacious animals; upper incisor of an elephant. [A. S. *tusc.*]



TUSK (tusk), *vt.* [pr.p. Tusk of prehistoric tiger.

TUSK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TUSKED** (tuskt).
1. Gore with the tusks. 2. Thrust or move with the tusks.

TUSKED (tuskt), *a.* Having tusks.

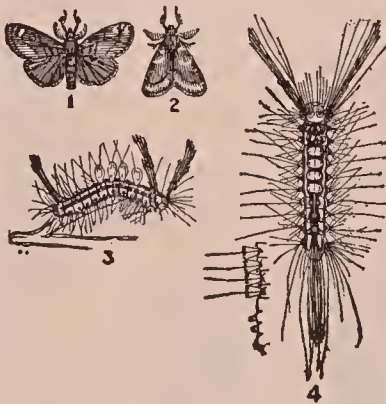
TUSSER (tus'ēr), *n.* Silk produced by various worms, other than the silk-worm.

TUSLE (tus'l), *n.* Scuffle; conflict. [From **TOUSLE**.]

TUSOCK (tus'ok), *n.* Tuft of growing grass or twigs. [Dim. of Dan. *tusk*, tuft.]

TUSOCK-GRASS (tus'ok-grās), *n.* Highly nutritious food-grass, found in peat bogs of the Falkland Islands and in Patagonia.

TUSOCK-MOTH (tus'ok-māth), *n.* Moth whose destructive larva is tufted. The white-marked species (*Orgyia leucostigma*), is very destructive to American shade trees.



TUT (tut), *interj.* Exclamation expressing impatience or disapproval.

TUTELAGE (tū'tel-aj), *n.* 1. Guardianship. 2. State of being under a guardian. [L. *tutela*—*tueor*, guard.]

Tussock-moth.

1 and 2. Male moths. 3 and 4. Larvæ.

TUTELAR (tū'te-lar), **TUTELARY** (tū'te-lā-ri), *a.* Having the charge of a person or place. [L. *tutelar*—*tutela*. See **TUTELAGE**.]

TUTOR (tū'tūr), *n.* [fem. **TU'TORESS**.] One who has charge of the education of another; teacher. [L., from *tueor*, guard.]

TUTORAGE (tū'tūr-aj), *n.* 1. Office or authority of a tutor. 2. Education, as by a tutor.

TUTORSHIP (tū'tūr-ship), *n.* 1. Office of a tutor. 2. Guardianship.

TUTTI (töt'tl), *Music.* I. *a.* All; opposed to **SOLO**. II. *n.* All the voices or instruments together. [It.]

TUTTI-FRUTTI (töt'tl-fröt-l), *n.* Confection, especially ice-cream, flavored with, or containing, several kinds of fruit.

TU-WHIT (tq-hwīt'), **TU-WHOO** (tq-hwö'), *n.* Word imitating the cry of an owl.

TUXEDO (tuks-ē'dō), *n.* A kind of semi-formal, short coat. [*Tuxedo*, N. J.]

TUYÉRE (twē-yâr'), *n.* Air blast nozzle, through which air enters a blast-furnace; twyer. [Fr.]

TWADDLE (twod'l), *vi.* [pr.p. **TWAD'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWADDLED** (twod'ld).] Talk in a silly pretentious manner.

TWADDLE (twod'l), *n.* Pretentious silly talk; affected nonsense.

TWAIN (twān), *n.* Two. [A. S. *twēgen*.]

TWANG (twang), *v.* [pr.p. **TWANG'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWANGED** (twangd).] I. *vi.* 1. Sound as a tight string pulled and let go. 2. Sound with a quick, sharp noise. 3. Make music by plucking strings. II. *vt.* Make to sound with a twang. [Imitative.]

TWANG (twang), *n.* 1. Sharp, quick sound, as of a tight string when pulled and let go. 2. Nasal tone of voice.

TWEAK (twēk), *vt.* [pr.p. **TWEAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWEAKED** (twēkt).] Pinch and pull. [A. S. *twiccian*. See **TWITCH**.]

TWEAK (twēk), *n.* Sharp pinch or pull; twitch.

TWEED (twēd), *n.* Woolen, twilled cloth, generally of two-colored yarn, used for men's suits. [Corrup. from **TWILL**.]

TWEEDLE (twē'dl), *vt.* [pr.p. **TWEE'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWEEDLED** (twē'dld).] 1. Trifle with. 2. Wheedle. [Etym. doubtful.]

TWEEDLE (twē'dl), *n.* Sound like that of a violin.—*Tweedledee* and *tweedledum*, phrase denoting an almost imperceptible difference.

TWEEZERS (twē'zērz), *n.pl.* Small pincers for pulling out hairs, etc. [Fr. *étuis*, instrument cases.]

TWELFTH (twelfth), I. *a.* Last of twelve. II. *n.* One of twelve equal parts. [A. S. *twelfta*.]

TWELFTH-DAY (twelfth'dā), **TWELFTH-TIDE** (twelfth'tid), *n.* Twelfth day after Christmas; Epiphany.

TWELVE (twelv), I. *a.* Ten and two. II. *n.* 1. Number next after eleven. 2. The figures representing twelve. [A. S. *twelf*.]

TWELVEMO (twelv'mō), *n.* and *a.* Duodecimo; 12mo; XIImo.

TWELVEMONTH (twelv'munth), *n.* Year.

TWENTIETH (twen'ti-eth), I. *a.* Last of twenty. II. *n.* One of twenty equal parts.

TWENTY (twen'tl), I. *a.* Twice ten; nineteen and one. II. *n.* 1. Number next after nineteen. 2. Figures representing twenty. [A. S. *twentig*.]

'TWERE (twēr). Contraction of **IT WERE**.

TWI-, *prefix.* Two. [A. S.]

TWIBILL (twi'bill), *n.* Double-bladed battle-ax.

TWICE (twis), *adv.* Two times; once and again; doubly. [A. S. *twiges*—*twi*, double.]

TWIDDLE (twid'l), *v.* [pr.p. **TWID'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWIDDLED** (twid'ld).] I. *vt.* Twirl idly; play with. II. *vi.* Revolve; twirl; toy.

TWIG (twig), *n.* 1. Small shoot or branch of a tree. 2. Divining-rod. [A. S. *twig*; cf. Ger. *zweig*. Akin to **TWO**.]

TWIG (twig), *v.* [pr.p. **TWIG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWIGGED** (twigd).] I. *vt.* Understand; de-

tect; observe. II. *vi.* Comprehend; see. (Slang.)

TWIG-BORER (twlg'bōr-ēr), *n.* One of many small beetles which infest trees and vines.

TWIGGED (twigd), *a.* Having twigs or small shoots.

TWIG-GIRDLER (twig'gēr-diēr), *n.* Beetle which girdles twigs of trees, so fitting the wood for food for the beetle's larvæ.

TWIGGY (twig'l), *a.* Consisting of, or like, twigs.

TWIG-INSECT (twig'in-sekt), *n.* Insect resembling a dry twig; walking-stick.

TWILIGHT (twi'lit), I. *n.* 1. Faint light after sunset and before sunrise. 2. Uncertain view. II. *a.* 1. Of twilight. 2. Faintly illuminated; obscure.—*Twilight curve*, boundary of the earth's shadow which, at times sharply defined, rises in the east at sunset and arrives in the west at the end of twilight. [A. S. *twi*-, double, and **LIGHT**.]

TWILL (twil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TWILL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWILLED** (twlld).] Weave so as to produce a kind of diagonal ribbed appearance upon the surface of the cloth. [L. Ger. *twillen*, make double.]

TWILL (twil), *n.* 1. Diagonal rib in cloth. 2. Fabric with a twill.

TWIN (twin), I. *n.* 1. One of two born at a birth. 2. One very like another. II. *a.* 1. Being one of two born at a birth or growing in pairs. 2. Very like another.—*The Twins*, the constellation Gemini. [A. S. *twinn*, double.]

TWIN-BORN (twin'bārn), *a.* Born at the same birth.

TWINE (twin), *n.* 1. Cord composed of two or more threads twisted together. 2. Act of twining. [A. S. *twīn*.]

TWINE (twin), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWINE'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWINED** (twind).] I. *vt.* 1. Wind, as two threads, together; twist together. 2. Wind about. II. *vi.* 1. Unite closely. 2. Bend. 3. Ascend spirally round a support.

TWIN-FLOWER (twin'flōw-ēr), *n.* Trailing evergreen plant with delicate stalks bearing two nodding, fragrant, funnel-formed flowers.

TWINGE (twinj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWINGED** (twinjɔd).] I. *vi.* Have or suffer a sudden, sharp pain, like a twitch. II. *vt.* Affect with a sharp, sudden pain. [Akin to **TWITCH**.]

TWINGE (twinj), *n.* Twitch; pinch; sudden, sharp pain.

TWINKLE (twing'kl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWINK'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWINKLED** (twing'kld).] I. *vt.* Flash out. II. *vi.* 1. Shine with an intermittent, sparkling light. 2. Open and shut the eyes rapidly; wink. [A. S. *twincelian*.]

TWINKLE (twing'kl), *n.* 1. Quick motion of the eye; short gleam. 2. Time occupied by a wink; instant.

TWINKLER (twing'klēr), *n.* One who or that which twinkles.

TWINKLING (twing'kling), *n.* 1. A quick movement, as of the eye. 2. Scintillation of the fixed stars. 3. Time required for one wink of the eye; very short time.

TWIRL (twērl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWIRL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWIRLED** (twērlɔd).] I. *vt.* Turn around rapidly; cause to whirl. II. *vi.* Revolve with velocity; be whirled round rapidly. [A. S. *thwiril*.]

TWIRL (twērl), *n.* Rapid, circular motion.

TWIST (twist), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWIST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWISTED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Twine; unite or form by winding together. 2. Enircle; wreath; wind spirally. 3. Turn from the true form or meaning. II. *vi.* 1. Become twisted. 2. Move in a spiral course; writhe; squirm. [A. S., rope—*twi*-, double.]

TWIST (twist), *n.* 1. That which is twisted; cord. 2. Form given in twisting; contortion. 3. Spiral or rotary motion, as of a billiard ball. 4. Distortion; perversion.

TWISTER (twist'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which twists. 2. *Baseball*. Ball thrown so as to curve. 3. Cyclone or whirlwind. (Colloq.)

TWIT (twit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **TWIT'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWIT'TED**.] Remind of some fault; taunt. [A. S. *æt-witan*, reproach—*æt*, against, and *witan* (Sc. *wyte*; Ger. *ver-weisen*), blame.]

TWITCH (twieh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWITCHED** (twieht).] I. *vt.* Pull with a jerk; pluck; snatch. II. *vi.* Move spasmodically; make flings; carp. [A. S. *twiccian*.]

TWITCH (twieh), *n.* 1. Sudden, quick pull. 2. Spasmodic contraction of a muscle. 3. Noose twisted around a horse's upper lip to hold him under command when shoeing.

TWITCHER (twieh'ēr) *n.* One who or that which twitches.

TWITTER (twit'ēr), *n.* One who twits.

TWITTER (twit'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **TWIT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **TWITTERED** (twit'ērd).] I. *vt.* Utter in tremulous, intermitted notes. II. *vi.* 1. Make a succession of small, tremulous noises. 2. Quiver; palpitate. [Imitative.]

TWITTER (twit'ēr), *n.* 1. Series of tremulous, broken sounds. 2. Flutter of excitement.

TWITTER-BONE (twit'ēr-bōn), *n.* Excrescence on a horse's hoof.

TWITTINGLY (twit'ing-li), *adv.* In a twitting manner; with taunts.

TWO (tō), I. *a.* One and one. II. *n.* 1. Sum of one and one. 2. Figure representing two.—*In two*, in pieces, asunder. [A. S. *twā*.]

TWO-EDGED (tō'ejɔd), *a.* Having two edges.

TWO-FACED (tō'fāst), *a.* 1. With two faces like Janus, the Roman deity. 2. Double-dealing; false.

TWOFOLD (tō'fōld), I. *a.* Multiplied by two; double. II. *adv.* Doubly.

TWONESS (tō'nes), *n.* State of being duplex.

TWO PENCE (tō'pens or tup'ens), *n.* English coin, worth four cents, U. S. money.

TWOPENNY (tö'pen-i or tup'en-i), *a.* Of the value of twopence; mean.

TWO-PLY (tö'pli), *a.* Consisting of two cords, webs or thicknesses.

TWOSOME (tö'sum), *a.* 1. Being a pair; double. 2. Performed by two persons.

TWYER (twi'ēr), *n.* See **TUYÉRE**.

-TY, *suffix.* Denoting state or quality, as *society*, *beauty*. [Fr. *-tē*—L. *-tas*, *-tatis*.]

-TY, *suffix.* Denoting the tenfold, as *sixty*, *seventy*, *eighty*, etc. [A. S. *-tig*.]

TYCHE (ti'kē), *n.* *Greek Myth.* Goddess of fortune or success. [Gr.]

TYCHONIC (ti-kon'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the Danish astronomer Tycho Brahe (1546-1601).

TYCOON (ti-kön'), *n.* Title by which formerly the shogun of Japan was known to foreigners, meaning "great prince."

TYE (ti), *n.* The part of a topsail-halyard, that passes through a block at the masthead.

TYING (ti'ing), *n.* Act of fastening with a rope, string, etc. See **TIE**.

TYLER (ti'lēr), *n.* *Freemasonry.* One of the guards with a drawn sword stationed at the door of a lodge sitting in council; also spelled *tiler*. [Fr. *tailleur*.]

TYMBAL (tim'bal), *n.* Small kind of kettle-drum. [Sp. *timbal*.]

TYMP (timp), *n.* In a blast-furnace, the crown of the opening in front of the hearth.

TYMPAN (tim'pan), *n.* 1. Tympanum. 2. Device to equalize and soften the pressure of a printing-press, interposed between the platen and the paper. [From **TYMPANUM**.]

TYMPANIC (tim-pan'ik), *I. a.* 1. Like a drum. 2. Pertaining to the tympanum. *II. n.* Bone of the ear, forming the exterior auditory passage.

TYMPANISM (tim'pan-izm), *n.* *Pathol.* Distention by gas.

TYMPANITIS (tim-pa-ni'tis), *n.* Inflammation of the ear-drum.

TYMPANUM (tim'pa-num), *n.* [*pl.* **TYMPANUMS** or **TYMPANA** (tim'pa-na).] 1. Tympanum of human ear showing circular cavity covered by tympanic membrane, and inside the cavity the movable bonelet shaped like a hammer. 2. Triangular space between sloping and horizontal cornices, or in the corners or sides of an arch. 3. Panel of a door. 4. Water-raising wheel, formerly drum-shaped. [L.—Gr. *tympanon*, drum—*typtō*, strike.]

TYPAL (ti'pal), *a.* Of or pertaining to a type.

-TYPE, *suffix.* Signifies representative form.

TYPE (tip), *n.* 1. Mark or figure struck or stamped upon something. 2. That which best combines the characteristics of a group;

style; model. 3. Raised letter, etc., in metal or wood, used in printing; whole types used in printing. [Fr.—Gr. *typos*—*typtō*, strike.]

TWELVE STYLES OF TYPE

Gothic	Bookman
Gothic Condensed	Bookman Italic
Gothic Italic	Latin Antique
Cheltenham	Old Style
Cheltenham Bold	Old Style Italic
Aldine	Tudor Text

NAMES AND SIZES OF TYPE

Name (Each printed in its own face)	Size
Brilliant.....	3½ point
Diamond.....	4½ point
Pearl.....	5 point
Agate.....	5½ point
Nonpareil.....	6 point
Minion.....	7 point
Brevier.....	8 point
Bourgeois.....	9 point
Long Primer.....	10 point
Small Pica.....	11 point
Pica.....	12 point
English.....	14 point
Great Primer.....	18 point

Paragon is 20 point, twice the size of Long Primer, and Canon 48 point, four times the size of Pica.

Type sizes smaller than five point are almost out of use. To obtain any fineness desired, matter is set in large type, reduced by photography, and etched on zinc plates from which the printing is done.

TYPE-BAR (tip'bär), *n.* Line of type cast in one piece.

TYPE-BODY (tip'bod-i), *n.* Body part of a type.

TYPE-DRESSING (tip'dres-ing), *n.* Process of cutting superfluous metal from newly cast type.

TYPE-FOUNDER (tip'fownd-ēr), *n.* One who founds or casts printer's type.

TYPE-METAL (tip'met-al), *n.* Compound of lead and antimony, used for making types.

TYPESETTER

(tip'set-ēr), *n.* One who, or a machine which, sets type.

TYPEWRITE

(tip'rit), *v.* [*pr.*

p. **TYPE'WRITING**; *p.t.*

TYPEWROTE

(tip'rōt); *p.p.*

TYPEWRIT-

TEN (tip'rit-n).]

I. vt. Print by

means of a

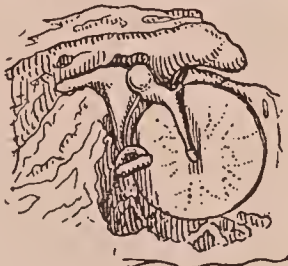
typewriting

machine; as, to

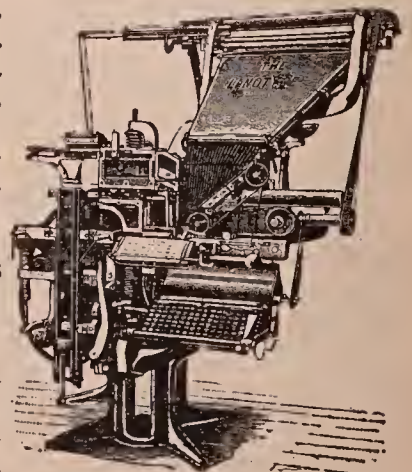
typewrite a cir-

cular or letter. *II. vi.* Use a typewriting

machine.



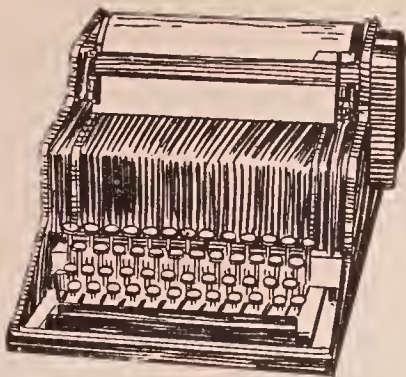
Tympanum of human ear showing circular cavity covered by tympanic membrane, and inside the cavity the movable bonelet shaped like a hammer.



Typesetter.

II. vi. Use a typewriting machine.

TYPEWRITER (tip'ri-tēr), *n.* 1. Machine for writing, with a keyboard, the keys of which being pressed cause steel type letters to strike through an inked ribbon or past an inked pad, leaving their impression on paper. 2. One who writes with this machine.



Typewriter-telegraph.

TYPEWRITER-TELEGRAPH (tip'ri-tēr-tel-c-gráf), *n.* Device transmitting telegraph messages in typewriting, by means of a transmitter, polar relays actuated on the wire, and a receiving typewriter in which a hammer forces the paper against a type wheel.

TYPEWRITING (tip'ri-ting), *n.* 1. Act of writing with a typewriter. 2. Writing produced by this process.

TYPHÆUS (ti-fē'us), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Hundred-headed giant who made war against the gods; Jupiter struck him with thunderbolts and crushed him under Mt. Etna.

TYPHOID (ti'foid), *n.* Contagious fever due to bacilli. [See **TYPHUS**.]

TYPHOMALARIAL (ti-fō-ma-lā'ri-al), *a.* Having both typhoid and malarial symptoms.

TYPHON (ti'fon), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Son of Typhæus, later confused with him; father of the winds. 2. *Egypt. Myth.* The god who undoes all the good effected by Osiris.

TYPHON (ti'fon), *n.* Typhoon.

TYPHONIC (ti-fon'ik), *a.* Of or like a typhoon.

TYPHOON (ti-fōn'), *n.* Violent hurricane in the Chinese seas. [Chinese *tei-fun*, hot wind.]

TYPHOUS (ti'fus), *a.* Relating to typhus.

TYPHUS (ti'fus), *n.* Contagious, continued fever accompanied by great prostration, delirium and eruption; jail-fever. [Gr. *typhos*, smoke, delirium or stupor from a fever.]

TYPICAL (tip'ik-al), **TYPIC** (tip'ik), *a.* Pertaining to a type; combining the characteristics of a group. [Gr. *typikos*—*typos*, type.]

TYPIFICATION (tip-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of typifying.

TYPIFIER (tip'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who typifies.

TYPIFY (tip'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. **TYPIFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **TYPIFIED** (tip'i-fid).] Be a type of; represent by an image or resemblance; exemplify. [L. *typus*, type, and *facio*, make.]

TYPIST (ti'pist), *I. n.* One who operates a typewriter. A stenographer takes dictation in shorthand and operates the typewriter; a typist does only the latter. *II. a.* Pertaining to the operation of typewriters; as, a *typist* course.

TYPO (ti'pō), *n.* Composer. (Colloq.)

TYPOGRAPHER (ti-pog'ra-fēr), *n.* Printer.

TYPOGRAPHIC (ti-pō-graf'ik), **TYPOGRAPHICAL** (ti-pō-graf'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to typography.

TYPOGRAPHICALLY (ti-pō-graf'ik-al-i), *adv.* 1. By means of type. 2. So far as the typography is concerned.

TYPOGRAPHY (ti-pog'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Art of printing. 2. General character of printed matter. [Gr. *typos*, type, and *graphō*, write.]

TYPOLITE (tip'o-lit), *n.* Rock with form of a plant or animal impressed on it. [Gr. *typos*, impression, and *lithos*, stone.]

TYPOLOGY (ti-pol'o-ji), *n.* Doctrine of types, especially those of the Scriptures.

TYR (tir), *n.* *Norse Myth.* God of war and victory; son of Odln.

TYRANNIC (ti-ran'ik), **TYRANNICAL** (ti-ran'ik-al), *a.* Pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe. [L. *tyrannicus*—Gr. *tyrannis*.]

TYRANNICALLY (ti-ran'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a tyrannical manner.

TYRANNICIDE (ti-ran'i-sid), *n.* 1. One who kills a tyrant. 2. Act of killing a tyrant.

TYRANNIZE (tir'a-niz), *v.* [pr.p. **TYRANNIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **TYRANNIZED** (tir'a-nizd).]

I. vi. Act as a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity. *II. vt.* Treat tyrannically.

TYRANNOUS (tir'a-nus), *a.* Despotic.

TYRANNY (tir'a-ni), *n.* [pl. **TYR'ANNIES**.] 1. Government of a tyrant. 2. Oppression; cruelty. [Gr. *tyrannia*—*tyrannos*, tyrant.]

TYRANT (ti'rānt), *n.* Irresponsible chief with unlimited powers; absolute monarch. 2. One who uses his power oppressively. [O. Fr. *tirant*—Gr. *tyrannos*, master.]

TYRANT-FLYCATCHER (ti-rānt-flī'kach-ēr), *n.* Bird of the *Tyrannidae* with hooked bill.

TYRE (tir), *n.* Ancient Phenician city on the eastern Mediterranean.

TYRIAN (tir'i-an), *a.* Purple color, like the dye formerly prepared at Tyre, from mollusks.

TYRO (ti'rō), *n.* [pl. **TYROS** (ti'rōz).] One learning an art; novice. [L. *tiro*, raw recruit.]

TYROL (tir'ōl; Ger. ti-rōl'), *n.* Crown-land of Austria. Area 10,302 sq. m.

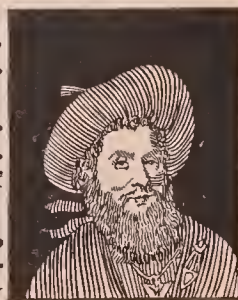
TYROLESE (tir-o-lēs'), *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Tyrol. *II. n.* Native or natives of Tyrol.

TYROLIENNE (ti-rō-li-en'), *n.* Polka danced to mazurka music, originally by Tyrolese peasants.

TYROTICON (tir-o-toks'-i-kun), *n.* Poisonous alkaloid body (ptomain) in spoiled ice-cream or milk. [Gr. *tyros*, cheese, and *toxikon*, poison.]

TZAR, TZARINA, etc. See **CZAR**, etc.

TZIGANY (tsig'a-ni), *n.* Hungarian gipsy.



Tyrolese.



U (û), *n.* [*pl.* U'S (ûz).] Twenty-first letter and fifth vowel in the English alphabet. It has five distinct sounds, as in *use*, *rude*, *push*, *cup*, *curl*, and the exceptional sounds of short *e* and short *i*, as in *bury*, *busy*. The long double *o* sound (ö) (as in *rude*) is becoming more

more prevalent after *f*, *bl*, *cl*, and even after *l* (as in *fluent*, *blue*, *clue*, *lucid*), but is still considered inelegant after *t*, *d*, *s* and *n* (as in *tune*, *during*, *sue*, *nude*). In many words, like *guide*, *plague*, the *u* serves only to indicate the hard sound of *g*, in others, as *anguish*, *suave*, *quite*, it represents the semivowel *w*; in still others it is silent, as after *q*, in *quay*, *unique*, and in *guy*, *buoy*. At the beginning of a word or syllable *u* often has a semi-consonantal sound, like that of *you* in *young* or *youth*, as in *unite*, *disunion*.

UBIETY (û-bî'e-tl), *n.* 1. State of being in a definite place; whereness. 2. Ubiquity. [*L. ubi*, where.]

UBIQUITARIAN (û-bik-wi-tā'ri-ān), *n.* One who believes in the ubiquity of the body of Christ.

UBIQUITOUS (û-bik'wi-tus), *a.* Apparently omnipresent.

UBIQUITY (û-bik'wi-tl), *n.* Existence everywhere at the same time; omnipresence. [*Fr. ubiquité*—*L. ubique*, everywhere.]

UDDER (ud'ēr), *n.* Glandular organ of an animal, as a cow, in which the milk is secreted. [*A. S. ūder*; *Ger. euter*.]

UDO (û'dō), *n.* Japanese salad vegetable (*Aralia cordata*), much resembling celery. [*Jap.*]

UDOMETER (û-dom'e-tēr), *n.* Rain-gauge. [*L. udus*, moist, and *METER*.]

UGANDA (ö-gän'dä), *n.* Native kingdom in British E. Africa, on the Victoria Nyanza.

UGH (q), *interj.* Usually accompanied by a shudder. Expresses aversion.

UGLINESS (ug'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ugly.

UGLY (ug'll), *a.* [*comp.* UG'LIER; *superl.* UG'LIEST.] 1. Offensive to the eye; deformed. 2. Hatful; ill-natured. 3. Dangerous; bad. [*Ice. uggligr*, frightful—*uggr*, fear.]

SYN. Unsightly; homely; hideous; ill-favored; ill-tempered; cross; sulky; cantankerous; perverse. **ANT.** Attractive; fair; seemly; shapely; beautiful; handsome.

UGRIAN (ö'gri-ān), *a.* Pertaining to the Finno-Hungarian group of languages. [After a Finnish tribe.]

UHLAN (û'lan), *n.* One of a kind of light cavalry,

carrying a lance. [*Polish ulan*—*Turk. oghlan*, young man.]

UITLANDER (olt'land-ēr), *n.* 1. In the late South African Republic, one who was not a Boer, residing in the Republic. 2. Outsider. [*Dut.*, foreigner.]

UKASE (û-kās'), *n.* Russian Imperial decree having the force of law. [*Russ. ukazû*, edict.]

ULCER (ul'sēr), *n.* Sore which discharges matter. [*Fr. ulcère*—*L. ulcus*, *ulceris*—*Gr. helkos*, ulcer.]

ULCERATE (ul'sēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* UL'CERATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UL'CERATED.] **I. vi.** Be formed into an ulcer; form ulcers. **II. vt.** Affect with an ulcer or ulcers.

ULCERATION (ul'sēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Process of forming into an ulcer. 2. Ulcer.

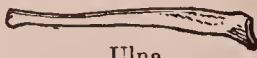
ULCEROUS (ul'sēr-us), *a.* 1. Of the nature of an ulcer. 2. Affected with ulcers.

-ULE, *suffix.* Diminutive termination in words of Latin origin, as in *capsule*, *globule*, etc. [*Fr.*—*L. -ulus*.]

ULM (ulm), *n.* Town in Würtemberg, on the Danube.

ULMIC (ul'mik), *a.* Noting an acid found in earth-mold, peat, etc.

ULNA (ul'nə), *n.* Larger of the two bones of the forearm. [*L. ulna*, elbow.]

ULNAR (ul'nə), *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna.  *Ulna.*

ULSTER (ul'stēr), *n.* The North province of Ireland. Area 8,568 sq. m.

ULSTER (ul'stēr), *n.* Long loose overcoat, originally made of frieze in Ulster.

ULTERIOR (ul-tēr'i-ūr), *a.* On the further side; remote; kept in the background; beyond what is seen or advanced. [*L.*, *comp.* of *ulter*, beyond.]

ULTIMATE (ul'tl-mət), *a.* Furthest; last; incapable of further division; beyond which no cause, etc., can be traced; final. [*L. ultimus*, last, *superl.* of *ulter*.]

ULTIMATELY (ul'tl-mət-l), *adv.* As a final result; at last; finally.

ULTIMATUM (ul-tl-mā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* ULTIMATA (ul-tl-mā'ta).] Last or final proposition. Between nations its rejection usually leads to a declaration of war. [*L. L. ultimus*, *p.p.* of *ultimo*, come to an end.]

ULTIMO (ul'tl-mō), *adv.* In the month which preceded the present; last month; generally contracted into *ult*; as, I wrote to him on the 20th *ult*. [*L. ultimo* (*mense*), in the last (month).]

ULTRA-, *prefix.* 1. Beyond; on the farther side. 2. Beyond what is reasonable, right or proper. [*L.*, beyond.]

ULTRA (ul'trə), **ULTRAIST** (ul'trə-ist), *n.* One who advocates extreme views or measures.

ULTRAMARINE (ul'trə-mə-rēn'), *n.* Beautiful, durable, sky-blue pigment, so called from the lapis lazuli, from which it was originally made, being brought from Asia, beyond the sea; also the color of this pigment.



Udo Plant.

ULTRAMICROSCOPE (ul-trə-mī'krō-skōp), *n.* Microscope in which the object is placed on a black background and a light thrown upon it from the side, thus revealing much more than the ordinary microscope.

ULTRAMICROSCOPIC (ul-trə-mī-krō-skop'lk), *a.* Pertaining to, or partaking of the nature of, an ultramicroscope.—*Ultramicroscopic cinematograph*, combination of an ultramicroscope and motion-picture machine, by means of which can be projected upon a screen the struggle of microscopic organisms for existence, making it possible for the medical instructor to show his clinic class the actual processes in germ diseases.

ULTRAMONTANE (ul-trə-mon'tān), *a.* 1. Being beyond the mountains (the Alps). Originally used in Italy of the French, Germans, etc.; afterwards applied by the northern nations to the Italians. 2. Holding extreme views as to the Pope's rights and supremacy. [L. *ultra*, beyond, and *mons*, mountain.]

ULTRAMONTANISM (ul-trə-mon'tā-nizm), *n.* Principles of the ultramontanes.

ULTRAMONTANIST (ul-trə-mon'tā-nist), *n.* One who upholds or promotes ultramontanism.

ULTRAMUNDANE (ul-trə-mun'dān), *a.* Being beyond the world or beyond the limits of the solar system.

ULULANT (ul'ū-lant), *a.* Howling; ululating.

ULULATE (ul'ū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* UL'ULATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UL'ULATED.] 1. Howl, as a wolf. 2. Hoot, as an owl. [L. *ululatum*, supine of *ululo*, howl.]

ULULATION (ul'ū-lā'shun), *n.* Act of ululating or howling.

ULYSSES (ū-lis'sēz), **ODYSSEUS** (o-dīs'e-us), *n.* *Greek Legend.* A king of Ithaca, whose exploits in connection with the Trojan war, and his adventures on his return therefrom, are the subject of Homer's *Odyssey*.

UMBEL (um'bel), *n.* Form of flower in which a number of stalks, each bearing a flower, radiate from one center. [L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.]

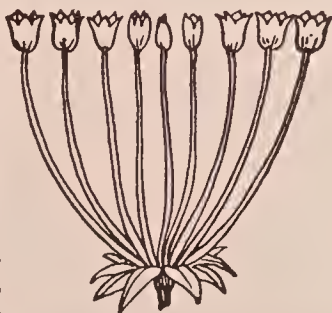
UMBELLIFEROUS (um-bel-lif'ēr-us), *a.* *Bot.* Bearing umbels.

UMBER (um'bēr), *n.* 1. Shade. 2. A fish, the grayling. [L. *umbra*, shade.]

UMBER (um'bēr), *n.* Brown clay pigment. [Originally obtained from Umbria, Italy.]

UMBER (um'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UM'BERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UMBERED (um'bērd).] Color with, or as with, umber.

UMBILIC (um-blī'lk), **UMBILICAL** (um-blī'lk-al), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the navel. 2. Formed or placed like a navel.



Umbel.

UMBILICUS (um-blī'kus), *n.* [*pl.* UMBILICI (um-blī'sī).] 1. Navel. 2. Navel-like depression or elevation. [L.]

UMBO (um'bō), *n.* [*pl.* UMBONES (um-bō'nēz).] Boss; knob. [L.]

UMBRA (um'brā), *n.* [*pl.* UMBRAE (um'brē).]

Conical

shadow of a planet within which the sun is not visible. [L.]



Umbra.

UMBRAGE

(um'brāj), *n.* 1. Shade;

S. Sun. E. Earth. U. Umbra. P. P. Penumbra.

obscurity; shadow. 2. Feeling of being overshadowed; suspicion of injury; offense. [O. Fr. *umbrage*—L. *umbra*, shadow.]

UMBRAGEOUS (um-brā'jus), *a.* Shady.

UMBRAL (um'bral), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an umbra. 2. Shady.

UMBRELLA (um-brel'a), *n.* Article, usually portable, consisting of a cloth-covered flexible frame which can be closed down, folding about a handle, or opened as a screen from rain or sunshine. [It. *ombrella*—L. *umbella*—*umbra*, shade.]

UMBRELLA-TREE (um-brel'a-trē), *n.* American magnolia (*Magnolia tripetala*).

Umbrella-tree (*Magnolia tripetala*).

UMIAK (öm'yak), *n.* Large Eskimo boat made of sealskins on a wooden frame.

UMLAUT (öm'lowt), *n.* *Philol.* 1. Modification as in the direction of *e* or *i* of a root vowel, as *a*, *o*, or *u* by the influence of an *e* or *i* in the succeeding syllable. 2. Two dots in German indicating change of pronunciation through umlaut. [Ger. *um*, about, and *laut*, sound.]

UMPIRE (um'pīr), *n.* 1. Third person called in to decide a dispute; arbitrator. 2. Judge in the game of baseball, cricket, etc. [O. Fr. *nonper*, not even. Cf. L. *impar*.]

UMPIRE (um'pīr), *v.* [*pr.p.* UM'PIRING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UMPIRED (um'pīrd).] I. *vt.* Act as umpire in or for. II. *vi.* Act as umpire.

UN-, *prefix.* Signifying *not* before nouns or adjectives, and the reversal of the action, or its undoing, before verbs. Most of the words

formed with this prefix are self-explaining. [A. S. *an-*, *and-*, back, against.]

UNABRIDGED (un-ā-brīd'), *a.* Not shortened or abridged; complete.

UNACCLIMATED (un-ak-kli'mā-ted), *a.* Not acclimated.

UNACCOUNTABLE (un-ak-kownt'ā-bi), *a.* 1. Not responsible. 2. Inexplicable.

UNACCUSABLY (un-ak-kū'zā-bli), *adv.* So as to be beyond accusation.

UNACCUSTOMED (un-ak-kus'tumd), *a.* 1. Not having become used. 2. Not according to custom; unwonted.

UNADVISED (un-ad-vīzd'), *a.* Ill-advised; imprudent; rash.

UNADVISEDLY (un-ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* Without due consideration; imprudently.

UNADVISEDNESS (un-ad-vī'zed-nes), *n.* Imprudence; rashness.

UNAFFECTED (un-af-fekt'ed), *a.* 1. Not influenced; not easily affected. 2. Free from affectation; natural; simple.

UNAFFECTEDLY (un-af-fekt'ed-li), *adv.* In an unaffected manner.

UNAFFECTEDNESS (un-af-fekt'ed-nes), *n.* Character of being unaffected.

UNAIDED (un-ād'ed), *a.* Not assisted.

UNALLOYED (un-āl-loīd'), *a.* Not alloyed or mixed.

UNALTERABLE (un-āl'tēr-ā-bl), *a.* Unchangeable; immutable.

UNALTERABLENESS (un-āl'tēr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unalterable.

UNALTERABLY (un-āl'tēr-ā-bli), *adv.* In an unalterable manner; unchangeably.

UN-AMERICAN (un-ā-mer'ī-kan), *a.* Not American; not in accordance with American institutions or ideas.

UNANCESTRY (un-an'ses-trīd), *a.* Without a distinguished ancestry.

UNANIMITY (ū-nā-nīm'ī-tl), *n.* State of being unanimous or of one mind.

UNANIMOUS (ū-nān'ī-mus), *a.* 1. Consented to by all. 2. Being of one mind. [L. *unanimus*—*unus*, one, and *animus*, mind.]

UNANIMOUSLY (ū-nān'ī-mus-li), *adv.* In a unanimous manner.

UNANIMOUSNESS (ū-nān'ī-mus-nes), *n.* 1. Unanimity. 2. Quality or state of being done or formed unanimously.

UNAPPARELED (un-ap-par'eīd), *a.* Not wearing clothes.

UNARM (un-ārm'), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNARMED (un-ārmd').] I. *vt.* Disarm. II. *vi.* Put off or lay down arms.

UNARMED (un-ārmd'), *a.* 1. Unprovided with arms. 2. Zool. and Bot. Not furnished with scales, prickles or other defense.

UNASSUMING (un-as-sū'mīng), *a.* Not forward; modest.

UNATTACHED (un-at-taēht'), *a.* 1. Not attached; free. 2. Not assigned to any troop, as an officer waiting orders.

UNAU (ū'nā), *n.* South American two-toed sloth (*Cholopus didactylus*). [S. Am.]

UNAVAILABLE (un-ā-vāl'ā-bl), *a.* Not capable of being used advantageously; useless; vain.

UNAVAILING (un-ā-vāl'īng), *a.* Useless.

SYN. Ineffectual; fruitless; vain. **ANT.** Effectual; substantial; potent.

UNAVOIDABLE (un-ā-void'ā-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be avoided. 2. That cannot be made null or void.

UNAWARE (un-ā-wār'), **UNAWARES** (un-ā-wār'z'), *adv.* 1. Without being prepared; suddenly. 2. Inadvertently.

UNAWARE (un-ā-wār'), *a.* Without thought; not cognizant.

UNBALANCE (un-bal'āns), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNBAL'ANCING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNBALANCED (un-bal'ānst').] To throw out of balance; derange.

UNBAR (un-bār'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNBAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNBARRED (un-bārd').] Remove a bar from; unfasten; open.

UNBEARABLE (un-bār'ā-bl), *a.* Not to be borne or endured.

UNBECOMING (un-be-kum'īng), *a.* 1. Improper to the person or character. 2. Indecorous; unseemly.

UNBELIEF (un-be-lēf'), *n.* The withholding of belief, especially in divine revelation.

UNBELIEVER (un-be-lēv'ēr), *n.* 1. Incredulous person. 2. Infidel.

UNBEND (un-bend'), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNBEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNBENT (un-bent') or UNBEND'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Free from a bent state; make straight. 2. Free from strain; set at ease. II. *vi.* Become relaxed.

UNBENDING (un-bend'īng), *a.* Not bending; unyielding; resolute.

UNBIASED (un-bī'āst), *a.* Free from prejudice; impartial.

UNBIDDEN (un-bīd'n), *a.* Not bidden; uninvited.

UNBLAMED (un-blāmd'), *a.* Free from censure; innocent.

UNBLEACHED (un-blēcht'), *a.* Not bleached or whitened.

UNBLEMISHED (un-blem'īst), *a.* Not blemished; spotless; pure.

UNBLOWN (un-blōn'), *a.* 1. Not affected by the wind. 2. Not sounded, as a wind instrument. 3. Not developed, as a bud.

UNBLUSHING (un-blush'īng), *a.* Not blushing; without shame; impudent.

UNBORN (un-bārn'), *a.* Not born; not brought into life; future.

UNBOSOM (un-bōz'um), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNBOS'OMING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNBOSOMED (un-bōz'umd').] Disclose what is in the mind; confess.

UNBOUNDED (un-bownd'ed), *a.* Unlimited; boundless; unrestrained.

UNBRIDLED (un-brīdld), *a.* Unrestrained; illentlous.

UNBURDEN (un-būr'dn), **UNBURTHEN** (un-būr'thn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNBUR'DENING; *p.t.* and

p.p. **UNBURDENED** (un-bŭr'dnd).] Take a burden from; relieve.

UNBUTTON (un-but'n), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNBUT'TON-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNBUTTONED** (un-but'nd).] To open or unfasten, by taking the buttons out of the buttonholes.

UNCALLED-FOR (un-kald'fär), *a.* Unnecessary; wanton.

UNCANNY (un-kan'ı), *a.* Weird; gruesome.

UNCEASING (un-sēs'ing), *a.* Uninterrupted; continual.

UNCERTAIN (un-sēr'tin), *a.* 1. Not certain; doubtful. 2. Not reliable.

UNCERTAINTY (un-sēr'tin-ti) *n.* [*pl.* **UNCERTAINTIES** (un-sēr'tin-tiz).] 1. State of being uncertain. 2. Something unknown or undetermined.

UNCHAIN (un-chān'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNCHAIN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNCHAINED** (un-chānd').] Free from chains or slavery.

UNCHANCY (un-chān'sı), *a.* 1. Unlucky; uncanny; dangerous. 2. Inconvenient.

UNCHANGEABLE (un-chānj'a-bl), *a.* Not subject to change.

UNCHARITABLE (un-char'i-tā-bl), *a.* Not charitable; censorious.

UNCIAL (un'shal), *a.* Applied to large round characters used in ancient manuscripts. [L. *uncia*, twelfth part. See **INCH**.]

UNCIFORM (un'sı-farm), *a.* Hook-shaped. [L. *uncus*, hook, and **FORM**.]

UNCIVILIZED (un-sıv'ı-lızd), *a.* Rude; barbarous.

UNCLASP (un-klāsp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNCLASP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNCLASPED** (un-klāsp't').] Loose the clasp of.

UNCLE (ung'kl), *n.* Brother of one's father or mother. [O. Fr. (Fr. *oncle*)—L. *avunculus*, extension of *avus*, grandfather.]

UNCLOSE (un-klōz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNCLO'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNCLOSED** (un-klōzd').] Open; disclose.

UNCOMMON (un-kom'un), *a.* 1. Not common; not usual. 2. Remarkable; strange.

UNCOMPROMISING (un-kom'prō-mı-zing), *a.* Making no concessions; exacting.

UNCONCERN (un-kon-sēr'n'), *n.* Indifference.

UNCONDITIONAL (un-kon-dısh'un-əl) *a.* Without conditions; unreserved.

UNCONSCIONABLE (un-kon'shun-a-bl), *a.* Not conformable to conscience; unreasonable.

UNCOUPLE (un-kup'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNCOUP'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNCOUPLED** (un-kup'ld).] Disjoin; set loose.

UNCOUTH (un-kōth'), *a.* Awkward; ungraceful. [A. S. *uncūth*, unknown, outlandish—*cunnan*, know.]

UNCOUTHLY (un-kōth'lı), *adv.* In an uncouth manner.

UNCOUTHNESS (un-kōth'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being uncouth.

UNCOVER (un-kuv'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNCOVER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNCOVERED** (un-kuv'ērd).]

I. vt. Remove the cover of. **II. vi.** Take off the hat.

UNCTION (ungk'shun), *n.* 1. Act of anointing. 2. Ointment. 3. That quality in speech which shows or excites fervor and devotion, especially religious. 4. Hypocritical religious warmth.—*Extreme Unction*, in the Roman Catholic church, sacrament of anointing persons with consecrated oil in their last hours. [L. *unctio*—*ungo*, anoint.]

UNCTUOUS (ungk'tū-us), *a.* 1. Fervid; insincerely fervid. 2. Oily; greasy. [L. *unctus*, greased.]

UNCTUOUSLY (ungk'tū-us-lı), *adv.* In an unctuous manner.

UNCTUOUSNESS (ungk'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unctuous.

UNDAUNTED (un-dānt'ed), *a.* Not daunted; bold; intrepid.

UNDECEIVE (un-de-sēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDECEIV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDECEIVED** (un-de-sēvd').] Free from deception or error; open the eyes of.

UNDECIDED (un-de-sı'ded), *a.* 1. Not settled. 2. Irresolute.

UNDENIABLE (un-de-nı'a-bl), *a.* 1. Indisputable. 2. Decidedly good.

UNDER (un'dēr), **I. prep.** 1. In a lower position than; below. 2. Less than. 3. In subjection or subordination to. 4. During the reign of. **II. adv.** In a lower position. degree or condition. **III. a.** Lower in position, rank or degree.—*Under way*, moving; making progress, as a ship. [A. S.]

UNDERBID (un-dēr-bıd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERBID'DING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERBID'**.] Ask a lower price than (another).

UNDERBRED (un'dēr-bred), *a.* Of inferior breeding or manners.

UNDERBRUSH (un'dēr-brush), *n.* Brushes and small trees growing between large trees.

UNDERCLOTHES (un'dēr-klōthz), *n. pl.* Clothes that are designed for wearing under other clothes, especially those to be worn next the skin.

UNDERCURRENT (un'dēr-kur-ent), *n.* Current under the surface.

UNDERDO (un-dēr-dō'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERDO'ING**; *p.t.* **UNDERDID** (un-dēr-dıd'); *p.p.* **UNDERDONE** (un-dēr-dun').] **I. vi.** To do less than one might, or less than is required. **II. vt.** To do (especially cook) less than is required.

UNDERDONE (un-dēr-dun'), *a.* Insufficiently cooked.

UNDERGO (un-dēr-gō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERGO'ING**; *p.t.* **UNDERWENT** (un-dēr-went'); *p.p.* **UNDERGONE** (un-dēr-gan').] Endure; be subjected to.

UNDERGRADUATE (un-dēr-grad'ū-āt), *n.* Student who has not taken his first degree.

UNDERGROUND (un'dēr-grownd), *a.* and *adv.* Under the surface of the ground.

UNDERGROWTH (un'dēr-grōth), *n.* Underbrush.

UNDERHAND (un'dēr-hand), *a.* and *adv.* Secret; by secret means; by fraud.

UNDERHUNG (un-dēr-hung'), *a.* 1. Projecting beyond the upper jaw. 2. Having a projecting under jaw.

UNDERLAY (un-dēr-lā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERLAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERLAID** (un-dēr-lād').] Lay under; support by something laid under.

UNDERLET (un-dēr-let'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERLET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERLET'**.] Sublet.

UNDERLIE (un-dēr-li'), *v.* [*p.p.* **UNDERLY'ING**; *p.t.* **UNDERLAY** (un-dēr-lā'); *p.p.* **UNDERLAIN** (un-dēr-lān').] I. *vt.* Lie beneath. II. *vi.* Lie immediately below.

UNDERLINE (un-dēr-lin'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERLI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERLINED** (un-dēr-lind').] 1. Underscore. 2. *Theat.* Advertise in lines subjoined to a play-bill.

UNDERLING (un'dēr-llng), *n.* Subordinate.

UNDERMINE (un-dēr-mīn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERMI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERMINED** (un-dēr-mīnd').] 1. Form mines under, in order to destroy. 2. Destroy secretly the foundation or support of.

UNDERMOST (un'dēr-mōst), *a.* Lowest in place or condition.

UNDERNEATH (un-dēr-nēth'), *prep.* and *adv.* Beneath; below.

UNDERPAY (un-dēr-pā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERPAY'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERPAID** (un-dēr-pād').] To pay insufficiently.

UNDERPINNING (un'dēr-pln-ing), *n.* 1. Act of introducing a support underneath. 2. Foundation; support.

UNDERPLOT (un'dēr-plot), *n.* 1. Plot subordinate to the main plot in a play or tale. 2. Secret scheme.

UNDERPROOF (un-dēr-prōf'), *a.* Of a greater specific gravity than 0.91984, said of alcoholic liquors. A liquor is said to be "10 underproof," if it takes 10 volumes of pure spirit (of the specific gravity of 0.825) to reduce it to "proof."

UNDERRATE (un-dēr-rāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERRA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERRA'TED**.] Rate under the value.

UNDERScore (un-dēr-skōr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERSCOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERScoreD** (un-dēr-skōrd').] Underline.

UNDERSELL (un-dēr-sel'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERSSELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERSOLD** (un-dēr-sōld').] I. *vt.* Sell cheaper than. II. *vi.* Defeat fair trade, by selling for too small a price.

UNDERSHOT (un'dēr-shot), *a.* 1. Moved by water passing underneath, as a wheel. 2. Underhung.

UNDERSIGN (un-dēr-sīn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDER-**



Undershot Wheel.

SIGN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERSIGNED** (un-dēr-sīnd').] Write one's name under or at the end of.—*The undersigned*, person or persons subscribing to any document; subscriber or subscribers.

UNDERSTAND (un-dēr-stand'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERSTAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERSTOOD** (un-dēr-stōd').] I. *vt.* 1. Comprehend; have correct ideas of. 2. Learn; be informed of. 3. Suppose to mean. 4. Mean without expressing; imply. II. *vi.* 1. Have the use of the intellectual faculties. 2. Know; be informed. [A. S. *understandan*, stand among.]

UNDERSTANDING (un-dēr-stand'ing), *n.* 1. Act of comprehending. 2. Faculty of the mind by which it understands. 3. Exact comprehension; agreement.

UNDERSTATE (un-dēr-stāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERSTA'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERSTA'TED**.] Represent under or below the truth.

UNDERSTOOD (un-dēr-stōd'), *a.* 1. Comprehended. 2. Implied; assumed.

UNDERSTUDY (un'dēr-stud-i), *n.* [*pl.* **UNDERSTUDIES** (un'dēr-stud-iz).] Actor or actress prepared to take the place of another at a moment's notice.

UNDERSTUDY (un-dēr-stud'ī), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERSTUD'YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERSTUDIED** (un-dēr-stud'id).] I. *vt.* Study, as a part in a play, with a view to being ready to perform if necessary in place of the actor regularly assigned to the part. II. *vi.* Study the part of another in order to take his place if necessary.

UNDERTAKE (un-dēr-tāk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERTA'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDERTOOK** (un-dēr-tōk').] I. *vt.* 1. Take upon one's self. 2. Enter upon. II. *vi.* 1. Take up or assume any hazard or venture. 2. Guarantee; warrant.

UNDERTAKER (un'dēr-tā-kēr), *n.* 1. One who undertakes any performance. 2. One who manages funerals.

UNDERTAKING (un-dēr-tā'king), *n.* 1. Business or project engaged in. 2. Management of funerals.

UNDERTONE (un'dēr-tōn), *n.* 1. Low tone. 2. Low physical condition. 3. Slight coloring seen through another color.

UNDERTOW (un'dēr-tō), *n.* Current below the surface, carrying off the water thrown on a beach by the waves.

UNDervaluation (un-dēr-val-ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of undervaluing. 2. Rate below the worth.

UNDervalue (un-dēr-val'ū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDerval'UING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDervalUED** (un-dēr-val'ūd).] Value under the worth; esteem lightly.

UNDervalue (un'dēr-val-ū), *n.* Value or price under the real worth.

UNDERWEAR (un'dēr-wār), *n.* Underclothes in general.

UNDERWENT, *v.* Past tense of **UNDERGO**.

UNDERWOOD (un'dēr-wōd), *n.* Underbrush; coppice.

UNDERWORLD (un'dēr-wŭrld), *n.* 1. World below the skies. 2. Degraded part of mankind. 3. Opposite side of the globe. 4. Abode of departed souls; Hades.

UNDERWRITE (un-dēr-rīt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDERWRITING**; *p.t.* **UNDERWROTE** (un-dēr-rōt'); *p.p.* **UNDERWRITTEN** (un-dēr-rīt'n).] I. *vt.* 1. Write under something; subscribe. 2. Subscribe one's name to, for insurance, becoming responsible for loss. II. *vi.* Practice insuring. [A. S. *underwritan*.]

UNDERWRITER (un'dēr-rī-tēr), *n.* One who guarantees against loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

UNDERWRITING (un'dēr-rī-tīng), *n.* Practice or profession of an underwriter.

UNDESERVED (un-de-zĕrvd'), *a.* Not merited.

UNDESERVEDLY (un-de-zĕrv'ed-lī), *adv.* Without desert or merit.

UNDESIGNED (un-de-zīnd'), *a.* Not intended.

UNDESIGNEDLY (un-de-zīn'ed-lī), *adv.* In an undesigned manner.

UNDINE (un-dĕn' or un'dĕn), *n.* *Ger. Myth.* A water spirit who, through her marriage to a mortal, is endowed with a soul.

UNDISCERNING (un-dī-zĕrn'ing), *a.* Lacking judgment or discrimination.

UNDISCIPLINED (un-dis'ī-plīnd), *a.* Not duly exercised, taught or trained.

UNDISGUISED (un-dis-gīzd'), *a.* Not covered with a false appearance.

UNDISSEMBLED (un-dis-sem'bld), *a.* Not feigned; genuine; open.

UNDIVIDED (un-dī-vī'ded), *a.* Not divided or separated; unbroken; whole.

UNDO (un-dō'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNDOING**; *p.t.* **UNDID** (un-did'); *p.p.* **UNDONE** (un-dun').] 1. Reverse (what has been done); bring to naught. 2. Loose; open; unravel. 3. Impoverish; ruin; baffle.

UNDOING (un-dō'ing), *n.* Reversal of what has been done; ruin.

UNDOSE (un'dōs), *a.* *Entom.* Wavy; undulated. [L. *undusus*—*unda*, wave.]

UNDOUBTED (un-dowt'ed), *a.* Not called in question; unsuspected; indubitable.

UNDOUBTEDLY (un-dowt'ed-lī), *adv.* Without doubt.

UNDRESS (un-dres'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNDRESSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDRESSED** (un-drest').] I. *vt.* Take off the clothes or dressing of. II. *vi.* Disrobe; strip.

UNDRESS (un'dres), *n.* 1. Loose dress. 2. Plain uniform worn by soldiers when off duty.

UNDUE (un-dū'), *a.* 1. Not yet demandable by right. 2. Not lawful; improper. 3. Excessive.

UNDULATE (un'dū-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **UNDULATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNDULATED**.] Have a wavy motion. [L. *undulatus*, wavy—*undula*, little wave—*unda*, wave.]

UNDULATION (un-dū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of undulating. 2. Fluctuation; vibration.

UNDULATORY (un'dū-lā-tĕ-ri), *a.* Moving in the manner of waves.—*Undulatory theory*, in optics, theory which regards light as a mode of motion generated by molecular vibrations in the luminous source, propagated by undulations in the ether, presumed to fill all space.

UNDULY (un-dū'li), *adv.* Not according to duty or propriety; excessively. *

UNEARTH (un-ĕrth'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNEARTHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNEARTHED** (un-ĕrht').] Take out of, or drive from, the earth, as a fox.

UNEARTHLY (un-ĕrth'li), *a.* Not terrestrial; preternatural; supernatural. 2. Unnatural; weird; appalling.

UNEASY (un-ĕz'i), *a.* 1. Not easy; restless. 2. Stiff; awkward; unpleasing.

UNEMPLOYABLE (un-em-ploī'ā-bl), I. *a.* Incapable of being employed; unfit to be employed. II. *n.* Class of persons incapable of being, or unfit to be, employed.

UNEMPLOYED (un-em-ploid'), I. *a.* 1. Not employed; idle; as, *unemployed* workmen. 2. Not in use; as, *unemployed* capital. II. *n.* Body of unemployed persons collectively; usually in the phrase *the unemployed*.

UNENCUMBER (un-en-kum'bĕr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNENCUMBERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNENCUMBERED** (un-en-kum'bĕrd).] To free from encumbrance.

UN-ENGLISH (un-ing'glīsh), *a.* 1. Not characteristic of Englishmen. 2. Not according to the usages of the English language.

UNEQUAL (un-ĕ'kwāl), *a.* 1. Not of the same size, quality, strength, talent, station or the like. 2. Inferior; inadequate. 3. Disproportioned; unfair. 4. Irregular.

UNESSENTIAL (un-es-sen'shāl), *a.* 1. Not absolutely required. 2. Void of being, either apparent or real.

UNEVEN (un-ĕ'vn), *a.* 1. Not regular or level. 2. Not balanced or fair.

UNEXAMPLED (un-egz-am'pld), *a.* Unprecedented; unparalleled.

UNEXCEPTIONABLE (un-ek-sep'shun-ā-bl), *a.* Unobjectionable.

UNEXPECTED (un-eks-pekt'ed), *a.* Coming without warning or notice; strange and unforeseen.

UNFAILING (un-fāl'ing), *a.* 1. Inexhaustible. 2. Always coming up to expectation.

UNFAIR (un-fār'), *a.* 1. Marked by dishonesty, partiality or prejudice. 2. Not submitting to trade-union regulations and therefore not entitled to the patronage of union workers; as, an *unfair* shop or mercantile establishment.

UNFATHOMABLE (un-fath'om-ā-bl), *a.* Too deep for measurement or comprehension.

UNFEIGNED (un-fānd'), *a.* Genuine.

UNFIT (un-fit'), *a.* Unsuitable.

UNFIT (un-fit'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNFITTING**; *p.t.* and

p.p. UNFIT'TED.] Make or render unfit or unsuitable.

UNFITLY (un-fit'll), *adv.* In an unfit manner; not fitly.

UNFITNESS (un-fit'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unfit.

UNFLAGGING (un-flag'ing), *a.* Maintaining strength or spirit.

UNFLATED (un-flā'ted), *a.* Not inflated or distended.

UNFLEDGED (un-flejd'), *a.* Not yet fledged, as a young bird; immature.

UNFLINCHING (un-flinch'ing), *a.* Acting or suffering without shrinking; steadfast.

UNFLINCHINGLY (un-flinch'ing-ll), *adv.* In an unflinching manner.

UNFLINCHINGNESS (un-flinch'ing-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unflinching.

UNFOLD (un-föld'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNFOLD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNFOLD'ED.] 1. Open the folds of; spread out. 2. Release from a pen. 3. Tell; disclose; explain.

UNFORMED (un-farmd'), *a.* 1. Devoid of shape; structureless. 2. Not fully developed; immature.—*Unformed star*, star not within the limits of any constellation.

UNFORTUNATE (un-far'tū-nat), *I. a.* 1. Having ill fortune; unsuccessful. 2. Attended with ill fortune; disastrous. *II. n.* One who is unfortunate.

UNFORTUNATELY (un-far'tū-nat-ll), *adv.* In an unfortunate manner; unluckily.

UNFRIENDLINESS (un-frend'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unfriendly.

UNFRIENDLY (un-frend'll), *a.* Not kind; hostile.

UNFROCK (un-frok'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNFROCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNFROCKED (un-frokt').] To deprive of ecclesiastical authority, as a penalty for a dishonorable act.

UNFURL (un-für'l'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNFURL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNFURLED (un-fürld').] Unfold; spread.

UNGAINLINESS (un-gān'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ungainly.

UNGAINLY (un-gān'll), *a.* Awkward; clumsy; uncouth.

UNGODLILY (un-god'll-ll), *adv.* In an ungodly manner.

UNGODLINESS (un-god'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ungodly.

UNGODLY (un-god'll), *a.* 1. Not godlike. 2. Having no reverence for God; impious. 3. Not approved by God; unholy; wicked.

UNGOVERNABLE (un-guv'ēr-nā-bl), *a.* Wild; unbridled; uncontrollable.

UNGRACEFUL (un-grās'fōl), *a.* Wanting in grace; awkward; inelegant.

UNGRACEFULLY (un-grās'fōl-ll), *adv.* In an ungraceful manner.

UNGRACEFULNESS (un-grās'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being ungraceful.

UNGRACIOUS (un-grā'shus), *a.* 1. Unman-

nerly; slightly rude. 2. Not pleasing; offensive.

UNGRACIOUSLY (un-grā'shus-ll), *adv.* In an ungracious manner.

UNGRATEFUL (un-grāt'fōl), *a.* 1. Showing a lack of gratitude. 2. Repugnant; disagreeable. 3. Not rewarding; thankless.

UNGUAL (ung'gwāl), *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having, a claw or nail.

UNGUENT (ung'gwent), *n.* Ointment. [*L. unguentum.* Cf. UNCTION.]

UNGUIS (ung'gwis), *n.* [*pl.* UNGUES (ung'gwēz).] 1. Nail; claw; hoof. 2. Structure or part resembling a nail or claw.

UNGULA (ung'gū-lā), *n.* 1. Hoof, as of a horse. 2. Part cut off from a cylinder or cone, etc., by an inclined plane. [*L.*]

UNGULATE (ung'gū-lāt), *a.* 1. Having hoofs, as a horse. 2. Hoof-shaped.

UNHALLOWED (un-hal'ōd), *a.* 1. Not consecrated. 2. Profane; very wicked.

UNHAND (un-hand'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHAND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHAND'ED.] Take the hands off; let go.

UNHANDY (un-hand'l), *a.* Awkward.

UNHAPPY (un-hap'l), *a.* 1. Not happy; miserable; sad. 2. Unfortunate; unlucky. 3. Evil.

UNHARNESS (un-här'nes), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHAR'NESSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHARNESSED (un-här'nest).] Strip or divest of harness.

UNHEARD (un-hērd'), *a.* 1. Not perceived by the ear. 2. Not admitted to a hearing. 3. Not known to fame.—*Unheard-of*, unprecedented.

UNHESITATING (un-hez'l-tā-ting), *a.* Done or acting without hesitation.

UNHINGE (un-hlnj'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHIN'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHINGED (un-hlnjd').] 1. Take from the hinges. 2. Render unstable.

UNHOLY (un-hō'll), *a.* 1. Not sacred; not hallowed. 2. Impure; wicked.

UNHORSE (un-hārs'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHORS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHORSED (un-hārst').] 1. Throw from a horse. 2. Rob of horses.

UNHOUSE (un-howz'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHOUS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHOUSED (un-howzd').] Deprive of a house or shelter.

UNHUMANIZE (un-hū'mān-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHU'MANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHUMANIZED (un-hū'mān-īzd).] 1. Divest of human character. 2. Eliminate the humane studies from.

UNHURT (un-hūrt'), *a.* Free from injury; unharmed; not hurt.

UNHUSK (un-husk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNHUSK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNHUSKED (un-huskt').] 1. Strip the husk or husks from. 2. Force to divulge one's thoughts or purpose.

UNI-, *prefix.* Having one feature or character; single. [*L. unus*, one.]

UNIAXAL (ū-nl-aks'al), UNIAXIAL (ū-nl-aks'al), *a.* 1. Having only a single axis. 2. Symmetrical to one axis only, as the crystal called Iceland spar, which doubly refracts light transmitted through it.

UNICAMERAL (û-nî-kam/'e-rəl), *a.* Having only one chamber.

UNICORN (û-nî-kårn), *n.* 1. Fabulous animal with one horn. 2. Figure of the animal in heraldry, as in the coat of arms of England. [L. *unus*, one, and *cornu*, horn.]



Unicorn.

UNIDEAED (un-i-dē'ād), *a.* Having no ideas; unintelligent; thoughtless.

UNIFICATION (û-nî-fî-kā'-shun), *n.* Act of unifying or state of being unified.

UNIFORM (û-nî-fårn), *I. a.* 1. Having the same form, manner or character. 2. Agreeing with another. *II. n.* Dress or livery of the same kind for persons who belong to the same body.



Uniform full-dress belt and cap for general officers U.S.A.

UNIFORMITY (û-nî-fårn/'î-tî), *n.* Agreement with a pattern or rule; sameness; likeness between the parts of a whole.

UNIFY (û-nî-fî), *vt.* [*pr.p.* U'NIFYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNIFIED (û-nî-fîd).] Make into one. [L. *unus*, one, and *facio*, make.]

UNIJAMA (û-nî-jā-mā), *n.* One-piece garment or union suit for men, designed for street wear. (Recent.) [UNI-, and Hind. *jama*, garment.]

UNILATERAL (û-nî-lā'tēr-əl), *a.* One-sided.

UNIMPEACHABLE (un-im-pēch'ā-bl), *a.* Not to be called in question as to honesty; faultless; blameless.

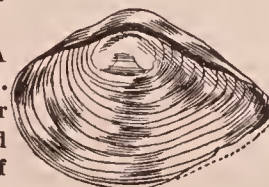
UNIMPROVED (un-im-prōvd'), *a.* 1. Not advantaged, bettered, or cultivated. 2. Not used or rendered available.

UNINTENTIONAL (un-in-tēn'shun-əl), *a.* Done or occurring without intention.

UNINTENTIONALLY (un-in-tēn'shun-əl-l), *adv.* Without design or premeditation.

UNIO (û-nî-ō), *n.* 1. Genus of river mussels of the bivalve family *Unionidæ*. 2. [u-] River mussel; fresh-water mussel. [L. *unus*, one.]

UNION (ûn-yun), *n.* 1. A uniting; combination. 2. That which is united or made one; body formed by the combination of parts; league. 3. Concord; harmony; agreement between parts. 4. Emblem of union, as the stars in the United States flag. 5. Trade-union; craft union; industrial union. 6. De-



Unio (*Unio valdensis*).

vice forming the upper inner corner of an ensign; when used separately it is called a *union-jack*, especially that of the British flag.—*Union Labor Party*, political party of trade-unionists favoring trade-unionism.—*Union-made*, made by workmen who are members of a trade-union.—*American Union*, the United States of America.

SYN. Unison; unity; alliance; confederation; coalition; connection; concord; harmony; junction. **ANT.** Division; secession; disunion.

UNIONIST (ûn'yun-ist), *n.* 1. One who favors union. 2. Trade-unionist; union-man.

UNION-MAN (ûn'yun-man), *n.* [*pl.* UN'ION-MEN.] Member of a trade-union.

UNIPAROUS (û-nîp'ā-rus), *a.* Bearing only one at a time.

UNIPLANAR (û-nî-plā'nar), *a.* Lying or taking place in one plane.

UNIPOLAR (û-nî-pō'lār), *a.* Having one pole or only one kind of polarity.

UNIQUE (û-nēk'), *a.* Without a like or equal. [Fr.—L. *unicus*—*unus*, one.]

UNISON (û'nî-sun), *n.* Oneness; agreement. [L. *unus*, one, and *sonus*, sound.]

UNISONANCE (û-nîs'ō-nāns), *n.* State of being unisonant; identity in musical pitch.

UNISONANT (û-nîs'ō-nānt), **UNISONOUS** (û-nîs'ō-nus), *a.* Being in unison.

UNIT (û'nî), *n.* 1. One; single thing or person; least whole number. 2. Anything taken as one, or as standard of measure. [From **UNITY**.]

UNITABLE (û-nî-tā-bl), *a.* Capable of union.

UNITARIAN (û-nî-tā'ri-ān), *I. n.* One who asserts the unity of the Godhead as opposed to the Trinity, holding either that Christ was a manifestation of God in a human life not equal in rank with the Father, or that Jesus of Nazareth was a particularly holy man not differing in kind from other holy men. *II. a.* Pertaining to Unitarians or their doctrine. [L. *unitas*, unity—*unus*, one.]

UNITARIANISM (û-nî-tā'ri-ān-izm), *n.* Doctrine of the Unitarians.

UNITARY (û-nî-tā'ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining or tending to unity. 2. Pertaining to, or having the nature of, a unit.

UNITE (û-nî), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNI'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNI'TED.] *I. vt.* 1. Make one; bring together; join. 2. Make to agree or adhere; harmonize. *II. vi.* 1. Become one. 2. Act together.

UNITED (û-nî'ted), *a.* Joined together; conjoint; in union.

UNITED KINGDOM. Name adopted on Jan. 1, 1801, when Great Britain and Ireland were united. Area, 120,973 square miles.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Federal republic, North America. Area (including Alaska, Hawaii, Philippines, Porto Rico, Samoa, Tutuila, and Guam), 3,756,884 sq. m.

UNITISM (û'nî-t-izm), *n.* Monism.

UNITIVE (û'nî-t-iv), *a.* Harmonizing.

UNITIZE (û'nî-t-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNITIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNITIZED** (û'nî-t-îzd).] Bring into unity or harmony.

UNITY (û'nî-tl), *n.* 1. Oneness. 2. Agreement; harmony. 3. *Math.* Any quantity taken as onc.—*The Unities* (of place, time, and action), the three requirements of the classical drama that the scenes should be at the same place; that all the events should be such as might happen within a single day; and that nothing should be admitted not directly relevant to the development of the plot. [*Fr. unité*—*L. unitas*—*unus*, one.]

UNIVALVE (û'nî-valv), *I. a.* Having one valve or shell only. *II. n.* **M o l l u s k** whose shell is composed of a single piece.



Univalve.

UNIVERSAL

(û-nî-vēr'sal), *a.* 1. Comprehending or affecting the whole; having no exception; unlimited; general. 2. Common to all members of a group. 3. Suited to all or many purposes, as a machine.—*Universal joint*, device allowing one shaft to rotate another at an angle. [See **UNIVERSE**.]

UNIVERSALISM (û-nî-vēr'sal-izm), *n.* Doctrine or belief of the ultimate salvation of all mankind.

UNIVERSALIST (û-nî-vēr'sal-ist), *n.* Believer in Universalism.

UNIVERSALITY (û-nî-vēr'sal'î-tl), *n.* Unlimited application; unrestricted extent.

UNIVERSALLY (û-nî-vēr'sal-l), *adv.* In a universal manner.

UNIVERSE (û'nî-vērs), *n.* 1. All created things viewed as one whole; whole world. 2. Mankind. [*L. universum*, turned into one whole—*unus*, one, and *verto*, *versum*, turn.]

UNIVERSITY (û-nî-vēr'sî-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **UNIVERSITIES** (û-nî-vēr'sî-tlîz).] Institution for scientific research, for teaching the higher branches of learning (science, literature, etc.), and having power to confer degrees in philosophy, medicine, law, theology, etc. [*L. universitas*, corporation—*universus*, universal.]

UNIVOCAL (û-nîv'o-kal), *a.* Having but one proper meaning; opposed to **EQUIVOCAL**.

UNJUST (un-just'), *a.* Contrary to what is just; wrongful; unrighteous.

UNKEMPT (un-kempt'), *a.* Uncombed; unpolished. [*A. S. cemban*, comb.]

UNKNOWNABLE (un-nô'a-bl), *a.* 1. That cannot be known; being beyond human capacity for knowledge. 2. Unexplainable.—*The Unknowable*, element in or aspect of the universe assumed to be not simply unknown but incapable of being known, thus differing

in kind not only from all that is known but from all that can be known. It is not explained how, if a thing be unknowable, we can know of it that it cannot be known.

UNKNOWN (un-nôn'), *I. a.* Not known; not discovered; not become an object of knowledge.

II. n. One who or that which is not known.

UNLAID (un-lâd'), *a.* 1. Not laid, fixed, or quieted. 2. Not having parallel water-marked lines, as paper.

UNLAWFUL (un-lâ'fôl), *a.* Contrary to law.

UNLAWFULLY (un-lâ'fôl-l), *adv.* In an unlawful manner.

UNLEARN (un-lērn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNLEARN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLEARNED** (un-lērnd').] Forget, or learn the opposite of (what has been learned).

UNLEARNED (un-lērn'ed), *a.* 1. Ignorant. 2. Not possessed of learning.

UNLESS (un-les'), *conj.* If not; supposing that not; except.

UNLICKED (un-lîkt'), *a.* Not licked into shape, as a bear-cub; uncouth.

UNLIKE (un-lîk'), *a.* Different; dissimilar.

UNLIKELY (un-lîk'li), *I. a.* Improbable; not promising. *II. adv.* Improbably.

UNLIMBER (un-lîm'bēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNLIMBERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLIMBERED** (un-lîm'bērd).] Remove the limbers from, as a gun.

UNLIMITED (un-lîm'ît-ed), *a.* 1. Having no limits as to space, time or number. 2. Not restricted or qualified.

UNLINE (un-lîn') *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNLI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLINED** (un-lînd').] Remove the lining or contents from; empty.

UNLOAD (un-lôd'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNLOAD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLOAD'ED**.] Take the load from; discharge; disburden.

UNLOCK (un-lok'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNLOCK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLOCKED** (un-lokt').] Unfasten (what is locked); open.

UNLOOKED (un-lokt'), *a.* (Usually with *for*.) Unexpected; un hoped.

UNLOOSE (un-lôs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNLOOS'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNLOOSED** (un-löst').] *I. vt.* 1. Unfasten; untie; undo. 2. Set at liberty. *II. vi.* Become unfastened or disconnected.

UNLORDED (un-lârd'ed), *a.* 1. Not elevated to the peerage. 2. Not ruled by a lord.

UNLUCKY (un-luk'i), *a.* Not lucky; unfortunate; prone to misfortune.

UNMADE (un-mâd'), *a.* 1. Not yet made or constructed. 2. Taken to pieces; disunited.

UNMAKE (un-māk'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNMA'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNMADE** (un-mâd').] 1. Destroy the characteristic features of; spoil. 2. Depose; dethrone.

UNMAN (un-man'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNMAN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNMANNED** (un-mand').] 1. Deprive of the powers of a man, as courage, etc.; emasculate. 2. Deprive of men.

UNMASK (un-mâsk'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNMASK'ING**;

p.t. and *p.p.* **UNMASKED** (un-màskt').] I. *vt.* Remove the mask from. II. *vi.* Put off a mask.

UNMEET (un-mēt'), *a.* Not suitable.

UNMENTIONABLE (un-men'shun-ə-bl), I. *a.* Not fit to be mentioned. II. *n.pl.* Ludicrous name for trousers.

UNMITIGATED (un-mit'ġ-gā-ted), *a.* 1. Not lightened in effect; unabated. 2. Extremely wicked.

UNMOOR (un-mör'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNMOOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNMOORED** (un-mörd').] I. *vt.* Release from moorings. II. *vi.* Weigh anchor.

UNMOVED (un-mövd'), *a.* Not changed in position, purpose or feelings.

UNNATURAL (un-nat'ū-rəl), *a.* 1. Not according to the laws of nature. 2. Destitute of natural feelings or instincts. 3. Contrary to the common laws of morality. 4. Untrue to life; artificial.

UNNERVE (un-nērv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNNERV'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNNERVED** (un-nērvd').] Deprive of nerve or vigor; weaken.

UNNIMBED (un-nimd'), *a.* Not having a nimbus.

UNPACK (un-pak'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNPACK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNPACKED** (un-pakt').] Take out of a pack; open.

UNPARALLELED (un-par'ə-eld), *a.* Without parallel or equal.

UNPARLIAMENTARY (un-pär-li-men'tə-ri), *a.* Contrary to the rules of proceeding in a legislative body.

UNPEERABLE (un-pēr'ə-bl), *a.* Incomparable; unapproachable.

UNPEERED (un-pērd'), *a.* Unrivalled.

UNPEN (un-pen'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNPEN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNPENNED** (un-pend').] Free from captivity.

UNPEOPLE (un-pē'pl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNPEO'PLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNPEOPLED** (un-pē'pld).] Deprive of people.

UNPLAIT (un-plāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNPLAIT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNPLAIT'ED**.] Undo (something plaited).

UNPLEASANT (un-plez'ənt), *a.* Giving displeasure.

UNPLEASANTNESS (un-plez'ənt-nes), *n.* 1. Quality of being unpleasant. 2. Trifling quarrel.

UNPOINTED (un-pointed), *a.* 1. Not sharp. 2. Purposeless. 3. Unpunctuated. 4. Having no diacritical marks. 5. Having the joints not cemented or mortared, as a wall.

UNPRACTICED (un-prak'tist), *a.* 1. Not experienced or trained. 2. Not yet carried out in practice; not used or tried.

UNPRECEDENTED (un-pres'e-dent-ed), *a.* Never before done or heard of.

UNPREJUDICED (un-prej'ū-dlist), *a.* 1. Free from bias; impartial. 2. Not injured.

UNPREMEDITATED (un-prē-med'ġ-tā-ted), *a.* Not planned or considered beforehand.

UNPRETENDING (un-prē-tend'ġng), *a.* Not making pretense; modest.

UNPRINCIPLED (un-prin'si-pld), *a.* Being without moral principles; wicked; unscrupulous.

UNPROFESSIONAL (un-prō-fesh'un-əl), *a.* 1. Having no profession. 2. Lying outside of one's profession. 3. Violating the ethics of a profession.

UNPRONOUNCEABLE (un-prō-nouns'ə-bl), *a.* 1. Hard to pronounce. 2. Unmentionable.

UNPUNCTUATED (un-pungk'tū-ā-ted), *a.* Having no marks of punctuation, as comma, period, etc.

UNQUALIFIED (un-kwōl'ġ-fid), *a.* 1. Incompetent. 2. Not having qualified, as by passing an examination. 3. Unrestricted; absolute.

UNQUENCHABLE (un-kwench'ə-bl), *a.* That cannot be quenched or extinguished.

UNQUESTIONED (un-kwes'chund), *a.* 1. Not called in question. 2. Indisputable; absolute. 3. Not molested with questions.

UNRAVEL (un-rav'ġ), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNRAV'ELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNRAVELED** (un-rav'ld).] I. *vt.* 1. Take out of a raveled state; disentangle. 2. Unfold; explain. II. *vi.* Be disentangled.

UNREAD (un-red'), *a.* 1. Not informed by reading; ignorant. 2. Not yet read.

UNREADY (un-red'ġ), *a.* 1. Not quick to see or appreciate. 2. Unprepared.

UNREAL (un-rē'al), *a.* Not real or substantial; fanciful.

UNREALITY (un-rē-al'ġ-ti), *n.* 1. State of being unreal; absence of substance. 2. State of being impractical or visionary.

UNREASON (un-rē'zn), *n.* Lack of reason; folly; nonsense.

UNREGENERATE (un-rē-jen'ēr-ət), *a.* 1. Not reconciled to God; not born again into spirituality of life. 2. Wicked.

UNREMITTING (un-rē-mit'ġng), *a.* Persevering; incessant.

UNRESERVE (un-rē-zērv'), *n.* Freedom in manner or style.

UNREST (un-rest'), *n.* Want of rest; disquiet of mind or body.

UNRIDDLE (un-rld'ġ), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNRID'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNRIDDLED** (un-rld'ld).] Solve.

UNRIG (un-rġg'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNRIG'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNRIGGED** (un-rġgd').] Strip of rigging.

UNRIVALED (un-rġ'vald), *a.* Matchless.

UNROLL (un-rōl'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UNROLL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNROLLED** (un-rōld').] I. *vt.* Open out with a rolling motion. II. *vi.* Unfold; uncoil.

UNROOF (un-rōf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UNROOF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UNROOFED** (un-rōft').] Strip the roof off.

UNRUFFLED (un-ruf'ld), *a.* Not disturbed or excited; calm.

UNRULINESS (un-rō'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being unruly.

UNRULY (un-rō'll), *a.* Refractory; turbulent.

UNSADDLE (un-sad'ld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSADDLED (un-sad'ld).] 1. Take the saddle off. 2. Throw from the saddle.

UNSAVORY (un-sā'vūr-l), *a.* 1. Having a bad taste or odor. 2. Associated with misconduct, as a reputation.

UNSCATHED (un-skāthd'), *a.* Not harmed.

UNSCREW (un-skrö'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSCREW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSCREWED (un-skröd').] Loose from screws; unfasten; screw out.

UNSEAL (un-sēl'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSEAL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSEALED (un-sēld').] Remove the seal of; disclose; reveal.

UNSEAT (un-sēt'), *vi.* [*pr.p.* UNSEAT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSEATED.] Throw from, or deprive of, a seat.

UNSEMLY (un-sēm'll), *a.* Unbecoming.

UNSELFISH (un-self'ish), *a.* Not influenced by or arising from selfishness.

UNSENSE (un-sens'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSENS'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSENSED (un-senst').] To rid of the dominion of sense.

UNSETTLE (un-set'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNSET'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSETTLED (un-set'ld).] I. *vt.* Displace; put in disorder or confusion; make uncertain. II. *vi.* Become unfixed.

UNSEX (un-seks'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSEX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSEXED (un-sekst').] 1. Deprive of sex or of sex characteristics. 2. Make unmanly or unwomanly.

UNSHACKLE (un-shak'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSHACK'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSHACKLED (un-shak'ld).] Loose from shackles; set free.

UNSHEATHE (un-shēth'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSHEATH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSHEATHED (un-shēthd').] Draw out of the scabbard.

UNSHIP (un-shlp'), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNSHIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSHIPED (un-shlpt').] I. *vt.* 1. Unload from a ship; throw overboard. 2. Remove (an oar or tiller) from its place. II. *vi.* Become unfastened, as a rudder.

UNSIGHTLY (un-sit'll), *a.* Not pleasing to the eye; ugly.

UNSKILLED (un-skild'), *a.* 1. Without dexterity, especially in artisan's work; able to do common labor only. 2. Done or produced without skill.

UNSOLDER (un-sod'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSOLD'ER-ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSOLDERED (un-sod'ērd).] Disunite (something soldered).

UNSOPHISTICATED (un-sō-fis'tl-kā-ted), *a.* 1. Natural; artless; genuine. 2. Not corrupted or perverted. 3. Ignorant; unskilled in conduct.

UNSPARING (un-spār'ing), *a.* 1. Not saving; lavish; prodigal. 2. Not forbearing; cruel.

UNSPEAKABLE (un-spēk'ā-bl), *a.* That cannot be properly described; unutterable.

UNSTABLE (un-stā'bl), *a.* 1. Not stable; subject to dissolution, fall, or change. 2. Irresolute.

UNSTATE (un-stāt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSTA'TING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSTATED.] 1. Divest of statehood; overthrow. 2. Deprive of office.

UNSTOCK (un-stok'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSTOCK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSTOCKED (un-stokt').] 1. Deplete of stock, as a warehouse. 2. Remove the stock of, as a gun. 3. Take from the stocks, as a ship.

UNSTOP (un-stop'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSTOP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSTOPPED (un-stopt').] 1. Free from a stopper. 2. Free from hindrance.

UNSTRING (un-string'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNSTRING'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNSTRUNG (un-strung').] 1. Take the strings off. 2. Relax; loosen.

UNSTUDIED (un-stud'ld), *a.* 1. Not planned beforehand. 2. Natural. 3. Not having studied; unversed. 4. Not devoted to study.

UNTHINKING (un-thlŋgk'ing), *a.* 1. Not capable of thinking. 2. Acting or done without proper thought.

UNTHREAD (un-thred'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNTHREAD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNTHREAD'ED.] 1. Draw out a thread from. 2. Loose the threads of.

UNTHRIFTY (un-thrlft'l), *a.* 1. Not growing or prospering. 2. Not conducive to thrift; harmful. 3. Not possessing thrift; wasteful.

UNTIDY (un-tī'dl), *a.* Not neat; disorderly; dirty.

UNTIE (un-tī'), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNTY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNTIED (un-tīd').] I. *vt.* 1. Loosen or undo. 2. Loose; liberate. II. *vi.* Become untied.

UNTIL (un-tll'), I. *prep.* Till; to; as far as. II. *adv.* Till; up to the time that. [A. S.]

UNTIMELY (un-tīm'li), *a.* Premature; inopportune.

UNTIRING (un-tīr'ing), *a.* Not tiring or becoming tired.

UNTO (un'tō), *prep.* To. [A. S. *on*, *in*, and *TO*.]

UNTOLD (un-tōld'), *a.* 1. Not disclosed. 2. Not counted; innumerable.

UNTOWARD (un-tō'ard), *a.* Perverse; awkward; inconvenient.

UNTOWARDLY (un-tō'ard-li), *adv.* In an untoward manner.

UNTOWARDNESS (un-tō'ard-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being untoward.

UNTRAVELED (un-trav'ld), *a.* 1. Not having learned by traveling. 2. Never passed over by man.

UNTRIMMED (un-trimd'), *a.* 1. Not pruned; not cut. 2. Not furnished with trimmings, as a girl's hat.

UNTRUE (un-trō'), *a.* 1. Not corresponding with fact. 2. Not conforming to rule. 3. Not adhering to truth or faith; disloyal.

UNTRUTH (un-trōth'), *n.* Falsehood; lie.

UNTUTORED (un-tū'tūrd), *a.* Uneducated; uninstructed; raw.

UNTWINE (un-twīn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNTWI'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNTWINED (un-twīnd').] Open or separate (what is twined together).

UNTWIST (un-twīst'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNTWIST'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNTWIST'ED.] Open (what is twisted).

UNURNED (un-ūrnd'), *a.* Not placed in an urn; unburied.

UNUSED (un-'üzd'), *a.* 1. Not employed; never used. 2. Not accustomed; with *to*.

UNUTTERABLE (un-ut'ēr-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be spoken; too great or deep for expression.

UNVARNISHED (un-vār'nisht), *a.* 1. Having no coating of varnish. 2. Plain; simple.

UNVASCULAR (un-vas'kū-lar), *a.* Devoid of blood-vessels.

UNVEIL (un-vāi'), *v.* [*pr.p.* UNVEIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNVEILED (un-vāld').] I. *vt.* Remove the veil or concealing drapery from, especially a statue, with ceremony of dedication; disclose. II. *vi.* Remove one's veil.

UNWARRANTABLE (un-wor'ant-a-bl), *a.* That cannot be defended or justified.

UNWARY (un-wā'ri), *a.* 1. Not guarding against deception. 2. Not wily.

UNWEARIED (un-wēr'id), *a.* Not tiring; indefatigable.

UNWEARIEDLY (un-wēr'id-li), *adv.* In an unwearied manner.

UNWEPT (un-wept'), *a.* Not mourned.

UNWIELDY (un-wēld'l), *a.* Not easily moved or handled.

UNWITTINGLY (un-wit'ing-li), *adv.* Without knowledge; ignorantly.

UNWONTED (un-wunt'ed), *a.* Unaccustomed; unusual.

UNWORTHY (un-wūr'thi), *a.* Not worthy; worthless; unbecoming.

UNWRAP (un-rap'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UNWRAP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UNWRAPPED (un-rapt').] Open (what is wrapped or folded).

UP (up), *n.* See UPS.

UP (up), *adv.* 1. Toward, or in, a higher place or position. 2. In a condition of elevation, advance, excitement, etc. 3. To or at an end. [A. S. *up*, *uppe*. Cf. Ger. *auf*.]

UP (up), *a.* Going or tending upward, as an up grade.—*Up and down*, vertical; as, an *up and down* motion.

UP (up), *prep.* To a higher place on or along.

UPAS (ū'pas), **UPAS-TREE** (ū'pas-trē), *n.* 1. Tree of Java, etc., which yields poisonous secretions. 2. Poisonous sap of the tree. [Malay, poison.]

UPBEAR (up-bār'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPBEAR'ING; *p.t.* UPBORE (up-bōr'); *p.p.* UPBORNE (up-bōrn').] Bear up; raise aloft; sustain.

UPBRAID (up-brād'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPBRAID'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UPBRAID'ED.] 1. Reproach for something wrong or disgraceful; chide. 2. Be a reproach to. [A. S. *upgebredan*. Cf. Ice. *bregda*, charge.]

SYN. Blame; censure; condemn. **ANT.** Applaud; commend; extol.

UPCAST (up'kâst), *n.* 1. A casting upward. 2. That which is cast up. 3. Shaft for upward passage of air in a mine.



Upas-tree (*Antiaris toxicaria*).

UPHEAVAL (up-hēv'al), *n.* Raising of surface formations by the action of internal forces.

UPHEAVE (up-hēv'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPHEAV'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UPHEAVED (up-hēvd').] Heave or lift up.

UPHILL (up'hil), I. *adv.* Upwards on an incline. II. *a.* Ascending; difficult.

UPHOLD (up-hōld'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPHOLD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UPHELD (up-held').] 1. Hold up; sustain. 2. Countenance; defend; aid.

UPHOLDER (up-hōld'ēr), *n.* One who upholds; sustainer; supporter; as, an *upholder* of law and order. [UP and HOLDER.]

UPHOLSTER (up-hōl'stēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPHOLSTERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UPHOLSTERED (up-hōl'stērd).] 1. Furnish with hangings, coverings, etc. 2. Furnish with springs, cushions, and trimmings. [From UPHOLDER.]

UPHOLSTERER (up-hōl'stēr-ēr), *n.* One who supplies coverings, curtains, etc.; one who upholsters.

UPHOLSTERY (up-hōl'stēr-i), *n.* Wares or business of upholsterers.

UPLAND (up'land), I. *n.* High land, as opposed to meadows, river-sides, etc. II. *a.* 1. High in situation. 2. Pertaining to uplands.

UPLIFT (up-lift'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* UPLIFT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* UPLIFT'ED.] Lift up or raise aloft.

UPLIFT (up-lift'), *n.* 1. Mental or moral elevation. 2. *Geol.* Upheaval.

UPLIFTER (up-lift'ēr), *n.* Moral reformer.

UPLYING (up'li-ing), *a.* Lying at an elevation; upland.

UPMOST (up'mōst), *a.* Highest; being at the top.

UPON (up-on'), *prep.* On; on top of.

UPPER (up'ēr), I. *a.* [*comp.* of UP.] Further up; higher in position, dignity, etc.; superior. II. *n.* 1. Upper portion of a shoe or boot; vamp and quarters. 2. [*pl.*] Gaiters that button over the ankle above the shoe.—*Upper ten*, the aristocracy or upper classes. (Short for *upper ten thousand*, first used of the aristocracy of New York City.)

UPPERHAND (up'ēr-hand), *n.* Superiority; advantage.

UPPERMOST (up'ēr-mōst), *a.* Highest in place, power, or authority; predominant.

UPPISH (up'lsh), *a.* Arrogant; self-assertive. (Colloq.)

UPRIGHT (up'rit), I. *a.* 1. In an erect position. 2. Adhering to rectitude; honest; just. II. *n.* Something in a vertical position, as a timber, engine, or piano.

UPRIGHTLY (up'rit-il), *adv.* In an upright manner.

UPRIGHTNESS (up'rit-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being upright.

UPRISING (up-rī'zing), *n.* 1. Act of rising. 2. Popular revolt; insurrection.

UPROAR (up'rōr), *n.* Noise; tumult; bustle; clamor. [Dut. *oproere*, stir. Cf. Ger. *aufrohr*, uproar.]

UPROARIOUS (up-rôr'l-us), *a.* Making or accompanied by an uproar.

UPROOT (up-rôt'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UPROOT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UPROOT'ED**.] Tear up by the roots; remove utterly; extirpate.

UPS (ups), *n.pl.* Turns of good fortune; chiefly in the phrase *ups and downs*.

UPSALA (öp-sä'lä), *n.* City, Sweden, 31 miles N. W. of Stockholm.

UPSET (up-set'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UPSET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UPSET'**]. 1. Turn upside down; overthrow. 2. Disturb; bewilder; make sick. 3. Shorten and thicken (metal) by hammering or pressure; swage.

UPSET (up'set), *I. a.* Fixed; determined. *II. n.* Act of upsetting or state of being upset.

UPSHOT (up'shot), *n.* Final issue; end.

UPSIDE (up'sid), *n.* Upper side.

UPSIDE-DOWN, (up-sid-down'), *adv.* 1. With the upper part undermost. 2. In complete confusion.

UPSTAIRS (up-stärz'), *I. a.* Pertaining to an upper story or flat. *II. adv.* To a story above; up the stairs. *III. n.* Upper story.

UPSTART (up'stärt), *I. n.* One who has suddenly risen to wealth; one who makes arrogant pretensions. *II. a.* Suddenly raised to prominence or wealth; pretentious.

UPSTREAM (up'strēm), *adv.* Toward the upper part of a stream; against the current.

UPTAKE (up'tāk), *n.* 1. Taking up. 2. Part of flue, where the combustion gases unite and turn toward the smoke-stack.

UPTHROW (up'thrō), *n.* 1. A throwing upward. 2. *Geol.* Upward displacement of the rock on one side of a fault.

UPTHRUST (up'thrust), *n.* 1. An upward thrust. 2. *Geol.* Violent upheaval of rocks.

UPTURN (up-tŭrn'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UPTURN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UPTURN'ED** (up-tŭrnd').] 1. Turn upward. 2. Turn over; throw into confusion.

UPUPA (ŭ'pŭ-pä), *n.* Genus of slender-billed birds; the best known species is *Upupa epops* or common hoopoe. See cut under **HOPOE**.

UPWARD (up'ward), *I. a.* Directed toward a higher place. *II. adv.* Toward a higher place; opposed to **DOWNWARD**.

UPWARDS (up'wardz), *adv.* 1. Toward a higher place. 2. Toward a higher price. 3. In excess; more.

URÆMIA, UREMIA (ŭ-rē'mi-ä), *n.* Disease caused by retention in the blood of waste products, that are normally eliminated by the kidneys; acute Bright's disease. [Gr. *ouron*, urine, and *haima*, blood.]

URÆMIC, UREMIC (ŭ-rē'mik), *a.* Relating to uræmia.

URÆUS (ŭ-rē'us), *n.* Snake-head emblem on head-dress of Egyptian kings, queens, and gods.



Uræus.

URAL (ŭ'räl) **MOUNTAINS.** Separate Europe from Asia. Highest peak 5,540 feet.

URALEPTUS (ŭ-rä-lep'tus), *n.* Genus of soft-finned fishes of the family *Gadidæ* related to the cods.



Uraleptus *Uraleptus (U. maraldi).*

maraldi, best known in the Mediterranean, has thick head, broad snout, and tall tapering into a narrow band, whence the name. [Gr. *oura*, tall, and *leptos* narrow.]

URANIA (ŭ-rä'ni-ä), *n.* *Classic Myth.* Muse of astronomy.

URANINITE (ŭ-ran'ī-nīt), *n.* *Min.* A greenish-black sub-metallic mineral, chief source of uranium; pitchblende. [From **URANIUM**.]

URANITE (ŭ'rā-nīt), *n.* Tetragonal mineral occurring in square plates with beveled edges, occasionally in square octahedrons. [From **URANIUM**.]

URANIUM (ŭ-rä'ni-um), *n.* Rare metal of a color like that of nickel or iron, and never found native. Its compounds are highly radioactive. [After the planet *Uranus*.]

URANOGRAPHY (ŭ-rā-nog'ra-fī), *n.* Descriptive astronomy. [Gr. *ouranos*, heaven.]

URANUS (ŭ'rā-nus), *n.* 1. *Greek Myth.* Most ancient of all the gods, the father of Chronos (Time). 2. Planet, discovered by Herschel, about 32,000 miles in diameter. Has four satellites or moons, is 1800 millions of miles distant from the sun, around which it revolves once in 84 years. [Gr. *Ouranos*—*ouranos*, heaven.]

URBAN (ŭr'ban), *a.* Of or belonging to a city. [L. *urbanus*—*urbs*, city.]

URBANE (ŭr-bān'), *a.* Pertaining to, or customary in, a city; civilized; refined; courteous. [See **URBAN**.]

URBANITY (ŭr-ban'ī-tī), *n.* Politeness.

URCHIN (ŭr'chīn), *n.* 1. Hedgehog. 2. Child; mischievous boy. 3. Sea-urchin. [O. Fr. *ericon*—L. *ericius*, hedgehog.]

UREA (ŭ're-ä), *n.* A very soluble, colorless, crystalline compound found in the fluids of animal bodies, especially in the urine. This was the first organic compound ever artificially prepared (by Woebler in 1828), a process considered impossible until then. [From **URINE**.]

UREMIA. See **URÆMIA**.

URETER (ŭ-rē'tēr), *n.* A duct from each kidney to the bladder. [Gr. *ourētēr*—*ouron*, urine.]

URETHRA (ŭ-rē'thra), *n.* Tube from the bladder to the exterior. [L.—Gr. *ourēthra*—*ouron*, urine.]

URGE (ŭrj), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UR'GING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **URGED** (ŭrjd).] *I. vt.* 1. Force or drive onward. 2. Impel; constrain. 3. Insist on. 4. Importune. *II. vi.* 1. Put forth arguments or claims. 2. Persist; insist. [L. *urgeo*.]

SYN. Importune; spur; accelerate; actuate; promote; encourage; instigate; prompt.

ANT. Repress; hinder; damp; discourage.

URGENCY (ūr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* **URGENCIES** (ūr'jen-siz).] 1. Quality or state of being urgent. 2. That which is urgent. 3. Act of urging.

URGENT (ūr'jent), *a.* 1. Pressing with importance. 2. Calling for immediate attention. [*L. urgens.*]

URGENTLY (ūr'jent-lī), *adv.* In an urgent manner.

URIC (ū'rik), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, urine; as, *uric acid*, a white, tasteless, and inodorous acid, contained in urine.

URINAL (ū'ri-nəl), *n.* 1. Convenience, either public or private, in which to discharge urine. 2. Vessel or tube for holding urine.

URINARY (ū'ri-nā-ri), *I. a.* Pertaining to or like urine. *II. n.* [*pl.* **URINARIES** (ū'ri-nā-rīz).] Urinal.

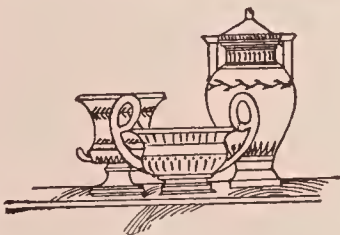
URINATE (ū'ri-nāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **U'RINATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **U'RINATED**.] To void urine.

URINATION (ū'ri-nā'shun), *n.* Act of urinating.

URINATIVE (ū'ri-nā-tīv), *a.* Inducing a flow of urine.

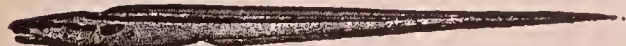
URINE (ū'rin), *n.* Fluid which is separated from the blood by the kidneys. [*L. urina.*]

URN (ūrñ), *n.* Vessel of various forms, usually largest in the middle, and furnished with a foot or pedestal, used for holding liquids, for ornamental purposes and for preserving the ashes of the dead after cremation. [*L. urna*, vessel of burnt clay—*uro*, burn.]



Grecian Urns.

UROCONGER (ū-rō-kong'gēr), *n.* Genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congridæ*, which includes the plainly colored scaleless eels. *Uroconger vicinus*, the only representative of the genus known in the Atlantic, has a much compressed body and tail. [*Gr. oura*, tail, and **CONGER**.]



Uroconger (*U. vicinus*).

UTROSIS (ū-rō'sis), *n.* Any disease of the urinary organs. [*Gr. ouron*, urine.]

URSA (ūr'sā), *n.* She-bear; name of two constellations **U. Major** and **U. Minor**, Great and Little Bear. [*L.*, she-bear.]

URSINE (ūr'sin), *a.* Of or resembling a bear. —*Ursine dasyure*, ferocious marsupial (*Dasyurus ursinus*), commonly known as the *Tasmanian devil*.



Ursine Dasyure.

URSON (ūr'sun), *n.* North American species of tree porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatus*).

URSULINE (ūr'sū-līn), *n.* One of an order of Roman Catholic women, for the nursing of the sick and the teaching of young girls.



URTICATE (ūr'tī-kāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **UR'TICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UR'TICATED**.] *I. vt.* Sting, as with nettles; irritate. *II. vi.* Sting. [*L. urtica*, nettle.]

URTICATION (ūr'tī-kā'shun), *n.* Act of urticating, specifically the whipping of a benumbed limb with nettles to restore its feeling.

URUGUAY (ō-rō-gwī'), *n.* Republic, S. America. Capital Montevideo. Area 72,170 sq. m.

URUGUAYAN (ō-rō-gwī'an), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Uruguay.

URUS (ū'rus), *n.* Extinct European wild ox.

US (us), *pron.* Objective case of **WE**.

USABLE (ū'zā-bl), *a.* That may be used.

USAGE (ū'zāj), *n.* 1. Act or mode of using; treatment. 2. Practice; custom. [*Fr.* —*L. usus*.]

USE (ūz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **U'SING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **USED** (ūzd).]

I. vt. 1. Put to some purpose. 2. Avail one's self of. 3. Habituate. 4. Treat or behave toward. *II. vi.* Be accustomed. [*Fr. user*—*L. utor, usus, use*.]

SYN. Employ; occupy; engage; possess; have; hold; keep. **ANT.** Discard; avoid; ignore.

USE (ūs), *n.* 1. Act of using or putting to a purpose. 2. Convenience; serviceableness; advantage. 3. Occasion to employ; necessity. 4. Practice; custom.

USEFUL (ūs'fəl), *a.* Full of use or advantage; able to do good; serviceable; beneficial; helpful; salutary; expedient; convenient; suitable.

USEFULLY (ūs'fəl-i), *adv.* In a useful manner.

USEFULNESS (ūs'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being useful.

USELESS (ūs'les), *a.* Not answering any good purpose or the end proposed.

SYN. Fruitless; ineffectual; unprofitable; bootless; vain; futile; abortive; nugatory; unavailing; valueless; worthless. **ANT.** Useful; available; helpful.

USELESSLY (ūs'les-lī), *adv.* In a useless manner.

USELESSNESS (ūs'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being useless.

USER (ū'zēr), *n.* 1. One who uses. 2. *Law.* Use or enjoyment; as, "an open space in



Senor Jose y Ordoñez, elected president of Uruguay in 1903.

which the public has an uninterrupted right of *user* for purposes of public meeting."

USHER (ush'ēr), *n.* 1. One whose business it is to introduce strangers into a hall, or to walk before a person of rank. 2. One who escorts persons to their seats in a church, theater, etc. 3. Under-teacher. [O. Fr. *ussier* (Fr. *huissier*)—L. *ostiarius*—*ostium*, door.]

USHER (ush'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **USH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **USHERED** (ush'ērd).] 1. Attend on as an usher; introduce. 2. Serve as a harbinger of.

USUAL (ū'zhō-əl), *a.* Occurring in ordinary use; common. [L. *usualis*. See **USE**.]

USUALLY (ū'zhō-əl-l), *adv.* According to the usual or common course; commonly.

USUFRUCT (ū'zū-frukt), *n.* *Law.* Use and profit, but not the ownership, of a thing. [L. *usufructus*—*usus*, use, and *fructus*, fruit.]

USURER (ū'zhō-rēr), *n.* One who lends money at exorbitant interest.

USURIOUS (ū'zhō-ri-us), *a.* Involving usury; of the nature of or acquired by usury.

USURP (ū-zūrp'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **USURP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **USURPED** (ū-zūrpt').] Take possession of, by force or without right. [L. *usurpo*.]

SYN. Appropriate; arrogate; claim; assume; affect; presume; pretend. **ANT.** Receive; inherit; accept.

USURPATION (ū-zūr-pā'shun), *n.* Act of usurping.

USURPER (ū-zūrp'ēr), *n.* One who usurps.

USURY (ū'zhō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **USURIES** (ū'zhō-ri-z).] 1. The taking of more than legal interest on a loan. 2. Excessive or exorbitant interest or premium for the loan of money. 3. Practice of taking exorbitant or excessive interest on loans. [L. *usura*—*usus*, use.]

UT (öt), *n.* First syllable in the musical scale. It has been generally superseded, except in France, by *do*.

UTAH (ū'tä), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Salt Lake City. Area 84,928 sq. m.

-UTE, *suffix.* Used to form (1) adjectives, as *dissolute*, *minute*; (2) verbs, as *institute*, *persecute*; and (3) allied nouns, as *minute*, *institute*. [L. *-utus*, *p.p.* suffix.]

UTENSIL (ū-ten'sil), *n.* Instrument or vessel used in common life. [Fr. *utensile*—L. *utensilis*, fit for use.]

UTERINE (ū'tēr-in), *a.* Pertaining to the womb. —*Uterine brother or sister*, one born of the same mother.

UTERUS (ū'te-rus), *n.* [*pl.* **UTERI** (ū'te-ri).] The womb. [L.]

UTILITARIAN (ū-til-l-tā'ri-an), *I. a.* Consisting in or pertaining to utility, or to utilitarianism. *II. n.* One who advocates utilitarianism.

UTILITARIANISM (ū-til-l-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* 1. Doctrine that the standard of morality is general utility, the happiness of mankind. 2. Doctrine that the greatest happiness of the greatest number should be the only guide for all civic and political action.

UTILITY (ū-til'i-tl), *n.* [*pl.* **UTILITIES** (ū-til'i-tiz).] 1. Quality or state of being useful; usefulness; serviceableness. 2. That which is useful or serviceable. 3. Utilitarianism.—*Utility man*, actor to whom the smallest speaking parts are assigned. [Fr. *utilité*—L. *utilitas*—*utilis*, useful.]

SYN. Advantageousness; avail; benefit; fitness; expediency; profit. **ANT.** Futility; inexpediency; uselessness.

UTILIZATION (ū-til-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of utilizing or state of being utilized.

UTILIZE (ū'til-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **U'TILIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UTILIZED** (ū'til-izd).] Turn to some useful account; save from waste or loss by making use of. [L. *utilis*, useful—*utor*, use.]

UTMOST (ut'möst), *I. a.* 1. Outmost; furthest out; most distant; last. 2. Greatest; highest. *II. n.* 1. The greatest that can be. 2. Extreme limit. [A. S. *utemest*.]

UTOPIAN (ū-tō'pi-an), *a.* Imaginary; fanciful; chimerical. [From *Utopia* (=nowhere—Gr. *ou*, not, and *topos*, place), an imaginary island represented by Sir T. More as enjoying perfection in politics, laws, etc.]

UTRECHT (ū'trekt; Dut. ö'trekht), *n.* City in Netherlands, seat of university.

UTRICLE (ū'tri-kl), *n.* 1. Animal or vegetable cell. 2. Small cavity in the labyrinth of the internal ear.

UTRICULUS (ū-trik'ū-lus), *n.* Small pear-shaped sac. [L., dim. of *uter*, leather-bag.]

UTTER (ut'ēr), *a.* Furthest out; extreme; total; perfect; absolute. [A. S. *ūtera*, comp. of *ūt*, out.]

UTTER (ut'ēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **UT'TERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **UTTERED** (ut'ērd).] 1. Put into or offer for circulation, as money. 2. Give expression to; disclose. 3. Give out with audible sound; as, to *utter* a sigh or oath. [A. S. *ūtian*, put out.]

UTTERABLE (ut'ēr-ə-bl), *a.* Capable of being uttered.

UTTERANCE (ut'ēr-ans), *n.* 1. Act of uttering. 2. Vocal expression. 3. Power of speaking; speech. 4. That which is uttered or spoken.

UTTERER (ut'ēr-ēr), *n.* One who utters.

UTTERLY (ut'ēr-li), *adv.* To the utmost extent.

UTTERMOST (ut'ēr-möst), *I. a.* Furthest out; utmost. *II. n.* Greatest degree.

UVULA (ū'vū-lə), *n.* Fleishy conical body suspended from the palate over the back part of the tongue. [L. *uva*, bunch of grapes.]

UVULAR (ū'vū-lər), *a.* Of or pertaining to the uvula.

UXORICIDE (uks-ər'i-sid), *n.* 1. Wife-murder. 2. Wife-murderer. [L. *uxor*, wife, and *cædo*, kill.]

UXORIOUS (uks-ō'ri-us), *a.* Excessively fond of or too submissive to a wife. [L. *uxorius*—*uxor*, wife.]

UXORIOUSLY (uks-ō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In an uxorious manner.

UXORIOUSNESS (uks-ō'ri-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being uxorious.



V (vē), *n.* [*pl.* V'S (vēz).] Twenty-second letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet. It has but one sound, produced by the junction of the lower lip and the upper teeth, as in *vine, dove, over*.

VA (vā). In music, a direction signifying "go on" as, *va crescendo*, go on increasing in power or loudness.

[*It. va*, 2nd pers. sing. imp. of *andare*, go.]

VAAL (vāl), *n.* River, S. Africa, between Transvaal and Orange River Colonies.

VAALITE (vāl'it), *n. Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesia, alumina, and sesquioxide of iron, occurring in the "blueground" of the diamond mines of South Africa. [*Vaal*, river of South Africa.]

VACANCY (vā'kan-sl), *n.* [*pl.* VACANCIES (vā'kan-siz).] 1. Emptiness, 2. That which is vacant or unoccupied, as a void or gap between bodies; situation unoccupied.

VACANT (vā'kant), *a.* 1. Empty; not occupied by an incumbent or possessor. 2. Not occupied with study, business, etc. 3. Thoughtless. [*Fr.—L. vacans*, pr.p. of *vaco*, be empty.]

SYN. Blank; unemployed; unfilled; vacuum; waste; void; inane. **ANT.** Occupied; full; filled; engaged; thoughtful.

VACANTLY (vā'kant-ly), *adv.* In a vacant or thoughtless manner.

VACANTNESS (vā'kant-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vacant.

VACATE (vā'kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VA'CATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VA'CATED.] 1. Leave empty; quit possession of. 2. Make void; annul. [*L. vaco*, -atum, be empty.]

VACATION (vā-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Vacating; making void or invalid. 2. Freedom from duty, etc.; recess; break in the sittings of law-courts; school and college holidays.

VACCINATE (vak'sl-nāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VAC'CINATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAC'CINATED.] Inoculate with the cowpox as a preventive against smallpox. [VACCINE and -ATE.]

VACCINATION (vak-si-nā'shun), *n. Med.* Act or practice of vaccinating.

VACCINE (vak'sln), *I. a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, cows. *II. n.* Virus of cowpox. [*L. vaccinus—vacca*, cow.]

VACCINIA (vak-sln'ī-a), *n.* 1. Cowpox. 2. Disease resulting from vaccination, intended to avert the smallpox. [See VACCINE.]

VACILLATE (vas'ī-lāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* VAC'ILLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAC'ILLATED.] 1. Sway to and fro. 2. Waver; be unsteady. [*L. vacillo*, -atum.]

VACILLATION (vas-ī-lā'shun), *n.* Act or state of vacillating.

VACUITY (va-kū'ī-tl), *n.* [*pl.* VACUITIES (va-kū'ī-tiz).] 1. Emptiness. 2. Space unoccupied. 3. Listlessness. 4. Idleness. [*L. vacuitas—vacuus*, empty.]

VACUOLE (vak'ū-ōl), *n. Biol.* Minute cavity in a protoplasm containing a fluid. [*Dim. of L. vacuum*, emptiness.]

VACUOUS (vak'ū-us), *a.* 1. Empty. 2. Lacking intelligence or expression.

VACUOUSNESS (vak'ū-us-nes), *n.* Vacuity.

VACUUM (vak'ū-um), *n.* [*pl.* VAC'UA.] 1.

Empty space; space empty or devoid of all matter. 2. Closed vessel exhausted of air to a high degree.—*Vacuum tube*, hermetically sealed glass tube or bulb, exhausted of air, gas, etc., and used in X-ray apparatus. [*L.*]

VADE-MECUM (vā'de-mē'kum), *n.* Pocket companion; manual. [*L.*, go with me.]

VADOSE (vā'dōs), *a.* Shallow; applied specifically to springs which are due to infiltration from surface water. [*L. vado-*



Vacuum (X-ray) tube.

sus—vadum, ford.] **VAGABOND** (vag'a-bond), *I. a.* Wandering; having no settled home. *II. n.* One who wanders without any settled habitation; tramp. [*L. vagabundus—vago*, wander—*vagus*, wandering.]

VAGABOND (vag'a-bond), *vi.* [*pr.p.* VAG'ABONDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAG'ABONDED.] Wander about in an idle manner.

VAGABONDAGE (vag'a-bond-aj), *n.* Condition or habits of a vagabond.

VAGARIOUS (va-gā'ri-us), *a.* Having vagaries; whimsical.

VAGARY (va-gā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* VAGARIES (va-gā'riz).] Wandering of the thoughts; freak; whim.

VAGINA (va-jī'nā), *n.* [*pl.* VAGINÆ (va-jī'nē).] 1. Sheath. 2. Passage from the uterus to the external orifice. [*L.*]

VAGINAL (vaj'ī-nal or va-jī'nal), *a.* 1. Like a sheath. 2. Pertaining to the vagina.

VAGRANCY (vā'gran-sl), *n.* 1. State of being a vagrant. 2. Life and habits of a vagrant.

VAGRANT (vā'grant), *I. a.* 1. Wandering without any settled dwelling. 2. Erratic. *II. n.* One who has no settled home; vagabond; beggar. [*L. vagans*, wandering, with *r* intruded.]

VAGUE (vāg), *a.* Unsettled; indefinite; uncertain. [*Fr.—L. vagus*, wandering.]

SYN. Ambiguous; ill-defined; hazy; lax; loose. **ANT.** Clear; plain; unequivocal.

VAGUS (vā'gus), *n.* [*pl.* VAGI (vā'ji or vā'gi).] Extensively distributed cranial nerve, which, proceeding from the neck to the upper part of the abdomen, supplies branches to the pharynx, stomach, liver, spleen, and respiratory passages; called also *pneumogastric*. [*L.*, wandering.]

VAIL (vāl), *n.* Money given to servants; tip; gratuity; usually in the plural. [From AVAIL.]

VAIN (vān), *a.* 1. Unsatisfying; fruitless. 2. Conceited. 3. Showy. 4. Empty; worthless. —*In vain*, ineffectually; to no purpose. [Fr.—*L. vanus*, empty.]

VAINGLORIOUS (vān-glō'ri-us), *a.* Boastful; conceited.

VAINGLORIOUSLY (vān-glō'ri-us-lī), *adv.* In a vainglorious manner.

VAINGLORY (vān-glō'ri), *n.* Empty glory in one's own performances.

VAINLY (vān'lī), *adv.* 1. In a vain manner; to no purpose; in vain. 2. In an arrogant or conceited manner.

VALANCE (val'āns), *n.* Hanging drapery for a bed, hammock, etc. [Fr. *avalant*, slipping down.]

VALE (vāl), *n.* Low ground, between hills; valley. [Fr. *val*—*L. vallis*, vale.]

VALEDICTION (val-e-dīk'shun), *n.* Farewell. [*L. vale*, farewell, and *dico*, say.]

VALEDICTORY (val-e-dīk'tō-ri), *I. a.* Saying farewell. *II. n.* [*pl. VALEDICTORIES.*] Farewell oration spoken at graduation.

VALENCE (vā'lens), *n.* Combining value of a chemical atom, as regards its power of displacing other atoms in chemical compounds. [*L. valens*, *pr.p.* of *valeo*, be strong.]

VALENCIA (vā-len'shī-ā), *n.* 1. Seaport in Spain, on the Mediterranean. 2. Capital of Carabobo state, Venezuela.

VALENCY (vā'len-sī), *n.* [*pl. VALENCIES* (vā'-len-sīz).] 1. Same as VALENCE. 2. Unit of combining capacity.

VALENTINE (val'en-tīn), *n.* 1. Lover or sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14th. 2. Token of affection, or a caricature, sent on that day.

VALERIAN (vā-lē'ri-ān), *n.* Plant of several species, the aromatic root of which is used in medicine.

VALET (val'et or val'ā), *n.* Man-servant, especially one who attends on a gentleman's person. [O. Fr. *valet* (later also *varlet*).]

VALETUDINARIAN (val-e-tū-dī-nā'ri-ān), **VALETUDINARY** (val-e-tū-dī-nā-ri), *I. a.* Sickly; weak. *II. n.* Person of weak health; invalid; one seeking to recover his health. [*L. valetudo*, state of health.]

VALETUDINARIANISM (val-e-tū-dī-nā'ri-ān-izm), *n.* Weak or sickly state of health.

VALHALLA (val-hal'ā), *n.* Norse Myth. The Scandinavian temple of immortality, inhabited by the souls of heroes slain in battle.

VALIANT (val'yant), *a.* 1. Strong. 2. Brave; intrepid in danger. 3. Done with valor; heroic. [Fr. *vaillant*—*L. valens*, *valentis*, *pr.p.* of *valeo*, be strong.]

VALIANTLY (val'yant-lī), *adv.* In a valiant manner; bravely; courageously.

VALIANTNESS (val'yant-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vallant; valor; bravery; courage.

VALID (val'ld), *a.* 1. Having sufficient strength or force; true; sound. 2. Executed with the

proper formalities; not to be rightfully overthrown or set aside. [*L. validus*—*valeo*, be strong.]

VALIDATE (val'ld-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VAL'IDATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAL'IDATED.] 1. Make or declare valid; confirm. 2. Test the validity of; as, to validate votes. [*L. validus*, strong.]

VALIDITY (vā-ld'ī-tī), *n.* State or quality of being valid.

VALIDLY (val'ld-lī), *adv.* In a valid manner; so as to be valid.

VALIDNESS (val'ld-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being valid; validity.

VALISE (vā-lēs'), *n.* Traveler's receptacle for clothes and toilet articles; portmanteau; traveling-bag; carpetbag. [Fr.]

VALKYR (val'kir), **VALKYRIE** (val-kīr'ī), *n.* [*pl. VALKYRIES* (val-kīr'ī-ēz).] Norse Myth. One of Odin's handmaidens; they rode through the air, and with their spears designated the heroes to be slain in battle.

VALLADOLID (vāl-yā-dō-lēd'), *n.* Fortified city, Spain, on the Pisuerga River.

VALLEY (val'ī), *n.* Low land between hills or mountains. [Fr. *vallée*. See VALE.]

VALOR (val'ūr), *n.* That which enables one to encounter danger fearlessly. [O. Fr.—*L. valeo*, be strong.]

VALOROUS (val'ūr-us), *a.* Brave; courageous; vallant; intrepid.

VALOROUSLY (val'ūr-us-lī), *adv.* In a valorous manner.

VALPARAISO (vāl-pā-rī-sō), *n.* Seaport, Chile.

VALUABLE (val'ū-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Having worth; costly. 2. Deserving esteem.

VALUABLENESS (val'ū-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being valuable.

VALUATION (val'ū-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of valuing; appraisement. 2. Value set upon a thing; estimated worth.

VALUATOR (val'ū-ā-tūr), *n.* Appraiser.

VALUE (val'ū), *n.* 1. Amount of usefulness; worth. 2. Market price; precise signification. 3. Importance. [O. Fr. *valoir*, be worth—*L. valeo*, be strong.]

VALUE (val'ū), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VAL'UING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VALUED (val'ūd).] 1. Estimate the worth of; rate at a price. 2. Esteem; prize.

SYN. Compute; appraise; appreciate; treasure. **ANT.** Underrate; disregard; despise.

VALVE (valv), *n.* 1. One of the leaves of a folding-door. 2. Cover to an aperture regulating the flow of a liquid or gas through it. 3. One of the pieces or divisions which form a shell. [Fr.—*L. valvæ*, folding-door.]

VALVED (valvd), *a.* Having or composed of valves.

VALVULAR (valv'ū-lar), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a valve.

VAMOOSE (vā-mōs'), *vt.* and *vi.* Same as VAMOSE.

VAMOSE (vā-mōs'), *v.* [*pr.p.* VAMO'SING; *p.t.*

and *p.p.* **VAMOSSED** (və-mōst').] **I. vt.** Decamp from. **II. vi.** Depart quickly. [Western slang—Sp. *vamos*, let us go.]

VAMP (vamp), *n.* Upper leather of a boot or shoe. [Corrup. of Fr. *avant-pied*, fore part of the foot.]

VAMP (vamp), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VAMP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VAMPED** (vamp't).] 1. Repair with a new vamp. 2. Patch, as old with new. 3. Give a new face to (with *up*).

VAMPER (vamp'ēr), *n.* One who vamps.

VAMPIRE (vam'pīr), *n.* 1. In the superstition of Eastern Europe, a ghost which sucks the blood of its sleeping victim. 2. One who lives upon others; blood-sucker. 3. Large blood-sucking bat in S. America. [Fr.—Serv. *wamper*.]



VAMPIRIC (vam-pīr'ik), *a.* South American blood-sucking vampire. Relating to or like a vampire.

VAMPIRISM (vam'pīr-lzm), *n.* 1. Superstitious belief in vampiric ghosts. 2. Act or practice of a vampire. 3. Practice of extortion or preying on others.

VAN (van), *n.* Front of an army or of a fleet. [Fr. *avant*—L. *ab*, from, by, and *ante*, before.]

VAN (van), *n.* Fan for grain, etc. [Fr.—L. *vannus*. See **FAN**.]

VAN (van), *n.* 1. Large covered wagon for goods, etc. 2. In England, the rear car of a freight train, reserved for the use of trainmen. [Short form of **CARAVAN**.]

VANA (vā'nā), *n.pl.* Norse Myth. Gods originally at war with the Asas, but subsequently received by them into Asgard.

VANADIC (və-nad'ik), *a.* Contained in or derived from vanadium.

VANADIUM (və-nā'di-um), *n.* Silver-white, rare metallic element, the salts of which furnish deep black colors. [Latinized from *Vandis*, a name of the Scandinavian goddess Freya, from the fact of its discovery in Swedish iron.]

VANCOUVER (van-kō'vēr) **ISLAND.** Pacific Ocean, belongs to British Columbia.

VANDAL (van'dal), **I. n.** 1. One of a fierce Teutonic race said to have sacked Rome in 455. 2. [v-] Any one hostile to arts or literature; barbarian; anyone who ruthlessly destroys or disfigures what is beautiful or artistic. **II. a.** Pertaining to or resembling the Vandals.

VANDALIC (van-dal'ik), *a.* Hostile to the arts and sciences; rude; barbarous.

VANDALISM (van'dal-izm), *n.* 1. Hostility to arts or literature. 2. Spirit or act of willful destructiveness.

VANE (vān), *n.* 1. Strip of wood or metal at the top of a spire, etc., to show which way the wind blows; weathercock. 2. Thin web of a feather. 3. Blade of a windmill. 4. Target on a sur-

veyor's leveling staff. [Older form *fane*—A.S. *fana*, cloth. Cf. Ger. *fahne*.]

VANED (vānd), *a.* Furnished with vanes; having vanes.

VANG (vang), *n.* Naut. One of two guy-ropes running from the end of a gaff to the deck. [Dut. *vangen*, catch.]

VANGEE (van'jē), *n.* Device for operating the pumps of a ship, with a barrel and crank brakes.

VANGUARD (van'gärd), *n.* Part of an army preceding the main body. [O. Fr. *avant-garde*.]

VANILLA (və-nil'a), *n.* Aromatic pod of fruit of a tropical orchid. [Sp. *vainilla*—L. *vagina*, sheath.]

VANISH (van'ish), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **VAN'ISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VANISHED** (van'isht).] Pass away; disappear; be annihilated or lost. [L. *vanesco*—*vanus*, empty.]

VANISH (van'ish), *n.* Closing sound of principal vowel sound, as *u* (o) in *no*, and short *i* in *fate*, represented by writers on phonetics by a small letter raised above the line, *ou* *ai*.



Vanilla branch and pod.

VANITY (van'i-ti), *n. [pl. VANITIES (van'i-tiz).]*

1. Quality of being vain; unrealness; empty pride; idle show. 2. That which is vain; vain pursuit; empty pleasure; fruitless desire. [L. *vanitas*—*vanus*, empty.]

SYN. Falsity; worthlessness; emptiness; levity; conceit; ostentation; egotism; pride; arrogance; presumption; insolence; self-confidence. **ANT.** Modesty; simplicity; unostentatiousness; substantiality; substance.

VANMOST (van'mōst), *a.* Placed in the front of the van.

VANNER (van'ēr), *n.* Machine for sifting fine ore in water. [From **VAN**, fan for grain.]

VANQUISH (vang'kwish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VAN'QUISHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VANQUISHED** (vang'kwisht).] 1. Overcome or subdue in battle. 2. Get the better of; defeat in any contest. [Fr. *vainquis*, *p.t.* of *vaincre*—L. *vinco*, conquer.]

VANQUISHMENT (vang'kwish-ment), *n.* Act of vanquishing or state of being vanquished.

VANTAGE (van'taj), *n.* 1. Superior position. 2. Point in a score in lawn-tennis.—*Vantage ground*, favorable position. [See **ADVANTAGE**.]

VAPID (vap'id), *a.* Having the spirit or flavor evaporated; insipid. [L. *vapidus*, insipid.]

VAPIDITY (və-pid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vapid.

VAPIDLY (vap'id-li), *adv.* In a vapid manner.

VAPOR (vā'pūr), *n.* 1. Condition of a liquid or solid, when it becomes gas by heat, pressure, etc. 2. Water or other substance, visibly diffused in the atmosphere. 3. Anything vain or transitory. 4. [*pl.*] Melancholy. (Vapor is

said to be saturated, when it will pass partly into the liquid state on the least increase of pressure or the least decrease of temperature.) —*Vapor motor*, motor driven by an elastic fluid, as hot air, steam, vapor of alcohol, gasoline, etc.

VAPOR (vā'pūr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* VA'PORING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAPORED (vā'pūrd).] 1. Pass off in vapor; evaporate. 2. Boast; brag.

VAPORER (vā'pūr-ēr), *n.* One who vapors; boaster.

VAPORIZATION (vā-pūr-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of vaporizing.

VAPORIZE (vā'pūr-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* VA'PORIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VAPORIZED (vā'pūr-izd).] I. *vt.* Convert into vapor. II. *vi.* Pass off in vapor.

VAPOROUS (vā'pūr-us), *a.* 1. Full of or like vapor. 2. Vain; unreal.

VAPORY (vā'pūr-i), *a.* 1. Full of vapor. 2. Affected with the vapors; peevish.

VAQUERO (vā-kā'rō), *n.* Herdsman. [Sp., from *L. vacca*, cow.]

VARA (vā'ra), *n.* Spanlsh-American measure of length equaling a yard.

VARENI (vā-rē'nī), *n.pl.* *Pathol.* Painful periodical swellings in various parts; wandering gout.

VARIABILITY (vā-ri-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being variable; variability. 2. *Biol.* State or condition of manifesting or being subject to variation; tendency to change in organic structure or functions in new surroundings.

VARIABLE (vā-ri-ā-bl), I. *a.* Changeable; liable to change. II. *n.* *Math.* Quantity subject to continual increase or decrease; quantity which may have an infinite number of values in the same expression. [Fr.—*L. variabilis*—*vario*, vary.]

VARIABLENESS (vā-ri-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Changeableness.

VARIABLELY (vā-ri-ā-bli), *adv.* In a variable manner.

VARIANCE (vā-ri-āns), *n.* 1. State of being varied; change of condition. 2. Difference that arises from, or produces, dispute. 3. *Law.* Discrepancy.—*At variance*, in disagreement.

VARIANT (vā-ri-ant), I. *a.* Different; varying. II. *n.* The same thing in a different form; variety.

VARIATION (vā-ri-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Change; deviation. 2. Extent to which a thing varies. 3. *Gram.* Change of termination. 4. *Music.* Repetition of the same air with various changes in time, rhythm, or key. [Fr.—*L. variatio*. See VARY.]

VARIATOR (vā-ri-ā-tūr), *n.* Joint used in electric subways, which compensates for changes in temperature.

VARICATED (var'i-kā-ted), *a.* Ridged by varices, as some shells.

VARICES (var'i-sēz), *n.* Plural of VARIX.

VARICOSE (var'i-kōs), *a.* Abnormally dilated

or enlarged, as a vein. [*L. varicosus*—*varix*—*varus*, bent.]

VARIED (vā'rid), *a.* 1. Consisting of diverse varieties. 2. Differing from one another. 3. Variegated in color; having various colors.

VARIEGATE (vā'ri-e-gāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VA'RIEGATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VA'RIEGATED.] Mark with different colors. [*L. varius*, various, and *ago*, make.]

VARIEGATION (vā-ri-e-gā'shun), *n.* Act of variegating or state of being variegated.

VARIETY (vā-ri'et-i), *n.* [*pl.* VARI'ETIES.] 1. Quality of being various. 2. Varied collection. 3. One of a number of things nearly allied to each other; sub-species. [*L. varietas*.]

VARIOLA (vā-ri'o-lā), *n.* Smallpox. [*L.L.*—*L. varius*, spotted.]

VARIOLOID (vā-ri-o-loid), I. *a.* Resembling smallpox. II. *n.* Mild form of smallpox. [VARIOLA and -OID.]

VARIORUM (vā-ri-ō'rum), *a.* Term applied to an edition of some work in which the notes of various commentators are inserted. [From the Latin "editio cum notis variorum."]

VARIOUS (vā-ri-us), *a.* 1. Varied; different; several. 2. Changeable; uncertain. 3. Variegated. [*L. varius*.]

VARISCITE (var'i-sit), *n.* Mineral of an apple-green color, a hydrated phosphate of alumina. [*Variscia*, Germany.]

VARIX (vā'riks), *n.* [*pl.* VARICES (var'i-sēz).] 1. Permanently dilated vein. 2. Ridge across the whorls of a univalve shell, indicating a former position of the aperture. [*L.*]

VARLET (vār'let), *n.* Low fellow; scoundrel. [See VALET.]

VARNISH (vār'nish), *n.* 1. Resinous solution which dries forming a hard, lustrous coating; used on pictures, furniture, vehicles, etc. 2. Glossy appearance; palliation. [Fr. *vernis*, polished, glazed.]

VARNISH (vār'nish), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VAR'NISHING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VARNISHED (vār'nisht).] 1. Cover with varnish. 2. Gloss over.

VARUNA (vā'rō'nā), *n.* The Hindu Neptune; represented as a white man riding on a sea-horse, carrying a club in one hand and a rope in the other; ruler of the night.

VARY (vā'ri), *v.* [*pr.p.* VA'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VARIED (vā'rid).] I. *vt.* 1. Make different. 2. Make of different kinds. 3. *Music.* Embellish, as a melody or theme; make or execute variations on. II. *vi.* 1. Change in succession; alternate. 2. Deviate. 3. Disagree. 4. *Math.* Increase or decrease continually and according to some law. Two quantities vary directly, when both increase or decrease; they vary inversely, when one increases and the other decreases. [Fr. *varier*—*L. vario*—*varius*, various.]

VASCULAR (vas'kū-lār), *a.* 1. Of or relating to the vessels of animal and vegetable bodies. 2. Well provided with small blood-vessels. [Fr. *vasculaire*—*L. vasculum*, dim. of *vas*, vessel.]

VASCULARITY (vas-kū-lar'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vascular.

VASCULUM (vas'kū-lum), *n.* Botanist's tin collecting case. [L., dim. of *vas*, vessel.]

VASE (vās or vāz), *n.* Ornamental hollow vessel. [Fr.—L. *vas*, vessel, vase.]

VASELENE (vas'e-lēn), *n.* Gelatinous product of petroleum; vaselline.

VASELINE (vas'e-lin or vas'e-lēn), *n.* Viscous substance, obtained from petroleum; also called *petrolatum* and *petroleum jelly*. [Ger. *wasser*, water, and Gr. *elation*, oil.]



Bolivian Vase.

VASO-, *prefix*. Of, belonging to, or connected with, a blood or other vessel.

VASOMOTOR (vas-o-mō'tūr), *a.* Producing movement in the blood vessels; as, *vasomotor nerves*, the nerves which govern the motions of the blood-vessels. [VASO- and MOTOR.]

VASSAL (vas'al), *n.* One who holds lands from, and renders homage to, a superior. [L.L. *vassalis*—Wel. *gwas*, servant.]

VASSALAGE (vas'al-aj), *n.* 1. State of being a vassal; dependence. 2. Lands held by feudal tenure. 3. All the vassals, taken as a class. 4. Feudal system.

VAST (vást), *a.* [comp VAST'ER; superl. VAST'EST.] Of great extent or amount. [Fr. *vaste*—L. *vastus*, waste.]

SYN. Mighty; boundless; immense; colossal; enormous; abundant; ample; capacious; gigantic; huge. **ANT.** Narrow; limited; bounded.

VASTLY (vást'li), *adv.* In a vast degree; to a vast extent; very greatly.

VASTNESS (vást'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vast.

VAT (vat), *n.* Large vessel or tank, especially one for holding liquors, as beer in brewing, lye, etc. [A. S. *fæt*.]

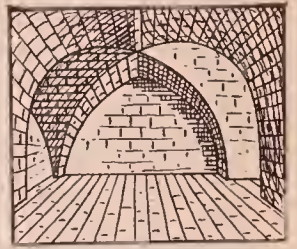
VATICAN (vat'l-kān), *n.* Vast assemblage of splendid buildings on the Vatican hill, in Rome, including the Pope's palace.

VATICIDE (vat'l-sīd), *n.* 1. The killing of a prophet. 2. Slayer of a prophet. [L. *vates*, prophet, and *cædo*, kill.]

VATICINATE (va-tis'i-nāt), *vi.* [pr.p. VATICINATING; p.t. and p.p. VATICINATED.] Foretell; prophesy. [L. *vates*, prophet, and *cano*, sing.]

VAUDEVILLE (vōd'vil), *n.* 1. Lively, satirical song. 2. Dramatic entertainment interspersed with such; variety performance, including dances, dramatic sketches, acrobatic feats, etc. [Originally *vaudevire*—*val de Vire*, Vire valley, in Normandy, where in the fifteenth century certain convivial songs were popular under that name.]

VAULT (vält), *n.* 1. Arched ceiling. 2. Chamber with an arched roof, especially one underground, used for burial of the dead, storage of treasure, etc.; cellar. 3. Anything vault-like, as the canopy of heaven. 4. Bound of a horse; eurve. 5. Springing leap with a pole. [O. Fr. *volte*—L. *volutum*, p.p. of *volvo*, roll, turn.]



Vault.

VAULT (vält), *v.* [pr.p. VAULT'ING; p.t. and p.p. VAULT'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Shape as a vault; roof with an arch. 2. Leap or spring over, by means of a pole or by resting the hands on the object to be vaulted. II. *vi.* 1. Make a springing leap, especially with the aid of a pole or something to rest the hands on. 2. Exhibit feats of leaping or tumbling.

VAULTED (vält'ed), *a.* Arched like, or covered with, a vault or arched roof.

VAUNT (vānt or vānt), *v.* [pr.p. VAUNT'ING; p.t. and p.p. VAUNT'ED.] I. *vt.* Boast or brag of. II. *vi.* Boast; brag. [Fr. *vanter*—L.L. *vanito*—L. *vanus*, vain.]

VAUNT (vānt or vānt), *n.* Vain display; boast.

VAZA (vā'za), *n.* A parrot of Madagascar.

VEAL (vēl), *n.* Flesh of a calf.—*Bob veal*, flesh of a newly born calf, unfit for food. [O. Fr. *vedel*, *veel*—L. *vitellus*, dim. of *vitulus*, calf. Cf. VELLUM.]

VEALINESS (vēl'i-nes), *n.* Quality or condition of being vealy; immaturity. (Colloq.)

VEALY (vēl'i), *a.* 1. Resembling veal. 2. Immature.

VECTOR (vek'tūr), *n.* *Math.* Any directive quantity, as a straight line in space, determined by two numbers giving its direction and a third giving its magnitude.—*Radius vector*, varying length of the line connecting a moving point (as a planet), to a fixed origin or center (as the sun). [L., carrier.]

VEDA (vē'da or vā'da), *n.* Name given to the four oldest sacred books of the Hindus, constituting the sacred literature of Brahminism and the basis of the Brahminic faith. [Sans. *veda*, knowledge—*vid*, know.]

VEDETTE (ve-det'), *n.* Mounted sentry at the outposts of an army. [Fr.—L. *video*, see.]

VEDIC (vē'dik), I. *a.* Pertaining to the Vedas. II. *n.* Dialect of the Vedas, an early form of Sanskrit.

VEER (vēr), *v.* [pr.p. VEER'ING; p.t. and p.p. VEERED (vērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Direct into a different course. 2. Let run out, as a cable. II. *vi.* Change direction; shift; change. [Fr. *vire*—L.L. *viro*, turn.]

VEGA (vā'ga), *n.* 1. Tract of level and fruitful country; open plain. 2. Cuban tobacco farm. [Sp.]

VEGETABLE (vej'e-tā-bl), I. *n.* 1. Plant. 2.

Plant for the table. II. *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or like, plants.—*Vegetable ivory*, the product of a species of palm, resembling ivory.—*Vegetable oyster*, salsify; oyster-plant.—*Saltwater vegetables*, oysters and clams. [L.L. *vegetabilis*. See VEGETATE.]

VEGETAL (vej'e-tal), *a.* 1. Of the nature of a vegetable. 2. Pertaining to the vital functions of plants and animals, as growth, reproduction, etc.

VEGETARIAN (vej-e-tā'ri-an), *I. n.* One who believes that vegetables are the only proper food for man. II. *a.* Pertaining to vegetarianism.

VEGETARIANISM (vej-e-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* Practice of living solely on the products of the vegetable kingdom—herbs, fruits, nuts, and vegetables.

VEGETATE (vej'e-tāt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* VEG'ETATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VEG'ETATED.] 1. Grow by roots and leaves. 2. Sprout; grow profusely. 3. Lead an idle, unthinking life. [L. *vegetatus*, *p.p.* of *vegeto*, quicken.]

VEGETATION (vej-e-tā'shun), *n.* 1. Process of growing as a plant. 2. Vegetable growth. 3. Plants in general.

VEGETATIVE (vej'e-tā-tiv), *a.* 1. Growing, as plants. 2. Producing growth in plants.

VEHEMENCE (vē'hē-mens), *n.* Quality of being vehement; violence.

VEHEMENT (vē'hē-ment), *a.* 1. Passionate; furious; eager. 2. Violent. [L. *vehemens*, probably—*veho*, carry, and *mens*, mind.]

VEHEMENTLY (vē'hē-ment-ly), *adv.* In a vehement manner.

VEHICLE (vē'hi-kl), *n.* 1. Any kind of carriage or conveyance. 2. *Med.* Substance in which a medicine is taken. [L. *vehiculum*—*veho*, carry.]

VEHICULAR (vē-hik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

VEIL (vāl), *n.* 1. Anything that hides an object; curtain. 2. Piece of gauze or thin cloth worn by ladies to shade or hide the face.—*Take the veil*, become a nun. [O. Fr. *veile*—L. *velum*, sail.]

VEIL (vāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VEIL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VEILED (vāld).] 1. Cover with a veil. 2. Conceal; hide.

VEIN (vān), *n.* 1. One of the vessels or tubes which convey the blood back to the heart. 2. One of the small branching ribs in a leaf or an insect's wing. 3. Seam of a different mineral through a rock. 4. Fissure or cavity. 5. Streak in wood or stone. 6. Train of thought; turn of mind. [Fr. *veine*—L. *vena*.]

VEIN (vān), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VEIN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VEINED (vānd).] Form veins or the appearance of veins in.

VEINED (vānd), *a.* Having veins.

VEINING (vān'ing), *n.* 1. Network of veins. 2. Veined surface. 3. Stripe in cloth where there is no warp.

VELAMEN (ve-lā'men), VELAMENTUM (vel-a-men'tum), *n. Anat.* Enveloping membrane; skin. [L.]

VELIC (vē'lik), *a.* Pertaining to a ship's sail.—*Velic point*, the center of effort of a ship's sails. [L. *velum*, sail.]

VELLUM (vel'um), *n.* 1. Fine parchment, prepared formerly mostly from the skin of calves. 2. Manuscript written on fine parchment. [Fr. *velin*—L. *L. vitulina*—L. *vitulus*, calf.]

VELOCIPEDE (ve-lo's'l-pēd), *n.* 1. Light vehicle, with two or three wheels, for one person, originally moved by striking the toes on the road. 2. Child's tricycle. [Fr.—L. *velox*, swift, and *pes*, foot.]

VELOCITY (ve-lo's'l-tl), *n.* [*pl.* VELOCITIES (ve-lo's'l-tlz).] 1. Speed. 2. Rate of motion. [L. *velocitas*.]

VELOURS (ve-lör'), VELURE (vel'ür), *n.* Fabric resembling velvet. [Fr.]

VELUTINOUS (ve-lū'ti-nus), *a.* Velvety. [See VELVET.]

VELVET (vel'vet), *I. n.* 1. Cloth made from silk, with a close, short pile. 2. Similar cloth made of cotton. II. *a.* 1. Made of velvet. 2. Soft like velvet. [Fr. *velu*, shaggy—L.L. *villutus*—L. *villus*, shaggy hair.]

VELVET-BEAN (vel'vet-bēn), *n.* Kind of cowhage, or its seed, cultivated for forage in the southern United States.

VELVETEEN (vel-vet-ēn'), *n.* Imitation of velvet; cotton velvet.

VELVETING (vel'vet-ing), *n.* 1. [*pl.*] Velvet cloth. 2. The pile of velvet.

VELVET-LEAF (vel'vet-lēf), *n.* Plant having soft velvety leaves, as the Indian mal-low (*Cissampelos pareira*).

VELVETY (vel'vet-i), *a.* Like velvet.

VENAL (vē'nal), *a.* That may be sold or got for a price; purchasable; mercenary. [Fr.—L. *venalis*—*venus*, sale.]

VENALITY (vē-nal'-i-tl), *n.* State or quality of being venal.

VENALLY (vē'nal-i), *adv.* In a venal manner; mercenarily.

VENATION (vē-nā'-shun), *n.* Way in

which the veins in leaves of plants, or wings of insects, are arranged. [L. *vena*, vein.]

VEND (vend), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VEND'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VEND'ED.] Sell or offer for sale. [Fr. *vendre*—L. *vendo*—*venum*, sale, and *do*, give.]



Velvet-leaf.

VENDEE (ven-dē'), *n.* Person to whom anything is sold; correlative of **VENDOR**.

VENDER (vend'ēr), *n.* One who vends or sells; vendor.

VENDETTA (ven-det'ā), *n.* Practice of taking private vengeance on one who slays a relative, in Corsica regarded as a duty incumbent on the family of the murdered man, and in case the slayer escapes, the vengeance is taken on his kindred; blood-feud. [It., feud.]

VENDIBILITY (ven-di-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vendible.

VENDIBLE (vend'i-bl), *a.* Capable of being sold; marketable; salable.

VENDIBLENESS (ven'di-bl-nes), *n.* Same as **VENDIBILITY**.

VENDING (vend'ing), *n.* Act of selling.—*Vending machine*, device in which a coin dropped into a slot controls a mechanism delivering a small article; slot-machine.

VENDOR (ven'dūr or ven-dār'), *n.* One who vends or sells, especially one who conveys real estate.

VENDUE (ven-dū'), *n.* Public sale at auction. [O. Fr. See **VEND**.]

VENEER (ve-nēr'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VENEER'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VENEERED** (ve-nērd').] 1. Overlay or face with a thin layer of wood, or other material, for outer finish or decoration. 2. Disguise with superficial attractiveness. [Ger. *furniren*—Fr. *fournir*, furnish.]

VENEER (ve-nēr'), *n.* 1. Thin leaf of a valuable material for overlaying an inferior. 2. Superficial ornament or show.

VENEERING (ve-nēr'ing), *n.* 1. Act or process of laying on veneer. 2. Material for veneers.

VENENATE (ven'e-nāt), *a.* Poisoned. [L. *venenatus*—*venenum*, poison.]

VENENE (ve-nēn'), *n.* Poisonous principle of snake venom. [L. *venenum*, poison.]

VENEROUS (ven'e-nus), *a.* Full of poison.

VENERABLE (ven'ēr-ā-bl), *a.* 1. Worthy of veneration. 2. Hallowed by religious or other association.

VENERABLENESS (ven'ēr-ā-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being venerable.

VENERABLY (ven'ēr-ā-bli), *adv.* In a venerable manner.

VENERATE (ven'ēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VEN'ERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VEN'ERATED**.] Regard with respect and awe. [L. *veneror*—root of *Venus*, love. Allied to **WIN**.]

VENERATED (ven'ēr-ā-ted), *a.* Treated with honor and respect.

VENERATION (ven'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of venerating. 2. State of being venerated. 3. Respect mingled with awe.

SYN. Reverence; dread; adoration; worship. **ANT.** Contempt; loathing; vilification.

VENEREAL (ve-nēr-rē-āl), *a.* Pertaining to, or arising from sexual intercourse. [L. *vener-eus*, pertaining to Venus, goddess of love.]

VENESECTIO (vē-ne-sek'shun), *n.* Cutting open of a vein for letting blood. [L. *vena*, vein, and *sectio*, a cutting.]

VENETIAN (ve-nē'shan), *L. a.* Of or belonging to Venice, Italy. *II. n.* Native or inhabitant of Venice.—*Venetian blind*, blind for windows, formed of thin slats, turnable, so as to either admit or exclude the light.

VENEUR (ve-nūr'), *n.* Master of the hounds. [Fr.]

VENEZUELA (ven-ez-wē'lā), *n.* Republic, S. America. Area 593,943 sq. m.

VENEZUELAN (ven-ez-wē'lan), *n.* Native or inhabitant of Venezuela.

VENGEANCE (venj'ans), *n.* Infliction of harm upon another, in return for an injury or offense; retribution. [Fr. *venger*—L. *vindico*, avenge.]

VENGEFUL (venj'fəl), *a.* Eager for revenge.

SYN. Retributive; revengeful; vindictive. **ANT.** Forgiving; magnanimous; compassionate; merciful.

VENGEFULLY (venj'fəl-i), *adv.* In a vengeful manner.

VENIAL (vē-ni-āl), *a.* 1. Pardonable; not heinous; as, a *venial* sin. 2. That may be overlooked or excused; as, a *venial* mistake. [L. *venialis*—*venia*, favor.]

SYN. Excusable; slight; trivial; pardonable. **ANT.** Heinous; mortal; unpardonable.

VENIALITY (vē-ni-āl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being venial.

VENIALLY (vē-ni-āl-i), *adv.* In a venial manner or degree; excusably.

VENIALNESS (vē-ni-āl-nes), *n.* Same as **VENIALITY**.

VENICE (ven'is), *n.* City, Italy, on the Adriatic. **VENIRE FACIAS** (vē-ni-rē fā'shi-as), *Writ* issued to sheriff or coroner for summoning a jury. [L., make come.]

VENISON (ven'i-zn or ven'zn), *n.* Flesh of animals taken in hunting, especially the deer. [Fr. *venaison*—L. *venatio*, chase.]

VENOM (ven'um), *n.* 1. Poison, secreted by certain animals as a means of offense and defense. 2. Spite; malice. [Fr. *venin* (It. *veneno*)—L. *venenum*, poison.]

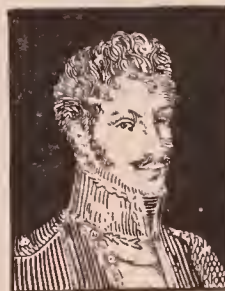
VENOMOUS (ven'um-us), *a.* 1. Full of venom or poison. 2. Malicious.

VENOMOUSLY (ven'um-us-li), *adv.* In a venomous manner.

VENOSE (vē-nōs), *a.* Having numerous veins; venous.



Marco Polo, Venetian traveler and author. Born 1254—died 1324.



Simon Bolivar, Venezuelan patriot. Born 1783—died 1830.

VENOSITY (vē-nos'i-ti), *n.* 1. Excess of veins or venous blood in a part. 2. Insufficient aeration of blood in the lungs, causing entrance of venous blood in the arteries.

VENOUS (vē-nus), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or contained in, veins. 2. Veined. [L. *venosus*—*vena*, vein.]

VENT (vent), *n.* 1. Small opening to let air, etc., escape. 2. Any other small aperture, as the touch-hole of a gun. 3. Outlet; escape; expression; utterance. [Fr. *fente*, slit.]

VENT (vent), *v.* [pr.p. **VENT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **VENT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Let out at a vent; pour forth. II. *vi.* 1. Take breath. 2. Draw, as a chimney.

VENTILATE (ven'ti-lāt), *vt.* [pr.p. **VEN'TILATING**; p.t. and p.p. **VEN'TILATED**.] 1. Open to the free passage of air. 2. Expose to examination and discussion. [L. *ventilo*, -atum—*ventus*, dim. of *ventus*, wind.]

VENTILATION (ven-ti-lā'shun), *n.* Act of ventilating or state of being ventilated.

VENTILATIVE (ven'ti-lā-tiv), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or producing, ventilation.

VENTILATOR (ven'ti-lā-tūr), *n.* Device for supplying fresh air.

VENTOSE (ven'tōs), *a.* Full of wind. [L. *ventosus*—*ventus*, wind.]

VENTRAD (ven'trad), *adv.* Toward the abdomen. [L. *venter*, abdomen, and *ad*, toward.]

VENTRAL (ven'tral), *a.* Belonging to the abdomen; abdominal. [L. *ventralis*—*venter*, abdomen.]

VENTRALLY (ven'tral-i), *adv.* In a ventral direction; abdominally.

VENTRICLE (ven'tri-kl), *n.* Cavity within an organ, as in the heart or brain. [L. *ventriculus*, dim. of *venter*, abdomen.]

VENTRICOSE (ven'tri-kōs), *a.* Having a protruding abdomen.

VENTRICULAR (ven-trik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a ventricle.

VENTRICULUS (ven-trik'ū-lus), *n.* [pl. **VENTRICULI** (ven-trik'ū-lī).] 1. Ventricle. 2. True stomach, as of an insect or bird. [L.]

VENTRILOQUISM (ven-tril'o-kwizm), *n.* Art of speaking so that the voice seems to come from a distance or from some other person. [L. *venter*, abdomen, and *loquor*, speak.]

VENTRILOQUIST (ven-tril'o-kwist), *n.* Expert in ventriloquism.

VENTRILOQUIZE (ven-tril'o-kwiz), *vi.* [pr.p. **VENTRIL'OQUIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **VENTRIL'OQUIZED** (ven-tril'o-kwizd).] Practice ventriloquism.

VENTRILOQUY (ven-tril'o-kwi), *n.* Same as **VENTRILOQUISM**.

VENTURE (ven'tūr), *n.* 1. Hazardous undertaking; risk. 2. Chance; luck. 3. That which is put to hazard (especially goods sent by sea at the sender's risk). [For **ADVENTURE**.]

VENTURE (ven'tūr), *v.* [pr.p. **VEN'TURING**; p.t. and p.p. **VENTURED** (ven'turd).] I. *vt.*

Expose to chance or hazard; risk. II. *vi.* Run a risk.

VENTURESOME (ven'tūr-sum), *a.* 1. Inclined to venture. 2. Risky; hazardous.

VENTURESOMENESS (ven'tūr-sum-nēs), *n.* Quality or state of being venturesome.

VENTUROUS (ven'tūr-us), *a.* Daring; fearless.

VENUE (ven'ū), *n.* In law, the place where something has happened or where an action is laid.—*Change of venue*, change of the place of trial to another county. [Fr.; literally, the place to which the jury are summoned to come—L. *venio*, come.]

VENUS (vē'nus), *n.* 1. Roman goddess of beauty and love. 2. Most brilliant of the planets, second from the sun.—*Venus' flytrap* (*Dionaea muscipula*), herb, native in North



Telescopic view of Venus.

and South Carolina, whose leaves close instantly upon insects lighting upon them.

VERACIOUS (ve-rā'shus), *a.* Habitually disposed to speak the truth; truthful; true. [L. *verax*, *veracis*—*verus*, true.]

VERACITY (ve-ras'i-ti), *n.* Habitual truthfulness; truth. [L. *veracitas*—*verax*, veracious.]

SYN. Candor; honesty; frankness; ingenuity; sincerity; verity. ANT. Deceit; falsehood; deception.

VERA CRUZ (ve'rā krōs). Seaport, Mexico, on E. coast.

VERANDA, VERANDAH (ve-ran'dā), *n.* Balcony or open portico, with a roof; porch. [L. Pg. *varanda*, railing.]

VERATRINE (vē-rā'trin), *n.* Vegetable alkaloid, obtained from the roots of the *Veratrum*.

VERATRUM (vē-rā'trum), *n.* Genus of very poisonous plants; white hellebore. [L. *veratrum*, hellebore.]

VERB (vērb), *n.* Gram. Part of speech which affirms what a thing is or does or suffers. [L. *verbum*, word.]

VERBAL (vēr'bəl), *a.* 1. Relating to, or consisting in, words; spoken; oral. 2. Exact in words; attending to words only. 3. Word for word. 4. Derived from a verb. II. *n.* Noun derived from a verb. [L. *L. verbalis*.]

VERBALISM (vēr'bəl-izm), *n.* 1. Something expressed in words or orally. 2. Meaningless or empty group of words.

VERBALIST (vēr'bəl-ist), *n.* One who attends to words merely.

VERBALIZE (vēr'bəl-iz), *v.* [pr.p. **VER'BALIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **VERBALIZED** (vēr'bəl-izd).] I. *vt.* Turn into a verb. II. *vi.* Make many words.

VERBALLY (vēr'bəl-i), *adv.* In a verbal manner; orally.

VERBATIM (vēr-bā'tim), *adv.* Word for word; in the identical words. [L. *L.*]

VERBENA (vēr-bē'nə), *n.* One of many plants of genus of same name cultivated for their fragrance or beauty; vervain. [L. *verbena*, twigs and leaves used in sacred rites.]

VERBIAGE (vēr'bl-aj), *n.* Abundance of words; wordiness; verbosity.

VERBOSE (vēr-bōs'), *a.* Containing or employing more words than necessary. [L. *verbosus* — *verbum*, word.]

SYN. Wordy; prolix; diffuse; garrulous; loquacious; talkative. **ANT.** Laconic; terse; concise.

VERBOSENESS (vēr-bōs'nes), **VERBOSITY** (vēr-bos'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being verbose.

VERDANCY (vēr'dan-si), *n.* Quality or state of being verdant.

VERDANT (vēr'dant), *a.* 1. Green with grass or foliage; fresh. 2. Inexperienced; ignorant; rustic. [Fr. *verdoyant*—L. *viridens*, green.]

VERD-ANTIQUE (vērd-an-tēk'), *n.* 1. Ornamental stone, mostly green. 2. Green coating on ancient bronzes, caused by the action of the air. [O. Fr.]

VERDANTLY (vēr'dant-li), *adv.* In a verdant manner.

VERDICT (vēr'dikt), *n.* 1. Finding of a jury. 2. Decision; opinion pronounced. [L. *vere*, truly, and *dictum*, said.]

VERDIGRIS (vēr'dl-gris), *n.* 1. Rust of copper, brass, or bronze. 2. Bluish-green paint obtained from copperplates by the action of dilute acetic acid. [O. Fr. *verderis*—L. *viride æris*, the green of brass. Intrusive *g*, suggested by GREASE.]

VERDURE (vēr'dūr), *n.* 1. Greenness; freshness of plants. 2. Green vegetation. 3. Green hangings, representing landscapes.

VERGE (vērj), *n.* Staff or mace, used as an emblem of authority. [L. *virga*, rod.]

VERGE (vērj), *v.* [pr.p. VER'GING; p.t. and p.p. VERGED (vērjd).] I. *vi.* 1. Incline. 2. Border (upon). II. *vt.* Form the edge of. [L. *vergo*, bend.]

VERGE (vērj), *n.* Extreme edge; margin; border; brink.

VERGENCY (vēr'jen-si), *n.* 1. Act of verging. 2. *Optics.* Reciprocal of the focal distance of a lens, used as a measure of the divergence or consequence of the focus of rays.

VERGER (vēr'jēr), *n.* 1. One who carries a verge. 2. Beadle of a cathedral church. 3.



Verbena.

One who acts as usher in a church. [L. *virga*, rod.]

VERIDICAL (ve-rid'ik-al), *a.* Truthful; true. [L. *verus*, true, and *dico*, speak.]

VERIFIABLE (ver'i-fi-a-bl), *a.* That may be verified or confirmed.

VERIFICATION (ver-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act of verifying or state of being verified.

VERIFIER (ver'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who or that which verifies.

VERIFY (ver'i-fi), *vt.* [pr.p. VER'IFYING; p.t. and p.p. VERIFIED (ver'i-fid).] 1. Show to be true. 2. Ascertain to be correct. 3. Authenticate, as by an affidavit. [L. *verus*, true, and *facio*, make.]

VERILY (ver'i-li), *adv.* Truly; certainly.

VERISIMILAR (ver-i-sim'i-lar), *a.* Likely; probable. [L. *verisimilis*, similar to the truth.]

VERISIMILITUDE (ver-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* 1. Character or quality of being verisimilar; appearance of truth; probability; likelihood. 2. That which has the appearance of fact. [Fr.—L. *verisimilitudo*—*verus*, true, and *similitudo*, similitude.]

VERITABLE (ver'i-tā-bl), *a.* According to fact; real.

VERITABLY (ver'i-tā-bli), *adv.* In truth; truly; really; verily.

VERITY (ver'i-ti), *n.* [pl. VERITIES (ver'i-tiz).] 1. Quality of being true or real; truth. 2. True assertion; tenet. [L. *veritas*.]

VERJUICE (vēr'jōs), *n.* 1. Juice of unripe fruit, especially grapes. 2. Agedity. [Fr. *verjus*—*verd*, green, and *jus*, juice.]

VERMEIL (vēr'mil), *n.* 1. Silver or bronze gilt. 2. An orange-colored garnet. 3. A varnish for gilt surfaces. [O. Fr. *vermillon*, bright red, vermilion.]

VERMES (vēr'mēz), *n.pl.* Worms, especially parasitic. [L., pl. of *vermis*.]

VERMICELLI (vēr-mi-sel'i or ver-mi-chel'i), *n.* Dough of fine wheat flour made into wormlike or threadlike rolls. [It., pl. of *vermicello*, little worm.]

VERMICULAR (vēr-mik'ū-lar), *a.* Pertaining to or like a worm (especially in its motion). [L. *vermiculus*, dim. of *vermis*, worm.]

VERMICULATE (vēr-mik'ū-lat), *a.* Vermicular.

VERMICULATE (vēr-mik'ū-lāt), *v.* [pr.p. VERMIC'ULATING; p.t. and p.p. VERMIC'ULATED.] I. *vt.* Adorn with tracery resembling the motion or track of worms. II. *vi.* Become worm-eaten.

VERMICULATION (vēr-mik'ū-lā'shun), *n.* 1. Act or process of moving after the manner of a worm. 2. Act or process of forming wormlike ornaments. 3. State of being worm-eaten.

VERMIFORM (vēr'mi-farm), *a.* Having the form of a worm.—*Vermiform appendix*, small blind portion of the intestine hanging from the cæcum, which is the point of junction between the smaller intestines and the ascending colon.

In shape and size it somewhat resembles the little finger, and its inflammation is called appendicitis. [L. *vermis*, worm, and *forma*, form.]

VERMIFUGAL (vēr-mif'ū-gəl), *a.* Of the nature of a vermifuge.

VERMIFUGE (vēr'mi-fūj), *n.* Substance that expels intestinal worms from animal bodies. [L. *vermis*, worm, and *fugo*, expel.]

VERMILION (vēr-mil'yun), *n.* 1. Red coloring substance obtained from sulphate of mercury. 2. Any brilliant red color. [O. Fr. *vermillon*, kermes insect, bright red—L. *vermiculus*, little worm.]

VERMIN (vēr'min), *n. sing. and pl.* Name for all noxious or mischievous animals or insects, especially such as are small. [Fr. *vermine*—L. *vermis*, worm.]

VERMINOUS (vēr'min-us), *a.* Infected with vermin.

VERMIVOROUS (vēr-miv'o-rus), *a.* Feeding on worms. [L. *vermis*, worm, and *voro*, devour.]

VERMONT (vēr-mont'), *n.* One of the United States. Capital Montpelier. Area 9,565 sq. m.

VERMUTH (ver'möth), *n.* Wine flavored with aromatic herbs. [Ger. *wormuth*, wormwood.]

VERNACULAR (vēr-nak'ū-lar), *I. a.* 1. Native; belonging to the country of one's birth. 2. Local. *II. n.* 1. One's mother-tongue. 2. Language of a particular calling or district. [L. *vernaculus*—*verna*, a slave born in his master's house.]

VERNAL (vēr'nəl), *a.* 1. Belonging to, or appearing in, spring. 2. Belonging to youth. [L. *vernalis*—*ver*, spring.]

VERNATION (vēr-nā'shun), *n.* Arrangement of leaves (folding, coiling, etc.) in the bud. [L. *vernatio*, renewal, shedding of skin—*ver*, spring.]

VERNICOSE (vēr'ni-kōs), *a.* Appearing as if varnished. [N. L. *vernix*, varnish.]

VERNIER (vēr'ni-ēr), *n.* Contrivance for measuring very small intervals, consisting of a short scale made to slide upon a longer one graduated differently. [After its inventor.]



Vernier Scale.

VERONA (ve-rō'nə), *n.* City, Italy, on the Adige River.

VERONICA (ve-ron'i-kə), *n.* 1. Ornamental flower of many species, of genus of same name. 2. Cloth supposed to have on it a representation of the face of Christ—the tradition being that the likeness of Christ's face was miraculously impressed on a handkerchief used by a woman named Veronica to wipe the sweat from his face as he was on his way to Calvary. [Gr. *Berenikē*—*pherō*, bear, and *nikē*, victory.]

VERRUCOSE (ver'u-kōs), *a.* Warty; full of warts. [L. *verrucosus*—*verruca*, wart.]

VERSAILLES (vēr-sālz'; Fr. vār-sāl'ye), *n.* City, France. Here in 1783 was signed the peace of Versailles between England and the United States.

VERSATILE (vēr'sə-til), *a.* 1. Liable to be turned; changeable; unsteady. 2. Turning easily from one thing to another; many-sided. [L. *versatilis*—*verto*, turn.]

VERSATILITY (vēr-sə-tii'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being versatile.

VERSE (vērs), *n.* 1. Line of poetry. 2. Metrical arrangement and language; poetry. 3. Stanza. 4. Short division of a composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible.—*Blank verse*, verse without rhyme, usually of five or six feet. [L. *versus*—*verto*, turn.]

VERSED (vērst), *a.* 1. Thoroughly acquainted; skilled. 2. Reversed, as a sine. [Fr. *versé*—L. *versatus*, p. p. of *versor*, turn around.]

VERSICLE (vērs'i-ki), *n.* Little verse; short responsive line in liturgy.

VERSIFICATION (vēr-si-fi-kā'shun), *n.* Act or practice of versifying.

VERSIFIER (vēr'si-fi-ēr), *n.* One who writes or composes verses.

VERSIFY (vēr'si-fi), *v.* [pr.p. **VER'SIFYING**; p.t. and p.p. **VERSIFIED** (vēr'si-fid).] *I. vi.* Make verses. *II. vt.* 1. Relate in verse. 2. Turn into verses. [L. *versifico*—*versus*, verse, and *facio*, make.]

VERSION (vēr'shun), *n.* 1. Act of translating from one language into another. 2. That which is translated. 3. Account; description; view.

VERSIONIST (vēr'shun-ist), *n.* 1. One who makes a version; translator. 2. One who favors a certain version or translation.

VERSIONIZE (vēr'shun-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **VER'SIONIZING**; p.t. and p.p. **VERSIONIZED** (vēr'shun-izd).] Make a version of; translate.

VERST (vērst), *n.* Russian mile, 3,500 feet in length. [Russ.]

VERSUS (vēr'sus), *prep.* Law. Against; usually abbreviated *vs.* or *v.* [L.]

VERT (vērt), *n.* 1. Anything having green leaves in a forest. 2. Liberty to cut green trees or wood in a forest. 3. *Heraldry.* Green tincture or color. [Fr.]

VERTEBRA (vēr'te-brə), *n.* [pl. **VERTEBRÆ** (vēr'te-brē).] One of the small bones composing the spine. (Man has 7 cervical, 12 dorsal, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral vertebrae, and the coccyx, formed of 4 bones usually firmly united.) [L.—joint—*verto*, turn.]



VERTEBRAL (vēr'te-bral), *a.* Human Vertebra. 1. Of or pertaining to the vertebrae. 2. Vertebrate.

VERTEBRATA (vēr-te-brā'tə or vēr-te-brā'tə), *n. pl.* Division of the animal kingdom comprising animals possessed of a backbone, in-

cluding mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. [L. *vertebratus*, jointed.]

VERTEBRATE (vēr'te-brat), **VERTEBRATED** (vēr'te-brāt-ed), *a.* Furnished with joints; having a backbone.

VERTEX (vēr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* **VER'TEXES** or **VERTICES** (vēr'ti-sēz).] 1. Top; summit. 2. Point of a cone, pyramid or angle. [L. *verto*, turn. Cf. **VORTEX**.]

VERTICAL (vēr'ti-kal), *I. a.* 1. Pertaining to the vertex; placed in the zenith. 2. Perpendicular to the plane of the horizon. *II. n.* Vertical line. [Fr.—L. *vertex*—*verto*, turn.]

VERTICALLY (vēr'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a vertical manner, position or direction; perpendicularly.

VERTICIL (vēr'ti-sil), *n.* Whorl, as of leaves or tentacles. [L. *verticillus*.]

VERTICILLATE (vēr-tis'i-lat), *a.* Arranged in a whorl.

VERTIGINOUS (vēr-tij'i-nus), *a.* 1. Dizzy. 2. Causing dizziness. 3. Whirling. [L. *vertiginosus*—*vertigo*, vertigo.]

VERTIGO (vēr'ti-gō), *n.* Sensation of giddiness; dizziness. [L. *verto*, turn.]

VERTUMNUS (vēr-tum'nus), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* God of spring, and husband of Pomona, goddess of orchards.

VERVAIN (vēr'vān), *n.* Plant of the genus *Verbena*. [O.Fr. *verveine*—L. *verbena*, sacred bough.]

VERVE (vērv), *n.* Animation; spirit. [Fr.]

VERY (ver'i), *I. a.* True; real; actual. *II. adv.* In a great degree. [Older form *veray*—O. Fr. *verai* (Fr. *vrai*)—L. *verax*, speaking truly.]

VERANIA (ve-sā'ni-a), *n.* *Pathol.* Insanity. [L. *ve-*, not, and *sanus*, sane.]

VESICAL (ves'i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the bladder. [L. *vesica*, bladder.]

VESICANT (ves'i-kant), *I. a.* Producing blisters. *II. n.* Blister-plaster.

VESICATE (ves'i-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VES'ICATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VES'ICATED**.] Raise blisters on.

VESICATION (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* Act or process of vesicating.

VESICATORY (ves'i-kā-tō-ri), *I. a.* Blistering. *II. n.* Blistering application.

VESICLE (ves'i-kl), *n.* 1. Small bladder or blister. 2. Small cavity in an animal body. 3. *Bot.* Bladder-like cell. [L. *vesicula*, dim. of *vesica*, bladder.]

VESICULAR (ve-sik'ū-lar), **VESICULOUS** (ve-sik'ū-lus), *a.* Pertaining to or full of vesicles. —*Vesicular murmur*, sound produced by the air passing through the pulmonary air-cells.

VESICULIFORM (ve-sik'ū-li-farm), *a.* Having the form of a vesicle.

VESINE (ve-sēn'), *n.* Valley wind in a mountain region. [Fr.]

VESPER (ves'pēr), *n.* 1. The evening star, Venus, visible after sunset; evening. 2. [*pl.*] In Roman Catholic Church, the evening service. 3. [*pl.*] In the Church of England, the sixth canonical hour; even-song. [L.]

VESPIARY (ves'pi-ā-ri), *n.* Wasps' nest.

VESPINE (ves'pin), *a.* Pertaining to a wasp or wasps. [L. *vespa*, wasp.]

VESSEL (ves'el), *n.* 1. Utensil for holding something. 2. Hollow structure made to float on water, used for conveyance, etc. 3. Tube holding a fluid, as blood, sap, etc.; duct. [O. Fr.—L. *vascellum*, dim. of *vas*, vase. Cf. **VASE**.]

VEST (vest), *n.* 1. Garment. 2. Waistcoat. [L. *vestis*, garment.]

VEST (vest), *v.* [*pr.p.* **VEST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VEST'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Clothe. 2. Invest; endow; followed by *with*. 3. Commit to; followed by *in*. *II. vi.* Devolve; take effect.

VESTA (ves'ta), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* Goddess presiding over family altars. In her temple vestal virgins kept a sacred fire constantly burning. [L.—Gr. *Hestia*.]

VESTAL (ves'tal), *I. a.* Pertaining or consecrated to the service of Vesta; chaste; pure. *II. n.* 1. Priestess of Vesta. 2. Chaste woman; virgin. 3. Sister of charity; nun.

VESTIBULE (ves'ti-būl), *n.* 1. Open court or porch before a house. 2. Hall next the entrance to a house. 3. *Anat.* Small bony cavity forming part of the ear.—*Vestibule train*, railroad passenger train, with inclosed platforms between cars. [L. *vestibulum*.]

VESTIGE (ves'tij), *n.* Trace or remains of something. [L. *vestigium*, footprint.]

VESTIGIAL (ves'tij'i-al), *a.* Of the nature of a trace; having become small or degenerate.

VESTMENT (vest'ment), *n.* Long outer robe; robe of state; chasuble. [L. *vestimentum*.]

VESTRY (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* **VESTRIES** (ves'triz).] 1. Room adjoining a church, in which the vestments are kept and parochial meetings held; sacristy. 2. In the Episcopal Church, assembly of the managers of parochial affairs. [L. *vestiarium*—*vestis*, garment.]

VESTRYMAN (ves'tri-man), *n.* [*pl.* **VES'TRYMEN**.] Member of a vestry.

VESTURE (ves'tūr), *n.* Clothing; covering. [L. *vestitura*—L. *vestis*.]

VESUVIAN (ve-sū'vi-an), *a.* Pertaining to the volcano Vesuvius; volcanic.

VESUVIUS (ve-sū'vi-us), *n.* Active volcano, Bay of Naples, Italy, 3,948 feet high.

VETCH (vech), *n.* Variety of plants, mostly climbing, some of which are cultivated for fodder. [O. Fr. *veche* (Fr. *vesce*)—L. *vicia*, vetch.]

VETERAN (vet'ēr-an), *I. a.* Experienced; long exercised, especially in military life. *II. n.* One long exercised in service; old man who fought in a war when young. [L. *veteranus*—*vetus*, old.]

VETERANIZE (vet'ēr-an-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* **VET'ERANIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VET'**



Vetch.

ERANIZED (vet'ēr-ān-īzd.) I. *vt.* Render veteran. II. *vi.* Reenlist.

VETERINARIAN (vet'ēr-l-nā'ri-ān), *n.* One skilled in the treatment of diseases of domestic animals.

VETERINARY (vet'ēr-i-nā-ri), I. Pertaining to the art of treating the diseases of domestic animals. II. *n.* Veterinarian. [L. *veterinarius*.]

VETO (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* VETOES (vē'tōz).] 1. Authoritative prohibition. 2. Power of rejecting or forbidding. [L., I forbid.]

VETO (vē'tō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VETOING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VETOED (vē'tōd).] Reject by a veto; withhold assent to.

VEX (veks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VEXING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VEXED (vekst).] 1. Harass; torment; plague. 2. Irritate by small provocations; annoy; fret. 3. Make a subject of dispute; as, a vexed question. [L. *vexo*, jolt in carrying.]

SYN. Annoy; disturb; disquiet; distress; harass; tease; irritate. ANT. Soothe; quiet; please.

VEXATION (veks-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vexing or state of being vexed.

VEXATIOUS (veks-ā'shus), *a.* Causing vexation.

VEXATIONOUSLY (veks-ā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vexatious manner.

VEXATIONOUSNESS (veks-ā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vexatious.

VIA (vī'ā), *prep.* By way of; by the route of. [L.]

VIABILITY (vī-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being viable.

VIABLE (vī'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of living, or of independent life after birth. [Fr.]

VIADUCT (vī'ā-duk't), *n.* Road carried by a structure over a valley, river, arm of the sea, etc. [L. *via*, way, and *duco*, ductum, lead, bring.]



Key West Viaduct.

VIAGRAPH (vī'ā-grāf), *n.* Device which makes an automatic record of the resistance offered by the roadway to a wheeled vehicle and gives the sum of all the inequalities of the surface passed over. [L. *via*, way, and -GRAPH.]

VIAL (vī'al), *n.* Small glass bottle. See PHIAL.

VIAND (vī'ānd), *n.* Food; article of food; usually in plural. [Fr. *viande*, meat—L. *vivenda*, victuals.]

VIATIC (vī-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to travelling. [L. *viaticus*—*via*, way.]

VIATICUM (vī-at'i-kum), *n.* 1. Provisions for the way. 2. In Roman Catholic Church, communion given to the dying. [L.]

VIATOR (vī-ā'tūr), *n.* Traveler. [L.]

VIBEX (vī'beks), *n.* [*pl.* VIBICES (vī-bī'sēz).] Mark on the skin like a wale, characteristic of certain fevers. [L.]

VIBRACULUM (vī-brak'ū-lum), *n.* Filamentous appendage at the mouth of certain marine plant-animals. [L. *vibro*, vibrate.]

VIBRANCY (vī'brān-si), *n.* Character or state of being vibrant.

VIBRANT (vī'brānt), *a.* 1. Vibrating. 2. Showing or due to vibration; resonant.

VIBRATE (vī'brāt), *v.* [*pr.p.* VIBRATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VIBRATED.] I. *vi.* Move backwards and forwards; swing; tremble. II. *vt.* 1. Move to and fro. 2. Measure by moving to and fro. 3. Affect with vibratory motion. [L. *vibro*.]

VIBRATION (vī-brā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of vibrating. 2. State of that which vibrates.

VIBRATOR (vī'brā-tūr), *n.* 1. One who or that which vibrates. 2. Device for giving vibratory massage treatment. 3. *Print.* Distributing roller having both lengthwise and rotary motion.

VIBRATORY (vī'brā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or causing vibration. 2. Vibrating.

VIBRISSA (vī-bris'sā), *n.* [*pl.* VIBRISSÆ (vī-bris'sē).] Bristle, as around the mouth of a cat. [L.]

VICAR (vik'ār), *n.* [*fem.* VICARESS.] 1. Substitute in an office. 2. Perpetual curate. [L. *vicarius*—*vix*, change, alternation.]

VICARAGE (vik'ār-āj), *n.* Benefice or residence of a vicar.

VICARIAL (vī-kā'ri-āl), *a.* Pertaining to a vicar.

VICARIATE (vī-kā'ri-āt), I. *a.* Having vicarious or delegated power. II. *n.* Delegated power.

VICARIOUS (vī-kā'ri-us), *a.* 1. Filling the place of another. 2. Performed or suffered in place of, or for the sake of, another.

VICARIOUSLY (vī-kā'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a vicarious manner.

VICE (vīs), *n.* Same as VISE.

VICE (vīs), *n.* 1. Blemish; fault. 2. Immoral conduct; depravity. [Fr.—L. *vitium*, defect.]

SYN. Corruption; evil; crime; badness; sin; immorality. ANT. Purity; virtue; goodness.

VICE-, *prefix.* Denotes in its compounds, one who acts in place or as deputy of another, or one second in rank; as, *vice-president*, *vice-chairman*. [L. *vice*, in place of.]

VICE (vī'sē), *prep.* Instead of; in the place of. [L.]

VICE (vīs), *n.* Substitute; deputy. [From VICE-.]

VICE-ADMIRAL (vīs-ad'mi-rāl), *n.* 1. One acting in the place of, or second in command to, an admiral. In the United States the grade of vice-admiral ceases to exist on the death or retirement of the holder, and an act of Congress is necessary to revive it. 2. In England, civil officer who exercises admiralty jurisdiction within a particular district.

VICEGERENCY (vīs-jē'ren-sl), *n.* Office of a viceroy; agency under another.

VICEGERENT (vis-jē'rent), *I. a.* Acting in place of another; having delegated authority. *II. n.* One acting in place of a superior. [L. *vice*, in place of, and *gerens*, pr.p. of *gero*, carry on, act.]

VICENNIAL (vī-sen'l-əl), *a.* 1. Lasting twenty years. 2. Occurring once in twenty years. [L. *vicies*, twenty times, and *annus*, year.]

VICEREGAL (vis-rē'gal), *a.* Pertaining to a viceroy or viceroyalty.

VICEROY (vīs'rol), *n.* One representing the royal authority in a dependency or province. [Fr. *viceroy*—*vice*, in place of, and *roi*, king.]

VICEROYALTY (vīs-roi'al-ti), **VICEROYSHIP** (vīs'rol-shlp), *n.* Office or authority of a viceroy.

VICE VERSA (vīs'sē vēr'sa). In reversed order, that is, exchanging the position of antecedent and consequent. [L.]

VICHY (vish'l), *I. a.* Pertaining to Vichy, a town in France, or its mineral spring. *II. n.* Vichy water, obtained from the springs.

VICINAGE (vis'l-naj), *n.* Neighborhood. [O. Fr. *voisinage*—*voisin*—L. *vicinus*, neighboring.]

VICINITY (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* 1. Neighborhood. 2. Nearness. [L. *vicinitas*.]

VICIOUS (vish'us), *a.* 1. Having a vice or defect; corrupt in principles or conduct; depraved. 2. Impure, as language or art. 3. Given to bad tricks, as a horse. 4. Pernicious; malicious. [Fr. *vicieux*—L. *vitiosus*, vicious—*vitium*, vice.]

VICISSITUDE (vi-sis'l-tūd), *n.* Change, especially an irregular one. [L. *vicissitudo*—*vix*, turn.]

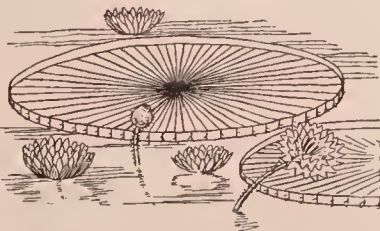
VICKSBURG (viks'būrg), *n.* City, Mississippi, on the Mississippi River.

VICTIM (vik'tim), *n.* 1. Living being offered as a sacrifice. 2. Some thing or person destroyed in the pursuit of an object. 3. Person suffering injury; dupe. [L. *victima*.]

VICTIMIZE (vik'tim-iz), *vt.* [pr.p. **VICTIMIZING** *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VICTIMIZED** (vik'tim-izd).] Make a victim of; cheat.

VICTOR (vik'tūr), *n.* [fem. **VICTRESS**.] One who conquers, defeats in battle, or wins. [L. *vinco*, *victum*, conquer.]

VICTORIA (vik-tō'ri-a), *n.* 1. *Rom. Myth.* Goddess of victory. 2. *Bot.* Genus of gigantic water-lilies, including *Victoria regia*, of tropical South America remarkable for its immense floating leaves, six to twelve feet in diameter. Named by Lindley after Queen Victoria. 3. [v-] Low four-wheeled carriage with two seats and



Victoria Water-lily (*V. regia*).

buggy top. 4. British Colony, Australia. Area 87,884 sq. m. 5. Capital of British Columbia, on Vancouver's Island.

VICTORIA NYANZA (vik-tō'ri-a ni-än'za). Fresh-water lake, Africa, on the Equator. Area 30,000 sq. m.

VICTORINE (vik-to-rēn'), *n.* 1. Fur tippet with long tabs. 2. Variety of peach.

VICTORIOUS (vik-tō'ri-us), *a.* Relating to victory; superior in contest; triumphant.

VICTORIOUSLY (vik-tō'ri-us-li), *adv.* In a victorious manner.

VICTORY (vik'to-ri), *n.* [pl. **VICTORIES** (vik'to-rlz).] 1. A gaining of the supremacy or superiority in war or any contest. 2. Advantage or superiority gained in any conflict or struggle, as over self or one's passions or appetites, or over temptations. 3. [V-] Victoria, the Roman goddess of victory. [L. *victoria*, conquest—*victor*, victor.]

VICTUAL (vit'l), *vt.* [pr.p. **VICTUALING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VICTUALED** (vit'ld).] Supply with provisions.

VICTUALER (vit'l-ēr), *n.* One who furnishes victuals; innkeeper.

VICTUALS (vit'lz), *n. pl.* Food for human beings. [L. L. *victualia*—L. *victualis*—*vivo*, *victum* live.]

VICUÑA (vi-kū'nyā), *n.* South American animal resembling the llama, having very fine and valuable wool.

VIDE (vi'dē), *v.* See; used as a reference to something stated elsewhere; as, *vide* page 19. [L., imper. of *video*, see.]

VIDELICET (vi-del'l-set), *adv.* To wit; namely; that is; usually abbreviated **VIZ**. [L. *videre licet*, you may see.]

VIDETTE. Same as **VEDETTE**.

VIDIMUS (vid'i-mus), *n.* Inspection, as of accounts. [L., we have seen.]

VIDUAGE (vid'ū-aj), *n.* 1. Widowhood. 2. All the widows, collectively. [L. *vidua*, widow.]

VIE (vi), *vi.* [pr.p. **VYING** (vi'ing); *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VIED** (vid).] Strive for superiority; show rivalry; contend. [Prob. corrupt. of **ENVY**.]

VIENNA (vē-en'a), *n.* Capital of Austria-Hungary, on the Danube.

VIENNE (vē-en'), *n.* Town in France, on the Rhone.

VIEW (vū), *n.* 1. Act of seeing; sight. 2. Reach of the sight. 3. That which is seen. 4. Picture of a scene. 5. Mental survey. 6. Mode of looking at. 7. Intention. [Fr. *vue*—*vu*, p.p. of *voir*, see.]

SYN. Beholding; look; prospect; scene; sketch; conception; opinion; apprehension; object; purpose. **ANT.** Blindness; obscuration; deception.

VIEW (vū), *vt.* [pr.p. **VIEWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*



Vicuña.

VIEWED (vūd.)] 1. Perceive with the eye; behold; look on; see. 2. Inspect; survey; explore. 3. Survey mentally; regard; consider.

VIEWER (vū'ēr), *n.* One who views, inspects, or examines.

VIEW-FINDER (vū'find-ēr), *n.* *Photog.* Part of a camera which shows the object to be photographed on a small ground-glass plate, as an aid in securing the focus.

VIEWLESS (vū'les), *a.* Incapable of being viewed or seen.

VIEW-POINT (vū'point), *n.* Point of view.

VIGIL (vij'il), *n.* 1. Watching. 2. Keeping awake for religious exercise. 3. The eve before a feast or fast day, originally kept by watching through the night. [L. *vigilia*—*vigil*, watchful.]

VIGILANCE (vij'i-lans), *n.* Watchfulness; circumspection.—*Vigilance committee*, organization of citizens for the infliction of summary punishment for outrageous crimes.

VIGILANT (vij'i-lant), *a.* On the lookout for danger.

SYN. Attentive; cautious; alert; circumspect; wary; watchful; careful. **ANT.** Inattentive; incautious; unwary; careless.

VIGILANTE (vij-i-län'tā), *n.* Member of a vigilance committee. [Sp.]

VIGILANTLY (vij'i-lant-li), *adv.* In a vigilant manner; with vigilance.

VIGNETTE (vin-yet'), *n.* 1. Originally, an ornamental flourish of vine leaves and tendrils, used in Gothic architecture. 2. Small ornamental engraving not inclosed by a definite border. 3. Photographic portrait showing only the head and shoulders, the edge fading away insensibly into the background. [Fr. *vigne*, vine.]

VIGNETTE (vin-yet'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VIGNET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VIGNET'TED**.] 1. Decorate with vignettes. 2. Make with a fading background or border, as a photograph or other picture.

VIGOR (vlg'ūr), *n.* 1. Active strength; physical force. 2. Vital strength in animals or plants. 3. Strength of mind. [L.]

VIGORITE (vlg'ūr-it), *n.* Powerful explosive made of nitroglycerine.

VIGOROSO (vē-go-rō'sō), *a.* *Music.* Vigorous. [It.]

VIGOROUS (vlg'ūr-us), *a.* Possessing vigor; strong; robust.

VIGOROUSLY (vlg'ūr-us-li), *adv.* In a vigorous manner.

VIGOROUSNESS (vig'ūr-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vigorous.

VIKING (vi'king), *n.* One of the Scandinavian pirates who in the ninth and tenth centuries ravaged the coasts of Western Europe. [Ice. *vikingr*—*vikr*, creek, bay.]

VILAYET (vll-a-yet'), *n.* Name of the provinces into which the Ottoman empire is divided, [Ar. *wilaya*, government.]

VILE (vil), *a.* 1. Mean; low. 2. Morally impure; wicked. 3. Objectionable; disagreeable. [Fr. —L. *vilis*, cheap. Cf. Ger. *feil*, vendible.]

SYN. Base; contemptible; depraved; villainous; shameful; scurvy; shabby; beggarly; pitiful; groveling; foul; knavish. **ANT.** High; exalted; noble; pure; precious.

VILELY (vil'il), *adv.* In a vile manner.

VILENESS (vil'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vile.

VILIFICATION (vil-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of vilifying. 2. Defamation; abuse.

VILIFIER (vil'i-fi-ēr), *n.* One who vilifies; defamer.

VILIFY (vil'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VIL'IFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VILIFIED** (vil'i-fid).] Represent as vile; attempt to degrade by slander; defame. [L. *vilis*, vile.]

SYN. Calumniate; abuse; asperse; revile; traduce. **ANT.** Praise; laud; commend.

VILLA (vil'a), *n.* Country residence; suburban mansion. [L. *vicula*, country-house, dim. of *vicus*, village.]

VILLAGE (vil'aj), *n.* Small assemblage of houses, less than a town. [Fr.]

VILLAGER (vil'aj-ēr), *n.* Inhabitant of a village.

VILLAIN (vil'en), *n.* 1. Deliberate scoundrel; rascal; rogue; wretch. 2. Originally, a serf or peasant attached to a farm or villa; a feudal serf. [O. Fr. *vilain*, servile tenant—L. *vilanus*, farm-servant—L. *villa*, farmhouse.]

VILLAINOUS (vil'en-us), *a.* 1. Sullied to or characteristic of a villain; very wicked or depraved. 2. Proceeding from extreme wickedness or depravity. 3. Wretched; vile; mean.

VILLAINOUSLY (vil'en-us-li), *adv.* In a villainous manner.

VILLAINY (vil'en-i), *n.* [*pl.* **VILLAINIES** (vil'en-lz).] 1. Extreme depravity. 2. Atrocious crime.

VILLEINAGE, **VILLEINAGE** (vil'en-aj), *n.* *Feudal Law.* Tenure of land by menial services; tenure of feudal serf or villain. [O. Fr. *villénage*—*vilain*, servile tenant.]

VILLI (vil'i), *n.pl.* 1. *Anat.* Fine soft fibers. 2. *Bot.* Fine hairs on plants. [L., *pl.* of *villus*, shaggy hair.]

VILLOSITY (vil-los'i-ti), *n.* 1. State of being villous. 2. Collection of villi.

VILLOUS (vil'us), *a.* Covered with villi.

VILLUS (vil'us), *n.* Singular of **VILLI**.

VIM (vim), *n.* Strength; energy. (Slang.) [L., accus. of *vis*.]

VINA (vē'nə), *n.* East-Indian musical instrument with metal strings.

VINACEOUS (vi-nā'shus or vi-nā'shus), *a.* Pertaining to, or colored like, wine.

VINAIGRETTE (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* Small vial of silver or gold for holding aromatic vinegar or pungent drugs; used as a smelling bottle. [Fr. *vinaigre*. See **VINEGAR**.]

VINCIBLE (vin'si-bl), *a.* That may be conquered. [L. *vincibilis*—*vinco*, conquer.]

VINCULUM (ving'kū-lum), *n.* 1. Band; bond. 2. *Math.* Horizontal line placed over several quantities to show that they are to be treated as one. [L. *vincio*, bind.]

VINDICATE (vln'di-kāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VIN'DICATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VIN'DICATED.] 1. Defend; justify. 2. Maintain by force. [L. *vindicatus*, *p.p.* of *vindico*, avenge.]

SYN. Sustain; establish; substantiate.

ANT. Nullify; destroy; vitiate.

VINDICATION (vln-di-kā'shun), *n.* Act of vindicating or state of being vindicated.

VINDICATIVE (vin'di-kā-tiv), *a.* Tending to vindicate.

VINDICATOR (vin'di-kā-tūr), *n.* One who vindicates.

VINDICATORY (vin'di-kā-tō-ri), *a.* 1. Tending to vindicate; vindicative. 2. Inflicting punishment.

VINDICTIVE (vin-dik'tiv), *a.* Revengeful.

VINDICTIVELY (vln-dik'tiv-li), *adv.* In a vindictive manner.

VINDICTIVENESS (vin-dik'tiv-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vindictive.

VINE (vin), *n.* 1. Woody climbing plant producing grapes. 2. Any climbing or trailing plant. [O. Fr.—L. *vinea*, vine.]

VINEGAR (vin'e-gār), *n.* Acid liquor obtained from fermented and vinous liquors. [Fr. *vin-aigre*—*vin*, wine, and *aigre* (L. *acer*), sour.]

VINEGARISH (vln'e-gār-ish), **VINEGARY** (vin'e-gār-l), *a.* Resembling vinegar; sour; acid; crabbed.

VINERY (vi'nēr-i), *n.* Hothouse for rearing grapes; vineyard.

VINETTE (vi-net'), *n.* Barberry wine, used in making some kinds of leather.

VINEYARD (vin'yārd), *n.* Inclosure for rearing grape-vines. [A. S. *winegeard*.]

VINGT-ET-UN (vangt-ā-ung'), *n.* Game of cards in which the object is to make the number or value of the plps on the cards as nearly as possible twenty-one. [Fr., twenty-one.]

VINIC (vi'nik), *a.* Pertaining to, or derived from, wine.

VINOSITY (vi-nos'i-ti), *n.* State or quality of being vinous.

VINOUS (vi'nus), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to wine. 2. Of the nature of wine. 3. Wine-producing. [L. *vinosus*—*vinum*, wine.]

VINTAGE (vint'aj), *n.* 1. Produce of grapes in one year. 2. Time of grape-gathering. [Fr. *vendange*—L. *vindemia*—*vinum*, wine, and *demo*, pluck.]

VINTNER (vint'nēr), *n.* Wine-seller. [O. Fr. *vinetier*.]

VIOL (vi'ul), *n.* 1. Old musical instrument like the violln, with six strings. 2. Any stringed instrument of this class, as the violin, violoncello and double-bass viol. [Fr. *viola*—It. *viola*—L. *L. vitula*—L. *vitulor*, skip like a calf.]

VIOLA (vi'ō-lā or vē-ō'lā), *n.* 1. Viol. 2. Musical

instrument a little larger than a violln, tuned five notes lower, and pathetic in tone. [It.]

VIOLA (vi'ō-lā), *n.* Genus of plants including pansies and violets. *Viola tricolor*, in its wild state the heart's-case, is cultivated as the pansy; the typical north temperate violet is *Viola odorata*. [L.]

VIOLABLE (vi'ō-lā-bl), *a.* That may be injured or broken.

VIOLACEOUS (vi'ō-lā'she-us), *a.* 1. Hued like a violet. 2. Pertaining to the violet family.

VIOLANO-VIRTUOSO (vē-ō-lā'nō-vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.* Automatic musical instrument consisting of a self-playing violin with piano accompaniment, the music of which is started or ended by pushing a button. [Trade name.]

VIOLATE (vi'ō-lāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VI'OLATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VI'OLATED.] 1. Injure; abuse. 2. Profane; break forcibly. 3. Disturb. 4. Ravish; do violence to. [L. *violō*, -atum—*vis*, force.]

SYN. Outrage; interrupt; desecrate; defile;

debauch; deflower; hurt; pollute; profane; dishonor; transgress; infringe. **ANT.** Respect; foster; regard; cherish; protect; obey.

VIOLATION (vi'ō-lā'shun), *n.* Act of violating or state of being violated.

VIOLENCE (vi'ō-lens), *n.* State of being violent; force, physical or moral; outrage; profanation; injury; rage.

SYN. Intensity; vehemence; eagerness; impetuosity; infringement; attack; hurt; assault. **ANT.** Lenity; mildness; forbearance; respect.

VIOLENT (vi'ō-lent), *a.* 1. Acting with physical force or strength. 2. Moved by strong feeling; passionate; vehement. 3. Characterized by unjust force; outrageous. 4. Produced by force; unnatural. [Fr.—L. *violentus*—*vis*, force.]

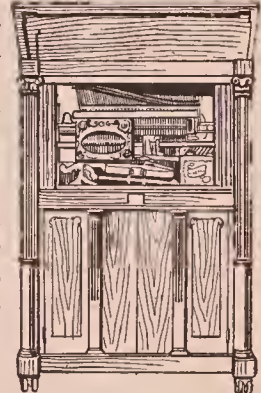
VIOLET (vi'ō-let), *I. n.* 1. Plant of many species, with a flower generally of some shade of blue. 2. Color of the violet. *II. a.* Of the color of the violet. [Fr. *violette*—L. *viola*.]

VIOLIN (vi'ō-lln'), *n.* Musical instrument of four strings played with a bow; fiddle. [Fr. *violon*. See **VIOL**.]

VIOLINIST (vi'ō-lln'lst), *n.* Player on the violin.

VIOLIST (vi'ol-lst), *n.* One who plays the viol or the viola.

VIOLONCELLIST (vi'ō-lon-sel'ist or vē-ō-lon-chel'ist), *n.* Player on the violoncello.



Violano-virtuoso.



Violet.

VIOLONCELLO (vī-ō-lon-sel'ō or vē-ō-lon-chel'-ō), *n.* Large stringed musical instrument, between the violin and the double-bass, held between the knees in playing. [It. dim. of *violone*, bass violin.]

VIPER (vī'pēr), *n.* 1. Poisonous reptile of the order of snakes. 2. Base, malicious person. [L. *vipera* (contr. of *vivipara*)—*vivus* living, and *pario*, bring forth.]

VIPERISH (vī'pēr-ish), *a.* Viperous; venomous.

VIPEROUS (vī'pēr-us), *a.* Having the qualities or nature of a viper; venomous; malignant.

VIRAGO (vī-rā'gō or vī-rā'gō), *n.* Violoncello. 1. Man-like woman. 2. Termagant. [L.]

VIREO (vir'e-ō), *n.* Insectivorous singing bird of many species. [L.]

VIRGIN (vēr'jin), *I. n.* Chaste maiden. *II. a.* 1. Maidenly; pure. 2. Untouched; fresh; new; first. [L. *virgo*.]

VIRGINAL (vēr'jin-əl), *a.* Maidenly; hence, pure; fresh; unsullied.

VIRGINAL (vēr'jin-əl), *n.* Small spinet, used in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

VIRGINIA (vēr-jin'i-a), *n.* One of the United States; capital, Richmond. Area 44,330 sq. m.

VIRGINITY (vēr-jin'i-ti), *n.* 1. State or condition of a virgin. 2. State of being unsullied; state of being new or unexplored.

VIRGO (vēr'gō), *n.* Sign of the zodiac; Virgin.

VIRGULE (vēr'gūl), *n.* Small rod. [L. *virgula*, dim. of *virga*, rod.]

VIRIAL (vir'i-əl), *n.* Product of the attraction between two particles by half their distance. [L. *vis*, *viris*, force.]

VIRIDESCENT (vir-i-des'ent), *a.* Greenish; turning slightly green.

VIRIDITY (vī-rid'i-ti), *n.* Verdure; greenishness. [L. *viriditas*.]

VIRILE (vir'il or vī'ri), *a.* Masculine; manly; capable of procreation. [L. *virilis*.]

VIRILITY (vī-ri-l'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being virile.

VIROSE (vī'rōs), **VIROUS** (vī'rus), *a.* Poisonous. [L. *virosus*. See **VIRUS**.]

VIRTU (vir-tō'), *n.* Fine workmanship; artistic excellence. [It.]

VIRTUAL (vēr'tū-əl), *a.* Being in effect though not in fact.

VIRTUALITY (vēr-tū-əl'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being virtual or not actual.

VIRTUALLY (vēr'tū-əl-i), *adv.* In a virtual manner; in effect or efficacy, if not in actuality; practically.

VIRTUE (vēr'tū), *n.* 1. Moral excellence; practice of duty. 2. Excellence in a particular



Virgo.

moral quality. 3. Force; power. 4. Chastity. [O. Fr.—L. *virtus*, manliness, excellence—*vir*, man.]

SYN. Integrity; probity; rectitude; worth; uprightness; morality; purity; merit; efficacy; potency. **ANT.** Vice; evil; immorality; wickedness; depravity.

VIRTUOSO (vir-tō-ō'sō), *n.* [pl. **VIRTUOSOS** (vir-tō-ō'sōz); It. **VIRTUOSI** (vir-tō-ō'sē).]

1. One skilled in the fine arts, in antiquities, curiosities, and the like. 2. Master performer on a musical instrument. [It.]

VIRTUOUS (vēr'tū-us), *a.* 1. Having moral goodness; practicing duty. 2. Being according to the moral law. 3. Chaste.

VIRTUOUSLY (vēr'tū-us-li), *adv.* In a virtuous manner.

VIRTUOUSNESS (vēr'tū-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being virtuous.

VIRULENCE (vir'ū-lens), *n.* Quality or state of being virulent.

VIRULENT (vir'ū-lent), *a.* 1. Full of poison. 2. Very active in injury; malignant. [L. *virulentus*—*virus*, poison.]

VIRULENTLY (vir'ū-lent-li), *adv.* In a virulent manner.

VIRUS (vī'rus), *n.* Poisonous matter which is the medium for communicating infection. [L., slime, stench.]

VIS (vis), *n.* Force.—*Vis inertiae*, resistance in a body to change, as from rest to motion, and vice versa. [L.]

VISAGE (viz'aj), *n.* Face; look. [Fr.—L. *visus*, seen.]

VISAGED (viz'ajd), *a.* Having a face of some indicated character; as, grim-visaged.

VIS-À-VIS (vēz-ā-vē'), *I. adv.* Face to face. *II. n.* Person or place opposite. [Fr.]

VISCACHA (vis-kach'a), *n.* Large South American burrowing animal, resembling the chinchilla. [Sp.]

VISCERA (vis'se-rā), *n. pl.* Inner parts of the animal body; entrails; interior organs. [L., pi. of *viscus*, entrail.]

VISCERAL (vis'sēr-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the viscera.

VISCID (vis'sid), *a.* Sticky; tenacious. [L. *viscidus*—*viscum*, mistletoe, birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe.]

VISCIDITY (vis-sid'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being viscid.

VISCOSE (vis'kōz), *n.* Viscous substance used in making artificial silk.

VISCOSITY (vis-kos'i-ti), *n.* 1. Thickness of a fluid; gumminess. 2. Internal friction of gases and fluids, resisting an instantaneous change of the arrangement of their parts, and producing heat. [L. *viscosus*, viscous. See **VISCID**.]

VISCOUNT (vī'kownt), *n.* [fem. **VISCOUNTESS** (vī'kownt-es).] 1. Originally, officer in England who supplied the place of the count or earl. 2. Title of nobility next below an earl.

[O. Fr. *visconte* (Fr. *vicomte*)—L. L. *vicecomes*—L. *vice*, instead of, and *comes*, companion.]

VISCOUS (vis'kus), *a.* Sticky; tenacious. [L. *viscosus*—*viscum*, birdlime.]

VISCUM (vis'kum), *n.* *Bot.* Genus of parasitic plants; the European mistletoe. [L.]

VISCUS (vis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* VIS'CERA.] One of the internal organs contained in the cranium, thorax, or abdomen; entrail. [L.]

VISE, VICE (vis), *n.* Instrument with two jaws, between which an object may be clamped securely, leaving both hands free for work. Vises are usually worked by a screw and made attachable to a bench. The hand-vise is not a vise proper, but has a projecting shank which is grasped by one hand, while the other holds the tool to work upon the object held. [O. Fr. *vis*, screw—L. *vitis*, vine.]

VISÉ (vĕ-zā'), *n.* Approval endorsed on a passport. [Fr., seen.]

VISHNU (vlsh'nō), *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The preserver, one of the triad, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva; a popular god of modern Hindu worship.

VISIBILITY (viz-i-bil'i-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being visible.

VISIBLE (vlz'i-bl), *a.* That may be seen; obvious. [L. *visibilis*—*visus*, p.p. of *video*, see.]

VISIBleness (viz'i-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being visible.

VISION (vlzh'un), *n.* 1. Act or sense of seeing; sight. 2. Anything seen. 3. Anything imagined to be seen; apparition; creation of the imagination. [Fr.—L. *visio*—*video*, see.]

VISIONAL (vizh'un-əl), *a.* Pertaining to vision.

VISIONARY (vizh'un-ā-ri), *I. a.* 1. Existing in imagination only; not real. 2. Apt to have visions, or to act on mere fancies. *II. n.* [*pl.* VISIONARIES (vizh'un-ā-riz).] One who forms impracticable schemes.

SYN. Fantastic; fanciful; utopian; capricious; wild; whimsical; unreal; imaginary; chimerical. **ANT.** Actual; real; truthful; palpable; substantial.

VISIONING (vizh'un-ing), *n.* Act or power of intellectually seeing.

VISIONIST (vizh'un-ist), *n.* Dreamer; believer in fanciful theories.

VISIT (viz'it), *v.* [*pr.p.* VIS'ITING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VIS'ITED.] *I. vt.* 1. Go to see; come to see. 2. Inspect; attend. 3. Reward or punish. *II. vi.* 1. Be in the habit of calling upon each other. 2. Make a visit. [Fr. *visiter*—L. *visito*, freq. of *viso*, visit—*video*, see.]

VISIT (viz'it), *n.* 1. Act of visiting; call. 2. Formal or official personal call for inspection or examination.

VISITANT (viz'it-ant), *n.* One who visits.

VISITATION (viz-it-ā'shun), *n.* 1. Act of visiting. 2. Examination by authority. 3. Divine reward or punishment; retribution.

VISITORIAL (viz-it-ā-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Of or pertaining to visitation.

VISITOR (vlz'it-ūr), *n.* One who visits or inspects.

VISITORIAL (viz-i-tō'ri-əl), *a.* Same as VISITORIAL.

VISNAGA (vls-nā'ga), *n.* *Bot.* Species of large cactus (*Echino-cactus*), commonly called barrel cactus, which, by means of its roots, absorbs water when the rains come and stores it up for use in time of drought. It is common in Mexican deserts. [Sp.]

VISOR (viz'ūr), *n.* 1. Part of a helmet covering the face, movable and perforated to see through. 2. Piece on a cap, protecting the eyes. 3. Mask. [Fr. *visière*—L. *video*.]

VISTA (vis'tā), *n.* 1. Prospect as between the trees along an avenue. 2. Mental view of a number of events, past, present or future. [It.]

VISTASCOPE (vis'tā-skōp), *n.* A double kite-like apparatus for viewing distant objects from the ground, the image reflected on the kites being thrown onto a ground glass through a lens, both fitted into a box-like device and supported by the kites, the observer using a field-glass to see the image on the ground glass. [VISTA and -SCOPE.]

VISUAL (vizh'ū-əl), *a.* 1. Belonging to vision or sight; used in seeing; optic. 2. Visible. [L. *visualis*, pertaining to sight.]

VISUALIZE (vizh'ū-əl-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* VIS'UALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VISUALIZED (vizh'ū-əl-izd).] *I. vt.* Make visible or visible. *II. vi.* Call up a visual image in the mind.

VITAL (vī'tal), *a.* 1. Belonging or contributing to life. 2. Containing, or necessary, to life. 3. Important as life; essential. 4. Affecting life; fatal; as, a vital error. [L. *vitalis*—*vita*, life.]

VITALISM (vī'tal-izm), *n.* Doctrine that "life" has its origin and support outside of matter.

VITALIST (vī'tal-ist), *n.* One who believes in vitalism.

VITALITY (vī-tal'i-ti), *n.* 1. Quality of being vital. 2. Principle or power of life; vital force.

VITALIZE (vī'tal-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VI'TALIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VITALIZED (vī'tal-izd).] Give life to.

VITALS (vī'talz), *n.pl.* Organs essential to life, especially the heart, lungs, etc.

VITASCOPE (vī'tā-skōp), *n.* Device for enlarging kinetoscopic pictures and throwing them on a screen. [L. *vita*, life, and -SCOPE.]

VITATASCOPE (vī-tā'tā-skōp), *n.* Magnifying instrument for studying the habits of living insects in the garden.

VITATIVE (vī'tā-tiv), *a.* Pertaining to the preservation or love of life.

VITELLIN, VITELLINE (vi-tel'in), *a.* Of or pertaining to the vitellus.

VITELLUS (vi-tel'us), *n.* The part of the egg, that nourishes the developing embryo. [L., yolk.]

VITIATE (vish'i-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VI'TIATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VI'TIATED.] 1. Render faulty or

less pure. 2. Destroy. [L. *vitio*—*vitium*, blemish.]

VITICULTURE (vit-i-kul'tūr), *n.* Art of growing grapes. [L. *vitis*, vine, and **CULTURE**.]

VITREOSITY (vit-re-os'i-ti), **VITREOUSNESS** (vit're-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vitreous.

VITREOUS (vit're-us), *a.* Glassy; pertaining to, or obtained from, glass. [L. *vitreus*—*vitrum*, glass—*vid-*, see.]

VITRESCENCE (vi-tres'ens), *n.* Quality or state of being vitrescent.

VITRESCENT (vi-tres'ent), *a.* That may be formed into glass; tending to become glass.

VITREUM (vit're-um), *n.* [*pl.* **VIT'REA**.] 1. Transparent jelly in the ball of the eye. 2. [*pl.*] Ancient glassware.

VITRIC (vit'rik), *a.* Glass-like.

VITRIFICATION (vit-ri-fak'shun), *n.* Act or process of converting into glass, or of making glass.

VITRIFY (vit'ri-fi), *v.* [*pr.p.* **VIT'RIFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VITRIFIED** (vit'ri-fid).] I. *vt.* Make into, or coat with, glass. II. *vi.* Become glass. [L. *vitrum*, glass, and *facio*, make.]

VITRINE (vit'rin), *n.* Glass showcase.

VITRIOL (vit'ri-ul), *n.* 1. Sulphuric acid; oil of vitriol. 2. Soluble sulphate of a metal; green vitriol=sulphate of iron, blue vitriol=sulphate of copper, white vitriol=sulphate of zinc. [Fr.—It. *vitriuolo*—L. *vitrum*, glass, from its glassy appearance.]

VITRIOLIC (vit-ri-ol'ik), *a.* 1. Derived from a vitriol. 2. Corrosive; caustic.

VITROTYPE (vit'ro-tip), *n.* Picture photographed on glass or earthenware and burned in.

VITTA (vit'a), *n.* [*pl.* **VIT'TÆ**.] 1. Headband; fillet. 2. Oil-tube in fruit of some plants.

VITULINE (vit'ū-lin), *a.* Pertaining to, or like, a calf.

VITUPERABLE (vi-tū'pēr-a-bl), *a.* Deserving of censure.

VITUPERATE (vi-tū'pēr-āt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VITU'PERATING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VITU'PERATED**.] Censure; scold. [L. *vitupero*—*vitium*, fault, and *paro*, set out.]

VITUPERATION (vi-tū'pēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vituperating; abuse.

VIVA (vē'vā), *interj.* Long live! Often used substantively; as, the *vivas* of the crowd. [It.]

VIVACIOUS (vi-vā'shus), *a.* Lively; active; sportive. [L. *vivax*—*vivo*, live.]

VIVACIOUSLY (vi-vā'shus-li), *adv.* In a vivacious manner; with vivacity.

VIVACIOUSNESS (vi-vā'shus-nes), *n.* Same as **VIVACITY**.

VIVACITY (vi-vas'i-ti), *n.* Liveliness of manner or character; animation; cheerfulness.

VIVANDIÈRE (vē-vāng-dyār'), *n.* Female sutler. [Fr.]

VIVARIUM (vi-vā'ri-um), *n.* Place where living animals are kept, as a park, warren, or the like. [L. *vivus*, alive.]

VIVAT (vi'vat; Fr. vē'vā), *interj.* Long live! Sometimes used substantively like **VIVA**. [L.]

VIVA VOCE (vi'və vō'sē). By word of mouth. [L., by the living voice.]

VIVE (vēv), *interj.* Long live! [Fr.]

VIVERRINE (vi-ver'in), *n.* A carnivorous animal of many species, including the weasel, genet, etc. [L. *viverra*, ferret.]

VIVES (vivz), *n.* 1. Parotid gland of the horse. 2. Morbid swelling of that gland. [O. Fr.—Sp. *avivas*—Ar. *addhiba*—*al dhiba*, she-wolf.]

VIVID (viv'id), *a.* Life-like; animated; forming brilliant images in the mind. [L. *vividus*—*vivo*, live.]

SYN. Active; intense; sprightly; clear; lucid; strong. **ANT.** Dull; somber; obscure.

VIVIFY (viv'i-fi), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VIV'IFYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VIVIFIED** (viv'i-fid).] Make alive; induce with life. [Fr. *vivifier*—L. *vivus*, alive, and *facio*, make.]

VIVIPAROUS (vi-vip'a-rus), *a.* Producing young alive, not by hatching from eggs. [L. *vivus*, alive, and *pario*, produce.]

VIVISECT (viv-i-sekt'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **VIVISECT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VIVISECT'ED**.] I. *vt.* Dissect the living body of. II. *vi.* Practice vivisection. [L. *vivus*, living, and *sectus*, *p.p.* of *seco*, cut.]

VIVISECTION (viv-i-sek'shun), *n.* 1. Dissection of a living animal. 2. Practice of experimenting upon living animals by means of anatomic dissection.

VIXEN (viks'n), *n.* 1. She-fox. 2. Ill-tempered woman. [A. S. *fixen*, she-fox.]

VIZ. (viz), *adv.* Videlicet. [Originally, *vi &*, the *&* being a sign of contraction equivalent to a period.]

VIZIER (vi-zēr'), *n.* Turkish minister or counselor of state. [Ar. *wazir*, burden-bearer.]

VIZOR (viz'ūr), *n.* Protecting piece on a cap or helmet, shielding the eyes; visor. [See **VISOR**.]

VLADIVOSTOK (vlā-dē-vōs-tōk'), *n.* Seaport of Asiatic Russia, on the Sea of Japan.

VOCABLE (vō'kə-bi), *n.* 1. Word. 2. Musical note. [L. *vocabulum*—*voco*, call.]

VOCABULARY (vō-kab'ū-lā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* **VOCAB'ULARIES**.] 1. List of words explained in alphabetical order. 2. Range or extent of language at command. [L. *vocabularium*.]

VOCAL (vō'kai), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or having, a voice. 2. Uttered or changed by the voice. [L. *vocalis*—*vox*, voice.]

VOCALIST (vō'kai-ist), *n.* Singer.

VOCALIZATION (vō-kai-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act of vocalizing or state of being vocalized.

VOCALIZE (vō'kai-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **VOC'ALIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **VOCALIZED** (vō'kai-izd).] Make vocal; form into voice.

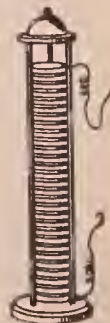
VOCALLY (vō'kai-i), *adv.* 1. In a vocal manner; with voice. 2. In words; verbally.

VOCATION (vō-kā'shun), *n.* 1. Calling; occupation. 2. Fitness for, or spiritual call to, a religious career. [L. *vocatio*—*voco*, call.]

VOCATIVE (vok'a-tiv), *I. a.* Used in calling.

- II. *n.* Case of a word used in addressing or calling.
- VOCIFERATE** (vō-sif'ēr-āt), *v.* [*pr.p.* VOCIF'ER-ATING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOCIF'ERATED.] I. *vt.* Shout out. II. *vi.* Utter anything loudly; bawl. [L. *vociferatus*, *p.p.* of *vociferor*, cry out.]
- VOCIFERATION** (vō-sif'ēr-ā'shun), *n.* Act of vociferating or the sound vociferated.
- VOCIFEROUS** (vō-sif'ēr-us), *a.* Shouting; clamorous; bawling.
- VOCIFEROUSLY** (vō-sif'ēr-us-li), *adv.* In a vociferous manner.
- VODKA** (vod'kə), *n.* Rye whskey. [Russ.]
- VOGUE** (vōg), *n.* Temporary fashion. [Fr. *voguer*, roll as a wave.]
- VOICE** (vois), *n.* 1. Sound from the mouth. 2. Sound given out by anything. 3. Sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords, not mere breath. 4. Language; expression; expressed opinion; vote. 5. Speaker; mouthpiece. 6. *Gram.* Mode of inflecting verbs, as being active or passive. [O. Fr. *vois*—L. *vox*, *vocis*.]
- VOICE** (vois), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VOI'CING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOICED (voist).] 1. Utter; proclaim. 2. Regulate the tones of; tune.
- VOICED** (voist), *a.* 1. Having a voice; expressed by a voice. 2. Uttered with voice, not only with breath (sonant), as *b*, *p*, *d*, and *th* in *thine*, in distinction from voiceless or surd *f*, and *th* in *thick*.
- VOID** (vold), *I. a.* 1. Unoccupied; empty. 2. Having no binding force. 3. Wanting. 4. Valn. II. *n.* Empty space. [O. Fr. *void*—L. *viduus*, widowed.]
- SYN.** Vacant; unfilled; unengaged; destitute; devold; lacking; ineffectual; useless; null. **ANT.** Full; occupied; valld.
- VOID** (vold), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VOID'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOID'ED.] 1. Make vacant. 2. Send out; discharge. 3. Render of no effect.
- VOIDABLE** (void'a-bl), *a.* Capable of being voided.
- VOLANT** (vō'lant), *a.* Flying; nimble. [Fr. *pr.p.* of *voler*—L. *volo*, fly.]
- VOLAPÜK** (vō-lä-pük'), *n.* Artificial universal language, constructed by J. M. Schleyer, of Constance, Baden, about 1879. It consists of Latin, German and English ingredients. [Volapük, world-language.]
- VOLATILE** (vol'a-till), *a.* 1. Apt to evaporate. 2. Flighty; apt to change. [L. *volatilis*—*volo*, fly.]
- VOLATILENESS** (vol'a-till-nes), *n.* Same as **VOLATILITY**.
- VOLATILITY** (vol'a-till'l-tl), *n.* Quality or state of being volatile.
- VOLATILIZATION** (vol'a-till-i-zā'shun), *n.* Act or process of volatilizing or state of being volatilized.
- VOLATILIZE** (vol'a-till-iz), *v.* [*pr.p.* VOL'ATIL-IZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOLATILIZED (vol'a-till-izd).] I. *vt.* Render volatile. II. *vi.* 1. Become volatile. 2. Evaporate.

- VOLCANIC** (vol-kan'ik), *a.* Produced by, pertaining to, or resembling, a volcano.
- VOLCANISM** (vol'kan-izm), *n.* Phenomena of volcanoes, earthquakes, hot springs, etc.
- VOLCANO** (vol-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* VOLCA'NOES.] Mountain emitting smoke, fire, lava, etc. It is called *active*, when in eruption, *dormant*, during intervals between eruptions, and *extinct* when it ceases altogether to be active. [It.—L. *Vulcanus*, god of fire.]
- VOLGA** (vol'gə), *n.* River of Russia which falls into the Caspian Sea.
- VOLITION** (vō-lish'un), *n.* Elective preference; exercise of the will. [L. L. *volitio*.]
- VOLITIONAL** (vō-lish'un-əl), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, volition.
- VOLKSLIED** (fōlks'lēt), *n.* Popular song; folksong. [Ger.]
- VOLLEY** (vol'l), *n.* 1. Discharge of many small-arms at once; also the missiles discharged. 2. Outburst of many things at once, especially when noisy. 3. *Lawn-tennis.* A return of the ball before it touches the ground. [Fr. *volée*, flight of missiles—*voler*—L. *volo*, fly.]
- VOLLEY** (vol'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* VOL'LEYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOLLEYED (vol'ld).] I. *vt.* Discharge in, or as in, a volley. II. *vi.* Sound like a volley of artillery.
- VOLPLANE** (vol'plān), *vt.* See **GLIDE**.
- VOLT** (vōlt), *n.* 1. In fencing, sudden movement or leap to avoid a thrust. 2. Gait of two treads made by a horse going sideways round a center. [Fr. *volte*—It. *volta*—L. *volvo*, turn.]
- VOLT** (vōlt), *n.* *Elec.* Unit of electromotive force (E. M. F.), being a little less than the E. M. F. of a Daniell cell. It carries one ampere of current against one ohm of resistance, or it would charge a condenser of one farad capacity with one coulomb of quantity. [After A. Volta, Italian electrician.]
- VOLTAGE** (vōlt'aj), *n.* *Elec.* Electromotive force expressed in volts.
- VOLTAIC** (vol-tā'ik), *a.* Pertaining to Volta, an Italian physicist who, about 1800, first produced an electric current by chemical action upon one of two united plates of dissimilar metals; also pertaining to electricity generated by Volta's method.—*Voltaic pile*, column of disks of zinc and copper laid alternately and separated by moistened paper.
- VOLTAISM** (vol'ta-izm), *n.* Galvanism.
- VOLT-AMMETER** (vōlt'am-e-tēr), *n.* Volt-meter combined with a trans-
Voltaic Pile.
former, used for measuring the intensity in amperes, or the potential in volts, of an alternating current.
- VOLTIGEUR** (vol-tl-zhūr'), *n.* One who vaults or jumps. [Fr.]
- VOLTITE** (vol'tit), *n.* An insulating material for electric wires.



VOLT-METER (vôlt'mē-tēr), *n.* Instrument for direct measurement of difference of potential in volts.

VOLUBILITY (voi-û-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being voluble.

VOLUBLE (vol'û-bl), *a.* 1. Easy to roll or move; flowing smoothly. 2. Fluent in speech. [L. *volubilis*—*volvo*, roll.]

VOLUBLY (vol'û-bli), *adv.* In a voluble manner.

VOLUCRINE (vol'û-krin), *a.* Of or pertaining to birds. [L. *volucris*, bird.]

VOLUME (vol'ûm), *n.* 1. Book; seroll; tome. 2. Space occupied; dimensions. 3. Fullness of voice. [L. *volumen*, roll.]

VOLUME (vol'ûm), *v.* [pr.p. **VOL'UMING**; p.t. and p.p. **VOLUMED** (vol'ûmd).] I. *vt.* Gather in a volume. II. *vi.* Swell; as, the music *volumed* through the hall.

VOLUMED (vol'ûmd), *a.* Consisting of so many volumes.

VOLUMINOUS (vo-lö'mi-nus), *a.* 1. Consisting of many volumes, or of many coils or folds. 2. Having written much.

VOLUNTARILY (vol-un-tā'ri-li), *adv.* In a voluntary manner; freely.

VOLUNTARINESS (vol'un-tā'ri-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being voluntary.

VOLUNTARY (vol'un-tā'ri), *I. a.* 1. Willing; acting by choice; free. 2. Done by design or without compulsion. II. *n.* 1. One who does anything of his own free will. 2. Piece of muscle not prescribed by the ritual. [L. *voluntarius*—*voluntas*, will.]

VOLUNTEER (voi-un-tēr'), *n.* One who enters a service of his own free choice. [Fr. *volontaire*—L. *voluntarius*, voluntary.]

VOLUNTEER (voi-un-tēr'), *v.* [pr.p. **VOLUNTEER'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **VOLUNTEERED** (voi-un-tērd).] I. *vt.* Bestow, give or offer voluntarily, as services, money, time or the like. II. *vi.* Offer to serve as a volunteer.

VOLUPTUARY (vo-lup'tû-ā-ri), *n.* [pl. **VO-LUP'TUARIES**.] One excessively given to bodily enjoyments or luxury; sensualist; epicure. [L. *voluptuarius*—*voluptas*, pleasure.]

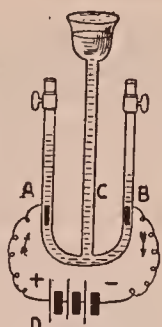
VOLUPTUOUS (vo-lup'tû-us), *a.* 1. Full of, or producing, sensual pleasure. 2. Given to excess of pleasure; sensuous. [L. *voluptuosus*—*voluptas*, pleasure.]

VOLUPTUOUSLY (vo-lup'tû-us-li), *adv.* In a voluptuous manner.

VOLUPTUOUSNESS (vo-lup'tû-us-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being voluptuous.

VOLUTE (vo-lût'), *n.* Spiral seroll used in capitals of columns of Ionic order. [Fr.—L. *volvo*, *volutum*, roll.]

VOLUTED (vo-lût'ed), *a.* Having a volute or spirall seroll.



Water Volt-meter.

a, b, c. Tubes with acidulated water. *a, b.* Emptied of air. Platinum plates in *a* and *b*, connected with battery at *d*. The amount of hydrogen appearing in *b* and oxygen in *a* in a given time measures the quantity of electric current.

VOLVULUS (vol'vû-lus), *n.* The twisting of an intestine or of two intestines, causing an obstruction. [L. *volvo*, roll.]

VOMER (vô'měr), *n.* Thin, flat bone separating the nostrils. [L.]

VOMIT (vom'it), *v.* [pr.p. **VOM'ITING**; p.t. and p.p. **VOM'ITED**.] I. *vt.* Throw up from the stomach by the mouth; spew out. II. *vi.* Eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth. [L. *vomo*.]

VOMIT (vom'it), *n.* 1. Matter ejected from the stomach. 2. Something that excites vomiting.

VOMITORY (vom'i-tô-ri), *I. a.* Causing to vomit. II. *n.* 1. Emetic. 2. Door of a large building by which the crowd is let out. [L. *vomitarius*.]

VOODOO (vô'dô) *n.* One who practices voodooism.

VOODOO (vô'dô), *vt.* [pr.p. **VOO'DOOING**; p.t. and p.p. **VOODOOED** (vô'död).] Practice voodooism; bewitch.

VOODOOISM (vô'dô-izm), *n.* Superstitious practices among the negroes of Haiti and certain portions of the southern United States, involving snake-worship, sorcery, witchcraft and cannibalism—brought originally from Africa. [Etym. unknown.]

VORACIOUS (vô-rā'shus), *a.* Eager to devour; greedy; very hungry. [L. *vorax*.]

VORACIOUSLY (vô-rā'shus-li), *adv.* In a voracious manner.

VORACIOUSNESS (vô-rā'shus-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being voracious.

VORACITY (vô-ras'i-ti), *n.* Same as **VORACIOUSNESS**.

VORTEX (vâ'teks), *n.* [pl. **VORTICES** (vâ'tl-sēz) or **VOR'TEXES**.] Whirl of a fluid; eddy; whirlpool. [L. *verto*, turn.]

VORTICAL (vâ'ti-kal), *a.* Whirling.

VORTICOSE (vâ'ti-kôs), *a.* 1. Whirling. 2. Arranged in whorls.

VORTIGINOUS (vâ'tij'i-nus), *a.* Whirling. [See **VERTIGO**.]

VOTARY (vô'ta-ri), *I. a.* Bound or consecrated by a vow. II. *n.* [pl. **VO'TARIES**.] 1. One devoted, as by a vow, to some service or manner of life. 2. Worshiper, as of an art or person. [L.L. *votarius*—L. *voveo*, *votum*, vow.]

VOTE (vôt), *n.* 1. Formal expression of a wish or opinion. 2. That by which a choice is expressed, as a ballot. 3. Decision by a majority. [L. *votum*—*voveo*, vow.]

VOTE (vôt), *v.* [pr.p. **VO'TING**; p.t. and p.p. **VO'TED**.] I. *vt.* 1. Choose, enact, grant, etc., by a vote. 2. Characterize; declare. II. *vi.* Exercise the right of suffrage; cast a ballot.

VOTER (vô'tēr), *n.* One who votes or is legally entitled to vote.

VOTIVE (vô'tiv), *a.* Given by vow; vowed.—*Votive offering*, picture or the like, dedicated in fulfillment of a vow. [L. *votivus*.]

VOTIVELY (vô'tiv-li), *adv.* In a votive manner.

VOTOGRAPH (vō'to-gráf), *n.* Machine for receiving and counting votes. [VOTE and -GRAPH.]

VOUCH (vowch), *v.* [*pr.p.* VOUCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOUCHED (vowcht).] I. *vt.* 1. Call to witness. 2. Maintain by repeated affirmations. 3. Warrant; be surety for. II. *vi.* Bear witness. [O. Fr. *voyer*—L. *voco*, call.]

SYN. Avouch; affirm; assert; attest; aver; confirm; declare; support; back; second.

ANT. Demur; repudiate; abjure.

VOUCHER (vowch'ēr), *n.* 1. One who vouches. 2. Paper which confirms the truth of anything, as an account.

VOUCHSAFE (vowch-sāf'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VOUCHSA'FING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOUCHSAFED (vowch-sāft').] Sanction; allow without danger; condescend to grant. [VOUCH and SAFE.]

VOUSSOIR (vō-swär'), *n.* Wedge-shaped stone in an arch. [Fr.—L. *volutus*.]

VOW (vow), *n.* 1. Solemn promise to God, or to some deity or saint. 2. Formal promise of fidelity or affection. [O. Fr. *vou*—L. *votum*—*voveo*, vow.]

VOW (vow), *v.* [*pr.p.* VOW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOWED (vowd).] I. *vt.* 1. Promise solemnly. 2. Threaten or denounce solemnly. II. *vi.* 1. Make a vow or solemnly promise. 2. Asseverate or protest solemnly.

VOWEL (vow'el), *I. n.* Resonant tone-sound produced by vibration of the vocal cords, differentiated by various positions of the mouth-organs. The English vowels *a, e, i, o, u*, originally represented the sounds as in *far, prey, pique, pole, rule*. II. *a.* Vocal; pertaining to a vowel. [Fr. *voyelle*—L. *vocalis*—*vox*, voice.]

VOWEL-GRADATION (vow'el-grā-dā-shun), *n.* Change of vowel in conjugation, as in *drink, drank, drunk*; ablaut.

VOWELIZE (vow'el-īz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VOW'ELIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOWELIZED (vow'el-īzd).] Add vowel signs to, as shorthand or a Hebrew text.

VOWEL-MUTATION (vow'el-mū-tā-shun), *n.* Change of vowel in declension as in *man, men*; umlaut.

VOYAGE (voi'āj) *n.* Passage by water; journey. [Fr.—L. *viaticum*, traveling-money.]

VOYAGE (voi'āj), *vi.* [*pr.p.* VOY'AGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VOYAGED (voi'āj'd).] Make a voyage.

VOYAGEUR (vwä-yā-zhūr'), *n.* Traveling porter or carrier in Canada; fur trader. [Fr.]

VULCAN (vul'kan), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* God of fire and of metal working; the son of Jupiter and Juno; he offended Jupiter, was by him thrown out of heaven, and dropped with such violence that he broke his leg, and was lame forever after; was married to Venus.

VULCANITE (vul'kan-it), *n.* Hard vulcanized India rubber; ebonite.

VULCANIZE (vul'kan-iz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* VULCANIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VULCANIZED (vul'kan-īzd).] Treat (India rubber) with sulphur, and

"cure" in heat, 250° to 300° F., rendering it more elastic and stronger. [L. *Vulcanus*.]

VULGAR (vul'gar), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, or used by, the common people; plebeian. 2. In general use; common. 3. Lacking refinement; inelegant. 4. Offensive to good taste.—*Vulgar fraction*, common fraction, as $\frac{2}{3}$. [L. *vulgaris*—*vulgus*, the people.]

VULGARIAN (vul-gā'ri-an), *n.* One with vulgar taste or manners; said especially of the vulgar rich.

VULGARISM (vul'gar-izm), *n.* 1. Vulgarity. 2. Vulgar phrase or expression.

VULGARITY (vul-gar'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vulgar; coarseness.

VULGARIZE (vul'gar-īz), *v.* [*pr.p.* VULGARIZING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* VULGARIZED (vul'gar-īzd).] I. *vt.* Make vulgar. II. *vi.* Act in a vulgar manner.

VULGARNESS (vul'gar-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being vulgar; vulgarity.

VULGATE (vul'gāt), *n.* 1. Ancient Latin version of the Scriptures, translated from A. D. 383-405, and accepted as the only authentic version by the Roman Catholic Church. 2. [v-] Popular or vulgar language; vernacular. [L. *vulgatus*, commonly used.]

VULGUS (vul'gus), *n.* The common people; the rabble; crowd. [L.]

VULNERABILITY (vul-nēr-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* Quality or state of being vulnerable.

VULNERABLE (vul'nēr-a-bl), *a.* 1. Liable to injury. 2. Liable to attack; assailable. [L. *vulnerabilis*—*vulnus*, wound.]

VULNERARY (vul'nēr-ā-ri), *a.* Pertaining to wounds; useful in healing wounds. [L. *vulnerarius*—*vulnus*, wound.]

VULNEROSE (vul'nēr-ōs), *a.* Wounded; suffering from many wounds.

VULNUS (vul'nus), *n.* [*pl.* VUL'NERA.] A wound. [L. *vulnus*, *vulneris*.]

VULPINE (vul'pin), *a.* Relating to or like the fox; cunning. [L. *vulpes*, fox.]

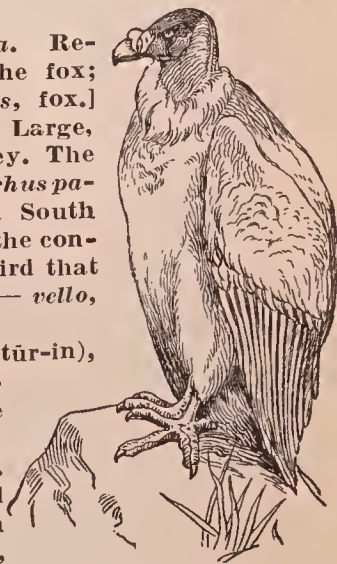
VULTURE (vul'tūr), *n.* Large, rapacious bird of prey. The king vulture (*Gyparchus papa*) of Central and South America, excepting the condor, is the largest bird that flies. [L. *vultur*—*vello*, pluck, tear.]

VULTURINE (vul'tūr-in),

VULTURISH (vul'tūr-ish), *a.* Like the vulture; rapacious.

VULVA (vul'və), *n.* Orifice in external organ of generation of the female. [L., covering.]

VYING (vi'ing), *v.* Present participle of VIE.



King Vulture.



W (dub'l-ū), *n.* [*pl.* W'S (dub'l-ūz).] Twenty-third letter of the alphabet. It represents two sounds: (1) The distinctive sound which it has at the beginning of a syllable, and when followed by a vowel, as in *was*, *forward*; (2) at the end of syllables, in which position it is

always preceded by a vowel, it has either no force at all (or at most only serves to broaden the vowel), as in *law*, *lawful*, etc., or it serves really as a vowel, as in *grew*, *crew*, etc., where it has the sound of long double o (ö), or forms the second element in a diphthong, as in *few*, *new*, *now*, *vow*, etc., being in such cases equivalent to the u in *neutral*, *bough*, etc. In some words it is silent, as *answer*, *blow*, *who*, *toward*, *two*, and is always silent before *r* in the same syllable, as *write*, *wry*, etc.

WAAPA (wä-ä'pä), *n.* Hawaiian canoe or skiff. [Native name.]

WABASH (wä'bash), *n.* River in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, tributary of the Ohio.

WABBLE (wob'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAB'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WABBLED (wob'ld).] 1. Incline to the one side and to the other alternately, as a wheel, top, or pendulum, when not properly balanced. 2. Be changeable; vacillate. (Colloq.) [Ger. *wabbeln*. Akin to **WAVE**.]

WABBLE (wob'l) *n.* Rocking, unequal motion.

WABBLY (wob'li) *a.* Inclined to wobble.

WACKE (wak'e), *n.* A kind of clayey rock. [Ger.]

WAD (wod), *n.* Small mass of soft or flexible matter thrust close together, as hay, tow, paper, etc. [A. S. *wæd*. Cf. Ger. *watte*, wadding.]

WAD (wod), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WAD'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAD'DED.] 1. Form into a wad. 2. Stuff a wad into. 3. Line with wadding.

WADAI (wä-dī'), *n.* Negro state in Central Sudan. Area 170,000 sq. m.

WADDIE, **WADDY** (wad'i), *n.* Australian name for a thick club.

WADDIE, **WADDY** (wad'i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WAD'DYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WADDIED (wad'id).] Strike with a waddie. [Austral.]

WADDING (wod'ing), *n.* 1. Material for wads. 2. Carded cotton for padding garments, etc. [See **WAD**.]

WADDLE (wod'l), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAD'DLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WADDLED (wod'ld).] Take short steps and move from side to side in walking. [From **WADE**.]

WADDLE (wod'l), *n.* Act of waddling.

WADDLER (wod'lēr), *n.* One who or that which waddles.

WADE (wād), *v.* [*pr.p.* WA'DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WA'DED.] I. *vi.* 1. Walk through a substance, difficulty, or labor. II. *vt.* Cross by wading; as, to *wade* a brook. [A. S. *wadan*.]

WADE (wād), *n.* 1. Act of wading. 2. Wading place; shallow; shoal; ford. (Colloq.)

WADER (wā'dēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wades.

2. Long-legged bird that wades in water, as a heron, stork, stilt, snipe, etc. 3. Combination, waterproof boot and legging, worn in fly-fishing.

WADY (wod'i), *n.* Dry bed of a torrent. [Ar. *wadi*. Cf. Sp. *guad*-, the first syllable of many Spanish river names.]

WAFER (wā'fēr), *n.* 1. Thin disk of dried paste, sometimes colored, used in sealing letters, etc. 2. Thin disk of dried paste, used as a capsule for administering medicine. 3. Thin circular piece of unleavened bread used in the administration of the Eucharist. 4. Thin light biscuit or cracker. 5. *Photog.* Thin flat cake of chemicals for use in developing dry plates. [O. Fr. *waufre*.]

WAFER (wā'fēr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WA'FERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAFERED (wā'fērd).] 1. Seal or close with a wafer. 2. Attach with a wafer or wafers.

WAFFLE (wof'l), *n.* Kind of batter-cake cooked in waffle-irons. [Ger. *waffel*.]

WAFFLE-IRONS (wof'l-i-ürnz), *n.pl.* Cooking utensil having two hinged portions with indenting projections on the inner sides, between which the batter is placed, and cooked by turning the respective sides to the fire.

WAFt (wäft), *v.* [*pr.p.* WAFt'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAFt'ED.] I. *vt.* Move through a fluid medium, as air or water. II. *vi.* Float; fly. [From **WAVE**.]

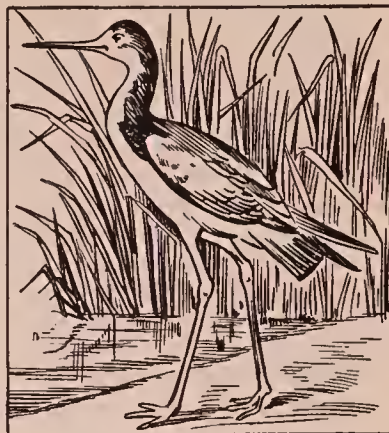
WAFt (wäft), *n.* 1. Floating body. 2. Signal made by moving something, as a flag, in the air.

WAFtAGE (wäft'aj), *n.* Act of wafting or state of being wafted.

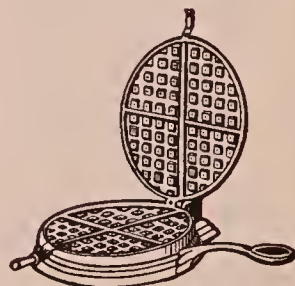
WAFtER (wäft'ēr), *n.* One who or that which wafts.

WAFtURE (wäft'tūr), *n.* 1. Waving motion; beckoning. 2. Conveyance by wafting. 3. Thing wafted, as an odor.

WAG (wag), *v.* [*pr.p.* WAG'GING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAGGED (wagd).] I. *vt.* Cause to move up and down, backward and forward, or from side to side alternately. II. *vi.* Move backward



Wader (stilt).



Waffle-irons.

and forward, up and down, or from side to side alternately. [A. S. *wegan*, move.]

WAG (wag), *n.* 1. Act or motion of wagging. 2. Droll, humorous fellow.

WAGE (wāj), *vt.* [pr.p. **WA'GING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAGED** (wāj'd).] 1. Pledge. 2. Engage in and carry on vigorously, as war. 3. Venture. [O. Fr. *wager* (Fr. *gager*), pledge.]

WAGE (wāj), *n.* 1. Pay for services; hire; now generally used in the plural. 2. Formerly, a pledge or gage.

SYN. Earnings; fee; remuneration; stipend; pay; salary. **ANT.** Gratuity; bonus; grace; donation.

WAGER (wā'jēr), *n.* 1. Something staked on an issue. 2. That on which bets are laid. [O. Fr. *wager*, pledge.]

WAGER (wā'jēr), *v.* [pr.p. **WA'GERING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAGERED** (wā'jērd).] I. *vt.* Stake, hazard, or risk on the issue of some event, or on some question to be decided. II. *vi.* Make a wager or wagers; bet.

WAGERER (wā'jēr-ēr), *n.* One who wagers or bets.

WAGES (wā'jēz), *n.pl.* Payment for work done or services performed; price paid for labor. [O. Fr. *wage*, pledge.]

WAGE-WORK (wāj'wŭrk), *n.* Labor for which wages are paid.

WAGE-WORKER (wāj'wŭrk-ēr), *n.* One who is paid wages for his labor.

WAGGERY (wag'ēr-i), *n.* Tricks or manner of a wag.

WAGGISH (wag'ish), *a.* 1. Like a wag; mischievous roguish in sport. 2. Done in waggery.

WAGGISHLY (wag'ish-li), *adv.* In a waggish manner.

WAGGISHNESS (wag'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being waggish.

WAGGLE (wag'gl), *v.* [pr.p. **WAG'GLING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAGGLED** (wag'gl'd).] I. *vt.* Cause to move from side to side. II. *vi.* Move from side to side quickly and frequently. [Freq. of **WAG**.]

WAGGLE (wag'gl), *n.* A quick, frequent wagging or movement one way and another.

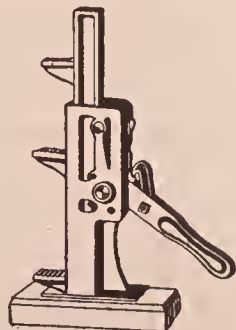
WAGON (wag'un), *n.* Four-wheeled vehicle for carrying heavy goods. [A.S. *wægen*.]

WAGONER (wag'un-ēr), *n.* One who drives a wagon.

WAGONETTE (wag-un-et'), *n.* Kind of open carriage with seats lengthwise.

WAGON-JACK (wag'un-jak), *n.* Device for lifting wheels of vehicles off the ground, so that they can be adjusted or taken off for lubricating, repairing, etc.

WAGONWRIGHT (wag'un-rit), *n.* Maker of wagons or carriages.



Wagon-jack.

WAGTAIL (wag'tāl), *n.* Small European bird, so called because constantly wagging its tail when on the ground.

WAIF (wāf), *n.* 1. Anything found astray without an owner. 2. Wanderer; outcast. [Akin to **WAIVE**.]

WAIL (wāl), *v.* [pr.p. **WAIL'-ING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAILED** (wāld).] I. *vt.* Lament over; b e w a i l ;

mourn. II. *vi.* Express sorrow audibly; mourn. [Ice. *væla*, originally to cry woe—*væ*, woe.]

WAIL (wāl), *n.* Cry of woe; loud weeping.

WAILER (wāl'ēr), *n.* One who wails.

WAIN (wān), *n.* 1. Old name for **WAGON**. 2. [W-] *Astron.* The Dipper; Charles's Wain. [A. S. *wægen*, *wæn*.]

WAINSCOT (wān'skot), *n.* Paneled boards on the walls of apartments. [Dut. *wagen-schot*, fine oak wood for wagon panels.]

WAINSCOT (wān'skot), *vt.* [pr.p. **WAIN'SCOT-ING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAIN'SCOTED**.] Line with, or as with, panels.

WAINSCOTING (wān'skot-ing), *n.* Materials for a wainscot; wainscot.

WAINWRIGHT (wān'rit), *n.* Wagonwright.

WAIST (wāst), *n.* 1. Smallest part of the human trunk between the ribs and the hips. 2. Middle part of a ship. 3. Garment to cover upper part of the body. [A. S. *wæstm*, form, shape, figure.]

WAISTBAND (wāst'band), *n.* Band which encircles the waist.

WAISTCOAT (wās'kōt or wes'kut), *n.* Short, sleeveless garment worn under the coat; vest.

WAIT (wāt), *v.* [pr.p. **WAIT'ING**; p.t. and p.p. **WAIT'ED**.] I. *vi.* 1. Postpone action; stay in expectation; remain. 2. (With on) Attend; follow. II. *vt.* Stay for; await. 2. Delay; postpone. [O. Fr. *waiter* (Fr. *guetter*)—O. Ger. *wahtan*. Cf. Ger. *wacht*, guard.]

WAIT (wāt), *n.* 1. Act of waiting; delay; stop; halt. 2. One of a band of persons who promenade the streets of English cities at Christmas time singing carols.

WAITER (wāt'ēr), *n.* [fem. **WAIT'RESS**.] 1. One who waits; attending servant. 2. Salver; tray.

WAITING (wāt'ing), *n.* 1. Act or business of a waiter or attendant, or of one who expects. 2. Personal attendance on a royal person.

WAITING-MAID (wāt'ing-mād), *n.* Female attendant.

WAITING-ROOM (wāt'ing-rōm), *n.* Room for the use of persons awaiting trains, or for the accommodation and rest of shoppers.

WAIVE (wāv), *vt.* [pr.p. **WAIV'ING**; p.t. and p.p.

WAIVED (wāvd).] Relinquish, as a right or claim. [O. Fr. *weiver*, of uncertain origin.]

WAIVER (wāv'ēr), *n.* Act of waiving.

WAKE (wāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WA'KING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

WAKED (wākt) or **WOKE** (wōk).] I. *vi.* 1. Be awake. 2. Cease from sleep. 3. Be roused up, active or vigilant. II. *vt.* 1. Rouse from sleep. 2. Revive. 3. Put in action; excite. [A. S. *wacian*. Cf. Ger. *wachen*, watch.]

WAKE (wāk), *n.* 1. Act of awaking. 2. Remaining awake. 3. The sitting up with a corpse. [A. S. *wacu*, watch.]

WAKE (wāk), *n.* Streak of smooth water left in the track of a ship.—*In the wake of*, immediately after. [Ice. *vock*. Cf. L. Ger. *waak*, hole in the ice.]

WAKEFUL (wāk'fōl), *a.* 1. Being awake; indisposed to sleep; vigilant. 2. Attended by want of sleep.

WAKEFULLY (wāk'fōl-l), *adv.* In a wakeful manner.

WAKEFULNESS (wāk'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wakeful.

WAKEN (wā'kn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WA'KENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WAKENED** (wā'knd).] I. *vt.* Excite or arouse from sleep; awaken. II. *vi.* Cease from sleeping; wake. [A. S. *wæcnan*.]

WAKER (wā'kēr), *n.* 1. One who wakes. 2. One who takes part in a wake.

WAKE-ROBIN (wāk'rob-in), *n.* 1. American plant of the lily family (genus *Drillium*). 2. British plant, allied to the Indian turnip.

WALE (wāl), *n.* 1. Raised streak left by a stroke of a whip. 2. Ridge on the surface of cloth. 3. Plank all along the outer timbers on a ship's side. [A. S. *walu*.]

WALE (wāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WA'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WALED** (wāld).] Mark with wales.

WALES (wālz), *n.* Principality in S. W. of Great Britain. Area, 7,442 sq. m.

WALK (wāk), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WALK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WALKED** (wākt).] I. *vi.* 1. Move along on foot with alternate steps; pace. 2. Travel on foot. 3. Conduct one's self. II. *vt.* 1. Pass through or upon. 2. Cause to walk. [A. S. *wealcan*, roll, turn.]


WALK (wāk), *n.* 1. Act or manner of walking; gait. 2. That in or through which one walks; distance walked over; place for walking; path; pasture-ground. 3. Conduct; course of life.

WALKER (wāk'ēr), *n.* One who walks; pedestrian.

WALKING-BEAM (wāk'ing-bēm) *n.* Heavy iron lever in a vertical steam-engine, one end of which is connected with the piston and the other with the crank of the wheel-shaft. It transmits power from the piston to the wheel-shaft.

WALKING-DELEGATE (wāk'ing-del-a-gāt), *n.* Member of a trade-union delegated to visit labor organizations in the interest of the order.

WALKING-FISH (wāk'ing-fish), *n.* Strangely formed fish, a native of the Indian ocean.

WALKING-STICK (wāk'ing-stik), *n.* 1. Staff or cane used in walking. 2. Long, slender insect, resembling a dry twig.  Walking-stick.

WALKOUT (wāk'owt), *n.* Trade-union strike; the quitting of work by laborers in a body.

WALKOVER (wāk'ō-vēr), *n.* Sport. Victory without opposition; easily-won success.

WALL (wāl), *n.* 1. Structure of brick, stone, etc., for a fence or security. 2. Side of a building. 3. Defense; means of security. [A. S. *weal*—L. *vallum*, rampart.]



Remains of Ancient Wall surrounding Havana, Cuba.

WALL (wāl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WALL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WALLED** (wāld).] 1. Inclose with or as with a wall. 2. Defend with walls.

WALLABY (wol'a-bi), *n.* Small species of Australian kangaroo.

WALLACHIAN (vol-lā'ki-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Wallachia, forming, with Moldavia, the kingdom of Roumania. II. *n.* 1. A native of Wallachia. 2. Language of Wallachia.

WALLAROO (wol-a-rō'), *n.* Large species of Australian kangaroo.

WALLED (wāld), *a.* Provided with a wall or walls; inclosed or fortified with walls.

WALLET (wol'et), *n.* 1. Bag for carrying necessities on a journey. 2. Pocket-book. [Etym. doubtful.]

WALL-EYE (wāl'i), *n.* 1. Eye in which the iris is white or very light-colored. 2. Large staring eye. [Ice. *vagl-eygr*—*vagl*, beam, and *eygr*, having eyes.]

WALL-EYED (wāl'id), *a.* Having wall-eyes.—*Wall-eyed pike*, food-fish (*Stizostedion vitreum*) of the Great Lakes and Mississippi Valley.

WALLFLOWER (wāl'flow-ēr), *n.* 1. Plant with fragrant yellow flowers; gillyflower. 2. Person who, at a dance, looks on without dancing.

WALL-FRUIT (wāl'frōt), *n.* Fruit growing on a wall.

WALL-KNOT (wāl'not), *n.* Interwoven knot at the end of a rope.

WALL-MAP (wāl'map), *n.* Large map for hanging on the wall of a room.

WALLOP (wol'up), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WAL'LOPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WALLOPED** (wol'upt).] I. *vt.* Flog;

beat. *II. vi.* 1. Boil violently. 2. Move quickly and awkwardly, as a seal. 3. Act carelessly or be slovenly.

WALLOW (wōl'ō), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAL'LOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WALLOWED (wōl'ōd).] Roil one's body in the mire or in anything soft and yielding. [A. S. *wealwian*, roil round.]

WALLOW (wōl'ō), *n.* 1. Act of wallowing. 2. Place where animals wallow.

WALL-PLATE (wāl'plāt), *n.* Horizontal timber bearing the ends of joists, etc.

WALNUT (wāl'nūt), *n.* Any tree of the genus *Juglans*, or its fruit. The English walnut is *Juglans regia*; the American or black walnut is *Juglans nigra*. [A. S. *wealh*, foreign, and *hnutu*, nut.]

WALRUS (wōl'rus), *n.* Large marine carnivorous mammal of the Arctic Ocean, very dangerous to men in boats. [Dut., whale-horse; cogn. with A. S. *hors-whæl*, horse-whale, walrus.]

WALTY (wōl'ti), *a.* *Naut.* Inclined to roll over.

WALTZ (wāltz), *n.* 1. Dance performed by couples, who swing around the room together with a whirling motion. 2. Music composed for such a dance. [Ger. *walzer*—*walzen*, roll, revolve, waltz.]

WALTZ (wāltz), *v.* [*pr.p.* WALTZ'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WALTZED (wāltst).] *I. vt.* Conduct round through a waltz, or cause to move round as in a waltz. *II. vi.* 1. Dance a waltz. 2. Move as in a waltz.

WALTZER (wāltz'ēr), *n.* One who waltzes or dances a waltz.

WAMPUM (wōm'pum), *n.* North American Indian name for beads made of shells, and used as money, tokens of treaties, and for ornament.

WAN (wōn), *a.* Wanting color; pale and sickly; languid. [A. S. *wann*, pale; prob.—*win*, struggle, suffer.]

WAND (wōnd), *n.* 1. Slender rod. 2. Rod of authority, or of conjurers. [Dan. *vaand*.]

WANDER (wōn'dēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAN'DERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WANDERED (wōn'dērd).] 1. Ramble with no definite object; go astray; depart from the subject; leave home. 2. Be delirious. [A. S. *wandrian*. Cf. Ger. *wandern*. Allied to **WEND** and **WIND**, turn round.]

WANDERER (wōn'dēr-ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wanders. 2. One who strays from the path of duty.

WANDERLUST (vān'dēr-löst), *n.* Natural impulse to travel or roam from place to place; craze for travel. [Ger. *wandern*, wander, and *lust*, desire.]

WANDEROO (wōn-dēr-ō'), *n.* Catarrhine monkey about two feet in height, inhabiting the southern part of Hindustan. [Cinghalese *wanderu*, monkey.]



Walrus (*Odobenus rosmarus*).

WANE (wān) *vi.* [*pr.p.* WA'NING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WANED (wānd).] Decrease; decline; fall; opposed to **WAX**. [A. S. *wanian*.]

WANE (wān), *n.* 1. Act or state of waning; decline. 2. Decrease of the illuminated part of the moon to the spectator's eye; period of such decrease.

WANLY (wōn'li), *adv.* 1. In a wan or pale manner. 2. Wastingly.

WANNESS (wōn'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wan; paleness.

WANT (wānt), *n.* 1. State of being without anything; absence of what is needful or desired. 2. Occasion for something; need; necessity. 3. That which is not possessed but is necessary or desired. [Ice. *vanta*.]

SYN. Dearth; deficiency; destitution; need; scarcity; lack; poverty; defect; failure; indigence. **ANT.** Supply; sufficiency; abundance; adequacy.

WANT (wānt), *v.* [*pr.p.* WANT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WANT'ED.] *I. vt.* 1. Be without; lack. 2. Be deficient in. 3. Have occasion for; need; require. 4. Feel a desire for; crave. 5. Desire the presence or assistance of. *II. vi.* 1. Be lacking. 2. Be deficient. 3. Be missed. 4. Be in need or want. 5. Be desirous or disposed; wish.

WANTING (wānt'ing), *a.* 1. Absent. 2. Deficient.

WANTON (wān'tun), *I. a.* 1. Moving or playing unrestrainedly; frisky. 2. Recklessly inconsiderate. 3. Wandering from rectitude; licentious. *II. n.* 1. Lewd person. 2. Trifler; spoiled pet. [A. S. *wan*, deficient, and *towen* for *togen*, *p.p.* of *teōn*, draw, educate or train.]

WANTON (wōn'tun), *v.* [*pr.p.* WAN'TONING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WANTONED (wōn'tund).] *I. vt.* Waste or spend in wantonness. *II. vi.* 1. Frolic; play sportively. 2. Grow luxuriantly.

WANTONLY (wān'tun-li), *adv.* In a wanton manner.

WANTONNESS (wān'tun-es), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being wanton. 2. Wanton act or deed.

WAPITI (wāp'i-ti), *n.* American red deer erroneously called *elk*. [Am. Ind. *wapitik*.]

WAPPATO (wōp'ā-tō), *n.* Edible tuber of a species of arrowhead [Am. Ind.]

WAR (wār), *n.* 1. State of opposition or contest. 2. Contest between states, carried on by arms. 3. Profession of arms.—*War Department*, the department of the Government of the United States which is under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

WAR (wār), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WARRED (wārd).] 1. Make or carry on war. 2. Contend; strive.



Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).

WARBLE (wə'bl), *v.* [*pr.p.* WAR'BLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WARBLED (wə'bld).] I. *vt.* Utter or sing in a trilling or wavering manner. II. *vi.* Carol or sing with smoothly gliding notes; trill. [O. Fr. *werbler*—Ger. *wirbeln*, whirl.]

WARBLE (wə'bl), *n.* Vibrating modulation of the voice.

WARBLE (wə'bl), *n.* 1. A boil, or the tumor which it causes. 2. Hard swelling on a horse's back, produced by the galling of the saddle. [Etym. doubtful.]

WARBLER (wə'blər), *n.* One who or that which warbles; specifically, any of various species of singing birds or songsters.

WAR-CLOUD (wə'kloud), *n.* Something that threatens war.

WAR-CLUB (wə'klub), *n.* Club used by savages in war.

WAR-COLLEGE (wə'kol-ej), *n.* College for military instruction.—*Army War-College*, a department of the United States military educational establishment authorized by Congress in 1900, another department being the *Naval War-College*.



U. S. War-College at Washington, D. C.

WAR-CRY (wə'kri), *n.* Watchword or rallying cry in war, or in any contest.

WARD (wərd), *v.* [*pr.p.* WARD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WARD'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Guard, or take care of; keep in safety. 2. Fend off. II. *vi.* 1. Act on the defensive. 2. Keep guard. [A. S. *weardian*.]

WARD (wərd), *n.* 1. Act of warding; watch. 2. One who or that which wards or defends. 3. State of being guarded; custody. 4. Means of guarding. 5. One who is under a guardian. 6. Division of a city, hospital, etc. 7. That which guards a lock, or hinders any but the right key from opening it; also, the corresponding notch in the bit of the key. 8. Place of confinement; prison.

-WARD, -WARDS, *suffix.* Denotes motion or direction to. [A. S. *weard*.]

WAR-DANCE (wə'dāns), *n.* Dance engaged in by savages before a warlike expedition.

WARDEN (wərd'n), *n.* Keeper, especially the chief officer in State penal institutions. [O. E. *wardēn* (Fr. *gardien*).]

WARDENSHIP (wərd'n-ship), *n.* Office or jurisdiction of a warden.

WARDER (wərd'ēr), *n.* 1. Keeper; guard. 2. Staff of command.

WARDROBE (wərd'rōb), *n.* 1. Room or portable closet for clothes. 2. Wearing apparel.

WARDROOM (wərd'rōm), *n.* Messroom of the officers of a warship.

WARDSHIP (wərd'ship), *n.* 1. Office of a guardian. 2. State of being under a guardian.

WARE (wâr), *vt.* Beware of; now only used in phrases like *ware the dog*, etc. [A. S.]

WARE (wâr), *n.* 1. Articles used together, or of the same general description; as, *ironware*, *tableware*. 2. [*pl.*] Merchandise; commodities; goods. [A. S. *waru*.]

WAREHOUSE (wâr'hows), *n.* House or store for wares or goods.

WAREHOUSE (wâr'howz), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WARE'-HOUSING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAREHOUSED (wâr'howzd).] Deposit in a warehouse.

WAREROOM (wâr'rōm), *n.* Room for holding or storing goods.

WARFARE (wərfâr), *n.* Contest or struggle carried on between enemies; war.

WARFARE (wərfâr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAR'FARING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WARFARED (wərfârd).] Engage in or wage war.

WAR-GOD (wərgod), *n.* Personified spirit of war; deity supposed to preside over war, as Mars of the Romans.

WAR-HORSE (wərhârs), *n.* 1. Horse used in war; charger. 2. Veteran.

WARILY (wâr'li-l), *adv.* In a wary manner.

WARINESS (wâr'li-nes), *n.* Cautiousness. [See **WARY**.]

WARLIKE (wâr'lik), *a.* Like, fit, or disposed for, war; belonging to war; soldierly; martial; hostile.

WARM (wərm), *a.* 1. Having moderate heat; hot. 2. Zealous; easily excited. [A. S. *wearm*.]

WARM (wərm), *v.* [*pr.p.* WARM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WARMED (wərm'd).] I. *vt.* 1. Make warm. 2. Make earnest; excite interest, ardor, or zeal in. II. *vi.* 1. Become warm; warm one's self. 2. Become zealous or animated.

WARM-BLOODED (wərm'blud-ed), *a.* Having warm blood; applied in zoology to mammals and birds, whose body, by virtue of a complete circulation of the blood, and its aeration through the medium of lungs at each revolution, has a temperature varying from 90° or 100° F. in man, to 110° or 112° F. in birds. Fishes, amphibians and reptiles are cold-blooded animals.

WARM-HEARTED (wərm'härt-ed), *a.* Showing an affectionate, sympathetic nature.

WARMING-PAN (wərm'ing-pan), *n.* Covered pan for containing hot water or live coals to warm a bed.

WARMISH (wərm'ish), *a.* Somewhat warm.

WARMLY (wərm'li), *adv.* With warmth of feeling; ardently; earnestly.

WARMNESS (wərm'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being warm.

WARMOUTH (wərm'mowth), *n.* Big-mouthed perch or red-eyed bream. (Southern U. S.)

WARMTH (wärmth), *n.* 1. State of being warm; moderate heat. 2. Ardor.

SYN. Fervor; glow; heat; enthusiasm; zeal; eagerness; cordiality; animation; earnestness; energy; excitement; fervidness; intensity; passion; vehemence. **ANT.** Frigidity; frost; iciness; coldness; coolness.

WARN (wǎrn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WARN'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WARNED** (wǎrnd).] Make aware; put on guard; give notice of danger to; caution. [A. S. *warnian*.]

WARNING (wǎrn'ing), *n.* 1. Caution against danger, etc.; heed. 2. Admonition. 3. Previous notice.

WARP (wǎrp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WARP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WARPED** (wǎrpt).] I. *vt.* 1. Twist out of shape. 2. Turn from the right or proper course; pervert. 3. Tow or move with a line attached to buoys, etc. II. *vi.* 1. Form the warp of a web. 2. Turn, twist, or be turned or twisted out of shape. 3. Deviate; swerve. [Ice. *varpa*, throw. Akin to A. S. *weorpan*, throw or cast.]

WARP (wǎrp), *n.* 1. Warped condition. 2. Threads stretched out lengthwise in a loom. 3. Rope used in towing.

WAR-PAINT (wǎrpǎnt), *n.* 1. Paint put on the face and other parts of the body by North American Indians and other savages on going to war, with the object of making their appearance more terrible to their enemies. 2. Official costume; full dress.

WAR-PATH (wǎrpáth), *n.* 1. Route or path taken on going to war. 2. Warlike expedition.—*On the war-path*, on a hostile or warlike expedition; ready for an attack on an adversary.

WARRANT (wor'ánt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WAR'RANT-ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WAR'RANTED**.] 1. Guarantee; make secure. 2. Justify; authorize. [O. Fr. *warantir*—O. Ger. *weren*, give bail for.]

WARRANT (wor'ánt), *n.* 1. That which warrants or authorizes; commission giving authority, especially a writ for arresting a person. 2. Security.

WARRANTABLE (wor'ánt-ǎ-bl), *a.* Authorized by warrant or right; justifiable.

WARRANTABLENESS (wor'ánt-ǎ-bl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being warrantable.

WARRANTABLY (wor'ánt-ǎ-bli), *adv.* In a warrantable manner.

WARRANTEE (wor'ánt-tē'), *n.* One to whom a warranty is given.

WARRANTER (wor'ánt-ēr), **WARRANTOR** (wor'ánt-ūr), *n.* One who warrants.

WARRANTY (wor'ánt-i), *n.* [*pl.* **WAR'RANT-IES**.] Legal warrant: (1) Stipulation by deed; deed of security. (2) Guarantee.

WARRANTY (wor'ánt-i), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WAR'RANT-YING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WARRANTIED** (wor'ánt-id).] Warrant; guarantee.

WARREN (wor'en), *n.* 1. Piece of ground for keeping animals, especially rabbits. 2. Ob-

scure, crowded habitation. [O. Fr. *wareenne*. See **WARD**.]

WARRIOR (wǎr'i-ūr), *n.* One engaged in war or devoted to a military life; brave soldier.

WAR-RISK (wǎr'risk), *n.* *Insurance.* Policy written on property liable to damage or destruction by reason of a war being waged; usually applied to marine insurance.

WARSAW (wǎr'sǎ), *n.* City, Russia, former capital of Poland, on the Vistula.

WARSHIP (wǎr'ship), *n.* Armed vessel for waging war upon the water; naval vessel.

WAR-SONG (wǎr'sǎng), *n.* 1. Song sung at a war-dance, or by soldiers about to charge the foe. 2. Patriotic song inciting to war.

WART (wǎrt), *n.* 1. Small, hard excrescence on the skin. 2. Protuberance on trees. [A. S. *wearte*.]

WARTY (wǎrt'i), *a.* 1. Like a wart. 2. Overgrown with warts.

WAR-WHOOP (wǎr'höp), *n.* Shout such as Indians raise when going into battle.

WARY (wǎ'ri), *a.* 1. Guarding against deception, etc.; cautious. 2. Showing shrewd circumspection; wily. [A. S. *wær*. Cf. Ger. *wah-ren*, guard.]

WAS (woz), 1st and 3rd pers. sing. ind. imperf. of the verb **BE**. [A. S. *wæs*, *p.t.* of *wesan*, be. Cf. Ger. *gewesen*, been, and Ice. *vesa*, dwell.]

WASH (wosh), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WASH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WASHED** (wosht).] I. *vt.* 1. Cleanse with water. 2. Waste away by the action of water. 3. Overflow. 4. Cover with a thin coat, as of metal or paint. II. *vi.* Endure washing without being injured. [A. S. *wascan*.]

WASH (wosh), *n.* 1. Washing; clothes to be washed. 2. The shallow part of a river or arm of the sea; marsh; fen. 3. Refuse of food, etc. 4. That with which anything is washed, as a lotion, thin coat of paint, metal, etc.

WASHABLE (wosh'ǎ-bi), *a.* That may be washed.

WASH-BASIN (wosh'bā-sn), *n.* Basin for containing water in which the hands and face, etc., are washed.

WASHBOARD (wosh'börd), *n.* 1. Ribbed board on which clothes are rubbed in washing. 2. *Carp.* Base-board; mopboard. 3. *Mining.* Place in which ore is washed. 4. *Naut.* Board above the gunwale of a boat to keep the water from washing over.

WASH-BOILER (wosh'boil-ēr), *n.* Deep vessel, usually of tin or copper, for boiling clothes for washing.

WASHER (wosh'ēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which washes. 2. Flat ring of iron or leather between the nave of a wheel and the linch-pin, under the head of a screw, etc., serving as a cushion or packing. 3. The raccoon. 4. Outlet pipe, as in a cistern.

WASHER-WOMAN (wosh'ēr-wōm-ǎn), *n.* [*pl.* **WASH'ERWOMEN**.] Woman who washes clothes for hire; also spelled *wash-woman*.

WASH-HOUSE (wosh'hows), *n.* Building furnished with tubs, etc., for washing clothes.

WASHING (wosh'ing), *I. n.* 1. Act of one who washes. 2. Clothes washed at one time; wash. *II. a.* Used in, or intended for, washing; as, *washing* machine, *washing* powder, etc.

WASHINGTON (wosh'ing-tun), *n.* 1. One of the United States. Capital Olympia. Area 69,180 sq. m. 2. City, District of Columbia. Capital of United States, on Potomac River.

WASHINGTONIA (wosh-ing-tō'ni-ə), *n. Bot.* Genus of gigantic trees; *Sequoia*.

WASH-LEATHER (wosh'leth-ēr), *n.* Chamois leather, or an imitation of it.

WASHOUT (wosh'owt), *n.* 1. The washing away of a road-bed by a freshet. 2. Excavation made thereby.

WASH-TUB (wosh'tub), *n.* Tub in which clothes are washed.

WASH-WOMAN (wosh'wom-an), *n.* [*pl.* WASH'-WOMEN.] Same as WASHER-WOMAN.

WASHY (wosh'i), *a.* 1. Watery; damp. 2. Weak; not solid.

WASP (wosp), *n.* 1. Stinging insect allied to the hornet. 2. Irascible person. [A. S. *wæsp*. Cf. Ger. *wespe*.]

WASPISH (wosp'ish), *a.* 1. Irascible; petulant. 2. Having a slender waist, like a wasp.

WASPISHLY (wosp'ish-li), *adv.* In a waspish or petulant manner.

WASPISHNESS (wosp'ish-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being waspish.



Wasp and Nest.

WASSAIL (wos'al), *n.* 1. Festive meeting where drinking and pledging of healths are indulged in; drinking bout. 2. Liquor drunk at a carousal. [A. S. *wes hāl*, (may you) be healthy.]

WASSAIL (wos'al), *v.* [*pr.p.* WAS'SAILING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WASSAILED (wos'al-d).] *I. vt.* Drink the health of. *II. vi.* Take part in a drinking bout; carouse.

WASSAILER (wos'al-ēr), *n.* One who takes part in a wassail; reveler.

WASTAGE (wā'staj), *n.* That which is lost by leakage, evaporation or waste.

WASTE (wāst), *I. a.* 1. Desert; desolate. 2. Lying unused; unproductive. *II. n.* 1. Useless expenditure or destruction. 2. That which is wasted or waste; uncultivated country; refuse. [A. S. *wēste*, empty—*L. vastus*, waste.]

WASTE (wāst), *v.* [*pr.p.* WA STING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WA'STED.] *I. vt.* 1. Lay waste; make desolate. 2. Wear out gradually. 3. Squander; spend to no purpose. *II. vi.* Dwindle; be consumed.

WASTEFUL (wāst'fōl), *a.* 1. Lavish; prodigal; extravagant. 2. Ruinous.

WASTEFULLY (wāst'fōl-i), *adv.* In a wasteful manner.

WASTEFULNESS (wāst'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wasteful.

WASTER (wā'stēr), *n.* One who wastes.

WASTING (wā'sting), *I. a.* 1. Devastating. 2. Emaciating. *II. n.* 1. Devastation. 2. Atrophy.

WASTINGLY (wā'sting-li), *adv.* In a wasting manner.

WATCH (woch), *n.* 1. Act of looking out; close observation; guard. 2. One who watches or those who watch; sentry. 3. Place where a guard is kept. 4. Time of watching, especially in a ship. 5. Division of the night. 6. Pocket timepiece. [A. S. *wæcce*.]

WATCH (woch), *v.* [*pr.p.* WATCH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WATCHED (wocht).] *I. vi.* 1. Keep awake. 2. Look with attention; keep guard; look out. *II. vt.* 1. Keep in view; give heed to. 2. Have in keeping; guard.

WATCHER (woch'ēr), *n.* One who watches; guard.

WATCHFUL (woch'fōl), *a.* Careful to watch or observe.

SYN. Vigilant; observant; attentive; cautious; wary; circumspect; heedful. **ANT.** Heedless; inattentive; incautious.

WATCHFULLY (woch'fōl-i), *adv.* In a watchful manner.

WATCHFULNESS (woch'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being watchful.

WATCHMAN (woch'man), *n.* [*pl.* WATCH'MEN.] Man who watches or guards, especially at night.

WATCH-TOWER (woch'tow-ēr), *n.* Tower on which, or in which, a sentinel is placed to watch for enemies, the approach of danger, or the like.

WATCHWORD (woch'wörd), *n.* 1. Password to be given to a watch or sentry. 2. Rallying cry; shibboleth.

WATCH-WORKS (woch'würks), *n. pl.* Mechanism of a watch.

WATER (wə'tēr), *n.* 1. Fluid which forms the ocean, lakes and rivers; compound of hydrogen and oxygen (H₂O). 2. Any collection of it, as a lake. 3. Any fluid resembling water. 4. Luster of a diamond. [A. S. *wæter*.]



La Fuerza Watch-tower; corner-stone of Havana, Cuba.

WATER (wə'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* WA'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WATERED (wə'tērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Wet, overflow, supply, or dilute with water. 2. Wet and press so as to give a wavy appearance to. 3. Enlarge the number of shares of

(stock) without increasing the capital. II. *vi.*
1. Shed water; fill with water or saliva. 2. Take in water.

WATER-BACK (wə'tēr-bak), *n.* Reservoir or coil set in the firebox of a range or stove, for heating water.

WATER-BATH (wə'tēr-bāth), *n.* Device for heating in a vessel standing in boiling water.

WATER-BEECH (wə'tēr-bēch), *n.* The American hornbeam.

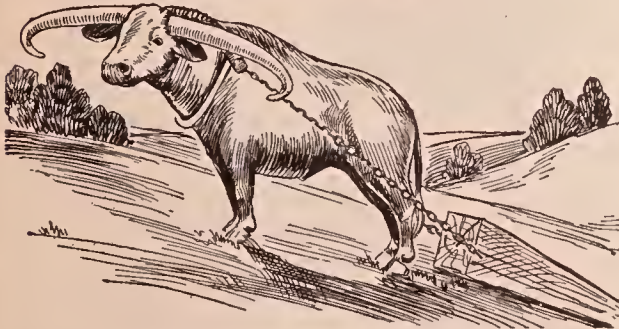
WATER-BEETLE (wə'tēr-bē'tl), *n.* Beetle that lives in the water, mostly in stagnant pools.

WATER-BRASH (wə'tēr-brash), *n.*

A form of dyspepsia, accompanied by a burning sensation in the stomach and eructation of an acrid liquid. Yellow-margined water-beetle and its larva.

WATER-BUCK (wə'tēr-buk), *n.* An African species of antelope.

WATER-BUFFALO (wə'tēr-buf-ə-lō), *n.* Asiatic buffalo, a native of the East Indies. During the heat of the day it lies in water sunk up to its nostrils. In the Philippine Islands it is the most common beast of burden and is used as a farm animal. Also called *carabao*.



Water-buffalo (*Bos* or *Bubalus buffelus*).

WATER-BUG (wə'tēr-bug), *n.* 1. The crotonbug. 2. One of many species of bugs, that live in the water but fly about at night.

WATER-CHESTNUT (wə'tēr-ches-nut), *n.* Chinese sedge (*Eleocharis tuberosa*), or its edible tuber.

WATERCLOCK (wə'tēr-klok), *n.* Clock driven by the fall of water.

WATER-CLOSET (wə'tēr-kloz-et), *n.* Room or closet used as a privy, in which the discharges are carried off by water.

WATER-COLOR (wə'tēr-kul-ūr), *n.* 1. Pigment diluted with water and gum, instead of oil. 2. Painting done in water-colors.

WATERCOURSE (wə'tēr-kōrs), *n.* Channel for water.

WATERCRESS (wə'tēr-kres), *n.* A creeping



Water-chestnut.

herb (*Rorippa nasturtium*), growing in clear running water and used for salad.

WATER-CURE (wə'tēr-kūr), *n.* 1. Treatment of disease by the application of water in various ways. 2. Mode of inquisitorial torture, in which water is poured into the victim's mouth until he becomes nearly asphyxiated.

WATERED (wə'tērd), *a.* Having a wavy appearance, as *watered* silk, produced by moistening and pressure.

WATERFALL (wə'tēr-fəl), *n.* 1. Perpendicular descent of a body of water; cataract; cascade. 2. Chignon.

WATER-FLAG (wə'tēr-flag), *n.* Yellow Iris growing in marshes.

WATER-FOWL (wə'tēr-fowl), *n.* Any aquatic fowl; swimming bird, as duck, goose, etc.

WATERGAGE, WATERGAUGE (wə'tēr-gāj), *n.* Instrument indicating the quantity of water, as in a steam boiler.

WATER-HAMMER (wə'tēr-ham-ēr), *n.* 1. Vacuum tube containing a little water. 2. Concussion produced by confined water, as in steam pipes.

WATER-HEN (wə'tēr-hen), *n.* 1. English moor-hen. 2. American coot.

WATER-HOLE (wə'tēr-hōl), *n.* A hole where water gathers.

WATER-ICE (wə'tēr-is), *n.* Frozen confection of water, sugar and fruit juice.

WATER-INCH (wə'tēr-inch), *n.* In hydraulics, quantity of water discharged in 24 hours through a circular opening of one inch diameter leading from a reservoir, under the least pressure, that is, when the water is only so high as to merely cover the orifice. This quantity is nearly 500 cubic feet.

WATERINESS (wə'tēr-i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being watery.

WATERING-CART (wə'tēr-ing-kärt), *n.* Tank on wheels from which water is sprinkled on streets or roads.

WATERING-PLACE (wə'tēr-ing-plās), *n.* 1. Place where water may be obtained. 2. Place to which people resort to drink mineral water, or bathe, etc.

WATER-JOINT (wə'tēr-joint), *n.* Watertight joint.

WATER-LEVEL (wə'tēr-lev-el), *n.* 1. Level formed by the surface of still water. 2. Levelling instrument in which water is employed instead of mercury or spirit of wine.

WATER-LILY (wə'tēr-lil-i), *n.* Water-plant like a lily, with large floating leaves and showy flowers.

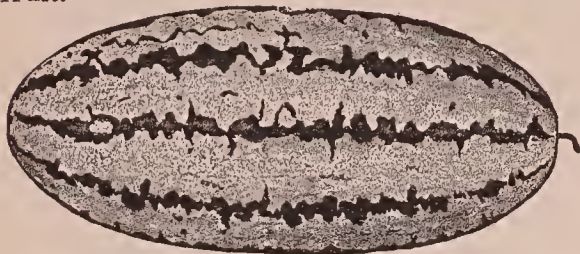
WATER-LINE (wə'tēr-lin), *n.* Line on a ship to which the water rises.

WATER-LOGGED (wə'tēr-logd), *a.* Rendered log-like, or unmanageable, from being filled with water.

WATER-MARK (wə'tēr-märk), *n.* 1. Mark showing the height to which water has risen; tide mark. 2. Mark wrought into paper when

manufactured to distinguish a particular make or kind.

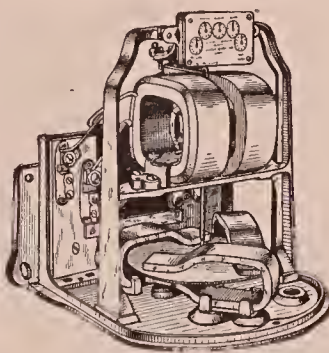
WATERMELON (wə'tēr-mel-un), *n.* *Bot.* Trailing plant (*Citrullus vulgaris* or *Cucumis Citrullus*) of the gourd family, or its large edible fruit.



Watermelon (*Citrullus vulgaris*).

WATERMETER (wə'tēr-mē-tēr), *n.* Apparatus that measures the quantity of water that passes through it.

WATER-MOCCASIN (wə'tēr-mok-a-sin), *n.* 1. Large venomous water-snake (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*) of the Southern United States. 2. Common harmless water-snake (*Tropidonotus sipedon*).



Watermeter.

WATER-MOTOR (wə'tēr-mō-tūr), *n.* A motor receiving its power from water flowing through a pipe.

WATER-PIPE (wə'tēr-pīp), *n.* Pipe for conveying water.

WATER-POWER (wə'tēr-pow-ēr), *n.* 1. Power of water, employed to move machinery, etc. 2. Flowing water that is, or may be, used for driving machinery.

WATERPROOF (wə'tēr-prōf), *I. a.* Impervious to water. *II. n.* Garment made of waterproof cloth.

WATERSCAPE (wə'tēr-skāp), *n.* Picture of a sea- or water-view.

WATERSHED (wə'tēr-shed), *n.* 1. Ridge which separates two river-basins; divide. 2. District from which several rivers rise.

WATER-SNAKE (wə'tēr-snāk), *n.* Any snake of aquatic habits.

WATER-SPANIEL (wə'tēr-span-yel), *n.* Spaniel trained to go into the water in pursuit of game.

WATER-SPOUT (wə'tēr-spout), *n.* Vast funnel-shaped mass of water, drawn up by a whirlwind.



Water-spaniel.

WATERTIGHT (wə'tēr-tīt), *a.* So tight as not to admit water, nor let it escape.

WATER-TOWER (wə'tēr-tow-ēr), *n.* 1. A standpipe, giving head to a water-distributing system. 2. Tower-like frame on a truck, used by firemen.

WATER-WAY (wə'tēr-wā), *n.* 1. Navigable channel. 2. *Naut.* Timber hollowed out to allow water to run off the deck of a ship.

WATERWHEEL (wə'tēr-hwēl), *n.* 1. Wheel moved by water. 2. Engine for raising water.

WATERWORK (wə'tēr-würk), *n.* Apparatus or engine by which water is furnished, as to a town, etc; usually in plural.

WATERY (wə'tēr-i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like water. 2. Thin; transparent. 3. Tasteless. 4. Abounding with or containing water.

WATT (wot), *n.* Practical unit of electrical activity; the rate of working in a circuit, when the E. M. F. is one volt and the current one ampere; volt-ampere. One watt=107 ergs per second=0.00134 horsepower or 0.737 foot-pounds per second. 746 watts=1 horsepower. [After James Watt.]

WATTLE (wot'l), *n.* 1. Twig or flexible rod. 2. Hurdle. 3. Fleshy excrescence as under the throat of a turkey. [A. S. *watel*.]

WATTLE (wot'l), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WAT'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WATTLED (wot'ld).] 1. Bind with wattles or twigs. 2. Form by plating flexible twigs, as baskets, etc.

WATTLED (wot'ld), *a.* Having wattles; as, a wattled fowl.

WATTMETER (wot'mē-tēr), *n.* Device for measuring electric power in watts.

WAUL (wəl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAUL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAULED (wəld).] Cry as a cat. [Imitative.]

WAVE (wāv), *v.* [*pr.p.* WA'VING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAVED (wāvd).] *I. vt.* 1. Move to and fro; brandish. 2. Signify by a to and fro movement of the hand, flag or other object. 3. Beckon. 4. Embellish with wave-like pattern. *II. vi.* 1. Play loosely; flutter; float. 2. Beckon. 3. Have a wavy form. [A. S. *wafian*.]

WAVE (wāv), *n.* 1. Ridge rising on the surface of water. 2. State of vibration propagated through a system of particles. 3. Inequality of surface. 4. Waving gesture or signal.

WAVED (wāvd), *a.* Wavy in form; undulated.

WAVELET (wāv'let), *n.* Little wave; ripple on water.

WAVE-MOTOR (wāv'mō-tūr), *n.* Machine for utilizing the energy of ocean waves as a source of power.

WAVER (wā'vēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WA'VERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAVERED (wā'vērd).] 1. Move to and fro; flutter. 2. Be undetermined.

WAVERER (wā'vēr-ēr), *n.* One who wavers; one who is unsettled in opinion.

WAVERING (wā'vēr-ing), *a.* Fluctuating.

WAVERINGLY (wā'vēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a wavering manner.

WAVESON (wāv'sun), *n.* Goods floating on the waves after a shipwreck. [Coined after the pattern of **JETSON** from **WAIVE**.]

WAVY (wā'vi), *a.* 1. Full of, or rising in, waves. 2. Undulating.

WAX (waks), *n.* 1. Yellow fatty substances produced by bees, and used by them in making their cells. 2. Any similar substance. [A. S. *wæax*. Cf. Ger. *wachs*.]

WAX (waks), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WAX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAXED (wakst).] Smear or rub with wax.

WAX (waks), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WAX'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAXED (wakst).] 1. Increase in size; grow. 2. Pass from one condition or state to another; become. [A. S. *wæxan*.]

WAXBERRY (waks'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* WAX'BERRIES.] Wax-covered fruit of the bayberry.

WAXEN (waks'n), *a.* 1. Made or consisting of wax. 2. Covered with wax.

WAX-END (waks'end), *n.* Shoemaker's sewing thread stiffened with wax and having a bristle fastened at the end to enable it to pass through the holes made by the awl.

WAX-POLISH (waks'pol-ish), *n.* Waxy paste used to polish floors.

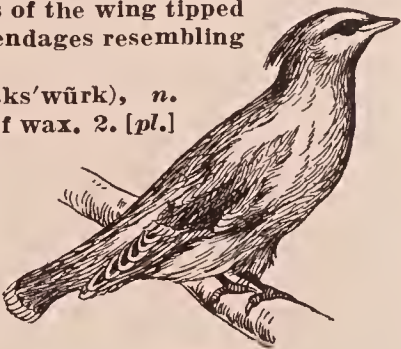
WAXWING (waks'wing), *n.* Bird that has the secondary quills of the wing tipped with horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

WAXWORK (waks'wŭrk), *n.*

1. Work made of wax. 2. [*pl.*]

Life-size figures of noted persons, with faces and hands of wax.

WAXY (waks'i), *a.* Resembling wax; soft; adhesive.



Waxwing.

WAY (wā), *n.* 1. Path leading from one place to another. 2. Length of space; distance. 3. Passage; journey. 4. Direction. 5. Manner or course of life. 6. Line; calling. 7. Point; respect. 8. Condition; state. 9. Scheme; method; means. 10. Last word; decision. 11. *Naut.* Headway. 12. [*pl.*] Timbers on which a ship is launched.—*Ways and means*, resources of revenue. [A. S. *weg*.]

SYN. Road; street; lane; thoroughfare; highway; avenue; track; alley; path; channel; course; pass.

WAYBILL (wā'bil), *n.* List of goods carried by a freight train on railways, or a steamer.

WAYBREAD (wā'bred), *n.* The common plantain. [A. S. *wegbræde*—*weg*, road, and *bræd*, spread. Cf. Ger. *wegebreit*.]

WAYFARER (wā'fâr-ēr), *n.* Traveler.

WAYFARING (wā'fâr-ing), *a.* Traveling; passing. [A. S. *wegfarende*—*weg*, road, and *faran*, go, travel.]

WAYLAY (wā-lā' or wā'lā), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WAY-LAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WAYLAID'.] Lie in ambush for; accost on the way.

WAYLEAVE (wā'lēv), *n.* Right of way over another's ground or property; as, the *wayleave*

of one railroad company to use the tracks of another.

WAYMARK (wā'märk), *n.* Guidepost.

WAYSIDE (wā'sid), *n.* Side of the road.

WAYWARD (wā'wärd), *a.* 1. Forward; perverse; disobedient. 2. Wavering; irregular.

WAYWARDNESS (wā'wärd-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wayward.

WAYWORN (wā'wörn), *a.* Worn out by travel.

WE (wē), *pron. pl.* I and another or others. [A. S. *we*.]

WEAK (wēk), *a.* 1. Not able to sustain a great weight or strain; wanting strength or health; easily overcome. 2. Wanting mental or moral force. 3. *Gram.* Inflected by adding a suffix, as forming the past tense in *ed*, *d* or *t*, or the plural in *s*. [A. S. *wac*, pliant.]

SYN. Feeble; frail; faint; unsteady; infirm; decrepit; exhausted; sickly; undecided; irresolute; wavering; shaky; vulnerable; imbecile. **ANT.** Strong; vigorous; robust; sturdy; stout; potent; spirited; efficient.

WEAKEN (wēk'n), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEAK'ENING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEAKENED (wēk'nd).] I. *vt.* Make weak. II. *vi.* 1. Become weak or weaker. 2. Grow less determined; yield.

WEAKFISH (wēk'fĭsh), *n.* Food-fish having a tender mouth.

WEAKLING (wēk'ling), *n.* Weak or feeble person.

WEAKLY (wēk'li), I. *a.* Not strong of constitution or growth; sickly. II. *adv.* In a weak manner; feebly.

WEAKNESS (wēk'nes), *n.* 1. Want of vigor or self-control. 2. Fault of character. 3. Case of indulgence; slight failing.

WEAL (wēl), *n.* 1. Sound, prosperous state. 2. Body politic; as, the common or public *weal*. [A. S. *wela*—root of **WELL**.]

WEALD (wēld), *n.* Forest; wooded region. [A. S. *weald*. Cf. Ger. *wald*.]

WEALTH (welth), *n.* Riches; abundance. [From **WEAL**.]

SYN. Affluence; fortune; opulence; competency; plenty; treasure; independence; pelf. **ANT.** Poverty; destitution; want; indigence.

WEALTHY (welth'i), *a.* Having wealth or riches; rich; opulent; affluent.

WEAN (wēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEANED (wēnd).] 1. Accustom to do without the breast or mother's milk, as a babe or young animal. 2. Accustom to the lack of anything. [A. S. *wenian*. Cf. Ger. *gewochnen*, accustom.]

WEANLING (wēn'ling), *n.* Child or animal newly weaned.

WEAPON (wep'un), *n.* Any instrument of offense or defense. [A. S. *wæpen*.]

WEAR (wâr), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEAR'ING; *p.t.* WORE (wôr); *p.p.* WORN (wörn).] I. *vt.* 1. Carry on the body, as clothes. 2. Have the appearance of. 3. Consume by use, time or ex-

posure; waste by rubbing; make by friction, etc. **II. vi.** 1. Be wasted or spent by use or time. 2. Last under use. [A. S. *werian*, clothe.]

WEAR (wâr), *n.* 1. Act of wearing. 2. Lessening or injury by use of friction. 3. Articles of dress to be worn; as, silk for summer wear.—*Wear and tear*, loss by wear and use, decay or injury in the ordinary use of a thing.

WEAR (wâr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEAR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WORE (wôr).] Put on another tack, as a ship, turning her stern to the wind. [Prob. a corrup. of VEER, but half assimilated to WEAR. waste by rubbing.]

WEARER (wâr'êr), *n.* 1. One who wears anything. 2. That which wears away, erodes, or wastes.

WEARILY (wê'ri-li), *adv.* 1. In a wearied manner. 2. So as to weary or fatigue.

WEARINESS (wê'ri-nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being weary. 2. Ennui; tedium; languor.

WEARING (wâr'ing), *a.* 1. Designed for wear. 2. Causing wear; fatiguing.

WEARING-APPAREL (wâr'ing-ap-par-el) *n.* Clothes for wearing.

WEARISOME (wê'ri-sum), *a.* Tedious.

SYN. Annoying; vexatious; tiresome; burdensome; fatiguing; dull; irksome; laborious; wearing. **ANT.** Restful; reviving; rousing; stirring.

WEARY (wê'ri), *a.* 1. Having the strength or patience worn out; tired. 2. Causing weariness. [A. S. *wêrig*.]

WEARY (wê'ri), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEA'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEARIED (wê'rid).] **I. vt.** 1. Make weary. 2. Exhaust the patience of. **II. vi.** become weary.

WEASAND (wê'zand), *n.* Windpipe. [A. S.]

WEASEL (wê'zl), *n.* Small carnivorous animal with a slender body and short legs, living on birds, mice, etc. [A. S. *wesle*. Cf. Ger. *wiesel*.]



Weasel.

WEATHER (weth'êr), *n.* State of the air as to heat or cold, dryness or wetness, etc.—*Weather Bureau*, bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture devoted to the observation of, and distribution of information concerning, the conditions of the weather.

WEATHER (weth'êr), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEATH'ERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEATHERED (weth'êrd).] 1. Affect by exposing to the air. 2. Sail to the windward of. 3. Gain or pass, as a promontory or cape. 4. Hold out stoutly against.—*Weather a point*, gain an advantage.

WEATHER-BEATEN (weth'êr-bêt-n), *a.* Beaten or worn by the weather.

WEATHER-BOARD (weth'êr-bôrd), *n.* 1. Windward side. 2. One of a set of boards nailed on overlapping to keep out the rain; board used for any similar purpose.

WEATHER-BOARD (weth'êr-bôrd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEATH'ER-BOARDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.*

WEATH'ER-BOARDED.] Nail on boards lapping one over another.

WEATHER-BOUND (weth'êr-bownd), *a.* Kept in port or delayed by bad weather.

WEATHERCOCK (weth'êr-kok), *n.* 1. Weather-vane. 2. Fickle person.

WEATHER-EYE (weth'êr-i), *n.* Eye of a judge of weather; eye to windward (side whence attacks threaten).

WEATHER-GLASS (weth'êr-glâs), *n.* Barometer.

WEATHERING (weth'êr-ing), *n.* 1. Slope of a horizontal surface, to shed rain-water. 2. Corroding action of the weather on rock.

WEATHERLY (weth'êr-li), *a.* Capable of sailing to windward closely.

WEATHER-MAP (weth'êr-map), *n.* Map showing the meteorological elements over an extended region at a given hour.

WEATHER-PROPHET (weth'êr-prof-et), *n.* One who or that which forecasts the weather.

WEATHERMOST (weth'êr-môst), *a.* Farthest to windward.

WEATHER-SIGNAL (weth'êr-sig-nal), *n.* Signal used to indicate the expected condition of the weather.

WEATHER-VANE (weth'êr-vân), *n.* Pointer swung loosely on a pivot so as to revolve freely in any direction, thus indicating the direction of the wind.

WEAVE (wêv), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEAV'ING; *p.t.* WOVE (wôv) or WEAVED (wêvd); *p.p.* WOVEN (wô'-vn), WOVE or WEAVED.] 1. Unite, as threads in a loom, to form cloth. 2. Produce on a loom, as cloth. [A. S. *wefan*.]

WEAVE (wêv), *n.* Act or style of weaving.

WEAVER (wêv'êr), *n.* One who or that which weaves.

WEAVER-BIRD (wêv'êr-bêrd), *n.* Small bird of Asia and Africa, which excels in weaving its nest from grasses, etc.

WEAZEN (wê'zn), **WEAZENED** (wê'znd), *a.* Shrunk; withered; shriveled.

WEAZEN-FACED (wê'-zn-fâst), *a.* Having a shriveled face; thin.



WEB (web), *n.* 1. Text-ure; thing woven. 2.

Net spun by a spider. 3. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Membrane uniting digits. [A. S. *webb*.]

WEBSTERIAN (web-stê'ri-an), *a.* Of or pertaining to Noah Webster, American lexicographer, or to the system of spelling he introduced, consisting chiefly in change of -our to -or in *honour*, *favour*, etc., -re to -er, in *centre*, etc., the doubling of consonants only when the last syllable is accented, retaining the double *l* in *skillful*, etc., substituting *s* for *c* in *defence*, etc., dropping the *u* in *mould*, etc., and spelling the verb *practice* with a *c*.

WEB-WORM (web'wŭrm), *n.* Larva of an insect of many species which spins a silken web, as the tent-caterpillar.

WED (wed), *v.* [*pr.p.* WED'-DING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WED'DED.] I. *vt.* 1. Take as husband or wife; marry. 2.

Give or join in marriage. 3. Unite closely. II. *vi.* Contract matrimony; get married. [A. S. *weddian*, engage—*wed*, pledge.]

WEDDED (wed'ed), *a.* 1. Married; pertaining to marriage. 2. Intimately united, joined or attached, by interest, passion, or prejudice.

WEDDING (wed'ing), I. *a.* Pertaining to or used at a wedding. II. *n.* Nuptial ceremony or festivities; marriage.

WEDGE (wej), *n.* 1. Piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and sloping to a thin edge at the other, used in splitting. 2. Mass of metal. [A. S. *weeg*.]

WEDGE (wej), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WEDG'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEDGED (wejd).] 1. Cleave with a wedge. 2. Force or drive with a wedge. 3. Press closely. 4. Fasten with a wedge.

WEDGWOOD-WARE (wej'wŏd-wâr), *n.* One of several kinds of semi-vitrified pottery invented by Josiah Wedgwood (1730-95).

WEDLOCK (wed'lok), *n.* Matrimony. [A. S. *wedlâc*—*wed*, pledge, and *lâc*, gift.]

WEDNESDAY (wenz'dā), *n.* Fourth day of the week. [A. S. *Wōdnes dæg*, day of *Wōden* or *Odin*, the chief Teutonic deity.]

WEE (wē), *a.* Tiny. [Dan. *vei* (Ice. *vegr*), way. The sense "little" is supposed to have arisen from use in the phrase *a little wee* (way).]

WEED (wēd), *n.* 1. Any useless plant of rank growth. 2. Anything useless or troublesome. 3. Tobacco; cigar. (Colloq.) [A. S. *wēod*.]

WEED (wēd), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEED'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEED'ED.] I. *vt.* 1. Free from weeds. 2. Free from anything obnoxious. II. *vi.* Extirpate or destroy weeds.

WEED (wēd), *n.* 1. Garment. 2. Mourning garb; especially in plural. [A. S. *wæd*.]

WEEDY (wēd'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of weeds; full of weeds. 2. Resembling a weed.

WEEK (wēk), *n.* 1. Space of seven days, usually beginning with Sunday. 2. The six working days of a week.—*This day week*, the day of next week corresponding to this day. [O. E. *weke*—A. S. *wice*—Ice. *vika*—*vikya*, turn.]

WEEK-DAY (wēk'dā), *n.* Any day of the week except Sunday.



Web-worm.

WEEKLY (wēk'li), I. *a.* Coming, happening, or done once a week. II. *adv.* Once a week. III. *n.* Publication appearing once a week.

WEEN (wēn), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WEEN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEENED (wēnd).] Think; fancy. [A. S. *wēnan*—*wēn* (Ger. *wahn*), expectation.]

WEEP (wēp), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEEP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEPT (wept).] I. *vt.* 1. Bewail; bemoan. 2. Shed or let fall drop by drop, as tears. II. *vi.* 1. Shed tears. 2. Let fall or shed tear-like drops. [A. S. *wēpan*—*wōp*, cry.]

WEEPER (wēp'ēr), *n.* 1. One who weeps. 2. Token of mourning, as crape on hat or sleeve.

WEEPING (wēp'ing), *a.* Having slender, drooping branches.

WEEPING-CROSS (wēp'ing-kraş), *n.* Cross, often of stone, by the side of a highway, where penitents offered their devotions.—*Come home by weeping cross*, suffer defeat.

WEEPINGLY (wēp'ing-li), *adv.* In a weeping manner.

WEET (wēt), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WEET'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEET'ED.] Cail, as a sandpiper or robin. [Imitative.]

WEET (wēt), *n.* 1. Common European sandpiper. 2. Its cry.

WEEVER (wē'vēr), *n.* Fish of the genus *Trachinus*, having dangerous spines in its fins.

WEEVIL (wē'vl), *n.* 1. Small kind of beetle with a long snout. 2. Any beetle destructive to grain or fruit. The European weevil, *Otiorhynchus picipes*, Garden Weevil (*Otiorhynchus picipes*). [A. S. *wifel*, beetle. Cf. Ger. *wiebel*.]



WEFT (weft), *n.* Threads woven into and crossing the warp. [A. S. *weft*, *wefed*, *wafted*.]

WEIGH (wā), *v.* [*pr.p.* WEIGH'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WEIGHED (wād).] I. *vt.* 1. Raise; lift up; as, *weigh anchor*. 2. Ascertain the number of pounds, etc., in. 3. Compare; examine with a view to arriving at a decision. 4. Depress; load. II. *vi.* 1. Have weight. 2. Be considered of importance. 3. Press heavily. [A. S. *wegan*.]

WEIGH (wā), *n.* Motion of a ship; in the phrase *under weigh* (either for *under way*, or from *weigh anchor*).

WEIGHER (wā'ēr), *n.* 1. One who weighs. 2. Officer who weighs goods, and verifies scales and measures.

WEIGHT (wāt), *n.* 1. Force with which a body is attracted to the earth, minus the centrifugal pressure from its axis of rotation; heaviness; gravity. 2. Mass; relative quantity. 3. Heavy thing. 4. Mass of metal adjusted to a standard and used for finding weight. 5. System of units for determining the heaviness of bodies; as, *troy weight*. 6. Burden; pressure. 7. Importance; power; influence; moment. 8. Sensation of pressure. [A. S. *ge-wiht*.]

WEIGHT (wāt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WEIGHT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WEIGHT'ED**.] 1. Add weight to. 2. Adulterate with heavy, cheaper substance.

WEIGHTILY (wāt'l-ll), *adv.* In a weighty way.

WEIGHTINESS (wāt'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being weighty.

WEIGHTY (wāt'l), *a.* Heavy; important; grave.

SYN. Ponderous; onerous; burdensome; momentous; impressive; cogent; convincing; serious; authoritative; influential. **ANT.** Light; airy; trivial.

WEI-HAI-WEI (wā-hī-wā' or wā'i-hī-wā'i), *n.* Port of N. China, on the Shantung Promontory, leased to Great Britain in 1898.

WEIMAR (vi'mär), *n.* Capital of grand-duchy Saxe-Weimar, Germany.

WEIR, WEAR (wēr), *n.* 1. Dam across a river. 2. Fence of stakes for catching fish. [A. S. *wer*. Cf. Ger. *wehr*, dam.]

WEIRD (wērd), *a.* 1. Skilled in witchcraft. 2. Causing superstitious feelings; unearthly; uncanny.—*The Weird Sisters*, the Fates. (Named after the first of the three German Parcae or Nornas, whose names signified Past, Present and Future.) [A. S. *wyrd*, fate—root of *weorthan* (Ger. *werden*), become.]

WELCH (welch). Same as **WELSH**.

WELCOME (wel'kum), *I. a.* 1. Received with gladness; admitted willingly. 2. Causing gladness. 3. Free to enjoy. *II. n.* Kindly reception. [A. S. *wilcuma*, welcome guest.]

WELCOME (wel'kum), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WEL'COMING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WELCOMED** (wel'kumd).] 1. Receive with kindness or hospitality. 2. Be pleased with; accept with pleasure.

WELD (weld), **WOLD** (wöld), *n.* Kind of mignonette, formerly much used for dyeing yellow; dyers' weed. [Etym. doubtful.]

WELD (weld), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WELD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WELD'ED**.] *I. vt.* Unite, as two pieces of metal, by hammering or compression when raised to a great heat. *II. vi.* Be capable of being welded.—*Electric welding*, welding by means of an electric current, which heats to fusion the parts that are to be joined. [From **WELL**, boil, bubble up.]

WELD (weld), *n.* 1. Junction or joining, as of two pieces of iron, when heated to a white heat by hammering or compression. 2. Welded joint.

WELFARE (wel'fär), *n.* State of faring or being well; prosperity.

WELKIN (wel'kin), *n.* for uniting steel rails.

Vault of heaven; sky. [A. S. *wolcen*, cloud. Cf. Ger. *wolke*.]

WE'LL (wēl). Contraction of **WE WILL**.

WELL (wel), *n.* 1. Rise of water from the

earth; spring. 2. Pit in the earth whence a supply of water, oil, or the like is obtained. 3. Any similar cavity or shaft, as the open space in the middle of a staircase. [A. S. *well*—*weallan*, well up.]

WELL (wel), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WELL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WELLED** (weld).] *I. vt.* Pour forth, as from a well. *II. vi.* Issue forth, as water from the earth.—*Well up*, issue gently upward, as water in a spring.

WELL (wel), *I. a.* [*comp.* **BET'TER**; *superl.* **BEST**.] Satisfactory; in good condition; rightly done; proper; fortunate; in health. *II. adv.* 1. In a proper manner; rightly; thoroughly; favorably; conveniently. 2. Considerably. [A. S. *wel*.]

WELLADAY (wel'a-dā), **WELLAWAY** (wel'a-wā), *interj.* Alas. [A. S. *wa la wa*, woe, lo! woe.]

WELL-BEING (wel'bē-ing), *n.* Well-conditioned existence; welfare.

WELL-BELOVED (wel'be-luv-ed), *a.* Very dear.

WELL-BORN (wel'bārn), *a.* Born of a good or respectable family; not of mean birth.

WELL-BRED (wel'bred), *a.* 1. Of good ancestry. 2. Trained well; educated to polished manners.

WELL-CONDITIONED (wel'kon-dish-und), *a.* Being in a good or wholesome frame of mind and body.

WELL-FAVORED (wel'fā-vūrd), *a.* Well-formed; handsome.

WELL-FORMED (wel'fārm-d), *a.* Of shapely appearance; comely; handsome.

WELLINGTON (wel'ing-tun), *n.* Capital of New Zealand.

WELL-NIGH (wel'nī), *adv.* Almost; nearly.

WELL-OFF (wel'of), **WELL-TO-DO** (wel'tō-dō), *a.* Easy in circumstances; rich.

WELL-READ (wel're-d), *a.* Widely acquainted with books or literature.

WELL-SPRING (wel'spring), *n.* Perennial source of supply; fountain.

WELL-SWEEP (wel'swēp), *n.* Tapering pole pivoted on an upright, and with a bucket suspended at its smaller end, so that the heavier end balances its weight; used for drawing water from a well.

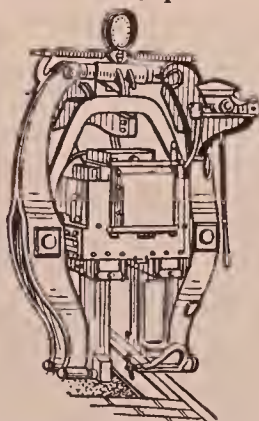
WELL-TUBE (wel'tūb), *n.* Tube or pipe of wood or metal from the bottom to the top of a well for the pumping or flowing of the liquid.

WELL-TURNED (wel'tūrnd), *a.* 1. Accurately wrought. 2. Gracefully contrived.

WELL-WORN (wel'wōrn), *a.* 1. Deteriorated or made commonplace by use. 2. Becomingly displayed.

WELSH (welsh) *I. a.* Pertaining to Wales or its inhabitants. *II. n.pl.* 1. Inhabitants of Wales. 2. *sing.* Their language. [A. S. *welisc* (Ger. *welsch*)—*wealh*, foreigner.]

WELSH (welsh), *vt.* and *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WELSH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WELSHED** (welsht).] Cheat at a horse-race; run away with the stakes.



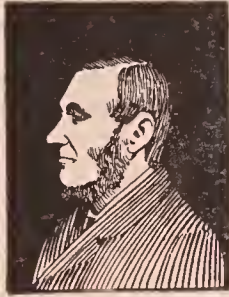
Electric Welding Machine

WELSHMAN (welsh'man), *n.* [*pl.* WELSH-MEN.] Native or inhabitant of Wales.

WELSH RABBIT (welsh rab'it). See RABBIT.

WELT (welt), *n.* 1. Edging round a shoe. 2. Swollen stripe on the skin, caused by a blow with a cane or whip; wale. [Wel. *gwald*, hem.]

WELT (welt), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WELTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WELTED.] 1. Furnish with a welt. 2. Flog severely, so as to raise welts.



Welshman.

WELTER (wel'tēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WELTERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WELTERED (wel'tērd).] 1. Roll or wallow about, especially in dirt. 2. Lie prostrate. [M. E. *walter*—Sw. *valtra*. Akin to WALTZ and WALLOW.]

WELTSCHMERZ (velt'shmärts), *n.* Sentimental pessimism; despondency of life in general; literally, world-pain. [Ger. *welt*, world, and *schmerz*, pain.]

WEN (wen), *n.* Small tumor containing sebaceous matter. [A. S. *wenn*, wart.]

WENCH (wench), *n.* Low, coarse woman. [A. S. *wencel*, child, girl.]

WEND (wend), *v.* [*pr.p.* WENDING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WENDED.] I. *vt.* Direct or turn, as one's steps; proceed on; as, to *wend* one's way. II. *vi.* Take one's way; go. [A. S. *wendan*.]

WEND (wend), *n.* One of the Lusatian branches of the Slavic race dwelling east of the Elbe River, in Germany.

WENDIC (wend'ik), **WENDISH** (wend'ish), I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Wends. II. *n.* Language of the Wends.

WENT (went), *v.* Old past tense of WEND, now used as past tense of GO.

WENTLE-TRAP (wen'tl-trap), *n.* Univalve with a turreted, many-whorled shell. [Ger. *wendeltreppe*, winding stairs.]

WEPT (wept), *v.* Past tense and past participle of WEEP.

WERE (wēr), *v.* Plural indicative and subjunctive past tense of BE.

WERT (wērt), *v.* Second person singular indicative and subjunctive past tense of BE. (Archaic.)

WERWOLF (wēr'wolf or wēr'wōlf), *n.* Person supposed to have been changed, or to be able to change himself, into a wolf. [A. S. *wer*, man, and WOLF.]



Wentle-trap.

WESLEYAN (wes'le-an), I. *a.* Pertaining to Wesleyanism. II. *n.* One who adopts Wesleyanism.

WESLEYANISM (wes'le-an-izm), *n.* System of doctrine and church polity of the Wesleyan Methodists. [Named from John Wesley.]

WEST (west), I. *n.* 1. Quarter where the sun sets; one of the four chief points of the com-

pass. 2. Western portion of a country; western region. 3. [W-] Occident. 4. [W-] Western United States. II. *a.* Situated toward the west. [A. S.]

WESTERLIES (west'ēr-llz), *n.pl.* Winds blowing from the west. See cut under WINDBELTS.

WESTERLY (west'ēr-li), I. *a.* 1. Lying towards the west. 2. Coming from the west. II. *adv.* Towards the west.

WESTERN (west'ēr-n), *a.* 1. Situated in the west. 2. Moving toward the west.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA. State in Australia. Area 975,920 sq. m.

WEST INDIES. Archipelago, between N. and S. America.

WESTMINSTER (west'mln-stēr), *n.* 1. Celebrated abbey, the burial place of Great Britain's distinguished dead. 2. Region near the abbey marked by Temple Bar, a former "city," now a part of London.

WESTPHALIA (west-fā'li-a), *n.* Province of Prussia. Area 7,800 sq. m.

WEST POINT. U. S. military post and school, New York, on Hudson river.

WEST VIRGINIA. one of the United States. Capital, Charleston. Area 24,780 sq. m.

WESTWARD (west'wārd), *a.* and *adv.* Towards the west.

WET (wet), I. *a.* 1. Soaked or drenched. 2. Consisting of water or fluid. 3. Rainy; drizzly. 4. Drunk. II. *n.* 1. Moisture in considerable quantity. 2. Rainy weather; rain. 3. One who favors the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors. [A. S. *wæt*.]

WET (wet), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WETTING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WET or (rarely) WETTED.] 1. Make wet; moisten; drench, or soak with water or other liquid. 2. Moistened with drink. (Slang.)

WET-DOCK (wet'dok), *n.* Dock for floating vessels at all states of the tide.

WETHER (weth'ēr), *n.* Gelded ram. [A. S. *wedher*. Cf. Ger. *widder*.]

WETNESS (wet'nes), *n.* State of being wet.

WET-NURSE (wet'nūrs), *n.* Nurse who suckles a child for its mother.

WHACK (hwak), *n.* Resounding blow.

WHACK (hwak), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WHACKING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHACKED (hwakt).] Strike smartly.

WHALE (hwāl), *n.* Largest of sea-mammals, valued for its

whalebone and oil, the best known species being the Arctic "right" whale (*Balaena mysticetus*). [A. S. *hwæl*.]



Arctic Right Whale.

WHALEBACK (hwāl'bak), *n.* Steamboat covered in with a rounded upper deck.

WHALE-BOAT (hwāl'bōt), *n.* Long deep boat, sharp on both ends, used in whaling, in surfs, and as life-boat on steamers.

WHALEBONE (hwāl'bōn), *n.* Elastic substance like horn, from the upper jaw of the whale; baleen.

WHALE-HEAD (hwāl'hed), *n.* African bird (*Baleniceps rex*), with large head and beak, related to the storks and herons.

WHALE-OIL (hwāl'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the blubber of the whale and its relatives.

WHALER (hwāl'lē), *n.* Ship or person employed in whaling.

WHALING (hwāl'ing), *I. a.* 1. Connected with whale-eating. 2. Surprisingly large; whopping. *II. n.* Business of catching whales.

WHANG (hwang), *n.* Thong.

WHANGDOODLE (hwang'dō-dl), *n.* 1. A nondescript. 2. *Poker.* Round of jack-pots. (Slang.)

WHAPPET (hwop'et), *n.* Worthless dog.

WHARF (hwarf), *n.* [*pl.* **WHARFS** or **WHARVES** (hwārvz).] Quay or pier of timber or stone on the shore of, or projecting into, a harbor or river for lading and unloading vessels. [A. S. *hwearf*, wharf, dam—*hwearfan*, turn.]



Wharf.

WHARFAGE (hwarf'aj), *n.* 1. Accommodation at wharves. 2. Dues paid for using a wharf.

WHARFINGER (hwarf'ing-ēr), *n.* One who has the care of, or owns, a wharf.

WHAT (hwot), *I. rel. pron.* That which. *II. Absolute interrog. pron.* *III. a.* How much; which kind, etc.—*What time*, at what time; when.—*But what.* 1. But this or those which. 2. (Improperly) But that. [A. S. *hwæt*, neuter of *hwā*, who.]

WHATEVER (hwot-ev'ēr), **WHATSOEVER** (hwot-sō-ev'ēr), *pron.* 1. Everything which. 2. All that. 3. One or another.

WHATNOT (hwot'not), *n.* Pledge of furniture with shelves for bric-à-brac.

WHEAL (hwēl), *n.* Wale. [A. S. *hwēle*.]

WHEAT (hwēt), *n.* Cereal grassy plant (*Triticum vulgare*) or its seed, which furnishes a white flour for bread. [A. S. *hwæte*.]

WHEATEAR (hwēt'ēr), *n.* An Old-World passerine bird with a white rump; stone-chat; white-tall.

WHEAT-PIT (hwēt'pit), *n.* Part of a produce exchange where wheat is bought and sold.

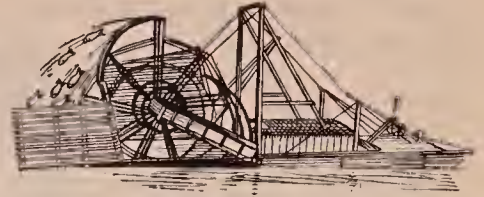
WHEEDLE (hwē'dl), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHEE'DLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHEE'DLED** (hwē'dld).] 1. Entice by soft words. 2. Hoax. 3. Obtain by flattery. [Cf. Ger. *wedeln*, wag the tail, fan.]

SYN. Cajole; coax; flatter.

WHEEDLE (hwē'dl), *n.* 1. One who wheedles. 2. Wheedling speech.

WHEEDLER (hwē'dlēr), *n.* One who wheedles.

WHEEL (hwēl), *n.* 1. Circular frame of wood, iron, or other substance, consisting of a hub into which are inserted spokes which sustain a rim or felly. 2. Any disk made to rotate on an axis. 3. Old instrument of torture. 4. Bicycle.—*Salmon-wheel*, a wheel with nets attached in such a way as to scoop in fish that pass beneath it. [A. S. *hweōl*.]



Salmon-wheel.

WHEEL (hwēl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WHEEL'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHEELED** (hwēld).] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to whirl. 2. Convey on wheels. *II. vi.* 1. Turn round on an axis or pivot. 2. Roll forward smoothly. 3. Ride a bicycle. 4. Take a new direction; reverse a former position.

WHEELBARROW (hwēl'bar-ō), *n.* Barrow which runs on one or more wheels.

WHEELED (hwēld), *a.* 1. Having wheels. 2. Conveyed by wheels.

WHEEL-HORSE (hwēl'hars), *n.* Horse attached to the pole or shafts, bearing the largest part of the burden.

WHEELING (hwēl'ing), *n.* City of West Virginia, on Ohio River.

WHEELLESS (hwēl'les), *a.* Without wheels; as, a wheelless vehicle.

WHEELMAN (hwēl'man), *n.* [*pl.* **WHEEL'MEN**.] 1. One who uses a bicycle. 2. Helmsman.

WHEEL-ROPE (hwēl'rōp), *n.* Rope or chain connecting the steering wheel with the tiller.

WHEELWRIGHT (hwēl'rit), *n.* Maker of wheels and carriages.

WHEEZE (hwēz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHEEZ'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHEEZED** (hwēzd).] Breathe with difficulty and a hissing sound. [A. S. *hweosan*.]

WHEEZE (hwēz), *n.* 1. Wheezing sound. 2. Exaggerated whisper.

WHEEZY (hwēz'z), *a.* Subject to wheezing.

WHELK (hwelk), *n.* 1. Pustule; wale. 2. Marine edible mollusk having a spiral, gibbous shell. [A. S. *weoloc*.]

WHELM (hwelm), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHELM'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHELMED** (hwelmd).] Cover; engulf; destroy. [A. S. *for-welman*—O. S. *be-hwelbian*, arch over. Cf. Ger. *woelben*.]

WHELP (hwelp), *n.* Young of the dog or a beast of prey; cub. [A. S. *hwelp*.]

WHELP (hwelp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHELP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHELPED** (hwelpt).] Give birth to a whelp or whelps.

WHEN (hwen), *adv.* 1. At what time; at or after the time that. 2. While; although. [A. S. *hwænne*.]

WHENCE (hwens), *adv.* From what place; wherefore. [A. S. *hwanon*.]

WHENEVER (hwen-ev'ēr), *adv.* and *conj.* At every time when.

WHENSOEVER (hwen-sô-ev'ěr), *adv.* and *conj.*
At what time soever; whenever.

WHERE (hwâr), *adv.* 1. At which or what place. 2. To which or what place. [A. S. *hwær*.]

WHEREABOUTS (hwâr'a-bowts), I. *adv.* Near what or which place: used interrogatively. II. *n.* Approximate situation.

WHEREAS (hwâr-az'), *conj.* 1. Since; although; seeing that. 2. When in fact.

WHEREBY (hwâr-bi'), *adv.* By means of which.

WHEREFORE (hwâr'fôr), *adv.* and *conj.* For which or what reason.

WHEREIN (hwâr-in'), *adv.* 1. In what respect. 2. In which or what.

WHEREOF (hwâr-ov'), *adv.* Of what or which.

WHEREON (hwâr-on'), *adv.* On what or which.

WHERESOEVER (hwâr-sô-ev'ěr), *adv.* In whatever place.

WHERETO (hwâr-tô'), *adv.* 1. To what end or purpose. 2. To which.

WHEREUPON (hwâr-up-on'), *adv.* 1. After or in consequence of what; upon. 2. Upon which (thing). 3. In consequence of or immediately after which.

WHEREVER (hwâr-ev'ěr), *adv.* At or in whatever place.

WHEREWITH (hwâr-with'), *adv.* With which or what.

WHEREWITHAL (hwâr-with-al'), *n.* Necessary means or money.

WHERRY (hwer'i), *n.* [*pl.* **WHER'RIES**.] Light fast rowboat, plying on rivers. [Ice. *hverfr*.]

WHET (hwet), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHET'TING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHET'TED**.] 1. Sharpen by rubbing; make keen. 2. Excite. [A. S. *hwettan*. Cf. Ger. *wetzen*.]

WHET (hwet), *n.* 1. Act of whetting. 2. That which whets or excites. 3. Dram; drink. (Colloq.)

WHETHER (hweh'ěr), *conj.* 1. Which of two. 2. Introducing a single question, the alternative being understood. [A. S. *hwæther*.]

WHETSTONE (hwet'stôn), *n.* Stone for sharpening instruments by friction.

WHEW (hwû), *interj.* Whistling sound expressing astonishment or dismay.

WHEY (hwā), *n.* Watery part of milk separated from the curd, especially in making cheese. [A. S. *hwæg*.]

WHEYEY (hwā'i), **WHEYISH** (hwā'ish), *a.* Of the nature of, or consisting of, whey; thin; watery.

WHICH (hwich), *interrogative* and *rel. pron.* Who; what; what one.—Which is which? which is the one, which is the other?—The *which*, *which*, *who*, *whom*. [A. S. *hwile*—*whā*, *who*, and *lic*, *body*.]

WHICKFLAW (hwik'flā), *n.* Whitlow. [Ice. *kvikva*, flesh under the nails, and **FLAW**.]

WHIDAH-BIRD (hwid'a-bêrd), *n.* Same as **WIDOW-BIRD**.

WHIFF (hwif), *n.* 1. Sudden puff of air from

the mouth. 2. Quick inhalation. 3. Slight blast. [Imitative.]

WHIFF (hwif), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHIFF'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHIFFED** (hwift).] Throw out in whiffs; puff.

WHIFFLE (hwif'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHIF'FLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHIFFLED** (hwif'id).] Turn; veer; be fickle; prevaricate. [Freq. of **WHIFF**.]

WHIFFLER (hwif'lēr), *n.* One who whiffles.

WHIFFLETREE (hwif'i-trē), *n.* Same as **SWINGLETREE**.

WHIG (hwig), *n.* 1. Member of one of the great English political parties. 2. *American Hist.* (a) Supporter of the principles of the Revolution—opposed to **TORY** and **ROYALIST**; (b) Member of a political party from about 1829 to 1853—opposed to **DEMOCRAT**.

WHILE (hwil), I. *n.* Space of time. II. *conj.* 1. During the time that. 2. Whereas. 3. Until. [A. S. *hwil*.]

WHILE (hwil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHI'LING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHILED** (hwild).] Cause to pass pleasantly; generally with *away*; as, to *while away* the time.

WHILOM (hwi'lum), *adv.* Formerly; of old. [A. S. *hwilum*, at times.]

WHILST (hwilst), *conj.* While.

WHIM (hwim), *n.* 1. Unexpected turn. 2. Caprice; fancy. 3. Simple hoisting machine for raising ore, worked by a horse. [Ice. *hvima*, have the eyes wandering.]

SYN. Crotchety; freak; humor; vagary; prank; whimsey.

WHIMPER (hwim'pēr), *vi.* and *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHIM'FERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHIMPERED** (hwim'pêrd).] Cry with a whining voice. [Ger. *wimmern*.]

WHIMPER (hwim'pēr), *n.* Low, peevish cry.

WHIMSEY, WHIMSY (hwim'zi), *n.* Whim.

WHIMSICAL (hwim'zi-kəl), *a.* 1. Full of whims. 2. Odd; grotesque.

SYN. Fantastical; capricious; notional; crotchety; quaint; fanciful; freakish; eccentric; strange. **ANT.** Staid; serious; sober.

WHIMSICALITY (hwim'zi-kəl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* **WHIMSICALITIES** (hwim'zi-kəl'i-tiz).] 1. Whimsicalness. 2. That which is whimsical.

WHIMSICALLY (hwim'zi-kəl-i), *adv.* In a whimsical manner.

WHIMSICALNESS (hwim'zi-kəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being whimsical.

WHINE (hwin), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHI'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHINED** (hwind).] 1. Utter a plaintive cry. 2. Complain in a peevish, childish way. [A. S. *hwinan*.]

WHINE (hwin), *n.* 1. Plaintive cry. 2. Puerile nasal tone of complaint.

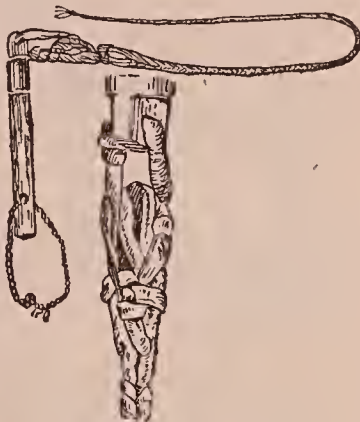
WHINER (hwi'nēr), *n.* One who whines.

WHINING (hwi'ning), I. *n.* Act of one who whines. II. *a.* Merely complaining.

WHINNY (hwin'i), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHIN'NYING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHINNIED** (hwin'id).] Neigh or cry like a horse. [Imitative.]

WHIP (hwip), *v.* [*pr.p.* WHIP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHIPPED (hwipt).] *I. vt.* 1. Take and seize with a sudden motion. 2. Make to turn or rotate with lashes; as, to *whip* a top. 3. Strike with a whlp or lash; lash. 4. Beat into a froth, as eggs, cream, etc., with a whisk, fork, spoon, or the like. 5. Beat; overcome; vanquish. (Slang.) 6. *Naut.* Hoist or purchase by means of a rope passed through a single pulley. 7. Cast repeatedly with a rod and line; as, to *whip* a stream for trout. 8. Sew tightly, or over and over; form into gathers; as, to *whip* a ruffle. *II. vi.* 1. Turn suddenly and run. 2. Cast repeatedly with rod and line. [A. S. *hweop*, quick turn.]

WHIP (hwip), *I. n.* 1. Instrument for whipping or lashing, as in driving animals or inflicting punishment. 2. Driver. 3. Rope and pulley. 4. Arm of a windmill. 5. Member of a political party who looks after its discipline and interests. *II. adv.* Quickly; pop; presto. (Dial. E.)



Whip and Thong.

WHIP-CORD (hwip'kərd), *n.*

1. Strong hempen cord, braided or twisted, used in making whiplashes. 2. Cloth having a small twill.

WHIPHAND (hwip'hand), *n.* 1. Hand that holds the whip. 2. Advantage.

WHIPPER-IN (hwip'ēr-in), *n.* 1. One who keeps hunting hounds from wandering. 2. One who enforces the discipline of a political party.

WHIPPER-SNAPPER (hwip'ēr-snap-ēr), *n.* Insignificant person who is noisily pretentious.

WHIPPING-POST (hwip'lng-pōst), *n.* Post to which human beings are tied to be whipped.

WHIPPOORWILL (hwip'pōr-wil), *n.* American bird resembling the European goat-sucker. [Named from its cry.]



Whippoorwill.

WHIPSAW (hwip'sə), *n.* Saw for dividing timber lengthwise.

WHIR (hwēr), *n.* Sound from rapid whirling. [Imitative.]

WHIR (hwēr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* WHIR'RING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHIRRED (hwērd).] Move round with a buzzing sound.

WHIRL (hwērl), *n.* 1. Act of turning with rapidity; rapid rotation. 2. Anything that turns

with velocity. 3. Eddy; as, the *whirl* in a liquid. 4. *Angling.* Spoon-bait. [Ice. *hvirfill*.]

WHIRL (hwērl), *v.* [*pr.p.* WHIRL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHIRLED (hwērid).] *I. vt.* 1. Turn with velocity. 2. Carry away by something that turns round. *II. vi.* Rotate rapidly.

WHIRLIGIG (hwērl'i-gig), *n.* 1. Child's toy which is spun round rapidly. 2. Water-beetle that gyrates rapidly.

WHIRLING-TABLE (hwērl'ing-tā-bl), *n.* Apparatus consisting of a steel tower from which a revolving cantilever is suspended, used for testing the propulsive force of propellers employed in dirigible balloons and aeroplanes.

WHIRLPOOL (hwērl'pōl), *n.* Circular eddy with a cavity in the center; maelstrom.

WHIRLWIND (hwērl'wind), *n.* Violent wind; cyclone.

WHIRTLE (hwēr'tl), *n.* Steel die with holes for reducing size of pipes or wires.

WHISH (hwish), *n.* Rushing or whistling sound in water or air.

WHISK (hwisk), *v.* [*pr.p.* WHISK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHISKED (hwiskt).] *I. vt.* 1. Sweep or agitate with a light rapid motion. 2. Carry off suddenly and rapidly. *II. vi.* Move rapidly and nimbly. [Sw. *viska*, wipe.]

WHISK (hwlsk), *n.* 1. Rapid sweeping motion. 2. Small bunch of anything used for a brush.

WHISK-BROOM (hwisk'brōm), *n.* Whisk.

WHISKER (hwisk'ēr), *n.* 1. He who or that which whisks. 2. Hair on the sides of a man's face; beard; especially in the plural. 3. Bristles on the face of a cat, etc. [From **WHISK**.]

WHISKERED (hwisk'ērd), *a.* Having whiskers.

WHISKY, WHISKEY (hwis'ki), *n.* [*pl.* WHISKIES or WHISKEYS (hwis'kiz).] Ardent spirit distilled from grain. [Ir. and Gael. *uisge*, water, in *uisge-beatha*, water of life.]

WHISPER (hwis'pēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* WHIS'PERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHISPERED (hwis'pērd).] *I. vt.* 1. Utter in a low and not vocal tone; say under the breath. 2. Mention or speak about privately and confidentially. *II. vi.* 1. Speak in a whisper. 2. Make a low, rustling sound. 3. Speak evil privately. [A. S. *hwisprian*.]

WHISPER (hwis'pēr), *n.* 1. Low hissing voice or sound. 2. Cautious or timorous speaking.

WHIST (hwist), *interj.* Hush! be still! [Cf. **WIST** and Ger. *st! bst!*]

WHIST (hwist), *n.* Game of cards. [Originally **WHISK**—sweeping in the tricks.]

WHISTLE (hwis'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* WHIS'TLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WHISTLED (hwis'ld).] *I. vi.* Make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; make a like sound with an instrument. *II. vt.* 1. Call or manage by a whistle. 2. Sound shrilly. [A. S. *hwistlian*. Imitative.]

WHISTLE (hwls'l), *n.* 1. Sound made in whistling. 2. Small wind instrument. 3.

Instrument sounded by escaping steam, used for signaling on railway trains and steamboats.

4. Mouth or throat; as, to wet one's *whistle*.

WHIT (hwit), *n.* Smallest particle imaginable; bit. [From **WIGHT**.]

WHITE (hwit), *I. a.* 1. Reflecting sunlight in its natural state; showing no color or tint. 2. Pale. 3. Pure. *II. n.* 1. Color of snow. 2. Anything white; as a *white* man, *white* part of an egg, etc. [A. S. *hwīt*.]

WHITE (hwit), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHITED**.] Make white.

WHITE-ANT (hwit'ant), *n.* Destructive insect pest prevalent in the tropics, where it bores into wood and paper, rendering them useless even to destroying them completely.



WHITEBAIT (hwit/-bāt), *n.* White-ant (*Termes flavipes*).]

bāt, *n.* Young or fry of the herring (*Clupea harengus*), the sprat (*Clupea sprattus*), and probably of several other related fishes including the shad, taken in bag-nets in the estuary of the Thames and elsewhere in England, and considered a delicacy by good liver of London.

WHITE-BASS (hwit'bās), *n.* North American food-fish found in the Great Lakes region and in the Mississippi River.



WHITEBEAM (hwit'bēm), *n.*

Small tree with white down on the under side of the leaves, allied to the apple.

White-bass or Barfish (*Roccus chrysops*).

WHITE-BEARDED (hwit'bērd-ed), *a.* Having a white beard.

WHITE-BELLIED (hwit'bei-id), *a.* Having a white belly.—*White-bellied seal* (*Monarchus albiventer*).—*White-bellied swallow*, a tree-swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*), with dark-green back and pure white under-parts.

WHITECAP (hwit'kap), *n.* 1. Foam-crested wave. 2. Member of a secret, lawless organization that tyrannizes over a region under the pretense of regulating public morality.

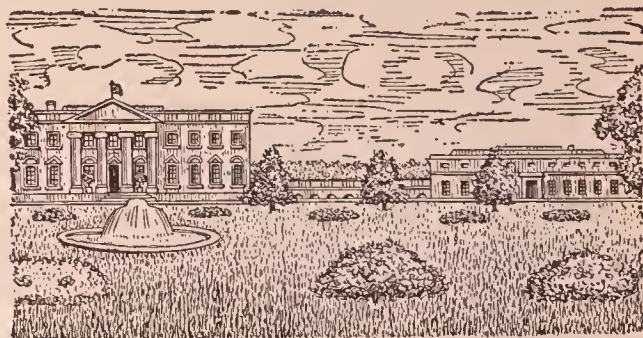
WHITEFISH (hwit'flsh), *n.* General name for various kinds of fish, as the whiting, haddock, menhaden, etc.



Coulter's Whitefish (*Coregonus coulterii*).

WHITE HOUSE. Executive mansion at Washington, D. C., built of freestone and painted

white, the established residence of the President of the United States.



White House.

WHITE MOUNTAINS. Part of the Appalachians. Mount Washington, 6,288 feet.

WHITEN (hwī'tn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WHITENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHITENED** (hwī'tnd).] *I. vt.* Make white. *II. vi.* Become white.

WHITE SEA. N. Russia. Frozen seven months of the year. Area 47,346 sq. m.

WHITE-TAIL (hwit'tāi), *n.* 1. Wheatear. 2. Any animal having a white tail.

WHITEWASH (hwit'wosh), *n.* 1. Slaked lime and water. 2. Failure to score. 3. Report exonerating one guilty.

WHITEWASH (hwit'wosh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WHITEWASHING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHITEWASHED** (hwit'wosh).] 1. Coat with whitewash. 2. Make white or pure. 3. Prevent the opposite side in a game from scoring a point. 4. Make a report exonerating (one who is really guilty).

WHITHER (hwith'ēr), *adv.* To what place.

WHITHERSOEVER (hwith-ēr-sō-ev'ēr), *adv.* To whatever place.

WHITING (hwī'ting), *n.* 1. Small sea-fish. 2. Ground chalk.

WHITLOW (hwit'lō), *n.* Felon. [**WHICKFLAW** for **QUICKFLAW**, sore of the quick.]

WHITSUNDAY (hwit'sun-dā), *n.* Seventh Sunday after Easter.

WHITSUNTIDE (hwit'sun-tid), *n.* Week beginning with Whitsunday.

WHITTLE (hwit'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WHITTLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHITTLED** (hwit'id).] *I. vt.* 1. Cut with a knife. 2. Reduce by paring with or as with a knife. *II. vi.* Cut up a piece of wood, etc., with a knife. [A. S. *thwitan*, *eut.*]

WHITTLED (hwit'id), *n.* One who whittles.

WHIZ (hwiz), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHIZ'ZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHIZZED** (hwizd).] Make a hissing sound, like an arrow flying through the air.

WHIZ (hwiz), *n.* Hissing sound.

WHO (hō), *pron. rel. and interrog.* What person; which person. [A. S. *hwā*.]

WHOA (hwō), *interj.* Stand still! Used in driving horses and cattle.

WHOEVER (hō-ev'ēr), *pron.* Every one who; whatever person.

WHOLE (hōl), *I. a.* 1. Sound; hale. 2. Un-

fāte, fat, tāsks, fār fall, fāre, above; mē, met, hēr; mīte, mit; nōte, not, mōve, wōlf; mūte, hut, bŭrn, ū=u in Scotch gude; oil, owl, then, kh=ch in Scotch loch.

impaired. 3. Containing the total amount, number, etc.; all; complete. II. *n.* 1. Entire thing. 2. System. [A. S. *hāl*, healthy.]

WHOLENESS (hōl'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being whole.

WHOLESALE (hōl'sāl), I. *n.* Sale of goods in bulk or large quantity. II. *a.* 1. In large quantities. 2. Made or done on a large scale or without discrimination.

WHOLESOME (hōl'sum), *a.* 1. Promoting health; salubrious. 2. Beneficial; salutary.

WHOLESOMELY (hōl'sum-ll), *adv.* In a wholesome manner.

WHOLESOMENESS (hōl'sum-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wholesome.

WHOLLY (hōl'li), *adv.* Entirely; completely.

WHOM (hōm), *pron.* Objective case of **WHO**.

WHOO (hōp), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WHOO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHOOED** (hōpt).] I. *vi.* 1. Give a clear, sharp cry; shout. 2. Cough with a sonorous inspiration, as in whooping-cough. II. *vt.* Insult with shouts.—*Whoop it up*, press a matter with great ado. [O. Fr. *houper*, shout.]

WHOO (hōp), *n.* 1. Clear, sharp cry, especially a cry of excitement, vengeance, terror, or the like; as, the *whoop* of a savage. 2. Sonorous inspiration, as in whooping-cough.

WHOOING-COUGH (hōp'ing-kāf), *n.* Contagious spasmodic cough of children.

WHOP (hwop), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WHOP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHOPPED** (hwopt).] I. *vt.* Beat in a fight; thrash. II. *vi.* Fall down; flop.

WHOPPER (hwop'ēr), *n.* Something surprisingly large; monstrous lie. (Colloq.)

WHOPPING (hwop'ing), *a.* Unusually large; greatly exaggerated.

WHORE (hōr), *n.* Harlot; courtesan.

WHORE (hōr), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WHOR'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WHORED** (hōrd).] Practice harlotry.

WHORL (hwūrl), *n.* 1. Bot. Leaves in a circle round the stem. 2. Zool. Volution of a univalve shell. [By-form of **WHIRL**.]

WHORLED (hwūrl'd), *a.* Arranged in or furnished with whorls.

WHORTLEBERRY (hwūr'tl-ber-i), *n.* Heath-plant with a blue edible berry; huckleberry. [A. S. *wyrtil*, root, small shrub.]

WHOSE (hōz), *pron.* Possessive case of **WHO** or **WHICH**.

WHOSOEVER (hōz-sō-ev'-ēr), *pron.* Possessive case of **WHOSOEVER**.

WHOSO (hō'sō), **WHOSOEVER** (hō-sō-ev'-ēr), *pron.* Every one who; whoever.

WHY (hwī), I. *adv.* and *conj.* For what cause or reason. II. *interj.* Exclamation of mild surprise. [A. S. *whi*.]

WICK (wlk), *n.* Band of closely woven threads of cotton, etc., for conveying oil to a flame. [A. S. *weoca*; allied to **WEAK**.]



WICKED (wik'ed), *a.* 1. Evil in principle or practice; deviating from divine law. 2. Addicted to vice. [Orig., bewitched.]

WICKEDNESS (wik'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wicked.

WICKER (wik'ēr), I. *n.* Small pliant twig; osier. II. *a.* Of, or covered with, twigs. [A. S. *wican*, bend.]

WICKER-WORK (wlk'ēr-würk), *n.* Texture of osiers; basket-work.

WICKET (wik'et), *n.* 1. Small gate or window, especially in a larger door. 2. *Cricket*. Framework of rods at which the ball is bowled. 3. *Croquet*. One of the arches through which the balls are driven. [O. Fr. *wiket* (Fr. *quicket*)—root of A. S. *wican*, yield.]

WIDE (wid), *a.* and *adv.* 1. Extended far. 2. Broad. 3. Distant from the proper place. 4. Free from narrowness or bigotry. [A. S. *wīd*.]

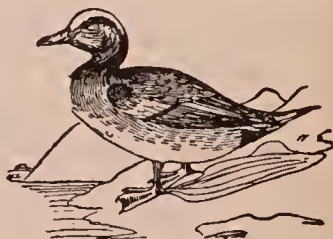
WIDE-AWAKE (wid'a-wāk), *a.* Vigilant.

WIDELY (wid'll), *adv.* In a wide manner.

WIDEN (wī'dn), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WIDENING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WIDENED** (wī'dnd).] I. *vt.* Make wide or wider. II. *vi.* Grow or become wider.

WIDENESS (wid'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wide.

WIDGEON, WIGEON (wij'un), *n.* Duck of the genus *Marca*. The European widgeon is *M. penelope*, the American *M. americana*.



Widgeon.

WIDOW (wid'ō), *n.* 1. Woman bereft of her husband by death. 2. In some games of cards, an extra hand dealt to the table. [A. S. *widewe*—*L. vidua*, bereft.]

WIDOW (wid'ō), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WID'OWING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WIDOWED** (wid'ōd).] Bereave of a husband.

WIDOW-BIRD (wid'ō-bērd), *n.* African weaver-bird (*Vidua paradisæa*). Also called *whidah-bird*.

WIDOWER (wid'ō-ēr), *n.* Man whose wife is dead and who has not married again.

WIDOWHOOD (wid'ō-hōd), *n.* State of being a widow.

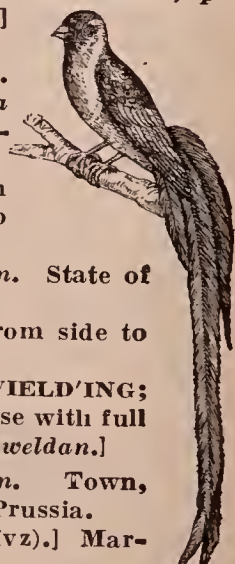
WIDTH (width), *n.* Extent from side to side; wideness.

WIELD (wēld), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WIELD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WIELD'ED**.] Use with full command; handle. [A. S. *geweldan*.]

WIESBADEN (vēs-bā'den), *n.* Town, province of Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

WIFE (wif), *n.* [*pl.* **WIVES** (wīvz).] Married woman. [A. S. *wif*.]

WIFEHOOD (wif'hōd), *n.* 1. State of widow-being a wife. 2. Proper qualities of wife. 3. All the wives collectively.



WIFELY (wif'li), *a.* Pertaining to, or proper for, a wife.

WIG (wig), *n.* 1. Artificial covering of hair for the head. 2. A judge, as wearing a wig, in England.—*Welsh wig*, worsted cap. [Short for PERIWIG.]

WIGGED (wigd), *a.* Wearing a wig.

WIGGLE (wig'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* WIG'GLING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WIGGLED (wig'ld).] I. *vt.* Cause to move quickly to and fro. II. *vi.* Squirm about; wriggle. [Colloq. for WRIGGLE or WAGGLE.]

WIGGLER (wig'lēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wiggles. 2. Wiggletail.

WIGGLETAIL (wig'l-tāl), *n.* Larva of a mosquito.

WIGHT (wit), *n.* Creature; person. [A. S. *wiht*, person, thing.]

WIGHT (wit), **ISLE OF.** In the English Channel. Area 93,341 acres.

WIGWAG (wig'wag), I. *adv.* To and fro. II. *a.* Having a motion to and fro. III. *n.* 1. Act or art of signalling by waving flags. 2. Flag or other implement used for signaling. 3. Message sent by wigwagging.

WIGWAG (wig'wag), *v.* [*pr.p.* WIG'WAGGING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WIGWAGGED (wig'wagd).] I. *vt.* 1. Move briskly to and fro. 2. Send a message to by means of a wigwag. II. *vi.* Send a message by means of a wigwag.

WIGWAM (wig'wam), *n.* 1. Indian tent or lodge; tepee. 2. Large temporary building for political meetings. (Colloq.) [Corrup. from N. American Indian phrase "in his house."]



Indian Wigwams.

WIKIUP (wik'i-up), *n.* Elliptical hut of nomadic tribes of North American Indians. Also spelled *wickiup*.

WILD (wild), I. *a.* 1. Being in a state of nature; not tamed or cultivated; uncivilized. 2. Desert; unsheltered. 3. Violent. 4. Wayward; dissolute. 5. Excited and eager. 6. Indicating frenzy or distraction. II. *n.* Uncultivated region.—*Wild bergamot*, aromatic North American plant (*Monarda fistulosa*) with long purplish corolla, common on dry ground.—*Wild brier*, dogrose (*Rosa canina*), and sweet-brier (*Rosa rubiginosa*).—*Wild canary* (*Spinus tristis*), American goldfinch.—*Wild dove*, American mourning-dove (*Zenaidura carolinensis*).—*Wild goose*, any undomesticated goose, especially the Canada goose (*Bernicla canadensis*). [A. S. *wilde*. Cf. Ger. *wald*, forest.]

WILDCAT (wild'kat), *n.* Small feline carnivore resembling the domestic cat. II. *a.* Characterized by unsoundness; as, *wildcat* currency.

WILD-CHERRY (wild'eher-i), *n.* [*pl.* WILD'-CHERRIES.] Any species of cherry growing wild, as *Prunus avium* or *Prunus serotina*.

WILDEBEEST (wild'bēst or wil'de-bēst), *n.* Gnu. [S. Afr. Dut., wild-ox.]

WILDERNESS (wil'dēr-nes), *n.* Uncultivated region.

WILD-FIRE (wild'fir), *n.* Composition of inflammable materials, hard to extinguish; Greek-fire.

WILDGRAVE (wild'grāv), *n.* Head forest-keeper in Germany. [Ger. *wildgraf*—*wild*, game, and *graf*, Wild-cherry (*Prunus serotina*).]

WILD-HORSE (wild'hars), *n.* Any horse (*Equus caballus*) living in its wild state.

WILDISH (wild'ish), *a.* Somewhat or rather wild.

WILDLY (wild'li), *adv.* In a wild manner or state.

WILDNESS (wild'nes), *n.*

Quality or state of being wild.

WILE (wil), *n.* Trick or stratagem practiced for ensnaring or deceiving; sly, insidious artifice.

WILE (wil), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WI'LING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WILED (wild).] Hoodwink; entice; lure.

WILFUL, WILFULLY, etc. Same as **WILLFUL, WILLFULLY**, etc.

WILILY (wi'li-li), *adv.* In a wily manner.

WILINESS (wi'll-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wily.

WILL (wil), *v.* [*pr.p.* WILL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WILLED (wild).] I. *vt.* 1. Decide; ordain. 2. Have an intention, purpose, or desire of; desire; wish; intend. 3. Dispose of by testament; bequeath. 4. Control or direct by the power of one's will, as a hypnotized person. II. *vi.* 1. Exercise an act of the will; decide. 2. Desire; wish. 3. Be willing; consent. *Will* is used as an auxiliary verb, and a sign of the future tense, in which case the past tense is *would*. It has different significations in different persons: (a) *I will go*, is a present promise to go, and with an emphasis on *will*, it expresses determination; (b) *you will go*, expresses foretelling, simply stating an event that is to come; (c) *he will go*, is also foretelling. The use of *will* in the plural is the same: *We will*, promises; *you will*, *they will*, foretell. [A. S. *willan*.]



Yearling Wild-horse.

WILL (wil), *n.* 1. Power of choosing or determining. 2. Choice made; decision; volition. 3. Desire; purpose. 4. Disposition of one's effects at death. 5. Written document containing such. [A. S. *willa*—*willan*, *willi*.]

WILLED (wiid), *a.* Having a will of a given character; as, weak-willed.

WILLET (wil'et), *n.* North American wading bird (*Symphemia semipalmata*) of the sandpiper family. [Named from its cry.]

WILLFUL (wil'fəl), *a.* 1. Governed only by one's will; waywardly stubborn. 2. Done or suffered by design; intentional.

SYN. Purposed; deliberate; designed; intentional; premeditated; wayward; refractory; stubborn; self-willed; headstrong.

ANT. Undesigned; accidental; unintentional; docile; obedient.

WILLFULLY (wi'fəl-i), *adv.* In a willful manner.

WILLFULNESS (wil'fəl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being willful.

WILLING (wil'ing), *a.* 1. Desirous; disposed; ready. 2. Voluntary.

WILLINGLY (wil'ing-li), *adv.* In a willing manner; voluntarily.

WILLINGNESS (wil'ing-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being willing; readiness.

WILL-O'-THE-WISP, *n.* Ignis fatuus.

WILLOW (wil'ō), *n.* 1. Tree of several species, with slender, pliant branches. 2. Machine for cleaning cotton, flax, etc., by rotating a spike drum. [A. S. *willig*. Cf. L. Ger. *wilge*.]

WILLOW-PLUME (wil'ō-plōm), *n.* Large artificial plume made of parts of uncurled ostrich feathers, and having a drooping effect, like a weeping-willow.

WILLOWY (wil'ō-i), *a.* 1. Abounding in willows. 2. Resembling a willow; flexible; drooping; graceful.

WILLY-NILLY (wil'i-nii-i), *I. adv.* Willingly or unwillingly; whether or no. *II. a.* Undecided; uncertain. [From **WILL** and obsolete **NILL**, *will not*.]

WILT (wilt), *v.* Second person singular of **WILL**.

WILT (wilt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WILT'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WILT'ED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Cause to wither. 2. Destroy the energy or vigor of; depress. *II. vi.* Wither; fade; decay, as flowers that have been plucked. [Etym. doubtful.]

WILY (wi'll), *a.* [*comp.* **WI'LIER**; *superl.* **WI'LIEST**.] Using, or capable of using, wiles; cunning; crafty; sly.

WIMBLE (wim'bl), *n.* Borling tool; gimlet; brace. [Dan. *vimmel*, auger.]

WIMPLE (wim'pl), *n.* Covering of silk or linen for the neck, chin and sides of the face, formerly worn generally by women outdoors, but now only as a conventional dress for nuns. [A. S. *winpel*.]

WIN (win), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WIN'NING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WON** (wun).] *I. vt.* 1. Get by labor; gain in contest; obtain by hazard; as, to win the

money. 2. Allure to kindness or consent. *II. vi.* Gain the victory.—*Win out*, succeed; win.—*Win upon*, gain favor or influence with; gain ground. [A. S. *winnan*, struggle, endure.]

WINCE (wins), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WIN'CING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WINCED** (winst).] Shrink, as from a blow or pain; start back. [From root of **WINK**.]

WINCE (wlns), *n.* Act of wincing.

WINCE (wins), *n.* Hand-ree; winch. [A. S. See **WINCH**.]

WINCH (winch), *n.* 1. Crank. 2. Drum; small windlass; wince. [A. S. *wince*, bent handle. Cf. Ger. *winkel*, angle.]

WINCH (winch), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WINCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WINCHED** (wincht).] Move by means of a winch.

WIND (wld), *n.* 1. Air in motion; current of air. 2. Power of respiration; breath. Flatulence. 4. Wind-instruments of an orchestra. 5. Hint or suggestion. [A. S.]

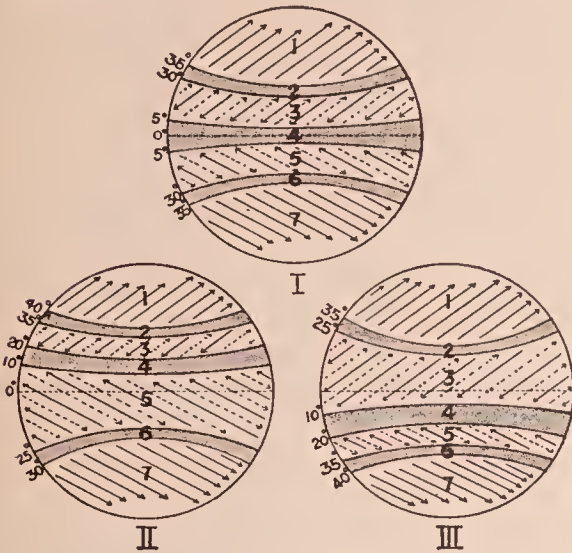
WIND (wind; in poetry often wind), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WIND'ED** (often erroneously, **WOUND**).] 1. Expose to the wind. 2. Drive hard, so as to put out of breath. 3. Allow to recover breath. 4. Follow by scent. 5. Sound by blowing; as, to wind a horn.

WIND (wind), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WIND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WOUND** (wound).] *I. vt.* 1. Form coils or convolutions of round something; as, to wind thread round a spool. 2. Enfold; encircle. 3. Coil the spring of; as, to wind a watch; renew the motion of. *II. vi.* 1. Coil round something. 2. Turn; twist; coil. 3. Have a tortuous direction. [A. S. *windan*.]

WINDAGE (wind'aj), *n.* 1. Difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and that of the projectile it discharges. 2. Rush of air attending the passage of an object.

WINDBELT (wind'beit), *n.* One of seven belts parallel with the equator encircling the terrestrial globe in definite though changing latitudes, each belt embracing a region characterized by a prevailing wind or prevailing movement of air. In the doldrums (marked 4 in cut) the prevailing movement of the heated equatorial air is upward. The N. E. Trades (3) and S. E. Trades (5) are movements of air near the earth's surface toward the equator to replace the heated air that has risen. The S. W. Anti-trades (3) and N. W. Anti-trades (5) are movements of heated air high above the earth's surface in a direction precisely opposite to the trade-winds which blow beneath them. In the N. and S. Horse Latitudes (2) and (6) the cooled-off air blowing from the equator moves downward. Instead of moving straight from the South and straight from the North the trade-winds, influenced by the revolution of the earth, slant in to the equator from the Northeast and Southeast. The Anti-trades descend to earth and continue as surface winds in the

Westerlies of the extreme north and south belts (1) and (7).



Windbelts.

I. Average position of Windbelts. II. Windbelts for July. III. Windbelts for January. 1. Westerlies of N. Hemisphere. 2. Horse Latitudes of N. Hemisphere, air moving downward. 3. N. E. Trades and S. W. Anti-trades. 4. Doldrums, air moving upward. 5. S. E. Trades and N. W. Anti-trades. 6. Horse Latitudes of S. Hemisphere, air moving downward. 7. Westerlies of S. Hemisphere.

WINDFALL (wind'fal), *n.* 1. Fruit blown off a tree by wind. 2. Unexpected legacy or other good fortune.

WINDFLOWER (wind'flow-ēr), *n.* Anemone, so called because supposed to open only when the wind blows.

WIND-GAGE, WIND-GAUGE (wind'gāj), *n.* Instrument for ascertaining the velocity and force of wind; anemometer.

WINDINESS (wln'd'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being windy.

WINDING-SHEET (wind'ing-shēt), *n.* Sheet in which a corpse is wrapped.

WIND-INSTRUMENT (wind'in-strō-ment), *n.* *Music.* Instrument played by wind forced through pipes or reeds by means of a bellows, as an organ, or directly by the breath, as a horn, flute, etc.

WINDLASS (wln'd'las), *n.* Machine for raising heavy weights, usually consisting of a drum operated by radial arms. [L. Ger. *win-dels*, winding of a screw.]

WINDMILL (wind'mll), *n.* Machine turned by the wind and furnishing motive power, as for a flour-mill or pump.

WINDOW (win'dō), *n.* 1. Opening in the wall of a building for air and light. 2. Frame in the opening. [Ice. *vindauga*—*vindr*, wind, and *auga*, eye.]



Windmill.

WINDPIPE (wind'pīp), *n.* Passage for the breath to and from the lungs.

WINDROW (wind'rō), *n.* Long ridge formed by or as by the wind, as of hay or trees.

WIND-SHIELD (wln'd'shēld), *n.* Glass screen for the protection of motormen against the force of the wind.

WINDSOR (win'zūr), *n.* City, England, on the Thames.

WIND-UP (wind'up), *n.* Conclusion, settlement, or final adjustment of any matter; end; close.

WINDWARD (wind'ward), I. *adv.* On the side toward where the wind blows from. II. *a.* Toward the wind. III. *n.* Point from which the wind blows.

WINDY (wln'd'i), *a.* 1. Consisting of wind; resembling the wind. 2. Full of wind; tempestuous, as the weather. 3. Exposed to wind. 4. Airlike; garrulous; empty; unsubstantial. 5. Affected with flatulence.

WINE (win), *n.* 1. Fermented juice of the grape. 2. Any similar beverage. [A. S. *win*.]

WING (wing), *n.* 1. Organ of a bird, or other animal or insect, by which it flies. 2. Flight. 3. Any side part. [Sw. *winge* (Ger. *schwinge*). Cf. **SWING**.]

WING (wing), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WINGED** (wingd).] I. *vt.* 1. Furnish with wings. 2. Cause to fly, as on wings. 3. Traverse in flying. 4. Wound a bird on the wing or while it is in flight. II. *vi.* Exert the power of flight; fly.

WINGED (wingd or wing'ed), *a.* 1. Furnished with wings or wing-like expansions. 2. Wounded in the wing. 3. Swift; rapid.

WINK (wink), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WINK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WINKED** (winkt).] 1. Move the eyelids quickly. 2. Give a hint by winking. 3. Conceive (at). [A. S. *wincian*.]

WINK (wink), *n.* 1. Act of winking or closing the eyelids rapidly. 2. Hint given by winking. 3. Moment; instant; twinkle.—*Forty winks*, a short nap. (Colloq.)

WINKER (wink'ēr), *n.* 1. One who winks. 2. Blinder for a horse. 3. Eyelash.

WINNEBAGO (win-e-bā'gō), *n.* Lake, Wisconsin, traversed by the Fox River.

WINNER (win'ēr), *n.* One who wins.

WINNING (win'ing), I. *a.* 1. Attracting. 2. Successful in competition. II. *n.* What is gained in contest, labor, wager, game of chance, etc.; usually plural.

WINNINGLY (win'ing-li), *adv.* In a winning manner.

WINNINGNESS (win'ing-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being winning.

WINNIPEG (win'i-peg), *n.* Capital of Manitoba, Canada.

WINNIPEG, LAKE. In Manitoba. Area 1,936 sq. m.



Windpipe of Man.

WINNOW (win'ō), *v.* [*pr.p.* WIN'NOWING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WINNOWED (win'ōd).] **I. vt.** 1. Separate and drive off the chaff from by means of wind. 2. Sift or assort, as falsehood from truth. **II. vi.** Separate chaff from grain. [A. S. *windwian*, expose to the wind.]

WINSOME (win'sum), *a.* Cheerful; gay; pleasing. [A. S. *wynsum*—*wyn*, joy, and *-sum*, -some. Cf. Ger. *wonne*.]

WINTER (win'tēr), *n.* The cold season of the year, commencing, astronomically, in the northern hemisphere, when the sun enters Capricorn, or at the solstice about the 21st of December, and ending at the equinox in March; but in its ordinary sense it is taken to include the months of December, January, and February. [A. S.]

WINTER (win'tēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* WIN'TERING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WINTERED (win'tērd).] **I. vt.** Keep, feed, or maintain during the winter. **II. vi.** Pass the winter; hibernate.

WINTERGREEN (win'tēr-grēn), *n.* 1. Small evergreen plant (*Gaultheria procumbens*), whose leaves and small red berries are used in pharmacy and flavoring; checkerberry. 2. Any plant of the genus *Pyrola*.

WINTRY (win'tri), *a.* Of the nature of winter; cold; cheerless.

WINZE (winz), *n.* Excavation in mines for ventilation and other purposes. [Icc. *vinza*, winnow.]

WIPE (wip), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WIPING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WIPED (wipt).] 1. Rub with something soft for cleaning. 2. Brush off gently; as, to wipe one's tears away. [A. S. *wipian*.]

WIPE (wip), *n.* 1. Act of wiping. 2. Blow or stroke. (Slang.) 3. Handkerchief. (Slang.)

WIPER (wī'pēr), *n.* 1. One who or that which wipes. 2. Cam pushing against another part of an engine with a wiping motion, giving it a reciprocating motion.

WIRE (wir), *n.* 1. Metallic thread of uniform diameter. 2. Telegraph; as, to send a message by wire. 3. Secret means of influence; usually in the plural; as, to manipulate the wires. [A. S. *wir*.]

WIRE (wir), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WIR'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WIRED (wird).] 1. Furnish with wire or wires. 2. Put upon a wire. 3. Bind with wire. 4. Send by telegraph, as a message; telegraph. 5. Snare by means of a wire.

WIREDRAW (wir'draw), *v.* [*pr.p.* WIRE'DRAWING; *p.t.* WIREDREW (wir'drō); *p.p.* WIRE-DRAWN (wir'dran).] **I. vt.** 1. Draw out in the form of wire, as metal. 2. Draw out to great length, as a discourse. 3. Strain the meaning of; distort. **II. vi.** Practice wiredrawing.

WIREDRAWER (wir'dra-ēr), *n.* One who wire-draws, in any sense.

WIRE-GAUZE (wir'gāz), *n.* Texture of finely interwoven wire.

WIRE-GLASS (wir'glās), *n.* Window-glass having woven wire netting embedded in it.

WIRELESS (wir'les), **I. a.** Requiring no wire.

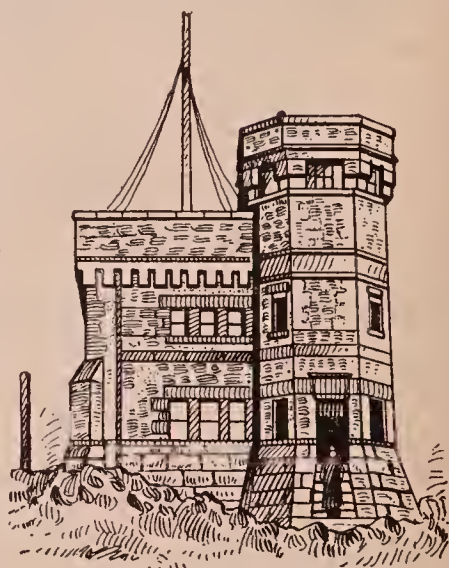
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B — . . .	O — — —	2 . . . — —
C — . — .	P — — . .	3 . . . — —
D — . .	Q — — . —	4 . . . —
E	R — . .	5
F	S . . .	6 —
G — — . .	T — — . .	7 —
H . . .	U . . .	8 —
I . . .	V . . .	9 —
J — — —	W . . .	0 —
K — . .	X . . .	Call — . . .
L . . .	Y . . .	Finish
M — —	Z — — . .	

Wireless Telegraph Key.

Alphabetic code of signals used for the transmission of aerograms or wireless telegraphic messages. This code is known as the European Morse Key.

II. n. Wireless telegraphy or wireless telephony.

—**Wireless telegraphy**, system of sending telegraphic messages or signals through space by means of electric waves. See **TELEGRAPHY**. — **Wireless telephony**, telephonic communication by means of aerial electric waves. See **WIRELESS TELEPHONE**.



Cabot Tower, Signal Hill, Newfoundland.

Point where Marconi received first wireless telegraphic message across the Atlantic, from Cornwall, England, on December 11, 1901.

WIREMAN (wir'man), *n.* [*pl.* WIRE'MEN.] Man who puts up electric wires, as for telegraphs, telephones, electric lighting, etc.

WIRE-PULLER (wir'pōl-ēr), *n.* One who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; hence, one who operates by secret means.

WIRE-TAPPER (wir'tap-ēr), *n.* One who practices wire-tapping.

WIRE-TAPPING (wir'tap-ing), *n.* Method of surreptitiously obtaining telegraphic news by connecting wires with the telegraph lines.

WIREWORM (wir'wūrm), *n.* Name given to the root-destroying larvæ of various beetles, from their slenderness and uncommon hardness.

WIRINESS (wir'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wiry.

WIRY (wir'i), *a.* 1. Made of wire; like wire. 2. Lean but sinewy; tough.

WISCONSIN (wls-kon'sin), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Madison. Area 56,040 sq. m.

WISDOM (wiz'dum), *n.* Knowledge and discretion; judgment. [A. S. *wisdōm*—*wis*, wise.]

WISDOM-TOOTH (wiz'dum-tōth), *n.* [*pl.* **WISDOM-TEETH**.] *n.* Third human molar, appearing about the twentieth year.

WISE (wiz), *a.* [*comp.* **WI'SER**; *superl.* **WI'SEST**.] 1. Knowing and sagacious. 2. Dictated by wisdom. [A. S. *wis*.]

WISE (wiz), *n.* Way; manner. [A. S. *wise*.]

WISEACRE (wiz'ā-kēr), *n.* One who pretends to wisdom; simpleton. [Ger. *weissager*, prophet.]

WISELY (wiz'li), *adv.* In a wise, discreet, or prudent manner.

WISH (wish), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WISH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WISHED** (wisht).] I. *vt.* 1. Desire or long for. 2. Frame or express a desire or wish concerning. II. *vi.* 1. Have a wish or desire. 2. Be disposed or inclined. [A. S. *wycean*.]

WISH (wlsh), *n.* 1. Desire; longing. 2. Expression of desire; request. 3. That which is desired; object wished for. [A. S. *wuse*.]

WISH-BONE (wish'bōn), *n.* Forked bone of a fowl's breast; merry-thought.

WISHER (wish'ēr), *n.* One who wishes; used chiefly in composition; as, well-wisher.

WISHFUL (wlsh'fōl), *a.* Having or cherishing wishes; longing; wistful.

WISHFULLY (wish'fōl-i), *adv.* In a wishful manner.

WISHFULNESS (wish'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wishful.

WISHY-WASHY (wish'i-wosh-i), *a.* Diluted; thin; pale; forceless; feeble. (Colloq.)

WISP (wlsp), *n.* 1. Small bunch, as of hay, straw, hair, etc. 2. Small broom. [Akin to **WHISK**.]

WIST (wist), *v.* Past tense of **WIT**. [A. S. *wiste*.]

WISTARIA (wis-tā'ri-ā), *n.* Climbing plant of genus of same name with fine purplish flowers in pendent racemes.

WISTFUL (wist'fōl), *a.* 1. Thoughtful. 2. Eager; longing. [From **WISHFUL**.]

WISTFULLY (wist'fōl-i), *adv.* In a wistful manner; eagerly; longingly.

WISTFULNESS (wist'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wistful.

WIT (wlt), *vi.* [*p.t.* **WIST** (wist).] Know; used only in the expression *to wit*=that is to say. [A. S. *witan*.]

WIT (wlt), *n.* 1. Understanding; intelligence. 2. Power of combining ideas with a pleasing effect, or of quickly perceiving hidden analogies or relations between ideas apparently incongruous or unrelated. 3. One who has the faculty of saying or writing witty things. 4.



Wistaria.

[*pl.*] Mental faculties; senses.—*The five wits*, the five senses. [A. S. *witt*—*witan*, know.]

SYN. Satire; sarcasm; humor; ingenuity; irony; burlesque; wisdom; judgment. **ANT.** Senselessness; stupidity; dullness; inanity.

WITCH (wieh), *n.* 1. Sorecress. 2. Ugly, malignant woman; hag; crone. 3. Fascinating woman. [A. S. *wicca*.]

WITCH (wieh), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WITCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITCHED** (wicht).] Bewitch; enchant; fascinate.

WITCHCRAFT (wieh'kräft), *n.* 1. Practices or powers of witches; sorcery. 2. Witchery. [A. S. *wiccecraft*.]

WITCH-ELM (wieh'elm), *n.* Large tree (*Ulmus montana*), eighty to a hundred feet high. Called also *Scotch-* or *mountain-elm*.

WITCHERY (wieh'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* **WITCH'ERIES**.] Irresistible or entrancing influence; fascination.

WITCH-HAZEL (wieh'hā-zl), *n.* 1. North American shrub (*Hamamelis Virginiana*) from eight to twelve feet high, with large alternate, obovate, acute, dentate leaves and axillary clustered yellow flowers. 2. Alcoholic healing liquid distilled from the fresh leaves of this shrub.

WITH (with), *prep.* Against; among; by; beside. [A. S. *wid*, against. Cf. Ger. *wider*.]

WITHAL (with-əl'), I. *adv.* Likewise. II. *prep.* With.

WITHDRAW (with-dra'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WITHDRAW'ING**; *p.t.* **WITHDREW** (with-drō'); *p.p.* **WITHDRAWN** (with-dra'n').] I. *vt.* 1. Take or remove back or away. 2. Retract or recall, as a promise. 3. Take or keep away from use. II. *vi.* Retire. [**WITH** and **DRAW**.]

WITHDRAWAL (with-dra'əl), *n.* Act of withdrawing.

WITHE, WITH (with), *n.* Flexible twig. [A. S. *widhig*. Cf. Ger. *weide*, willow.]

WITHER (with'ēr), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WITH'ERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITHERED** (with'ērd).] I. *vt.* 1. Cause to fade, become dry, lose bloom. 2. Cause to perish or languish generally. II. *vi.* Fade; become dry and wrinkled; decay. [A. S. *wedrian*—*weder*, weather.]

WITHERED (with'ērd), *a.* Faded; blighted; wasted.

WITHERING (with'ēr-ing), *a.* Blasting; blighting, or destroying as by some malign or baleful influence.

WITHERS (with'ēr-z), *n.pl.* Ridge between the shoulder-bones of a horse, where the mane begins. [A. S. *wither*, against, because at that spot the horse's body pushes against the collar. See etymology of **WITH**, *prep.*]

WITHHOLD (with-hōld'), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WITHHOLD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITHHELD** (with-held').] I. *vt.* Hold or keep back. II. *vi.* Refrain; abstain.

WITHIN (with-in'), I. *adv.* Inwardly; in the house. II. *prep.* In the limits of; inside.

WITHOUT (*with-owt'*), *I. adv.* Outwardly; out-of-doors. *II. prep.* 1. On the outside of. 2. Not with. *III. conj.* Unless.

WITHSTAND (*with-stand'*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WITHSTAND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITHSTOOD** (*with-stōd'*).] *I. vt.* Stand up against; oppose. *II. vi.* Make a stand; be in resistance. [A. S. *with-standan*—*with*, against, and *standan*, stand.]

WITLING (*wit'ling*), *n.* One pretending to wit; would-be wit.

WITNESS (*wit'nes*), *n.* 1. Testimony; evidence. 2. One who has personal knowledge of a thing. 3. One who attests. [A. S. *witnes*—*witan*, see.]

WITNESS (*wit'nes*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WIT'NESSING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITNESSED** (*wit'nest*).] *I. vt.* 1. See or know by personal presence; be a witness of or to. 2. Give testimony to; attest. 3. *Law.* See the execution of, as a deed or will, and subscribe as a witness thereto. *II. vi.* Give evidence; bear witness.

WITTICISM (*wit'i-sizm*), *n.* Witty remark.

WITTICIZE (*wit'i-siz*), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WIT'TICIZING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WITTICIZED** (*wit'i-sizd*).] Indulge in facetious speeches.

WITTILY (*wit'i-li*), *adv.* In a witty manner; with wit.

WITTINESS (*wit'i-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being witty.

WITTINGLY (*wit'ing-li*), *adv.* Knowingly; with knowledge or design.

WITTY (*wit'i*), *a.* 1. Smartly or cleverly facetious or humorous. 2. Characterized by wit.

WIVE (*wiv*), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WI'VING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WIVED** (*wivd*).] *I. vt.* Supply with a wife. *II. vi.* Take a wife.

WIVES (*wivz*), *n.* Plural of **WIFE**.

WIZARD (*wiz'ard*), *n.* 1. Wise man. 2. Magician. [From **WISE** and **-ARD**.]

WIZEN (*wiz'n*), *a.* Shrunk; withered. [Ice. *visiun*.]

WOAD (*wōd*), *n.* 1. Herb (*Isatis tinctoria*), cultivated for the blue dye obtained from its leaves. 2. Dye so obtained. [A. S. *wād*.]

WODEN (*wō'dn*), *n.* The Anglo-Saxon for **ODIN**; Wednesday is called after him.

WOE (*wō*), *n.* 1. Grief; sorrow; misery; heavy calamity. 2. Curse or prediction of disaster; as, *woe* to the liar. [A. S. *weā*.]

WOEBEGONE (*wō'be-gān*), *a.* Overwhelmed or distracted with woe; immersed in grief and sorrow.

WOEFUL, WOFUL (*wō'fōl*), *a.* Sorrowful; wretched.

WOEFULLY, WOFULLY (*wō'fōl-i*), *adv.* In a woeful manner.

WOEFULNESS, WOFULNESS (*wō'fōl-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being woeful.

WOLD (*wōld*), *n.* 1. Hilly tract of upland. 2. Forest. [A. S. *weald*, wood.]

WOLF (*wōlf*), *n.* [*pl.* **WOLVES** (*wōlvz*).] 1. Wild, rapacious animal of the dog kind. 2. The destructive larva of some beetles and moths. 3. Starvation. [A. S. *wulf*.]

WOLFISH (*wōlf'ish*), *a.* Having the qualities of a wolf; rapacious.

WOLFRAM (*wōlf'rām*), *n.* 1. A blackish opaque mineral, iron-manganese tungstate; also called *wolframite*. 2. Tungsten. [Ger. *wulf*, wolf, and *rahm*, cream.]

WOLVERENE, WOLVERINE (*wōl'vēr-ēn*), *n.* North American glut-ton, noted for its rapacity and cunning.—*Wolverene State*, Michigan.



Wolverene.

WOMAN (*wom'an*), *n.* [*pl.* **WOMEN** (*wim'en*).]

1. Female of man. 2. Women collectively.

3. Womanly character; womanliness. 4. Female attendant. [A. S. *wifman* (*pl.* *wimman*)—*wif*, wife, and *man*, man.]

WOMANHOOD (*wōm'an-hōd*), *n.* 1. Womanly state, character or qualities. 2. Womankind.

WOMANISH (*wōm'an-ish*), *a.* Feminine, in a disparaging sense; effeminate.

WOMANKIND (*wōm'an-kind*), *n.* Women collectively.

WOMANLIKE (*wōm'an-lik*), *a.* Like a woman; womanly.

WOMANLINESS (*wōm'an-li-nes*), *n.* Quality or state of being womanly.

WOMANLY (*wōm'an-li*), *a.* Becoming or suited to a woman; not masculine nor man-nish; not childish.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGE (*wōm-an-suf'raj*), *n.* Right of women to vote and participate equally with men in the privileges of citizenship.

WOMAN-SUFFRAGIST (*wōm-an-suf'raj-ist*), *n.* One who favors extending the suffrage to women. See **SUFFRAGETTE**.

WOMB (*wōm*), *n.* 1. Organ in which the young of mammals are developed, and kept till birth. 2. Place where anything is generated. [A. S.]

WOMBAT (*wōm'bat*), *n.* Australian burrowing marsupial, of the genus *Phascolomys*, from two to three feet long. [Native name.]

WOMEN (*wim'en*), *n.* Plural of **WOMAN**.

WON (*wun*), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **WIN**.

WONDER (*wun'dēr*), *n.* 1. State of mind produced by something new, unexpected or extraordinary. 2. Strange thing; prodigy. [A. S. *wundor*.]

WONDER (*wun'dēr*), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WON'DERING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WONDERED** (*wun'dērd*).] 1. Be struck with wonder; be amazed; marvel. 2. Be in a state of expectation, mingled with doubt and slight anxiety.

WONDERBERRY (*wun'dēr-ber-i*), *n.* [*pl.* **WON'DERBERRIES**.] New species of berry produced by Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa, California.

WONDERFUL (*wun'dēr-fōl*), *a.* Exciting wonder.

SYN. Amazing; curious; extraordinary; marvellous; phenomenal; surprising; aston-

ishing; admirable. **ANT.** Common; everyday; customary; usual; expected.

WONDERFULLY (wun'dēr-fōl-i), *adv.* In a wonderful manner.

WONDERFULNESS (wun'dēr-fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wonderful.

WONDERMENT (wun'dēr-ment), *n.* Emotion of wonder.

WONDROUS (wun'drus), *a.* Such as to excite wonder; wonderful.

WONT (wunt), *I. a.* Accustomed. *II. n.* Custom; habit; use; usage. [A. S. *wunian*, dwell.]

WONT (wunt), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WONT'ING**; *p.t.* **WONT**; *p.p.* **WONT or WONT'ED**.] *I. vt.* Accustom; habituate. *II. vi.* Be accustomed or habituated.

WON'T (wōnt). Contraction of **WILL NOT**.

WOO (wō), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WOO'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WOOD** (wōd).] *I. vt.* 1. Court. 2. Seek to gain or bring about; invite. *II. vi.* 1. Make love; court. 2. Solicit; seek. [A. S. *wōgian*.]

WOOD (wōd), *n.* 1. Solid part of trees. 2. Trees cut or saved. 3. Forest; often in the plural. [A. S. *wudu*.]

WOOD (wōd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WOOD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WOOD'ED**.] 1. Supply with wood. 2. Convert into a wood or forest.

WOOD-ALCOHOL (wōd'al-ko-hol), *n.* Poisonous alcohol distilled from wood; also called *methyl alcohol*. It is used as a solvent and for burning in lamps.

WOODBINE (wōd'bīn), *n.*

1. Honey-suckle. 2. Virginia creeper.

WOODCHUCK (wōd'chuk),

n. American marmot (*Arctomys monax*); ground hog. very destructive to crops. [Am. Ind. *wé-jack*, *pekan*.]



Woodchuck.

WOODCOCK (wōd'kok), *n.* Game-bird of the snipe family. The American woodcock (*Philohela minor*) is about eleven inches long, and the European species (*Scolopax rusticola*) fourteen inches.

WOODCRAFT (wōd'krāft), *n.* 1. Knowledge and skill gained by living in the woods. 2. The lumbering-business.

WOODCUT (wōd'kut), *n.* 1. Engraving cut on wood. 2. Impression from it.

WOODED (wōd'ed), *a.* Supplied or covered with wood; abounding with trees.



American Woodcock (*Philohela minor*).

WOODEN (wōd'n), *a.* 1. Made of wood. 2. Clumsy; stupid.

WOOD-ENGRAVING (wōd'en-grā-ving), *n.* 1. Art of engraving upon wood blocks for printing purposes. 2. Woodcut. See **ENGRAVING**.

WOOD-FLOUR (wōd'flower), *n.* Pulverized wood used to manufacture dynamite.

WOODINESS (wōd'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being woody.

WOODLAND (wōd'land), *I. a.* Pertaining to woods. *II. n.* Land covered with wood or trees; forest.

WOODMAN (wōd'man), *n.* [*pl.* **WOOD'MEN**.] 1. Man who cuts down trees. 2. Forest officer. 3. Huntsman.

WOODPECKER (wōd'pek-ēr), *n.* Bird that pecks holes in the wood or bark of trees, in search for insects.

WOOD-PULP (wōd'pulp), *n.* Wood reduced to a pulp by mechanical or chemical means. It is used for making an inferior sort of paper, such as that on which many newspapers are printed.

WOODRUFF (wōd'ruf), *n.* Aromatic plant with leaves in whorls or ruffs, used to flavor May-wine. [A. S. *wudrofe*—*wudu*, wood, and *ruff*, frill.]

WOODY (wōd'i), *a.* 1. Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*). Abounding with wood or woods. 2. Consisting of wood. 3. Resembling or suggesting wood.

WOOPER (wō'ēr), *n.* One who woos; lover.

WOOF (wōf), *n.* Cross-threads of a woven fabric, laid by the shuttle; weft.

WOOL (wōl), *n.* Soft, curly hair of sheep, etc. [A. S. *wull*.]

WOOLEN (wōl'en), *I. a.* Made of or pertaining to wool. *II. n.* Cloth made of wool.

WOOL-GATHERING (wōl'gath-ēr-ing) *I. a.* Indulging in idle fancies. *II. n.* Fruitless quest; trivial or purposeless employment, like picking wool from hedges; indulgence of idle fancies.

WOOLINESS (wōl'i-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being woolly.

WOOLLY (wōl'l), *a.* 1. Consisting of, covered with, or like, wool. 2. Not clear or firm, as a husky voice or a vaporous style of painting.

WOOLSACK (wōl'sak), *n.* Seat of the lord chancellor, British House of Lords.

WOOLWICH (wōl'ich), *n.* Town in England, on the Thames. Site of Royal Arsenal.

WORCESTER (wōs'tēr), *n.* 1. Town in England, on the Severn River. 2. City in Massachusetts, on Blackstone River.

WORD (wōrd), *n.* 1. Oral or written sign expressing an idea or notion. 2. Message. 3.



Hairy Woodpecker (*Dryobates villosus*).

Command; signal. 4. Promise; declaration. 5. [*pl.*] Verbal contention. [A. S.]

WORD (wŭrd), *vt.* [*pr.p.* WORD'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WORD'ED.] Express in words; phrase.

WORDBOOK (wŭrd'bŏk), *n.* Lexicon.

WORDILY (wŭrd'i-li), *adv.* In a wordy manner.

WORDINESS (wŭrd'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wordy.

WORDING (wŭrd'ing), *n.* Act, manner, or style of expressing in words.

WORDY (wŭrd'i), *a.* 1. Full of words; diffuse. 2. Consisting of words; as, a *wordy* combat. 3. Verbose; prolix.

WORE (wŏr), *v.* Past tense of **WEAR**.

WORK (wŭrk), *n.* 1. Effort directed to an end; toil. 2. The results of any efforts; product; fabric; composition, etc. 3. That on which one works; material; trade. 4. [*pl.*] Structures; factory; running gear. 5. [*pl.*] Moral acts as opposed to grace and faith. [A. S. *weorc.*]

WORK (wŭrk), *v.* [*pr.p.* WORK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WORKED (wŭrkt), or WROUGHT (rəʊt).] I. *vi.* 1. Make efforts; labor; toil. 2. Be occupied in business or labor. 3. Produce effects; operate. 4. Strain. 5. Ferment. II. *vt.* 1. Make by labor. 2. Bring into any state by action. 3. Give labor to. 4. Manage; handle. 5. Cause to ferment. 6. Embroider. 7. Solve. 8. Purge. 9. Wheedle. (Colloq.)

WORKABLE (wŭrk'ə-bl), *a.* 1. Capable of being worked. 2. Fit for or worth working.

WORKADAY (wŭrk'ə-dā), *a.* Plodding; toiling.

WORKER (wŭrk'ēr), *n.* 1. One who works; laborer; toiler. 2. Sterile female bee or ant; working bee or working ant; neuter.

WORKHOUSE (wŭrk'hows), *n.* 1. Workshop. 2. Almshouse; poorhouse. 3. *Eng. Law.* House in which paupers are lodged, where those of them who are able-bodied are compelled to work.

WORKING (wŭrk'ing), *a.* 1. Engaged in work; as, the *working*-classes. 2. Adapted for doing work. 3. Used in active business; as, *working* capital. 4. Adapted to a workman's use.

WORKING-MAN (wŭrk'ing-man), *n.* [*pl.* WORK'ING-MEN.] One who lives by manual labor; mechanic; laborer.

WORKMAN (wŭrk'mən), *n.* [*pl.* WORK'MEN.] 1. Working-man. 2. Skillful artificer; craftsman; artisan.

WORKMANLIKE (wŭrk'mən-lik), I. *a.* Like or becoming a skillful workman. II. *adv.* In a skillful manner.

WORKMANSHIP (wŭrk'mən-ship), *n.* 1. Skill of a workman. 2. Manner of making. 3. Something made by manual labor.

WORKSHOP (wŭrk'shop), *n.* Building or room where any work or handicraft is carried on.

WORKWOMAN (wŭrk'wŏm-an), *n.* [*pl.* WORK-WOMEN (wŭrk'wim-en),] Woman who earns her living by manual labor.

WORLD (wŭrld), *n.* 1. Universe; creation. 2.

The earth and its inhabitants. 3. Total of interest, views, etc., one has. 4. Secular affairs of life. 5. Human race. 6. Great deal. [A. S., generation—*wer*, man, and *ylde*, age.]

WORLDLINESS (wŭrld'li-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being worldly.

WORLDLY (wŭrld'li), *a.* 1. Temporal; secular; human. 2. Earthly, as opposed to heavenly or spiritual; carnal; sordid.

WORLDLY-MINDED (wŭrld'li-mind-ed), *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of worldly or temporal possessions, gain, or pleasure; carnal-minded.

WORM (wŭrm), *n.* 1. Any small creeping animal with very short legs or without any. 2. Debased being. 3. Secret agent of decay or destruction, as remorse or sin. 4. Anything spiral or similar to a worm, as the thread of a screw. 5. Any



Tobacco Worm.

zigzag winding, as of a screw, tube of a still, a rail fence, etc. 6. [*pl.*] Helminthic disorder of the intestines. [A. S. *wyrm.*]

WORM (wŭrm), *v.* [*pr.p.* WORM'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WORMED (wŭrmd).] I. *vi.* Work slowly or secretly. II. *vt.* 1. Insinuate (one's self) in as, or like, a worm. 2. Effect by slow and secret means. 3. Remove; draw (with out or from). 4. Make smooth, as a rope, by filling the grooves between the strands.

WORM-EATEN (wŭrm'ēt-n), *a.* 1. Bored through by worms. 2. Dilapidated; defaced; worn-out.

WORMS (wŭrmz), *n.* City in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany.

WORMWOOD (wŭrm'wŏd), *n.* 1. Aromatic, bitter plant; absinthium. 2. Bitterness; affliction. [A. S. *wer mod*, preserve the mind. From its reputed medicinal virtues.]

WORMY (wŭrm'i), *a.* 1. Abounding with worms. 2. Worm-eaten.

WORN (wŏrn), *a.* 1. Affected by attrition, as a rock or pavement. 2. Showing the results of wear, as a garment, or of illness, as a body. 3. Exhausted, as land or a portion of time. 4. Used to adorn.

WORRY (wŭr'i), *v.* [*pr.p.* WOR'RYING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* WORRIED (wŭr'id).] I. *vt.* 1. Seize by the throat; tear with the teeth. 2. Harass or vex, as with care, importunity or persecution. II. *vi.* 1. Be unduly anxious. 2. Be engaged in biting, as dogs in fighting. [A. S. *wyrgan*, strangle.]

SYN. Bother; plague; pester; tease; disturb; annoy; afflict; molest; torment. **ANT.** Soothe; calm; gratify; please; quiet; amuse.

WORSE (wŭrs), I. *a.* [*comp.* of **BAD**.] 1. Bad

or evll in a greater degrec. 2. More slek. **II. adv.** 1. In a manner or degree more evil or bad. 2. Less well. 3. More. **III. n.** That which is worse. [A. S. *wyrsa*—root in O. H. Ger. *werran*, confuse.]

WORSHIP (wŭr'ship), *n.* 1. Rellglous homage; honor paid to God. 2. Smlilar homage toward a person or thing held high. 3. Title of honor. [A. S. *weorthscipe*—*weorth*, worthy.]

WORSHIP (wŭr'ship), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WOR'SHIPING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WORSHIPED** (wŭr'shlpt).] **I. vt.** 1. Pay divlne honors to; adore. 2. Love or admhre inordinately; idollze. **II. vi.** Perform religious servlees.

WORSHIPER (wŭr'shlp-ēr), *n.* One who worships.

WORSHIPFUL (wŭr'ship-fŭl), *a.* Worthy of honor; honorable.

WORST (wŭrst), **I. a.** [*superl.* of **BAD**.] 1. Bad in the highest degree. 2. Of the least value or worth. **II. adv.** 1. In the most inferiŭr manner or degree. 2. Most or least, according to the sense expressed by the verb. 3. To the extreme degree of badness. **III. n.** That which is worst.

WORST (wŭrst), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WORST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WORST'ED**.] Get the better of in a contest; defeat.

WORSTED (wŭst'ed or wŭrs'ted), *n.* 1. Hard-twisted thread or yarn spun out of long, combed wool. 2. Light-twisted woolen yarn for embroidery, etc. 3. Alpaea or mohair wool used for making braid. [*Worsted* (now *Worstead*), a village in England.]

WORT (wŭrt), *n.* Plant; cabbage. [A. S. *wyrt*. Cf. Ger. *wurcz*, root.]

WORT (wŭrt), *n.* An infusion of malt. [A. S. *wyrte*—*wyrt*, wort.]

WORTH (wŭrth), **I. n.** Value. **II. a.** 1. Equal in value to. 2. Deserving of. 3. Rich to the amount of. [A. S. *weorth*. Cf. Ger. *wert*.]

WORTHILY (wŭr'thi-li), *adv.* In a worthy manner; suitably.

WORTHINESS (wŭr'thi-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being worthy.

WORTHLESS (wŭrth'les), *a.* Of no value; useless.

WORTHLESSLY (wŭrth'les-ll), *adv.* In a worthless manner.

WORTHLESSNESS (wŭrth'les-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being worthless.

WORTHY (wŭr'thl), **I. a.** [*comp.* **WOR'THIER**; *superl.* **WOR'THIEST**.] 1. Valuable; deserving. 2. Suitable for or adapted to some specified thng. **II. n.** [*pl.* **WOR'THIES**.] 1. Man of eminent worth. 2. Man of local prominence.

WOULD (wŭd), *v.* Past tense of **WILL**, auxiliary.

WOULD-BE (wŭd'bē), **I. a.** Deslring or clalm-ing to be; as, a *would-be* poet. **II. n.** Valn pretender.

WOUND (wŭwnd), *v.* Past tense and past partlcple of **WIND**.

WOUND (wŭnd or wŭwnd), *n.* 1. Injury caused by violence, espeially one accompanied by a breaking of the skin and flesh; cut; bruise. 2. Any injury or cause of pain. [A. S. *wund*.]

WOUND (wŭnd or wŭwnd), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WOUND'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WOUND'ED**.] **I. vt.** 1. Inflict a wound on. 2. Hurt the feelings of. **II. vi.** Inflict physleal or moral hurt or injury.

WRACK (rak), *n.* 1. Seaweed drifted ashore. 2. Shipwreck. 3. Ruin; destruction. [See **WRECK**.]

WRAITH (rāth), *n.* 1. Apparition of a livlng person, ominous of that person's death. 2. Any similar vision; specter; ghost. [Etym. doubtful.]

WRANGLE (rang'gl), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **WRAN'GLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRANGLED** (rang'gld).] Dispute noisily; squabble. [Etym. doubtful.]

WRANGLE (rang'gl), *n.* Noisy dlspute; altercation.

WRANGLER (rang'glēr), *n.* One who wrangles or engages in noisy disputes.

WRAP (rap), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRAP'PING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRAPPED** (rapt).] **I. vt.** 1. Roll or fold together. 2. Cover with something wound round. 3. Envelope; surround. **II. vi.** Perform the act of wrapping. [Etym. doubtful; probably from the root of **WARP**.]

WRAP (rap), *n.* Wrapper; shawl; cloak.

WRAPPER (rap'ēr), *n.* 1. One who wraps. 2. Loose outer garment of a woman. 3. That in which anything is wrapped or inclosed; outer covering; envelope.

WRATH (rāth), *n.* 1. Violent anger. 2. Extreme passion. [A. S. *wrāth*, wrathful.]

WRATHFUL (rāth'fŭl), *a.* Full or expressive of wrath.

SYN. Angry; raging; incensed; impetuous; furious; indignant; irate; exasperated; resentful; choleric; irascible; passionate; hot; wrathful. **ANT.** Calm; gentle; genial; kind; good-natured.

WRATHY (rāth'l), *a.* Disposed to wrath.

WREAK (rēk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WREAK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WREAKED** (rēkt).] 1. Inflict, as a punishment or revenge. 2. Execute (itself), as a wrath or enthusiasm, upon. [A. S. *wrecan*, urge, revenge.]

WREATH (rēth), *n.* 1. Twisted circular form; garland. 2. Any twisted or eurl ed band, as of smoke. [A. S. *wræth*—*wrūthan*, twlst.]

WREATHE (rēth), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WREATH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WREATHED** (rēthd).] **I. vt.** 1. Form into a circular or spir al twisted band, as flowers or ribbons. 2. Form out of such material, as a garland. 3. Infold or entwline with, or as with, a wreath. **II. vi.** Take the form of a wreath; eurl; entwline.

WRECK (rek), *n.* 1. Destruction. 2. That which remains after destruction. 3. Vessel disabled. 4. Goods or material east ashore. 5. Wrack. [A. S. *wræc*, misery.]

SYN. Ruin; havoc; débris; rubbish; de-

struction. **ANT** Conservation; preservation; recovery.

WRECK (rek), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WRECK'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRECKED** (rekt).] 1. Cause to suffer shipwreck. 2. Destroy; smash up; as, to wreck a train, wreck a building. 3. Ruin the prospects of.

WRECKAGE (rek'aj), *n.* 1. Act of wrecking or state of being wrecked. 2. Ruins or remains of a wrecked ship or cargo, or of a wrecked building.

WRECKER (rek'ēr), *n.* 1. One who plunders, or works upon, the wrecks of ships. 2. One who causes ships to be wrecked. 3. Vessel employed by wreckers. 4. One whose business it is to tear down buildings preparatory to the erection of new ones on their sites.

WRECKING (rek'ing), *a.* Of or pertaining to wreckage or wrecks.

WRECKING-CAR (rek'ing-kär), *n.* Railway-car fitted up with powerful tackle, etc., for removing heavy obstacles from tracks.

WRECKING-COMPANY (rek'ing-kum-pa-ni), *n.* 1. Company engaged in saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes. 2. Company engaged in the business of tearing down buildings and disposing of the wreckage.

WRECKING-CREW (rek'ing-kro), *n.* 1. Body of men engaged in operating a wrecking-car or in saving wrecked vessels or their cargoes. 2. Body of men employed to intimidate or slug persons who take the places of striking laborers. (Colloq.)

WREN (ren), *n.* Small insectivorous singing bird easily tamed. [A. S. *wrenna*.]

WRENCH (rench), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WRENCH'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRENCHED** (rencht).] 1. Pull with a twist. 2. Force by violence. 3. Injure by twisting; sprain. [A. S. *wrencan*.]

WRENCH (rench), *n.* 1. Violent twist. 2. Sprain. 3. Instrument for turning nuts or bolts.



House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*).

WREST (rest), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WREST'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WREST'ED**.] 1. Extort by force. 2. Twist from truth, or from its natural meaning. [A. S. *wræstan*.]

WREST (rest), *n.* 1. Violent twisting; distortion. 2. Key for tuning a stringed instrument.

WRESTLE (res'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRESTLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRESTLED** (res'ld).] I. *vt.* Contend with in wrestling. II. *vi.* 1. Contend by grappling with and trying to throw down another. 2. Struggle. 3. Make earnest supplication. [A. S. *wræstlian*. Akin to **WREST**.]

WRESTLE (res'l), *n.* Act of wrestling.

WRESTLER (res'lēr), *n.* One who wrestles; one who is skilled in wrestling.

WRESTLING (res'ling), *n.* Struggle to throw an adversary; art of throwing another, contest between two with the object of forcing to the ground or mat the adversary's two hips and a shoulder or two shoulders and a hip.—*Arm wrestling*, trial of strength in which two clasp hands and, keeping elbows on a table or other raised flat surface, each attempts to force down the other's hand till it touches.—*Finger wrestling*, trial of strength in which two interlock middle fingers and each attempts to twist over the arm of the other.—*Indian wrestling*, trial of strength in which two clasp hands and each attempts by pulling, pushing, or twisting to make the other move a foot out of the position taken at the beginning.

WRETCH (rech), *n.* 1. Miserable person. 2. One sunk in vice; despicable person. [A. S. *wrecca*, outcast.]

WRETCHED (rech'ed), *a.* 1. Very miserable; sorrowful; dejected; melancholy. 2. Worthless; vile; despicable.

WRETCHEDLY (rech'ed-li), *adv.* In a wretched manner.

WRETCHEDNESS (rech'ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wretched.

WRIGGLE (rig'l), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRIGGLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRIGGLED** (rig'ld).] I. *vt.* Put into a writhing or twisting motion. II. *vi.* 1. Move with writhing contortions or twistings of the body. 2. Proceed in a mean, despicable manner. [Dut. *wriggelen*.]

WRIGGLER (rig'lēr), *n.* 1. One who, or that which wriggles. 2. Lively larva, as of the mosquito, in stagnant water.

WRIGHT (rit), *n.* Artisan; worker; maker; as, wheelwright, shipwright, playwright. [A. S. *wyrhta*—*wyrcan*, work.]

WRING (ring), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WRING'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRUNG** (rung).] 1. Twist; twist in the hands. 2. Strain or break by twisting. 3. Torture. 4. Force out by twisting; squeeze out the water from. [A. S. *wringan*.]

WRINGER (ring'ēr), *n.* 1. One who wrings. 2. Clothes-wringer, a device with adjustable rubber rollers for pressing the water out of clothes after washing.

WRINKLE (ring'kl), *n.* 1. Small ridge or furrow; crease; corrugation. 2. Fad; notion. [A. S. *wrincl*.]

WRINKLE (ring'kl), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRIN'KLING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRINKLED** (ring'kld).] I. *vt.* Form or cause wrinkles in; corrugate. II. *vi.* Become contracted into wrinkles; shrink into furrows and ridges.

WRINKLED (ring'kld), *a.* Marked with wrinkles or furrows.

WRINKLY (ring'kli), *a.* 1. Somewhat wrinkled. 2. Having a tendency to become wrinkled.

WRIST (rist), *n.* 1. Joint by which the hand is united to the arm; carpus. 2. Wrist-pin.

WRISTBAND (rist'band), *n.* Part of sleeve covering the wrist. [A. S.]

WRISTLET (rist'let), *n.* 1. Band worn on the wrist. 2. Braelett. 3. Handcuff. (Colloq.)

WRIST-PIN (rist'pin), *n.* *Mach.* Pin on which a connecting-rod turns.

WRIT (rit), *n.* 1. Writing. 2. Written mandatory order under seal, issued by a court, by which one is summoned or requested to do something.—*Holy Writ*, the Scriptures.—*Writ of execution*, writ commanding a judgment to be executed. [A. S. *writan*, write.]

WRITE (rit), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRITING**; *p.t.* **WROTE** (rôt); *p.p.* **WRITTEN** (rit'n).] I. *vi.* 1. Form letters, etc., with a pen or pencil. 2. Do writing, as a clerk, author, correspondent, etc. II. *vt.* 1. Enter; note down. 2. Express in writing. 3. Tell or designate by writing. 4. Compose. 5. Cover with writing. [A. S. *writan*.]

WRITER (ri'tēr), *n.* 1. One who or a machine which writes. 2. Book of directions for writing, as a letter-writer. 3. Author; journalist, or the like; as, a *writer* for the press.

WRITHE (rith), *v.* [*pr.p.* **WRITING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRITHED** (rithd).] I. *vt.* Distort. II. *vi.* Twist the body about, as in pain; as, he *writhed* in agony. [A. S. *wriþan*.]

WRITING (ri'ting), *n.* 1. Act of forming letters, etc. 2. That which is written; written instrument. 3. Handwriting.

WRITING-BOOK (ri'ting-bōk), *n.* Blank paper book, generally ruled, for practice in penmanship; copy-book.

WRITING-DESK (ri'ting-desk), *n.* Desk with a broad, sloping top, for writing on.

WRITING-PAPER (ri'ting-pā-pēr), *n.* Paper with a smoothed and sized surface so as to be adapted for writing upon.

WRITING-TELEGRAPH (ri'ting-tei-e-gráf), *n.* Telegraphic instrument which sends autographic messages; teleautograph.

WRITTEN (rit'n), I. *v.* Past participle of **WRITE**. II. *a.* Reduced to writing; committed to paper, etc., with pen and ink or other material: opposed to **ORAL** or **SPOKEN**.—*Written law*, law as contained in a statute or statutes as distinguished from **UNWRITTEN LAW**.

WRONG (rang), I. *a.* 1. Not morally right; deviating from rectitude. 2. Not physically right; not fit or suitable. 3. Not in accordance with the facts or truth. 4. In error. II. *adv.* In an improper or erroneous manner; wrongly. III. *n.* 1. That which is not right. 2. Any violation of right, duty, or property. 3. Any injury, mischief, hurt, damage or insult done in violation of right or of divine or human law. [A. S. *wrang*, perverted—*wrang*, *p.t.* of *wringan*, wring.]

SYN. Disordered; perverse; awry; amiss; erroneous; improper; mistaken; faulty; incorrect; unfit; immoral; unfair; unjust.

ANT. Right; fair; just; legal; fit; proper.

WRONG (rang), *vt.* [*pr.p.* **WRONGING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **WRONGED** (rangd).] 1. Treat with injustice. 2. Impute evil unjustly to.

WRONG-DOER (rang'dō-ēr), *n.* 1. One who does wrong. 2. *Law.* One who commits a tort or trespass.

WRONG-DOING (rang'dō-ing), *n.* The doing or committing of any wrong; evil-doing; behavior the opposite of that which is right.

WRONGER (rang'ēr), *n.* One who does wrong or injury to another in any way.

WRONGFUL (rang'fōl), *a.* Not founded on right or justice; unjust; wrong.

WRONGFULNESS (rang'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wrongful; injustice; iniquity.

WRONGHEADED (rang'hed-ed), *a.* Having the mind or brain occupied with false or wrong notions; especially, perversely and obstinately wrong; perverse; erotehety.

WRONGHEADEDLY (rang'hed-ed-li), *adv.* In a wrongheaded or perverse manner; perversely.

WRONGHEADEDNESS (rang'hed-ed-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wrongheaded; perverseness.

WRONGLY (rang'li), *adv.* In a wrong manner.

WRONGMINDED (rang'mind-ed), *a.* Having a mind wrongly inclined; entertaining erroneous or distorted views.

WRONGNESS (rang'nes), *n.* 1. Quality or state of being wrong. 2. Wrong idea, habit or feeling; fault.

WROTE (rôt), *v.* Past tense of **WRITE**.

WROTH (rath), *a.* Wrathful. [A. S., *wrāth* angry—*wriþan*, writhe. See **WREATH**.]

WROUGHT (rat), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **WORK**; now archaic except in the sense of effecting or working into shape.

WROUGHT-IRON (rat'i-ŭrn), *n.* Iron capable of being wrought into form by forging or rolling, and that can be welded; malleable iron.

WRUNG (rung), *v.* Past tense and past participle of **WRING**.

WRY (ri), *a.* Twisted or turned to one side. [From root of **WRITHE**.]

WRYLY (ri'li), *adv.* In a wry or distorted way.

WRYNECK (ri'nek), *n.* 1. Twisted neck. 2. Small bird, allied to the wood-pecker, which twists round its head strangely when surprised.

WRYNESS (ri'nes), *n.* Quality or state of being wry.

WURTEMBERG (vŭr'tem-berkh), *n.* Kingdom in S. Germany. Capital, Stuttgart. Area 7,529 sq. m.

WURZBURG (vŭrts'-bŭrk), *n.* Town, N. W. Bavaria, Germany, on the Main.

WYOMING (wi-ō'ming), *n.* One of the United States. Capital, Cheyenne. Area, 97,575 sq. m.





X (eks), *n.* [*pl.* X'S (eks'ez).]

Twenty-fourth letter of the alphabet. Usually it has the sound of *ks*, as in *ax*, *axes*. When used at the beginning of a word it has the sound of *z*, as in *xylophone*. In some cases, especially in an unaccented syllable before an accented one, it has the sound of *gz*, as in *exert*, *exhaust*, *exotic*.

XANOL (zan'ol), *n.* *Chem.* Sodium caffeine salicylate, used in medicine as a diuretic. [Trade name.]

XANTHAMIDE (zanth'am-id), *n.* *Chem.* Crystalline substance produced by passing an ammoniacal into an alcoholic solution of xanthic ether. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *AMIDE*.]

XANTHATE (zan'thāt), *n.* A salt of xanthic acid.

XANTHEIN (zan'the-in), *n.* Matter in flowers which imparts to them a yellow color, and is soluble in water. Compare **XANTHIN**. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHIAN (zan'thi-an), *a.* Pertaining to or brought from Xanthus; as, the *Xanthian* marbles in the British museum.

XANTHIC (zan'thik), *a.* Tending toward a yellow color.—*Xanthic acid*, acid consisting of bisulphate of carbon, water, and oxide of ethyl or ether. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHIDIUM (zan-thid'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* **XANTHID'IA**.] Minute organic fossil found in the flint and chalk of England. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHIN (zan'thin), *n.* Yellow coloring matter in flowers, which is not soluble in water. Compare **XANTHEIN**. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHITE (zan'thit), *n.* *Min.* Light-gray or yellow mineral composed of silica, alumina, lime, peroxide of iron, and manganese. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *-ITE*.]

XANTHIUM (zan'thi-um), *n.* Genus of coarse weedy plants of the aster family, including the common cocklebur. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

XANTHOCON (zan'thō-kon), **XANTHOCONITE** (zan-thok'ō-nit), *n.* *Min.* Mineral consisting of sulphur, arsenic, and silver, of a yellow color when reduced to powder. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *konis*, powder.]

XANTHOCROI (zan-thok'rō-i), *n. pl.* Name applied by Huxley to a population, in early times extending from Western and Central Asia into Eastern and Central Europe, and distinguished by yellow or red hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. [Gr. *xanthochroos*, with yellow skin—*xanthos*, yellow, and *chrōs*, skin.]

XANTHOSIA (zan-thō'zi-a), *n.* Genus of plants characterized by a covering of yellow down. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

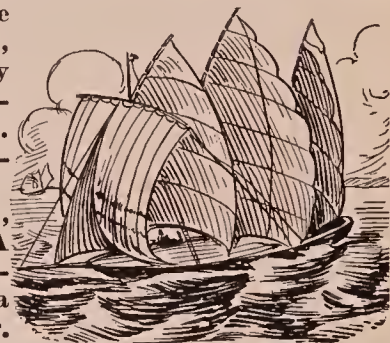
XANTHOUS (zan'thus), *a.* 1. Relating to the Mongolian or yellow races. 2. Relating to the yellow-haired tribes, as the Scandinavians and Teutons.

XANTHOXYLUM (zanth-oks'i-lum), *n.* Genus of trees and shrubs with yellow wood, characterized by pungent aromatic qualities. [Gr. *xanthos*, yellow, and *xylon*, wood.]

XANTIPPE (zan-tip'e), *n.* Quarrelsome woman; scold. [From *Xantippe*, wife of Socrates.]

XEBEC (zē'bek), *n.* Small three-masted vessel, with both square and lateen sails, much used by the former corsairs of Algiers. [Sp.—Turk. *sumbeki*.]

XENIUM (zē'ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* **XENIA** (zē'ni-a).] Present given to a guest. [L.—Gr. *xenion*, gift to a stranger.]



Xebec.

XENOCICHLA (zen-ō-sik'la), *n.* Genus of African birds of many species such as the yellow-browed, the red-billed, the chestnut-tailed, and the honey-guide (*X. indicator*); Ethiopian bulbul. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *kichlē*, thrush.]

XENOGAMY (zen-og'a-mi), *n.* *Bot.* Cross-fertilization; fecundation of the ovules of one flower by pollen from the stamens of another flower (usually of another individual plant). [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *gamos*, marriage.]

XENON (zē'non), *n.* Rarefied gas discovered in the atmosphere, also found in uranium. [Gr. *xenos*, strange.]

XENOPICUS (zen-ō-pi'kus), *n.* Genus of black-bodied, white-headed woodpeckers of the Pacific coast, frequenting the pine forests of the mountains. The male has a scarlet crescent on the back of his neck. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *L. picus*, woodpecker.]

XENORHIPIS (zen-ō-ri'pis), *n.* Genus of beetles containing only one species, namely *Xenorhipis brendeli*, of Illinois, the only beetle of the family *Buprestidae* (literally, ox-swellers), which has in the male fan-shaped antennæ. [Gr. *xenos*, strange, and *rhapis*, fan.]

XENOS (zē'nos), *n.* Genus of minute insects, parasitic in the abdomen of wasps, where the wingless females of worm-like form live, while the males are capable of flight, having only the fore-wings atrophied, the hind-wings being well developed. [Gr. *xenos*, strange.]



Xenos (adult male).

XERES (hā'res), *n.* Town in S. Spain.

XEROPHYTE (zē'rō-fit), *n.* Plant adapted to live under dry conditions of air and soil. [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *phyton*, plant.]

XEROPHYLLUM (zē-rō-fil'um), *n.* Genus of perennial plants with tall straight stem, harsh, stiff, long leaves, and showy white flowers in a long raceme; called in English, *turkey-beard*. [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

XEROSIS (zē-rō'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal, harsh dryness of a part of the skin or of a mucous membrane. [Gr. *xēros*, dry.]

XEROSTOMIA (zē-rō-stō'mi-ā), *n.* *Pathol.* Dryness of the mouth. [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *stoma*, mouth.]

XEROTES (zē-rō-tēz), *n.* *Pathol.* Habitual dryness of the body. [Gr. *xērotēs*, dryness.]

XEROTRIBIA (zē-rō-trib'i-ā), *n.* Dry rubbing. [Gr. *xēros*, dry, and *tribō*, rub.]

XERUS (zē'rus), *n.* Genus of ground-squirrels with bristly or spiny fur and large bushy tail, inhabiting Africa. [Gr. *xēros*, dry, referring to fur.]

XESTOBIUM (zes-tō'bi-um), *n.* Genus of small beetles with saw-like antennæ and the habit of boring through the bark of trees. [Gr. *xestos*, scraped, smoothed, and *bioō*, live.]

XINGU (shing-gō'), *n.* River, Brazil, tributary of the Amazon.

XIPHOID (zif'oid), *a.* Sword-shaped. [Gr. *xiphos*, sword, and *eidos*, form.]

XIPHOPHORUS (zī-fōf'o-rus), *n.* Genus of fishes having in the male the lower rays of the caudal fin extended into a sword-shaped appendage.



Xiphophorus (*Xiphophorus montezumæ*).

XIPHOPHYLLOUS (zif-ō-fil'us), *a.* *Bot.* Having sword-shaped leaves. [Gr. *xiphos*, sword, and *phyllon*, leaf.]

XIPHOSOMA (zif-ō-sō'ma), *n.* Genus of large non-poisonous constricting serpents of the boa family, with two small rudimentary hind legs and distensible mouth, including the species *X. caninum*, the "dog-headed" boa. [Gr. *xiphos*, sword, and *sōma*, body.]

XIPHYDRIA (zī-fid'ri-ā), *n.* Genus of wasp-like insects with long necks, whence their English name—*camel-wasps*, common in willow-trees and hedges. [Gr. *xiphydrion*, shell-fish—*xiphos*, sword.]

XMAS. Abbreviation for **CHRISTMAS**. The symbol X is not the same letter as the English X, but represents the Greek X=Ch.

XOANON (zō'a-non), *n.* Primitive Greek statue in wood or in stone but with the technique of woodwork. [Gr. *xēō*, carve.]

XONALTITE (zō-nal'tit), *n.* *Min.* Whitish or blue-gray native calcium silicate named for Xonaltla, Mexico, where it occurs.

X-RAY (eks-rā'), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by X-rays; as, an *X-ray* tube, an *X-ray* picture, etc.

X-RAY (eks-rā'), *vt.* [*pr.p.* X-RAY'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* X-RAYED (eks-rād').] 1. Apply X-rays to, as in the examination of the interior parts of the body. 2. Take an X-ray picture or radiograph of.

X-RAYS (eks-rāz'), *n.pl.* Same as **ROENTGEN-RAYS**.

XYLOGRAPH

(zī'lō-grāf), *n.*

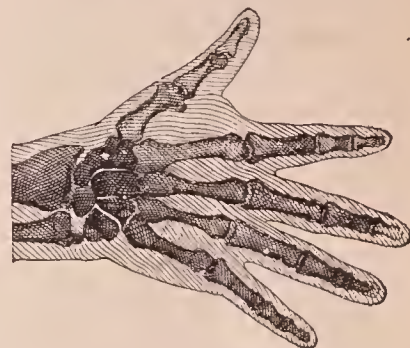
An engraving on wood, or an impression from such an engraving.

[Gr. *xylon*, wood, and -GRAPH.]

XYLOGRAPHER (zī-

log'ra-fēr), *n.*

One who engraves on wood.



Man's hand as seen under the X-rays.

XYLOGRAPHIC (zī-lō-grāf'ik), *a.* Pertaining to xylography.

XYLOGRAPHY (zī-log'ra-fi), *n.* 1. Act or art of engraving on wood. 2. Mode of printing or graining from the natural surface of the wood.

XYLOID (zī'loid), *a.* Woody; resembling wood. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *eidos*, form.]

XYLOIDINE (zī-loi'din), *n.* High explosive ($C_6H_9NO_7$) formed by the action of nitric acid on xyloid fiber or on starch.

XYLOMELUM (zī-lō-mē'lum), *n.* Genus of Australian trees or tall shrubs including *Xylomelum pyriforme*, the wooden-pear tree, whose deceptive fruit looks like a common pear but consists of tough woody substance—the wood of its trunk, however, being used in cabinet-making. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *mēlon*, apple.]

XYLOPHONE (zī'lō-fōn), *n.* Musical instrument, consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars and sounded by means of small wooden hammers. [Gr. *xylon*, wood, and *phōnē*, sound.]



Xylophone.

XYRIS (zī'ris), *n.* Genus of tufted herbs with two-edged flat stems, grass-like leaves, and small flower-heads with yellow petals which give it the English name *yellow-eyed grass*. [Gr. *xyris*, iris—*xyron*, razor—*xyō*, scrape.]

XYST (zist), *n.* *Ancient Arch.* Long roofed portico or roofless court, or tree-planted garden alley. [Gr. *xystos*, portico—*xystos*, polished—*xyō*, scrape.]

XYSTER (zis'tēr), *n.* Surgeon's instrument for scraping bones. [Gr. *xyō*, scrape.]

XYSTICUS (zis'ti-kus), *n.* Genus of sldewise-running spiders of the family *Thomisidæ* or crab-spiders, with thirty North American species. [Gr. *xystikos*, pertaining to scraping.]



Y (wī), *n.* [*pl.* Y'S (wīz).] Twenty-fifth letter of the alphabet. At the beginning of syllables it is a palatal consonant, as in *yard*, *beyond*. In the middle and at the end of syllables it is a vowel, and is precisely the same as *i*, as *hymn*, *dry*, *army*. In the phonetic respelling of some

foreign words it has its consonantal sound although not beginning a syllable, as in *fiord* (fyōrd).

Y-, *prefix*. Used in Middle English past participles, as *yclept*, *yclad*. [A. S. *ge-*.]

YACCA (yak'a), *n.* West Indian tree (*Podocarpus coriacea*), whose wood is used as an ornamental timber for cabinet work. [Native name.]

YACHT (yot), *n.* Light and often elegantly fitted-up vessel, used either for racing or for pleasure trips, or as an official or state vessel to convey royal personages or government officials from place to place. [Dut. *jagt*—*jagen*, chase, speed.]



Yacht.

YACHT (yot), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YACHT'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YACHT'ED.] Sail or cruise about in a yacht; manage a yacht.

YACHTER (yot'ēr), *n.* Same as YACHTSMAN.

YACHTING (yot'ing), *n.* Act or practice of managing or sailing in a yacht.

YACHTSMAN (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* YACHTS'MEN.] One who keeps or sails a yacht; one who is skilled in the management of a yacht.

YACHTSMANSHIP (yots'man-ship), *n.* Art or science of managing a yacht.

YAFFLE (yaf'i), *n.* Green woodpecker (*Geococcyx viridis*).

YAHOO (yā-hō' or yā'hō), *n.* 1. Name given by Swift in his "Gulliver's Travels" to a race of brutes, described as having human forms and vicious and degraded propensities. 2. Low, boorish, uneducated person.

YAK (yāk), *n.* Large kind of ox, domesticated in Central Asia, and used as a beast of burden. [Tibetan.]

YAKIMA (yak'i-mā), *n.* River, Washington, tributary of the Columbia.



YAM (yam), *n.* 1. Root of any of the various species of the genus *Dioscorea*, of which more than one-hundred and fifty are known; also the plant itself. 2. Specifically, the common edible yam (*Dioscorea sativa*), a native of Malabar, Java, and the Philippines. It is used as a substitute for the potato in regions where it grows. 3. Large sweet potato of the southern United States. [Etym. doubtful; probably of African origin.]

Yak (*Bos grunniens*).



Yam.

YAMA (yā'mā), *n.* Hindu Myth. Ruler over the blessed or of the dead. He is represented as of a green color, and sitting on a buffalo.

YANK (yangk), *vt.* [*pr.p.* YANK'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YANKED (yangkt).] Remove or displace with a jerk. (Colloq.)

YANK (yangk), *n.* Quick pull; jerk. (Colloq.)

YANG-TSE-KIANG (yäng-tse-kē-äng'), *n.* River, China, 3000 miles long.

YANKEE (yang'kē), *n.* 1. Citizen of New England. 2. Native of the United States. [Origin uncertain. Possibly—Indian pronunciation of *Anglais*, the French word for *English*.]

YANKTON (yangk'tun), *n.* City of South Dakota, on N. bank of the Missouri River.

YAP (yap), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YAP'PING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YAPPED (yapt).] Yelp; bark. [Imitative.]

YAP (yap), *n.* 1. Cry of a dog; bark; yelp. 2. Cur. 3. Greenhorn. (Colloq.)

YAPOCK (yap'ok), *n.* Opossum-like aquatic animal (*Chironectes variegatus*), of Guiana and Brazil, rather larger than a rat. [Named from *Oyapock* River, which separates Guiana from Brazil.]

YAPPY (yap'i), *a.* Inclined to yap or yelp.

YARD (yārd), *n.* 1. Measure of 3 feet or 36 inches. 2. Long beam on a mast for spreading square sails. [A. S. *gyrd*, rod.]

YARD (yārd), *n.* 1. Inclosed place, especially near a building. 2. Inclosure where any of certain kinds of business is carried on; as, a brickyard, dockyard, etc. 3. Railroad switching tract. [A. S. *geard*. Cf. Ger. *garten*.]

YARD-ARM (yărd'ărm), *n.* Either half of a ship's yard (right or left) from the center to the end.

YARDSTICK (yărd'stik), *n.* Stick or rod 3 feet in length, used as a measure of cloth, etc.

YARD-WAND (yărd'wond), *n.* Yardstick.

YARMOUTH (yăr'muth), *n.* Seaport, Isle of Wight.

YARMOUTH, GREAT. Seaport, England, on Yare River.

YARN (yărn), *n.* 1. Spun thread. 2. One of the threads of a rope. 3. Story, either marvelous or untrue or long spun out. [A. S. *gearn*.]

YARN (yărn), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YARNED (yărnd).] Tell a yarn or yarns.

YARROW (yar'ô), *n.* Aromatic plant used for brewing beer; milfoil. [A. S. *gearuwe*.]

YASHMAK (yash'mak), *n.* Double veil worn by Turkish women in public. [Turk.]

YATAGHAN (yat'a-gan), *n.* Turkish sword, usually curved and without a guard. [Turk.]

YAUP (yap), *n.* Yell; yap. (Colloq.)

YAUP (yap), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YAUP'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YAUPED (yapt).] Cry out; yell. [Se.]

YAW (ya), *v.* [*pr.p.* YAW'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YAWED (yad).] I. *vt.* Move about unsteadily; as, to yaw one's head. II. *vi.* 1. *Naut.* Steer wild. 2. Become drawn out of a correct condition or shape; as, a fabric is yawed. [Norw. *gaga*, bend back.]

YAWL (yal), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YAWL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YAWLED (yald).] Yell; howl, as a cat. [Imitative.]

YAWL (yal), *n.* 1. Small sloop-rigged vessel with an additional jigger-mast. 2. Small ship's boat; jollyboat. [Dut. *jol*.]

YAWN (yan), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YAWN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YAWNED (yand).] 1. Open the jaws wide, as from sleepiness, with a deep inspiration, and after a pause, a slow expiration; gape. 2. Stand wide open, like a chasm. [A. S. *gānian*, *gænan*.]

YAWN (yan), *n.* Act of opening the mouth from drowsiness.

YCLAD (i-klad'), *v.* Old past participle of CLAD. [Y- and CLAD.]

YCLEFT, YCLEPED (i-klept'), *a.* Called; named; now practically obsolete. [A. S. *geclypōd*, *p.p.* of *geclypian*, call.]

YE (yē), *pron.* Nominative plural of the second person; now superseded by YOU. [A. S. *gē*. Cf. L. Ger. *ji*; Dut. *gii*.]

YE (thē or incorrectly yē), *def. article.* Old form of spelling THE, the O. E. character for *th* resembling a *y* or *p*.

YEA (yā), I. *adv.* Yes; verily; moreover. II. *n.* Affirmative vote. [A. S. *geā*. See YES.]

YEAN (yēn), *vt.* [*pr.p.* YEAN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YEANED (yēnd).] Bring forth (young). [A. S. *genāian*.]

YEANLING (yēn'ling), *n.* Young animal, especially lamb or kid.

YEAR (yēr), *n.* 1. Time during which the earth

makes one revolution around the sun. 2. Time of revolution of any planet. 3. Period of 365, or in a leap year 366, days. 4. [*pl.*] Period of life; age. [A. S. *geār*.]

YEARBOOK (yēr'bōk), *n.* 1. Book giving facts about the year. 2. Book published yearly, stating the changes in statistics, personnel, etc.

YEARLING (yēr'ling), *n.* Animal a year old.

YEARLY (yēr'li), I. *a.* 1. Happening every year. 2. Lasting a year. II. *adv.* 1. Once a year. 2. From year to year.

YEARN (yērn), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YEARN'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YEARNED (yērnd).] Feel an anxious longing; desire wistfully. [A. S. *giernan*. Cf. Ger. *be-gehren*, desire, and *gern*, gladly.]

YEARNING (yērn'ing), I. *n.* Earnest desire; strong feeling; pity. II. *a.* Longing.

YEAST (yēst), *n.* 1. Froth or sediment of malt liquors in alcoholic fermentation. It consists of minute cells, each cell being a distinct plant, producing new cells. The fermentation induced by yeast produces alcohol and carbon dioxide. In bread the carbon dioxide causes porosity, while the alcohol evaporates. 2. Preparation which raises dough for bread. [A. S. *gist*. Cf. Ger. *gischt*—root of GAS, signifying boil.]



Yeast under a microscope.

YEASTINESS (yēst'l-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being yeasty.

YEASTY (yēst'i), *a.* 1. Pertaining to, containing, or resembling yeast. 2. Frothy; foamy.

YEGGMAN (yeg'man), *n.* [*pl.* YEGG'MEN.] Professional burglar and safe-blower.

YELL (yel), *vi.* [*pr.p.* YELL'ING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YELLED (yeld).] Cry out with a sharp noise; scream from pain or terror. [A. S. *gellan*.]

YELL (yel), *n.* Sharp outcry; especially a cry peculiar to a class or body of students.

YELLOW (yel'ô), I. *a.* Of a color like that of gold, butter, etc. II. *n.* 1. Bright golden color; the hue between orange and green in the rainbow. 2. Yolk of an egg. 3. [*pl.*] Jaundice. 4. [*pl.*] Disease of peach trees, etc.—*Yellow journalism*, sensational journalism. [A. S. *geolu*.]

YELLOW FEVER (yel'ô fē'vēr). *Pathol.* Malignant contagious febrile disease, indigenous chiefly to the West Indies, and the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. It is at-



Yellow fever mosquito (*Stegomyia calopus*).

tended with yellowness of the skin and is spread by mosquitos. The yellow fever mosquito (*Stegomyia calopus*) was stamped out of Cuba and the disease eradicated. Also called *yellow Jack*. (Colloq.)

YELLOWHAMMER (yel'ô-ham-êr), *n.* 1. Golden-winged woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*); flicker. 2. European bunting (*Emberiza citrinella*), the chin, throat, and under part of body being bright, pure yellow.

YELLOWISH (yel'ô-ish), *a.* Somewhat yellow.

YELLOW-JACKET (yel'ô-jak-et), *n.* 1. Any wasp or hornet of the genus *Vespa*, the common yellow-jacket of the United States being *Vespa vulgaris*. 2. In China, a jacket of yellow color worn as an insignia of royalty or high rank.

YELLOWLEGS (yel'ô-legz), *n.* Grallatorial bird (*Totanus flavipes*) of the Atlantic coast, United States.

YELLOW (yel'ôz), *n.* See **YELLOW**.

YELLOW SEA. Arm of the Pacific Ocean on N. E. coast of China.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK. Wyoming, covers a tract of about sixty-five miles in length, from north to south, and about fifty-five miles in width from east to west, giving an area of 3,312 sq. m.

YELP (yelp), *vi.* [*pr.p.* **YELP'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **YELPED** (yelpt).] Utter a sharp bark. [A. S. *gealp*.]

YELP (yelp), *n.* Sharp quick bark or cry.

YEN (yen), *n.* Japanese monetary unit, represented by a gold and a silver coin of the value of a dollar.

YEOMAN (yô'man), *n.* [*pl.* **YEO'MEN**.] 1. In England, man of common rank next below a gentleman; man of small landed estate; wealthy farmer. 2. In the United States navy, petty officer having charge of stores.—*Yeoman's service*, efficient assistance in an emergency. [A. S. *gā*, village, district, and man, man.]

YEOMANRY (yô'man-ri), *n.* 1. Collective body of yeomen or freeholders. 2. Status of a yeoman.

YES (yes), *adv.* Expresses affirmation or consent. [A. S. *gese*—*geā*, yea, and *se* (for *sīe*, *sī*), be it so.]

YESTER (yes'tēr), *a.* Relating to yesterday. [A. S. *giestran*, yesterday. Cf. Ger. *gestern*.]

YESTERDAY (yes'tēr-dā), *I. n.* The day last past. *II. adv.* On the day preceding this day.



Yellowstone Falls,
Yellowstone National Park.

YET (yet), *I. adv.* 1. At the present time. 2. In addition; still; besides. 3. In continuance of a state; still; again. 4. At some future time. 5. Up to the present time; hitherto. 6. In spite of that; nevertheless; at least; at any rate; however. *II. conj.* Nevertheless; however. [A. S. *git*. Cf. Ger. *jetzt*, now.]

YEW (yö), *n.* Long-lived evergreen tree (*Taxus baccata*), allied to the pines, with a berry-like fruit, poisonous leaves, and very fine-grained, heavy and elastic wood. [A. S. *iw*. Cf. Ger. *eibe*.]

YGDASIL (ig'dra-sil), *n.* Norse Myth. Great ash-tree uniting heaven, earth and lower regions.

YID (yid), *n.* Jew.

[Ger. *Jude*, Jew.]

YIDDISH (yid'ish),

I. a. Pertaining to a Jew or Yid. *II. n.* Corrupt form of German and Hebrew dialect. [Ger. *Judisch*, Jewish.]

YIELD (yēld), *v.* [*pr.p.* **YIELD'ING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **YIELDED**.] *I. vt.* 1. Pay; reward. 2. Give in return, as for labor performed or capital invested. 3. Produce; emit; give. 4. Give up; surrender. *II. vi.* 1. Produce. 2. Submit; give away; assent. [A. S. *giēdan*, *geldan*.]

SYN. Return; bear; furnish; grant; relinquish; concede; surrender; obey. **ANT.** Withhold; retain; resist; struggle.

YIELD (yēld), *n.* 1. Act of yielding. 2. That which is yielded; product.

YIELDING (yēld'ing), *I. a.* Disposed to yield. *II. n.* The act of one who yields; surrender.

-YL, *suffix*. Denotes a radical; as, *ethyl*, the radical of ethylic alcohol. [Gr. *hylē*, matter, as a principle of being.]

Y-LANG-Y-LANG (ē-lāng'ē-lāng), *n.* A perfume obtained from the flowers of a Malayan tree. [Malay, flower of flowers.]

YMIR (ē'mēr), *n.* Norse Myth. A sea giant, the first created being; slain by Odin and his brothers; his flesh became the land, his blood the waters, his hair the forests, his skull the heavens, and his brain the clouds.

YODEL (yô'dl), *vi.* and *vt.* [*pr.p.* **YO'DELING**; *p.t.* and *p.p.* **YODELED** (yô'dld).] Sing with frequent changes to and from the ordinary voice to falsetto, after the manner of the Tyrolese and Swiss mountaineers. [Ger. *jo-deln*.]

YODEL (yô'dl), *n.* Warble common among the Swiss and Tyrolese mountaineers.

YO-HO (yô-hô'), *interj.* A cry to attract attention.



Yew.

1. Male flower. 2. Female flower. 3. Stamen. 4. Vertical section of fruit.

YOKE (yōk), *n.* 1. Frame of wood joining oxen for drawing. 2. Any similar frame, as one for carrying pails. 3. Mark of servitude. 4. Pair; couple. [A. S. *geoc, gioc, ioc.*]

YOKE (yōk), *v.* [*pr.p.* YO'KING; *p.t.* and *p.p.* YOKED (yōkt).] I. *vt.* 1. Put a yoke on. 2. Join together. 3. Enslave; confine. II. *vi.* Be connected; mate.

YOKEL (yō'kl), *n.* Country bumpkin. [Etym. doubtful.]

YOKOHAMA (yō-kō-hā'mä), *n.* Seaport of Japan, on the main island.

YOLK (yōlk or yōk), **YELK** (yelk), *n.* The yellow part of an egg. [A. S. *geolca—geolu*, yellow.]

YON (yon), **YONDER** (yon'dēr), I. *adv.* At a distance within view. II. *a.* Being at a distance within view. [A. S. *geon*. Cf. Ger. *jener*.]

YORE (yör), *n.* Long ago; now used only in the phrase "of yore"—of old time, long ago. [A. S. *geāra*, of years, genit. pl. of *geār*, year.]

YORK (yark), *n.* City in Yorkshire, England.

YORKSHIRE (yark'shir), *n.* Largest county in England.

YORKTOWN (yark'town), *n.* Town in Virginia on York River, 7 miles west of Chesapeake Bay.

YOSEMITE (yō-sem'i-tē) **VALLEY**. California, 7 miles long, 2 miles wide, in Yosemite National Park, which embraces an area of 719,622 acres. Noted for magnificent scenery.

YOU (yö), *pron.* Nominative and objective of **THOU**. Although strictly plural, and applicable only to two or more persons, it has long been commonly used in addressing a single person, instead of *thou* or *thee*, but properly with a plural construction; as, *you* are, *you* were. It formerly was used even by good writers with a singular verb; as, *you* was, but this is now considered incorrect and vulgar. *You* is also used indefinitely, in the same manner as *we* or *they*, for *anyone*, or people generally. [A. S. *eow*, dat. and accus. of *gē*, ye.]

YOUNG (yung), I. *a.* 1. Not long born; in early life; in the first part of growth. 2. Inexperienced. II. *n.* Offspring. [A. S. *geong*. Cf. Ger. *jung*.]

YOUNGISH (yung'ish), *a.* Somewhat young.

YOUNGLING (yung'ling), I. *n.* Young person, animal or plant. II. *a.* Young.

YOUNGSTER (yung'stēr), *n.* Young person; lad.

YOUNKER (yungk'ēr), *n.* Same as **YOUNGSTER**. [Dut. *jonker*—*jonkheer*, young master. Cf. Ger. *junker*.]

YOUR (yör), *pronominal a.* Belonging to you; as, *your* book, *your* house. [A. S. *eower*, genit. of *gē*, ye.]

YOURS (yörz), *poss. pron.* 1. Of or belonging to you; as, this book is *yours*. 2. Those who are related to you; as, how is it with you and *yours*. 3. Letter or other communication from you; as, *yours* of the 10th received.—*Yours truly*, a phrase used immediately preceding the signature at the close of a letter.

YOURSELF (yör-self'), *n.* [*pl.* **YOURSELVES**

(yör-selvz').] You in your own person or individuality.

YOUTH (yöth), *n.* 1. State of being young. 2. Early life. 3. Young person, especially a young man. 4. Young persons taken together. [A. S. *geōguth*—*geong*, young. Cf. Ger. *jugend*.]

YOUTHFUL (yöth'fōl), *a.* 1. Pertaining to youth or early life. 2. Young. 3. Suitable to youth; fresh; buoyant; vigorous.

YOUTHFULLY (yöth'fōl-i), *adv.* In a youthful manner.

YOUTHFULNESS (yöth'fōl-nes), *n.* Quality or state of being youthful or young.

YTTERBIG (it-tēr'bik), *a.* Containing ytterbium as a constituent.

YTTERBIUM (it-tēr'bi-um), *n.* A rare element. [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.]

YTTRIUM (it'ri-um), *n.* A rare element, discovered by its spectrum, like ytterbium. [From *Ytterby* in Sweden.]

YUCA, YUCCA (yö'ka), *n.* Name given in Peru, Chile, Bolivia and Central America to the sweet cassava (*Manihot Aipi*), which supplies the tapioca of commerce. [Sp.]

YUCATAN (yö-kä-tän'), *n.* State in Mexico. Area 28,185 sq. m.

YUCCA (yuk'a), *n.* *Bot.* 1. Genus of tropical American evergreen shrubs with linear, lanceolate, rigid leaves, from the center of which rises a large panicle of flowers. 2. [*y-*] Plant of this genus, the best known species being *Yucca gloriosa*, commonly called *Adam's needle*. [Sp. *yuca*.]

YUKIN (yö'kin), *n.*

Chinese musical instrument somewhat resembling a guitar, having but four strings, a short neck, and a circular body. [Chin.]

YUKON (yö'kon), *n.* Great river of Alaska, flows 2,000 miles west to Bering Sea.

YULE (yöl), *n.* Christmas.—*Yule log*, large block of wood, formerly brought into the room on Christmas Eve with great ceremony and burnt on the hearth. [A. S. *geöl, giul, iul*.]

YUNNAN (yön-nän'), *n.* Province, S. W. China, Area 122,000 sq. m.



Costumes worn in Ancient Yucatan, as shown in sculptured figures.



Yucca (*Y. gloriosa*) and Flower.



Z (zē), *n.* [*pl.* Z'S (zēz).] 1. Last letter of the English alphabet, in England commonly called *zed*. It is a sibilant consonant and has but one sound, which is the same as that of *s* in *please*, *wise*, etc. As a final it occurs in some onomatopoeic words, as in *buzz*, *whizz*, etc. 2. Something like the letter *Z*, as a section of rolled metal used in structures to resist flexure.

ZA-, *prefix*. Used in modern scientific terms to denote "exceedingly." [Gr.]

ZACATE (thä'kä-tā), *n.* In Mexico, Guam, and the Philippines, grass used for hay or forage, especially rice-grass (*Homalocenchrus hexandrus*), of Mexican origin. [Mex. Sp.]

ZACATECAS (zä-kä-tā'käs), *n.* Capital of State of same name, Mexico.

ZADD (zad), *n.* Large Abyssinian tree (*Juniperus procera*), producing a hard, durable wood much employed for building purposes. [Native.]

ZAFFER, **ZAFFRE** (zaf'ēr), *n.* Blue pigment, consisting of an impure basic arsenate of cobalt; used for painting on glass and porcelain. [Fr. *zafre*.]

ZAİM (zä'im), *n.* Turkish chief or leader. [Turk.]

ZALOPHUS (zal'ō-fus), *n.* Genus of eared seals with high ridge on skull. [ZA-, and Gr. *lophos*, ridge.]

ZAMBESI (zām-bā'zē), *n.* River, Africa, flows to Mozambique Channel.

ZAMORA (thä-mō'rä), *n.* Capital of Zamora province, Spain, on the Douro.

ZAMOUSE (zä-mös'), *n.* West African buffalo (*Bos brachyceros*), called by English colonists the *bush-cow*. [Native name.]

ZANDER (zan'dēr), *n.* European pike-perch; also called *sander* or *zant*. [Ger.]

ZANJA (than'hä), *n.* Ditch or canal for irrigation purposes. [Sp.]

ZANY (zä'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ZANIES (zä'niz).] Merry-andrew; buffoon. [It. *zani*, corrup. of *Giovanni*, John.]

ZANZIBAR (zän-zē-bär'), *n.* Town, E. Africa, on Zanzibar Island.

ZAPOR (zä'pär), *n.* Barricade placed in a river to prevent fish from going up or down stream. [Russ. *zäporu*.]

ZARA (zä'rä), *n.* Seaport, capital of Dalmatia, Austria.

ZAREBA (zä-rē'bä), *n.* Same as **ZERIBA**.

ZAYTA (zä'yat), *n.* In Burma a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travelers, loungers, and worshipers. [Burmese.]

ZEAL (zēl), *n.* Passionate ardor for anything; intense interest; eager striving. [Gr. *zēlos*—*zeō*, boil. Cf. **YEAST**.]

SYN. Enthusiasm; earnestness; energy; fervor. **ANT.** Indifference; coldness.

ZEALAND (zē'land), *n.* Island, Denmark, between Baltic Sea and Cattegat.

ZEALOT (zel'ut), *n.* One carried to excess by his zeal; fanatic. [Fr. *zélote*—Gr. *zēlōtēs*—*zēlos*, zeal.]

ZEALOTISM (zel'ut-izm), *n.* Character or conduct of a zealot.

ZEALOUS (zel'us), *a.* Full of zeal; warmly engaged or ardent in anything; enthusiastic; fervent.

ZEALOUSLY (zel'us-li), *adv.* In a zealous manner; with zeal or ardor.

ZEBRA (zē'brä), *n.* Popular name for any of the striped forms of the genus *Equus*. The true zebra (*Equus zebra*) is a native of the mountain regions of South Africa. [African origin.]



Zebra.

ZEBRASS (zē'bräs), *n.* Hybrid offspring of the African zebra and Texas donkey.

ZEBRULA (zē-brö'lä), **ZEBRULE** (zē-bröl), *n.* Cross between zebra and mare.

ZEBU (zē'bū), *n.* East Indian ox with hump on the shoulders, and long ears, various species being bred for milk and flesh, others for riding and draft. [East Indian name.]



Zebross.

ZEBUB (zē'bub), *n.* Abyssinian fly resembling the tsetse fly. [Ar. *zubab*, fly.]

ZECCHINO (tsek-kē'nō), *n.* A gold coin of the republic of Venice. See **SEQUIN**.



Zebu.

SED (zed), *n.* Name given in England to the letter *Z*, *z*; provincially called also *izzard*.

ZEE (zē), *n.* American name of the letter *Z*, *z*.

ZEITGEIST (tsit'gist), *n.* Spirit of the time. [Ger., from *zeit*, time, and *geist*, spirit.]

ZEMINDAR (zem-in'där), *n.* 1. Under Mogul rule, a farmer of revenue. 2. Hindu native landlord. [Pers.]

ZEMSTVO (zems'tvō), *n.* [*pl.* **ZEMS'TVOS**.] Russian local elective assembly with little independent authority, there being one for each province and one for each district. [Russ.]

ZEMSTVOIST (zems'tvō-ist), *I. a.* Pertaining to a zemstvo or to the zemstvoists. *II. n.* Member of a zemstvo or of a congress of zemstvos.

ZENANA (zen-ä'nä), *n.* Women's apartment among the native East Indians. [Pers. *zen*, woman.]

ZEND-AVESTA (zend-a-ves'ta), *n.* The sacred writings of the Zoroastrian religion. [*Avesta*, sacred text, and *Zend*, name of the Persian idiom in which it was written.]

ZENDIK (zen'dik), *n.* 1. Oriental disbeliever in revealed religion. 2. One accused of heresy in practicing magic. [Ar.]

ZENITH (zē'nith), *n.* 1. Point of the heavens directly overhead. 2. Greatest height, as of success; culmination. — *Zenith distance*, length of arc between a heavenly body and the zenith. [Fr.—Ar. *semt*, short for *semt-urros*, way of the head.]

ZENITH-SECTOR (zē'nith-sek-tūr), *n.* Astronomical instrument for ascertaining the zenith distance of the several stars.

ZEPHYR (zef'ēr), *n.* 1. West wind. 2. Soft, gentle breeze. 3. Very light worsted or woolen yarn, used for embroidery, shawls, etc. 4. Anything very light and airy. [Gr. *zephyros*—*zophos*, darkness, west.]

ZEPHYRUS (zef'i-rus), *n.* *Rom. Myth.* God of flowers; a son of Æolus and Aurora; the west wind.

ZERIBA (ze-rē'ba), **ZAREBA** (za-rē'ba), *n.* In the Sudan, inclosure the sides of which are formed of prickly brushwood, sheltered by which a force may camp comparatively safe from surprise. [Egypt. *zerebak*, thorn hedge.]

ZERO (zē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* **ZEROS** or **ZEROES** (zē'rōz).] 1. Cipher; nothing. 2. Point from which a thermometer is graduated. 3. Lowest point. — *Absolute zero*, point at which any given body is supposed to contain no heat, equivalent to about -274° C. or -461° Fahr. [Fr.—Ar. *sifr*.]

ZEST (zest), *n.* 1. Relish imparted by something; piquancy. 2. Keen enjoyment. 3. Partition separating the parts of a walnut. 4. Skin of orange or lemon used for flavor. [Fr. *zeste*—L. *schistos*—Gr. *schistos*, cleft.]

ZETA (zē'ta), *n.* Sixth letter of the Greek alphabet, equivalent to the English *z*.

ZEUGMA (zūg'ma), *n.* Figure in which two nouns are joined to a verb, or adjective, suitable to only one of them. [Gr., joint.]

ZEUGMATIC (zūg-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the figure of speech known as zeugma.

ZEUS (zūs), *n.* *Greek Myth.*

Supreme Olympian deity; husband of Hera, son of Cronos and Rhea; identified with the Roman Jupiter.

ZIGZAG (zig'zag), *I. a.*

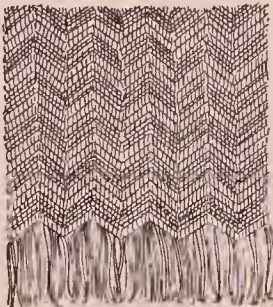
Having sharp or quick turns or flexures. *II. n.* Something having short, sharp turns or angles.

III. adv. In a zigzag manner. [Ger. *zickzack*.]

ZIGZAG (zig'zag), *v.* [*pr.p.* **Zigzag** afghan, made in

ZIG'ZAGGING; *p.t.* and

p.p. **ZIGZAGGED** (zig'zagd).] *I. vt.* Form



with short, sharp turns or angles. *II. vi.* 1. Move or advance in a zigzag fashion. 2. Waver in or change one's words or opinions.

ZINC (zingk), *n.* Tenacious bluish-white metal, not occurring native; spelter. It is malleable when heated to $200-250^{\circ}$ Fahr. [Ger. *zink*.]

ZINCO-, *prefix.* Of or pertaining to zinc.

ZINCOGRAPH (zingk'o-gráf), *n.* 1. Picture obtained by zincography. 2. Plate from which such picture is printed. [ZINCO- and -GRAPH.]

ZINCOGRAPHY (zingk-og'ra-fl), *n.* Art of drawing upon and printing from plates of zinc in a manner similar to lithography. The design is drawn on the zinc plate with a material which resists acid. The surface of the plate being eaten away leaves the design in relief to be printed from by the ordinary mode of printing.

ZINCOTYPE (zingk'o-tip), *n.* Same as ZINCOGRAPH.

ZINCOUS (zingk'us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, zinc.

ZINNIA (zin'i-a), *n.* Plant of genus of same name, having heads of flowers with red, yellow, white, or purple rays.

ZIONISM (zī'un-izm), *n.* An organized attempt to resettle the Jews from all parts of the world in Palestine, for both religious and political purposes.

ZIONIST (zī'un-ist), *n.* One who favors Zionism.

ZIP (zip), *n.* Imitation of the sound of a bullet flying through the air.



Zinnia.

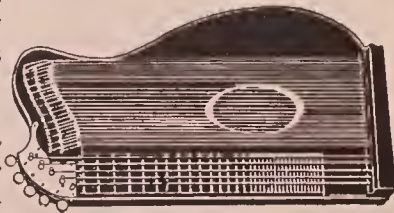
ZIRCON (zēr'kun), *n.* Silicate of zirconium.

ZIRCONIUM (zēr-kō'ni-un), *n.* An earthy metallic element. [Fr. *jargon*, hyacinth—Pers. *zar gun*, gold-colored.]

ZIRCONOID (zēr'kun-oid), *n.* Double eight-sided pyramid of the tetragonal system.

ZITHER (zith'ēr), **ZITHERN** (zith'ēr'n), *n.* *Music.* A development of

the instrument known to the Greeks as the *cithara*, a stringed instrument with a flat sounding-board.



Zither.

ZOANTHROPIA (zō-an-thrō'pi-a), *n.* Insanity in which the patient imagines himself one of the lower animals. [Gr. *zōon*, animal, and *anthrōpos*, man.]

Zoarcidæ (*Lycodes Zoarchus*).

ZOARCIDÆ (zō-är'si-dē), *n.pl.* Family of elongate, more or less eel-formed fishes with oblong heads and tapering toward the tail, including the genus *Lycodes*, of which the species *Zoarchus* is covered with conspicuous embedded scales, in color grayish-brown, lighter on the belly, with mottlings on the sides. [Gr. *zōē*, life, and *arkeō*, defend.]

Head of *L. Zoarchus*.
(Seen from below.)

ZOBO (zō'bō), *n.* [*pl.* **ZOBOES** (zō'bōz).] Rude musical instrument, consisting of a tube with vibrators inside, played by singing into it; kazoo.

ZOBO (zō'bō), *n.* Asiatic humped cow, a hybrid between the yak and the zebu. [Native name.]

ZODIAC (zō'di-ak), *n.* Imaginary belt in the heavens containing the twelve constellations called signs of the zodiac. [Gr. *zōdiakos* (*kyklos*, circle) — *zōdion*, dim. of *zōon*, animal.]

ZODIACAL (zō-dī'ā-kāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zodiac. — *Zodiacal light*, a pearly glow spreading over a portion of the sky in triangular form along the ecliptic near the point at which the sun is about to rise in the morning, or has just set in the evening. It is to be seen during the entire year in the tropics, but only on spring evenings and fall mornings in the middle latitudes. The generally accepted theory of the zodiacal light is that it is sunlight reflected from meteors revolving about the sun.



Zobo.

ZOEÄ (zō'e-ä), *n.* Earliest stage in the development of the higher *Crustacea*. [Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

ZOETROPE (zō'e-trōp), *n.* Mechanical toy, depending for its interest upon the constancy of visual impressions. It consists of a rotating drum, open at the top, in which, around its inner periphery, are placed strips of paper having figures of men, animals, etc., in varying positions. By turning the cylinder the pictures are disclosed through slots in its upper side and given the appearance of animation. [Gr. *zōē*, life, and *tropē*, a turning — *trepō*, turn.]

ZOKOR (zō'kār), *n.* Kind of mole-rat (*Siphneus aspalax*) of the Altai Mountains, Asia. [Native name.]

ZOLLVEREIN (tsöl'fer-in), *n.* German customs-union, founded about the year 1828, and today co-extensive with the German Empire. [Ger., from *zoll*, toll, and *verein*, union.]

ZONAL (zō'nāl), *a.* Having the character of a zone, belt, or stripe.

ZONATE (zō'nāt), *a.* Bot. Marked with zones or concentric bands of color.

ZONE (zōn), *n.* 1. Girdle. 2. One of the five great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided. 3. Section of country with any particular characteristics; as, the wheat zone. [Gr. *zōnē*, girdle — *zōnnyimi*, gird.]



The Zones.

ZONED (zōnd), *a.* 1. Wearing a zone or girdle. 2. Having zones or concentric bands.

ZONELESS (zōn'les), *a.* Having no zone.

ZONULA (zō'nū-lā), *n.* Anat. Little stripe or band. [L., little girdle.]

ZONULAR (zō'nū-lār), *a.* Of or relating to a zonula.

ZONULE (zō'nūl), *n.* Small zone; specifically, a zonula. [Dim. of **ZONE**.]

ZOO-, **ZO-**, *prefix.* Signifying animal. [Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

ZOO (zō), *n.* Zoological garden. [Colloq. abbr. of **ZOOLOGICAL**.]

ZOOLATRY (zō-ol'ā-tri), *n.* Animal worship; adoration paid by man to any of the lower animals. [**ZOO-**, and *latreia*, worship.]

ZOOLOGICAL (zō-ō-loj'ik-āl), *a.* Of or pertaining to zoology.

ZOOLOGICALLY (zō-ō-loj'ik-āl-l), *adv.* In a zoological manner.

ZOOLOGIST (zō-ol'o-jist), *n.* One versed in zoology.

ZOOLOGY (zō-ol'o-ji), *n.* That part of natural history which treats of animals. [**ZOO-** and **-LOGY**.]

ZOOMORPHIC (zō-ō-mār'fik), *a.* After an animal form. [**ZOO-**, and Gr. *morphē*, shape.]

ZOOMORPHISM (zō-ō-mār'fizm), *n.* 1. Representation of deity or man in the form of any of the lower animals. 2. Representation of animals.

ZOON (zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* **ZOA** (zō'ā).] Product of a fertilized ovum. [Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

ZOONIC (zō-on'ik), *a.* Derived from or contained in animal substances.

ZOONOMY (zō-on'o-mi), *n.* Science which treats of the phenomena of animal life, their causes and relations. [**ZOO-**, and Gr. *nomos*, law.]

ZOOPHAGON (zō-of'ā-gon) *n.* [*pl.* **ZOOPH'AGA**.] Animal that attacks others alive and feeds on them. [Gr. *zōophagos*, living on animals.]

ZOOPHILIST (zō-of'ī-list), *n.* Lover of animals; one whose sympathy embraces all living creation. [**ZOO-**, and Gr. *phileō*, love.]

ZOOPHORIC (zō-ō-for'ik), *a.* Arch. Bearing an

animal; applied to a column which supports the figure of an animal.

ZOOPHORUS (zō-ōf'ō-rus), *n.* *Ancient Arch.* Part between the architrave and cornice, so called from the figures of animals carved on it. [Gr. *zōophoros*—*zōon*, animal, and *pherō*, bear.]

ZOOPHYTE (zō'ō-fit), *n.* Animal of extremely low organization, presenting many external resemblances to a plant, as a sponge, etc. [Gr. *zōophyton*—*zōon*, animal, and *phyton*, plant.]

ZOOPHYTIC (zō-ō-fit'ik), *a.* Pertaining to zoophytes.

ZOOPSYCHOLOGY (zō-ō-sī-kol'ō-jī), *n.* Psychology of animals; study of mental activities of sub-human animals.

ZOOSPORE (zō'ō-spōr), *n.* 1. *Bot.* Vegetable spore which has the power of moving by means of cilia, as the spores of certain algæ and fungi. 2. Animal spore; small eyelash-shaped body liberated from the spore-capsule of spore-bearing animalcules. [ZOO- and SPORE.]

ZOOTAXY (zō'ō-tak-sī), *n.* Classification of animals; science of systematic zoology.

ZORIL (zor'il), **ZORILLA** (zo-ril'a), *n.* 1. African skunk-like animal of a shiny black color marked with white spots and bands. 2. American skunk. [Sp. *zorilla*, whelp of fox.]



Zoril.

ZOROASTRIANISM (zō-rō-as'tri-an-izm), *n.* Religion taught by Zoroaster (the religion of the Magi), still held by the Parsees and Guebbers. It is based on dualism, the contrast between Ormuzd (good) and Ahriman (evil).

ZOSTERA (zos-tē'ra), *n.* Genus of marine plants growing under water with long rope-like leaves. *Zostera marina* is called *eel-grass* in the United States and *grass-wrack* in England where it is used for filling mattresses. [Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle—*zōnnyμι*, gird.]

ZOSTEROPS (zos-tēr'ops), *n.* Genus of small birds of Australia, New Zealand, etc., including creepers and warblers, with conspicuous ring around the eye, whence the name. [Gr. *zōstēr*, girdle, and *ōps*, eye.]

ZOUAVE (zō-äv' or zwäv), *n.* French foot-soldier in Arab dress. The name was also applied to certain volunteer soldiers in the American civil war who wore a uniform similar to that of the French Zouave. [Fr., from the name of an Algerian tribe.]

ZOUNDS (zowndz), *interj.* Exclamation formerly used as an oath. [From GOD'S WOUNDS.]

ZUCCHETTA (tsök-et'a), *n.* In the Roman Catholic church a skull cap worn over the tonsure. [It., dim. of *zucca*, gourd.]

ZUIDER ZEE (zoi'dēr zā). Gulf of North Sea, in the Netherlands.

ZULU (zö'lö), *n.* One of a warlike branch of the Kafir race in South Africa.

ZULULAND (zö'lö-land), *n.* British protectorate, N. of Natal. Area 8,220 sq. m.

ZURICH (tsü'rikh), *n.* Capital of canton of same name, Switzerland.

ZURICH, LAKE OF. Switzerland, twenty-five miles long, two and one-half miles wide.



Zulu.

ZWOLLE (zwoi'le), *n.* City in Netherlands, on the Zwarte River.

ZYGNEMA (zig-nē'ma), *n.* Genus of algæ with filaments of bright green cells united in trailing masses common in brooks and ponds. [Gr. *zygon*, yoke, and *nēma*, thread.]

ZYGOMA (zī-gō'ma), *n.* [pl. ZYGO'MATA.] Cheek-bone. [Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

ZYGOMATIC (zī-gō-mat'ik), *a.* Of or pertaining to the zygoma.

ZYME (zīm), *n.* 1. Ferment. 2. Disease germ. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven—*zeō*, boil.]

ZYMIC (zīm'ik), *a.* Pertaining to or produced by fermentation.

ZYMO- *prefix.* Connected with or producing fermentation. [Gr. *zymē*, leaven.]

ZYMOGEN (zī'mō-jen), *n.* *Chem.* Any substance or body that gives rise to an enzyme, diastase, etc. [ZYMO- and -GEN.]

ZYMOGENIC (zī-mō-jen'ik), *a.* Causing fermentation; as, *zymogenic* bacteria.

ZYMOLOGIC (zī-mō-loj'ik), **ZYMOLOGICAL** (zī-mō-loj'ik-ai), *a.* Of or pertaining to zymology.

ZYMOLOGIST (zī-mol'ō-jlst), *n.* Person skilled in zymology.

ZYMOLOGY (zī-mol'ō-jī), *n.* Science of fermentation.

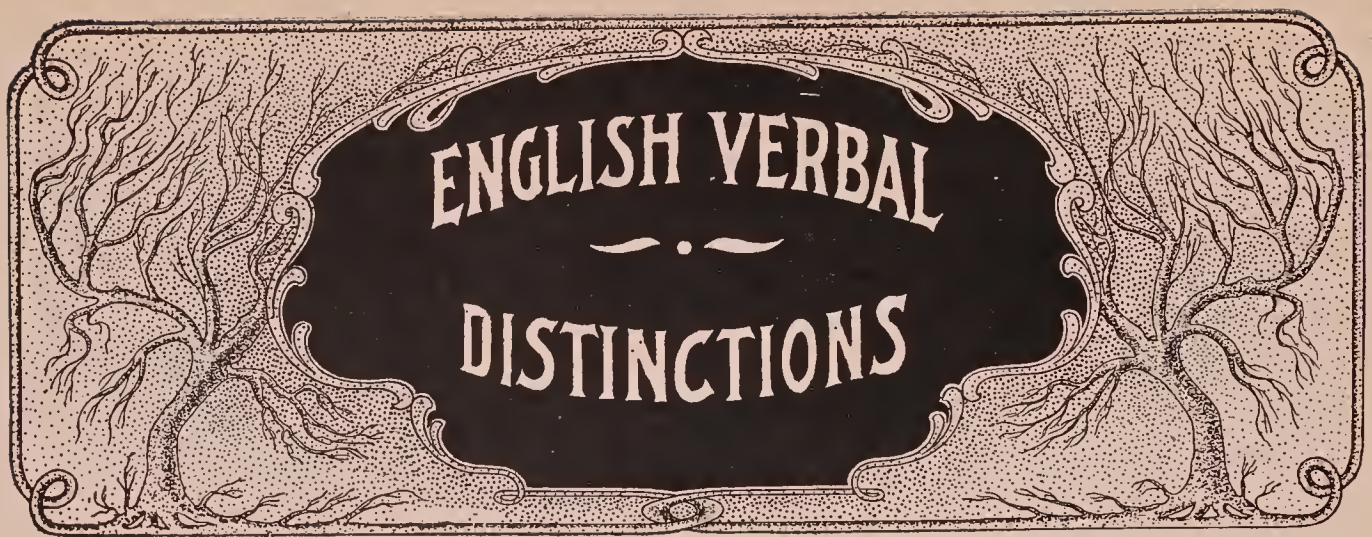
ZYMOPHYTE (zī'mo-fit), *n.* Bacterial ferment that separates fatty acids from neutral fats. [ZYMO-, and Gr. *phyton*, plant.]

ZYMOSIS (zī-mō'sis), *n.* *Pathol.* Process of fermentation by which a malarious or similar poison is introduced into the system. [Gr. *zymōsis*, fermentation—*zymē*, leaven, ferment.]

ZYMOTIC (zī-mot'ik), *a.* Pertaining to, or produced by, fermentation.—*Zymotic disease*, any contagious or epidemic disease due to the presence of some morbid element produced by fermentation. [Gr. *zymōtikos*—*zymōsis*, fermentation.]

ZYMURGY (zī'mūr-jī), *n.* Department of technological chemistry which treats of the scientific principles of wine-making, brewing, etc. [Gr. *zymē*, ferment, and *ergon*, work.]

ZYXOMMA (ziks-om'a), *n.* Genus of Indian dragonflies, with large head and eyes and narrow face. [Gr. *zeugis*, a joining, and *omma*, eye.]



PART I

WORDS DIFFERENTLY SPELLED, BUT PRONOUNCED EXACTLY ALIKE

AISLE, a narrow passage.
ISLE, an island.

AIR, the atmosphere.
HEIR, an inheritor.

ALL, the whole.
AWL, a puncturing tool.

ANALYST, one who analyzes.
ANNALIST, a writer of annals.

ARC, an arch.
ARK, a large floating vessel.

ASCENT, a going up.
ASSENT, agreement.

ATE, did eat.
EIGHT, twice four.

AUGER, a boring tool.
AUGUR, a soothsayer.

AYE, yes; yea.
EYE, the organ of sight.
I, myself.

BAD, opposite of **GOOD**.
BADE, did bid.

BAIL, to give security.
BALE, a large package.

BAIT, an allurement.
BATE, to deduct.

BALD, destitute of hair.
BAWLED, did bawl.

BALL, a spherical body.
BAWL, to cry loudly.

BARE, naked.
BEAR, to support; bruin.

BAY, a recess.
BEY, a Turkish officer.

BE, to exist.
BEE, an insect.

BEACH, the sea-shore.
BEECH, a tree.

BEAT, to strike; to defeat.
BEET, an edible root.

BEAU, a gallant.
BOW, a bend or curve.

BEEN, participle of **BE**.
BILL, a bill for grain, etc.

BEER, a malt liquor.
BIER, a support for a corpse.

BELL, a sounding instrument.
BELLE, a reigning beauty.

BERRY, a small fruit.
BURY, to put underground.

BERTH, a bunk in a vessel, etc.
BIRTH, act of being born.

BIGHT, a kind of bay.
BITE, to seize with the teeth.

BLEW, did blow.
BLUE, a color.

BOAR, a male swine.
BORE, to pierce by boring.

BOROUGH, a town.
BURROW, to excavate.

BOUGH, a branch.
BOW, a courtesy.

BOY, a male child.
BUOY, a float.

BRAID, a plait.
BRAYED, did bray.

BRAKE, a thicket.
BREAK, to fracture.

BREACH, a breaking.
BREECH, rear part of a gun.

BREAD, a food.
BRED, brought up.

BRIDAL, nuptial.
BRIDLE, curb or check.

BROACH, to mention.
BROOCH, a brooch.

BRUIT, to noise abroad.
BRUTE, a beast.

BUT, merely; simply.
BUTT, to push with the head.

BUY, to purchase.
BY, near; through means of.
BYE, secondary.

CALL, to summon.
CAUL, a membrane.

CALLOUS, hardened.
CALLUS, a callosity.

CAIN, a proper name.
CANE, a walking-stick; a plant.

CANNON, a big gun.
CANON, a rule or law.

CANVAS, a coarse cloth.
CANVASS, to go about soliciting.

CASK, a small barrel.
CASQUE, a helmet.

CAST, to throw.
CASTE, a social class.

CEDE, to give up; transfer.
SEED, a germ.

CEIL, to furnish with a ceiling.
SEAL, to fasten with a seal.

CELL, a small room.
SELL, to dispose of by sale.

CENSER, a vessel for incense.
CENSOR, a critic.

CENT, 100th part of a dollar.
SCENT, an odor.
SENT, participle of **SEND**.

CERE, to cover with wax.
SEAR, to cauterize.
SEER, a prophet.

CESSION, the act of ceding.
SESSION, a sitting.

CHOIR, a body of singers.
QUIRE, 24 sheets of paper.

CHORD, bring into accord.
CORD, string; measure of wood.

CHOUGH, a sea bird.
CHUFF, a churl; a boor.

CHUTE, an inclined conduit.
SHOOT, to fire off; offshoot.

CITE, to quote; to summon.
SIGHT, sense of seeing.
SITE, a situation.

CLAUSE, part of a sentence.
CLAWS, talons.

CLIMB, to go up.
CLIME, a climate.

COAL, a kind of fuel.
COLE, a cabbage.

COARSE, rough; gross.
COURSE, road, progress.

COLONEL, military officer.
KERNEL, a grain or seed.

COLOR, a hue.
CULLER, one who culls.

CORE, the central part.
CORPS, a body of men.

CREAK, a squeaking sound.
CREEK, a small stream.

CREWEL, a kind of yarn.
CRUEL, pitiless; inhuman.

CURRENT, a small berry.
CURRENT, circulating.

CYGNET, a young swan.
SIGNET, a seal.

DAM, a barrier across a stream.
DAMN, to condemn.

DANE, a native of Denmark.
DEIGN, to condescend.

DEAR, beloved.
DEER, an animal.

DEW, atmospheric moisture.
DUE, owing.

DIE, to expire.
DYE, to color.

DISCOUS, like a disk.
DISCUS, a quoit.

DISCREET, prudent.
DISCRETE, distinct or separate.

DOE, a female deer.
DOUGH, unbaked bread.

EYELET, a little eye.
ISLET, a small island.

FAIN, reluctantly willing.
FANE, a temple.
FEIGN, to pretend.

FAINT, languid; weak.
FEINT, a pretense.

FAIR, beautiful; clear; just.
FARE, passage-money; food.

FEAT, notable act.
FEET, plural of **FOOT**.

FILTER, to strain, as liquors.
PHILTER, a love-charm.

FIND, to discover.
FINED, punished by a fine.

FIR, a kind of tree.
FUR, a fuzzy covering.

FLEW, did fly.
FLUE, a chimney pipe.

FORE, prior; front.
FOUR, twice two.

FORT, a fortification.
FORTE, that in which one excels.

FORTH, forward; away.
FOURTH, next after third.

FOUL, offensive; filthy.
FOWL, bird of the poultry kind.

FRANC, a French silver coin.
FRANK, ingenuous.

FREEZE, to congeal with cold.
FRIEZE, coarse woolen cloth.

FUNGOUS, growing as a fungus.
FUNGUS, a spongy plant; mold.

GLAIR, white of an egg.
GLARE, a dazzling light.

GNEISS, a crystalized rock.
NICE, agreeable; fastidious.

GNU, an animal.
NEW, fresh; unfamiliar.

GRATE, a range of bars.
GREAT, large; mighty.

GRATER, a sort of rasp.
GREATER, larger.

GRISLY, frightful.
GRIZZLY, somewhat gray.

GROAN, to moan deeply.
GROWN, of full growth.

GUESSED, conjectured.
GUEST, a visitor.

HAIL, frozen rain; to salute.
HALE, strong; healthy.

HAIR, filamentous structure.
HARE, a long-eared rodent.

HALL, a large room.
HAUL, to pull.

HART, the male of the red deer.
HEART, blood-propelling organ.

HAY, dried grass.
HEY, an exclamation.

HEAL, to cure.
HEEL, a part of the foot.

HEAR, to perceive by the ear.
HERE, in this place.

HEARD, did hear.
HERD, a drove or flock.

HEW, cut by blows.
HUE, a color.

HIE, to hasten.
HIGH, lofty; dear.

HIM, objective of **HE**.
HYMN, a sacred song.

HISSED, did hiss.
HIST, be silent.

HOARD, to lay up.
HORDE, a tribe, etc.

HOLE, a perforation.
WHOLE, entire.

HOOP, a circle of metal, etc.
WHOOPE, a shout.

HOLM, the evergreen oak.
HOME, place of abode.

English Verbal Distinctions

HOUR, sixty minutes.
OUR, possessive pronoun.

IN, within.
INN, a public house.

INDICT, charge with crime.
INDITE, to compose.

JAM, a conserve of fruit.
JAMB, a side post.

KEY, that which unlocks.
QUAY, a wharf.

KILL, to slay.
KILN, oven for burning brick.

KNAVE, a rogue.
NA VE, the hub of a wheel.

KNEAD, to mix, as dough.
NEED, want; necessity.

KNIGHT, champion, etc.
NIGHT, time after sun-down.

KNIT, unite by knitting.
NIT, an insect's egg.

KNOT, a tie; a snarl.
NOT, a word of negation.

KNOW, to understand.
NO, nay; not so.

LAC, a kind of gum.
LACK, to want.

LADE, to load.
LAID, past tense of **L**AY.

LAIN, participle of **L**IE.
LANE, a narrow road.

LAPS, plural of **L**AP.
LAPSE, to become void.

LEA, a meadow.
LEE, the side that is sheltered.

LEAD, a metal.
LED, conducted.

LEAF, part of a plant.
LIEF, willingly.

LEAK, a slow escape of fluid.
LEAK, a kind of onion.

LIE, a willful falsehood.
LYE, a solution of alkali.

LIMB, a branch.
LIMN, to draw or paint.

LO, behold.
LOW, the opposite of **H**IGH.

LOAN, to lend.
LONE, retired; solitary.

MADE, fabricated.
MAID, an unmarried woman.

MAIL, postal matter.
MALE, one of the male sex.

MAIN, chief; principal.
MAINE, name of a State.
MANE, long hair on the neck.

MAIZE, Indian corn.
MAZE, perplexity.

MANTEL, facing of a fireplace.
MANTLE, a cloak; hood.

MARSHAL, array; an officer.
MARTIAL, pertaining to war.

MEAD, a beverage.
MEED, deserved reward.

MEAT, animal food.
MEET, to come together.
METE, a measure.

METAL, an element.
METTLE, courage; ardor.

MIGHT, power; ability.
MITE, a small insect.

MINER, a worker in a mine.
MINOR, one under age.

MISSED, did miss.
MIST, fog; dimness.

MOAN, to lament.
MOWN, cut down.

NAY, no; a denial.
NEIGH, cry of the horse.

OAR, a rowing instrument.
O'ER, over.
ORE, unrefined metal.

O, **O**H, an interjection.
OWE, to be indebted.

ONE, a single unit.
WON, gained.

PAIL, a bucket.
PALE, pallid.

PAIN, suffering.
PANE, a window glass.

PAIR, a couple.
PARE, to shave off the surface.
PEAR, a fruit.

PALETTE, painter's color board.
PALLET, mattress; mean bed.

PAUSE, a stop.
PAWS, a beast's feet.

PEACE, quiet.
PIECE, a part.

PEAK, the top.
PEER, to peep.
PIQUE, resentment.

PEARL, a precious gem.
PURL, to ripple.

PEER, a nobleman.
PIER, a supporting structure.

PENCIL, a writing instrument.
PENSILE, hanging.

PLACE, a locality.
PLAICE, a flat fish.

PLAIN, manifest; level land.
PLANE, a carpenter's tool.

PLAIT, a fold.
PLATE, a shallow dish.

PLEAS, plural of **P**LEA.
PLEASE, to gratify, etc.

PLUM, a fruit.
PLUMB, a plummet; the vertical.

POLE, a long stick, etc.
POLL, the head; to vote.

PORE, a minute orifice.
POUR, to cause to flow.

PORT, a harbor.
PORTE, the Turkish court.

PRAY, to beseech.
PREY, plunder.

PRIDE, self-esteem.
PRIED, did pry.

QUARTS, plural of **Q**UART.
QUARTZ, rock crystal.

RAIN, shower.
REIGN, to rule.
REIN, a strap of a bridle.

RAISE, to lift.
RAYS, plural of **R**AY.
RAZE, to demolish.

RAP, a knock.
WRAP, to fold together.

RAPT, enraptured.
WRAPPED, participle of **W**RAP.

READ, did read.
RED, a color.

READ, to peruse.
REED, a plant.

RECK, to heed.
WRECK, shipwreck.

REST, repose.
WREST, to take violently.

RETCH, heave.
WRETCH, base person.

RIGGER, one who rigs.
RIGOR, severity.

RIGHT, straight; correct.
RITE, a ceremony.
WRIGHT, a workman.
WRITE, to inscribe.

RING, a circle; to sound.
WRING, to twist.

ROAD, a way.
RODE, did ride.
ROWED, did row.

ROE, a female deer.
ROW, to impel with oars.

RÔLE, part taken by an actor.
ROLL, to turn over and over.

ROOD, a measure.
RUDE, impolite.

ROOT, underground part of plant.
ROUTE, a course, road, or way.

ROTE, repetition of words.
WROTE, did write.

ROUGH, coarse; uneven.
RUFF, a plaited collar.

RYE, a kind of grain.
WRY, distorted; crooked.

SAIL, the canvas of a ship.
SALE, a selling.

SAILER, a sailing vessel.
SAILOR, a seaman.

SEINE, a large fish net.
SANE, sound in mind.

SAVER, one who saves.
SAVOR, flavor, relish.

SCENE, a view.
SEEN, participle of **SEE**.

SCULL, a small boat.
SKULL, the cranium.

SEA, the ocean.
SEE, to view.

SEAM, a line of union.
SEEM, to appear.

SERF, a slave.
SURF, dashing of the sea.

SERGE, a kind of cloth.
SURGE, a large swelling wave.

SEW, to work with a needle.
SO, in such a manner.
SOW, to scatter, as seed.

SHEAR, to clip.
SHEER, absolute; downright.

SHONE, did shine.
SHOWN, a participle of **SHOW**.

SIGN, a token; significant mark.
SINE, a geometrical line.

SLEIGH, a vehicle with runners.
SLAY, to kill.

SLEIGHT, dexterity.
SLIGHT, slender; to neglect.

SLOE, the black haw.
SLOW, not swift.

SOAR, to fly high.
SORE, painful.

SOLD, did sell.
SOLED, furnished with a sole.

SOLE, only; bottom of the foot.
SOUL, the vital principle.

SOME, more or less.
SUM, the total.

SON, a male offspring.
SUN, the orb of day.

STAIR, a step.
STARE, a fixed gaze.

STAKE, a post.
STEAK, a slice of meat.

STEAL to purloin.
STEEL, carbonized iron.

STEP, to walk.
STEPPE, a vast plain.

STILE, a turnstile.
STYLE, mode; pointer of a dial.

STRAIGHT, right; not crooked.
STRAIT, narrow passage.

SUCCOR, relief; help.
SUCKER, one who sucks.

SUITE, a set.
SWEET, not sour; pleasant.

TACKS, small nails.
TAX, an assessment.

TAIL, an appendage.
TALE, a story.

TARE, a weed.
TEAR, to rend.

TEAM, a set; a rig.
TEEM, to abound.

TEAR, water from the eye.
TIER, a rank or row.

THE, the definite article.
THEE, thyself.

THEIR, belonging to them.
THERE, in that place.

THREW, did throw
THROUGH, all the way.

THROE, agony; pang.
THROW, to cast forth; hurl.

THRONE, a chair of state.
THROWN, participle of **THROW**.

THYME, an aromatic herb.
TIME, duration; season.

TIDE, flow and ebb of the sea.
TIED, did tie.

TO, towards; unto.
TOO, likewise; also.
TWO, twice one.

TOE, a part of the foot.
TOW, dressed flax, etc.; to drag.

TOLD, did tell.
TOLLED, rang slowly.

TOLE, to allure.
TOLL, kind of tax; to ring slowly.

TON, a measure of weight.
TUN, a large cask.

TROOP, a body of soldiers.
TROUPE, company of actors, etc.

VAIN, conceited; fruitless.
VANE, a weathercock.
VEIN, a bloodvessel.

VALE, a valley.
VEIL, a screen.

VENOUS, pertaining to the veins.
VENUS, the goddess of love.

VIAL, a bottle.
VIOL, a violin.

VICE, depravity.
WISE, a clamping device.

WAIN, a wagon.
WANE, to decrease.

WAIST, a part of the body.
WASTE, to squander.

WAIT, to stay for.
WEIGHT, heaviness.

WAIVE, to relinquish.
WAVE, a billow; to brandish.

WALL, a partition.
WAUL, to cry as a cat.

WARE, merchandise.
WEAR, to diminish by use.

WAY, manner; a road.
WEIGH, to find the weight of.

WEAK, feeble; infirm.
WEEK, seven days.

WEAN, to alienate.
WEEN, to thlnk.

WEATHER, state of the air.
WETHER, a sheep.

WHIRL, to turn round rapidly.
WHORL, a volution.

WOOD, hard part of a tree.
WOULD, past tense of **WILL**.

YOKE, coupling frame; burden.
YOLK, the yellow part of an egg.

PART II

WORDS DIFFERENTLY SPELLED, BUT PRONOUNCED NEARLY ALIKE

ABEL, a proper name.
ABLE, capable to perform.

ACCLAMATION, viva voce vote.
ACCLIMATION, the acclimating.

ADVICE, counsel; intelligence.
ADVISE, to counsel; to inform.

ALoud, loudly.
ALLOWED, permitted.

ALTAR, place of sacrifice.
ALTER, to change.

ANT, an insect.
AUNT, a relative.

ASSISTANCE, help; support.
ASSISTANTS, plural of assistant.

AURICLE, heart chamber.
ORACLE, a prophecy.

BALM, that which soothes.
BARM, yeast.

BARON, a title of nobility.
BARREN, unfruitful.

BEADLE, a parish official.
BEETLE, an insect.

BEHOOF, advantage; use.
BEHOOVE, to befit.

BINNACLE, compass case.
BINOCLE, a binocular telescope.

BOARDER, one who boards.
BORDER, a boundary.
BORN, brought forth.

BORNE, carried.
BOURN, a bound.

BREACHES, gaps or breaks.
BREECHES, trousers.

BRITAIN, largest isl. in Europe.
BRITON, a native of Britain.

CALENDAR, an almanac.
CALENDER, a hot press.

CANDID, fair; ingenuous.
CANDIED, sugared.

CAPITAL, chief city, etc.
CAPITOL, a state-house.

CARAT, a twenty-fourth part.
CARET, a mark of omission.
CARROT, a garden vegetable.

CERATE, a waxy salve.
SERRATE, notched like a saw.

CEREAL, pertaining to grain.
SERIAL, a continued story.

CEASE, to leave off.
SEIZE, to lay hold of.

CLOSE, to shut.
CLOTHES, garments.

COMPLACENCE, serenity.
COMPLAISANCE, courtesy.

COMPLEMENT, full number.
COMPLIMENT, delicate flattery.

COMPLEMENTARY, accessory.
COMPLIMENTARY, praising.

CONCERT, musical performance.
CONSORT, a companion.

CORAL, secretion of zoophytes.
CORRAL, to pen up.

COUNCIL, a consulting assembly.
COUNSEL, advice; a lawyer.

COURIER, a messenger.
CURRIER, a dresser of leather.

COUSIN, child of aunt or uncle.
COZEN, to cheat.

COWARD, craven, poltroon.
COWHERD, one who tends cows.

CRITIC, one who criticizes.
CRITIQUE, a review.

DESERT, merit or demerit.
DESSERT, service of sweetmeats.

DEW, condensed moisture.
DO, to perform; to fare.
DUE, owing; expected to arrive.

DOSE, enough for one time.
DOZE, to drowse.

DUAL, binary; twofold.
DUEL, a combat between two.

EITHER, one or the other.
ETHER, a volatile fluid, etc.

ELISION, a cutting off.
ELYSIAN, exceedingly charming.

EMANANT, emanating.
EMINENT, distinguished.

EXERCISE, to practice.
EXORCISE, to expel; to adjure.

GAMBLE, play for money.
GAMBOL, to skip; to caper.

GENIUS, special aptitude.
GENUS, a general class.

HALLOW, devote to holy uses.
HOLLOW, a cavity within.

HALVE, divide into two.
HAVE, to possess.

HOARSE, harsh in sound.
HORSE, well known animal.

IDLE, unemployed; vain.
IDOL, an image of a deity.
IDYL, a short poem.

JEST, a joke; a laughing-stock.
JUST, righteous; impartial.

English Verbal Distinctions

JUNTA, Spanish legislature.
JUNTO, a faction; a cabal.

LESSEN, to diminish.
LESSON, something to be learned.

LIAR, one who utters lies.
LYRE, musical instrument.

LICKERISH, having keen relish.
LICORICE, plant and confection.

LIGHTENING, relieving weight.
LIGHTNING, flash from a cloud.

LOATH, reluctant.
LOATHE, to regard with disgust.

LORE, erudition.
LOWER, to depress; to lessen.
LOWER, to scowl.

MARE, a female horse.
MAYOR, chief officer of a city.

MARTEN, a fur-yielding animal.
MARTIN, a swallow-like bird.

MISSAL, a mass-book.
MISSILE, a projectile.

MODEST, unassuming.
MODISTE, a dressmaker.

MORE, greater in amount, etc.
MOWER, one that mows.

OF, concerning.
OFF, away from; not on.

ORDINANCE, a city law.
ORDNANCE, artillery.

PEDAL, a lever for the foot.
PEDDLE, carry around for sale.

PENDANT, a hanging ornament
PENDENT, hanging; projecting

PILLAR, a column.
PILLOW, a cushion for the head.

PINT, a measure.
POINT, a sharp end.

PISTIL, a seed-bearing organ.
PISTOL, a small firearm.

PITIED, commiserated.
PITTED, marked with pits.

PLAINTIFF, one who brings suit.
PLAINTIVE, mournful.

POMACE, crushed apples.
PUMICE, volcanic scoria.

POPLAR, a kind of tree.
POPULAR, widely approved.

PROFIT, benefit; return.
PROPHET, an inspired predictor.

PROPHECY, a prediction.
PROPHESY, to predict.

RABBET, to cut a groove in.
RABBIT, a long-eared rodent.

RADISH, a garden vegetable.
REDDISH, somewhat red.

REAL, having actual existence.
REEL, a turning frame.

RELIC, remaining portion.
RELICT, a widow.

STATIONARY, fixed.
STATIONERY, writing outfit.

SUBTILE, delicately formed.
SUBTLE, witty; keen.

SURPLICE, a clerical vestment.
SURPLUS, excess; overplus.

TARRIER, one who tarrles.
TERRIER, a small, active dog.

THOROUGH, complete; perfect.
THROUGH, all the way.

WEATHER, to survive.
WHETHER, which; if.

WHICH, what one.
WITCH, a sorceress.

WHITE, the opposite of **BLACK**.
WIGHT, a person.

WHITHER, to what place.
WITHER, to fade, etc.

YARN, spun wool fiber.
YEARN, to long, etc.

YORE, old time.
YOUR, belonging to you.

PART III

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENTLY PRONOUNCED

AUG'UST, the eighth month.
AUGUST', grand; royal.

BUFF'ET, a blow with the fist.
BUFFET (bŭ-fā'), a sideboard.

COM'PACT, an agreement.
COMPACT', packed close.

COM'PRESS, a condenser.
COMPRESS', press together.

CON'JURE, practice magic.
CONJURE', enjoin solemnly.

CON'SOLE, a kind of bracket.
CONSOLE', comfort; cheer.

COURTESY (kŭr'te-si), civility.
COURTESY (kŭrt'si), a curtsy.

DES'ERT, a wilderness.
DESERT', merit or demerit.
DESERT', forsake; leave.

EN'TRANCE, act of entering.
ENTRANCE', put into a trance.

GAL'LANT, brave; noble.
GALLANT', accompany.
GAL'LANT, a beau.

IN'CENSE, perfume.
INCENSE', inflame with anger.

LIVE (liv), be living.
LIVE (liv), quick; active.

MIN'UTE, sixty seconds.
MINUTE', small.

OB'JECT, thing perceived.
OBJECT', oppose.

SEWER (sŏ'ēr), one who sews.
SEWER (sŭ'ēr), a drain.

SLOUGH (slow), bog; mire.
SLOUGH (siuf), cast off skin.

SU'PINE, kind of participle.
SUPINE', lying on the back.

TARRY (tar'i), linger; stay.
TARRY (tär'i), covered with tar.

UN'DRESS, informal.
UNDRESS', divest of clothes.

PART IV

WORDS SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED EXACTLY ALIKE BUT DIFFERING WIDELY IN MEANING

ARMS, weapons of offense.
ARMS, official insignia.
ARMS, upper limbs of the body.

BOW, inclination of the head.
BOW, forward part of a ship.

CALF, young of a cow.
CALF, part of the leg.

CAUSE, agent or agency.
CAUSE, suit in court.

CHALLENGE, call to a duel.
CHALLENGE, except to.
CHALLENGE, defy as a test.

CORPORAL, of the body.
CORPORAL, army officer.

CROWN, royal diadem.
CROWN, an English coin.

CRY, to weep.
CRY, to proclaim.

DRY, free from moisture.
DRY, lacking interest.

EFFECTS, the results of causes.
EFFECTS, goods and chattels.

END, intent, purpose.
END, conclusion.

FELT, did feel.
FELT, a fabric.

GENERAL, public; extensive.
GENERAL, a commander.

HEAD, upper part of the body.
HEAD, principal person.

KEEP, to retain.
KEEP, to be confined to.

LEFT, opposite of RIGHT.
LEFT, past tense of LEAVE.

MEASURE, vessel to measure.
MEASURE, proceeding.

ORDER, method; rule.
ORDER, mandate; command.
ORDER, class; division.

PAINTER, one who paints.
PAINTER, boat rope.

PASTE, adhesive compound.
PASTE, imitation gem.

PROMISING, giving promise.
PROMISING, making promises.

RAISE, increase; advance.
RAISE, obtain; procure.

SPIRITS, distilled liquors.
SPIRITS, cheerfulness of mind.

SUBJECT, thing spoken of.
SUBJECT, vassal; citizen.

TAKE, lay hold of; grasp.
TAKE, contract; catch.

TRANSPORT, to banish.
TRANSPORT, put into ecstasy.

UP, opposite of DOWN.
UP, out of bed.

WATCH, portable chronometer.
WATCH, act of watching.

PART V

WORDS SPELLED ALIKE, BUT DIFFERENTLY ACCENTED, AND BELONGING TO DIFFERENT CLASSES

AB'SENT, not present.
ABSENT', keep away.

AB'STRACT, an abridgment.
ABSTRACT', take away.

AC'CENT, stress of voice.
ACCENT', note the accent.

AF'FIX, suffix.
AFFIX', fix to; attach.

AT'TRIBUTE, inherent quality.
ATTRIB'UTE, ascribe; impute.

AUG'MENT, an increase.
AUGMENT', to increase.

COL'LECT, short prayer.
COLLECT', bring together.

COM'MENT, an exposition.
COMMENT', make notes.

COM'MERCE, extended trade.
COMMERCE', hold intercourse.

COM'POUND, complex mass.
COMPOUND', mix or combine.

CON'CERT, agreement.
CONCERT', devise together.

CON'CORD, harmony.
CONCORD', agree.

CON'CRETE, compound mass.
CONCRETE', unite in one mass.

CON'DUCT, behavior.
CONDUCT', lead; manage.

CON'FINE, boundary.
CONFINE', to limit.

CON'FLICT, a struggle.
CONFLICT', be in opposition.

CON'SERVE, a sweetmeat.
CONSERVE', to preserve.

CON'SORT, husband or wife.
CONSORT', to associate.

CON'TEST, a dispute.
CONTEST', controvert.

CON'TRACT, an agreement.
CONTRACT', draw close together.

CON'TRAST, unlikeness.
CONTRAST', place in opposition.

CON'VERSE, familiar discourse.
CONVERSE', talk familiarly.

CON'VERT, person converted.
CONVERT', to change in belief.

CON'VICT, person convicted.
CONVICT', prove to be guilty.

CON'VOY, protecting force.
CONVOY', attend as escort.

DES'CANT, a discourse at large.
DESCANT' (upon), treat at large.

ES'CORT, a guard.
ESCORT', attend and guard.

ES'SAY, an attempt.
ESSAY', to attempt or try.

FORE'CAST, a prediction.
FORECAST', predict.

FRE'QUENT, often occurring.
FREQUENT', visit often.

IM'PORT, anything imported.
IMPORT', bring in from abroad.

IN'LAY, material for inlaying.
INLAY', decorate by inlaying.

O'VERFLOW, inundation.
OVERFLOW', run over.

PREC'EDENT, rule or example.
PRECE'DENT, going before.

PREL'UDE, introduction.
PRELUDE', serve to introduce.

PRES'AGE, prophetic token.
PRESAGE', forebode; foretell.

PRES'ENT, gift, donation.
PRESENT', give formally.

REC'ORD, authentic memorial.
RECORD', write an account of.

SUB'JECT, anything spoken of.
SUBJECT', make liable.

SUR'CHARGE, excessive load.
SURCHARGE', overload.

SUR'VEY, view or prospect.
SURVEY', measure and estimate.

TRANS'FER, act of transferring.
TRANSFER', assign.

TRANS'PORT, rapture.
TRANSPORT', carry; convey.

PART VI

WORDS NEITHER SPELLED ALIKE NOR PRONOUNCED ALIKE BUT LIABLE TO BE CONFOUNDED

ACCEDE, to agree; to assent.
EXCEED, to go beyond.

ACCEPT, to receive.
EXCEPT, to leave out.

ACCESS, approach.
EXCESS, more than enough.

ADDITION, something added.
EDITION, particular issue.

AFFECT, act upon.
EFFECT, result; outcome.

AFFECTED, not natural.
EFFECTED, brought about.

ALLUDE, to refer indirectly.
ELUDE, to baffle.
ILLUDE, to cheat.

AMEND, correct; reform.
EMEND, make changes in.

ARRANT, notorious.
ERRANT, wandering.

ASSISTANCE, help.
ASSISTANTS, helpers.

ATTENDANCE, act of attending.
ATTENDANTS, those who attend.

BILE, a secretion of the liver.
BOIL, a painful tumor.

BURST, to disrupt suddenly.
BUST, upper part of the body.

COMFIT, a confection.
COMFORT, solace; cheer.

CORPORAL, pertaining to body.
CORPOREAL, physical.

DAIRY, milk depot.
DIARY, a daily register.

DECEASE, death.
DISEASE, a malady.

DEFERENCE, respect.
DIFFERENCE, unlikeness.

ELICIT, to bring out.
ILLICIT, unlawful.

EMINENT, conspicuous.
IMMINENT, impending.

ERUPTION, a bursting out.
IRRUPTION, a violent incursion.

FORMALLY, with formality.
FORMERLY, heretofore.

GLACIER, field of ice.
GLAZIER, a glass-fitter.

HERON, a wading bird.
HERRING, a small fish.

IMPOSTER, a false pretender.
IMPOSTURE, an imposition.

IMPOTENT, wanting power.
IMPUDENT, offensively bold.

INGENIOUS, apt; clever.
INGENUOUS, candid; frank.

LEAST, smallest.
LEST, for fear that.

LINEAMENT, a feature.
LINIMENT, an embrocation.

LOOSE, not fastened.
LOSE, to suffer loss.

NICHE, a recessed space.
NICK, a cut or indent.

PARTITION, a dividing wall.
PETITION, a formal request.

PATIENCE, forbearance.
PATIENTS, plural of PATIENT.

PRESENCE, a being present.
PRESENTS, gifts.

PRINCIPAL, chief; leading.
PRINCIPLE, a rule of action.

ROUT, to put to flight.
ROUTE, road; course.

SATIRE, ridicule; irony.
SATYR, a woodland deity.

TENOR, general purport.
TENURE, term of holding.

TOUR, a journey.
TOWER, tall narrow building.

TRACK, trail; race-course.
TRACT, a small tractise.

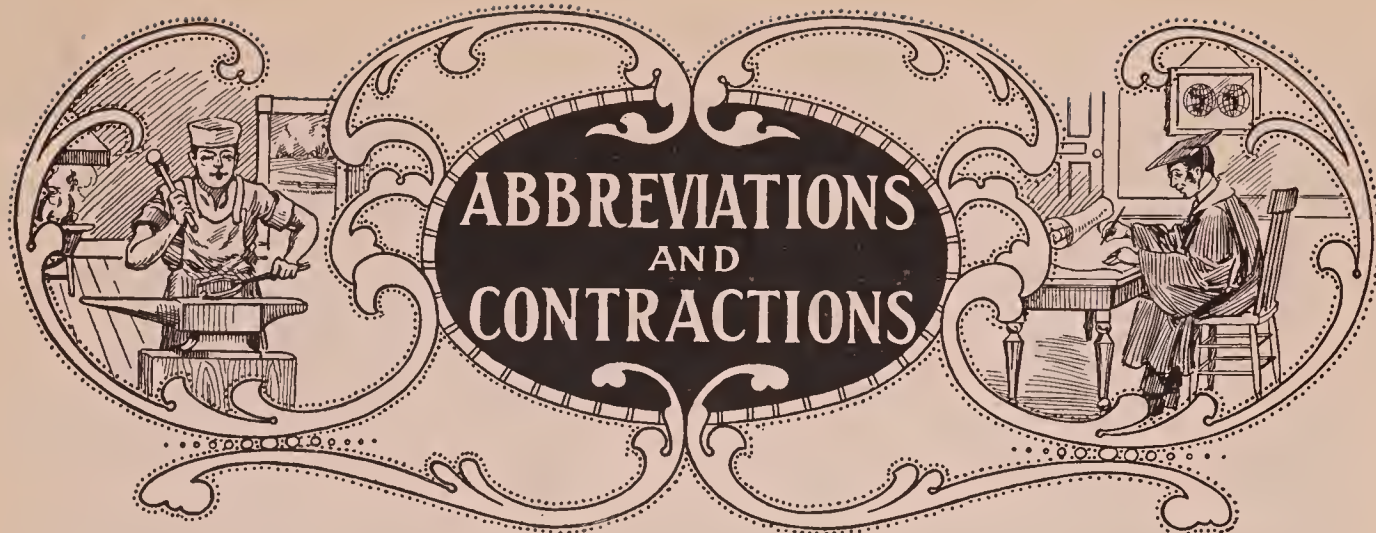
VARY, to change; be different.
VERY, extremely; real.

VENAL, mercenary.
VENIAL, excusable.

VERACITY, truthfulness.
VORACITY, greediness.

VERDURE, greenness.
VERGER, an usher.

WARY, cautious.
WEARY, tired.



A.—Academy; America.
A. A. A. S.—American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A. B. or B. A. (Artium Baccalaureus)—Bachelor of Arts.
A. B.—able-bodied seaman.
Abbr.—abbreviated; abbreviation.
Abp.—Archbishop.
A. B. S.—American Bible Society
A. C. (Ante Christum)—Before Christ.
A. D. (Anno Domini)—In the Year of our Lord.
A. D. C.—Aide-de-camp.
ad lib. (ad libitum)—at pleasure.
Adj.—Adjutant.
Adj. Gen.—Adjutant-General.
æt. (ætatis)—aged.
A. H.—In the Year of the Hegira.
A. G.—Adjutant General.
agt.—agent.
Ala.—Alabama.
A. L. A.—American Library Association.
Alas.—Alaska.
alg.—algebra.
alt.—altitude; alto.
A. M. (Artium Magister)—Master of Arts.
a. m. (ante meridiem)—before noon.
Am.—Amos; American.
A. M. A.—American Medical Association.
Amer.—American.
amt.—amount.
anon.—anonymous.
ans.—answer.
A. O. H.—Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor.—aorist.
A. P. A.—American Protective Association.

A. P. D.—Army Pay Department.
App.—Apostles; appendix; appointed.
Apr.—April.
arch.—architecture.
arith.—arithmetic.
Ariz.—Arizona.
Ark.—Arkansas.
arr.—arrived.
A. S.—Anglo-Saxon.
Assn.—Association.
Asst.—Assistant.
Atty.—Attorney.
A. U. C. (Anno urbis conditæ, or Anno ab urbe condita)—In the year of, or from the building of, the city (of Rome).
Aug.—August.
Av. or Ave.—Avenue.
avdp.—avoidsupois.
b.—bass; bay; born.
B. A.—British America; Bachelor of Arts.
bal.—balance.
bar.—barleycorn; barrel; barrister.
Barb.—Barbadoes.
Bart. or Bt.—Baronet.
bat. or batt.—battery; battalion.
bbl.—barrel. **bbls.**—barrels.
B. C.—Before Christ; British Columbia.
B. C. L.—Bachelor of Civil Law.
B. D.—Bachelor of Divinity.
bd.—bundle.
bds.—bound in boards.
b. e.—bill of exchange.
Belg.—Belgian; Belgic.
Benj.—Benjamin.
B. I.—British India.
Bib.—Bible; biblical.
biog.—biography.
biol.—biology; biological.
bk.—bank; book.
b. i.—bill of lading.
bl.—barrel; bale.

B. L. E.—Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Lit.—Bachelor of Literature.
bls.—bales.
B. M.—British Museum.
Boul.—Boulevard.
Bp.—Bishop.
br.—brother.
brig.—brigade; brigadier.
Brit.—Britain; British.
bro.—brother. **bros.**—brothers.
b. s.—bill of sale.
B. S.—Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc.—Bachelor of Science.
B. S. L.—Botanical Society of London.
bus. or bush.—bushel.
C.—Centigrade.
C., Ct., Cent.—A hundred.
C. or Cap.—Chapter.
C. A.—Chartered Accountant.
Cal.—California.
Can.—Canada.
Cap.—Capital.
Capt.—Captain.
Car.—Carat.
Card.—Cardinal.
Cat.—Catalogue.
Cath.—Catholic.
C. B.—Cape Breton.
C. C.—Circuit Court; cubic centimeter.
C. C. P.—Court of Common Pleas.
C. Cr. P.—Code of Criminal Procedure.
C. E.—Civil Engineer; Canada East.
Celt.—Celtic.
Cent.—Centigrade; a hundred.
cf.—confer=compare.
C. F. I.—Cost, freight, and insurance.
cg.—centigram.
C. G.—Captain of the Guard; coast guard.

Abbreviations and Contractions

Ch.—Chaldean; chapter; Charles; Church; China; Chinese.
 C. H.—Clearing House; Court House.
 chap.—chapter.
 chem.—chemistry.
 Ch. J.—Chief Justice.
 Chr.—Christ; Christian; Christopher.
 Chron.—Chronicles; chronology.
 civ.—civil.
 C. J.—Chief Justice.
 cl.—clergyman; clerk; cloth.
 C. L. S. C.—Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
 coll. or colloq.—colloquial.
 clk.—clerk.
 cm.—centimeter.
 cml.—commercial.
 c. o.—care of.
 co.—company; county.
 C. O. D.—Cash (collect) on delivery.
 Col.—Colonel; Colorado; Colossians.
 coll.—colleague; collector; college.
 Colo.—Colorado.
 Com.—commissioner; committee; commodore; common.
 comp.—comparative; compare; compound.
 con.—contra=against; in opposition.
 Cong.—Congregational; Congress.
 conj.—conjunction.
 Conn., Ct.—Connecticut.
 const.—constable; constitution.
 contr.—contracted; contraction.
 cor.—correlative; coroner; correspondent.
 Cor.—Corinthians.
 cor. mem.—corresponding member.
 cor. sec.—corresponding secretary.
 cos.—cosine.
 cosec.—cosecant.
 C. P.—Candle power.
 C. P.—Common Pleas; Court of Probate.
 cr.—credit; creditor.
 C. S.—Civil service; Court of Session; current strength.
 C. S. A.—Confederate States of America.
 C. S. O.—Chief Signal Officer.
 C. S. T.—Central Standard Time.
 Ct.—Connecticut.
 Ct., ct., county; court.
 cur., curt. — Current — this month.
 C. W.—Canada West.

C. W. O.—Cash with order.
 cwt.—hundredweight.
 Cyc.—cyclopedia.
 D.—Deus = God; Dominus= Lord; Dutch; five hundred.
 d.—daughter; degree; day; died; dime; dose; penny; pence.
 Dak.—Dakota.
 Dan.—Daniel; Danish.
 D. A. R.—Daughters of the American Revolution.
 dat.—dative.
 D. C.—District of Columbia; District Court; direct current.
 D. C. H.—Doctor of Chemistry.
 D. C. L.—Doctor of Civil Law.
 D. D.—Doctor of Divinity.
 d. d.—days after date.
 D. D. S.—Doctor of Dental Surgery.
 dea.—deacon.
 Dec.—December.
 deft. or dft.—defendant.
 deg.—degree.
 dekag.—dekagram.
 dekal.—dekaliter.
 dekam.—dekameter.
 Del.—Delaware.
 del. (delineavit)—(he) drew it.
 Dem.—Democrat; democratic.
 dep.—deputy.
 dept.—department; deponent.
 der. or deriv.—derivative; derived.
 Deut.—Deuteronomy.
 D. F.—Defender of the Faith; Dean of Faculty.
 D. G. (Dei gratia)—By the grace of God.
 dg.—decigram.
 diam.—diameter.
 dict.—dictionary.
 dis.—discount.
 div.—dividend; division.
 dl.—deciliter.
 D. L.—Doctor of Law; Doctor of Literature.
 D. L. O.—Dead Letter Office.
 dm.—decimeter.
 do.—ditto=the same.
 dols.—dollars.
 doz.—dozen.
 D. P.—Doctor of Philosophy; Doctor of Pharmacy.
 Dr.—Debtor; Doctor; dram.
 D. Sc.—Doctor of Science.
 D. V. (Deo volente)—God willing.
 D. V. M.—Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
 E.—Earl; East; English.
 ea.—each.
 e. and o. c.—errors and omissions excepted.

Eben.—Ebenezer.
 Eccl., Eccles.—Ecclesiastical.
 Ecua.—Ecuador.
 ed.—editor; edition.
 E. E.—errors excepted; Electrical Engineer.
 e. g. (exempli gratia)—for example.
 E. I.—East Indies.
 elec.—electricity.
 E. M.—Mining Engineer.
 E. M. F.—electromotive force.
 Emp.—Emperor; Empress.
 ency.—encyclopedia.
 E. N. E.—East-Northeast.
 Eng.—England; English.
 engin.—engineering.
 e. o. d.—every other day.
 Eph.—Ephesians; Ephraim.
 Epis.—Episcopal.
 eq.—equal; equivalent.
 E. S. E.—East-Southeast.
 esp.—especially.
 Esq.—Esquire.
 Est.—Esther.
 et al.—and others; and elsewhere.
 etc., or &c.—and so forth.
 et seq.—and the following.
 etym.—etymology.
 Exc.—Excellency; exception.
 Ex. Com.—Executive Committee.
 execx.—executrix.
 Exod.—Exodus.
 exp.—ex parte; express; export.
 exr.—executor.
 ext.—extra; extract.
 Ez. or Ezr.—Ezra.
 Ezek.—Ezekiel.
 F. or Fahr.—Fahrenheit.
 F. A. M.—Free and Accepted Masons.
 F. A. S.—Fellow of the Society of Arts.
 Feb.—February.
 fec.—fecit=(he) made it.
 fem.—feminine.
 ff.—folios; following; fortissimo.
 F. F. V.—First Families of Virginia.
 fig.—figure; figures; figuratively.
 fir.—firkin.
 fl.—florin; florins; flourished.
 Fl.—Flanders; Flemish.
 Fla.—Florida.
 F. M.—Field Marshal.
 fol.—folio.
 F. O. B.—Free on board.
 Fr.—France; Francis; French.
 fr.—from; franc.
 Fri.—Friday.
 ft.—foot; feet; fort.
 fth.—fathom; fith.

Abbreviations and Contractions

fur.—furlong.
fut.—future.
F. W. B.—Free Will Baptist.
G. A.—General Assembly.
Ga.—Georgia.
Gael.—Gaelic.
gal.—gallon.
G. A. R.—Grand Army of the Republic.
G. B.—Great Britain.
G. C. B.—Grand Cross of the Bath.
G. C. L. H.—Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.
G. E.—Grand Encampment.
Gen.—General.
Genmo.—Generalissimo.
gent.—gentleman.
G. L.—Grand Lodge.
G. M. T.—Greenwich Meridian time.
G. O.—General Order.
G. O. M.—Grand Old Man.
G. O. P.—Grand Old Party.
Gov.—Governor, Government.
G. P. M.—Grand Past Master.
G. P. O.—General Post Office.
Gr.—Greek; Greece.
gr.—grain; grammar; great; gross.
gs.—guineas.
G. T.—Good Templars.
gtt.—guttæ=drops.
H.—hydrogen.
h.—harbor; height; high; hour; husband.
H. B. C.—Hudson's Bay Company.
hf. bd.—half-bound.
hf. cf.—half calf.
H. G.—Horse Guards.
H. I.—Hawaiian Islands.
H. I. H.—His or Her Imperial Highness.
hhd.—hogshead.
Hier.—Hierosolyma = Jerusalem.
Hind.—Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
hist.—history.
H. J. (hic jacet)—here lies.
H. J. S. (hic jacet sepultus)—here lies buried.
H. M.—His or Her Majesty.
H. M. P. (hoc monumentum posuit)—Raised his monument.
H. M. S.—His or Her Majesty's Ship or Service.
Hon.—Honorable; Honduras.
Hond.—Honored.
h. p.—half-pay; horse-power.
h. q.—headquarters.

H. R.—House of Representatives.
h. r.—high resistance.
H. R. E.—Holy Roman Empire.
H. R. I. P.—here rests in peace.
H. R. H.—His or Her Royal Highness.
H. S. H.—His or Her Serene Highness.
H. S. S. (Historiæ Societatis Socius)—Fellow of the Historical Society.
ht.—height.
I.—Island; one; iodine.
Ia.—Iowa.
ib., ibid.—ibidem=in the same place.
Ice.—Iceland; Icelandic.
Id.—Idaho; idem=the same.
i. e.—id est=that is.
I. H. P.—Indicated horse-power.
Ill.—Illinois.
I. L. P.—Independent Labor Party.
Imp.—Imperial; Imperator=Emperor.
imp.—imperative; imperfect; imprimatur=let it be printed.
in.—inch; inches.
incog.—incognito.
Ind.—Indiana.
ind.—indicative.
Ind. T. or Ind. Ter.—Indian Territory.
inf.—infinitive; infantry.
I. N. R. I.—Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum=Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
ins. or insur.—insuree.
inst.—instant; institute.
int.—interest.
interj.—interjection.
Int. Rev.—Internal Revenue.
in trans.—in transitu=on the passage.
inv.—invoice.
I. O. G. T.—Independent Order of Good Templars.
I. of M.—Isle of Man.
I. O. O. F.—Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. U.—I owe you.
I. Q. (idem quod)—the same as.
Isl.—Island, Islands, Isles.
It. or Ital.—Italian; Italian.
I. W.—Isle of Wight.
J.—Judge; Julius; Junius; Justice.
J. A.—Judge Advocate.
Jan.—January.
Jas.—James.
J. C.—Jesus Christ; Justice Clerk; Julius Caesar.

J. D.—Jurum Doctor=Doctor of Laws.
Jer.—Jeremiah.
Jno.—John.
Jo.—Joel.
Jon. or Jona.—Jonathan.
Jos.—Joseph.
Josh.—Joshua.
jour.—journeyman; journal.
J. P.—Justice of the Peace.
J. Prob.—Judge of Probate.
Jr. or Jun.—Junior.
J. U. D. or J. V. D.—Juris Utriusque Doctor=Doctor of Both Laws (the Canon and the Civil Law).
Jud.—Judith.
Judg.—Judges.
Jul.—July; Julius.
Jun. or Junr.—Junior.
Just.—Justice; Justinian.
K.—King; Kings; Knight.
Kal.—Kalends.
Kan., Kans., or Kas.—Kansas.
K. B.—Knight of the Bath.
K. C.—King's Counsel.
K. G.—Knight of the Garter.
kg.—kilogram.
kilo. or km.—kilometer.
kl.—kiloliter.
kilog.—kilogram.
Knt.—Knight.
K. P.—Knights of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
kr.—kreutzer.
K. T.—Knight Templar.
Kt.—Knight.
Ky.—Kentucky.
L.—Latin.
L. or l.—pound sterling.
L. A.—Law Agent; Literate in Arts.
La.—Louisiana.
Lat.—Latitude; Latin.
L. A. W.—League of American Wheelmen.
lb. (libra)—pound weight.
lc. (loco citato)—In the place quoted; lower case.
L. C. B.—Lord Chief Baron.
L. C. J.—Lord Chief Justice.
L. D. S.—Latter Day Saints; Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
L. I.—Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. (liber)—book.
Lieut.—Lieutenant.
Linn.—Linnæan.
lit.—literally.
L. J. C.—Lord Jesus Christ.
LL. B.—Bachelor of Laws.
LL. D.—Doctor of Laws.
lon., long.—longitude.

Abbreviations and Contractions

Loq. (loqultur)—Speaks.
 L. P. A.—Lincoln Protective Association.
 L. S. (locus sigilli)—Place of the seal.
 L. S. A.—Lleentlate of the Society or Company of Apothecaries.
 L. S. D. (llbræ, solldi, denarll)—pounds, shillings, and pence.
 M.—Roman Numeral for 1,000; Monday.
 M. A.—Master of Arts; Military Academy.
 Mad.—Madam.
 Maj.—Major.
 Mal.—Malaehi.
 M. A. N. S.—Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences.
 Mar.—March; maritime.
 Mareh.—Marchioness.
 Marq.—Marquils.
 mas., mase.—mascullne.
 Mass.—Massachusetts.
 Math.—Mathematies.
 M. B.—Bachelor of Medicine or of Music.
 M. C.—Member of Congress.
 M. D.—Doctor of Medicine.
 Md.—Maryland.
 Mdlle., Mlle.—Mademoiselle.
 M. E.—Mining Engineer; Methodist Episcopal.
 Me.—Malne.
 mem.—memorandum.
 Messrs.—Gentlemen.
 Mex.—Mexico; Mexiean.
 Mgr.—Monsignor.
 Mic.—Mleah.
 Mich.—Michigan.
 mid.—midshipman.
 mil.—military.
 min.—minute.
 Minn.—Minnesota.
 Miss.—Mississippi.
 ml.—milliliter.
 Mlle.—Mademoiselle.
 Mme.—Madame.
 Mo.—Missouri; Monday.
 mo.—month; size (of book).
 M. O.—Money Order.
 mod.—modern.
 Mon. or Mond.—Monday.
 Mons.—Monsieur.
 Monsig.—Monsignor.
 Mont.—Montana.
 inos.—months.
 M. P.—Member of Parliament.
 Mrs.—Mistress.
 ms.—manuscript.
 mss.—manuscripts.
 Mt., Mts.—Mount; mountains.
 Mus. B.—Bachelor of Music.

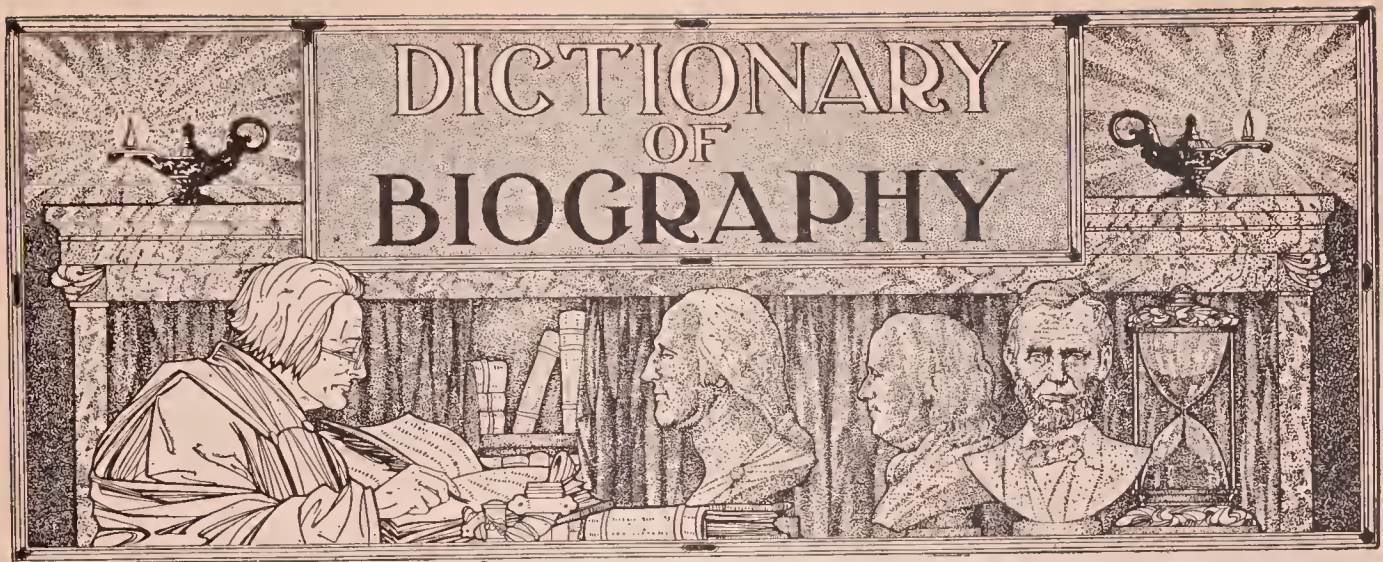
Mus. D.—Doctor of Music.
 myg.—myriagram.
 myl.—myrlaliter.
 myth.—mythology.
 N.—North.
 N. A. D.—National Academy of Design.
 N. A., N. Am.—North America.
 N. A. S.—National Academy of Sciences.
 nat.—national; natural.
 Nath.—Nathaniel.
 naut.—nautical.
 nav.—naval.
 N. B.—North Britain; New Brunswick; Nota Bene=take notice.
 N. C.—North Carolina.
 N. Dak.—North Dakota.
 N. E.—Northeast; New England.
 Neb.—Nebraska.
 Neh.—Nehemiah.
 Neth.—Netherlands.
 neut.—neuter.
 Nev.—Nevada.
 New M.—New Mexico.
 N. F.—Newfoundland.
 N. G.—New Granada; North German; no good.
 N. Gr.—New Greek.
 N. H.—New Hampshire.
 N. J.—New Jersey.
 N. L.—New Latin.
 N. M.—New Mexico.
 N. N. E.—North-Northeast.
 N. N. W.—North-Northwest.
 no.—number.
 Noi. pros.—Noile prosequi=be unwilling to prosecute.
 nom.—nominative.
 non-com.—non-commissioned.
 Norw.—Norway.
 nos.—numbers.
 Nov.—November.
 N. P.—New Providence; Notary Public.
 N. S.—Nova Scotia; New Style.
 N. T.—New Testament.
 nux vom.—nux vomica.
 N. W.—Northwest.
 N. W. T.—Northwest Territory.
 N. Y.—New York.
 N. Z.—New Zealand.
 O.—Ohlo; Oxygen.
 Ob., ob. (Obiit)—Died.
 Oct.—October.
 O. K.—All correct.
 Okla.—Oklahoma.
 Ont.—Ontario.
 Or., Ore., Oreg.—Oregon.
 O. S.—Old Style (before 1752).
 O. T.—Old Testament.
 Oz., oz.—ounce or ounces.

p.—page; part; participle; penny.
 Pa.—Pennsylvania.
 Pari.—Parliament.
 part.—participle.
 pass.—passive.
 pd.—paid.
 P. E.—Protestant Episcopal.
 P. E. I.—Prince Edward Island.
 Penn.—Pennsylvania.
 per an. (per annum)—by the year.
 per cent., per ct. (per centum)—by the hundred.
 Phar. or Pharm.—Pharmacy.
 Ph. D., P. D. (Philosophiæ Doctor)—Doctor of Philosophy.
 Photog.—Photography.
 P. I.—Philippine Islands.
 Pinx., Pxt. (Pinxit)—He or she painted it.
 P. J.—Police Justice; Probate Judge.
 pk.—peek.
 pkg.—package.
 pl. or plu.—plural.
 plff.—plaintiff.
 plupf.—pluperfect.
 P. M.—Postmaster.
 p. m.—post-meridicm=afternoon.
 P. O.—Post-Office.
 pop.—population.
 Port.—Portuguese.
 poss.—possessive.
 p. p.—past participle.
 pp.—pages.
 p. p. c.—pour prendre congé=to take leave.
 P. Q.—Province of Quebec.
 P. R.—Porto Rico.
 pref.—prefix.
 prep.—preposition.
 Pres.—President.
 pret.—preterit.
 priv.—private.
 prob.—problem.
 Prof.—Professor.
 prom.—promontory.
 pron.—pronoun.
 Prot.—Protestant.
 pro tem.—pro tempore=for the time being.
 prov.—proverb; province.
 prox.—proximo=next.
 p. pr.—present participle.
 P. S.—Post scriptum=Postscript.
 Ps.—Psalm.
 p. t. o.—please turn over.
 pub.—public; publisher.
 Pub. Doc.—Public Documents.
 Q.—Quintus; Quebec.
 q.—question.

Abbreviations and Contractions

qu.—queen; query; question.	S. D.—Social Democracy.	V.—five; verb; verse; vocative; volt; volume; vide=see.
q. c. d.—quod erat demonstrandum=which was to be proved.	S. Dak.—South Dakota.	Va.—Virginia.
q. l.—quantum libet=as much as you please.	S. D. P.—Social Democratic Party.	Van.—Vanadium.
Q. M.—Quartermaster.	Script.—Scripture.	Vat.—Vatican.
Q. S., q. s. (quantum sufficit)—sufficient quantity.	s. d.—sine die.	vb. n.—verbal noun.
Que.—Quebec.	S. E.—Southeast.	vet.—veteran.
qu., qy., q. (quære)—query.	Sec., Sect.—Secretary; Section.	vi.—verb intransitive.
Q. V., q. v. (quod vide)—which see; (quantum vis)—as much as you please.	Sen.—Senate; Senator.	Vis., Visc.—Viscount.
R. (Rex) — King; (Regina)—Queen.	Sept.—September.	viz.—namely; to wit.
R. A.—Royal Academy; Royal Academician; Royal Artillery; Rear Admiral.	Serg., Serjt.—Sergeant.	v. n.—verb neuter.
Ra.—Radium.	Serv.—Servia; Servian.	vs.—versus=against.
Rb.—Rubidium.	S. J. C.—Supreme Judicial Court.	voc.—vocative.
R. E.—Royal Engineers.	Slav.—Slavonic.	Vt.—Vermont.
Rec. Sec.—Recording Secretary.	Soc.—Socialist.	vt.—verb transitive.
Ref. Ch.—Reformed Church.	Sol.-Gen.—Solicitor-General.	W.—Wednesday; Welsh; West; William.
Reg., Regt.—Regiment.	S. P.—Socialist Party.	w.—watt; week; wife.
Reg. Prof.—Regius Professor.	S. P. A. S. (Societatis Philosophicæ Americanæ Socius)—Member of the American Philosophical Society.	W. A.—West Africa; West Australia.
Rep., Repub.—Republic, Republican.	Sq., Sqr.—Square.	Wash.—Washington.
Rev.—Reverend; Revelation.	SS., ss. (scilicet).—to wit; namely; Saints.	W. C. T. U.—Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Rh.—Rhodium.	S. S. E.—South-Southeast.	Wed.—Wednesday.
R. I.—Rhode Island.	S. S. W.—South-Southwest.	Wel.—Welsh.
R. N.—Royal Navy.	S. T. D. (Sacrae Theologiæ Doctor)—Doctor of Divinity.	wf.—wrong font.
Rom.—Romans.	ster., stg.—sterling.	W. I.—West Indies.
Rom. Cath.—Roman Catholic.	S. T. P. (Sacrae Theologiæ Professor)—Professor of Theology.	Wis.—Wisconsin.
R. R.—Railroad.	Supt.—Superintendent.	wk.—week.
R. S. V. P. (Répondez s'il vous plait)—Answer if you please.	S. V.—Sons of Veterans.	Wm.—William.
Rt. Hon.—Right Honorable.	S. W.—Southwest.	W. N. W.—West-Northwest.
Rt. Rev.—Right Reverend.	tel., teleg.—telegraph.	W. O.—War Office.
Ry.—Railway.	teleg.—telegraphy	wp.—worship.
R. V.—Revised Version.	Tenn.—Tennessee.	W. S. W.—West-Southwest.
S.—Sunday; Saturday; Saint; Saxon.	Terr.—Territory.	wt.—weight.
s.—shilling; solar; son; south; sun.	Teut.—Teuton; Teutonic.	W. Va.—West Virginia.
S. A.—South America; South Africa; South Australia.	Tex.—Texas; Texan.	Wyo.—Wyoming.
Sab.—Sabbath.	Theos.—Theosophy.	X.—ten.
S. Am.—South America; Salvation Army.	Thurs.—Thursday.	X. or Xt.—Xristos (Gr.)=Christ.
Sam.—Samuel.	tr.—transpose.	Xe.—Xenon.
Sans.—Sanskrit.	Treas.—Treasurer; Treasury.	Xm. or Xmas.—Christmas.
Sat.—Saturday.	tp.—Township.	Y.—Yttrium.
S. C.—South Carolina.	U. C.—Upper Canada.	yd.—yard.
s. c.—small capitals.	U. K.—United Kingdom.	ye.—the.
sc. or sculp.—sculpsit=(he) engraved it.	ult.—ultimo=last; of the last month.	Y. M. C. A.—Young Men's Christian Association.
scil. or sc.—scilicet=to wit; namely.	Unit.—Unitarian.	Y M. C. U.—Young Men's Christian Union.
ser.—scruple,	Univ.—University; Universalist.	Y. P. S. C. E.—Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
	U. S.—United States.	yr.—year; yours.
	U. S. A.—United States of America; United States Army.	yrs.—years; yours.
	U. S. M.—United States Mail.	Y. W. C. A.—Young Women's Christian Association.
	U. S. N.—United States Navy.	Zach.—Zachary.
	U. S. S.—United States Ship.	zn.—zinc.
	Ut.—Utah.	Zeph.—Zephaniah.
		Z. G.—Zoological Garden.
		zool.—zoology.

N. B.—See also *Abbreviations used in this Dictionary*, p. xxi.



N. B.—In the respelling for pronunciation *kh* represents German and Scotch *ch*; *ü* represents German *ü* and French *u*; *r* in foreign words is much more strongly trilled than in English. Abbreviations: *b. born*, *d. died*, *l. a. lived about*. Italics (in parentheses) note original names, sobriquets, etc.

ABBAS

- Abbas** (äb-äs') **I.** (*The Great*), Shah of Persia, 1582–1628. *b.* 1557. *d.* 1628.
- Abbott** (ab'ut), Emma A. American singer, *b.* 1849. *d.* 1891.
- Abbott**, John S. C. American historical writer, *b.* 1805. *d.* 1877.
- Abélard** (ab'e-lär), Pierre. French theologian, *b.* 1079. *d.* 1142.
- Abercrombié** (ab'ër-krum-bi), James. British general, *b.* 1706. *d.* 1781.
- Abercrombie**, John. Scottish philosopher and physicist, *b.* 1780. *d.* 1844.
- Abruzzi** (ä-bröt'sē), Duke of, the (Prince Luigi Amadeo Giuseppe Maria Ferdinando Francesco). Italian explorer and naval officer, *b.* 1873.
- Acheson** (ach'e-sun), Edward Goodrich. American electrician, *b.* 1856.
- Adams** (ad'amz), Charles Francis (son of J. Q. A.). American diplomatist, *b.* 1807. *d.* 1886.
- Adams**, John. Second president of the United States, *b.* 1735. *d.* 1826.
- Adams**, John Quincy. Sixth president of the U. S., *b.* 1767. *d.* 1848.
- Adams**, Samuel. American patriot and statesman, *b.* 1722. *d.* 1803.
- Adams**, William Taylor (*Oliver Optic*). American story writer, *b.* 1822, *d.* 1897.

- Addams** (ad'amz), Jane. American social reform worker, *b.* 1860.
- Ade** (ād), George. American journalist and playwright, *b.* 1866.
- Adler** (äd'lër), Cyrus. American orientalist and archæologist, *b.* 1863.
- Adler**, Felix. American reformer and lecturer, *b.* (at Alzei, Germany), 1851.
- Adrian** (ä'dri-an) **I.** Pope. *b.* 772. *d.* 795.
- Æschines** (es'ki-nēz). Athenian orator, *b.* B.C. 389. *d.* 314.
- Æschylus** (es'ki-lus). Greek tragic poet, *b.* B.C. 525. *d.* 456.
- Æsop** (ē'sop). Greek fabulist. Sixth century B.C.
- Æthelred** (eth'el-red) **I.** King of W. Saxons, 866 to 871.
- Agassiz** (ag'a-sē), Louis John Rudolph. Swiss naturalist in America, *b.* 1807. *d.* 1873.
- Agnew** (ag'nū), Cornelius Rea. American surgeon, *b.* 1830. *d.* 1888.
- Agrippa** (a-grip'a), Marcus Vipsanius. Roman statesman, *b.* B.C. 63. *d.* 12.
- Agrippina** (ag-ri-pī'na) **II.** Mother of the emperor Nero, *b.* 15. *d.* 60.
- Akenside** (ä'ken-sid), Mark. English poet, *b.* 1721. *d.* 1770.
- Alaric** (al'a-rik). Conqueror of Rome, King of Visigoths, *b.* 382. *d.* 410.

ALLEN

- Alban** (al'ban), Saint. First Christian martyr of Great Britain, *d.* 285.
- Alcæus** (al-sē'us). Greek lyric poet, *b.* B.C. 620. *d.* 580.
- Alcibiades** (al-si-bī'a-dēz). Famous Athenian, *b.* B. C. 450. *d.* 404.
- Alcott** (al'kut), Louisa May. American authoress, *b.* 1833. *d.* 1888.
- Alcott**, Amos Bronson (father of Louisa M.). American philosopher and educator, *b.* 1799. *d.* 1888.
- Aldrich** (al'drich), Thomas Bailey. American poet, *b.* 1836. *d.* 1907.
- Alexander** (al-egz-an'dër) **I.** Emperor of Russia, *b.* 1777. *d.* 1825.
- Alexander II**, Nicolævitch. Emperor of Russia, *b.* 1818. *d.* 1881.
- Alexander III**. Emperor of Russia, *b.* 1845. *d.* 1894.
- Alexander the Great**. King of Macedon, *b.* B.C. 356. *d.* 323.
- Alfieri** (al-fē-ā'rē), Vittorio. Italian poet and dramatist, *b.* 1749. *d.* 1803.
- Alfonso** (al-fon'sō) **I.** of Castile. (*The Brave*), *b.* 1030. *d.* 1109.
- Alfred** (al'fred) **the Great**. King of the West Saxons, *b.* 849. *d.* 901.
- Alger** (al'jër), Russell Alexander. American general and politician, *b.* 1836. *d.* 1907.
- Allen** (al'en), Colonel Ethan. American officer in Revolution, *b.* 1737. *d.* 1789.

Allen, James Lane. American novelist, b. 1849.

Altgeld (ält'geld), John Peter. German-American lawyer and politician, b. 1847. d. 1902.

Alvarez (äl'vā-reth), Juan. Mexican general and president, b. 1790. d. 1870.

Ames (āmz), Fisher. American orator and patriot, b. 1758. d. 1808.

Ampère (ong-pâr'), André Marie. French electrician, b. 1775. d. 1836.

Amundsen (ä'mönd-sen), Roald. Norwegian polar explorer, b. 1872.

Anacreon (a-nak're-on). Greek lyric poet, b. B. C. 563. d. 478.

Anaxagoras (an-aks-ag'o-ras). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 500. d. 428.

Andersen (an'dēr-sen), Hans Christian. Danish writer. (*Fairy Tales*.) b. 1805. d. 1875.

André (an'drā), Major John. English officer and spy. b. 1751. d. 1780.

Andrée (än-drā'), Solomon Auguste. Swedish aeronaut, b. 1854. d. 1897.

Andrews (an'dröz), Ethan Allen. American philologist, b. 1787. d. 1858.

Anne (an). Queen of England, b. 1664. d. 1714.

Annunzio (än-nön'tzi-ō), Gabriele d'. Italian poet and novelist, b. 1864.

Anthon (an'thun), Charles. American classical scholar, b. 1797. d. 1867.

Antiochus (an-ti'o-kus) (*The Great*). King of Syria, b. B. C. 237. d. 187.

Antoninus (an-tō-ni'us), Marcus Aurelius. Roman emperor, b. 121. d. 180.

Antonius (an-tō'ni-us), Marcus (*Mark Antony*). Roman general, b. B. C. 83. d. 30.

Aoki (ä-ō'ki), Viscount Sinzo. Japanese statesman, b. 1844.

Apelles (a-pel'ēz). Famous Greek painter, b. B. C. 4th century.

Apollodorus (a-pol-o-dō'rus) (*The Shadower*). Athenian painter. d. B. C. 440.

Aquinas (a-kwī'nas), Thomas, St. (*Angelic Doctor*). b. 1225. d. 1274.

Arc (ärk), Joan of (*Maid of Orleans*). b. 1412. d. 1431.

Archilochus (är-kil'o-kus), of Paros. Greek lyric poet, b. B. C. 714. d. 676.

Archimedes (är-ki-mē'dēz). Mathematician, Syracuse, b. B. C. 287. d. 212.

Ariosto (ä-rē-os'tō), Ludovico. Italian poet, b. 1474. d. 1533.

Aristides (ar-is-ti'dēz) (*The Just*). Athenian general and statesman, d. B. C. 468.

Aristippus (ar-is-tip'us). Greek philosopher. d. B. C. 380.

Aristophanes (ar-is-tof'a-nēz). Comic poet of Greece, b. B. C. 444. d. 380.

Aristotle (ar'is-tot-l). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 384. d. 322.

Arius (a-rī'us or ā-ri-us). Greek deacon at Alexandria. Founder of Arianism, b. 280. d. 336.

Arkwright (ärk'rit), Sir Richard. Invented spinning jenny, b. 1732. d. 1792.

Arnold (är'nuld), Benedict. American general and traitor, b. 1741. d. 1796.

Arnold, Edwin, Sir. English poet and orientalist, b. 1832. d. 1904.

Arnold, Matthew. English poet and essayist, b. 1822. d. 1888.

Arthur (är'thūr). British king, hero of the Round Table. l. a. 500.

Arthur, Chester Alan. 21st President of U. S., b. 1830. d. 1886.

Arthur, Timothy Shay. American story writer, b. 1809. d. 1885.

Asakawa (ä-sä-kä'wä), Kan-ichi. Japanese educator and writer, b. 1873.

Asquith (as'kwith), Herbert Henry. English statesman, b. 1852.

Astor (as'tūr), John Jacob. Am. merchant, b. 1763. d. 1848.

Athanasius (ath-a-nā'shi-us). Greek father of the church, b. 296. d. 373.

Atherton (ath'ēr-tun), Mrs. (Gertrude Franklin). American author, b. 1859.

Attila (at'i-lā) (*The scourge of God*). Chief of the Huns, d. 353.

Atwater (at'wā-tēr), Wilbur Olin. American physiological chemist, b. 1844. d. 1907.

Audubon (a'do-bon), John James. Am. ornithologist, b. 1780. d. 1851.

Augustine (a'gus-tin), Saint. Numidian bishop, b. 354. d. 430.

Aurelian (a-rē'li-an), Claudius Domitius. Roman emperor, b. 212. d. 275.

Austen (as'ten), Miss Jane. English novelist, b. 1775. d. 1817.

Austin (as'tin), Alfred. English Poet Laureate, b. 1835.

Austin, Stephen F. Founder of the State of Texas, b. 1793. d. 1836.

Aylmer (äl'mēr), John. Bishop of London 1577, b. 1521. d. 1594.

Babeuf (bā-būf'), Francis Noël. French revolutionist, b. 1764. d. 1797.

Bach (bäkh), Johann Sebastian. German composer, b. 1685. d. 1750.

Bacon (bā'kun), Francis, Baron Verulam. English philosopher, b. 1561. d. 1626.

Bacon, Nathaniel. Instigator of Bacon's Rebellion at Jamestown, Va., 1676, b. 1642. d. 1676.

Bacon, Roger. English philosopher, b. 1214. d. 1294.

Baffin (baf'in), William. English navigator, b. 1554. d. 1622.

Bailly (bā'li), Jean Sylvain. French astronomer, b. 1736. d. 1793.

Baily (bā'li), Francis. English astronomer, b. 1774. d. 1844.

Bain (bān), Alexander. Scottish metaphysician, b. 1818. d. 1877.

Bainbridge (bān'brij), William. American commodore, b. 1774. d. 1833.

Baker (bā'kēr), Sir Samuel White. English explorer in Africa, b. 1821. d. 1893.

Balboa (bäl-bō'ā), Vasco Núñez. Spanish discoverer of Pacific Ocean 1513, b. 1475. d. 1518.

Baldwin (bald'win), Evelyn Briggs. American arctic explorer, b. 1862.

Baldwin, James Mark. American psychologist, b. 1861.

Balfour (bal'fūr), Arthur James. British statesman, b. (in Scotland) 1848.

Ball (bāl), Sir Robert Stowell. British astronomer, b. (in Dublin) 1840.

Balzac, de (de bäl-zäk'), Honoré. French novelist, b. 1799. d. 1891.

- Bancroft** (ban'kroft), George. American historian, b. 1800. d. 1891.
- Bangs** (bangz), John Kendrick. American humorist and author, b. 1862.
- Barnum** (bär'num), Phineas T. Famous American showman, b. 1810. d. 1891.
- Barrie** (bar'i), James Matthew. Scottish novelist, b. 1860.
- Bartholdi** (bär-töl-dē'), Frédéric Auguste. French sculptor, b. 1834. d. 1904.
- Barton** (bär'tun), Clara. American philanthropist, b. 1826.
- Bates** (bätz), John Coalter. American general, b. 1842.
- Bayard, de** (de bâ-yär'), Pierre du Terrail, Chevalier. French warrior, b. 1475. d. 1524.
- Bayard** (bi'ard), James Ashten. American statesman, b. 1767. d. 1815.
- Bayard, Thomas F.** American statesman, b. 1828. d. 1898.
- Beaconsfield** (bêk'unz-fêld), Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of. b. 1805. d. 1881.
- Beatrice Portinari** (bê'a-três por-tê-nâ-rê). Florentine lady immortalized by Dante, b. 1266. d. 1290.
- Beaumont** (bô'mont), Francis. English dramatic poet, colleague of Fletcher, b. 1586. d. 1615.
- Beauregard** (bô're-gård), Peter G. T. Bombarded Fort Sumter, b. 1817. d. 1893.
- Béchamp** (bâ-shäng'), Pierre Jacques Antoine. French biological chemist, b. 1816. d. 1908.
- Becket** (bek'et), Thomas à. Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1117. d. 1170.
- Becque** (bek), Henri François. French dramatist and critic, b. 1837. d. 1899.
- Becquerel** (bek-rel'), Antoine Henry. French physicist (*Becquerel rays*), b. 1857. d. 1908.
- Bede** (bêd), (*The Venerable*). English monk and church historian, b. 672. d. 735.
- Beecher** (bêch'êr), Catherine Esther (*Sister of Henry Ward Beecher*). American authoress, b. 1800. d. 1878.
- Beecher, Henry Ward.** American divine and writer, b. 1813. d. 1887.
- Beethoven, van** (vân bā'tō-ven or bê-tō'ven), Ludwig. German musical composer, b. 1770. d. 1827.
- Behring** (bâr'ing), Vitus. Danish navigator, b. 1680. d. 1741.
- Belisarius** (bel-i-sā'ri-us). Roman general, b. 505. d. 565.
- Belknap** (bel'nap), Jeremy. American historian and biographer, b. 1744. d. 1798.
- Bell** (bel), James Franklin. American general, b. 1856.
- Bell, Sir Charles.** Celebrated anatomist and physiologist. Discoverer of the functions of the motor and sensory nerves, b. 1774. d. 1842.
- Bellamy** (bel'a-mi), Edward. American lawyer and writer, b. 1850. d. 1898.
- Bennett** (ben'et), Arnold. Contemporary English novelist.
- Béranger, de** (de bâ-rong-zhâ'), Pierre-Jean. French poet, b. 1780. d. 1857.
- Bergh** (bêrg), Henry. Founder American S. P. C. A., b. 1823. d. 1888.
- Bernhardt** (bern'härt), Sarah (Rosine Bernard). French actress, b. 1844.
- Besant** (bez'ant), Mrs. (Annie Wood). English theosophist, b. 1847.
- Besant** (be-zant'), Sir Walter. English author, b. 1838. d. 1901.
- Biddle** (bid'l), James. American naval commander, b. 1783. d. 1848.
- Bierstadt** (bêr'stat), Albert. German landscape painter in the U. S., b. 1828. d. 1902.
- Birney** (bêr'ni), David B. American general, b. 1825. d. 1864.
- Bismarck** (biz'märk), Otto Edward Leopold, Prince von. Creator of German unity, b. 1815. d. 1898.
- Bjornson** (bi-ûrn'sun), Bjornstjerne. Norwegian author, b. 1832. d. 1907.
- Black** (blak), Jeremiah Sullivan. American jurist and statesman, b. 1810. d. 1883.
- Black, William.** English novelist, b. 1841. d. 1898.
- Black-Hawk** (blak'hak). Noted Indian chief and warrior, b. 1768. d. 1838.
- Blackstone** (blak'stôn), Sir William. English judge and law commentator, b. 1723. d. 1780.
- Blaine** (blân), James Gillespie. American statesman, b. 1830. d. 1893.
- Blair** (blâr), Francis P. American politician, b. 1791. d. 1876.
- Blair, Francis Preston** (*son of F. P.*). Lawyer and politician, b. 1813. d. 1883.
- Blavatsky** (blā-vats'ki), Mme. Helena. Russian theosophist, b. 1835. d. 1891.
- Blennerhasset** (blen-êr-has'-et), Harman. Dupe of Aaron Burr, b. 1764. d. 1831.
- Blondlot** (blongd-lō'), Prosper René. French physicist, b. 1849.
- Blucher, von** (von blükh'êr), Gebhard Lebrecht. Prussian general, b. 1742. d. 1819.
- Boccaccio** (bök-ät'chō), Giovanni. Italian novelist, b. 1317. d. 1375.
- Bode** (bō'de), Johann Ehlert. German astronomer, b. 1747. d. 1826.
- Bolivar** (bol'i-var), Simon. Liberator of Bolivia, b. 1783. d. 1830.
- Bonaparte** (bō'na-pärt), Napoleon I. Emperor of the French, b. 1769. d. 1821.
- Bonaparte, Napoleon III.** (*Louis N.*). Emperor of the French, b. 1808. d. 1873.
- Bonheur** (bā-nûr'), Rosalie, Mlle. French painter of animals, b. 1822. d. 1899.
- Boniface** (bon'i-fās) I. Bishop, Rome, d. 422.—**B. II.** Pope 530–532.—**B. III.** Pope 607.—**B. IV.** Pope 608–15.—**B. V.** Pope 619–625.—**B. VI.** Pope 896.—**B. VII.** Pope 974–85.—**B. VIII.** 1294–1303.—**B. IX.** Pope 1389–1404.
- Bonner** (bon'êr), Robert. Irish American journalist, b. 1824. d. 1899.
- Boone** (bôn), Daniel. American pioneer in Kentucky, b. 1735. d. 1820.
- Booth** (bôth), Edwin (*son of Junius Brutus*). American actor, b. 1833. d. 1893.
- Booth, John Wilkes.** Assassin of Lincoln, b. 1839. d. 1865.
- Booth, Junius Brutus.** English tragedian, b. 1796. d. 1852.
- Booth, William.** English evangelist. Founder of the Salvation Army, b. 1829.
- Borgia** (bôr'ja), Lucrezia. Daughter of Pope Alex. VI, said to have been a famous poisoner, b. 1480. d. 1519.
- Boswell** (boz'wel), James. Biographer of Dr. Johnson, b. 1740. d. 1795.

Botha (bō'thə), Louis. Boer general and statesman, b. 1862.

Braddock (brad'uk), Edward. British general in America, b. 1695. d. 1755.

Bradstreet (brad'strēt), John. American major-general, b. 1711. d. 1774.

Bragg (brag), Braxton. American Confederate general, b. 1817. d. 1876.

Brahe (brä'e), Tycho. Danish astronomer, b. 1546. d. 1601.

Breckinridge (brek'in-rij), John Cabell. American U. S. senator and Confederate general, b. 1821. d. 1875.

Bright, John. English orator and statesman, b. 1811. d. 1889.

Brontë (bron'te), Anne (*Acton Bell*). English novelist, b. 1820. d. 1849.

Brontë, Charlotte (*Currer Bell*). English novelist, b. 1816. d. 1855.

Brontë, Emily Jane (*Ellis Bell*). English novelist, b. 1818. d. 1848.

Brougham (brō'am), Henry, Lord. English statesman, orator, b. 1779. d. 1868.

Broughton (brow'tun), Rhoda. English novelist, b. 1840.

Brown (brown), Goold. American grammarian, b. 1791. d. 1857.

Brown, John "of Ossawatimie." American abolitionist, b. 1800. d. 1859.

Browne (brown), Chs. Farrar (*Artemus Ward*). American humorist, b. 1834. d. 1867.

Browning (brown'ing), Elizabeth Barrett. English poetess, b. 1809. d. 1861.

Browning, Robert. English poet, b. 1812. d. 1889.

Brown-Sequard (brown-se-kär'), Edouard. French physiologist, b. 1818. d. 1894.

Bruce (brös), Robert. King of Scots. Born in Westphalia, 1274. d. 1329.

Bruno (brö'nō), Giordano. Neapolitan philosopher. Burned at Rome for heresy 1600, b. 1548.

Brush (brush), Charles Francis. American electrician and inventor, b. 1840.

Brutus (brō'tus), Lucius Junius. l. a. B. C. 500. Founded Roman republic.

Brutus, Marcus Junius. Killed Cæsar, b. B. C. 85. d. 42.

Bryan (brī'an), William Jennings. American politician and orator, b. 1860.

Bryant (brī'ant), William Cullen. American journalist and poet, b. 1794. d. 1878.

Buchanan (bū-kan'un), James. 15th President U. S., b. 1791. d. 1868.

Buffon, de (de buf'un), Georges Louis Leclerk, Comte. French naturalist, b. 1707. d. 1788.

Buddha (bō'də), title of Gautama, the founder of Buddhism. l. a. B. C. 500.

Bulow (bü'lō), Prince Bernhard Henry Martin Charles von. German statesman, b. 1849.

Bulwer-Lytton (bōl-wēr-lit'un), Edward George Earle Lytton, Baron. English novelist, b. 1806. d. 1873.

Bulwer-Lytton, Edw. Robert, Baron Lytton (*Owen Meredith*). *Son of preceding*. English poet, b. 1831. d. 1891.

Bunyan (bun'yan), John. English divine, author of *Pilgrim's Progress*, b. 1628. d. 1688.

Burbank (bür'bangk), Luther. American naturalist, b. 1849.

Burgess (bür'jes), John William. American educator and historian, b. 1844.

Burgoyne (bür-goin'), John. English general; dramatist, b. 1730. d. 1792.

Burke (bürk), Edmund. Irish statesman and orator, b. 1730. d. 1797.

Burns (bürnz), Robert. Scot. poet, b. 1759. d. 1796.

Burnside (bürn'sid), Ambrose Everett. American general, b. 1824. d. 1881.

Burr (bür), Aaron. 3rd Vice-President of the U. S., b. 1755. d. 1836.

Butler (but'lēr), Benjamin. American lawyer and general, b. 1818. d. 1893.

Butler, Samuel. English poet. Author of *Hudibras*, b. 1612. d. 1680.

Butterfield (but'ēr-fēld), Daniel. American general, b. 1831. d. 1901.

Buys-Ballot (bois-bä-lō'), Christophorus Henricus Didericus. Dutch meteorologist, b. 1817. d. 1890.

Byrd (bērd), Wm. Founded Richmond, Va., b. at Westover, Va., 1674. d. 1744.

Byron (bī'run), George Gordon, Lord. English poet, b. 1788. d. 1824.

Cabot (kab'ut), Sebastian. English navigator, b. 1477. d. 1557.

Cadillac (kā-dē-yāk'), Antoine de la Mothe. French commander. Founder of Detroit, 1701. Gov. of La. 1711-1717. d. 1720.

Cædmon (ked'mun), Anglo-Saxon poet, l. a. 670.

Cæsar (sē'zar), Caius Julius. Roman general and dictator, b. B. C. 100. Assassinated, 44.

Caine (kān), Thomas Henry Hall. English novelist, b. 1853.

Calhoun (kal-hön'), John Caldwell. American statesman, b. 1782. d. 1850.

Caligula (ka-lig'ū-lə), Caius Cæsar. Third Roman emperor, b. 12. d. 41.

Calvin (kal'vin), John. French Protestant reformer, b. 1509. d. 1564.

Campbell (kam'el), Alexander. Founder of the Campbellites, b. 1786. d. 1866.

Campbell (kam'bel), William Wallace. American astronomer, b. 1862.

Cambon (käng-bōng'), Joseph. French statesman, b. 1754. d. 1820.

Canning (kan'ing), George. English statesman and wit, b. 1770. d. 1827.

Canute (ka-nūt'), King of England, Denmark and Norway, b. 994. d. Nov. 12, 1035, at Shaftesbury, Eng.

Carleton (kär'l'tun), Guy. Lieut. Gen. Succeeded Clinton com.-in-chief in America. Gov. Quebec 1786-1796, b. 1724. d. 1808.

Carleton, Wm. Irish novelist, b. 1794. d. 1869.

Carlyle (kär-lil'), Thomas. Scottish essayist and historian, b. 1795. d. 1881.

Carnegie (kär-neg'i), Andrew. Scottish-American manufacturer and philanthropist, b. 1835.

Carnot (kär-nō'), Marie François Sadi. Pres. of France 1887-94, b. 1837. d. 1894.

Carson (kär'sun), Christopher (*Kit Carson*). American frontiersman, b. 1809. d. 1868.

Carteret (kär'tēr-et), Sir Geo. Lieut. Gov., New Jersey, b. 1609. d. 1680.

Cartwright (kärt'rīt), Peter. American Methodist preacher, b. 1785. d. 1872.

- Cary** (kā'ri), Alice. American poet and novelist, b. 1820. d. 1871.
- Cary**, Phoebe (*Sister of Alice C.*). American poet, b. 1824. d. 1871.
- Cass** (kas), Lewis. American statesman, b. 1782. d. 1866.
- Catherine** (kath'ēr-in) I. Empress of Russia, wife of Peter the Great, b. 1684. d. 1727.
- Catiline** (kat'i-lin), Lucius Sergius. Roman conspirator, b. B. C. 108. d. 62.
- Cato** (kā'tō), Marcus Porcius (*The Elder*). Roman censor, b. B. C. 234. d. 149.
- Cato**, Marcus Porcius (*The Younger*). Roman Stoic philosopher and patriot, b. B. C. 95. d. 46.
- Catullus** (ka-tul'us), Caius Valerius. Roman lyric poet, b. B. C. 87. d. 54.
- Cervantes** (sēr-van'tēz), Saavedra, Miguel de. Spanish novelist, b. 1547. d. 1616.
- Chaffee** (chaf'ē), Adna Romanza. American general, b. 1842.
- Chandler** (chand'lēr), Zachariah. American statesman, b. 1813. d. 1879.
- Channing** (chan'ing), Wm. Ellery. One of the founders of Unitarianism, b. 1780. d. 1842.
- Chapman** (chap'man), George. English dramatic poet, b. 1557. d. 1634.
- Charlemagne** (shär-lē-mān'), King of the Franks and Roman Emperor, b. 742. d. 814.
- Charles** (chärlz) I. King of England. Executed 1649. b. 1600.
- Chateaubriand** (shä-tō-bre-ong'), François René Auguste, Vicomte de. French author, b. 1768. d. 1848.
- Chaucer** (cha'sēr), Geoffrey. English poet, b. 1340. d. 1400.
- Chesterfield** (ches'tēr-fēld), Philip Dormer Stanhope, 4th earl of, b. 1694. d. 1773.
- Choate** (chōt), Rufus. American advocate and jurist, b. 1799. d. 1859.
- Churchill** (chūrch'il), Winston Leonard Spencer. English author and politician, b. 1874.
- Cicero** (sis'e-rō), Marcus Tullius. Roman orator and statesman, b. B. C. 106. Proscribed and slain, 43.
- Clark** (klärk), Alvin. American optician and painter, b. 1804. d. 1887.
- Clark**, Charles Edgar. American naval officer, commander of the Oregon, b. 1847.
- Clark**, George Rogers. American general, b. 1752. d. 1818.
- Clarke** (klärk), James Freeman. Am. writer. Unitarian minister, b. 1810. d. 1888.
- Claude Lorrain** (klōd lō-rang') (*Claude Gellée*). French landscape painter, b. 1600. d. 1682.
- Clay** (klā), Henry. American orator and statesman, b. 1777. d. 1852.
- Clement** (klem'ent) (I. to XIV. Popes): C. I. d. A. D. 100.—C. II. 1046–1047.—C. III. Antipope 1080. d. 1110.—C. III. 1187–91.—C. IV. 1265–8.—C. V. 1305–14.—C. VI. 1342–52.—C. VII. Antipope 1378; C. VII. 1523–1534.—C. VIII. Antipope 1424–9; C. VIII. 1592–1605.—C. IX. 1667–69.—C. X. 1670–76.—C. XI. 1700–21.—C. XII. 1730–40.—C. XIII. 1758–69.—C. XIV. 1769–74.
- Cleopatra** (klē-ō-pā'tra). Queen of Egypt, b. B. C. 69. d. 30.
- Cleveland** (klēv'land), Grover. Twenty-second and twenty-fourth president of U. S., b. 1837. d. 1908.
- Clinton** (klin'tun), De Witt. American statesman, b. 1769. d. 1828.
- Cobden** (kob'den), Richard. English politician and economist, b. 1804. d. 1865.
- Cody** (kō'di), William Frederick (*Buffalo Bill*). American scout and Wild West showman, b. 1845.
- Coleridge** (kōl'rij), Samuel T. English philosopher, poet, b. 1772. d. 1834.
- Colfax** (kōl'faks), Schuyler. American statesman, b. 1823. d. 1885.
- Collins** (kol'inz), Wm. Wilkie. English novelist, b. 1824. d. 1889.
- Colt** (kōlt), Samuel. American inventor, b. 1814. d. 1862.
- Columbus** (ko-lum'bus), Christopher (*Ital.* Cristoforo Colombo; *Span.* Cristoval Colon). Genoese; discoverer of America, b. 1435. d. 1506.
- Comte** (kangt), Auguste. French positivist philosopher, b. 1798. d. 1857.
- Confucius** (kon-fū'shē-us), Chinese philosopher, b. B. C. 551. d. 479.
- Conger** (kong'gēr), Edwin Hurd. Amer. diplomatist, b. 1843. d. 1907.
- Constantine** (kon'stan-tin) I. (*The Great*). Emperor of Rome, b. 272. d. 337.
- Cook** (køk), Frederick Albert. American arctic explorer, b. 1865.
- Cook**, Eliza. English poet, b. 1817. d. 1889.
- Cook**, Captain James. English navigator, b. 1728. d. 1779.
- Cooper** (kōp'ēr), James Fenimore. American novelist, b. 1789. d. 1851.
- Cooper**, Peter. American philanthropist, b. 1791. d. 1883.
- Copernicus** (kō-pēr'ni-kus), Nicholas. Prussian astronomer, b. 1473. d. 1543.
- Corday d'Armans** (ka-dā'där-mong'), Marie Anne Charlotte. Killed Marat, b. 1768. d. 1793.
- Corelli** (kō-rel'i), Marie. English novelist, b. 1864.
- Coriolanus** (kō-ri-o-lā-nus), Cneius Marcus. Roman hero, l. a. B. C. 489.
- Corneille** (kor-nā'i), Pierre. French dramatist, b. 1606. d. 1684.
- Cornelia** (ka-nē'li-a), Roman matron. Mother of the Gracchi, l. a. B. C. 160.
- Cornwallis** (ka-n-wol'is), Chas., Lord. British general, b. 1738. d. 1805.
- Correggio, da** (dä ka-ed'jō), Antonio Allegri. Italian painter, b. 1494. d. 1534.
- Cortes** (ka'tez), Hernando. Spanish conqueror of Mexico, b. 1485. d. 1547.
- Coulomb, de** (de kō-lang'), Charles Auguste. French physicist, b. 1736. d. 1806.
- Cowper** (kow'pēr), William. English poet, b. 1731. d. 1800.
- Cox** (koks), Samuel Sullivan (*Sunset*). American politician, b. 1844. d. 1889.
- Craigie** (krā'gi), Mrs. (Pearl Mary Teresa Richards); pseudonym John Oliver Hobbes. American novelist, b. 1867. d. 1906.
- Craik** (krāk), Dinah Maria Mulock. English novelist, b. 1831. d. 1887.
- Crane** (krān), Stephen. American novelist, b. 1871. d. 1900.
- Crane**, William Henry. American comedian and novelist. b. 1845.

- Cranmer** (kran'mēr), Thomas. Archbishop of Canterbury, b. 1489. Burned at the stake 1556.
- Crawford** (kra'fūrd), Francis Marian. American novelist, b. 1845. d. 1909.
- Crockett** (krok'et), David. American backwoodsman and politician, b. 1786. d. 1836.
- Cræsus** (krē'sus), King of Lydia, B. C. 560.
- Cromwell** (krom'wel), Oliver. Protector of the English Commonwealth, b. 1599. d. 1658.
- Cruikshank** (krok'shangk), George. English caricaturist, b. 1792. d. 1878.
- Curie** (kö-rē'), Pierre. French chemist, discoverer of radium, b. 1859. d. 1906.
- Curie**, Mme. (*Marie Sklodowska*). Polish chemist and physicist, wife of Pierre Curie, b. 1867.
- Curtin** (kūr'tin), Andrew G. War governor of Pennsylvania, b. 1817. d. 1894.
- Curtis** (kūr'tis), George Wm. American author and editor, b. 1824. d. 1892.
- Curtiss** (kūr'tis), Glenn Hammond. American aviator, b. 1878.
- Cushing** (kosh'ing), Caleb. American politician and jurist b. 1800. d. 1879.
- Cushman** (kosh'man), Charlotte Saunders. American actress, b. 1816. d. 1876.
- Custer** (kus'tēr), George Armstrong. American general, b. 1839. d. 1876.
- Cuvier** (kü-vē-ā'), George Chrétien Léopold Frédéric Dagobert, Baron. French naturalist, b. 1769. d. 1832.
- Cyrus** (sī'rus) (*The Great*). King of Persia, d. B. C. 529.
- Dabney** (dab'ni), Charles William. American chemist and educator, b. 1855.
- Daguerre** (dä-gâr'), Louis Jacques Mandé. French inventor, b. 1789. d. 1851.
- Dallas** (dal'as), George Mifflin. Vice-president of the U. S., 1845-49, b. 1792. d. 1864.
- Dalton** (dal'tun), John. English chemist. (*Atomic theory*.) b. 1766. d. 1844.
- Daly** (dā'li), John Augustin. American playwright, b. 1838. d. 1899.
- Dana** (dā'na), James Dwight. American geologist, b. 1813. d. 1895.
- Dana**, Richard Henry, Jr. American lawyer and author, b. 1815. d. 1882.
- Dante** (dän'tā), contracted from Durante, Alighieri. Italian poet, b. 1265. d. 1321.
- Darwin** (dār'win), Charles Robert. English evolutionist, b. 1809. d. 1882.
- Daudet** (dō-dā'), Alphonse. French novelist and dramatist, b. 1840. d. 1897.
- Davenport** (dav'en-pōrt), Fanny E. V. American actress, b. 1829. d. 1891.
- Davis** (dā'vis), Jefferson. President of the "Confederate States of America" (Civil War), b. 1808. d. 1889.
- Davis**, Richard Harding. American author, b. 1864.
- Davitt** (dav'it), Michael. Irish journalist and political leader, b. 1846. d. 1906.
- De Amicis** (dā ä-mē'chēs), Edmondo. Italian author, b. 1846. d. 1908.
- Davy** (dā'vi), Sir Humphry. English chemist. (*Safety lamp*), b. 1778. d. 1829.
- Dearborn** (dēr'būrn), Henry. American general, b. 1751. d. 1829.
- Debs** (debz), Eugene Victor. American socialist-labor politician, b. 1855.
- Decatur** (dē-kā'tūr), Stephen. American commodore, b. 1779. d. 1820.
- DeFoe or Defoe** (dē-fō'), Daniel. English author (*Robinson Crusoe*), b. 1661. d. 1731.
- De Kalb** (de kalb), John, Baron. German general in American Revolution, b. 1721. d. 1780.
- DeKay** (de-kā'), Charles. American author, b. 1848.
- De la Ramée** (dā lä rä-mā'), Louise (*Ouida*). English novelist, b. 1840. d. 1908.
- Delavigne** (de-lä-vēny'), Jean François Casimir. French poet, b. 1793. d. 1843.
- Delaware** (del'ā-wâr), Thomas West, Lord. Governor of Virginia, b. 1577. d. 1618.
- De Lisle, Rouget**. See *Rouget de Lisle*.
- De Long** (de'lang), George Washington. American arctic explorer, b. 1844. d. 1881.
- Democritus** (de-mok'ri-tus) (*Laughing Philosopher*). Greek, d. B. C. 357.
- Demosthenes** (de-mos'the-nēz), Athenian orator, b. B. C. 384. d. 322.
- De Quincey** (de kwinq'si), Thomas. English writer. Author of "Confessions of an Opium Eater," b. 1785. d. 1859.
- Descartes** (dā-kärt'), René. French philosopher, b. 1596. d. 1650.
- Desmoulins** (dā-mō-lang'), Camille. French revolutionist, b. 1761. d. 1794.
- De Soto** (dā-sō'tō), Fernando. Spanish explorer, b. 1496. d. 1542.
- De Wet** (de vet'), Christian. Boer commander, b. 1860.
- Dewey** (dū'i), George. American naval hero (*Manila*), b. 1838.
- Diaz** (dē'āth), Porfirio. President of Mexico, 1877-1880, 1884-1911. Abdicated. b. 1830.
- Dickens** (dik'enz), Charles. English novelist, b. 1812. d. 1870.
- Diderot** (dē-drō'), Denis. French philosopher, b. 1713. d. 1784.
- Diocletian** (dī-o-klē'shan). Roman emperor, b. 245. d. 313.
- Diogenes** (dī-oj'en-ēz). Greek cynic philosopher, b. B. C. 414. d. 324.
- Dionysius** (dī-o-nish'i-us), of Halicarnassus. Greek historian, b. B. C. 54. d. 7.
- Disraeli** (diz-rē'li or diz-rā'li), Benjamin, Earl of Beaconsfield. English statesman and author, b. 1804. d. 1881.
- Dix** (diks), John Adams. American general and governor, b. 1798. d. 1879.
- Doddridge** (dod'rij), Philip. English hymnologist, b. 1702. d. 1751.
- Dodge** (doj), Mary Abigail. (*Gail Hamilton*). American authoress, b. 1830. d. 1896.
- Dodge**, Mary Mapes. American authoress, b. 1838. d. 1905.
- Domitian** (dō-mish'i-an). Roman emperor, b. 51. d. 96.
- Donnelly** (don'el-i), Ignatius. American author and politician, b. 1831. d. 1901.
- Doré** (dō-rā'), Gustave. French painter, b. 1833. d. 1883.
- Douglas** (dug'las), Stephen A. American statesman, b. 1813. d. 1861.
- Douglass**, Frederick. American colored orator and journalist, b. 1817. d. 1895.

- Dow** (dow), Neal. American soldier and temperance reformer, b. 1804. d. 1897.
- Drake** (drāk), Sir Francis. English navigator; buccaneer, b. 1537. d. 1596.
- Draper** (drā'pēr), Henry. American physiologist and chemist, b. 1837. d. 1882.
- Drayton** (drā'tun), Wm. Henry. American jurist and patriot, b. 1742. d. 1779.
- Driver** (dri'vēr), John Merritte. American author and clergyman, b. 1857.
- Drummond** (drum'und), Henry. Scotch geologist and religious writer, b. 1851. d. 1897.
- Dryden** (dri'den), John. English poet and dramatist, b. 1631. d. 1700.
- Du Chaillu** (dō shā-yō'), Paul Belloni. French traveler in Africa, b. 1835. d. 1903.
- Dudley** (dudl'i), Lord Guilford. Married Lady Jane Grey 1553. Executed 1554.
- Dudley**, John. Father of Lord G., b. 1502. Beheaded 1553.
- Dudley**, Robt., Earl of Leicester. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth, b. 1532. d. 1588.
- Dumas** (dü-mä'), Alexandre. French novelist and dramatist, b. 1803. d. 1870.
- Dumas**, Alexandre (*Son*). Fr. dramatist and romancer, b. 1824. d. 1895.
- Du Maurier** (dü mō-rē-yā'), George. English artist and writer, b. 1834. d. 1896.
- Dunbar** (dun'bār), Paul Laurence. Afro-American author and poet, b. 1872. d. 1906.
- Dunne** (dun), Finley Peter. American humorist, b. 1867.
- Duse** (dō'sā), Eleonora. Italian actress, b. 1861.
- Dwight** (dwit), Timothy. Am. divine and educator, b. 1752. d. 1817.
- Dyce** (dis), Alexander. English Shakespearean scholar, b. 1798. d. 1869.
- Eads** (ēdz), James Buchanan. American engineer, b. 1820. d. 1887.
- Ebers** (ā'berz), George Moritz. German Egyptologist, b. 1837. d. 1898.
- Eddy** (ed'i), Mrs. (Mary Baker G.). Founder of Christian Science, b. 1822. d. 1910.
- Edison** (ed'i-sun), Thomas Alva. American electrician and inventor, b. 1847.
- Edward** (ed'ward) (*The Elder*). King of the Anglo-Saxons, d. 925.
- Edward** (*The Confessor*). King of the Anglo-Saxons, b. 1001. d. 1066.
- Edward I.** (*Longshanks*). King of England, b. 1239, d. 1307.
- Edward II.** King of England, 1284 d. 1327.
- Edward III.** King of England, b. 1312. d. 1377.
- Edward IV.** King of England, b. 1442. d. 1483.
- Edward V.** King of England. Murdered in the Tower, 1483. b. 1470.
- Edward VI.** King of England, b. 1537. d. 1553.
- Edward VII.** King of Great Britain, b. 1841. d. 1910.
- Edward** (*The Black Prince*). Prince of Wales, b. 1330. d. 1376.
- Egbert** (eg'bērt) (*The Great*). King of West-Saxons, b. 775. d. 839.
- Eggleston** (eg'lz-tun), Edward. American novelist, b. 1837. d. 1902.
- Eliot** (el'i-ut), George. See **George Eliot**.
- Elizabeth** (e-liz'ā-beth). Queen of England, b. 1533. d. 1603.
- Emmett** (em'et), Joseph K. American comedian, b. 1842. d. 1891.
- Emmet** (em'et), Robert. Irish patriot, b. 1778. d. 1803.
- Encke** (engk'e), Johann Franz. German astronomer, b. 1791. d. 1865.
- English** (ing'glish), Thomas Dunn. American song writer, b. 1819. d. 1902.
- Ennius** (en'i-us), Quintus. Roman epic poet, b. B. C. 239. d. 169.
- Epaminondas** (ē-pam-i-non'das). Theban statesman and general, b. B. C. 418. d. 362.
- Epictetus** (ep-ik-tē'tus). Roman Stoic philosopher, b. 60. d. 120.
- Epicurus** (ep-i-kū'rus). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 342. d. 270.
- Erasmus** (ē-raz'mus), Desiderius. Dutch scholar and author, b. 1467. d. 1536.
- Eratosthenes** (er-ā-tos'the-nēz). Greek geometer and astronomer, b. B. C. 276. d. 196.
- Eric** (er'ik) (*The Red*). Scandinavian navigator, lived about 1000.
- Ericsson** (er'ik-sun), John. Swedish-American inventor, b. 1803. d. 1889.
- Euclid** (ū'klid). Famous Greek geometer who flourished at Alexandria about 300 B. C.
- Euripides** (ū-rip'i-dēz). Athenian tragic poet, b. B. C. 480. d. 406.
- Evans** (ev'an-z), Robley D. (*Fighting Bob*). American rear admiral, b. 1846. d. 1912.
- Evarts** (ev'arts), Wm. Maxwell. American lawyer and statesman, b. 1818. d. 1901.
- Everett** (ev'ēr-et), Edward. American orator and statesman, b. 1794. d. 1865.
- Fabius** (fā'bi-us), Maximus Verrucosus Quintus (*Cunctator*). Roman consul. Defeated Hannibal. b. B. C. 203.
- Fabircius** (fā-brish'i-us), Lucius, Caius. Roman statesman, d. about B. C. 275.
- Falieri** (fā-lē-ā'ri), Marino. Doge of Venice. Executed for treason. b. 1274. d. 1355.
- Farquhar** (fār'kwär), George. Irish dramatist, b. 1678. d. 1707.
- Farragut** (far'ā-gut), David Glasgow. American admiral, b. 1801. d. 1870.
- Faure** (fōr), François Felix. President of France 1895-99, b. 1840. d. 1899.
- Fawcett** (fa'set), Edgar. American novelist, b. 1847. d. 1904.
- Fenelon** (fā-ne-läng'), François de Salignac de la Mothe. French prelate and author, b. 1651. d. 1715.
- Ferraris** (fā-rā'rēs), Galileo. Italian physicist, b. 1847. d. 1897.
- Feuillet** (fwe-lyā'), Octave. French novelist, b. 1821. d. 1890.
- Fiala** (fē-ā'la), Anthony. American arctic explorer, b. 1869.
- Fichte** (fikh'te), Immanuel Hermann. German philosopher, b. 1797. d. 1879.
- Fichte**, Johann Gottlieb. German metaphysician (*Father of preceding*), b. 1752. d. 1814.
- Field** (fēld), Cyrus W. American merchant. Originator of First Atlantic cable, b. 1819. d. 1892.
- Field**, David Dudley (*Brother of Cyrus W.*). American jurist, b. 1805. d. 1894.
- Field**, Eugene. American poet and journalist, b. 1850. d. 1895.

Fielding (fēld'ing), Henry. English novelist, b. 1707. d. 1754.

Fillmore (fil'mōr), Millard. 13th President of U. S., b. 1800. d. 1874.

Filon (fē-lāng'), Pierre Marie Augustin. French historian, b. 1841. d. 1875.

Finsen (fin'sen), Niels Ryberg. Noted Danish physician, b. 1860. d. 1904.

Fish (fish), Hamilton. American Secretary of State, b. 1808. d. 1893.

Fiske (fisk), John (*Edmund F. Green*). American historian, b. 1842. d. 1901.

Fiske, Minnie Maddern. American actress, b. 1865.

Fitch (fich), John. American inventor. First steamboat 1787. b. 1743. d. 1798.

Fitch, William Clyde. American playwright, b. 1865. d. 1909.

Flammarion (flā-mā-rē-ang'), Camille. French astronomer and author, b. 1842.

Flaubert (flō-bâr'), Gustav. French novelist, b. 1821. d. 1880.

Fletcher (flech'ēr), John. English dramatist and poet, b. 1579. d. 1625.

Forrest (for'est), Edwin. American tragedian, b. 1806. d. 1872.

Fourier (fō-rē-ā'), François Marie Charles. French socialist, b. 1772. d. 1837.

Fowler (fow'lēr), Orson Squire. American phrenologist, b. 1809. d. 1887.

Fox (foks), Chas. James. English orator and statesman, b. 1749. d. 1806.

Fox, George. English founder of the Society of Friends or Quakers, b. 1624. d. 1690.

Francis Joseph (fran'sis jō'sef). Emperor of Austria, b. 1830.

Franklin (frangk'lin), Benjamin. American philosopher and statesman, b. 1706. d. 1790.

Franklin, Sir John. English arctic explorer, b. 1786. d. 1847.

Fraunhofer, von (fōn frown'-hō-fēr), Joseph. Bavarian optician, b. 1787. d. 1826.

Frederick (fred'ēr-ik) **I.** (*Barbarossa*). German Emperor, b. 1121. d. 1190.

Frederick William (*The Great Elector*). Elector of Brandenburg, founder of the Prussian monarchy, b. 1620. d. 1688.

Frederick I. First King of Prussia; son of the Great Elector, b. 1657. d. 1713.

Frederick II. (*The Great*). Third King of Prussia, b. 1712. d. 1788.

Freeman (frē'man), Edward Augustus. English historian, b. 1823. d. 1892.

Freytag (fri'tāk), Gustav. German dramatist, b. 1816. d. 1895.

Froissart (frwä'sär), Jean. French historian, b. 1337. d. 1410.

Froude (fröd), James Anthony. English historian, b. 1818. d. 1894.

Fuller (fōl'ēr), Sarah Margaret, Marchioness Ossoli. American authoress, b. 1810. d. 1850.

Fulton (fōl'tun), Robert. Am. engineer and inventor, b. 1765. d. 1815.

Fukuzawa (fō-kō-zā'wā), Yukichi. Japanese author and educationalist, b. 1834. d. 1901.

Funston (fun'stun), Fred. Am. general, b. 1865.

Gaboriau (gä-bō-rē-ō'), Emile. French author, b. 1834. d. 1873.

Gadsden (gadz'den), Christopher. American patriot, b. 1724. d. 1805.

Gage (gāj), Lyman Judson. American financier, b. 1836.

Gainsborough (gānz'brō). Thomas. English painter, b. 1727. d. 1788.

Galba (gal'ba), Servius Sulpicius. Roman emperor, b. 3 B. C. d. A. D. 69.

Galen (gā'len), Claudius. Roman physician and philosopher, b. 131. d. 210.

Gall (gal), Franz Joseph. German physician and phrenologist, b. 1758. d. 1828.

Gama, da (dā gā'mā), Vasco. Portuguese navigator, b. 1450. d. 1524.

Gambetta (gam-bet'ā), Leon. French statesman, b. 1838. d. 1882.

Garcia (gār'shi-ā), Calixto y Iniguez. Cuban patriot and general, b. 1836. d. 1898.

Garfield (gār'fēld), James A. 20th President of U. S., b. 1831. d. 1881.

Garibaldi (gār-ē-bāl'dē), Giuseppe. Italian patriot and general, b. 1807. d. 1882.

Garrick (gar'ik), David. English actor and dramatist, b. 1717. d. 1779.

Garrison (gar'i-sun), Wm. Lloyd. Famous American abolitionist, b. 1805. d. 1879.

Gates (gäts), Horatio. American general, b. 1728. d. 1806.

Gatling (gat'ling), Richard J. American inventor, b. 1818. d. 1902.

Geikie (gē'ki), Archibald. Scotch geologist, b. 1835.

George (jarj) **I.**, Christian Wm. Ferdinand Adolphus. King of the Hellenes, b. 1845.

George I., Lewis. King of Great Britain, b. 1660. d. 1727.

George II. King of Great Britain, b. 1683. d. 1760.

George III. King of Great Britain, b. 1738. d. 1820.

George IV., Augustus Frederick. King of Great Britain, b. 1762. d. 1830.

George V., Frederic Ernest Albert. King of Great Britain, b. 1865.

George Eliot. Pseudonym of Marian Evans (*Mrs. Cross*). English novelist, b. 1819. d. 1880.

George, Henry. American political economist, b. 1839. d. 1897.

George, Saint. Christian martyr. Patron saint of England, d. 303.

Germanicus (jēr-man'i-kus), Caesar. Roman general, b. B. C. 14. d. A. D. 19.

Gerome (zhā-rōm'), Jean Leon. French painter, b. 1824. d. 1904.

Gervinus (ger-fē'nus), Georg Gottfried. German historian, b. 1805. d. 1871.

Gibbon (gib'un), Edward. English historian, b. 1737. d. 1794.

Giddings (gid'ingz), Joshua Reed. American anti-slavery leader, b. 1795. d. 1844.

Girard (jē-rärd'), Stephen. Founder of Girard College, b. 1750. d. 1831.

Gissing (gis'ing), George. English novelist, b. 1857. d. 1903.

Gladstone (glad'stōn), Wm. Ewart. English premier, b. 1809. d. 1898.

Gladstone, Herbert John. English Liberal statesman, son of Wm. Ewart Gladstone, b. 1854.

- Glover** (gluv'ēr), Richard. English poet, b. 1712. d. 1785.
- Godiva** (gō-dī'va) (*Lady Godiva*). Wife of Leofric, Earl of Leicester, lived in the 11th century.
- Goethe, von** (fōn gē'te), Johann Wolfgang. German poet, b. 1749. d. 1832.
- Goldsmith** (gōld'smith), Oliver. Irish author and poet, b. 1728. d. 1774.
- Gomez** (gō'meth), Maximo. Cuban insurgent general, b. 1836. d. 1905.
- Gompers** (gom'pērz), Samuel. Anglo-American labor organizer, b. 1850.
- Goodrich** (gōd'rich), Samuel Griswold (*Peter Parley*). Am. writer of juvenile books, b. 1793. d. 1860.
- Goodyear** (gōd'yēr), Charles. American inventor, b. 1800. d. 1860.
- Gordon** (gar'dun), Charles G. (*Chinese Gordon*). British general, b. 1833. d. 1885.
- Gottschalk** (got'shālk), Louis M. American pianist and composer, b. 1829. d. 1869.
- Gough** (gof), John B. Anglo-American temperance lecturer, b. 1817. d. 1886.
- Gould** (gōld), Jay. American stock-broker and speculator, b. 1836. d. 1892.
- Gower** (gow'ēr), John. English poet, b. a. 1325. d. 1402.
- Gozlan** (goz'lāng'), Léon. French dramatist and novelist, b. 1806. d. 1866.
- Gracchus** (grak'us), Caius Sempronius. Roman statesman, b. B. C. 158. d. 121.
- Gracchus**, Tiberius (*Brother of C. S.*). Roman statesman, b. B. C. 168. d. 133.
- Grafton** (graf'tun), Richard. Printer of first English Book of Common Prayer in 1549. d. 1572.
- Grant** (grant), Frederick Dent. American general (*Son of U. S. Grant*), b. 1850.
- Grant**, Ulysses Simpson. General and 18th President of U. S., b. 1822. d. 1885.
- Grasse** (grās), Marquis de. Admiral in charge French fleet off Yorktown 1781, b. 1723. d. 1788.
- Grattan** (grat'an), Henry. Irish statesman and orator, b. 1750. d. 1820.
- Gray** (grā), Asa. Am. botanist and writer, b. 1810. d. 1888.
- Gray**, Elisha. American inventor and electrician, b. 1835. d. 1901.
- Gray**, Thomas. English poet and prose writer, b. 1716. d. 1771.
- Greely** (grē'li), Adolphus Washington. American arctic explorer, b. 1844.
- Greeley** (grē'li), Horace. Am. journalist and politician, b. 1811. d. 1872.
- Green** (grēn), Nathaniel. Am. major-general, b. 1742. d. 1786.
- Greenleaf** (grēn'lēf), Simon. American jurist and law-writer, b. 1783. d. 1853.
- Gregory** (greg'o-ri), I. Saint. (*The Great*). Pope, b. 542. d. 604.
- Grey** (grā), Jane, Lady. Noble English lady. Executed with her husband, Lord Dudley, 1554. b. 1537.
- Gridley** (grid'li), Charles Vernon. American naval officer, b. 1845. d. 1898.
- Grote** (grōt), George. English historian, b. 1794. d. 1871.
- Guizot** (gē-zō'), François Pierre Guillaume. French historian and statesman, b. 1787. d. 1874.
- Gustavus Adolphus** (gus-tā'-vus a-dol'fus), or **Gustavus II**. King of Sweden, b. 1594. d. 1632.
- Gutenberg** (gō'ten-berg), Johann. German inventor of printing, b. 1400. d. 1468.
- Haakon** (hā'kōn) VII. (*Christian Frederick Charles George Valdemar Axel*). King of Norway, b. 1872.
- Hadley** (had'li), Arthur Twining. American educator and writer, b. 1856.
- Hadrian** (hā'dri-an), Roman emperor, b. 76. d. 138.
- Hæckel** (hek'el), Ernst Heinrich. German biologist, b. 1834.
- Haggard** (hag'ard), Henry Rider. English novelist, b. 1856.
- Hale** (hāl), Edward Everett. American author, b. 1822. d. 1909.
- Hale**, Captain Nathan. American patriot and spy, b. 1755. d. 1776.
- Haliburton** (hal'i-būr-tun), Thomas Chandler (*Sam Slick*). Nova Scotian judge and humorous writer. b. 1802. d. 1865.
- Hall** (hal), Asaph. Am. astronomer. Discoverer of Mars' moons, b. 1829. d. 1907.
- Hall**, Charles Francis. American arctic explorer, b. 1821. d. 1871.
- Hall**, Newman. English dissenting minister and author, b. 1816. d. 1902.
- Halleck** (hal'ek), Fitz-Greene. American poet, b. 1790. d. 1867.
- Halley** (hal'i), Edmund. English astronomer, b. 1656. d. 1742.
- Hamilton** (ham'il-tun), Alexander. American lawyer and statesman, b. 1757. d. 1804.
- Hamilton**, Sir William. Scotch logician and philosopher, b. 1788. d. 1856.
- Hamlin** (ham'lin), Hannibal. American senator and vice-president, b. 1809. d. 1891.
- Hampden** (hamp'den), John. English statesman, b. 1594. d. 1643.
- Hampton** (hamp'tun), Wade. American Confederate general and U. S. Senator, b. 1755. d. 1835.
- Hancock** (han'kok), John. Am. statesman, b. 1737. d. 1793.
- Hancock**, Winfield Scott. American general in Civil War, b. 1824. d. 1886.
- Handel** (han'del), George Friedrich. German composer, b. 1685. d. 1759.
- Hannibal** (han'i-bal). Carthaginian general, b. B. C. 247. d. 183.
- Hardicanute** (här'di-ka-nūt). (*Son of Canute*). King of Denmark 1035 and of England 1040-2, b. 1019. d. 1042.
- Hardy** (här'di), Thomas. English novelist, b. 1840.
- Hargreaves** (här'grēvz), James. English inventor of the spinning-jenny, d. 1778.
- Harper** (här'pēr), William Rainey. American educator, b. 1856. d. 1906.
- Harris** (har'is), Joel Chandler. American journalist and story writer, b. 1848. d. 1908.
- Harrison** (har'i-sun), Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1740. d. 1791.
- Harrison**, Benjamin (*Great grandson of preceding*). 23rd President of the U. S., b. 1833. d. 1901.

Harrison, William Henry (*Son of first B.*). American general and 9th President of U. S., b. 1773. d. 1841.

Hart (härt), Albert Bushnell. American historian, b. 1854.

Harte (härt), Francis Bret. American author, b. 1839. d. 1902.

Hartranft (härt'ranft), John Frederick. American soldier and politician, b. 1830. d. 1889.

Harvard (här'vard), John. First benefactor of Harvard College, b. 1607. d. 1638.

Harvey (här'vi), William. English anatomist. Discoverer of the circulation of the blood, b. 1578. d. 1657.

Hastings (häs'tingz), Warren. 1st governor-general of India, b. 1732. d. 1818.

Hawthorne (hä'thərn), Nathaniel. American author, b. 1804. d. 1864.

Hawthorne, Julian (*Son of Nathaniel*). Miscellaneous writer, b. 1846.

Hay (hā), John. American diplomatist and statesman. Biographer of President Lincoln, b. 1839. d. 1905.

Hayashi (hä-yä'shi), Count Tadasu. Japanese diplomatist, b. 1850.

Hayes (hāz), Rutherford B. 19th President of U. S., b. 1822. d. 1893.

Hegel (hä'gel), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. German philosopher, b. 1770. d. 1831.

Heine (hī'ne), Heinrich. German poet and prose writer, b. 1800. d. 1856.

Helmholtz (helm'höltz), Hermann Ludwig. German physiologist and natural philosopher, b. 1821. d. 1894.

Helps (helps), Sir Arthur. English author, b. 1813. d. 1875.

Hendricks (hen'driks), Thomas A. Vice-president U. S., b. 1819. d. 1885.

Henry (hen'ri), **VIII.** King of England (1509-1547), b. 1491. d. 1547.

Henry, Patrick. American orator and patriot, b. 1726. d. 1799.

Hereward (her'i-wärd). English outlaw, l. a. 1070.

Herkimer (hēr'ki-mēr), Nicholas. American general, b. 1715. d. 1777.

Herod (her'ud) (*The Great*). King of the Jews, b. B. C. 60. d. A. D. 2.

Herod Antipas (*Son of H. the Great*). Tetrarch of Galilee, who beheaded John the Baptist.

Herodias (he-rō'di-as). Wife of Herod Antipas.

Herodotus (he-rod'o-tus) (*Father of History*). Greek historian, b. B. C. 484. d. 420.

Herschel (hēr'shel), Caroline Lucretia (*Sister of Sir Wm.*). Astronomer, b. 1750. d. 1848.

Herschel, John Frederick Wm., Sir. (*Son of Sir Wm.*) English astronomer and physicist, b. 1792. d. 1871.

Herschel, Wm., Sir. German astronomer in England, b. 1738. d. 1822.

Hertz (hertz), Heinrich. German physicist, b. 1857. d. 1894.

Hippocrates (hip-pok'ra-tēz), (*Father of Medicine*). Greek physician, b. B. C. 460. d. 377.

Hirsch (hērsh), Baron, Maurice de. Austrian financier and philanthropist, b. 1823. d. 1896.

Hobbes (hobz), Thomas. English philosopher, b. 1588. d. 1679.

Hobson (hob'sun), Richmond Pearson. American naval officer and congressman, b. 1870.

Hoe (hō), Richard March. Am. inventor of type-revolving press, b. 1812. d. 1886.

Hogarth (hō'gärth), Wm. English satirical artist, b. 1697. d. 1764.

Hogg (hog), James (*The Ettrick Shepherd*). Scottish poet, b. 1772. d. 1835.

Holland (hol'and), Josiah Gilbert (*Timothy Titcomb*). Am. author and poet, b. 1819. d. 1881.

Holmes (hōmz), Mrs. (Mary Jane Hawes). American novelist, b. 1834. d. 1907.

Holmes, Oliver Wendell. American physician, poet and wit, b. 1809. d. 1894.

Holst, von (fōn hōlst), Herman Eduard. Russ.-Ger. historian, b. 1841. d. 1904.

Homer (hō'mēr). Epic poet of Greece, l. a. B. C. 1000.

Hood (hōd), John Bell. American Confederate general, b. 1831. d. 1879.

Hood, Robin. Famous English outlaw, lived in 12th century.

Hood, Thomas. English poet and miscellaneous writer, b. 1798. d. 1845.

Hooker (hok'ēr), Joseph. Am. general, b. 1814. d. 1879.

Hopkinson (hop'kin-sun), Joseph. American jurist. Author of *Hail Columbia*, b. 1770. d. 1842.

Horace (hor'as), Quintus Flaccus. Latin poet, b. B. C. 65. d. 8.

Houston (hūs'tun or hows'tun), Sam. President of Texas and Am. general, b. 1793. d. 1863.

Howard (how'ard), Bronson. American playwright, b. 1842. d. 1908.

Howard, John. English prison reformer, b. 1726. d. 1790.

Howard, Oliver Otis. American general, b. 1830.

Howe (how), Elias. American inventor of the sewing machine, b. 1819. d. 1867.

Howe, Mrs. (*Julia Ward*). Am. poetess, b. 1819. d. 1910.

Howe, Richard, Earl. British Admiral, b. 1725. d. 1799.

Howe, Sir William, Viscount. English general in America, b. 1729. d. 1814.

Howells (how'elz), William D. American author, b. 1837.

Howison (how'i-sun), George Holmes. American philosophical writer and educator, b. 1834.

Hoyle (hoil), Edmund. English writer on games, b. 1672. d. 1769.

Hudson (hud'sun), Henry. English navigator and explorer, d. 1611.

Huggins (hug'inz), Sir William. English astronomer, b. 1824. d. 1910.

Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. American statesman and jurist, b. 1862.

Hughes, Thos. English author (*Tom Brown's Schooldays*), b. 1823. d. 1896.

Hugo (hö'gō), Victor Marie, Vicomte. French novelist and poet, b. 1802. d. 1885.

Hull (hul), Isaac. American commodore, commander of the *Constitution*, b. 1773. d. 1843.

Humbert (hum'bert) **I.** (It. Umberto, om-ber'tō), King of Italy, b. 1844. d. 1900.

Humboldt, von (fōn hum'-bōlt), Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron. German naturalist, b. 1769. d. 1859.

Humboldt, von, Karl Wilhelm, Baron (*Brother of F. H. A.*). German philologist and statesman, b. 1767. d. 1835.

- Hume** (hūm), David. Scotch historian and philosopher, b. 1711. d. 1776.
- Hunt** (hunt), James Henry Leigh. English poet and essayist, b. 1784. d. 1859.
- Hunter** (hunt'ēr), David. Am. general, b. 1802. d. 1886.
- Huss** (hōs), John. Bohemian reformer. Burnt at stake, 1415. b. 1373.
- Huxley** (huks'li), Thomas H. English naturalist, b. 1825. d. 1895.
- Ibsen** (ib'sen), Henrik. Norwegian poet and dramatist, b. 1828. d. 1906.
- Iddings** (id'ingz), Joseph Paxson. American geologist and writer, b. 1857.
- Ignatius** (ig-nā'shi-us), Saint. Patriarch of Constantinople, b. 798. d. 878.
- Ingalls** (ing'galz), John James. American politician and writer, b. 1833. d. 1900.
- Ingelow** (in'je-lō), Jean. English poetess, b. 1820. d. 1897.
- Ingersoll** (ing'gēr-sul), Robert Green. American lawyer and free thinker, b. 1833. d. 1899.
- Irving** (ēr'ving), Henry (*John Henry Brodribb*). English actor, b. 1838. d. 1905.
- Irving**, Washington, American author and humorist, b. 1783. d. 1859.
- Isabella** (iz-a-bel'a) I. (*The Catholic*). Queen of Castile and Leon, b. 1451. d. 1504.
- Isocrates** (i-sok'ra-tēz). Athenian orator, b. B. C. 436. d. 338.
- Ito** (ē'tō), Hirobumi, Prince. Japanese statesman and premier, b. 1841. d. (assassinated) 1909.
- Ito**, Viscount Sukenori. Japanese admiral, b. 1842.
- Ivan** (i'van) IV. (*The Terrible*). Czar of Russia, b. 1529. d. 1584.
- Jackson** (jak'sun), Andrew, General. 7th President of U. S., b. 1767. d. 1845.
- Jackson**, Thomas Jonathan (*Stonewall*). Confederate general, b. 1826. d. 1863.
- Jacobi** (yā-kō'bi), Heinrich Friedrich. German philosopher, b. 1743. d. 1819.
- James** (jāmz), I. King of England (*VI. of Scotland*), b. 1566. d. 1625.
- James II.** King of England (*VII. of Scotland*), b. 1633. d. 1701.
- James**, Henry. American novelist, b. 1843.
- Janauschek** (yā'now-shek), Fanny. Bohemian tragic actress, b. 1830. d. 1904.
- Jaures** (zhō-rā'), Jean Léon. French socialist and writer, b. 1859.
- Jay** (jā), John. American jurist and statesman, b. 1745. d. 1829.
- Jefferson** (jef'ēr-sun), Joseph. American comedian, b. 1829. d. 1905.
- Jefferson**, Thomas. 3rd President of U. S., b. 1743. d. 1826.
- Jeffreys** (jef'riz), George. Infamous English judge, d. 1689.
- Jehoshaphat** (je-hosh'a-fat). King of Judah 873-848 B. C.
- Jehu** (jē'hū) (*Son of Jehoshaphat*). King of Israel 843-815 B. C.
- Jenner** (jen'ēr), Edward, M. D. English surgeon, inventor of vaccination, b. 1749. d. 1823.
- Jerome** (je-rōm'), Jerome Klapka. English humorist, b. 1859.
- Jerrold** (jer'uld), Douglass Wm. English author and humorist, b. 1803. d. 1857.
- Jewett** (jū'et), Sarah Orne. American author, b. 1849. d. 1909.
- Joan of Arc**, Fr. Jeanne d'Arc (zhān dārk'). (*The Maid of Orleans*). French heroine, b. 1411. d. 1431.
- John** (jon), King of England (*Sansterre* or *Lackland*), b. 1166. d. 1216.
- Johnson** (jon'sun), Andrew. 17th President of U. S., b. 1808. d. 1875.
- Johnson**, Robert Underwood. American journalist and poet, b. 1853.
- Johnson**, Samuel. English lexicographer and miscellaneous writer, b. 1709. d. 1784.
- Joliet** (zhō-lē-ā'), Louis. French explorer of the Mississippi, b. 1645. d. 1700.
- Jones** (jōnz), Henry Arthur. English dramatist, b. 1851.
- Jones**, John Paul. American naval officer, born in Scotland, 1747. d. 1792.
- Jonson** (jon'sun), Ben. English dramatist, b. 1574. d. 1637.
- Johnston** (jon'stun), Mary. American novelist, b. 1870.
- Johnston**, Richard Malcolm. American novelist, b. 1822. d. 1898.
- Jordan** (jār'dan), David Starr. American educator and scientist, b. 1851.
- Josephine** (jō-ze-fēn'). First wife of Napoleon I., b. 1763. d. 1814.
- Josephus** (jō-sē'fus), Flavius. Jewish historian, b. 38. d. 100.
- Joubert** (jō'bert), Petrus Jacobus. Boer general and statesman, b. 1831. d. 1900.
- Juarez** (hō-ā'rez), Benito. Indian President of Mexico, b. 1806. d. 1872.
- Judas Maccabæus** (jū'das mak-a-bē'us). Jewish patriot. Fell in battle B. C. 160.
- Jugurtha** (jū-gūr'tha). King of Numidia, d. B. C. 104.
- Julian** (jū'li-an). Emperor of Rome 361-63. (*The Apostate*), b. 331. d. 363.
- Junius** (jūn'yus). Pseudonym of Eng. author of letters printed 1769-1772.
- Jusserand** (zhüs-räng'), Jean Adrien Antoine Jules. French diplomatist and author, b. 1855.
- Justinus** (jus-tī'nus). Latin historian, lived in 3rd or 4th century.
- Juvenal** (jū've-nal), Decimus Junius. Roman satirical poet, died about 140.
- Kamimura** (kā-mi-mō'rā), Baron Hikonojo. Japanese naval officer, b. 1850.
- Kane** (kān), Elisha Kent. Am. arctic explorer, b. 1820. d. 1857.
- Kant** (kant), Immanuel. German philosopher, b. 1724. d. 1804.
- Kato** (kā'tō), Taka-akira. Japanese diplomat and economist, b. 1859.
- Katsura** (kāt-sō'rā), Marquis Taro. Japanese general and statesman, b. 1847.
- Kaulbars** (kowl'bärz), Alexander von. Russian traveler and general, b. 1844.
- Kean** (kēn), Edmund. English tragedian, b. 1787. d. 1833.
- Kearny** (kār'ni), Philip. American general, b. 1815. d. 1863.
- Keats** (kēts), John. English poet, b. 1796. d. 1821.
- Keble** (kē'bl), John. English divine and poet, b. 1792. d. 1866.
- Keene** (kēn), Laura. American actress, b. 1820. d. 1873.
- Kelvin** (kel'vin), Lord (*William Thomson*). British physicist, b. 1824. d. 1907.

Kemble (kem'bl), Charles. English actor, b. 1775. d. 1854.
Kemble, Frances Anne (*Fanny Kemble*). English actress, b. 1811. d. 1893.
Kempis, à (ä kem'pis), Thomas. German abbot, ascetic writer, b. 1380. d. 1471.
Kent (kent), James. American jurist and law commentator, b. 1763. d. 1847.
Kepler (kep'lër), Johann. German astronomer, b. 1571. d. 1630.
Key (kē), Francis Scott. American lyric poet. Author of *The Star Spangled Banner*, b. 1779. d. 1843.
Kidd (kid), William, (*Captain Kidd*). Scotch-American pirate. Executed 1701. b. 1650.
Kilpatrick (kil-pat'rik), Hugh Judson. Union general in American Civil War, b. 1836. d. 1881.
King (king), Charles. American general and novelist, b. 1844.
King, Rufus. American statesman, b. 1755. d. 1827.
Kingsley (kingz'li), Rev. Chas. English author, b. 1819. d. 1875.
Kipling (kip'ling), Rudyard. English writer, b. (at Bombay) 1865.
Kitasato (kē-tā-sä'tō), Shibasaburo. Japanese bacteriologist, b. 1856.
Kitchener (kich'e-nēr) Horatio Herbert. British general, b. (Ballylongford, Ireland) 1850.
Kitto (kit'ō), John. English author of Pictorial Bible, b. 1804. d. 1854.
Klopstock (klop'stok), Friedrich Gottlieb. German poet, b. 1724. d. 1803.
Knowles (nōlz), James Sheridan. English playwright, b. 1784. d. 1862.
Knox (noks), Henry. American revolutionary general, b. 1750. d. 1806.
Knox, John. Scotch religious reformer, b. 1505. d. 1572.
Knox, Philander Chase. American lawyer and cabinet officer, b. 1853.
Koch (kokh), Robert. German bacteriologist, b. 1843. d. 1910.
König (kē'nikh), Friedrich. German inventor of steam printing press, b. 1775. d. 1833.
Kosciusko (kos-si-us'kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot, b. 1746. d. 1817.

Komura (kō-mō'rä), Count Jularo. Japanese statesman and diplomatist, b. 1855.
Kossuth (kosh'öt), Louis. Hungarian orator and statesman, b. 1802. d. 1894.
Kreutzer (kroit'sër), Rud. German composer and violinist, b. 1766. d. 1831.
Kropotkin (kro-pot'kën), Peter Aleksyeevich, Prince. Russian anarchist and author in England, b. 1842.
Kruger (krü'gër), Paul. President So. African Republic, b. 1825. d. 1904.
Krupp (kröp), Alfred. German manufacturer of steel, b. 1812. d. 1887.
Kuroki (kō-rō'ki), Count Tamemoto. Japanese general, b. 1844.
Kuropatkin (kō-rō-pät'kin), Alexei Nikolaievitch. Russian general, b. 1848.
Lafayette, de (de lä-fä-yet'), Marquis. French general in American revolution, b. 1757. d. 1834.
La Follette (lä fol-let' or lä-fol'-et), Robert Marion. American politician, b. 1855.
Lafontaine, de (delä-fon-tän'), Jean. French fabulist and poet, b. 1621. d. 1695.
Lamartine, de (de lä-mär-tën'), Alphonse Marie Louis. French author and orator, b. 1790. d. 1869.
Lamb (lam), Charles. English essayist and humorist, b. 1775. d. 1834.
Lamb, Mary (*Sister of Chas.*). English prose writer and poet, b. 1765. d. 1847.
Lamotte-Fouque, de (de lä-mot'fö-kä'), Baron. German poet and romance writer, b. 1777. d. 1843.
Landor (lan'dür), Walter Savage. English author, b. 1775. d. 1864.
Landseer (land'sēr), Edwin H., Sir. English animal painter, b. 1802. d. 1873.
Lang (lang), Andrew. English poet and essayist, b. 1844.
Lanier (lä-nēr'), Sidney. Am. poet, b. 1842. d. 1881.
Laplace, de (de lä-pläs'), Pierre Simon, Marquis. Fr. astronomer, b. 1749. d. 1827.
La Rochefoucauld, de (de lä-rōsh-fö-kō'), François, Duc, Prince of Marsillac. Fr. moralist, b. 1613. d. 1680.

La Salle, de (de lä-säl'), Robert Cavelier. French explorer, b. 1643. d. 1687.
Lathrop (lä'thrup), George Parsons. American author. Born in Honolulu 1851. d. 1898.
Laughlin (läf'lin), James Lawrence. American economist, b. 1850.
Laurier (lō'ri-ä), Sir Wilfrid. Canadian statesman, b. 1841.
Lavater (lä'vä-tër), Johann Kasper. Swiss physiognomist, b. 1741. d. 1801.
Lawton (lä'tun), Henry W. American general, b. 1843. d. 1899.
Lebrun (le-brüng'), Charles François, Duke of Piacenza. French statesman and author, b. 1739. d. 1824.
Le Conte (le kont), John. Am. scientist, b. 1818. d. 1891.
Le Conte, John Lawrence. Am. entomologist, b. 1825. d. 1883.
Le Conte, Joseph. Am. physician and geologist, b. 1823. d. 1901.
Ledyard (led'yard), John. Am. traveler, b. 1751. d. 1789.
Lee (lē), Ann (*Mother Ann*). Founder of American Shakers, b. 1736. d. 1784.
Lee, Charles. American major-general, b. in England 1731. d. 1782.
Lee, Fitzhugh. American general, b. 1835. d. 1905.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1734. d. 1797.
Lee, Henry (*Light-Horse Harry*). American general and governor of Virginia, b. 1756. d. 1818.
Lee, Richard Henry. Am. orator and statesman, b. 1732. d. 1794.
Lee, Robert Edward. (*Son of Henry*.) Confederate general, b. 1807. d. 1870.
Lee, Sidney. English scholar and editor, b. 1859.
Lee, Stephen Dill. American Confederate general, b. 1833. d. 1908.
Le Gallienne (le gal-i-en'), Richard. English journalist and author, b. 1866.
Leibnitz, von (fōn lip'nits), Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron. German philosopher and mathematician, b. 1646. d. 1716.

- Leland** (lē'land), Charles Godfrey. American author, b. 1824. d. 1903.
- Leo** (lē'ō) I. (*The Great*). Pope, 440-61. b. 390. d. 461.
- Leo XIII.** Pope 1878 (*Vincenzo Giachimo Pecci*). b. 1810. d. 1903.
- Leonidas** (lē-on'i-das). Heroic king of Sparta, l. a. B. C. 480.
- Le Sage** (le sāzh), Alain René. French novelist, b. 1668. d. 1747.
- Leslie** (les'li), Frank. English publisher in America, b. 1821. d. 1880.
- Lewes** (lō'es), George Henry. English scientist and author, b. 1817. d. 1878.
- Lewis** (lō'is), Meriwether. American explorer with Clark (1804-6), b. 1774. d. 1809.
- Liebig, von** (fōn lē'bikh), Justus, Baron. German chemist, b. 1803. d. 1873.
- Li Hung Chang** (lē-hong-chäng'). Chinese statesman and commander, b. 1823. d. 1901.
- Lincoln** (ling'kun), Abraham. 16th President of the U. S., assassinated by Booth, b. 1809. d. 1865.
- Lincoln**, Benjamin. American general, b. 1733. d. 1810.
- Lind** (lind), Jenny. Swedish singer, b. 1821. d. 1887.
- Lindley** (lind'li), John. English botanist, b. 1799. d. 1865.
- Linnæus, von** (fōn lin-nē'us) (Swed. *Linné*), Carl. Botanist, b. 1707. d. 1788.
- Lipton** (lip'tun), Sir Thomas Johnstone. British merchant and sportsman, b. (at Glasgow, Scotland), 1850.
- Lister** (lis'tēr), Joseph. First Baron Lister. English surgeon, b. 1912.
- Liszt** (list), Franz (*Abbé*). Hungarian composer and pianist, b. 1811. d. 1886.
- Littré** (lē-trā'), Maximilien Paul Emile. French lexicographer and philosopher, b. 1801. d. 1881.
- Livermore** (liv'ēr-mōr), Mrs. (*Mary Ashton Rice*). American abolitionist and female suffragist, b. 1821. d. 1905.
- Livingston** (liv'ing-stun), Philip. Am. statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1716. d. 1778.
- Livingstone** (liv'ing-stōn), David. Scotch explorer in Africa, b. 1813. d. 1873.
- Livy** (liv'i) (*Titus Livius*). Roman historian, b. B. C. 59. d. A. D. 17.
- Lloyd-George** (loid'jarj), David. English Liberal statesman, b. 1863.
- Locke** (lok), David Ross (*Petroleum V. Nasby*). American humorist, b. 1833. d. 1888.
- Locke**, John. English philosopher. (*Essay concerning Human Understanding*), b. 1632. d. 1704.
- Lockwood** (lok'wōd), James Booth. American arctic explorer, b. 1852. d. 1884.
- Lœb** (lēb), Jacques. German-American physiologist and educator, b. 1859.
- Logan** (lō'gan), John Alexander. American general and statesman, b. 1826. d. 1886.
- Longfellow** (lang'fel-ō), Henry Wadsworth. American poet, b. 1807. d. 1882.
- Longstreet** (lang'strēt), James. Confederate lieut.-gen., b. 1821. d. 1904.
- Louis** (lō'ē), XIV. (*The Great*). King of France, b. 1638. d. 1715.
- Louis Napoleon.** See *Bonaparte, Napoleon III.*
- Louis Philippe** (lō'ē fē-lēp'). King of the French, b. 1773. d. 1850.
- Lovejoy** (luv'joi), Elijah Paris. American abolitionist, b. 1802. d. 1837.
- Lovelace** (luv'lās), Richard. English poet, b. 1618. d. 1658.
- Low** (lō), Seth. American educator and author, b. 1850.
- Lowell** (lō'el), James Russell. American poet and prose writer, b. 1819. d. 1891.
- Loyola, de** (dā loi-ō'la or lō-yō'la), St. Ignatius, Spanish founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits), b. 1491. d. 1556.
- Lubbock** (lub'ok), Sir John William, Bart. English astronomer, b. 1803. d. 1865.
- Lucian** (lū'shan). Greek satirical author, b. 120. d. 200.
- Lucretia** (lū-kre'shi-a). Legendary Roman woman of virtue, l. a. B. C. 510.
- Lucretius** (lū-kre'shi-us) (*Titus Lucretius Carus*). Roman poet, b. B. C. 95. d. 52.
- Lucullus** (lū-kul'us), Lucius Licinius. Roman general and epicure, b. B. C. 110. d. 57.
- Lummis** (lum'is), Charles Fletcher. American author and editor, b. 1859.
- Lundy** (lun'di), Benjamin. American abolitionist, b. 1789. d. 1839.
- Luther** (lō'thēr or lō'ter), Martin. Leader of the German Reformation, b. 1483. d. 1546.
- Lycurgus** (li-kūr'gus). Spartan lawgiver, lived in 9th century B. C.
- Lyon** (li'un), Nathaniel. American general, b. 1819. d. 1861.
- Lyly** (lil'i), John. English novelist and dramatist, b. 1554. d. 1606.
- Lysander** (li-san'dēr), Spartan general, d. 395 B. C.
- McCalla** (ma-kal'a), Bowman H. American naval officer, b. 1844. d. 1910.
- MacArthur** (mak-är'thūr), Arthur. American general, b. 1845.
- M'Carthy** (ma-kär'thi), Justin. Irish Home Ruler and author, b. 1830.
- Macaulay** (ma-ka'li), Thomas Babington. English historian, poet and statesman, b. 1800. d. 1859.
- Macbeth** (mak-beth'). King of Scotland, d. 1056.
- Maclaren** (ma-klar'en), Ian (*John Watson*). Scotch divine and author, b. 1850. d. 1907.
- McClellan** (ma-klel'an), Geo. B. American general, b. 1826. d. 1888.
- McCormick** (ma-kar'mik), Cyrus Hall. American inventor, b. 1809. d. 1884.
- MacCullough** (ma-kul'okh), John Edward. Irish-American tragedian, b. 1837. d. 1885.
- MacDonald** (mak-don'ald), George. Scotch novelist, b. 1824. d. 1905.
- McDougall** (mak-dō'gal), Alexander. American general, b. 1731. d. 1786.
- Maceo** (mä'thā-ō), Antonio. Cuban general, b. 1848. Killed in battle 1896.
- Machiavelli** (mä-kē-ä-vel'ē), Nicolo. Florentine statesman and writer, b. 1469. d. 1527.
- Mackenzie** (ma-ken'zi), Henry. Scotch essayist and novelist, b. 1745. d. 1831.
- McKinley** (ma-kin'li), William. 25th President of U. S., b. 1843. d. 1901.

Mackintosh (mak'in-tosh), Sir James. British historian and statesman, b. 1765. d. 1832.

MacMahon (mäk-mä-ang'), Marie Edme Patrice Maurice de, Duc de Magenta. Soldier and president of the French Republic, b. 1808. d. 1893.

Macpherson (mak-fēr'sun), James. Scotch poet, b. 1738. d. 1796.

MacPherson, James Birdseye. American general, b. 1828. d. 1864.

Madison (mad'i-sun), James. 4th President of U. S., b. 1751. d. 1836.

Maeterlinck (mä'tēr-lingk), Maurice. Belgian poet, b. 1862.

Magellan (ma-jel'an), Fernando. Portuguese navigator, b. 1470. d. 1521.

Mahan (ma-han'), Alfred Thayer. American naval officer and author, b. 1840.

Mahomet (ma-hom'et). See **Mohammed**.

Makarof (mä'kä-rof), Stephen Ossipovitch. Russian admiral, b. 1848. d. 1904.

Malebranche (mä-l-brongsh'), Nicolas. French philosopher, b. 1638. d. 1715.

Malthus (mal'thus), Thomas Robert. English political economist, b. 1766. d. 1834.

Mann (man), Horace. American educator, b. 1796. d. 1859.

Manning (man'ing), Daniel. American journalist and statesman, b. 1831. d. 1887.

Mansfield (manz'fēld), Richard. German-American actor, b. 1857. d. 1907.

Mansfield, Wm. Murray, Earl of. Lord chief justice of England, b. 1705. d. 1793.

Marat (mä-rä'), Jean Paul. French revolutionist, b. 1744. Assassinated 1794.

March (märch), Francis Andrew. American philologist, b. 1825. d. 1911.

Marchand (mär-shäng'), Jean Baptiste. French officer and explorer, b. 1863.

Marconi (mär-kō'nē), Guglielmo. Italian electrician, b. 1874.

Margaret (mär'ga-ret). Queen of Navarre (*Margaret of Angoulême*), b. 1492. d. 1549.

Maria Theresa (mä-rē'a te-rē'sa). Empress of Germany and queen of Hungary, b. 1717. d. 1780.

Marie Antoinette (mä-rē' ong-twä-net'), wife of Louis XVI. of France. Executed 1793. b. 1755.

Marius (mä'ri-us), Caius. Roman general and consul, b. B. C. 157. d. 86.

Markham (märk'am), Edwin. American poet, b. 1852.

Marlowe (mär'lō), Christopher or Kit. English dramatist, b. 1565. d. 1593.

Marlowe, Julia (*Sarah Frances Frost*). Anglo-American actress, b. 1870.

Marquette (mär-ket'), Jacques. French explorer of the Mississippi, b. 1637. d. 1675.

Marsh (märsh), George Perkins. Am. philologist, diplomatist, and author, b. 1801. d. 1882.

Marshall (mär'shal), John. American jurist and statesman, b. 1755. d. 1835.

Martens (mär'tenz), Frederic de. Russian diplomatist, b. 1845. d. 1909.

Mary (mä'ri) I. (*Bloody Mary*). Queen of England, b. 1516. d. 1558.

Mary II. Wife of William III. of England, b. 1662. d. 1695.

Mary Stuart (stū'art). Queen of Scots. Beheaded 1577. b. 1542.

Masaniello (mä-sä-nē-el'ō), (*Tommaso Aniello*). Neapolitan insurgent leader, b. 1623. d. 1647.

Masson (mä-sang'), Frédéric. French historian, b. 1847.

Mather (math'ēr), Cotton. American theologian; prosecutor of witches, b. 1663. d. 1728.

Maupassant, de (de mō-pä-song'), Henri René Albert Guy. French novelist, b. 1850. d. 1893.

Maxim (maks'im), Sir Hiram Stevens. American-English engineer and inventor, b. 1840.

Maxim, Hudson (*Brother of Sir H.*). American inventor of explosives, b. 1853.

Maximilian (maks-i-mil'yan) I. Emperor of Germany, b. 1459. d. 1519.

Maximilian, Archduke of Austria, and Emperor of Mexico; executed in Queretaro 1867. b. 1832.

Medici, de (dā med'i-chē), Cosmo (*The Great*). First Grand Duke of Tuscany, b. 1517. d. 1574.

Medici de, Lorenzo I. (*The Magnificent*). Prince of Florence, b. 1448. d. 1492.

Medill (me-dil'), Joseph. Am. journalist, founder *Chicago Tribune*, b. 1823. d. 1899.

Melanchthon, Melancthon (me-längk'ton), Philipp. German Lutheran reformer, b. 1497. d. 1560.

Melville (mel'vil), George Wallace. American naval officer and arctic explorer, b. 1841.

Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (men'dels-sōn-bär-tōl'dē), Jacob Ludwig Felix. German composer, b. 1809. d. 1847.

Mesmer (mes'mēr), Friedrich Anton. German originator of mesmerism, b. 1734. d. 1815.

Metchnikof (mech'ni-kof), Iliya. Russian physiologist, b. 1845.

Michelangelo Buonarroti (mē-kel-än'jā-lō bö-ō-när-rot'ē). Italian painter, sculptor, b. 1475. d. 1564.

Michelet (mēsh-lā'), Jules. French historian, b. 1798. d. 1874.

Miles (milz), Nelson Appleton. American general, b. 1839.

Mill (mil), John Stuart, English philosopher, political economist, b. 1806. d. 1873.

Millais (mil-lā'), John Everett, Sir. English painter, b. 1829. d. 1896.

Miller (mil'ēr), Hugh. Scottish geologist, b. 1802. d. 1856.

Millet (mē-lyā'), Jean François. French painter (*Angelus*, etc.), b. 1814. d. 1875.

Milne-Edwards (mēl-nā-dwār'), Henri. French naturalist, b. 1800. d. 1885.

Miltiades (mil-tī'a-dēz). Athenian general and statesman, l. a. B. C. 500.

Milton (mil'tun), John. English poet, b. 1608. d. 1674.

Mirabeau, de (de mē-rä-bō'), Gabriel Honoré Riqueti, Count. French orator and revolutionist, b. 1749. d. 1791.

Mitchell (mich'el), Donald G. American author, b. 1822. d. 1908.

Mitchell, John. American labor leader, b. 1870.

Mitchell, Silas Weir. American author and poet, b. 1829.

Mitford (mit'förd), Mary Russell. English author and dramatist, b. 1787. d. 1855.

- Mitford**, William. English historian, b. 1744. d. 1827.
- Mithridates** (mith-ri-dā'tēz) VI. (*The Great*). King of Pontus, b. B. C. 135. d. 63.
- Mohammed** (mō-ham'ed), **Mahomet** (ma-hom'et). Arabian prophet, founder of Islam, b. 571. d. 632.
- Moissan** (mwā-sāng'), Henri. French chemist, b. 1852. d. 1907.
- Molière** (mō-lyâr'). Stage name of Jean Baptiste Poquelin. French actor and dramatist, b. 1622. d. 1673.
- Moltke, von** (fōn mōlt'ke), Helmuth Karl Bernhard, Count. Prussian field-marshal, b. 1800, d. 1891.
- Monroe** (mun-rō'), James. 5th President of U. S., b. 1758. d. 1831.
- Montaigne, de** (de mon-tān'), Michel Eyquem, Seigneur. French philosopher and essayist, b. 1533. d. 1592.
- Montesquieu, de** (de mąng-tes-kyū'), Baron. French jurist and philosopher, b. 1689. d. 1755.
- Montezuma** (mon-te-zō'ma) II. Last Aztec emperor of Mexico, b. 1480. d. 1520.
- Montgomery** (munt-gum'ēr-i), James. Scotch poet, b. 1771. d. 1854.
- Montgomery**, Richard. American general. Fell at Quebec 1775. b. 1736.
- Moore** (mōr), George. British novelist, poet, and dramatist, b. (in Ireland) 1853.
- Moore**, Thomas. Irish poet, b. 1779. d. 1852.
- More** (mōr), Hannah. English religious writer, b. 1745. d. 1833.
- More**, Sir Thomas. English chancellor and writer. Executed 1535. b. 1478.
- Morgan** (mar'gan), Daniel. American Revolutionary general, b. 1736. d. 1802.
- Morgan**, John Pierpont. Am. financier, b. 1837.
- Morgan**, John H. American Confederate guerrilla chief, b. 1826. d. 1864.
- Morris** (mor'is), Clara. American actress, b. 1850.
- Morris**, Wm. English poet, artistic decorator, socialist, b. 1834. d. 1896.
- Morse** (mars), Samuel Finley Breese. Am. inventor of electric telegraph, b. 1791. d. 1872.
- Motley** (mot'li), John L. Am. historian and diplomatist, b. 1814. d. 1877.
- Mott** (mot), Mrs. Lucretia. American social reformer and Quaker preacher, b. 1793. d. 1880.
- Mozart** (mō'zärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Austrian musician and composer, b. 1756. d. 1791.
- Müller** (mül'ēr), Friedrich Max. German orientalist and philologist in England, b. 1823. d. 1900.
- Müller**, Johann. German physiologist and zoologist, b. 1801. d. 1858.
- Mulock** (mū'lok). See **Craik**.
- Munkacsy** (mön'ká-chē) (*Michael Lieb*). Hungarian painter, b. 1844. d. 1900.
- Murillo** (mū-ril'ō), Bartolomé Estéban. Spanish painter of religious subjects, b. about 1618. d. 1682.
- Musset** (mō-sā'), Louis Chas. Alfred de. French poet, b. 1810. d. 1857.
- Musæus** (mō-sā'us), Johann K. A. German author, b. 1735, d. 1787.
- Mutsuhito** (mōt-sō-hē'tō). Emperor of Japan, b. 1852.
- Nansen** (nan'sen), Fridtjof. Norwegian arctic explorer, b. 1861.
- Napier** (nā'pi-ēr), Sir Charles. British admiral, b. 1786. d. 1860.
- Napier**, Sir Charles James. British general, b. 1782. d. 1853.
- Napoleon** (na-pō'lē-un). See **Bonaparte**.
- Nast** (nast), Thomas. American artist, caricaturist, b. in Bavaria, 1840. d. 1902.
- Neander** (nē-ān'dēr), Johann August Wilhelm. German ecclesiastical historian, b. 1789. d. 1850.
- Neihaus** (nē'how's), Charles Henry. American sculptor, b. 1855.
- Neilson** (nēl'sun), Lilian Adelaide. English actress, b. 1848, d. 1880.
- Nelson** (nel'sun), Horatio, Viscount. English admiral, b. 1758. d. 1805.
- Nelson**, Thomas. American patriot, general, statesman, b. 1738. d. 1789.
- Nepos** (nē'pos), Cornelius. Roman historian and biographer, l. a. B. C. 40.
- Nero** (nē'rō), Lucius Domitius. Roman emperor, b. 37. d. 68.
- Nerva** (nēr'va), Marcus Cocceius. Roman emperor, b. 32. d. 98.
- Newton** (nū'tun), Isaac, Sir. English philosopher and mathematician, b. 1642. d. 1727.
- Ney** (nā), Michael. Marshal of France, b. 1769. d. 1815.
- Nicholas** (nik'o-las) I. Czar of Russia, b. 1796. d. 1855.
- Nicholas I.** (*The Great*). Pope, b. 800. d. 867.
- Nicholas II.** Czar of Russia, b. 1868.
- Nicholas**, Saint. Bishop of Myra. Patron of children (*Santa Claus*). d. 340.
- Nietzsche** (nētz'she), Friedrich Wilhelm. German philosopher, b. 1844. d. 1900.
- Nilsson** (nil'sun), Christine. Swedish singer, b. 1843.
- Nobel** (nō'bel), Alfred Bernhard. Swedish chemist and engineer, b. 1833. d. 1896.
- Nogi** (nō'gi), Count Kiten. Japanese general, b. 1849.
- Nordau** (nar-dow'), Max. Austrian writer, b. 1849.
- Nye** (nī), Edgar Wilson (*Bill Nye*). American humorist, b. 1850. d. 1896.
- Oates** (ōts), Titus. English political impostor, b. 1649. d. 1705.
- O'Brien** (ō-brī'en), Wm. Smith. Irish revolutionist, b. 1803. d. 1864.
- O'Connell** (ō-kon'el), Daniel. Irish orator and agitator, b. 1775. d. 1847.
- Octavia** (ok-tā'vi-a), sister of Augustus and wife of Mark Antony, b. B. C. 70. d. 11.
- Offenbach** (of'en-bāk'h), Jacques. French composer of comic operas, b. 1819. d. 1880.
- Oglethorpe** (ō'gl-tharp), James E. English general. Founder of Georgia, b. 1696. d. 1785.
- Ohm** (ōm), Georg Simon. German electrician, b. 1787. d. 1854.
- Oku** (ō'kō), Yasukato. Japanese general, b. 1844.
- Oliphant** (ol'i-fant), Mrs. Margaret (Wilson). Scotch novelist, b. 1828. d. 1897.
- Omar Khayyam** (ō'mar khī-yām'). Persian poet, d. first part 12th century.
- Orange** (or'anj), William, Prince of (*The Silent*). Founder of the Dutch republic, b. 1533. Assassinated 1584.

- O'Reilly** (ō-rī'li), John Boyle. Irish-American journalist and poet, b. 1844. d. 1890.
- O'Rell** (ō-rel'), Max (*Paul Blouet*). Fr. soldier, journalist, b. 1848. d. 1903.
- Origen** (or'i-jen). Christian writer of Alexandria, b. 185. d. 254.
- Oscar** (as'kar) **I.** King of Sweden and Norway (1844-59), b. 1799. d. 1859.
- Oscar II.** King of Sweden, b. 1829. d. 1907.
- Osler** (os'lēr), William. British physician, professor in the University of Oxford, b. (in Ontario) 1849.
- Osman** (os'man), Pasha. Turkish general and minister of war, b. 1832. d. 1900.
- Ostwald** (öst'völd), Wilhelm. German chemist and educator, b. (at Riga, Russia) 1853.
- Otis** (ō'tis), Elwell Stephen. American general, b. 1838.
- Otis**, James. American patriot and orator, b. 1725. d. 1783.
- Othman** (oth-män'), or **Osman** (*The Conqueror*). Founder of Ottoman empire, b. 1259. d. 1326.
- Otto or Otho** (ō'tō) **I.** (*The Great*). Emperor of Germany, b. 912. d. 973.
- Ovid** (ov'id). Roman poet, b. B. C. 43. d. A. D. 18.
- Owen** (ō'en), Richard. English zoologist and anatomist, b. 1804. d. 1892.
- Owen**, Robert. English socialist and philanthropist, b. 1771. d. 1858.
- Owen**, Robert Dale (*Son of Robert*). American author, b. 1801. d. 1877.
- Oxenstjerna** (oks'en-shâr-nä), Axel, Count. Swedish statesman, b. 1583. d. 1654.
- Oyama** (ō-yä'ma), Prince Iwao. Japanese general, b. 1842.
- Paderewski** (pä-de-ref'skē), Ignace Jan. Polish-Russian pianist, b. 1860.
- Paganini** (pä-gä-nē'nē), Nicholas. Italian violinist, b. 1782. d. 1840.
- Paine** (pān), Robert Treat. American lawyer and patriot, b. 1731. d. 1814.
- Paine**, Robert Treat (*Son of preceding*). American song writer, b. 1773. d. 1811.
- Paine**, Thomas. Anglo-American freethinker (*Age of Reason*), b. 1737. d. 1809.
- Paley** (pā'li), Wm. English philosopher and theologian, b. 1743. d. 1805.
- Palissy** (pä-lē-sē'), Bernard. Famous French potter, b. about 1530. d. 1588.
- Palma** (pāl'mä), Tomas Estrada. First president of Cuban republic, b. 1835. d. 1908.
- Palmer** (pām'ēr), John McCauley. American general and politician, b. 1817. d. 1900.
- Palmerston** (pām-ēr'stun), Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount. Prime minister of England, b. 1784. d. 1865.
- Paracelsus** (par-a-sel'sus). Famous German-Swiss physician and alchemist, b. 1493. d. 1541.
- Parker** (pär'kēr), Alton Brooks. American jurist and politician, b. 1852.
- Parker**, Theodore. American theologian, b. 1810. d. 1860.
- Parnell** (pär'nel), Charles Stewart. Irish statesman, b. 1846. d. 1891.
- Parsons** (pär'sunz), Theophilus. American jurist and writer, b. 1797. d. 1882.
- Pascal** (päs'käl), Blaise. French philosopher and mathematician, b. 1623. d. 1662.
- Pasteur** (päs-tör'), Louis. Fr. chemist and biologist, b. 1822. d. 1895.
- Patrick** (pat'rik), Saint. Apostle and patron saint of Ireland, b. 396. d. 466.
- Pausanias** (pä-sā'ni-as). Greek traveler and writer on art, l. a. 180.
- Payne** (pān), John Howard. American actor. Author of *Home, Sweet Home*, b. 1792. d. 1852.
- Peary** (pēr'i), Robert Edwin. American arctic explorer, b. 1854.
- Peel** (pēl), Robert, Sir. English statesman, b. 1788. d. 1850.
- Penn** (pen), William. English Quaker. Founder of Pennsylvania, b. 1644. d. 1718.
- Pepys** (peps or pep'is). Samuel. Author of *Pepys Diary*. b. 1633. d. 1703.
- Pericles** (per'i-klēz). Athenian statesman, b. B. C. 495. d. 429.
- Perier** (pā-rē-ā'), Jean Paul Pierre Casimir. President of the French republic 1894-95, b. 1847. d. 1907.
- Perry** (per'i), Matthew Calbraith. American commodore (*Treaty with Japan*), b. 1794. d. 1858.
- Perry**, Oliver Hazard. American commodore (*Lake Erie*), b. 1785. d. 1819.
- Peter** (pē'tēr) **I.** (*The Great*). Czar of Russia, b. 1672. d. 1725.
- Petrarch** (pē'trärk); Italian, Petrarca (pā-trär'kä), Francesco. Italian poet, b. 1304. d. 1374.
- Phelps** (felps), Elizabeth Stuart (*Mrs. Herbert D. Ward*). American authoress, b. 1844. d. 1911.
- Phidias** (fid'i-as), Famous Greek sculptor, b. B. C. 490. d. 432.
- Philip** (fil'ip) **II.** King of Macedon. (*Father of Alexander*), b. B. C. 382. d. 336.
- Philip II.** King of Spain, b. 1527. d. 1598.
- Phillips** (fil'ips), Wendell. Am. orator, abolitionist, b. 1811. d. 1884.
- Pickett** (pik'et), George Edw. Confederate general, b. 1825. d. 1875.
- Pierce** (pērs), Franklin. 14th President of the U. S., b. 1804. d. 1869.
- Pillow** (pil'ō), Gideon Johnson. American Confederate general, b. 1806. d. 1878.
- Pinchot** (pin'chō), Gifford. American naturalist, chief of U. S. Forest Service, 1898-1911, b. 1865.
- Pindar** (pin'dar). Greek lyric poet, b. B. C. 520. d. 440.
- Pinkerton** (pink'ēr-tun), Allan. Scottish-American detective, b. 1858. d. 1884.
- Pitman** (pit'man), Isaac. English inventor of stenography, b. 1813. d. 1897.
- Pitt** (pit), Wm. (*The Great Commoner*). English statesman, b. 1708. d. 1778.
- Pitt**, Wm. (*Son*). English statesman, b. 1759. d. 1806.
- Pizarro** (pē-zär'ō, Span. pē-thär'rō), Francisco. Conqueror of Peru, b. 1475. d. 1541.
- Plato** (plā'tō). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 429. d. 348.
- Plautus** (plä'tus), Titus Maccius. Roman dramatist, b. B. C. 254. d. 184.
- Pliny** (plin'i), or **Caius Plinius Secundus** (*The Elder*). Roman naturalist. Perished in eruption of Vesuvius 79. b. 23.

Pliny or Caius Plinius Cæcilius Secundus (*The Younger. Nephew of preceding*). Roman author, b. 61. d. 115.

Plotinus (plō-ti'nus). Egyptian philosopher, b. 204. d. 270.

Plutarch (plū'tärk). Greek biographer and moralist, b. 49. d. 120.

Pocahontas (pō-kā-hon'tas). Daughter of Powhatan, Indian chief, b. 1595. d. 1617.

Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. American poet and romance writer, b. 1809. d. 1849.

Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th President of U. S., b. 1795. d. 1849.

Polo (pō'lō), Marco. Venetian traveler, b. 1252. d. 1324.

Polybius (pō-lib'i-us). Greek historian, b. B. C. 204. d. 122.

Pompadour, de (de pang-pä-dör'), Jeanne Antoinette Poisson, Marchioness. Mistress of Louis XV., b. 1721. d. 1764.

Pompey (pom'pi), the Great (*Cneius Pompeius Magnus*). Roman general, b. B. C. 106. Murdered 48.

Ponce (pōn'thā), Pedro. Spanish Benedictine. First to teach the dumb to converse, b. 1520. d. 1584.

Ponce de Leon (pons dē lē'un; Spanish pōn'thā dā lā-ōn'), Juan. Spanish discoverer of Florida, b. 1460. d. 1521.

Pope (pōp), Alexander. English poet and critic, b. 1688. d. 1744.

Pope, Franklin Leonard. American electrician, b. 1840. d. 1895.

Pope, John. Major-general U. S. army, b. 1822. d. 1892.

Porter (pōr'tēr), David Dixon. American admiral, b. 1814. d. 1891.

Porter, David. American commodore, b. 1780. d. 1843.

Porter, Fitz John. American general, b. 1822. d. 1901.

Porter, Jane. English novelist (*Thaddeus of Warsaw*), b. 1776. d. 1850.

Porter, Noah. American educator. President Yale College, b. 1811. d. 1892.

Powhatan (pow-a-tan'). Indian chief, father of Pocahontas, b. about 1550. d. 1618.

Prentice (pren'tis), George Denison. American journalist and poet, b. 1802. d. 1870.

Praxiteles (praks-it'el-ēz). Greek sculptor, b. a. B. C. 360.

Prescott (pres'kut), Wm. Am. revolutionary officer, b. 1726. d. 1795.

Prévost (prā-vō'), Eugène Marcel. French novelist, b. 1862.

Price (prīs), Sterling. American Confederate general, b. 1809. d. 1867.

Priestley (prēst'li), Joseph. English divine and philosopher, b. 1733. d. 1804.

Procter (prok'tēr), Adelaide Anne. English poetess, b. 1825. d. 1864.

Proctor (prok'tūr), Richard A. English astronomer, b. 1834. d. 1888.

Protagoras (prō-tag'ō-ras). Greek philosopher (*Man is the measure of all things*), b. B. C. 480. d. 411.

Ptolemy (tol'e-mi) **I.** (*Soter*). Founder of the dynasty of Greek kings of Egypt, b. B. C. 367. d. 285.

Ptolemy, Claudius. Greek-Egyptian astronomer and geographer, l. a. 150.

Pulaski (pū-las'kē), Casimir, Count. Polish patriot and American general, b. 1748. d. 1779.

Pulitzer (pū'litz-ēr), Joseph. Hungarian-American journalist, b. 1847. d. 1911.

Putnam (put'nām), Israel. American general and Indian fighter, b. 1739. d. 1790.

Pyrrhus (pir'us). King of Epirus, b. B. C. 318. d. 272.

Pythagoras (pi-thag'ō-ras). Greek philosopher and mathematician, born in Samos B. C. 582. d. 500.

Quarles (kworlz), Francis. English poet, b. 1592. d. 1644.

Quincy (kwin'si), Josiah, Jr. American lawyer, orator and author, b. 1744. d. 1775.

Quincy, Josiah. American statesman, b. 1772. d. 1864.

Quintilian (kwin-til'i-an), Roman rhetorician, b. 42. d. 118.

Rabelais (rā-be-lā'), François. French physician, philosopher and satirist, b. 1495. d. 1553.

Racine (rā-sēn'), Jean Baptiste. French dramatic poet, b. 1639. d. 1699.

Racine, Louis (*Son*). French poet and critic, b. 1692. d. 1763.

Raleigh (rā'li), Sir Walter. English courtier, navigator and statesman, b. 1552. d. 1618.

Ralph (ralf), Julian. American journalist and author, b. 1853. d. 1903.

Ramsey (ram'zi), Allan. Scotch poet, b. 1865. d. 1758.

Ramsey, Sir William. British chemist, b. (in Scotland), 1852.

Randolph (ran'dolf), John, of Roanoke. American orator and statesman, b. 1773. d. 1833.

Randolph, Peyton. President 1st Continental Congress, b. 1723. d. 1775.

Raphael (rā'fä-el); Italian, Raffaele (rā-fä-el'e), Sanzio. Italian painter, b. 1483. d. 1520.

Rawlins (rā'linz), John A. American general and secretary of war, b. 1831. d. 1869.

Rawlinson (rā'lin-sun), Sir Henry Creswicke. English historian, b. 1810. d. 1895.

Read (rēd), Opie. American journalist, novelist, and lecturer, b. 1852.

Read, Thomas Buchanan. Am. poet and painter, b. 1822. d. 1872.

Reade (rēd), Charles. English novelist, b. 1814. d. 1884.

Réaumur, de (de rā-ō-mür'), René Antoine Ferchault. French physicist (*Thermometer*), b. 1683. d. 1757.

Récamier (rā-kā-mē-ā'), Jeanne Françoise Julie Adélaide (*Bernard*). Accomplished and beautiful French lady, b. 1777. d. 1849.

Redpath (red'pāth), James. American journalist and author, b. 1833. d. 1891.

Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett. Speaker U. S. House of Representatives, b. 1839. d. 1902.

Reid (rēd), Captain Mayne. Irish-American novelist, b. 1818. d. 1883.

Reid, Whitelaw. American journalist and diplomatist, b. 1837.

Rembrandt van Ryn (rem'-brānt vān rīn), Paul Harmens. Dutch painter, b. 1607. d. 1669.

Renan (re-nāng'), Joseph Ernest. French orientalist and critic, b. 1823. d. 1892.

Retz (rets), Cardinal de. French author and politician, b. 1614. d. 1679.

Reuter (roi'tēr), Fritz. Low German novelist and poet, b. 1810. d. 1874.

- Revere** (re-vēr'), Paul. American patriot, b. 1735. d. 1818.
- Reynolds** (ren'ulz), Sir Joshua. English portrait painter, b. 1723. d. 1792.
- Rhodes** (rōdz), Cecil John. S. African statesman; born in England, 1853. d. 1902.
- Ribault** (rē-bō'), Jean. French navigator sent out by Coligny to establish settlement in S. Carolina and Florida, b. 1520. d. 1565.
- Ribot** (rē-bō'), Théodule Armand. French psychologist, b. 1839.
- Richard** (rich'ard) **I.** (*Cœur de Lion*). King of England, b. 1157. d. 1199.
- Richard II.** King of England, 1377-99, b. 1366. d. 1400.
- Richard III.** (*Duke of Gloucester*), b. 1452. d. 1485.
- Richardson** (rich'ard-sun), Samuel. English novelist, b. 1689. d. 1761.
- Richelieu, de** (de rish'e-lō; Fr. rēsh-lyē'), Armand Jean Duplessis, Cardinal. French statesman, b. 1585. d. 1642.
- Richter** (rikh'tēr), Jean Paul Friedrich. German humorist, b. 1763. d. 1825.
- Ridpath** (rid'pāth), John C. Am. historian, b. 1841. d. 1900.
- Rienzi** (rē-en'zē), Cola di. Roman tribune, b. 1313. d. 1354.
- Riley** (rī'li), James Whitcomb (*Hoosier Poet*). American poet and lecturer, b. 1852.
- Ristori** (rēs-tō'rē), Adelaide, Marchioness del Grillo. Italian actress, b. 1821.
- Robert** (rob'ért) **I.** (*Bruce*). King of Scotland. b. 1276. d. 1329.
- Robespierre, de** (de rō'bes-pēr, French rō-bes-pē-ār'). Maximilien Marie Isidore. French revolutionist. Guillotined 1794. b. 1758.
- Rob Roy** (rob roi), (*Robert Macgregor*). Scotch freebooter, b. 1660. d. 1738.
- Rochambeau, de** (de rō-shong-bō'), Jean Baptiste Donatien de Vimeur, Count. French marshal and general in America, b. 1725. d. 1807.
- Rockefeller** (rok'e-fel-ēr), John Davidson. American merchant and philanthropist, b. 1839.
- Rodney** (rod'ni), Cæsar Augustus. Signer of the Declaration of American Independence, b. 1728. d. 1784.
- Roe** (rō), Azel Stephens. American novelist, b. 1798. d. 1886.
- Roe, Edward Payson.** American novelist, b. 1838. d. 1888.
- Roe, Edward Reynolds.** American journalist and story writer, b. 1813. d. 1893.
- Rogers** (roj'ēr), Randolph. American sculptor, b. 1825. d. 1892.
- Rogers, Samuel.** English poet, b. 1763. d. 1855.
- Roget** (rō-zhā'), Peter Mark. English physician and lexicographer, b. 1779. d. 1869.
- Rollo** (rol'ō), First Duke of Normandy, d. about 930.
- Romney** (rom'ni), George. English portrait painter, b. 1734. d. 1802.
- Ronsard** (räng-sär'), Pierre de. Famous French poet, b. 1524. d. 1585.
- Rosa** (rō'sä), Salvator. Italian painter of battle scenes, b. 1615. d. 1673.
- Roscius** (rosh'i-us), Quintus. Roman actor, d. B. C. 60.
- Rosecrans** (rōz'kranz), Wm. Starke. American general, b. 1819. d. 1898.
- Roosevelt** (rō'ze-velt), Theodore. American author and 26th President of U. S., b. 1858.
- Rothschild** (roths'child), Mayer Anselm, Jewish banker at Frankfort-on-the-Main, b. 1743. d. 1812.
- Rostand** (ros-täng'), Edmond. French poet and playwright, b. 1864.
- Rouget de Lisle** (rō-zhā' de lēl'), Claude Joseph. French poet (*Marseillaise*), b. 1760. d. 1836.
- Rousseau** (rō-sō'), Jean Jacques. French philosopher and writer, b. 1712. d. 1778.
- Rowe** (rō), Nicholas. English dramatist and poet laureate, b. 1673. d. 1718.
- Rubens** (rō'benz), Peter Paul. Flemish painter, b. 1577. d. 1640.
- Rudolph** (rō'dolf) **I.** of Hapsburg. German emperor, b. 1218. d. 1291.
- Rupert** (rō'pért), Prince of the Palatinate; cavalry leader in English civil war, b. 1619. d. 1682.
- Ruskin** (rus'kin), John. English art critic and author, b. 1819. d. 1900.
- Rutherford** (ruth'ēr-fürd), Ernest. British physicist, b. (in New Zealand) 1871.
- Saar** (zär), Ferdinand von. Austrian poet and dramatist, b. 1833. d. 1906.
- Sage** (säzh), Alain René le. Fr. novelist, b. 1668. d. 1747.
- Salisbury** (sälz'ber-i), Marquis of. English statesman, b. 1830. d. 1903.
- Sampson** (samp'sun), Wm. T. American rear-admiral, b. 1840. d. 1902.
- Sand** (songd), George (*Baroness Dudevant*). French novelist, b. 1804. d. 1876.
- Santa Anna** (sän'tä ä'nä), Mexican president and general, b. 1795. d. 1876.
- Santos-Dumont** (sän'tōs-dü-mang'), Alberto. Brazilian aeronaut, b. 1873.
- Sappho** (saf'ō). Greek lyric poet, l. a. B. C. 600.
- Sardanapalus** (sär-da-na-pä'-lus). King of Assyria, l. a. B. C. 900.
- Sardou** (sär-dō'), Victorien. French dramatist, b. 1831. d. 1908.
- Savonarola** (sä-vō-nä-rō'la), Girolamo. Italian religious and political reformer, b. 1452, executed 1498.
- Schiller, von** (fōn shil'ēr), Johann Christoph Friedrich. German poet and dramatist, b. 1759. d. 1805.
- Schley** (shli), Winfield Scott. American rear admiral, b. 1839. d. 1911.
- Schliemann** (shlē'män), Heinrich. German archæologist, b. 1822. d. 1890.
- Schopenhauer** (shō'pen-how-ēr), Arthur. German philosopher, b. 1788. d. 1860.
- Schreiner** (shri'nēr), Olive. South African story writer, b. 1862.
- Schubert** (shö'bert), Franz P. Austrian composer, b. 1797. d. 1828.
- Schurz** (shorts), Carl. German-American general and politician, b. 1829. d. 1906.
- Scidmore** (sid'mör), Eliza Ruhamah. American traveler and author, b. 1856.
- Scipio** (sip'i-ō), Africanus Major. Roman general, b. B. C. 235. d. 184.
- Scipio**, Africanus Minor. Roman general, b. B. C. 185. d. 129.

- Scott** (skot), Sir Walter. Scotch novelist and poet, b. 1771. d. 1832.
- Scott, Winfield**. American lieutenant-general, b. 1786. d. 1866.
- Scriabin** (skrē-ä-bin'), Alexander N. Russian composer and pianist, b. 1872.
- Scudder** (skud'čr), Horace Eli-sha. American author, b. 1838. d. 1902.
- Seawell** (sē'wel), Molly Elliot. American novelist and playwright, b. 1860.
- See** (sē), Thomas Jefferson Jack-son. American astronomer, b. 1866.
- Selkirk** (sel'kērk), Alexander. Scotch sailor (*Robinson Cru-soe*), b. 1676. d. 1723.
- Semiramis** (se-mir'a-mis). Queen of Assyria, l. a. B. C. 1250.
- Seneca** (sen'e-kə), Lucius An-næus. Roman Stoic philos-opher, b. B. C. 5. d. A. D. 65.
- Sennacherib** (se-nak'ēr-ib), King of Assyria, l. a. B. C. 681.
- Sévigné, de** (de sā-vēn-yā'), Marquise. French beauty and letter writer, b. 1626. d. 1696.
- Seward** (sū'ard), William H. American statesman, b. 1801. d. 1872.
- Shackleton** (shak'l-tun), Er-nest H. English antarctic ex-plorer, b. 1874.
- Shafter** (shaf'tēr), William R. American general, b. 1835. d. 1906.
- Shaw** (sha), Albert. American editor and writer, b. 1857.
- Shaw, George Bernard**. British dramatist and novelist, b. (in Ireland) 1856.
- Shaw, Henry W.** (*Josh Bil-lings*). American humorist, b. 1818. d. 1885.
- Shelley** (shel'i), Percy Bysshe. English poet, b. 1792. d. 1822.
- Sheridan** (sher'i-dan), Philip Henry. American general, b. 1831. d. 1888.
- Sheridan, Richard Brinsley Butler**. Irish dramatist, b. 1751. d. 1816.
- Sherman** (shēr'man), John. American statesman, b. 1823. d. 1900.
- Sherman, Roger**. American statesman. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1721, d. 1793.
- Sherman, William Tecumseh**. American general, b. 1820. d. 1891.
- Shuvalof** (shö-vä'lof), Count Paul. Russian general and diplomatist, b. 1830, d. 1908.
- Sienkiewicz** (syen-kyä'vich), Henryk. Polish novelist, b. 1845.
- Sigel** (sē'gel), Franz. German-American general, b. 1824. d. 1902.
- Sigsbee** (sigz'bē), Charles D. Am. naval officer, b. 1845.
- Skeat** (skēt), Walter Wm. English philologist, b. 1835.
- Sloan** (slōn), William Milligan. American historian and edu-cator, b. 1850.
- Smith** (smith), Adam. Scotch philosopher and political economist, b. 1723. d. 1790.
- Smith, Goldwin**. English his-torian and educator, b. 1823. d. 1910.
- Smith, Captain John**. Founder of Virginia, b. (in England) 1579. d. 1631.
- Smith, Samuel F.** American divine, author of *America*, b. 1808. d. 1895.
- Smithson** (smith'sun), James. English physicist. Founder of Smithsonian Institution at Washington, b. 1754. d. 1829.
- Smollett** (smol'et), Tobias. Scotch historian and novelist, b. 1721. d. 1771.
- Socrates** (sok'ra-tēz). Athenian philosopher, b. B. C. 468, d. 399.
- Soliman** (sō'lē-man) I. (*The Magnificent*). Ottoman Sul-tan, b. 1494. d. 1566.
- Solomon** (sol'o-mun). King of Israel, b. B. C. 1033. d. 975.
- Solon** (sō'lon). Athenian law-giver, b. B. C. 638. d. 558.
- Sophocles** (sof'o-klēz). Greek tragic poet, b. B. C. 496. d. 406.
- Sorel** (sō-rel'), Albert. French historian and novelist, b. 1842. d. 1906.
- Sousa** (sō'zə), John Philip. Am. band-master and march composer, b. 1854.
- Southey** (sow'thi), Robert. English poet laureate, b. 1784. d. 1843.
- Southworth** (sowth'wūrth), Mrs. (*Emma D. E. Nevitt*). American novelist, b. 1818. d. 1899.
- Spartacus** (spär'ta-kus). Ro-man gladiator and insurgent, d. B. C. 71.
- Speke** (spēk), Captain John Hanning. English African ex-plorer, b. 1827. d. 1864.
- Spencer** (spen'sēr), Herbert. English scientist, b. 1820. d. 1903.
- Spenser, Edmund**. English poet. Author of "Faerie Queene," b. (about) 1552. d. 1599.
- Sperry** (sper'i), Charles Still-man. American naval offi-cer and instructor, b. 1847.
- Spofford** (spof'örd), Ainsworth Rand. Librarian of Con-gress, b. 1825. d. 1908.
- Stael-Holstein, de** (de stä'el hol'stin), Madame (*Baronne de Necker*). French authoress, b. 1766. d. 1817.
- Standish** (stand'ish), Captain Miles. Military leader at Plymouth, Mass., b. 1584. d. 1656.
- Stanford** (stan'fürd), Leland. American senator, founder of Stanford University, b. 1824. d. 1893.
- Stanley** (stan'li), Henry M. (*John Rowlands*). British ex-plorer of Africa, b. 1841. d. 1904.
- Stanton** (stan'tun), Elizabeth Cady. Am. woman's rights advocate, b. 1816. d. 1902.
- Stead** (sted), William T. Eng-lish editor and author, b. 1849.
- Stedman** (sted'man), Edmund Clarence. American poet, b. 1833. d. 1908.
- Steele** (stēl), Sir Richard. Eng-lish essayist, b. 1671. d. 1729.
- Stephenson** (stēv'en-sun), Robert. English railway en-gineer, b. 1803. d. 1859.
- Sterne** (stērn), Rev. Laurence. English humorous writer, b. 1713. d. 1768.
- Steuben** (stū'ben), Frederick William Augustus, Baron. Prussian-American general, b. 1730. d. 1794.
- Stevens** (stē'venz), Thaddeus. American statesman and abolitionist, b. 1793. d. 1868.
- Stevenson** (stē'ven-sun), Rob-ert Louis. Scotch author, b. 1850. d. 1894.
- Stockton** (stok'tun), Francis Richard. American novelist, b. 1834. d. 1902.
- Stoddard** (stod'ard), Richard Henry. American poet, b. 1825. d. 1903.
- Stolypin** (stō'li-pin), Peter Ar-kadevitch. Russian states-man, b. 1863. d. 1911.
- Story** (stō'ri), Joseph. Ameri-can jurist, b. 1779. d. 1845.

Stössel (stēs'el), Anatoli Mikhailovitch. Russian general, b. 1848.

Stowe (stō), Mrs. Harriet E. (Author of "*Uncle Tom's Cabin*." *Sister of H. W. Beecher*.) b. 1811. d. 1896.

Strauss (strows), Johann. German composer (dance music), b. 1804. d. 1849.

Strauss, Johann (*Son*). Composer of waltzes and operas, b. 1825. d. 1899.

Stuart (stū'art). Royal family of England and Scotland. Those of England were James I., Charles I., Charles II., James II., Mary (*Queen of Wm. III.*) and Anne.

Stuart, Mrs. (Ruth McEnery). American story writer, b. 1856.

Stuyvesant (stī've-sant), Petrus. Last Dutch governor of New Netherlands (New York), b. 1602. d. 1682.

Sue (sü), Eugène. French novelist, b. 1804. d. 1857.

Suetonius (swē-tō'ni-us), Caius Tranquillus. Roman biographer, b. 72. d. 140.

Suffolk (suf'ok), Duke of. English admiral. Beheaded 1450.

Sulla (sul'a), Lucius Cornelius. Roman dictator, b. B. C. 138. d. 78.

Sullivan (sul'i-van), Sir Arthur Seymour. Noted English composer, b. 1842. d. 1900.

Sullivan, John. American general in the Revolutionary war, b. 1740. d. 1795.

Sumner (sum'nēr), Charles. American lawyer and statesman, b. 1811. d. 1874.

Sun Yat Sen (sɔn yāt sen'), Doctor. Chinese Christian propagandist and revolutionist; provisional president of Chinese republic (1911), b. 1867.

Suvaroff (sō-vä'rof), Russian field-marshal, b. 1729. d. 1800.

Sverdrup (svâr'dröp), Otto. Norwegian arctic explorer, b. 1854.

Swedenborg (swē'den-barg), Emanuel. Swedish theosophist. Founder of the "New Church," b. 1688. d. 1772.

Sweet (swēt), Henry. English philologist, b. 1845.

Swift (swift), Jonathan. Dean of St. Patrick's. British humorist, b. 1667. d. 1745.

Swift, Lewis. American astronomer, discoverer of comets, b. 1820.

Swinburne (swin'būrn), Algernon Charles. English poet and essayist, b. 1837. d. 1909.

Swinton (swin'tun), Wm. Am. author, b. 1833. d. 1892.

Sylva (sil'va), Carmen (*Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania*). Poet., b. 1843.

Symonds (sī'mundz), John A. English author, b. 1840. d. 1893.

Symons (sī'munz), Arthur. Welsh poet, author, and critic, b. 1865.

Tacitus (tas'i-tus), Caius Cornelius. Roman historian, b. 55. d. 117.

Taft (taft), Lorado. American sculptor, b. 1860.

Taft, William Howard. American jurist and statesman, 27th President of the U. S., b. 1857.

Taglioni (täl-yō'nē), Maria. Swedish-Italian ballet dancer, b. 1804. d. 1884.

Taine (tān), Hippolyte Adolphe. French litterateur and historian, b. 1828. d. 1893.

Takahira (tā-kā-hē'rā), Baron Kogoro. Japanese diplomatist, b. 1854.

Talleyrand-Périgord, de (de tal-lā-rong'pā-rē-gar'). Prince of. French statesman, b. 1754. d. 1838.

Talma (täl-mä'), François Joseph. French tragedian, b. 1763. d. 1826.

Talmage (tal'maj), Thomas De Witt. American clergyman and author, b. 1832. d. 1902.

Tamerlane (tam'ēr-lān) (*Amir Taimur*). Asiatic conqueror, b. 1336. d. 1406.

Tarbell (tär-bel'), Ida Minerva. American author and editor, b. 1857.

Tarkington (tär'king-tun), Newton Booth. American novelist, b. 1869.

Tarquin (tär'kwīn) **the Proud** (*Lucius Tarquinius Superbus*). Last king of Rome, d. B. C. 496.

Tasso (tas'ō), Torquato. Italian epic poet, b. 1544. d. 1595.

Taylor (tā'lūr), Bayard. American traveler, writer and poet, b. 1825. d. 1878.

Taylor, Zachary, General. 12th President of U. S., b. 1784. d. 1850.

Tecumseh (te-kum'se), Shawnee Indian chief, killed in the battle of the Thames, Canada, Oct. 5, 1813, b. 1768.

Tell (tel), Wilhelm. Legendary Swiss hero, l. a. 1307.

Tennyson (ten'i-sun), Alfred, Lord. English poet laureate, b. 1809. d. 1892.

Terence (ter'ens) (*Publius Terentius Afer*). Roman dramatic poet, b. B. C. 193. d. 155.

Terry (ter'i), Alfred Howe. American general, b. 1827. d. 1890.

Terry, Ellen (*Mrs. James Carew*), English actress, b. 1847.

Tertullian (tēr-tul'i-an) (*Quintus Septimius Florens*). Church writer, b. 150. d. 230.

Tessla (tez'lā), Nikola. Servian-American electrician, b. 1857.

Thackeray (thak'e-ri), Wm. Makepeace. English novelist, b. 1811. d. 1863.

Thales (thā'lēz). Ionian philosopher, b. B. C. 640. d. 550.

Themistocles (the-m s'to-klēz). Athenian general and statesman, b. B. C. 514. d. 449.

Theocritus (thē-ok'ri-tus). Greek pastoral poet, b. B. C. 283. d. 263.

Theodosius (thē-ō-dō'shi-us) **I.** (*The Great*). Roman emperor, b. 346. d. 395.

Theophrastus (thē-o-fras'tus). Greek philosopher, disciple of Aristotle, b. B. C. 372. d. 288.

Thiers (tyâr'), Louis Adolphe. French historian, President of France, b. 1797. d. 1877.

Thomas (tom'as), Theodore. German-American musician, b. 1835. d. 1905.

Thomson (tom'sun), James. British poet, b. 1700. d. 1748.

Thomson, Sir William, Baron Kelvin. British scientist, b. (in Belfast, Ireland) 1824. d. 1907.

Thoreau (thō-rō'), Henry D. American essayist, b. 1817. d. 1862.

Thucydides (thū-sid'i-dēz). Greek historian, b. B. C. 471. d. 400.

Tiberius (tī-bē'ri-us) (*Claudius Nero*). Roman emperor, b. B. C. 42. d. A. D. 37.

Tibullus (ti-bul'us), Albius. Roman poet, b. B. C. 54. d. 18.

Tilton (til'tun), Theodore. Am. journalist and author, b. 1835. d. 1907.

- Titian** (tish'an) (*Tiziano Vecel-li*). Venetian painter, b. 1477. d. 1576.
- Togo** (tō'gō), Count Heihachiro. Japanese admiral, b. 1847.
- Tolstoi** (tol'stō-ē), Alexis, Count. Russian dramatist, novelist and poet, b. 1817. d. 1875.
- Tolstoi**, Count Lyeff. Russian novelist, b. 1828. d. 1911.
- Toole** (tōl), John Lawrence. English comedian, b. 1830. d. 1906.
- Torquemada, de** (dā tar-kā-mā'thā), Tomas. Spanish inquisitor general, b. 1420. d. 1498.
- Tourgée** (tör-zhā'), Albion Winegar. American lawyer and novelist, b. 1838. d. 1905.
- Toynbee** (toin'bē), Arnold. English sociologist, b. 1852. d. 1883.
- Toynbee**, Paget. English philologist, b. 1855.
- Trajan** (trā'jan). Roman emperor, b. 52. d. 117.
- Trask** (trask), Mrs. (*Kate Nichols*). American author and poet, b. 1853.
- Tree** (trē), Sir Herbert Beer-bohm. English actor, b. 1853.
- Trepof** (trep'of), Dimitrii Feodorovitch. Russian general, b. 1855. d. 1906.
- Trollope** (trol'up), Anthony. English novelist, b. 1815. d. 1882.
- Turgenieff** (tör-gān'yef), Ivan, Russian novelist, b. 1818. d. 1883.
- Turner** (tūr'nēr), Joseph Mallord W. English landscape painter, b. 1775. d. 1851.
- Tyler** (tī'lēr), John. 10th President U. S., b. 1790. d. 1862.
- Tyndall** (tin'dal). British physicist, b. 1820. d. 1893.
- Uhland** (ö'lānt), Ludwig. German lyric poet, b. 1787. d. 1862.
- Ujfalvy** (oj-fäl'vi), Charles Eugène. Hungarian philologist and traveler, b. 1842. d. 1904.
- Ulloa** (öl-yō'a), Francisco de. Spanish discoverer of California, lived 1540.
- Underwood** (un'dēr-wod), Benjamin Franklin. American author, b. 1839.
- Upham** (up'am), Warren. Am. geologist, b. 1850.
- Upjohn** (up'jon), Richard. American architect, b. (in England) 1802. d. 1878.
- Uriu** (ö'ri-ō), Sotokichi. Japanese vice-admiral, b. 1854.
- Valentinian** (val-en-tin'i-an), Flavius. Roman emperor, b. 321. d. 375.
- Valerian** (va-lē'ri-an). Roman emperor, d. 268.
- Van Buren** (van bū'ren), Martin. 8th President of U. S., b. 1782. d. 1862.
- Vance** (vans), Zebulon B. Am. Confederate soldier and U. S. senator, b. 1830. d. 1894.
- Vancouver** (van-kō'vēr), Geo. English navigator, b. 1758. d. 1798.
- Vandamme** (väng-dām'), Dominique Josephe. French general, b. 1770. d. 1830.
- Vanderbilt** (van'dēr-bilt), Cornelius. American capitalist (*Commodore*), b. 1794. d. 1877.
- Vandyke** (van-dik'), Sir Anthony. Flemish painter, b. 1599. d. 1641.
- Varro** (vär'ō), Marcus Terentius. Roman scholar and writer, b. B. C. 116. d. 28. The most learned of the Romans.
- Vassar** (vas'ar), Matthew. Founder of Vassar College, b. 1792. d. 1868.
- Verdi** (vâr'dē), Giuseppe. Italian composer, b. 1814. d. 1901.
- Verdy du Vernois** (ver-dē' dü ver-nwä'), Julius von. Prussian general, b. 1832.
- Vergil** (vēr'jil) (*Publius Vergilius Maro*). Latin poet, b. B. C. 70. d. 19.
- Verne** (vern), Jules. French novelist, b. 1828. d. 1905.
- Vespasian** (ves-pā'zhi-an). Roman emperor, b. 9. d. 79.
- Vespucci** (ves-pōt'chē), Amerigo. Italian navigator, b. 1451. d. 1512.
- Victor Emmanuel** (vik'tūr e-man'ū-el) I. King of Italy, b. 1759. d. 1824.
- Victor Emmanuel II.** King of Italy, b. 1820. d. 1878.
- Victor Emmanuel III.** King of Italy, b. 1869.
- Victoria** (vik-tō'ri-a). Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, empress of India, b. 1819. d. 1901.
- Vilas** (vī'las), William Freeman. American U. S. senator and cabinet officer, b. 1840. d. 1908.
- Villiers** (vil'yērz), Frederic. English journalist and author, b. 1852.
- Vinci, da** (dā vin'chē), Leonardo. Italian painter, sculptor and architect, b. 1452. d. 1519.
- Virchow** (vēr'khō), Rudolph. German anatomist and anthropologist, b. 1821. d. 1902.
- Vitellius** (vi-tel'li-us), Aulus. Emperor of Rome, b. 15. d. 69.
- Voisin** (vwō-zang'), Gabriel. French aviator and inventor, b. 1889.
- Volta** (vol'tā), Alexander. Italian electrician, b. 1745. d. 1826.
- Voltaire** (vol-târ'), de. French writer, b. 1694. d. 1778.
- Voorhees** (vör'ēz), Daniel Wolsey. American lawyer and U. S. Senator, b. 1827. d. 1897.
- Voss** (fos), Johann Heinrich. German poet and critic, b. 1751. d. 1826.
- Vries** (vrēs), Hugo de. Dutch botanist and educator, b. 1848.
- Wagner** (väg'nēr), Richard. German composer, b. 1813. d. 1883.
- Wainwright** (wān'rit), Richard. American naval officer, b. 1849.
- Walcott** (wal'kut), Charles Doolittle. American geologist and paleontologist, b. 1850.
- Waldemar** (vāl'de-mār) I. (*The Great*). King of Denmark, b. 1131. d. 1181.
- Walker** (wāk'kēr), Amasa. Am. political economist, b. 1799. d. 1875.
- Walker, Robert J.** American statesman (Walker tariff, 1846), b. 1801. d. 1869.
- Walker, Wm.** American filibuster. President of Nicaragua. Shot 1860. b. 1824.
- Wallace** (wol'as), Alfred Russel. English naturalist, b. 1822.
- Wallace, Lew.** American general and novelist, b. 1827. d. 1905.
- Wallace, Sir William.** Scotch hero and patriot, b. 1270. d. 1305.
- Wallenstein** (vol'en-stīn), Albrecht Wenzel Eusebius, Duke. German general, b. 1583. d. 1634.
- Wallon** (vā-läng'), Henri Alexandre. French historian and statesman, b. 1812. d. 1904.
- Walpole** (wal'pōl), Horace. English author and wit, b. 1717. d. 1797.

Ward (wārd), Artemus. Pseudonym. See **Browne**.

Ward, Mrs. Herbert D. See **Phelps**, Elizabeth Stuart.

Ward, Mrs. Humphrey (*Mary Augusta Arnold*). English novelist, b. 1851.

Warman (wār'man), Cy. Am. story-writer and journalist, b. 1855.

Warner (wār'nēr), Charles D. American author, b. 1829. d. 1900.

Warren (wor'en), Sir Charles. British general and engineer, b. 1840.

Warwick, (wor'ik) Richard Neville (*King-maker*). English warrior, b. 1420. d. 1471.

Washburn (wāsh'būr), Elihu Benj. American statesman, b. 1816. d. 1887.

Washington (wāsh'ing-tun), Booker Taliaferro. Afro-American educator and author, b. 1858.

Washington, George. American general and first President of U. S., b. 1732. d. 1799.

Waters (wā'tērz), Mrs. (*Clara Erskine*). American author, b. 1834.

Watson (wot'sun), James C. American astronomer, b. 1838. d. 1880.

Watson, John (*Ian Maclaren*). Scottish divine and author, b. 1850. d. 1907.

Watson, John Crittenden. American rear-admiral, b. 1842.

Watson, Thomas E. American historian and politician, b. 1856.

Watterson (wot'ēr-sun), Henry. American journalist and author, b. 1840.

Watt (wot), James. Scotch inventor, b. 1736. d. 1819.

Watteau (vā-tō'), Jean Antoine. French painter, b. 1684. d. 1721.

Watts (wots), Isaac. English divine and hymnologist, b. 1674. d. 1748.

Wayne (wān), Anthony (*Mad Anthony Wayne*). American general, b. 1745. d. 1796.

Webb (web), Sidney. English writer on sociology and economics, b. 1859.

Weber (web'ēr), George. German historian, b. 1808. d. 1888.

Weber, von (fōn vā'ber), Karl Maria. German composer, b. 1786. d. 1826.

Webster (web'stēr), Daniel. American orator, statesman, b. 1782. d. 1852.

Webster, Noah. American lexicographer, b. 1758. d. 1843.

Weed (wēd), Thurlow. American journalist and politician, b. 1797. d. 1882.

Weir (wēr), Harrison William. English artist and book illustrator, b. 1824. d. 1906.

Welch (welch), William Henry. American pathologist and educator, b. 1850.

Wellington (wel'ing-tun), Arthur Wellesley, First Duke of. British general, b. 1769. d. 1852.

Wellman (wel'man), Walter. American journalist and arctic explorer, b. 1858.

Wells (welz), Herbert George. English romance writer, b. 1866.

Wendell (wen'del), Barrett. American man of letters and educator, b. 1855.

Werder, von (fōn ver'dēr), August, Count. Prussian general, b. 1808. d. 1887.

Wesley (wes'li), Charles. English Methodist divine and hymnologist, b. 1708. d. 1788.

Wesley, John (*Brother of Chas.*). Founder of Methodism, b. 1703. d. 1791.

West (west), Benjamin. American painter. President of the Royal Academy, England, b. 1738. d. 1820.

Westcott (west'kut), Edward Noyes. American author. His only work "David Harum," was published after his death. b. 1847. d. 1898.

Weyler (wā'lēr), y Nicolau, Valeriano. Spanish governor-general of Cuba, b. 1838.

Weyman (wi'man), Stanley John. English novelist, b. 1855.

Wharton (hwār'tun), Mrs. (*Edith Newbold Jones*). Am. novelist, b. 1862.

Wheeler (hwēl'ēr), Benjamin Ide. Am. classical scholar and educator, b. 1854.

Wheeler, Joseph. American general and politician, b. 1836. d. 1906.

Whewell (hū'el), William. English philosopher and scientist, b. 1794. d. 1866.

Whistler (hwis'lēr), James A. McNeill. American-English painter, b. 1834. d. 1903.

White (hwīt), Edward D. Chief Justice of U. S., b. 1845.

White, Horace. American journalist, historian and author, b. 1834.

White, Richard Grant. American author, b. 1822. d. 1885.

White, Stewart Edward. American novelist, b. 1873.

White, William Allen. American editor and author, b. 1873.

Whitefield (hwit'fēld), Geo. One of the founders of Methodism. English pulpit orator, b. 1714. d. (in America) 1770.

Whitman (hwit'man), Walt. American poet, b. 1819. d. 1892.

Whitney (hwit'ni), Eli. American inventor of the cotton gin, b. 1765. d. 1825.

Whitney, Josiah Dwight. Am. geologist, b. 1819. d. 1896.

Whitney, William Dwight. American philologist, b. 1827. d. 1894.

Whittier (hwit'i-ēr), John G. American poet, b. 1807. d. 1892.

Wilberforce (wil'bēr-fōrs), William. English philanthropist and statesman, b. 1759. d. 1833.

Wiley (wi'li), Harvey Washington. American chemist and educator, b. 1844.

Wilhelmina (vil-hel-mē'nə) I. Queen of the Netherlands, b. 1880.

Wilkes (wilks), Charles. American rear-admiral, b. 1798. d. 1877.

Wilkins (wil'kinz), Mary E. (*Mrs. Charles Manning Freeman*). American novelist, b. 1862.

Willard (wil'ard), Mrs. (*Emma Hart*). American author and educator, b. 1787. d. 1870.

Willard, Frances E. American temperance advocate, b. 1839. d. 1898.

William (wil'yam) I. (*The Conqueror*). King of England, b. 1027. d. 1087.

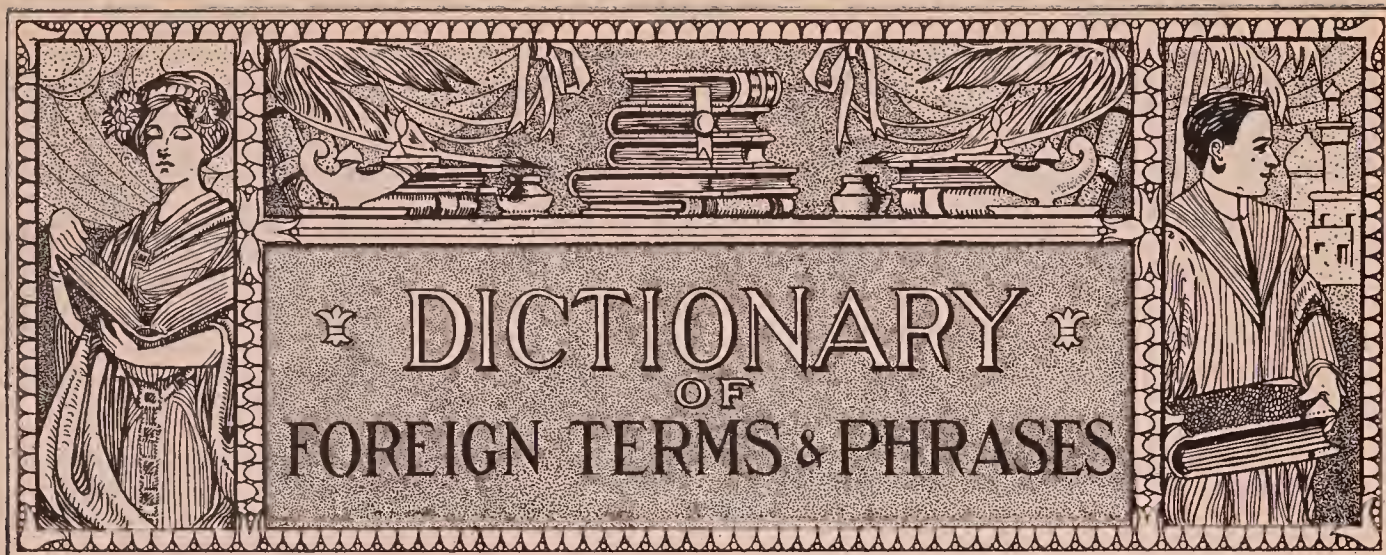
William II. Rufus (*The Red*), son of Wm. I., King of England, b. 1056. d. 1100.

William III. (*William Henry of Nassau, Prince of Orange*). King of England, b. 1650. d. 1702.

William IV. King of England 1830-37, b. 1765. d. 1837.

William I. King of Prussia. German emperor, b. 1797. d. 1888.

- Williams** (wil'yamz), John S. American lawyer and statesman, b. 1854.
- Williams**, Roger. Puritan reformer. Founder of Rhode Island, b. 1599. d. 1683.
- Willis** (wil'is), Nathaniel P. American author, b. 1806. d. 1867.
- Wilson** (wil'sun), Sir Arthur Knyvet. British admiral, b. 1842.
- Wilson**, Mrs. (*Augusta J. Evans*). American novelist, b. 1838. d. 1909.
- Wilson**, James. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, b. 1742. d. 1798.
- Wilson**, James. American agricultural educator and cabinet officer, b. 1835.
- Wilson**, Woodrow. American educator and politician, b. 1856.
- Winchell** (win'chel), Alexander. American geologist and author, b. 1824. d. 1891.
- Winslow** (winz'lō), Edward. Governor of Plymouth Colony, b. 1595. d. 1655.
- Winthrop** (win'thrup), John. English governor of Massachusetts colony, b. 1588. d. 1640.
- Wolfe** (wɒlf), James. English general; fell at Quebec 1759. b. 1726.
- Wolff** (wɒlf), Henry Drummond, Sir. English diplomatist, b. 1830. d. 1908.
- Wolsey** (wɒl'zi), Thomas. English cardinal and statesman, b. 1417. d. 1530.
- Wood** (wɒd), Leonard. American general, b. 1860.
- Woodberry** (wɒd'ber-i), George Edward. American educator, author and poet, b. 1855.
- Worcester** (wɒs'tēr), Dean C. American zoologist and educator, b. 1866.
- Worcester**, Joseph Emerson. American lexicographer, b. 1784. d. 1865.
- Wordsworth** (wɜrdz'wɜrth), Wm. English poet, b. 1770. d. 1850.
- Wright** (rit), Carroll Davidson. American statistician and U. S. Commissioner of Labor, b. 1840. d. 1909.
- Wright**, George Frederick. American geologist and educator, b. 1838.
- Wright**, Joseph. English philologist and educator, b. 1855.
- Wright**, Mrs. (*Mabel Osgood*). American author and writer of nature books, b. 1859.
- Wright**, Orville. American aviator and inventor, b. 1871.
- Wright**, Wilbur. American aviator, who with his brother, Orville, attained first practical success with the aeroplane, b. 1867.
- Wundt** (vönt), Wilhelm Max. German physiologist and philosopher, b. 1832.
- Wu Ting Fang** (wö-ting-fang'). Chinese diplomatist and statesman, b. 1851.
- Wycherley** (wich'ēr-li), Wm. English dramatist, b. 1640. d. 1715.
- Wyclif, Wicliffe or Wickliffe** (wik'lif), John. English ecclesiastical reformer, b. 1324. d. 1384.
- Wyckoff** (wi'kof), Walter A. American political economist, b. 1865. d. 1908.
- Wyman** (wi'man), Walter. Am. surgeon and sanitarian, b. 1848.
- Wyndham** (win'dam), George. British statesman, b. 1863.
- Wyss** (vis), Johann Rudolph. Swiss writer (*Swiss Family Robinson*), b. 1781. d. 1830.
- Xenocrates** (ze-nok'ra-tēz). Greek philosopher, b. B. C. 396. d. 314.
- Xenophon** (zen'ō-fon). Athenian general and historian, b. B. C. 430. d. 358.
- Xerxes** (zērks'ēz) (*The Great*). King of Persia, d. B. C. 465.
- Yale** (yāl), Elihu. English official in India. Benefactor of Yale College, b. 1649. d. 1721.
- Yamagata** (yā-mä-gä'tä), Prince Aritomo. Japanese general and statesman, b. 1838.
- Yeats** (yätz), William Butler. Irish poet and dramatist, b. 1865.
- Yerkes** (yēr'kēz), Charles T. American business man, founder of Yerkes Observatory, b. 1837. d. 1905.
- Yonge** (yung), Charlotte Mary. English novelist, b. 1823. d. 1901.
- Youmans** (yö'manz), Edward L. American scientist, b. 1821. d. 1887.
- Young** (yung), Brigham. High priest and leader of the Mormons, b. 1801. d. 1877.
- Young**, Charles Augustus. Am. astronomer, b. 1834.
- Young**, Charles Mayne. English tragedian, b. 1777. d. 1856.
- Young**, Edward. English poet (*Night Thoughts*), b. 1684. d. 1765.
- Young**, John Russell. American author and journalist, b. 1841. d. 1899.
- Younghusband** (yung'huz-band), Francis Edward, Sir. British explorer and author, b. (in India) 1863.
- Ypsilanti** (ip-se-län'ti), Alexander, Prince. Greek patriot and general, b. 1792. d. 1828.
- Yriarte** (ē-rē-är'tā), Charles. French litterateur and historian, b. 1832. d. 1898.
- Yuan-Shi-Kai** (yō-än'-shē-kī'). Chinese premier (1911), b. 1865.
- Yung Wing** (yong-wing'). Chinese diplomatist, b. 1828.
- Zalinski** (zā-lin'ski), Edmund Louis Gray. Polish-American artilleryman, b. 1849.
- Zangwill** (zang'wil), Israel. English-Jewish novelist, b. 1864.
- Zell** (zel), Carl. German humorist and philologist, b. 1793. d. 1874.
- Zeller** (tsel'ēr), Eduard. German historian and theologian, b. 1814. d. 1908.
- Zeno** (zē'nō). Greek philosopher. Founder of the Stoic school, b. B. C. 358. d. 260.
- Zenobia** (zē-nō'bi-ā), Septimia. Queen of Palmyra, l. a. 280.
- Zeppelin** (tsep'e-lin), Ferdinand von. German cavalry general and aeronaut, b. 1838.
- Zeuxis** (züks'is), Greek painter of the human form, b. B. C. 464. d. 396.
- Zieten** (tsē'ten), Hans Joachim von. Prussian military officer, b. 1699. d. 1786.
- Zittel** (tsit'el), Karl Alfred von. German paleontologist, b. 1839. d. 1904.
- Zola** (zō'lā), Emile. French novelist, b. 1840. d. 1902.
- Zoroaster** (zō-rō-as'tēr). Founder of Parsee religion, l. a. B. C. 800.
- Zwingli** (tsving'lē), Ulrich. Swiss religious reformer, Killed in battle 1531. b. 1484.



Abbreviations: F. *French*; G. *Greek*; Ger. *German*; It. *Italian*; L. *Latin*; Sp. *Spanish*.

AB ABSURDO

ab absurdo [L.] from absurdity.
ab æterno [L.] from eternity.
à bas [F.] down; down with.
a bene placito [It.] at pleasure.
ab extra [L.] from without.
ab imo pectore [L.] from the bottom of the heart.
ab initio [L.] from the beginning.
à bon droit [F.] with justice.
à bon marché [F.] at a bargain; cheap.
ab origine [L.] from the origin or commencement.
ab ovo [L.] from the egg; from the very beginning.
à bras ouverts [F.] with open arms.
absente reo [L.] the defendant being absent.
absit invidia [L.] let there be no ill will.
ab uno disce omnes [L.] from one example judge of the rest.
ab urbe condita [L.] from the founding of the city (Rome—753 B. C.).
abusus non tollit usum [L.] abuse is not an argument against proper use.
académicien [F.] a member of the academy.
a capite ad calcem [L.] from head to heel.
accessit [L.] he came near—applied to one second in merit.
à cheval [F.] on horseback.
à couvert [F.] under cover; protected.
a cruce salus [L.] salvation from the cross.
ad arbitrium [L.] at pleasure; at will.
ad astra [L.] to the stars; to an exalted state.

ad extremum [L.] to the extreme; at last.
ad finem [L.] to the end.
ad gustum [L.] to one's taste.
ad hominem [L.] to the man; personal.
ad idem [L.] to the same point.
ad infinitum [L.] to infinity.
ad interim [L.] in the meanwhile.
ad litem [L.] for a suit.
ad nauseam [L.] so as to disgust.
ad referendum [L.] to be further considered.
ad rem [L.] to the point or purpose.
à droite [F.] to the right.
ad summum [L.] to the highest point.
ad unum omnes [L.] all to a man.
ad valorem [L.] according to the value.
ad vivum [L.] to the life; like life.
æquo animo [L.] with a calm mind.
affaire d'amour [F.] a love affair.
affaire d'honneur [F.] an affair of honor; a duel.
affaire du cœur [F.] an affair of the heart.
à fin [F.] to the end or object.
a fortiori [L.] for the stronger reason.
à l'abandon [F.] left uncared for.
à la belle étoile [F.] in the open air.
à la bonne heure [F.] in good time.
à la braise [F.] half baked and half stewed; braised.

ALTERUM TANTUM

à l'abri [F.] under shelter.
à la carte [F.] according to the bill of fare; by the card.
à la Française [F.] in French fashion.
à la mode [F.] according to the custom or fashion.
à la mort [F.] to the death.
à l'Anglaise [F.] after the English fashion.
à l'extérieur [F.] on the outside.
à l'extrémité [F.] at the point of death.
al fresco [It.] to the shade; in the open air.
alias [L.] at another time or place; otherwise.
à l'improviste [F.] unawares; on a sudden.
aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus [L.] sometimes the good Homer nods, *i. e.*, the brightest is sometimes dull.
alla vostra salute [It.] to your health.
allez-vous en [F.] away with you.
allons [F.] let us go; come.
alma mater [L.] a fostering mother; the university or college in which one is or has been instructed.
à l'outrance [F.] for à outrance.
al piu [It.] at most.
alter ego [L.] another self; a friend.
alter idem [L.] another precisely similar.
alter ipse amicus [L.] a friend is another self.
alternis vicibus [L.] in alternative terms.
alterum tantum [L.] as much more,

altum silentium [L.] profound silence.

amabilis insania [L.] a pleasing delusion.

à main armée [F.] with mailed fist; by force of arms.

a majori ad minus [L.] from the greater to the less.

amantium iræ [L.] lovers' quarrels.

amari aliquid [L.] somewhat bitter.

amata bene [L.] well beloved.

a maximis ad minima [L.] from the greatest to the least.

âme de boue [F.] a soul of mud; a base-minded person.

amende honorable [F.] satisfactory apology; reparation.

a mensa et toro [L.] from bed and board.

âme perdue [F.] a lost soul; a desperate character.

à merveille [F.] to a wonder; perfectly.

amicus curiæ [L.] a friend of the court; a disinterested adviser.

amicus humani generis [L.] a friend of the human race.

amicus usque ad aras [L.] a friend even to the altar, *i. e.*, even to the last extremity.

ami du cour [F.] a court friend; a false friend.

a minori ad maius [L.] from the less to the greater.

à moitié [F.] by halves.

amor patriæ [L.] love of country.

amor sceleratus habendi [L.] the accursed love of possessing.

amor vincit omnia [L.] love overcomes all things.

amor propre [F.] self-love; vanity.

anathema sit [L.] let him be accursed.

a natura rei [L.] from the nature of the case.

ancien régime [F.] ancient order of things.

Anglice [New L.] according to the English manner.

anima mundi [L.] the soul of the world.

animo et fide [L.] by courage and faith.

animus furandi [L.] the intention of stealing.

anno ætatis suæ [L.] in the year of his (or her) age.

anno Christi [L.] in the year of Christ.

anno Domini [L.] in the year of our Lord; A. D.

anno mundi [L.] in the year of the world; A. M.

anno salutis [L.] in the year of redemption.

anno urbis conditæ [L.] in the year the city (Rome) was built, *i. e.*, 753 B. C.

annus mirabilis [L.] year of wonders.

ante bellum [L.] before the war.

ante lucem [L.] before the light.

ante meridiem [L.] before noon. A. M.

à outrance [F.] to the utmost; to the bitter end.

a paribus [L.] for equals.

à pas de géant [F.] with a giant's strength.

à perte de vue [F.] till beyond one's view; out of sight.

à peu près [F.] nearly.

a pezzi [It.] by the piece; piece by piece.

a piacere [It.] at pleasure.

à pied [F.] on foot.

à pieds joints [F.] with feet joined.

à plaisir [F.] at pleasure.

à plomb [F.] perpendicularly; firmly.

à point [F.] to a point; exactly right; just enough.

à portée [F.] within reach or range.

a posse ad esse [L.] from the possible to the actual.

a posteriori [L.] from the effect to the cause.

apparatus belli [L.] materials for war.

appetitus rationi pareat [L.] let appetite yield to reason.

appui [F.] point of support; prop.

après [F.] after.

après coup [F.] too late.

a prima vista [It.] at first sight.

a priori [L.] from the cause to the effect.

à quatre [F.] of or between four.

à quatre mains [F.] for four hands.

a quatr' occhi [It.] to four eyes, *i. e.*, face to face.

aqua vitæ [L.] brandy; spirit; alcohol.

aquila non capit muscas [L.] an eagle does not catch flies.

à quoi bon? [F.] what's the good of it?

à ravir [F.] in ravishing style.

arbiter elegantiarum [L.] master of ceremonies; a judge in matters of taste.

arcana cælestia [L.] celestial mysteries.

arcana imperii [L.] the mysteries of government; state secrets.

arc de triomphe [F.] triumphal arch.

arc-en-ciel [F.] the rainbow.

ardentia verba [L.] burning words; glowing language.

argent comptant [F.] ready money.

argumenti causa [L.] for the sake of argument.

argumentum ad crumenam [L.] an argument to the purse; an appeal to interest.

argumentum ad hominem [L.] an argument to the man; deriving its force from the situation of the person to whom it is addressed.

argumentum ad rem [L.] argument to the purpose.

argumentum baculinum [L.] club law; appeal to force.

ariston metron [G.] the middle course the best; the golden mean.

arrectis auribus [L.] with attentive ears.

arrière-garde [F.] rear-guard.

arrière pensée [F.] a mental reservation.

ars est celare artem [L.] true art is to conceal art.

ars longa, vita brevis [L.] art is long, life is short.

artium baccalaureus [L.] bachelor of arts; B. A.

artium magister [L.] master of arts—usually abbreviated to A. M. or M. A.

asinus ad lyram [L.] an ass at the lyre; an awkward fellow.

a salti [It.] by fits and starts.

assez bien [F.] pretty well.

astra castra, numen lumen [L.] the stars my camp, God my lamp.

à tâtons [F.] groping.

a teneris annis [L.] from tender years.

à tort et à travers [F.] at random.

à toute force [F.] with all one's force.

à tout hasard [F.] at all hazards.

à tout ouïance [F.] to the utmost.

à tout prix [F.] at any price.

atra cura [L.] black care.

à travers [F.] across; through.

at spes non fracta [L.] but hope is not broken.

au bon droit [F.] to the just right.

au contraire [F.] on the contrary.
au courant [F.] well acquainted with matters.
audaces fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favors the brave.
audi alteram partem [L.] hear the other side.
au fait [F.] well instructed; expert.
au fond [F.] at the bottom.
auf wiedersehen [Ger.] till we meet again; good-bye.
au grand sérieux [F.] in all seriousness.
aujourd'hui roi, demain rien [F.] to-day a king, to-morrow nothing.
au jour le jour [F.] from day to day; from hand to mouth.
aurea mediocritas [L.] the golden mean.
au reste [F.] as for the rest.
au revoir [F.] till we meet again.
aussitôt dit, aussitôt fait [F.] no sooner said than done.
autant d'hommes, autant d'avis [F.] many men, many minds.
aut vincere aut mori [L.] to conquer or die; death or victory.
aux armes [F.] To arms.
auxilium ab alto [L.] help from on high.
avant propos [F.] Preface; introductory matter.
a verbis ad verbera [L.] from words to blows.
avito viret honore [L.] he flourishes on the honors of his ancestors.
à volonté [F.] at pleasure.
a vostra salutè [It.] to your health.
à votre santé [F.] to your health.
a vuestra salud [Sp.] to your health.
ballon d'essai [F.] a balloon sent up to test the direction of air currents; hence, a "feeler" of any kind.
bas bleu [F.] a blue stocking; a woman who seeks a reputation for learning.
beatæ memoriæ [L.] of blessed memory.
beaux esprits [F.] men of wit or genius.
bel esprit [F.] a wit, a genius.
bella! horrida bella [L.] war! horrid war!
bella matribus detestata [L.] war, so detested by mothers.
bellum internecinum [L.] a war of extermination.

benedetto è quel male che vien solo [It.] blessed is the misfortune that comes alone.
bene orasse est bene studuisse [L.] to have studied well is to have prayed well.
ben trovato [It.] well invented.
bête noire (lit., a black beast) [F.] a bugbear.
bis dat qui cito dat [L.] he gives twice who gives quickly or opportunely.
bis peccare in bello non licet [L.] one must not blunder twice in war.
bis pueri senes [L.] old men are twice boys.
bona fide [L.] in good faith.
bona fides [L.] good faith.
bon ami [F.] good friend.
bon gré, mal gré [F.] with good or bad grace; willing or unwilling.
bonhommie [F.] good-nature.
bon jour [F.] good day; good morning.
bonne et belle [F.] good and handsome. (Of a woman.)
bonne foi [F.] good faith.
brevi manu [L.] (with a short hand) offhand, extempore, summarily.
cæteris paribus [L.] other things being equal.
candida Pax [L.] white-robed Peace.
castello che dà orecchia si vuol rendere [It.] the fortress that parleys soon surrenders.
casus belli [L.] a cause justifying war; a ground of war.
causa sine qua non [L.] an indispensable cause.
cedant arma togæ [L.] let arms yield to the gown; let violence give place to law.
cela va sans dire [F.] that goes without saying; that is understood.
ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte [F.] it is only the first step that is difficult.
c'est à dire [F.] that is to say.
c'est égal [F.] it is all one; it makes no difference.
c'est le commencement de la fin [F.] it is the beginning of the end.
c'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre [F.] that is magnificent, but it is not war.
c'est selon [F.] that is according to circumstances.
c'est une autre chose [F.] that is quite a different thing.

cetera desunt [L.] the rest is wanting.
ceteris paribus [L.] other things being equal.
chacun à son goût [F.] every one to his taste.
chacun tire de son côté [F.] each pulls his own way.
chambre à coucher [F.] bedroom.
Champs Elysées [F.] Elysian fields; a beautiful public park in Paris.
chapeaux bas! [F.] hats off!
chapelle ardente [F.] a chamber in which a corpse lies, surrounded by lighted candles before burial.
châteaux en Espagne [F.] castles in Spain; castles in the air.
chef de bataillon [F.] a major.
chef de cuisine [F.] a male head-cook.
chef-d'œuvre [F.] a masterpiece.
chemin de fer [F.] railway.
cher ami (masc.), **chère amie** (fem.) [F.] a dear friend; a mistress.
cherchez la femme [F.] seek for the woman; a woman is at the bottom of it.
che sarà, sarà [It.] what will be, will be.
cheval de bataille [F.] a war-horse; chief support; a strong point.
chevalier d'industrie [F.] a knight of industry; one who lives by his wits; a swindler; a sharper.
chi dà presto raddoppia il dono [It.] he that gives quickly doubles the gift.
chi tace confessa [It.] silence is confession.
ci-devant [F.] former; formerly.
ci-gît [F.] here lies.
circuitus verborum [L.] a circumlocution.
circulus in probando [L.] arguing in a circle.
clarior e tenebris [L.] the brighter from the darkness.
clarum et venerabile nomen [L.] an illustrious and venerable name.
cælum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt [L.] they change their sky, not their affections, who cross the sea.
cogito, ergo sum [L.] I think, therefore I am.
comme il faut [F.] as it should be, correct.

commune bonum [L.] a common good.
communi consensu [L.] by common consent.
compagnon de voyage [F.] a traveling companion.
componere lites [L.] to settle disputes.
compos mentis [L.] of sound mind.
compte rendu [F.] an account rendered; report.
con amore [It.] with love; earnestly.
con diligenza [It.] with diligence.
conditio sine qua non [L.] a necessary condition.
con dolore [It.] with grief.
confer [L.] compare.
confrère [F.] an associate.
congé d'elire [F.] a leave to elect.
conjunctis viribus [L.] with united powers.
conquiescat in pace [L.] may he rest in peace.
conseil de famille [F.] a family consultation.
conseil d'état [F.] council of state.
consensus facit legem [L.] consent makes the law.
consilio et animis [L.] by wisdom and courage.
consilio et prudentia [L.] by wisdom and prudence.
consuetudo pro lege servatur [L.] custom is held as a law.
consule Planco [L.] when Plancus was consul; in my younger days. (Horace.)
contra bonos mores [L.] against good manners.
copia verborum [L.] copiousness of words; fluency of speech.
coram nobis [L.] before us.
coram populo [L.] in the presence of the people.
corps de garde [F.] a body of men who watch in a guard-room; the guard-room itself.
corps diplomatique [F.] a diplomatic body.
corpus delicti [L.] the body or foundation of the offense.
corpus juris canonici [L.] the body of the canon law.
corpus juris civilis [L.] the body of the civil law.
corrigenda [L.] corrections to be made.
così fan tutte [It.] so do they all.
couleur de rose [F.] rose color; hence, an aspect of beauty;

favorable or agreeable representation.
coup de bonheur [F.] stroke of good luck.
coup d'essai [F.] a first essay; attempt.
coup d'état [F.] a stroke of policy; a violent measure in public affairs.
coup de grâce [F.] a finishing stroke.
coup de hasard [F.] a lucky chance.
coup de main [F.] a sudden enterprise or effort.
coup de maître [F.] a master-stroke.
coup d'œil [F.] a rapid glance.
coup de pied [F.] a kick.
coup de plume [F.] a literary attack.
coup de soleil [F.] a stroke of the sun; sunstroke.
coup de vent [F.] a gust of wind; a gale.
coup manqué [F.] a failure.
courage sans peur [F.] courage without fear; fearless courage.
coûte que coûte [F.] cost what it may.
credat Judæus Apella [L.] let the (superstitious) Jew Apella believe it; tell it to the marines. (Horace.)
crede quod habes, et habes [L.] believe you have it, and you have it.
credo quia absurdum [L.] I believe it because it is absurd.
crème de la crème [F.] cream of the cream; the very best.
crescit eundo [L.] it increases by going.
crève cœur [F.] great sorrow; heartbreak.
crimen falsi [L.] falsehood; perjury.
crimen læsæ majestatis [L.] high treason.
cui bono? [L.] for whose benefit is it?—what good end does it serve?—what is the good of it? (Cicero.)
culpa levis [L.] a slight fault.
cum grano salis [L.] with a grain of salt; with some allowance or qualification.
cum privilegio [L.] with privilege.
cum tacent, clamant [L.] although they keep silent, they cry out; silence is more expressive than words. (Cicero.)
currente calamo [L.] with a running or rapid pen.
custos morum [L.] the guardian of morality

custos rotulorum [L.] keeper of the rolls.
da locum melioribus [L.] give place to your betters.
dame d'honneur [F.] maid of honor.
damnum absque injuria [L.] loss without injury.
das Ewig-Weibliche [Ger.] the eternal feminine.
das heisst, or d.h. [Ger.] that is.
data et accepta [L.] expenditures and receipts.
debito justitiæ [L.] by debt of justice.
de bon augure [F.] of good omen.
de bonne grâce [F.] with good grace; willingly.
deceptio visus [L.] an illusion of the sight.
decies repetita placebit [L.] ten times repeated it will please.
decipimur specie recti [L.] we are deceived by the appearance of goodness or truth.
de die in diem [L.] from day to day.
defacto [L.] from the fact; really.
dégagé [F.] easy and unconstrained.
dégoût [F.] disrelish; disgust.
de gustibus non est disputandum [L.] there is no disputing about tastes.
de haut en bas [F.] from top to bottom; contemptuously.
dehors [F.] without; out of; foreign to.
Dei gratia [L.] by the grace of God.
de integro [L.] anew.
déjeuner à la fourchette [F.] a meat breakfast.
de jure [L.] from the law; by right.
de minimis non curat lex [L.] the law does not concern itself with trifles.
de mortuis nil nisi bonum [L.] let nothing be said of the dead but what is good.
de nihilo nihil, in nihilum nil posse reverti [L.] from nothing nothing is made, and nothing that exists can be reduced to nothing.
de novo [L.] anew.
Deo adjuvante, non timendum [L.] with the help of God, there is nothing to be afraid of.
Deo duce [L.] with God for a leader.
Deo favente [L.] with the favor of God,

Deo gratias [L.] Thanks be to God. (D. G.)
Deo juvante [L.] with the help of God.
Deo monente [L.] God giving warning.
Deo, non fortuna [L.] from God, not from chance.
Deo volente [L.] God willing.
de profundis [L.] out of the depths.
dernier ressort [F.] the last resource.
désagrément [F.] something disagreeable or unpleasant.
desideratum [L.] anything desired.
di buona volontà sta pieno l'inferno [It.] hell is full of good intentions.
Dieu est toujours pour les plus gros bataillons [F.] God is always on the side of the largest battalions; the largest army has the best chance.
Dieu et mon droit [F.] God and my right.
Dieu vous garde [F.] God protect you.
di grado in grado [It.] gradually.
dii majorum gentium [L.] the gods of the superior houses; the twelve superior gods.
Dios me libre de hombre de un libro [Sp.] God deliver me from a man of one book.
di salto [It.] by leaps.
disjecta membra [L.] scattered remains.
dis krambe thanatos [G.] cabbage twice eaten, is death; repetition is tedious.
di tutti novello par bello [It.] everything new seems beautiful.
docendo discimus [L.] we learn by teaching.
dolce cose a vedere, e dolci inganni [It.] things sweet to see, and sweet deceptions.
dolce far niente [It.] sweet idleness.
Dominus vobiscum [L.] the Lord bewith you. (The words in which the priest blesses the people in the Roman Church.)
domus et placens uxor [L.] home and the good wife.
dorer la pilule [F.] to gild the pill.
do ut des [L.] I give that you may give; the principle of reciprocity.
dramatis personæ [L.] characters represented in a drama.
dulce domum [L.] sweet home.

dulce est desipere in loco [L.] it is pleasant to play the fool at times (cf. Eccles. iii. 4).
dulce et decorum est pro patria mori [L.] it is sweet and glorious to die for one's country.
dum spiro spero [L.] while I breathe, I hope.
dum vivimus, vivamus [L.] let us live while we live; *i. e.*, let us enjoy life.
duos qui sequitur lepores, neutrum capit [L.] he who pursues two hares, catches neither.
durante beneplacito [L.] during good pleasure.
durante vita [L.] during life.
eau de cologne [F.] cologne water.
eau de lavande [F.] lavender water.
eau de vie [F.] water of life; generally applied to brandy.
ébauche [F.] a first or rough sketch.
ébranlement [F.] intense agitation; violence; shock.
e cattivo vento che non è buono per qualcuno [It.] it is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
ecce homo [L.] behold the man—used specially of any picture representing the Savior given up to the people by Pilate.
ecce signum! [L.] "behold the sign!" here is the proof.
eclaircissement [F.] the clearing up of an affair.
eclat de rire [F.] a burst of laughter.
editio princeps [L.] the first edition.
edition de luxe [F.] a handsome edition of a book.
ego et rex meus [L.] I and my king.
ego hoc feci [L.] I did this.
egomet mi ignosco [L.] I overlook my own faults.
ejusdem generis [L.] of the same kind.
elixir vitæ [L.] the quintessence of life.
embarras de richesse [F.] "embarrassment of riches." An inexhaustible mine of wealth; difficulties arising from an over-abundance.
en ami [F.] as a friend.
en arrière [F.] "in the rear." Behind.
en attendant [F.] in the meantime.

en avant [F.] forward.
en beau [F.] in a favorable light.
en bloc [F.] in a lump.
en bon train [F.] "in good train." In a fair way.
en buste [F.] "in bust." Half length.
en cachette [F.] privately; secretly; by stealth.
en cavalier [F.] as a gentleman.
en commandite [F.] "in partnership." As in *société en commandite*, in France, a limited liability company.
en déshabille [F.] in undress.
en Dieu est ma fiance [F.] In God is my trust.
en échelon [F.] in echelon—applied to a body of troops formed in divisions appearing as the steps of a stair.
en famille [F.] with one's family; alone; by themselves.
enfants perdus [F.] "lost children." In an attack on a fortified place "the forlorn hope."
enfant terrible [F.] a terrible child; a child that causes annoyance by innocent but ill-timed remarks to others.
en grand seigneur [F.] in lordly style.
en grande tenue [F.] in full dress.
en grande toilette [F.] in full dress.
en masse [F.] in a body.
en mauvaise odeur [F.] "in bad odor." In bad repute.
en papillotes [F.] in curl-papers.
en passant [F.] by the way; in passing.
en pension [F.] at a boarding-house; as a boarder.
en rapport [F.] in communication; in harmony.
en règle [F.] as it should be; according to regulations.
en résumé [F.] to sum up; on the whole.
en revanche [F.] "in revenge." Another chance to make up for it.
en route [F.] on one's way.
en suite [F.] in company.
entente cordiale [F.] a cordial understanding, as between two or more governments.
en titre [F.] "in title." In name only; titular.
entourage [F.] "surroundings." The immediate attendants of a prince; adjuncts; ornaments.

en tout [F.] "in all." Wholly.
entre nous [F.] between ourselves.
en vérité [F.] "in truth." Verily.
eo nomine [L.] "by that name." For this reason.
e pluribus unum [L.] one composed of many; the motto of the U. S.
eripitur persona, manet res [L.] the person is snatched away, the goods remain.
errare est humanum [L.] to err is human.
esprit de corps [F.] the prevailing spirit of honor which guides the actions of individuals of any *collective body*, such as the army and the bar, in the interests of that "body."
esprit délicat [F.] a person of refined or correct taste.
esprit des lois [F.] the spirit of the laws.
esse quam videri [L.] to be rather than to seem.
est modus in rebus [L.] there is a middle course in all things.
et cetera [L.] and the rest; &c.
et cum spiritu tuo [L.] and with thy spirit.
et ego in Arcadia [L.] I too was in Arcadia; I know as much as anybody about it.
et hoc genus omne [L.] and everything of the sort.
et sequentes [L.] and those that follow.
et sequentia [L.] and what follows.
et sic de ceteris [L.] and so of the rest.
et sic de similibus [L.] and so of similar things.
et tu, Brute! [L.] and you too, Brutus! (said by Julius Cæsar).
eureka! [G.] well done!
eureka! [G.] I have found it!
ex abundantia [L.] out of the abundance.
ex accidenti [L.] accidentally.
ex adverso [L.] from the opposite side.
ex æquo et bono [L.] agreeably to what is good and right.
ex animo [L.] heartily.
ex auctoritate mihi commissa [L.] by the authority entrusted to me.
ex capite [L.] from the head; from memory.
ex cathedra [L.] from the chair; with authority; judicially.
excelsior [L.] higher; more elevated.

exceptio probat regulam [L.] the exception proves the rule.
exceptis excipiendis [L.] due exceptions (or allowances) having been made.
excerpta [L.] extracts.
ex concessio [L.] from what has been conceded.
ex curia [L.] out of court.
ex delicto [L.] from the crime.
ex dono [L.] by gift.
exegi monumentum ære perennius [L.] I have reared a monument more lasting than brass. (Horace.)
exempla sunt odiosa [L.] examples are offensive.
exempli gratia [L.] by way of example.
exeunt [L.] they go out.
exeunt omnes [L.] all go out or retire.
ex hypothesi [L.] from the hypothesis.
exit [L.] he goes out; death.
ex libris [L.] from the books.
ex mero motu [L.] from his own impulse.
ex nihilo, nihil fit [L.] out of nothing, nothing is made.
ex officio [L.] by virtue of his office.
ex parte [L.] on one side only.
ex pede Herculem [L.] we recognize Hercules from the size of his foot, *i. e.*, we judge of the whole from the part.
experientia docet stultos [L.] experience teaches even fools.
experimentum crucis [L.] the experiment of the cross; a decisive experiment; a test of the most searching nature.
experto crede [L.] trust one who has tried or had experience.
expertus metuit [L.] having experienced it, he dreads it; a burned child avoids the fire.
explicite [F.] explicitly.
exposé [F.] an exposition.
ex post facto [L.] after the deed is done; retrospective.
expressis verbis [L.] in express terms.
ex propriis [L.] from one's own resources.
ex tacito [L.] tacitly.
extempore [L.] without premeditation.
extra judicium [L.] outside the court.
extra muros [L.] outside the walls.
ex uno disce omnes [L.] from one learn all; from one judge the whole.

ex usu [L.] from or by use.
ex utraque parte [L.] on either side.
ex voto [L.] according to vow.
faber est quisque fortunæ suæ [L.] every man is the architect of his own fortune.
faber fortunæ suæ [L.] a self-made man.
facetiae [L.] humorous writings or sayings; jokes.
facile est inventis addere [L.] it is easy to improve what has already been invented.
facile princeps [L.] evidently preeminent; the admitted chief; an easy first.
facilis est descensus Averni [L.] descent to Avernus (hell) is easy; the road to evil is easy. (Vergil.)
façon [F.] manner; style.
façon de parler [F.] way of speaking; phrase; locution.
facsimile [L.] make it like; a close imitation.
facta non verba [L.] deeds not words.
factotum [L.] do all; hence, a man of all work.
fæx populi [L.] dregs of the people.
faire mon devoir [F.] to do my duty.
faire sans dire [F.] to act without speaking; without ostentation or boasting.
fait accompli [F.] a thing already done.
falsi crimen [L.] the crime of forgery.
falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus [L.] false in one point, false in all.
fama clamosa [L.] a prevailing report; a current scandal.
far niente [It.] doing nothing.
fas est ab hoste doceri [L.] it is right to be taught by an enemy.
Fata Morgana [It.] atmospheric phenomena along the coast of Sicily; mirage.
Fata obstant [L.] the Fates oppose us.
Fata viam invenient [L.] the Fates will find out a way.
faute de mieux [F.] for want of better.
faux pas [F.] a mistake; a false step.
fecit [L.] he made or executed it;—put after an artist's name.
felo de se [L.] a felon of himself, *i. e.*, a suicide.
feme covert or femme covert [F.] a married woman.

feme sole *or femme sole* [F.] an unmarried woman.
femme de chambre [F.] a chambermaid.
femme de charge [F.] a house-keeper.
femme galante [F.] a gay woman; a prostitute.
femme savante [F.] a learned woman; a blue-stockings.
festina lente [L.] hasten slowly, don't be impetuous.
fête champêtre [F.] a rural festival; a large garden party.
feu de joie [F.] a firing of guns in token of joy; a bonfire.
fiat justitia, ruat cœlum [L.] let justice be done, though the heavens should fall.
fiat lux [L.] let there be light.
fide et amore [L.] by faith and love.
fidei coticula crux [L.] the cross is the touchstone of faith.
fidei defensor [L.] defender of the faith.
fide, non armis [L.] by faith, not by force of arms.
fide, sed cui vide [L.] trust, but in whom take care.
fides Punica [L.] Punic faith, *i. e.*, treachery.
fi donc! [F.] for shame!
fidus Achates [L.] the faithful Achates (the companion of Æneas); a true friend.
filius nullius [L.] child of nobody; bastard.
filius terræ [L.] one of low birth.
fille de chambre [F.] chambermaid.
fille de joie [F.] a gay woman; a prostitute.
fille d'honneur [F.] a maid of honor.
fin de siècle [F.] end of the century; decadent.
finem respice [L.] look at the end.
finis [L.] the end.
finis coronat opus [L.] the end crowns the work.
flagrante bello [L.] during hostilities.
flagrante delicto [L.] in the very act.
flecti, non frangi [L.] to be bent, not to be broken.
flux de bouche [F.] a very great flow of talk.
fonctionnaire [F.] a public officer.
fons et origo [L.] the source and origin.
formaliter [L.] in form.

forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit [L.] perhaps it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these things.
fortes fortuna juvat [L.] fortune favors the brave.
forti et fideli nihil difficile [L.] to the brave and the true nothing is difficult.
fortiter et recte [L.] bravely and uprightly.
fortiter in re [L.] with firmness in acting.
fortuna favet fatuis [L.] fortune favors fools.
fortuna favet fortibus [L.] fortune favors the brave.
frangas, non flectes [L.] you may break, you shall not bend me.
fraus est celare fraudem [L.] it is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
froides mains, chaud amour [F.] cold hands, warm heart.
front à front [F.] face to face.
fronti nulla fides [L.] there is no trusting to appearances.
functus officio [L.] having performed his office or duty; hence, out of office.
furor arma ministrat [L.] rage supplies arms.
furor loquendi [L.] a rage for speaking.
furor poeticus [L.] poetic fire.
furor scribendi [L.] a rage for writing.
fuyez les dangers de loisir [F.] fly from the dangers of leisure.
gaieté de cœur [F.] gaiety of heart.
Gallicè [F.] in French; after the French manner.
garçon [F.] a boy or a waiter.
garde à cheval [F.] a mounted guard.
garde champêtre [F.] a rural guard; a gamekeeper.
garde du corps [F.] a body-guard.
garde-feu [F.] a fire-guard; a fender.
garde mobile [F.] a guard liable to general service.
gardez [F.] take care; be on your guard.
gardez bien [F.] be very careful.
garde la foi [F.] keep the faith.
gaudeamus igitur [L.] let us therefore rejoice.
gaudet tentamine virtus [L.] virtue rejoices in temptation.
genius loci [L.] the genius of the place.
gens d'armes [F.] armed police.

gens de condition [F.] people of rank.
gens d'église [F.] churchmen.
gens de guerre [F.] military men.
gens de lettres [F.] literary people.
gens de loi [F.] lawyers.
gens de même famille [F.] birds of a feather.
gens de peu [F.] the lower classes.
gens du monde [F.] people of fashion.
gens togata [L.] the toga-wearing race, *i. e.*, the Romans; civilians.
Germanice [New L.] in German; after the German style.
gibier de potence [F.] a gallows-bird.
giovine santo, diavolo vecchio [It.] a young saint, an old devil.
gitano [Sp.] a gipsy.
gli assenti hanno torti [It.] the absent are in the wrong.
gloria in excelsis [L.] glory to God in the highest.
gloria Patri [L.] glory to the Father.
gnothi seauton [G.] know thyself.
goutte à goutte [F.] drop by drop.
gouvernante [F.] a governess.
grace à Dieu [F.] thanks to God.
gradatim [L.] gradually; step by step.
gradus ad Parnassum [L.] a step to Parnassus; an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.
grande chère et beau feu [F.] good cheer and a good fire.
grande fortune, grande servitude [F.] great wealth, great slavery.
grande parure, grande toilette [F.] full dress.
grande passion [F.] a serious love affair.
grand merci [F.] many thanks.
gratia placendi [L.] the pleasure of pleasing.
grex venalium [L.] the venal throng.
grosse tête et peu de sens [F.] big head and little wit.
guerra al cuchillo [Sp.] war to the knife.
guerre à mort [F.] war to the death.
guerre à outrance [F.] war to the uttermost.
hac lege [L.] with this law or condition,

hardiesse [F.] boldness.
haud longis intervallis [L.] at frequent intervals.
haud passibus æquis [L.] not with equal steps.
haut et bon [F.] great and good.
haut goût [F.] high flavor; fine or elegant taste.
heimweh [Ger.] home-sickness.
heluo librorum [L.] a devourer of books.
heu pietas! heu prisca fides! [L.] alas for piety! alas for our ancient faith! (Vergil.)
hiatus valde deflendus [L.] a deficiency much to be regretted.
hic et ubique [L.] here and everywhere.
hic finis fandi [L.] here was end of the speaking.
hic jacet [L.] here lies—used in epitaphs.
hic labor [L.] this is work.
hic sepultus [L.] here buried.
hinc illæ lacrimæ [L.] hence (proceed) these tears; this is the cause of the trouble. (Horace.)
hoc age [L.] do this; attend to what you are doing.
hoc anno [L.] in this year.
hoc genus omne [L.] and all that sort.
hoc loco [L.] in this place.
hoc opus est [L.] this is a task.
hoc tempore [L.] at this time.
hodie mihi, cras tibi [L.] to-day to me, to-morrow to thee.
hoi polloi [G.] the many; the people; the vulgar.
hominis est errare [L.] it is common for man to err.
homme d'affaires [F.] a business agent; a financier.
homme de bien [F.] an upright man; a man of worth.
homme de cour [F.] a courtier.
homme de paille [F.] a man of straw.
homme d'épée [F.] a military man.
homme des lettres [F.] a man of letters; a literary man.
homme d'esprit [F.] a man of talent or of wit.
homme d'état [F.] a statesman.
homme du monde [F.] a man of fashion.
homo multarum litterarum [L.] a man of many literary accomplishments.
homo solus aut deus aut dæmon [L.] a man to live alone must be either a god or a devil.

homo sui juris [L.] one that is his own master.
homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto [L.] I am a man, and deem nothing that relates to man foreign to my feelings.
homo trium litterarum [L.] a man of three letters, *i. e.*, a thief—*fur* being the Latin for thief. (Plautus.)
homo unius libri [L.] a man of one book.
honi soit qui mal y pense [F.] evil to him who evil thinks.
honores mutant mores [L.] honors change manners.
honor virtutis præmium [L.] honor is the reward of virtue.
honus habet onus [L.] honor is burdened with responsibility.
horæ canonicæ [L.] canonical hours; prescribed hours for prayer.
horæ subsecivæ [L.] leisure hours.
hora fugit [L.] the hour flies.
horresco referens [L.] I shudder to relate. (Vergil.)
horribile dictu [L.] horrible to relate.
hors de combat [F.] out of condition to fight.
hors de la loi [F.] in the condition of an outlaw.
hors de propos [F.] wide of the point; inapplicable.
hors de saison [F.] out of season; unseasonable.
hors d'œuvre [F.] out of course; out of its accustomed place; small appetizing dishes served at table between soup and the second course.
hortus siccus [L.] a collection of dried plants.
hôtel de ville [F.] a town hall.
hôtel Dieu [F.] a hospital.
hôtel garni [F.] a furnished town house.
humanum est errare [L.] to err is human.
hurtar para dar por Dios [Sp.] to steal in order to give to God.
ibidem [L.] in the same place or case.
ich dien [Ger.] I serve.
ici on parle français [F.] here French is spoken.
idée fixe [F.] a fixed idea; intellectual monomania.
idem [L.] the same.
idem sonans [L.] sounding the same.

idem velle atque idem nolle [L.] to like and to dislike the same things.
id est [L.] that is—abbreviated to *i. e.*
id genus omne [L.] all that class.
Iesus, hominum Salvator [L.] Jesus, Savior of men.
ignorantia non excusat legem [L.] ignorance is no plea against the law.
ignoratio elenchi [L.] ignoring the point in dispute; the logical fallacy of arguing to the wrong point.
ignotum per ignotius [L.] the unknown by the still more unknown.
il a inventé l'histoire [F.] he has invented history.
il a le diable au corps [F.] the devil is in him.
il dolci far niente [It.] the sweet state of doing nothing.
il faut de l'argent [F.] money is wanting.
Ilias malorum [L.] an Iliad of woes; a host of evils.
il n'est sauce que d'appétit [F.] hunger is the best sauce.
il n'y a pas à dire [F.] there is nothing to be said.
il penseroso [It.] the pensive, thoughtful man.
ils n'ont rien appris ni rien oublié [F.] they have learned nothing and forgotten nothing (said of the French *émigrés* and the Bourbons).
il sent le fagot [F.] he smells of the faggot; he is suspected of heresy.
imo pectore [L.] from the bottom of the heart.
imperium in imperio [L.] a government within a government.
impolitesse [F.] rudeness; coarseness.
impos animi [L.] of weak mind; imbecile.
in actu [L.] in the very act.
in ambiguo [L.] in doubt.
in armis [L.] under arms.
in articulo mortis [L.] at the point of death; in the last struggle.
in banco regis [L.] on the King's Bench.
in bianco [It.] in blank; in white.
in camera [L.] in the chamber (of a judge); in secret.
in capite [L.] in the head; in chief.
in cœlo quies [L.] there is rest in heaven.

in usu [L.] in use.
in usum Delphini [L.] for the use of the Dauphin (said of an edition of the classics); toned down to suit a young person.
in utrumque paratus [L.] prepared for either event.
in vacuo [L.] in empty space, or in a vacuum.
invenit [L.] — devised (this).
inverso ordine [L.] in an inverse order.
in vino veritas [L.] there is truth in wine; truth is told under the influence of wine.
invita Minerva [L.] Minerva (the goddess of wisdom) being unwilling, *i.e.*, without genius.
ipse dixit [L.] he himself said it; a mere assertion; dogmatism.
ipsissima verba [L.] the very words.
ipso facto [L.] in the fact itself.
ipso jure [L.] by the law itself.
ira furor brevis est [L.] anger is a short madness. (Horace.)
ir por lana, y volver esquilado [Sp.] to go for wool and come back shorn.
Italice [New L.] in Italian.
iterum [L.] again.
jacta est alea [L.] the die is cast.
j'ai bonne cause [F.] I have a good cause.
jalousie [F.] jealousy; a slatted window-blind.
jamais arrière [F.] never behind.
jamais bon coureur ne fut pris [F.] a good runner is never caught.
januis clausis [L.] with closed doors.
Jardin des Plantes [F.] the botanical garden in Paris.
je maintiendrai le droit [F.] I will maintain the right.
je ne cherche qu'un [F.] I seek but one.
je ne sais quoi [F.] I know not what.
je n'oublierai jamais [F.] I will never forget.
je suis prêt [F.] I am ready.
jet d'eau [F.] a jet of water.
jeu de mots [F.] a play on words.
jeu d'esprit [F.] a witticism
jeu de théâtre [F.] stage-trick.
je vis en espoir [F.] I live in hope.
joci causa [L.] for the sake of a joke.
joli [F.] pretty.
jubilate Deo [L.] rejoice in God

jucundi acti labores [L.] past labors are pleasant
judicium Dei [L.] the judgment of God.
juge de paix [F.] justice of the peace.
juncta juvant [L.] united they assist.
juniores ad labores [L.] the young for labors.
Jupiter tonans [L.] Jupiter the thunderer.
jure divino [L.] by divine law.
jure humano [L.] by human law.
juris peritus [L.] one versed in law.
juris utriusque doctor [L.] doctor of both civil and canon law.
jus canonicum [L.] canon law.
jus civile [L.] civil law.
jus divinum [L.] divine law.
jus et norma loquendi [L.] the law and rule of speech.
jus gentium [L.] law of nations.
jus gladii [L.] law of the sword.
jus possessionis [L.] law of possession.
jus proprietatis [L.] the right of property.
jus summum sæpe summa malitia est [L.] extreme law is often extreme wrong.
juste milieu [F.] the proper mean.
justitiæ soror fides [L.] faith is the sister of justice.
justum et tenacem propositi virum [L.] a just man, and tenacious of his position.
kairon gnothi [G.] know your opportunity. A saying of Pittacus, one of the Wise Men of Greece.
l'abito è una seconda natura [It.] habit is a second nature.
laborare est orare [L.] work is prayer.
labore et honore [L.] by labor and honor.
labor ipse voluptas [L.] labor is its own pleasure.
labor omnia vincit [L.] labor conquers all things.
laborum dulce lenimen [L.] the sweet solace of labor.
l'adversité fait les hommes et le bonheur les monstres [F.] adversity makes men, but prosperity makes monsters.
la critique est aisée, et l'art est difficile [F.] criticism is easy, and art is difficult.
lade nicht alles in ein schiff [Ger.] do not ship all in one bottom.

la fame non vuol leggi [It.] hunger obeys no laws.
l'affaire s'achemine [F.] the business is progressing.
la fortuna aiuta i pazzi [It.] fortune helps fools.
la gente pone, y Dios dispone [Sp.] man proposes, but God disposes.
laissez faire [F.] let alone.
laissez-nous faire [F.] let us act.
L'allegro [It.] the merry man. (The title of one of Milton's poems.)
la maladie sans maladie [F.] the sickness without ill health; hypochondria.
l'amour et la fumée ne peuvent se cacher [F.] love and smoke are unable to conceal themselves.
la mentira tiene las piernas cortas [Sp.] a lie has short legs.
lana caprina [L.] goat's wool; something which has no existence.
language des halles [F.] language of the market-places; slang.
la patience est amère, mais son fruit est doux [F.] patience is bitter, but its fruit is sweet.
lapis philosophorum [L.] the philosopher's stone.
la povertà è la madre di tutte le arti [It.] poverty is the mother of all arts.
lapsus calami [L.] a slip of the pen.
lapsus linguæ [L.] a slip of the tongue.
lapsus memoriæ [L.] a slip of the memory.
lares et penates [L.] household gods of the Romans.
la speranza è il pan de miseri [It.] hope is the bread of the miserable.
las riquezas son bagajes de la fortuna [Sp.] riches are the baggage of fortune.
lateat scintillula forsan [L.] perhaps a small spark may lie hid.
latet anguis in herba [L.] a snake lies hid in the grass.
Latine dictum [L.] spoken in Latin.
lauda la moglie e tieni donzello [It.] speak well of a wife, but remain unmarried.
laudari a viro laudato [L.] to be praised by a man who is himself praised.

laus Deo [L.] praise to God.
laus propria sordet [L.] praise of one's own self defiles.
la vertu est la seule noblesse [F.] virtue is the only nobility.
l'eau en vient à la bouche [F.] making one's mouth water.
le beau monde [F.] the fashionable world.
le bon temps viendra [F.] the good time will come.
lector benevole [L.] kind reader.
le cout en te ôle goût [F.] the cost takes away the taste.
le demi-monde [F.] individuals of lax morals.
le diable boiteux [F.] the lame devil, or the devil on crutches.
legatus a latere [L.] a papal ambassador.
le grand monarque [F.] the great monarch; the title assumed by Louis XIV.
le grand œuvre [F.] the great work.
le jeu n'en vaut pas la chandelle [F.] the game is not worth the candle.
le monde est le livre des femmes [F.] the world is woman's book.
le mot d'énigme [F.] the key of the enigma.
l'empire des lettres [F.] the empire of letters.
leonina societas [L.] a lion's society.
le parole son feminine, e i fatti son maschi [It.] words are feminine, and deeds are masculine.
les absens ont toujours tort [F.] the absent are always in the wrong.
les affaires font les hommes [F.] business makes men.
les bras croisés [F.] with hands crossed.
les doux yeux [F.] soft glances.
lèse-majesté [F.] high treason.
les extrêmes se touchent [F.] extremes touch.
les larmes aux yeux [F.] tears in one's eyes.
les murailles ont des oreilles [F.] walls have ears.
les plus sages ne le sont pas toujours [F.] the wisest men are not wise always.
l'étoile du nord [F.] the star of the north.
le tout ensemble [F.] all together.
lettre de cachet [F.] a sealed letter.

lettre de change [F.] a bill of exchange.
leve fit quod bene fertur onus [L.] that which is well borne becomes a light burden.
le vrai n'est pas toujours vraisemblable [F.] the truth is not always palpable.
lex loci [L.] the law of the place.
lex non scripta [L.] the unwritten or common law.
lex scripta [L.] written or statute law.
lex talionis [L.] the law of retaliation.
lex terræ [L.] the law of the land.
l'homme propose, et Dieu dispose [F.] man proposes, and God disposes.
liaisons dangereuses [F.] dangerous connections.
libertas et natale solum [L.] liberty and [one's] native soil.
liberum arbitrium [L.] freedom to choose.
licentia vatum [L.] poetical license.
limæ labor et mora [L.] the labor and delay of the file; the slow and laborious polishing of an essay.
l'inconnu [F.] the unknown.
l'incroyable [F.] the incredible.
lingua Franca [It.] the language of the Franks. A mixed language spoken in the East.
lis litem generat [L.] strife begets strife.
lis sub iudice [L.] a case under judicial consideration.
litem lite resolvere [L.] to settle strife by strife.
lite pendente [L.] during the trial.
litera scripta manet [L.] the written letter remains.
locale [F.] a place or station.
loco citato [L.] in the place quoted.
locum tenens [L.] one occupying the place; a deputy or substitute; a proxy.
locus criminis [L.] the place of the crime.
locus in quo [L.] the place in which.
locus penitentiae [L.] place for repentance.
locus sigilli [L.] the place of the seal—usually abbreviated to L. S.
longo intervallo [L.] by or with long interval.
loyauté m'oblige [F.] loyalty binds me.
lucidus ordo [L.] a clear arrangement.

lucri causa [L.] for the sake of gain.
ludere cum sacris [L.] to trifle with sacred things.
lupum auribus teneo [L.] I hold a wolf by the ears; I have caught a Tartar. (Terence.)
lupus in fabula [L.] the wolf in the fable; talk of the devil and he will appear.
lusus naturæ [L.] a sport or freak of nature.
ma chère [F.] my dear.
macte virtute [L.] proceed in virtue.
ma foi [F.] upon my faith.
maggiore fretta minore atto [It.] the more haste, the worse speed.
magister ceremoniarum [L.] master of the ceremonies.
magna civitas, magna solitudo [L.] a great city is a great solitude.
magna est veritas et prævalebit [L.] truth is mighty and it will prevail.
magna est vis consuetudinis [L.] great is the force of habit.
magni nominis umbra [L.] the shadow of a great name.
magnum bonum [L.] a great good.
magnum est vectigal parsimonia [L.] economy is itself a great income.
magnum opus [L.] a great work.
magnus Apollo [L.] great Apollo; one of high authority.
maigre [F.] fasting; food other than animal flesh.
maintien le droit [F.] maintain the right.
maison de campagne [F.] a country-seat.
maison de santé [F.] private hospital.
maison de ville [F.] the town-house.
maître d'hôtel [F.] a house-steward.
maîtresse [F.] mistress.
maladie du pays [F.] home-sickness.
mala fide [L.] with bad faith; treacherously.
mal à propos [F.] ill-timed.
mal de dents [F.] toothache.
mal de mer [F.] sea-sickness.
mal de tête [F.] headache.
mal entendre [F.] misunderstanding.
malgré nous [F.] in spite of us.
malgré soi [F.] in spite of himself.

malheur ne vient jamais [F.] misfortunes seldom come singly.
mali exempli [L.] of a bad example.
malis avibus [L.] with unpropitious birds; with bad omens.
malo modo [L.] in an evil manner.
malo mori quam fœdari [L.] I would rather die than be debased.
mandamus [L.] we command; a writ to enforce the performance of some public duty.
manet alta mente repostum [L.] it remains deeply fixed in the mind.
manibus pedibusque [L.] with hands and feet.
manu forti [L.] with a strong hand.
manu propria [L.] with one's own hand.
mardi gras [F.] Shrove Tuesday.
mare clausum [L.] a closed sea; a bay.
mariage de conscience [F.] a private marriage.
mariage de convenance [F.] a marriage of convenience, or from interested motives.
mas vale saber que haber [Sp.] better be wise than rich.
mas vale tarde que nunca [Sp.] better late than never.
materfamilias [L.] the mother of a family.
matinée [F.] a morning recital or performance.
matre pulchra filia pulchrior [L.] a daughter fairer than her fair mother.
mauvaise honte [F.] false modesty.
mauvais goût [F.] bad taste.
mauvais sujet [F.] a bad subject; a worthless fellow.
maximus in minimis [L.] very great in trifling things.
mea culpa [L.] by my fault.
mea virtute me involvo [L.] I wrap myself in my own virtue.
médecin, guéris-toi, toi-même [F.] physician, heal thyself.
mediocria firma [L.] the middle station is surest.
medio tutissimus ibis [L.] in a medium course you will go most safely.
mega biblion, mega kakon [G.] a great book is a great evil.
me judice [L.] I being judge; in my opinion.

memento mori [L.] remember death.
memorabilia [L.] things to be remembered.
memoria in æterna [L.] in everlasting remembrance.
mens agitat molem [L.] mind moves matter.
mens divini [L.] the inspired mind of the poet.
mens legis [L.] the spirit of the law.
mens sana in corpore sano [L.] a sound mind in a sound body.
mens sibi conscia recti [L.] a mind conscious of rectitude.
meo periculo [F.] at my own risk.
meo voto [L.] by my desire, or according to my wish.
merum sal [L.] pure salt; true Attic wit.
mésalliance [F.] marriage with an inferior; improper association; degrading or disparaging connection.
meum et tuum [L.] mine and thine.
mihi cura futuri [L.] my care is in the future.
mirabile dictu [L.] wonderful to be told.
mirabile visu [L.] wonderful to be seen.
mirabilia [L.] wonders.
mirum in modum [L.] in a wonderful manner.
mise-en-scène [F.] the staging of a play.
miserabile vulgus [L.] a wretched crew.
mittimus [L.] we send—a writ to commit a person to prison.
modo et forma [L.] in manner and form.
modus operandi [L.] manner of operation.
mole ruit sua [L.] it is crushed by its own weight.
mollia tempora fandi [L.] the favorable moment for speaking.
mon ami [F.] my friend.
mon cher [F.] my dear.
mont de piété [F.] a pawnbroker's shop.
more Hibernico [L.] after the Irish fashion.
more majorum [L.] after the manner of our ancestor.
more suo [L.] in his own way.
mors janua vitæ [L.] death is the gate of life.
mors omnibus communis [L.] death is common to all.
mos pro lege [L.] custom for law.

mot du guet [F.] a watchword.
mots d'usage [F.] words in common use.
motu proprio [L.] of his own accord.
muet comme un poisson [F.] mute as a fish.
multum in parvo [L.] much in little.
muraglia bianca, carta di matto [It.] a white wall is the fool's paper.
mutatis mutandis [L.] the necessary changes being made.
mutato nomine [L.] the name being changed.
mutuus consensus [L.] mutual consent.
naissance [F.] birth.
nascimur poetæ, fimus oratores [L.] we are born poets, we become orators by training.
natale solum [L.] natal soil.
natura lo fece, e poi ruppe la stampa [It.] Nature made him, and then broke the mould.
naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret [L.] though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet will she always return.
necessitas non habet legem [L.] necessity has no law.
nec mora nec requies [L.] neither delay nor rest.
nec pluribus impar [L.] not an unequal match for numbers.
nec prece, nec pretio [L.] neither by entreaty nor by bribe.
nec scire fas est omnia [L.] we are not allowed to know all things.
nec temere, nec timide [L.] neither rashly nor timidly.
née [F.] born.
ne exeat [L.] let him not depart.
nefasti dies [L.] days on which judgment could not be given nor assemblies be held; unlucky days.
ne fronti crede [L.] trust not to appearances.
négligé [F.] a form of undress.
nemine contradicente [L.] without opposition; no one speaking in opposition.
nemine dissentiente [L.] no one dissenting; without a dissenting voice.
nemo fuit repente turpissimus [L.] no one becomes a blackguard all at once.

nemo me impune lacessit [L.] no one injures me with impunity—the motto of Scotland.

nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit [L.] no man is wise at all times.

nemo solus satis sapit [L.] no man is sufficiently wise of himself.

ne plus ultra [L.] nothing further; the utmost point.

ne puero gladium [L.] do not entrust a sword to a boy.

ne sutor ultra crepidam [L.] let not the shoemaker go beyond his last.

ne tentes, aut perface [L.] attempt not, or accomplish thoroughly.

nihil ad rem [L.] “nothing to the thing” (point or purpose).

nihil debet [L.] he owes nothing; a plea denying a debt.

nihil quod tetigit, non ornavit [L.] whatever he touched he embellished.

nil admirari [L.] to wonder at nothing.

nil desperandum [L.] “nothing is to be despaired of.” Never despair.

ni l’un ni l’autre [F.] neither the one nor the other.

nimis poeta [L.] too much a poet.

nimum ne crede colori [L.] trust not too much to appearances.

n’importe [F.] It matters not.

nisi Dominus frustra [L.] unless the Lord be with us, all our toil is in vain.

nitor in adversum [L.] I strive against opposition.

nobis judicibus [L.] “with ourselves as judges.” In our opinion.

noblesse oblige [F.] rank has its obligations; nobility binds to noble obligations.

nolens volens [L.] whether he will or not.

nolentes volentes [L.] whether they will or not.

noli me tangere [L.] do not touch me.

nolle prosequi [L.] “to be unwilling to proceed.” In law, an acknowledgment or agreement on the part of a plaintiff in a suit that he will abandon it.

nolo episcopari [L.] I am not willing to be made a bishop (an old formal way of declining a bishopric).

nom de guerre [F.] “name of war”; an assumed name on entering the army.

nom de plume [F.] “name of pen.” An assumed title—as by a literary person.

nominatim [L.] by name; expressly.

nominis umbra [L.] the shadow of a name.

non [It.] an adverb of negation, generally associated with *troppo*, as *non troppo presto*, not too fast. [Music.]

non compos mentis [L.] “not sound of mind.” Not in his right senses.

non deficiente crumena [L.] if the money does not fail.

non est disputandum [L.] it is not to be disputed.

non est inventus [L.] he has not been found.

non est tanti [L.] it is not of so great value; it is not worth while.

non ex quovis ligno Mercurius fit [L.] “not out of every log a Mercurius is made.” It is not every one can be trained to be a scholar.

non libet [L.] it does not please.

non liquet [L.] it is not clear or evident—said of one undecided in mind.

non mi ricordo [It.] I do not remember.

non multa, sed multum [L.] “not many (things) but much.”

non nobis solum [L.] “not to us.” the first words of the Latin version of the 115th Psalm.

non obstante [L.] notwithstanding.

non omnis moriar [L.] I shall not wholly die.

non quo, sed quomodo [L.] not by whom, but how.

non sequitur [L.] it does not follow.

non sibi, sed omnibus [L.] not for self, but for all.

non sibi, sed patriæ [L.] not for self, but for one’s country.

non sum qualis eram [L.] I am not what I was.

non tali auxilio [L.] not with such aid.

nonumque prematur in annum [L.] let it be preserved for nine years.

non vender la pelle dell’ orso prima di pigliarlo [It.] don’t sell the bearskin before you have caught the bear.

nosce teipsum [L.] know thyself.

noscitur a sociis [L.] one is known from his associates.

nota bene (N. B.) [L.] Mark well.

notatu dignum [L.] worthy of note.

Notre Dame [F.] Our Lady.

n’oubliez pas [F.] don’t forget.

nous avons change tout cela [F.] we have changed all that.

nous verrons [F.] we shall see.

nouvellette [F.] a short tale of fiction.

novus homo [L.] a new man.

nuance [F.] shade; tint.

nudis verbis [L.] in plain or naked words.

nudum pactum [L.] a mere agreement.

nugæ canoræ [L.] trifles of song.

nugis armatus [L.] armed with trifles.

nul bien sans peine [F.] no good without labor, or pain.

nulla dies sine linea [L.] not a day without a line.

nulla nuova, buona nuova [It.] no news is good news.

nulli secundus [L.] second to none.

nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri [L.] not bound to swear to the words of any master.

nullius filius [L.] the son of nobody.

nunc aut nunquam [L.] now or never.

nunquam minus solus, quam cum solus [L.] never less alone than when alone.

nunquam non paratus [L.] never unprepared.

nuptiæ [L.] nuptials.

nusquam tuta fides [L.] our faith is nowhere safe.

obiit [L.] he, or she, died.

obiter dictum [L.] said by the way.

obra de comun, obra de ningun [Sp.] everybody’s work is nobody’s work.

obscurum per obscurius [L.] illustrating obscurity by obscurity.

observanda [L.] things to be observed.

obsta principiis [L.] resist the beginnings.

obstupui, steteruntque comæ [L.] I was amazed, and my hair stood on end.

occurent nubes [L.] clouds will intervene.

oderint dum metuant [L.] let them hate, when they fear.
odi profanum [L.] I loathe the profane.
odium in longum jacens [L.] an old grudge.
odium medicum [L.] the hatred (for one another) of physicians.
odium theologicum [L.] the hatred (for each other) of theologians.
œil de bœuf [F.] a bull's eye.
officina gentium [L.] workshop of the nations.
o fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolas [L.] O too fortunate farmers, if they knew their own blessings.
ofrecer mucho, especie es de negar [Sp.] to offer much is a species of denial.
ogni bottega ha la sua malizia [It.] every shop has its trick; there are tricks in all trades.
ogni medaglia ha il suo reverso [It.] every medal has its reverse.
ogniuno per se, e Dio per tutti [It.] every one for himself, and God for all.
ohé! jam satis [L.] Oh, now there is enough.
omen faustum [L.] a favorable omen.
omne bonum desuper [L.] all good comes from above.
omne ignotum pro magnifico [L.] unknown things are believed to be magnificent.
omnem movere lapidem [L.] to turn every stone; to leave no stone unturned.
omne simile est dissimile [L.] every like is unlike; if there were not unlikeness there would be identity.
omne solum forti patria [L.] every land to the brave is his country.
omne trinum perfectum [L.] all things perfect are threefold.
omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci [L.] he has gained every point who has mixed the useful and the agreeable.
omnia ad Dei gloriam [L.] all to the glory of God.
omnia bona bonis [L.] to the good all things are good.
omnia cum Deo [L.] all things with God.
omnia mors æquat [L.] death levels all distinctions.

omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis [L.] all things are subject to change, and we change with them.
omnia vincit amor [L.] love conquers all things.
omnia vincit labor [L.] labor conquers all things.
omnibus hoc vitium est [L.] in all is this vice.
omnis amans amens [L.] all lovers are distraught.
on commence par être dupe; on finit par être fripon [F.] they begin by being fools, and end in becoming knaves.
on connaît l'ami au besoin [F.] we know our friends in our time of need.
on dit [F.] they say.
onus probandi [L.] the burden of proving.
ope et consilio [L.] with aid and advice.
operæ pretium est [L.] it is worth the effort.
opprobrium medicorum [L.] the reproach of physicians.
optimates [L.] of the best grade.
opus operatum [L.] external show or appearance.
ora e sempre [It.] now and always.
ora et labora [L.] Pray and work.
ora pro nobis [L.] pray for us.
orate pro anima [L.] pray for the soul (of).
orator fit, poeta nascitur [L.] the orator is made; the poet is born.
ore rotundo [L.] with round voice.
ore tenuis [L.] by word of mouth.
origo mali [L.] origin of evil.
O! si sic omnia [L.] Oh, if he had always (acted) thus.
os rotundum [L.] a round mouth.
O tempora! O mores! [L.] O times! O manners!
otia dant vitia [L.] ease breeds vice.
otiosa sedulitas [L.] easy industry.
otium cum dignitate [L.] ease with dignity.
otium sine dignitate [L.] ease without dignity.
otium sine literis mors est [L.] leisure without letters is death.
oublier je ne puis [F.] I can never forget.
oui-dire [F.] report; hearsay.
ouvert [F.] open.

ouvrage [F.] a work.
ouvrage de longue haleine [F.] a work requiring long breath.
pace tua [L.] with your approval.
pacta conventa [L.] the agreed conditions.
padrone [It.] employer; landlord.
pallida mors [L.] pale death.
palmam qui meruit ferat [L.] let him who merits it bear the palm.
palma non sine pulvere [L.] the prize is not obtained without the dust (of labor).
par accès [F.] by fits and starts.
par accident [F.] by accident.
par accord [F.] by agreement.
par avance [F.] in advance.
par ci par là [F.] here and there.
par complaisance [F.] with or from complaisance.
par dépit [F.] from spite.
parem non fert [L.] he brooks no peer.
par exemple [F.] for instance.
par excellence [F.] through excellence.
par faveur [F.] by favor.
par force [F.] by force.
pari passu [L.] with equal pace.
paritur pax bello [L.] peace is produced by war.
parlez du loup, et vous verrez sa queue [F.] speak of the wolf, and you will see his tail.
par negotiis, neque supra [L.] equal to his business, and not above it.
par nobile fratrum [L.] a noble pair of brothers.
parole d'honneur [F.] parole of honor.
par oneri [L.] equal to the burden.
par pari refero [L.] I return tit for tat.
par précaution [F.] from precaution.
pars adversa [L.] the adverse party.
par signe de mépris [F.] as a sign of contempt.
pars pro toto [L.] the part for the whole.
particeps criminis [L.] a party to the crime.
particulier [F.] a private gentleman.
partie carrée [F.] a party of four, usually two men and two women.
partout [F.] everywhere.

parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus [L.] the mountains are in travail; a ridiculous mouse will be born.
parva componere magnis [L.] to compare small with great.
parva leves capiunt animas [L.] small affairs captivate little minds.
parvum parva decent [L.] small affairs become a small person.
pas à pas on va bien loin [F.] step by step one goes a good distance.
passe-partout [F.] a principal key.
pâté de foie gras [F.] a pie of goose livers.
paterfamilias [L.] the father of a family.
pater noster [L.] Our Father. The first words of the Lord's Prayer.
pater patriæ [L.] father of his country.
pathemata mathemata [G.] One learns by suffering.
patience passe science [F.] patience surpasses science.
patres conscripti [L.] conscript fathers. (A name given to the Roman senators.)
patriis virtutibus [L.] by ancestral virtue.
pax orbis terrarum [L.] the sovereignty of the world.
Pax Romana [L.] the Roman Empire.
pax vobiscum [L.] peace be with you.
peccavi [L.] I have sinned.
peine forte et dure [F.] very severe punishment.
pendente lite [L.] pending the suit.
penetralia [L.] secret recesses.
pensée [F.] a thought.
per ambages [L.] by circumlocution.
per angusta ad augusta [L.] through trial to triumph.
per annum [L.] by the year.
per aspera ad astra [L.] through trials to glory.
per capita [L.] by the head.
per centum [L.] by the hundred.
per contante [It.] for cash.
per contra [L.] on the contrary.
per diem [L.] by the day.
per fas et nefas [L.] through right and wrong.
per gradus [L.] by steps; step by step.
periculum in mora [L.] there is danger in delay.

per iterim [L.] in the meantime.
per mare per terras [L.] by sea and land.
per mese [It.] by the month.
per piû strade si va a Roma [It.] many roads lead to Rome.
per se [L.] by itself.
per troppo dibatter la verita si perde [It.] truth is lost by too much controversy.
per viam [L.] by the way of.
petit [F.] small.
petit coup [F.] a little mark; a domino.
petitio principii [L.] a begging of the question.
petit-maitre [F.] a fop.
peu-à-peu [F.] little by little.
peu de chose [F.] a trifle.
pièce de résistance [F.] the substantial course at dinner; the joint.
pied-à-terre [F.] a resting place.
pietra mossa non fa muschio [It.] a rolling stone gets no moss.
pinxit [L.] — painted (this).
pis aller [F.] the last or worst shift.
placet [L.] it is approved of.
pleno jure [L.] with full authority.
poco à poco [It.] little by little.
poeta nascitur, non fit [L.] the poet is born, not made.
point d'appui [F.] prop; point of support.
pondere, non numero [L.] by weight, not by number.
pons asinorum [L.] bridge of asses;—a difficult lesson to beginners; the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid.
populus vult decipi [L.] people like to be deceived.
poste restante [F.] to remain until called for—applied to certain letters in a post-office.
post hoc, ergo propter hoc [L.] after this; therefore because of this.
post mortem [L.] after death.
post obitum [L.] after death.
potage au gras [F.] meat-soup.
pour acquit [F.] paid; settled.
pour faire rire [F.] to excite laughter.
pour faire visite [F.] to pay a visit.
pour passer le temps [F.] to pass away the time.
pour prendre congé [F.] to take leave—usually abbreviated to P.P.C.

præmonitus, præmunitus [L.] forewarned, forearmed.
prendre la lune avec les dents [F.] to sieze the moon with one's teeth; to aim at the impossible.
prescriptum [L.] a thing prescribed.
presto maturo, presto marcio [It.] soon ripe, soon rotten.
prêt d'accomplir [F.] ready to accomplish.
preux chevalier [F.] a brave knight.
prima donna [L.] first lady; principal female singer.
prima facie [L.] on the first view.
primo [L.] in the first place.
primus inter pares [L.] chief among equals.
principia, non homines [L.] measures, not men.
pro aris et focis [L.] for our altars and hearths.
probatum est [L.] it is proved.
probitas laudatur et alget [L.] honesty is praised and left to starve.
pro bono publico [L.] for the public good.
pro confesso [L.] as if conceded.
pro Deo et ecclesia [L.] for God and the church.
pro et con [L.] for and against.
profanum vulgus [L.] the profane vulgar.
pro forma [L.] for the sake of form; as a matter of form.
pro hac vice [L.] for this turn or occasion.
proh pudor! [L.] for shame!
pro memoria [L.] for a memorial.
pro patria [L.] for our country.
propaganda fide [L.] by, in, or through extending the faith.
propriétaire [F.] a proprietor.
pro rata [L.] in proportion.
pro rege, lege, grege [L.] for the king, the law, and the people.
pro re nata [L.] for a special emergency; according to the circumstances.
pro tanto [L.] for so much.
protégé [F.] one protected or patronized by another.
pro tempore [L.] for the time being.
proxime accessit [L.] he came next.
pugnis et calcibus [L.] with fists and heels; with all his might.
punctum saliens [L.] a salient or prominent point.

Punica fides [L.] Punic faith; treachery.

quae nocent, docent [L.] what pains us, trains us.

quære [L.] query; inquiry.

quæritur [L.] the question arises.

qualis ab incepto [L.] the same as from the beginning.

qualis rex, talis grex [L.] like king, like people.

qualis vita, finis ita [L.] as is life, so is its end.

quamdiu se bene gesserit [L.] during good behavior.

quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus [L.] even good Homer sometimes nods; the wisest make mistakes. (Horace.)

quanti est sapere! [L.] how desirable is knowledge!

quantum [L.] the quantity or amount.

quantum libet [L.] as much as you please.

quantum meruit [L.] as much as he deserved.

quantum mutatus ab illo! [L.] how changed from what he was!

quantum sufficit [L.] a sufficient quantity.

quantum vis [L.] as much as you will.

quasi [L.] as if; in a manner.

quelque chose [F.] a trifle.

que sais-je? [F.] what do I know?

que voulez-vous? [F.] what is it you wish?

qui a bu boira [F.] the tippler will go on tippling; it is hard to break off bad habits.

quid faciendum? [L.] what is to be done?

quid nunc? [L.] what now?

qui docet, discit [L.] he who teaches, learns.

quid pro quo [L.] an equivalent; tit for tat.

quid rides? [L.] why do you laugh?

quid times? [L.] what do you fear?

quien sabe? [Sp.] who knows?

qu'il soit comme il est désiré [F.] let it be as desired.

qui m'aime, aime mon chien [F.] love me, love my dog.

qui n'a santé, n'a rien [F.] he that has not health, has nothing.

qui nimium probat, nihil probat [L.] he who proves too much, proves nothing.

qui non proficit, deficit [L.] who does not advance, loses ground.

quis custodiet ipsos custodes? [L.] who shall guard the guards themselves?

qui timide rogat docet negare [L.] he that asks timidly courts denial.

qui va là? [F.] who goes there?

qui vive? [F.] who goes there? hence, on the *qui vive*, on the alert.

quoad hoc [L.] to this extent.

quo animo? [L.] with what mind or intention?

quocunque modo [L.] in whatever manner.

quocunque nomine [L.] under whatever name.

quod avertat Deus! [L.] which may God avert! God forbid!

quod erat demonstrandum [L.] which was to be proved or demonstrated.

quod erat faciendum [L.] which was to be done.

quod hoc sibi vult? [L.] what does this mean?

quod vide, q. v. [L.] which see.

quo fas et gloria ducunt [L.] where duty and glory lead.

quo Fata vocant [L.] whither the Fates call.

quo jure? [L.] by what right?

quomodo? [L.] in what manner? how?

quorum pars magna fui [L.] of which, or whom, I was a great or important part.

quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat [L.] those whom God wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

quot homines, tot sententiæ [L.] many men, many minds.

raison d'état [F.] a reason of state.

raison d'être [F.] the reason for a thing's existence.

rara avis [L.] a rare bird; a prodigy.

ratione soli [L.] according to the soil.

rechauffé [F.] warmed again, as food; hence, insipid; stale.

recte et suaviter [L.] justly and mildly.

redolet lucerna [L.] it smells of the lamp; it is a labored production.

reductio ad absurdum [L.] reducing a position to an absurdity.

regnant populi [L.] the people rule.

religio loci [L.] the religion of the place.

religio temporis [L.] the religion of the time.

rem acu tetigisti [L.] "you have touched the thing with the needle." You have touched the point exactly; you have hit the right nail on the head.

remis velisque [L.] "with oars and sails." Putting forth every exertion.

reponse sans réplique [F.] an answer not admitting of a reply.

requiescat [L.] may he or she rest.

requiescat in pace [L.] may he or she rest in peace; contracted into R. I. P.

rerum primordia [L.] the first elements of things.

res adversæ [L.] Adversity.

res angustæ domi [L.] narrow circumstances at home; poverty.

res est sacra miser [L.] a suffering person is a sacred object.

res gestæ [L.] deeds; exploits.

res incognitæ [L.] "things unknown."

res judicata [L.] a case that has been decided.

res magna [L.] a great or ample fortune.

res, non verba [L.] deeds, not words.

respice, aspice, prospice [L.] "look back, look at, look forward." Look into the past, look at the present, look into the future.

respice finem [L.] "look to the end." Consider well the consequences.

respublicæ salus suprema lex [L.] the immediate safety of the State is the highest law.

res secundæ [L.] prosperous things; prosperity.

res severæ [L.] severe pursuits; business.

re vera [L.] in the true matter; in truth.

revenons à nos moutons [F.] "let us return to our sheep."

Let us return to the subject.

revocare gradum [L.] to retrace one's steps.

rex convivii [L.] "the king of the banquet"; the chairman at a feast.

rex regum [L.] king of kings.

rex vini [L.] "the king of wine"; master of the revels.

rien ne pèse tant qu'un secret [F.] "nothing weighs so much as a secret."
risoluto, risolumente [It.] with boldness and resolution. (Music.)
ritenente, ritenuto [It.] a keeping back, a decrease in the speed of the movement. (Music.)
rixatur de lana caprina [L.] he wrangles about goats' wool; goats have no wool—hence, he disputes about trifles.
robe de chambre [F.] a dressing or morning gown.
robur et corporis et animi [L.] strength both of body and mind.
rondeau [F.], **rondo** [It.] a musical composition of several strains or numbers, at the end of each of which the first part is repeated.
rouge et noir [F.] red and black (the name of a game).
ruat cælum [L.] let heaven fall down.
rubor efflorescens [L.] the efflorescent or crimson blush.
rudis indigestaque moles [L.] a raw and confused mass.
ruse contre ruse [F.] a stratagem against a stratagem.
ruse de guerre [F.] a stratagem of war.
rus in urbe [L.] a residence in or near town, with many of the advantages of the country.
salvo jure [L.] without prejudice.
salvo pudore [L.] without offense to modesty.
sanān cuchilladas mas no malas palabras [Sp.] wounds from a knife will heal, but not those from the tongue.
sans peur et sans reproche [F.] fearless and stainless.
sans rime et sans raison [F.] without rhyme or reason.
sans souci [F.] free from care.
sapere aude [L.] dare to be wise.
sat cito, si sat bene [L.] quickly enough if well enough.
satis eloquentiæ, sapientiæ parum [L.] eloquence enough, but too little wisdom.
satis superque [L.] enough and more than enough.
sat pulchra, si sat bona [L.] fair enough if good enough; handsome is that handsome does.

sauve qui peut [F.] save yourselves.
savoir vivre [F.] good breeding.
sdegno d'amante poco dura [It.] a lover's anger is short-lived.
secrétaire [F.] a writing desk.
secundum artem [L.] according to the rules of art.
selon les règles [F.] according to rule.
semel abbas, semper abbas [L.] once an abbot, always an abbot.
semel insanivimus somnes [L.] we have all been mad at some time.
semper avarus eget [L.] the avaricious man is always in want.
semper fidelis [L.] always faithful.
semper idem [L.] always the same.
semper paratus [L.] always prepared.
semper timidum scelus [L.] crime is always fearful.
sempre il mal non vien per nuocere [It.] misfortune is not always an evil.
se non è vero, è ben trovato [It.] if it is not true, it is cleverly invented.
sero venientibus ossa [L.] the bones for those who come late; those who come late get the leavings.
serus in cælum redeas [L.] may it be long before you return to heaven; long life to you.
servare modum [L.] to keep within bounds.
servus servorum Dei [L.] the servant of the servants of God. (One of the titles of the Pope.)
sic eunt fata hominum [L.] Thus go the destinies of men.
sic itur ad astra [L.] thus do we reach the stars.
sic passim [L.] so in various places.
sic semper tyrannis [L.] ever thus with tyrants.
sic transit gloria mundi [L.] so the glory of this world passes away.
sicut ante [L.] as before.
si Deus nobiscum, quis contra nos? [L.] if God be with us who shall be against us?
sile et philosophus esto [L.] hold your tongue, and you will pass for a philosopher.
simile gaudet simili [L.] like loves like.

similia similibus curantur [L.] like things are cured by like. (The principle of homœopathy.)
sine cura [L.] without care or change.
sine dubio [L.] without doubt.
sine mora [L.] without delay.
sine præjudicio [L.] without prejudice.
sit tibi terra levis [L.] may the earth lie light upon thee.
si vis pacem, para bellum [L.] if you wish for peace, prepare for war.
skēnē pas ho bios [G.] life is all a stage.
solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant [L.] they make a wilderness and call it peace.
souffler le chaud et le froid [F.] to blow hot and cold.
spes sibi quisque [L.] let each man's hope be in himself; let him trust to his own resources.
speude bradeos [G.] make haste slowly. A favorite saying of Augustus Cæsar.
stat magni nominis umbra [L.] he stands, the shadow of a mighty name.
status quo, status in quo, statu quo [L.] the state in which.
status quo ante bellum [L.] the state in which the belligerents were before war commenced.
sta, viator, heroem calcas [L.] stop, traveler, thou treadest on a hero's dust. (The epitaph inscribed by Condé over the grave of his great opponent, Merc.)
stemma quid faciunt? [L.] of what value are pedigrees?
studium immane loquendi [L.] an insatiable desire for talking.
sturm und drang [Ger.] storm and stress.
sua cuique voluptas [L.] every man has his own pleasures.
suaviter in modo, fortiter in re [L.] gentle in manner, resolute in execution.
sub colore juris [L.] under color of law.
sublata causa, tollitur effectus [L.] the effect ceases when the cause is removed.
sub pæna [L.] under a penalty.
sub rosa [L.] under the rose; secretly.
sub silentio [L.] in silence; without formal notice being taken.

sub specie [L.] under the appearance of.
sub voce [L.] under such or such a word.
sui generis [L.] of its own kind; unique.
summum jus, summa injuria est [L.] the rigor of the law is the height of oppression.
sumptibus publicis [L.] at the public expense.
suo marte [L.] by his own powers or skill.
suppressio veri, suggestio falsi [L.] the suppression of the truth is the suggestion of a falsehood.
surgit amari aliquid [L.] something bitter arises.
suum cuique [L.] let each have his own.
suus cuique mos [L.] every one has his own particular habit.
tableau vivant [F.] living tableau.
tabula rasa [L.] a smooth tablet.
tâche sans tache [F.] a work without a flaw.
tædium vitæ [L.] weariness of life.
tangere ulcus [L.] to re-open a wound.
tantæne animis cælestibus iræ? [L.] can such anger dwell in heavenly minds? (Vergil).
tant mieux [F.] so much the better.
tant pis [F.] so much the worse.
tant soit peu [F.] never so little.
te judice [L.] you being the judge.
tel est notre plaisir [F.] such is our pleasure.
tel maitre, tel valet [F.] like master, like man.
tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis [L.] the times are changed, and we are changed with them.
tempori parendum [L.] we must move with the times.
tempus edax rerum [L.] time the devourer of all things.
tempus fugit [L.] time flies.
tempus ludendi [L.] the time for play.
tempus omnia revelat [L.] time reveals all things.
tenax propositi [L.] firm of purpose.
tenez [F.] take it.
tentanda via est [L.] a way must be tried.

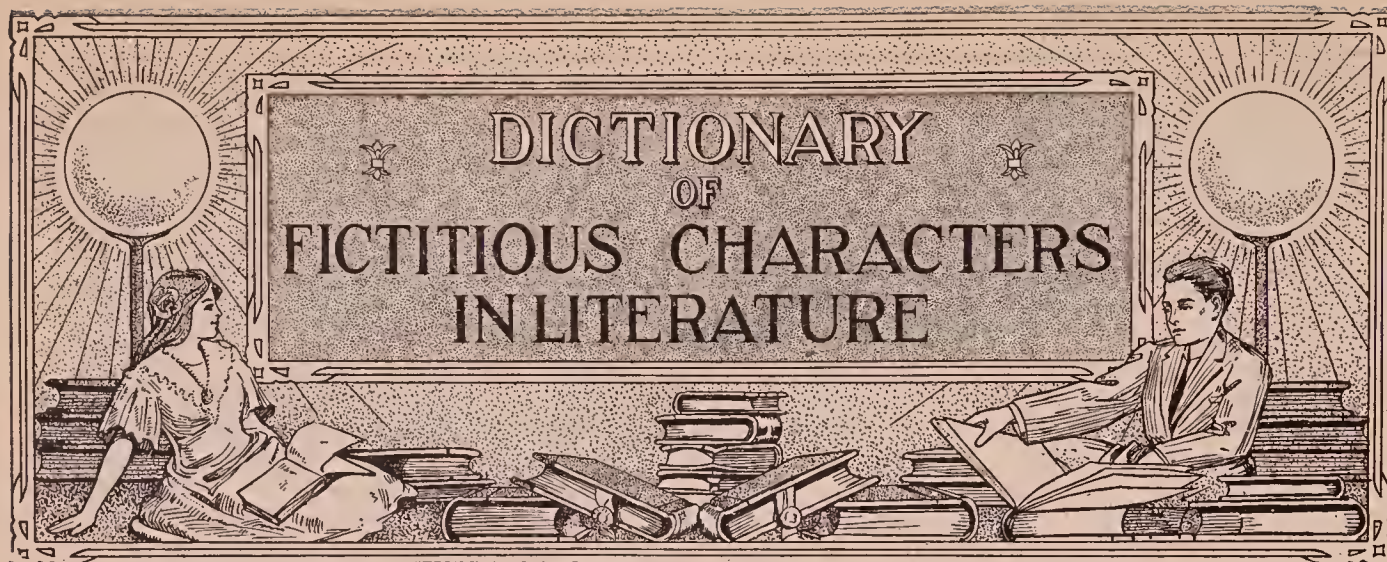
terminus ad quem [L.] the boundary-line, point, or term to which.
terminus a quo [L.] the point or term from which.
terra cotta [It.] baked earth.
terra firma [L.] solid earth; a safe footing.
terra incognita [L.] an unknown country.
tertium quid [L.] a third something; a nondescript.
teste [L.] by the evidence of.
thalatta, thalatta [G.] the sea, the sea.
tiens à la vérité [F.] maintain the truth.
tiens ta foi [F.] keep your faith.
timeo Danaos et dona ferentes [L.] I fear the Greeks even when they bear gifts in their hands.
toga virilis [L.] the gown of manhood.
to kalon [G.] the beautiful; the chief good.
to prepon [G.] the proper or becoming.
tot homines, quot sententiæ [L.] so many men, so many minds.
totidem verbis [L.] in so many words.
toties quoties [L.] as often as.
totis viribus [L.] with all his might.
toto cælo [L.] by the whole heavens; diametrically opposite.
totum [L.] the whole.
totus teres atque rotundus [L.] completely smooth and round; perfect.
toujours prêt [F.] always ready.
tour de force [F.] a feat of strength or skill.
tour d'expression [F.] an idiom or peculiar force of expression.
tourner casaque [F.] to turn one's coat; to take an opposite side.
tout-à-fait [F.] wholly; entirely.
tout-à-l'heure [F.] instantly.
tout au contraire [F.] on the contrary.
tout-à-vous [F.] wholly yours.
tout bien ou rien [F.] all or nothing.
tout de même [F.] precisely the same.
tout de suite [F.] immediately.
tout ensemble [F.] the whole taken together.
tout est pris [F.] all is taken; every avenue preoccupied.

tout le monde est sage après coup [F.] everybody is wise after the thing is done.
tranchant [F.] peremptory; sharp; trenchant.
transeat in exemplum [L.] let it pass into a precedent.
tria juncta in uno [L.] three joined in one.
tristesse [F.] sadness; sorrow.
Troja fuit [L.] Troy has perished.
troppo disputare la verità fa errare [It.] too much disputing puts truth to flight.
truditur dies die [L.] one day is pressed onward by another.
tu ne cede malis [L.] do not yield to evils.
tutor et ultor [L.] protector and avenger.
tutte le strade conducono a Roma [It.] all roads lead to Rome.
tuum est [L.] it is your own.
uberrima fides [L.] implicit faith.
ubi bene, ibi patria [L.] wherever it goes well with me, there is my fatherland.
ubi jus incertum, ibi jus nullum [L.] where the law is uncertain, there is no law.
ubique [L.] everywhere.
ubi supra [L.] where above mentioned.
ultima ratio regum [L.] the last argument of kings; war.
Ultima Thule [L.] the utmost boundary or limit.
ultimatum [L.] the last or only condition.
ultimus Romanorum [L.] the last of the Romans.
ultra licitum [L.] beyond what is allowable.
ultra vires [L.] beyond one's powers.
una scopa nuova spazza bene [It.] a new broom sweeps clean.
una voce [L.] with one voice; unanimously.
un bienfait n'est jamais perdu [F.] a kindness is never lost.
un cabello haze sombra [Sp.] the least hair makes a shadow.
und so weiter [Ger.] and so forth.
une fois n'est pas coutume [F.] one act does not make a habit.
un fait accompli [F.] an accomplished fact.
unguibus et rostro [L.] with claws and beak; tooth and nail.

unguis in ulcere [L.] a nail in the wound (keeping it open).
uno animo [L.] with one mind; unanimously.
un sot à triple étage [F.] a perfect fool.
usque ad nauseam [L.] to disgust.
usus loquendi [L.] usage in speaking.
utcumque placuerit Deo [L.] as it shall please God.
utile dulci [L.] the useful with the pleasant.
utinam noster esset [L.] would that he were ours.
ut infra [L.] as below.
uti possidetis [L.] as you possess; state of present possession.
ut supra [L.] as above stated.
vade in pace [L.] go in peace.
vade mecum [L.] go with me; a constant companion.
væ victis [L.] woe to the vanquished.
vale [L.] farewell.
valeat quantum valere potest [L.] let it pass for what it is worth.
valet de chambre [F.] an attendant; a footman.
Vare, legiones redde [L.] Varus, give (me) back my legions (said by Cæsar Augustus).
variæ lectiones [L.] various readings.
variorum notæ [L.] the notes of various authors.
varium et mutabile semper femina [L.] an ever changeable and capricious thing is woman.
vedi Napoli e poi muori [It.] see Naples and then die.
vel prece, vel pretio [L.] for either love or money.
veluti in speculum [L.] as in a mirror.
venalis populus, venalis curia patrum [L.] the people and the senators are alike venal.
vendidit hic auro patriam [L.] he sold his country for gold.
veni, vidi, vici [L.] I came, I saw, I conquered. (A despatch of Julius Cæsar.)
ventis secundis [L.] with favorable winds.
vera pro gratiis [L.] truth before favor.
vera prosperità è non aver necessità [It.] 'tis true prosperity to have no want.

verbatim et literatim [L.] word for word and letter for letter.
verbum sat sapienti [L.] a word is enough for a wise man.
veritas odium parit [L.] truth begets hatred.
veritas prævalebit [L.] truth will prevail.
veritas vincit [L.] truth conquers.
veritatis simplex oratio est [L.] the language of truth is simple.
vérité sans peur [F.] truth without fear.
ver non semper viret [L.] spring does not always flourish.
versus [L.] against; toward.
vestigia [L.] tracks; vestiges.
vexata quæstio [L.] a disputed question.
via [L.] by the way of.
via media [L.] a middle course.
via trita, via tuta [L.] the beaten track is the safe one.
vice [L.] in the place of.
vice versa [L.] the terms being exchanged.
videlicet [L.] to wit; namely, usually abbreviated to *viz.*
video meliora proboque, deteriora sequor [L.] I see and approve of the better things, I follow the worse.
videtur [L.] it appears.
vide ut supra [L.] see what is stated above.
vi et armis [L.] by force and arms.
vigilate et orate [L.] watch and pray.
vigueur de dessus [F.] strength from on high.
vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum [L.] silver is of less value than gold, gold than virtue.
vin [F.] wine.
vincit amor patriæ [L.] love of country prevails.
vincit qui se vincit [L.] he conquers who overcomes himself.
vinculum matrimonii [L.] the bond of marriage.
vindex injuriæ [L.] an avenger of injury.
vir bonus dicendi peritus [L.] a good man skilled in the art of speaking.
virtus in arduis [L.] virtue (or valor) in difficulties.
virtus semper viridis [L.] "virtue always green." Virtue is ever green and blooming.
virtute officii [L.] by virtue of office.

vis-à-vis [F.] face to face.
vis inertiae [L.] "the strength of inactivity." The power by which matter in rest or in motion resists any change of its state.
vis medicatrix naturæ [L.] the healing or curative power of nature.
vis motrix [L.] the motive or moving power.
vis poetica [L.] poetic genius.
vis vitæ [L.] "the power (or force) of life." The vital powers.
vita brevis, longa ars [L.] life is short, art is long.
vivace, vivamente, or con vivacità [It.] with briskness and animation. (*Music.*)
vivat regina! [L.] long live the queen!
vivat respublica! [L.] long live the republic!
vivat rex! [L.] long live the king!
viva voce [L.] by word of mouth; by the living voice.
vive la bagatelle [F.] success to trifling.
vive la reine! [F.] long live the queen!
vive la république! [F.] long live the republic!
vive l'empereur! [F.] long live the emperor!
vive le roi! [F.] long live the king!
vive ut vivas [L.] "live that you may live"; live uprightly that you may live long and enjoy life.
vivida vis animi [L.] the vigorous force of mind.
voce di petto [It.] the chest or natural voice. (*Music.*)
voce di testa [It.] the head voice. (*Music.*)
voilà [Fr.] "behold there."
voilà tout [F.] that's all.
voilà une autre chose [F.] that's quite another thing.
volenti non fit injuria [L.] no injury is done to a consenting party.
vox et præterea nihil [L.] a voice and nothing more; a mere sound.
vox populi, vox Dei [L.] the voice of the people is the voice of God.
vultus animi janua et tabula [L.] the countenance is the portrait and picture of the mind.
zeitgeist [Ger.] the spirit of the age.



ABESSA

Abessa, in Spenser's "Faery Queene" a female character representing abbeys and convents.

Abou Ben Adhem, subject and title of a short poem by Leigh Hunt.

Abou Hassan, in the "Arabian Nights" a character who is made to believe that he has become Caliph.

Absolute, Captain, and Sir Anthony, characters in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals."

Acrasia, in Spenser's "Faery Queene" an enchantress of "The Bower of Bliss." The name means self-indulgence.

Acres, Bob, a character in Sheridan's comedy, "The Rivals"; cowardly though seemingly brave.

Adamaster, in Camoens' "The Lusiad," a spirit of the stormy cape (Cape of Good Hope), who appeared to voyagers and predicted shipwreck.

Adam Bede, a character in George Eliot's novel of the same name representing the author's father, Robert Evans.

Adams, Abraham, a good-natured, eccentric, simple curate, in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."

Adonais, a name applied to Keats by Shelley in a poem of same name.

Æmilia, (1) in Spenser's "Faery Queene," a lady seized by a horrid monster and rescued by Belphebe; (2) in Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors," wife of Ægeon, and mother of the twins Antipholus.

Æneas, the hero of Vergil's "Æneid," beloved by gods and men. He carried his father from burning Troy.

Agdistes, in Spenser's "Faery Queene," the god that kept the porch of "The Bower of Bliss."

Agnes, the unsophisticated heroine of Dickens' "David Copperfield," who did not know what love means.

Ahmed, a prince in the "Arabian Nights," who possessed the apple that cured all diseases and a tent that would cover a whole army, but might be carried in one's pocket.

Aladdin, the hero of *Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp* in the "Arabian Nights."

Alasnam's Lady. In the "Arabian Nights" Alasnam goes in search of a ninth statue more perfect and precious than all his eight other statues, and finds it in his wife.

Albertazzo, the hero of "Orlando Furioso," who married Alda, daughter of Otto, duke of Saxony. His sons were Hugh or Ugo and Fulke or Fulco. From this family springs the royal family of England.

Ali Baba, in the "Arabian Nights" story of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," the wood-cutter who discovers the robbers' cave.

Alice Bridgenorth, the heroine of Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."

ANTONIO

Allan a Dale, a friend of Robin Hood in the ballads. He is introduced into Scott's "Ivanhoe" as Robin Hood's minstrel.

Allworthy, Squire, a character in Fielding's "Tom Jones," distinguished for his worth, modesty and kindness.

Alp, the chief character in Byron's "Siege of Corinth."

Amadis of Gaul, the hero of a celebrated Portuguese romance by Vasco de Lobeira.

Amanda, the impersonation of love in Thomson's "Spring."

Amelia, the heroine of Fielding's novel of that name; a model of conjugal affection, intended for his own wife.

Amine, in the "Arabian Nights," a wicked woman who leads her three sisters as hounds in a leash.

Amoret, a character in Spenser's "Faery Queene," wife of Sir Scudamore, who stands for the devotedness of a loving and faithful wife.

Andronica, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a maiden noted for her beauty.

Androphilus, a character in Fletcher's "The Purple Island," personifying philanthropy.

Angelica, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," a beautiful princess for love of whom Orlando goes mad.

Antonio, the "Merchant of Venice" in Shakespeare's play of that name.

- Apemantus**, a churlish philosopher in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."
- Arden, Enoch**, the hero of Tennyson's poem of that name.
- Ariel**, a spirit of the air in Shakespeare's "Tempest."
- Artegal**, a character in Spenser's "Faery Queene" representing justice.
- Artful Dodger, The**, in Dickens' "Oliver Twist," a young pickpocket employed by Fagin.
- Ashton, Lucy**, the heroine of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."
- Astrophel**, the name given by Sir Philip Sidney to himself in his "Astrophel and Stella," a great series of sonnets.
- Atalanta**, the heroine of Swinburne's "Atalanta in Calydon."
- Autolycus**, a thieving rogue in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."
- Azazel**, Satan's standard-bearer in Milton's "Paradise Lost."
- Azazel**, in Byron's "Heaven and Earth," a seraph who fell in love with Anah, and when the flood came was carried to some other planet.
- Azucena**, in Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the old gypsy who stole Manrico.
- Backbite, Sir Benjamin**, a slanderous character in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."
- Bagstock, Major Joe**, a pompous character in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."
- Balderstone, Caleb**, a faithful old servant in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."
- Banquo**, a Scottish thane in Shakespeare's "Macbeth," murdered by Macbeth.
- Bardell, Mrs.**, a widow in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," who sues Mr. Pickwick for breach of promise.
- Bardolph**, a drunken follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Henry IV.," called "The Knight of the Burning Lamp," from his red nose.
- Barkis**, in Dickens' "David Copperfield," an eccentric character whose form of proposal was, "Barkis is willin'," he married Peggotty.
- Barnadine**, a fearless, reckless character in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."
- Bassanio**, the lover of Portia, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."
- Bath**, a pompous character in Fielding's "Amelia."
- Beatrice**, (1) a young girl, beloved by Dante, and represented by him in his "Divina Commedia" as his guide through Paradise; (2) character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," married to Benedick.
- Beau Tibbs**, a prominent character in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World."
- Bedreddin Hassan**, a prince pastry-cook in the story of "Nouredin Ali," in the "Arabian Nights."
- Belarius**, a noble and soldier in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline," who, having been banished, stole Cymbeline's two sons.
- Belinda**, (1) the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock"; (2) a fine lady in Congreve's "The Old Bachelor"; (3) the heroine of Miss Edgeworth's novel "Belinda."
- Bellaston, Lady**, a profligate woman in Fielding's "Tom Jones."
- Belphebe**, a character in Spenser's "Faery Queene," meant for Queen Elizabeth.
- Belvidera**, the wife of Jaffier in Otway's "Venice Preserved"; she causes the death of her husband, goes mad, and dies.
- Benedick**, a good-natured, humorous character in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing," who finally married Beatrice.
- Ben Hur**, hero of Lew Wallace's novel of that name.
- Benvolio**, nephew of Montague and friend to Romeo in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."
- Bertram**, the hero of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."
- Blimber, Miss**, a prim classical teacher in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."
- Blue-Beard**, hero of Perrault's story of that name, who kills his wives and buries the bodies in a cupboard. Now a common nickname for cruel husbands.
- Bobadil, Captain**, a beggarly and cowardly adventurer in Ben Jonson's comedy, "Every Man in his Humor."
- Bœuf, Front de**, a gigantic knight in Scott's "Ivanhoe."
- Boniface**, a landlord in Farquhar's "Beaux' Stratagem"; now a name used generally for a landlord.
- Booby, Lady**, a profligate character in Fielding's "Joseph Andrews."
- Booth**, the husband of Amelia in Fielding's novel "Amelia."
- Bottom, Nick**, the weaver-actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream," beloved of Titania.
- Bounderby, Josiah**, a wealthy manufacturer and matter-of-fact man in Dickens' "Hard Times."
- Bowles, Tom**, blacksmith and manufacturer in Bulwer's "Kenelm Chillingly."
- Bowline, Tom**, a very nautical person in Smollett's "Roderick Random."
- Box and Cox**, the heroes of Morton's farce of that name.
- Bramble, Matthew**, a very dyspeptic person in Smollett's "Humphry Clinker."
- Brangtons, The**, characters in Miss Burney's novel "Evelina"; their name is now general for persons noted for vulgarity, malice, and jealousy.
- Brass, Sally and Sampson**, sister and brother, shysters in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."
- Brick, Jefferson**, an American patriot in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."
- Bridgenorth, Major Ralph**, prominent in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak."
- Bridget, Mrs.**, a remarkable lady in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."
- Brown, Tom**, the hero of Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown at Oxford," etc.
- Bucket, Inspector**, the detective in Dickens' "Bleak House."
- Bruin, Sir**, name of the bear in the epic "Reynard the Fox."
- Brunhild**, a warrior virgin in the German epic "Nibelungenlied."
- Bucklaw**, a character in Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."
- Bumble**, the conceited beadle in Dickens' "Oliver Twist."
- Buzfuz**, a pompous, hectoring lawyer in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Caius, Doctor, Welsh suitor of Anne Page's in the "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Caliban, a monstrosity in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Calidore, a hero of Spenser's "Faery Queene"; a type of courtesy.

Canace, a character in Chaucer's "Squire's Tale," unfinished; a paragon of woman.

Candor, Mrs., a slanderer in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Carker, a plausible scoundrel, managing clerk of Mr. Dombey in "Dombey and Son."

Cassio, Othello's lieutenant in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Caudle, Mrs., scold and heroine of Douglas Jerrold's "Curtain Lectures."

Caustic, Colonel, satirical character in Mackenzie's "Lounger."

Celia, cousin of Rosalind and daughter of Frederick in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Chadband, an oily, hypocritical preacher in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Chamont, leading male character in Otway's "The Orphans."

Chillingly, Kenelm, hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Christabel, heroine of Coleridge's poem of that name.

Christiana, wife of Christian in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress."

Chuzzlewit, Jonas, miser and murderer in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Chuzzlewit, Martin, the selfish hero of Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Cinderella, "little cinder girl," heroine of a famous fairy tale of same name.

Clare, Ada, ward of Jarndyce, wife of Carstone in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Clärchen, a character in Goethe's "Egmont," noted for her constancy and devotion.

Clifford, Paul, highwayman, hero of Bulwer's novel of that name.

Clinker, Humphry, hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Cœlebs, the hero of Hannah More's "Cœlebs in Search of a Wife."

Cogia Houssain, captain of the forty thieves in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves."

Consuelo, heroine of George Sand's novel of that name.

Copper, Captain, The, the nickname of Perez, braggart and coward in Beaumont and Fletcher's "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife."

Copperfield, David, the hero of Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Cordelia, the youngest and faithful daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Corinne, heroine of Mme. de Staël's romance of that name.

Corydon, name for a shepherd; used by Theocritus, Vergil, and Spenser.

Costigan, Captain, a bibulous and disreputable person in Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Coverley, Sir Roger, de, country gentleman in Addison's "Spectator."

Crane, Ichabod, the schoolmaster in Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow."

Crawley, Rawdon, the husband of Becky Sharp in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Cressida, heroine of Shakespeare's "Troilus and Cressida."

Crummles, Vincent, theatrical manager in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Crusoe, Robinson, hero of De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Cuttle, Captain, simple nautical person in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Cymbeline, a British king, whose name is preserved in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Dalgarno, Lord, a profligate young Scotch nobleman in Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Davy, Shallow's servant in Shakespeare's "Second Part of Henry IV."

Deans, Davie, a cotter in Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," father of Effie and Jeanie Deans; Jeanie was the heroine of the story.

Dedlock, Lady, proud, beautiful, and unfortunate character in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Dedlock, Sir Leicester, husband of the above, narrow-minded but noble.

Delamaine, Geoffrey, a muscular man in Wilkie Collins' "Man and Wife."

Delphine, heroine of Mme. de Staël's novel of that name.

Deronda, Daniel, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Desdemona, heroine of Shakespeare's "Othello," wife of Othello.

Diddler, Jeremy, impecunious swindler in Kinny's farce of "Raising the Wind."

Dimsdale, Rev. Arthur, the seducer of Hester Prynne in Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Dizzy, a character in Garrick's play, "The Male Coquette."

Dods, Meg, the landlady in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."

Dodson and Fogg, shyster attorneys for Mrs. Bardell in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Dogberry, an absurd Mrs. Partington constable in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Dolly Varden, a character in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge." Her name became the fashion in many articles of dress.

Dombey, Florence, in "Dombey and Son," marries Walter Gay.

Dombey, Mr., a proud, stern merchant in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Dombey, Paul, sickly little son of the above.

Dominie Sampson, eccentric schoolmaster in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Don Juan, hero of Lord Byron's poem of same name; a type of skeptical libertinism.

Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance of that name; made insane by excessive reading of the romances of chivalry.

Dora, David Copperfield's first and child wife in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Dorimant, the fashionable hero of Etherege's "The Man of Mode."

Dorothea, (1) the heroine of George Eliot's "Middlemarch"; (2) a very beautiful and unfortunate woman in "Don Quixote."

Dorrit, Little, a beautiful character in Dickens' novel of same name.

Drawcansir, the bully in the Duke of Buckingham's "Rehearsal."

Dulcinea del Toboso, a country maid, beloved of Don Quixote.

Dundreary, Lord, a droll character in Taylor's comedy "Our American Cousin."

Edgar, legitimate son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Edmund, bastard son of Gloucester in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Emilia, wife of Iago in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Escalus, associated with Angelo in the government in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Esmond, Beatrix, the beautiful heroine of Thackeray's "Henry Esmond."

Esmond, Henry, the high-spirited and witty hero of that novel.

Eugenia, the beautiful but unfortunate heroine of Hardy's "Return of the Native."

Evangeline, heroine of Longfellow's poem of that name.

Evans, Sir Hugh, a Welsh parson in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Evelina, the heroine of Miss Burney's novel of that name.

Eyre, Jane, the heroine of Charlotte Brontë's novel of that name.

Faddle, a character in Moore's play, "The Foundling"; is a satire on a well-known society man of the time.

Fadladeen, a character in Moore's "Lalla Rookh"; has become the type of all quite too clever people.

Fag, a lying servant in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Fagin, Jew thief and receiver in Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

Faithful, Jacob, the hero of Marryatt's novel of that name.

Falkland, a jealous character in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Falstaff, Sir John, the greatest of Shakespeare's comic creations, in "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry IV."

Fanny, (1) the heroine of Fielding's novel, "Joseph Andrews"; (2) a pretty school-mistress, heroine of Hardy's "Under the Greenwood Tree."

Fatima, the enchantress in "Aladdin or the Wonderful Lamp."

Faust, the hero of Goethe's poem of that name; he sold his soul to the devil.

Ferdinand, the prince who married Prospero's daughter Miranda, in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Florimel, a character in Spenser's "Fairy Queen," representing womanly sweetness.

Florizel, the Prince of Bohemia in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Fosco, Count, an accomplished villain, in Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White."

Friday, Crusoe's man and servant, in De Foe's "Robinson Crusoe."

Gamp, Sarah, in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit," a nurse famous for her bulky umbrella and her perpetual reference to a "Mrs. Harris," a person of her imagination.

Gargantua, gigantic hero of Rabelais's work of that name.

Gil Blas, the hero of a celebrated novel of Spanish manners by Le Sage.

Gilpin, John, the hero of Cowper's famous ballad "The Diverting History of John Gilpin."

Ginevra, the heroine of a poem by Samuel Rogers, and also of the song "The Mistletoe Bough."

Goneril, Lear's eldest daughter in Shakespeare's play "King Lear."

Gonzalo, an honest old counselor in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Grundy, Mrs., a character in Tom Morton's "Speed the Plough," a person whose good opinion was of great social value.

Gulliver, Lemuel, the hero of Swift's "Gulliver's Travels."

Hamlet, the name of a play, and of its chief character, by Shakespeare.

Harum, David, a shrewd horse-trading country banker, in Edward Noyes Wescott's novel, "David Harum."

Harlowe, Clarissa, the unfortunate heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Heep, Uriah, a hypocritical sneak in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Helena, the heroine of Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Holmes, Sherlock, a brilliant amateur detective in Arthur Conan Doyle's series of stories "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes."

Holt, Felix, the hero of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Horatio, the "scholar" friend of Hamlet in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Hudibras, the hero of Butler's poem of that name.

Iago, the villain in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Imogen, the heroine of Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Ivanhoe, the hero of Scott's novel of that name.

Jaffier, the hero of Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Jarley, Mrs., a woman who owned a waxwork show, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Javert, a detective in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."

Jekyll, Dr., the duplex hero of Stevenson's novel, "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde."

Jellyby, Mrs., a slatternly woman in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Jessica, daughter of Shylock in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Kailyal, the heroine of Southey's "Curse of Kehama."

Kilmanseg, Miss, in Hood's "Golden Legend," a lady with a golden leg.

Kitely, a jealous husband in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor."

Knowell, a sententious old gentleman, in Ben Jonson's "Every Man in His Humor."

Kriemhild, the wife of Siegfried, and heroine of the "Nibelungenlied."

Kwasind, in Longfellow's "Hiawatha," the Hercules of the North American Indians.

Laertes, the son of Polonius in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Lafeu, a witty old lord in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Lalla Rookh, the heroine of a poem of same name by Thomas Moore.

Languish, Lydia, in Sheridan's "Rivals" a girl whose head is turned by reading sentimental romances.

Lear, King, the hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of "King Lear," father of Regan, Goneril, and Cordelia.

Leatherstocking, Natty, one of Cooper's chief characters; gives her name to the "Leatherstocking Tales."

Lee, Alice, a leading character in Sir Walter Scott's "Woodstock."

Legree, Simon, an inhuman slave-master in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

Leigh, Aurora, the heroine of a poem of that name by Mrs. Browning.

Leigh, Sir Amyas, the principal character in Kingsley's novel "Westward Ho!"

Léila, in Byron's "Giaour" a femaleslave of the caliph, whose death was avenged by her Venetian lover, the Giaour.

Lélie, a giddy, thoughtless fellow, the chief character in Molière's "L'Etourdi."

Leonato, the uncle of Beatrice, in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing."

Leontes, the jealous Sicilian king in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Lingo, an amusing character in Foote's "Agreeable Surprise."

Little Nell, a child of spotless character living with her poor, broken-down grandfather, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Lochinvar, a highland cavalier in Scott's "Marmion."

Long Tom Coffin, a courageous sailor in Cooper's "Pilot."

Lorel, a country swain in Ben Jonson's "Sad Shepherd."

Lorenzo, the lover of Jessica in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Lothario, a gay, gallant nobleman of Genoa in Rowe's "Fair Penitent."

Lovelace, a man of fashion and gallantry, the chief male character in Richardson's "Clarissa Harlowe."

Lucio, a fantastic fellow in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Lucy, a character in Gay's "Beggars' Opera," rejected by Captain Macheath in favor of Polly.

Lumpkin, Tony, a conceited booby country squire in Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

Lydgate, Doctor, in George Eliot's "Middlemarch," an ambitious young physician hand-

icapped by his beautiful and sordid wife, Rosamond Vincy.

Lysander, a young Athenian in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; the suitor of Hermia.

Mab, Queen, the fairies' midwife who delivers the dreams of men; introduced in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Macbeth, thane of Cawdor, hero of Shakespeare's tragedy of that name.

Macduff, a Scottish chief, the slayer of Macbeth in Shakespeare's "Macbeth."

Mac Flimsy, Miss Flora, a fashionable young lady of Madison Square, in Butler's poem "Nothing to Wear."

Macheath, Captain, the rollicking highwayman hero of Gray's "Beggars' Opera."

MacIvor, Fergus, the chief of Glennaquoich in Scott's "Waverley"; his sister, Flora, rejects the advances of Waverley.

Mac Tab, The Hon. Miss, a priggish old maid in Colman's "Poor Gentleman."

Mac Turk, Captain Mungo, "the man of peace" in Scott's "St. Ronan's Well."

Malaprop, Mrs., a character in Sheridan's "Rivals," notorious for her misapplication of words.

Malvolio, Olivia's vain steward in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Manfred, the gloomy, solitary hero of Byron's tragedy of that name.

Manning, Colonel Guy, the hero of Sir Walter Scott's novel of that name.

Manson, Æneas, the villain in Hardy's "Desperate Remedies."

Mantalini, the dandy husband of a milliner in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Marchioness, The, the little, ill-used maid-servant of the Brasses, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Margaret, the heroine of Goethe's "Faust," seduced by Faust.

Maria, (1) the witty waiting-woman of Olivia in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"; (2) a character in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," who loses her wits because her bans are forbidden.

Mariana, the deserted wife of Angelo in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Marina, the daughter of Pericles, in Shakespeare's "Pericles, Prince of Tyre."

Marlowe, Young, the hero of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer."

Marplot, Martin, the model of Paul Pry in Mrs. Centlivre's "The Busybody."

Marwood, Mrs., a bitter hater of men in Congreve's "Way of the World."

Matilda, the evil genius of Ambrosio in Lewis's "Monk."

Meagles, Mr., a sharp-witted practical man in Dickens' "Little Dorrit," fond of travel and adventure.

Meg Merrilies, a gypsy in Scott's "Guy Mannering."

Medora, the heroine of Byron's "The Corsair."

Merdle, Mr., a speculator and financier in Dickens' "Little Dorrit."

Meister, Wilhelm, the hero of Goethe's novel of that name.

Mephistopheles, the devil in Goethe's "Faust."

Mercutio, a highly-accomplished friend of Romeo in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Micawber, Wilkins, always "waiting for something to turn up," in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Miggs, Miss, elderly servant of Mrs. Varden, enamored of Tappertit in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Miller, Daisy, the very American heroine of Henry James, Jr.'s, novelette of that name.

Minna, joint heroine with Brenda, of Scott's "The Pirate."

Miranda, daughter of Prospero, loved by Ferdinand in Shakespeare's "The Tempest."

Miriam, a character in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," who incites her lover, Donatello, to murder.

Mite, Sir Matthew, a rich Anglo-Indian merchant in Foote's "Nabob," who squanders his wealth on fawners.

Monimia, the heroine of Otway's "The Orphan."

Moth, Armado's page in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."

Mouldy, one of Falstaff's recruits in Shakespeare's "2d Part of King Henry IV."

Mucklewrath, Habakkuk, a fanatical preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."

Nathaniel, Sir, a remarkable curate in Shakespeare's "Love's Labor Lost."

Nerissa, Portia's waiting-woman in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Neuchatel, Adriana, a very rich young lady in Disraeli's "Endymion."

Newcome, Clive, the hero of Thackeray's "The Newcomes," son of the Colonel.

Newcome, Colonel, a simple, noble gentleman in Thackeray's "The Newcomes."

Newcome, Ethel, the beautiful cousin, and finally the wife, of Clive Newcome.

Nickleby, Mrs., an irrelevant and credulous person in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Nickleby, Nicholas, the hero of Dickens' novel of that name.

Norna, a sort of insane Sibyl in Scott's "The Pirate."

Nydia, a blind flower-girl in Bulwer's "The Last Days of Pompeii."

Nym, a rascally follower of Falstaff's in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Obadiah, a servant in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Oberon, King of the Fairies in Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream."

Ochiltree, Edie, a beggar who plays a prominent part in Scott's "The Antiquary."

Odysseus (Latin, Ulysses), the hero of the "Odyssey," an epic ascribed to Homer.

Oldbuck, Jonathan, connoisseur and collector, gives the name to Scott's "The Antiquary."

Old Mortality, gravestone cleaner, gives the name to Scott's "Old Mortality."

Olifaunt, Nigel, the hero of Scott's "The Fortunes of Nigel."

Oliver, elder brother of Orlando in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Ophelia, daughter of Polonius, in love with Hamlet, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Orlando, (1) the nephew of Charlemagne, hero of Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," (2) the son of Sir Rowland, and lover of Rosalind in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Osborne, George, a character in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," who marries Amelia Sedley, the daughter of a bankrupt, against his father's wishes.

Orsino, the Duke of Illyria, in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Othello, husband of Desdemona, and hero of Shakespeare's "Othello."

O'Trigger, Sir Lucius, an Irish adventurer in Sheridan's "The Rivals."

Overreach, Sir Giles, a usurer in Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts."

Page, Anne, beloved of Felton and Dr. Caius in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Pamela, the ever-virtuous heroine of Richardson's novel of that name.

Pangloss, a pedant in Colman's "The Heir at Law."

Pantagruel, the learned and big-stomached hero of Rabelais' satire of that name.

Parolles, the lying and cowardly attendant of Bertram in Shakespeare's "All's Well that Ends Well."

Partridge, barber and schoolmaster, the trusty follower of Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Pauline, (1) in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale," the loquacious wife of Antigonus and friend of Hermione; (2) the heroine in Bulwer-Lytton's "Lady of Lyons."

Pecksniff, an architect in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit"; the incarnation of hypocrisy.

Peebles, Peter, drunkard and liar in Scott's "Redgauntlet."

Pendennis, Arthur, the clever and conceited hero of Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Pendennis, Helen, a noble woman, mother of Arthur.

Pendennis, Major, an elderly man of fashion, uncle of Arthur.

Perdita, the sweetheart of Florizel in Shakespeare's "Winter's Tale."

Petruchio, the madcap husband of Katherine in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

Pickle, Peregrine, the dissolute hero of Smollett's "The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle."

Pickwick, Samuel, the hero of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," founder of the "Pickwick Club."

Pierre, one of the conspirators in Otway's "Venice Preserved."

Pinch, Miss, Tom's pretty sister, John Westlock's sweetheart, in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Pinch, Tom, a simple, noble character in Mr. Pecksniff's family, in Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Pistol, Ancient, a swaggering, loud-mouthed, rascally follower of Falstaff in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry IV."

Polonius, the lord chamberlain of the king of Denmark in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

Portia, the heroine of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Posthumus, the husband of Imogen in Shakespeare's "Cymbeline."

Poundtext, Peter, a preacher in Scott's "Old Mortality."

Poyser, Mrs., a country woman in George Eliot's "Adam Bede."

Primrose, Doctor, the noble-minded vicar in Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield."

Prospero, rightful Duke of Milan, who studies magic on a lonely island in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Proteus, one of Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Prynne, Hester, the heroine of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter."

Pumblehook, Uncle, bully and sycophant in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

Pyncheon, Phoebe, the heroine of Hawthorne's "House of the Seven Gables."

Quasimodo, a deformed character in Victor Hugo's "Notre Dame de Paris."

Quickly, Mrs. hostess of the Eastcheap tavern in Shakespeare's "Henry IV."

Quicksilver, a character in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year," ridiculing Lord Brougham.

Quilp, a vicious, ill-tempered dwarf in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Quince, Peter, carpenter-actor in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Random, Roderick, the sensual, unfeeling hero of Smollett's novel of that name.

Rashleigh, the villain in Scott's "Rob Roy."

Rasselas, prince of Abyssinia, the hero of Dr. Johnson's romance of that name.

Ravenswood, the haughty hero of Scott's "Bride of Lammermoor."

Rebecca, a gentle, lovable Jewess, the real heroine of Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Redgauntlet, the violent hero of Scott's novel of that name.

Regan, the second daughter of Lear in Shakespeare's "King Lear."

Rob Roy, a Scottish chief whose name is given to one of Scott's novels.

Roderigo, a dupe of Iago in Shakespeare's "Othello."

Romeo, a Montague, beloved of Juliet in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Romola, the heroine of George Eliot's novel of that name.

Rosalind, the sprightly daughter of the exiled duke, who loves Orlando, in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Rudge, Barnaby, a half-witted youth, the hero of Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Ruggiero, a Saracen knight in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso"; he had a winged horse, the hippogriff.

Sandrigo, Doctor, a physician in LeSage's "Gil Blas," who was always bleeding his patients.

Selim, the hero of Byron's poem "The Bride of Abydos."

Shallow, a silly gentleman in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Shandy, Mrs., a woman of no force of character in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy"; she was the mother of "Tristram."

Shandy, Tristram, the hero of Sterne's novel of that name.

Sharp, Rebecca or Becky, an orphan girl in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair," the incarnation of dexterity, hypocrisy, and unscrupulousness.

Sheila, the charming heroine of William Black's "A Princess of Thule."

Sheva, a generous Jew in Cumberland's "Jew"; antithesis of Shylock.

Shylock, the revengeful, covetous Jew in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

Silvia, the daughter of the Duke of Milan; in love with Valentine, in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Skimpole, Harold, a parasitic artist in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Slearsy, a circus proprietor in Dickens' "Hard Times."

Sleeping Beauty, a female character, drawn by Perrault, who sleeps for one hundred years; celebrated by Tennyson in "Day Dream."

Slender, a silly country gentleman who woos "sweet Anne Page," in Shakespeare's "Merry Wives of Windsor."

Slowboy, Tilly, the clumsy nurse in Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth."

Slum, Mr., a charlatan poet, in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Sly, Christopher, a drunken tinker in Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew."

Sneak, Jerry, a character in Foote's "Mayor of Garratt"; proverbial for a henpecked husband.

Sneerwell, a widow calumniator in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Solness, a conceited poltroon, the chief character in Ibsen's "Master Builder."

Sophronia, (1) a chivalrous Christian in Tasso's "Jerusalem Delivered"; (2) a fastidious lady in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World."

Sorrel, Hetty, a coquettish dairymaid in George Eliot's "Adam Bede."

Spanker, Lady Gay, a horsy character in Dion Boucicault's "London Assurance."

Sparkler, Edmond, a henpecked husband in Dickens' "Little Dorrit."

Speed, the humorous attendant of Valentine in Shakespeare's "Two Gentlemen of Verona."

Spenlow, Dora, child-wife of the hero in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Squint, Lawyer, a pompous character in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World."

Stareleigh, the peppery justice who presided at the "Bardell vs. Pickwick" trial in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Strong, Dr., a kind-hearted school-master in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Swiveller, Dick, a gay, light-hearted character in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Tam o' Shanter, hero of noted poem of same name by Robert Burns.

Tapley, Mark, the vivacious companion of Martin Chuzzlewit, always jolly under the most discouraging circumstances; Dickens' "Martin Chuzzlewit."

Tappertit, Simon, a vain apprentice in love with the locksmith's daughter, in Dickens' "Barnaby Rudge."

Teazle, Lady, an innocent country maiden who married Sir Peter, an old bachelor, in Sheridan's "School for Scandal."

Thisbe, a Babylonian girl in love with Pyramus, in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Thwackum, a pedagogue philosopher in Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Thyrsis, a shepherd in Theocritus' "Idylls," and in Vergil's "Eclogues"; now, any rustic or shepherd.

Tibbs, Beau. See **Beau Tibbs**.

Timon, an Athenian misanthrope in Shakespeare's "Timon of Athens."

Tipkin, Biddy, a character in Steele's "Tender Husband."

Titania, Queen of the Fairies in Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Titmouse, Tittlebat, the ignorant shopman who falls heir to ten thousand pounds a year, in Warren's "Ten Thousand a Year."

Tito, Melema, the handsome but weak hero of George Eliot's "Romola," husband of Romola.

Toby, Uncle, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," the uncle of the hero; the embodiment of kindness and love.

Toodle, an honest stoker in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Toots, a bashful fellow in Dickens' "Dombey and Son," in love with Florence Dombey.

Topsy, an ignorant young slave girl in Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," who "spects she grewed."

Touchstone, a humorous fool in Shakespeare's "As You Like It."

Touchwood, Lady, the virtuous wife of Sir George, who tries to keep her out of society, in Mrs. Cowley's "The Belle's Stratagem."

Tox, Miss, a character without any opinions, in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Tozer, one of the boys in Dr. Blimber's school; a sedate fellow, in Dickens' "Dombey and Son."

Trilby, heroine of Du Maurier's novel of that name.

Trim, Corporal, the deferential servant of Uncle Toby in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Trinculo, a jester in Shakespeare's "Tempest."

Trotter, Job, a cunning knave, yet a faithful servant, in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Trotters, the Punch and Judy showman in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop."

Trotwood, Betsy, the great-aunt of the hero in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Trouillogan, a philosopher in Rabelais's "Pantagruel."

Trunnion, Commodore Hawser, uncle of the hero in Smollett's "Peregrine Pickle," noted for his nautical tendencies.

Tubal, in Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice," a Jew, friend of Shylock.

Tulliver, Maggie, the heroine in George Eliot's "Mill on the Floss."

Turveydrop, Mr., a dancing master in Dickens' "Bleak House"; "a perfect model of deportment."

Twangdillo, the one-eyed, one-legged fiddler in Somerville's "Hobbinol."

Twemlo, Mr., innocent character, a diner out, in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Twist, Oliver, charity boy, the hero of Dickens' "Oliver Twist."

Twitcher, Jemmy, an artful highway robber in Gay's "Beggars' Opera."

Tybalt, nephew of Lady Capulet, killed by Romeo, in Shakespeare's "Romeo and Juliet."

Ulysses. See **Odysseus**.

Una, a character representing Truth in Spenser's "Faery Queene"; she is married to the Red Cross Knight.

Vainlove, a light-hearted fellow in Congreve's comedy, "The Old Bachelor."

Valentine, one of the "Two Gentlemen of Verona" in Shakespeare's play.

Valeria, a character in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

Valjean, Jean, chief character in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables."

Vathek, the hero of Beckford's Eastern romance, of great gifts, but of violent passions and inordinate ambition.

Verges, a silly, self-important watchman in Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing."

Vernon, Die, the heroine of Scott's "Rob Roy."

Vholes, a cold-blooded, crafty solicitor in Dickens' "Bleak House."

Vincenzio, Duke of Vienna, in Shakespeare's "Measure for Measure."

Viola, in love with Orsino in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

Viper, Doctor, a character in Foote's play "The Capuchin."

Virgilia, wife of Coriolanus in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

Virginia, the heroine of St. Pierre's "Paul and Virginia."

Vivian, mistress of Merlin in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Volumnia, mother of Coriolanus in Shakespeare's "Coriolanus."

Wadman, Widow, in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy," tries to marry Uncle Toby.

Wamba, a clown in Scott's "Ivanhoe."

Wardle, Mr., a jolly country gentleman in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Warrington, George and Harry, grandsons of "Henry Esmond," and heroes of Thackeray's "The Virginians."

Warrington, George, the cynical, but kind-hearted friend of Arthur in Thackeray's "Pendennis."

Wegg, Silas, a one-legged, crafty schemer in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Weller, Sam, son of Tony, Mr.

Pickwick's humorous servant.

Weller, Tony, a jovial and rubicund coachman in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers."

Werther, the sentimental hero of Goethe's "Sorrows of Werther."

Western, Sophia, the heroine of Fielding's "Tom Jones."

Western, Squire, her father, a pig-headed, foul-mouthed country squire.

Wickfield, Agnes, daughter of Mr. Wickfield the lawyer and second wife of the hero in Dickens' "David Copperfield."

Widow Barnaby, an unprincipled character in Mrs. Trollope's novel of that name.

Wilfer, Bella, a giddy, fascinating character in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Winkle, Rip Van, character in Washington Irving's "Sketch Book"; he slept for twenty years.

Witterly, Mr. Henry, a fawning character in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Witterly, Julia, wife of Henry in Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby"; a listless, languid lady.

Wopsle, Mr., a parish clerk in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

Worldly-Wiseman, character in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," who advises Christian not to go any further.

Wrayburn, Eugene, a gay, smart, and taunting attorney in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Wren, Jenny, Fanny Cleaver, the dolls' dressmaker in Dickens' "Our Mutual Friend."

Xury, a servant to the hero of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe."

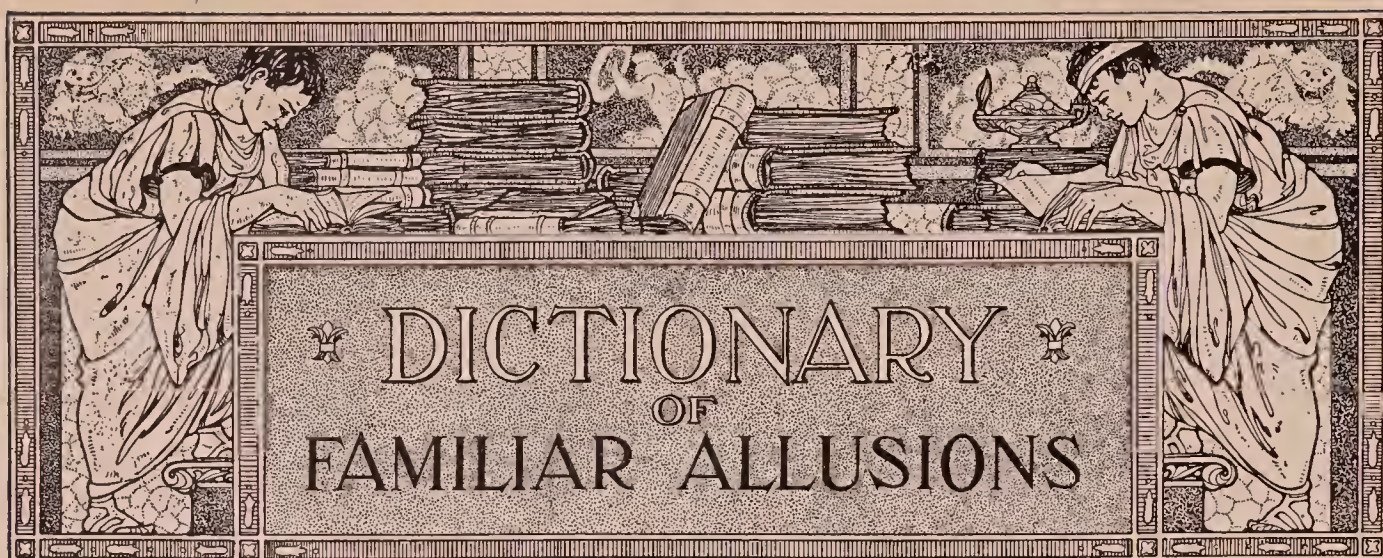
Yellowby, Mr. Triptolemus, an experimental agriculturist in Scott's "Pirate."

Yniol, an earl in reduced circumstances, in Tennyson's "Idylls of the King."

Yoglan, an old Jew chemist in London, in Scott's "Kenilworth."

Yorick, (1) King of Denmark's jester, in Shakespeare's "Hamlet"; (2) humorous clergyman in Sterne's "Tristram Shandy."

Zanga, a revengeful Moor, the hero in Young's "Revenge."



Names of famous places, structures, paintings, statues, libraries, literary productions, phrases, sayings, sobriquets, societies, inventions, discoveries, and historical events.

ABRAHAM

Abraham, Plains of, an elevated plain just beyond Quebec, Canada; scene of the Battle of Quebec.

Academy Figures, black and white chalk drawings on tinted paper, from artists' living models. So called from the Royal Academy of Artists.

Academy, The French, an institution founded 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu for the purpose of refining the French language and style. It is limited to forty members, commonly referred to as "the forty immortals."

Academy of Arts, The Royal, a British institution for the encouragement of painting, sculpture and designing; founded in 1768 by George III., with Sir Joshua Reynolds as president.

Academy of Sciences, an institution founded in Paris, in 1666, and re-established in 1816.

Academy of Sciences, The National, an American institution, founded in 1863, consisting of 100 members, elected from among the most distinguished scientific men of the United States.

Æneid, Vergil's epic poem (in twelve books), of which Æneas is the hero.

Aeroplanes, first practical success attained by the Wright Brothers, Dec. 17, 1903, on the Kill Devil Hills, near Cape

Hatteras, east coast of North Carolina.

Æsop's Fables, supposed to have been written in the 7th century B. C. According to tradition, Æsop was a captive of war in Greece, and his fables have been traced to Egyptian and Indian sources.

Ages of the World, according to Hesiod there were five distinct ages: (1) The golden, which was characterized by perfect innocence and happiness; (2) the silver age, which was licentious and wicked; (3) the brazen age, violent, savage and warlike; (4) the heroic age, when heroes, descendants of the gods, were on earth; (5) the iron age, characterized by the prevalence of cunning, fraud, and avarice.

Alabama, a Confederate privateer built at Birkenhead, England, whose depredations on American shipping cost Great Britain over \$15,000,000. It was sunk by the Kearsarge June 19, 1864.

Aldine Press, the press set up by Aldus Manutius at Venice in 1496, from which came the famous Aldine editions.

Alexandrian Library, founded by the first Ptolemy at Alexandria, Egypt. At one time it contained 490,000 volumes. Destroyed by fire during the siege of Alexandria by Julius Cæsar, 47 B. C.

AMERICA'S CUP

Alhambra, a great Moorish citadel and palace in Granada, Spain.

All's quiet on the Potomac, a popular saying during the early days of the American civil war, referring to Gen. McClellan's policy of "masterly inactivity."

Almighty Dollar, a phrase expressing the power of money, first used in Washington Irving's "Creole Village."

All we ask is to be let alone, a phrase used by Jefferson Davis in his message to the Confederate Congress in March, 1861.

Alton Riot, the destruction by a mob at Alton, Ill., on the night of Nov. 7, 1837, of the "Observer" printing office and shooting of its editor, Rev. E. P. Lovejoy, for expressing anti-slavery sentiments.

America, discovered by Columbus in 1492; including North and South America it is the largest division of the world. "America" is now commonly used to designate the United States of America.

America's Cup, The, on Aug. 22, 1851, a cup was offered by the Royal Yacht Club of London, England, to the winner of a yacht race around the Isle of Wight. It was won by the American schooner yacht "America," and after that the cup became known as the "America's Cup." The

cup has been successfully defended ever since by American yachts in international yacht races.

Ancient Mariner, The, the title of a famous poem by Coleridge.

Angelic Doctor, Thomas Aquinas; so-called because he discussed the question, "How many angels can dance on the point of a needle?"

Angelus, The, a famous picture by J. F. Millet (1859).

Annie Laurie, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of Scotland, subject of a popular song written by William Douglas.

Another county heard from, a phrase that originated during the Presidential campaign of 1876 when the returns from the doubtful states came in very slowly.

Antiseptic Surgery, introduced by Sir Joseph Lister in 1879.

Anti-trust Act, or Sherman Law, an Act of Congress drafted by U. S. Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, which became a law in 1890. It declares to be illegal "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states or with foreign nations," and declares guilty of a misdemeanor "every person who shall monopolize or attempt to monopolize or conspire with another person to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce of the several states or with foreign nations." Not until May of 1911 were the foregoing provisions of the law made effective, through the successful prosecution of the Standard Oil trust and the American Tobacco trust.

Apollo Belvedere, a marble statue of Apollo in the Belvedere Gallery of the Vatican at Rome, in which he appears as the ideal of youthful manliness.

Apostolic Fathers, the five great Christian teachers who were contemporary with the apostles. They were Clement, Barnabas, Hermas, Ignatius, and Polycarp.

Appian Way, the most famous of the old Roman roads, run-

ning from Rome to Brundisium.

Apple-pie Order, perfect order; probably a corruption of *cap à pied*—said of a knight when armed from head to foot.

Apples of Sodom, the fruit of a tree said by the ancients to grow near the Dead Sea, which, though lovely to the sight, contains only ashes within; hence, anything deceptively enticing.

Appomattox, village in Virginia, the scene of General Lee's surrender to General Grant, April 9, 1865.

Argus-Eyed, extremely watchful. According to Grecian fable, Juno, jealous of Io, had her watched by the hundred-eyed Argus.

Arkansas-Toothpick, a bowie-knife having a long blade that shuts into the handle.

Art Preservative of all Arts, printing is so called.

Arthur's Seat, famous hill in the city of Edinburgh, Scotland, 823 feet high.

Assassinations. Julius Cæsar, March 15, B. C. 44; Albert I., Emperor of Germany, May 1, 1308; James I., of Scotland, Feb. 21, 1437; William of Orange, July 10, 1584; Henry III., of France, Aug. 1-2, 1589; Henry IV., of France, May 14, 1610; Gustavus III., of Sweden, Mar. 16—died Mar. 29, 1792; Marat, by Charlotte Corday, July 13, 1793; Paul, Czar of Russia, Mar. 24, 1801; President Abraham Lincoln, April 14—died April 15, 1865; Sultan Abdul Aziz, June 4, 1876; Alexander II., Czar of Russia, Mar. 13, 1881; President James A. Garfield, July 2—died Sept. 19, 1881; President Sadi Carnot, of France, June 24, 1894; President Juan Idiarte, of Uruguay, Aug. 25, 1897; Empress Elizabeth of Austria, in Geneva Sept. 10, 1898; President Ulysses Heureaux, of Santo Domingo, July 26, 1899; King Humbert of Italy, July 29, 1900; President William McKinley, Sept. 6—died Sept. 14, 1901; King Alexander I. and Queen Draga, of Servia, June 10, 1903; King Carlos I., of Portugal, and his son Luiz Philip, Feb. 1, 1908; Prince

Ito, of Japan, Oct. 26, 1909; Premier Stolypin, of Russia, Sept. 18, 1911.

Astor Library, founded by John Jacob Astor in New York City in 1848. It contains over 240,000 volumes, and is free to the public.

Atlantis, a mythical island west of the Pillars of Hercules, larger than Asia Minor and Northern Africa combined, and densely peopled by a powerful race. Its people became so desperately wicked that the island with all its inhabitants was swept away by a deluge.

Avesta, the bible of Zoroastrianism and the Parsees.

Babington's Conspiracy, a plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and make Mary Queen of Scots queen in her stead. The plot was discovered, and fourteen of the conspirators were executed Sept. 20, 21, 1586.

Backbone of the Continent, the Cordilleras, forming the Andes in South America, and the Rocky Mountains in North America.

Balaklava, small seaport town 8 miles southeast of Sebastopol, Russia; scene of engagement in the Crimean war, 1854; during this battle the famous charge of the Light Brigade took place.

Balloons, the invention of is ascribed to the two brothers, Stephen and Joseph Montgolfier, paper makers at Annonay, France, in 1772.

Balmoral Castle, British royal residence on River Dee, 52½ miles west of Aberdeen, Scotland.

Barmecide's Feast, in the "Arabian Nights," Barmecide asked a starving beggar to dinner, and seated him at a table of empty dishes; hence the term is used to express the uncertainty of things on which we set our heart.

Barbary Pirates, privateers of the Barbary states, who preyed upon the commerce of nations that refused to pay them tribute. In October, 1803, they captured the American frigate "Philadelphia," which had run aground in the harbor of Tripoli. In the following February De-

catur sailed into the harbor at night, boarded the "Philadelphia" under the guns of the enemy, killed or forced overboard every one of her defenders, set fire to the vessel, and escaped without losing a man. No more tribute was levied against American commerce by Tripoli or the other Barbary states after the incident.

Barnburners, a name given some years ago to the radical or progressive section of the Democratic party in the United States—in allusion to the story of the Dutchman who burned his barns to get rid of the rats which infested them.

Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty, the colossal figure in New York harbor, "Liberty Enlightening the World," the work of Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, a French sculptor.

Bartholomew, St., Massacre of, an organized slaughter of the French Huguenots in Paris, instigated by Catherine de' Medici, August 24, 1572.

Bartholomew's Tide, the festival of St. Bartholomew is celebrated on August 24, and St. Bartholomew's tide is the term most nearly coinciding with that date.

Basin States, is a recent name for those States lying in the great depression or basin of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. They are Utah, Idaho, Nevada, and Arizona.

Bastile, a French prison where people were incarcerated by *lettre de cachet*, without notice or trial. Destroyed by a mob 1789.

Battles, the Fifteen Decisive, according to Sir Edward Creasy, were: 1. The battle of Marathon, B. C. 490. 2. The defeat of the Athenians at Syracuse, B. C. 413. 3. The battle of Arbela, B. C. 331. 4. The battle of the Metaurus, B. C. 207. 5. The victory of Aminius over the Roman legions under Varus, A. D. 9. 6. The battle of Chalons, A. D. 451. 7. The battle of Tours, A. D. 732. 8. The battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066. 9. Joan of Arc's victory over the English at

Orleans, A. D. 1429. 10. The defeat of the Spanish Armada, A. D. 1588. 11. The battle of Blenheim, A. D. 1704. 12. The battle of Pultowa, A. D. 1709. 13. The victory of the Americans over Burgoyne at Saratoga, A. D. 1777. 14. The battle of Valmy, A. D. 1792. 15. The battle of Waterloo, A. D. 1815.

Battle-pieces, among the most famous of these paintings representing battles are the "Battles of Constantine," of which the cartoons were drawn by Raphael, and which were executed by Giulio Romano; Lebrun's "Battles of Alexander"; the "Battles of Amazons," by Rubens, and "Gettysburg," by Rothermal.

Bayou State, nickname for Mississippi, whose southern coast abounds in swamps, bayous, and creeks.

Beacon Hill, a famous locality in Boston, Mass. The old beacon, which gave the name to the hill (shown in all the early plans of the town) was erected in 1634 to alarm the country in case of invasion.

Beacon Street, the aristocratic residence street of Boston.

Begging the Question, assuming as a fact the very thing one professes to prove. The phrase is a translation of the Latin *petitio principii*, and was first used by Aristotle.

Belgravia, fashionable quarter of London, in the south part of the west end of the city, bordering on Hyde Park and Buckingham Palace Gardens.

Bell the Cat, in a convention of mice it was proposed to hang a bell on the cat's neck, to give warning of her coming, but no mouse would serve on the committee.

Bellwether of the flock, a jocular term applied to the leader of a faction or party, the allusion being to the wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell fastened to its neck.

Benicia Boy, a nickname applied to John C. Heenan, the American pugilist, born at Benicia, California.

Benedict, a newly married man, the allusion being to the

character of that name in Shakespeare's "Much Ado about Nothing," who railed against marriage, but afterwards married Beatrice.

Between the Devil and the Deep Sea, a phrase originally having reference to the Hebrew Exodus when the Israelites had the Red Sea in front and Pharaoh's hosts behind. Commonly applied to any perplexing situation.

Bibles, The Seven, the seven principal bibles of the world are the Christian Scriptures, the Koran of the Mohammedans, the Eddas of the Scandinavians, the Tripitikes of the Buddhists, the Five Kings of the Chinese, the Three Vedas of the Hindus, and the Zend-Avesta containing the sacred writings of the religion of Zoroaster.

Big Stick, The, the policy of preparedness. President Roosevelt in one of his speeches quoted the saying, "Speak softly and carry a big stick, and you will go far." Thereafter his policy was generally referred to as "the big stick."

Big Trees of California, the *Sequoia gigantea* or "big tree," is found only on the western slope of the Sierra, while the *Sequoia sempervirens*, or "redwood," is confined to the Coast Range. The largest of the big trees, "the Grizzly Giant," which stands in Lower Mariposa Grove in Mariposa County, has a circumference of 94 feet and a diameter of 31 feet. Its main limb, 200 feet from the ground, is 6½ feet in diameter.

Black Death, a plague which desolated Europe, Asia, and Africa in the 14th century, so named from the putrid black splotches that appeared on the skin of its victims immediately after death.

Black Forest, a mountainous region in South Germany, between Rivers Rhine and Neckar; famous in romance and poetry.

Black Friars, friars of the Dominican Order; so called from the color of their habit.

Black Friday, Sept. 24, 1869, when a group of speculators in Wall Street, New York,

forced the price of gold to 162½, creating a serious financial panic—immense fortunes being lost and won in a single day.

Black Hole of Calcutta, the garrison strong room of Calcutta, of about eighteen feet square, into which one hundred and forty-six British prisoners were thrust in 1756. Next morning all but twenty-three were dead from suffocation.

Black Horse Cavalry, name applied to legislators who act together for the purpose of exacting money from the friends of any measure under consideration, by threatening defeat of the measure in case of non-compliance.

Black Prince, Edward, Prince of Wales, son of Edward III.; so named from the color of his armor.

Black Republic, a name applied to the Republic of Haiti, which is under the dominion of the African race.

Black Republicans, members of the Republican party who opposed the extension of slavery into states where it did not already exist, were so-called by members of the pro-slavery party.

Black Sheep, a person who is a disgrace to the family. Black sheep are regarded with dislike by shepherds, and are said not to be so valuable as white ones.

Blarney Stone, a stone near the top of Blarney Castle, in the village of that name four miles northwest of the City of Cork, Ireland, said to confer on those who kiss it the persuasive eloquence characteristic of the Irish.

Bloody Assizes, those held in England by the notorious Jeffreys, in 1685, after the defeat of Monmouth at Sedgemoor. Three hundred persons were executed after short trials, many were whipped and fined, and nearly a thousand were transported to the American plantations.

Bloody Shirt, the phrase dates back to Scotland, three centuries ago. "After a massacre in Glenfruin, two hundred and twenty widows rode on white palfreys to Stirling

tower, bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appeal awakened Scotland's slumbering sword, and outlawry and the block made the name of Glenfruin terrible to victorious Clan Alpine, even to the third and fourth generation."

Blue Grass State, a nickname given to Kentucky, derived from the so-called "blue-grass" cultivated for pasturage in the northern and central parts of the state.

Blue Hen State, a nickname for the state of Delaware.

Blue Laws, a derisive name given to certain alleged strict enactments of the early colonists in Connecticut. The term is now generally applied to any legislation restricting "personal liberty."

Blue Monday, the name is said to be derived from an old custom of decorating churches in Europe with blue the Monday before Lent.

Blue Stocking, a literary woman. The term arose from the fact that the members of a noted literary society of ladies and gentlemen, formed in Venice in 1400, wore blue stockings; which custom was afterwards adopted by similar societies in France and England.

Bog-trotters, a name given in Ireland to tramps or vagrants, in allusion to their skill in crossing bogs from tussock to tussock.

Border States, in slavery days, name given to those states lying next to the line of the free states. They were Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, and Delaware.

Boston Massacre, an affray in the streets of Boston, March 5, 1770, in which an English sergeant's guard fired into a crowd of people who had pelted them with snowballs. Three men were killed and several wounded.

Boston Tea Party, a gathering of Boston citizens Dec. 16, 1773, who met to protest against the British crown's policy of taxing imports. Disguised as Indians, they boarded three English vessels and emptied their cargoes of tea into the harbor.

Bounty Jumpers, a term applied during the American civil war to men who received a bounty for enlisting in one state and then ran away and received a second bounty for enlisting in another state.

Bow Bells, peal of bells belonging to the church of St. Mary, Cheapside, London, and celebrated for centuries. One born within the sound of Bow Bells is considered a genuine cockney.

Bowery, The, a famous street in New York City, long noted for the resorts located along its length.

Boys in Blue, a name applied during the American civil war to the soldiers of the Union army, on account of the color of their uniforms. The term "Boys in Gray" was similarly applied to the Confederate soldiers.

Bread and Butter Brigade, a nickname for those who seek public office solely for its emoluments, without regard to honor or party allegiance.

Breeches Bible, a translation of the Scriptures printed at Geneva in 1560, in which *aprons* is rendered "breeches," in Gen. iii. 7.: "Made themselves breeches out of fig-leaves."

Bridge of Sighs, a covered bridge from the doges' palace in Venice to the state prison, over which convicts were conveyed from the hall of judgment to the place of execution or confinement.

British Association, for the Advancement of Science, a society organized in 1831 and whose first meeting was held at York Sept. 26, of that year. Its object is to assist the progress of discovery and invention, and to disseminate the latest results of scientific research, by bringing together men eminent in all the several departments of science.

British Lion, the pugnacious spirit of the British nation, so opposed to John Bull, which symbolizes the substantiality and obstinacy of the nation, with all its prejudices and national peculiarities. To "twist the lion's tail" is to arouse the war spirit of the nation.

British Museum, the great national museum in London, England, founded in 1753. It contains over a million and a half of printed books. A copy of every book, pamphlet, newspaper, piece of music, etc., published anywhere in British territory, must be conveyed free of charge to the British museum.

Brother Jonathan, a collective nickname for the people of the United States. Said to be derived from Jonathan Trumbull, Governor of Connecticut, of whom Washington would say, "We must consult Brother Jonathan."

Buckeye State, Ohio, so named from the buckeye trees that flourish extensively within its borders.

Bunker Hill Monument, a granite obelisk on Bunker Hill, Charleston, Mass., marking the site of the battle between the British and Americans, June 17, 1775.

Bury the Hatchet, it was the custom of the North American Indians, when they smoked the calumet or peace-pipe, to bury their hatchets, scalping knives, and war-clubs in the ground, that all thought of hostility might be buried out of sight.

Cabal, **The**, the unpopular ministry of Charles II., of England, consisting of Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, the initials of the names forming the word "cabal." It was in office from 1667 to 1673.

Cachet, **Lettres de**, blank warrants, sealed with the king's seal, issued under the old French *régime*, for imprisoning or releasing persons in the Bastille. They were abolished at the Revolution.

Carmagnole, a famous song and dance in the French Revolution, named from Carmagnola in Piedmont, noted for street music and dancing.

Carnegie Foundation, a fund of \$10,000,000 in U. S. steel corporation fifty-year bonds bearing 5 per cent interest transferred by Andrew Carnegie, in April, 1905, to a board of trustees, to provide retiring allowances or annuities to teachers in the

higher institutions of learning in the United States, Canada, and New Foundland under such regulations as the trustees might choose to make.

Carnegie Peace Fund, \$10,000,000 in 5 per cent first mortgage bonds, transferred to a board of trustees Dec. 14, 1910, by Andrew Carnegie, the revenue of which is to be used to "hasten the abolition of international war, and to establish lasting world peace."

Castle Garden, former immigrant depot in New York City. In 1890 it was turned over to the Park Commissioners of New York, Ellis Island being afterwards used as the government immigration depot.

Celestial Empire, a popular name for the Chinese Empire, whose first emperors were all divinities. Hence the name "Celestials," applied to natives of China.

Central Park, noted park in New York City, containing 840 acres, extending from 59th street to 110th street, and from Fifth avenue to Eighth avenue.

Champs de Mars, a large rectangular public place in Paris, on the left bank of the Seine. It was the scene of a bloody massacre July 17, 1791, and of the "Festival of the Supreme Being," organized by Robespierre in 1794. Here were held the universal expositions of 1867, 1878, 1889, and 1900. In its center is the Eiffel Tower. Now used chiefly as a parade ground.

Champs-Élysées, an avenue in Paris surrounded by gardens. It extends from the Place de la Concorde to the Place de l'Etoile, a distance of one and a quarter miles. It is a popular place of public resort.

Charing Cross, the titular center of London, so named from a cross which stood until 1647 at the village of Charing in memory of Eleanor, wife of Edward I. It is now a triangular roadway at Trafalgar Square.

Charter Oak, a tree in Hartford, Conn., in which the Colonial charter was secreted in 1688. It was blown down in 1856.

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, originated at the village of Chautauqua, on the lake of that name in New York. Its chief feature is the engagement of its members, residing in various parts of the country, in a regular and systematic course of reading, extending over four years and entitling the student to a diploma.

Cheapside, a great and crowded thoroughfare of London, England.

Chicago Fire, a great conflagration that destroyed the principal portion of Chicago, Illinois, Oct. 8-10, 1871.

Cincinnati, The Society of the, an order established in the U. S. by the officers of the Revolutionary army in 1783, "to perpetuate their friendship, and to raise a fund for relieving the widows and orphans of those who had fallen during the war."

Circulation of the Blood, discovered by Wm. Harvey, English physician, in 1616.

Cleopatra's Needles, two granite obelisks that were set up at the entrance of the Temple of the Sun, in Heliopolis, Egypt, by Thothmes III., about 1831. B. C. One of them was presented by the Egyptian government to England, and in 1878 it was taken to London. The other was given to the United States, and now stands in Central Park, New York City.

Cockaigne, The Land of, a mythical land of good things, luxury and delight. The term has been applied to London, and the word "cockney," a denizen of London, as distinct from a countryman, is said to be derived from Cockaigne.

Conservation Association, **The National**, a society organized at Washington, D. C., July 29, 1909, whose avowed object is the orderly development of the nation's natural resources for the benefit of all the people and not merely for the profit of the few.

Corn Laws, a series of laws in English history between 1436 and 1849, for the regulation of the export and import trade in grain. After pro-

longed agitation by men like Cobden, Bright, etc., they were repealed, and great impetus to free trade was thereby given all over the world.

Cradle of Liberty, name given to Faneuil Hall, Boston, Mass., erected in 1742 by Peter Faneuil, and presented by him to the town. During the Revolutionary struggle it was the general meeting place for the people of Boston when they gathered to protest against the usurpations of the British government.

Crapaud, Johnny, nickname for a Frenchman, taken from the ancient device of French monarchs: Three *toads* represented in a leaping attitude.

Credit Mobilier, the French name for a company organized to do a stock-jobbing business, especially to promote industrial enterprises of all kinds. The American Credit Mobilier, organized in 1864 for the purpose of enabling the shareholders of the Union Pacific Railroad to "build their line without incurring any pecuniary loss in case the enterprise failed," became notorious for dishonest practices, and was investigated by Congress in 1872-1873.

Cumberland, a United States vessel sunk by the Confederate ram *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862. Went down with colors flying, firing a broadside as she sank.

Curfew Bell, a bell rung at sunset in England in accordance with a rule made by William the Conqueror, that at the sound of the bell all lights were to be extinguished, fires raked up and covered, and the people of the kingdom go to bed.

Cut of her jib, originally a sea phrase. The foremost sail of a ship is called the "jib," and its shape indicates, to some extent, the class of vessel bearing it.

Damocles's Sword, Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse, invited his flatterer Damocles to a splendid feast, and while the latter was engaged in flattering speeches, he suddenly discovered a naked sword suspended by a single hair

over his head. Hence, "the sword of Damocles" has come to mean any impending danger or presentiment of evil.

Dark Continent, The, a nickname given to Africa, on account of, until recently, the almost total ignorance concerning the people and geography of its interior on the part of European and American explorers.

Dark Horse, a phrase used in sporting and politics to indicate a contestant that up to a certain time is kept in the background, and then suddenly brought to the front to snatch the victory from the hands of others. The following quotation from Lord Beaconsfield's novel, "Young Duke," shows the origin of the phrase: "The first favorite was never heard of, the second favorite was never seen after the distance post, all the ten-to-one's were in the rear, and a dark horse which had never been thought of rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph."

Daughters of the Confederacy, an association composed of the widows, wives, mothers, sisters, and lineal female descendants of men who served honorably in the army and navy of the Confederate States. Organized at Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1894.

Daughters of the Revolution, a patriotic society of women in the United States, organized in 1891, whose membership is restricted to women who are lineal descendants of an ancestor who was a soldier, marine, or other active supporter of the American Revolution.

Debts of Honor, term used for losses at gambling, because the law cannot be invoked to enforce their liquidation, and the winner must trust to the "honor" of the loser for payment.

Declaration of Independence, a document drawn up by a committee of the American Congress and signed by the representatives of the several colonies, July 4, 1776, declaring the colonies free and independent States.

Declaration of Rights, prepared by the English Parliament and accepted by William III. and Mary Feb. 13, 1689. It claimed the right of Englishmen to keep arms for their own defense; that the election of members of Parliament ought to be free; that no excessive fines or unusual punishments should be inflicted; that money should not be raised without the consent of Parliament; that a standing army must not be raised or kept up in times of peace without the consent of Parliament, etc.

Derby Day, the second day of the great Spring Meeting which takes place at Epsom, in Surrey, England, the week preceding Whitsunday. Upon this day the famous Derby stakes, instituted by the Earl of Derby, in 1780, and which consist of fifty sovereigns each entry, are contended for. The Derby Day is a great English holiday.

Die in the Last Ditch, according to Hume, this saying may be ascribed to William of Orange. When Buckingham urged the inevitable destruction which hung over the United Provinces, and asked him whether he did not see that the Commonwealth was ruined, "There is one certain means," replied the Prince, "by which I can be sure never to see my country's ruin—I will die in the last ditch."

Dies Iræ, "the day of wrath," was an old Latin chant, and used in the Roman Church before 1385. It has been often translated and manipulated in many church hymns, and is introduced most effectively in Mozart's "Requiem."

Directory, The French, a body of five officers to whom the executive authority in France was committed by the constitution of 1795. It lasted only four years, and was succeeded by the consulate.

Dirigible Balloons, the first successful ascent made in a dirigible was that of Santos Dumont, at Paris in November, 1899. He mounted his machine within the walls of Paris, made for the Eiffel

Tower, which he circled high in air, turned northwest, though the wind was southwest, and came down safely at the Moulin, in the Bois de Boulogne.

Doomsday Book, a book that contained the values of all English estates in the reign of William the Conqueror.

Douay Bible, The, version of the English Bible authorized by the Roman Catholic Church. First published at Douay, France.

Draft Riots, a series of brutal riots which occurred in New York during the summer of 1863, as a protest against the conscriptions for the Union army. Four hundred persons were killed and much property was destroyed.

Dred Scott Decision, a notable case decided by the U. S. Supreme Court in 1856. Dred Scott, a negro, with his wife and two children, had been held as slaves by a Dr. Emerson in Missouri. After the doctor's death, Scott and his family claimed to be free, as having resided with their owner for a time in a free Territory. The decision was hostile to their claim, the court holding that "Scott had no right to sue, because, even if he were free, no colored person was regarded by the constitution as a citizen," and that negroes "for more than a century before had been regarded . . . so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect."

Drummond Light, an intense light made by exposing a small ball of quicklime to the action of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, invented by Thos. Drummond, a Scottish engineer in 1826. It is now generally called *calcium light* or *lime light*.

Eddystone Lighthouse, famous structure on the Eddystone group of rocks that are daily submerged by the tide, in the English channel, 9 miles off the Cornish coast, and 14 miles S. S. W. of Plymouth Breakwater. Its dioptric apparatus gives, at an elevation of 138 feet, a light equal to 159,600 candles, and

visible in clear weather to a distance of 17½ miles.

Education Board, The General, was given a charter by Congress and formally organized in 1903. In June, 1905, the Board was notified that John D. Rockefeller would donate \$10,000,000, the principal of which was to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income to be used for the benefit of institutions of learning in such manner as might be deemed best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States. This sum was paid in cash Oct. 1, 1905, and the Board in accepting it designated it as "The John D. Rockefeller Foundation for Higher Education."

Eiffel Tower, The, name of a noted structure 1000 feet high, raised on the Champ de Mars, Paris, for the Exposition of 1889. Its designer, Gustave Eiffel, constructed it of iron lattice-work, with three elevators giving access to the summit. It is now one of the permanent attractions of the city.

Electoral College, the body of men elected in each state at a presidential election to cast the votes of the people of the State for presidential candidates. Each state is entitled to as many representatives in the Electoral College as there are Congressional districts in the state and in addition one for each senator.

Electricity, name invented and knowledge of advanced by William Gilbert, English physicist, in 1651; induced electricity discovered in 1753, and its relation to magnetism shown in 1819 by Oersted, and in 1838 by Faraday. Electric waves discovered by Heinrich Hertz in 1887, now generally utilized in wireless telegraphy.

Elgin Marbles, a collection of Greek sculpture (mainly from the Athenian Parthenon), made by Lord Elgin. Now in the British Museum.

Ellis Island, a small island in upper New York Bay, about one mile from Manhattan Island. It belongs to the

United States government and since 1892 has been used as an immigrant station.

Emancipation Proclamation, a proclamation issued by President Lincoln as a war measure, January 1, 1863, providing for the emancipation of the slaves in certain parts of the Confederate States. The number of slaves freed by the proclamation was 3,120,515. The number of slaves not affected by its provisions was about 832,000.

Eternal City, The, Rome, the capital of Italy. It is frequently so termed in classical literature.

Fair Isle, a small, rocky island, in the Shetland group. The inhabitants are a race distinct from the Shetlanders, and are chiefly engaged in fishing and knitting. The flagship of the Spanish Armada was shipwrecked here in 1588.

Far from the Madding Crowd, title of a novel by Thomas Hardy, published in 1874. The title is also a line in Gray's "Elegy."

Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, contains 3000 acres. It was the site of the Centennial Exhibition in 1876.

Faneuil Hall, in Boston, Mass., where Revolutionary orators usually addressed public meetings. See **Cradle of Liberty**.

Fatal Gifts, in ancient mythology there were certain articles, mostly for wear, that brought grief to the wearer—e. g., the necklace of Cadmus and the shirt of Nessus.

Father of his Country, a name given by Americans to George Washington. Cicero was so named by the Roman Senate, as were several of the Cæsars, notably Julius and Augustus.

Father of History, Herodotus, who first reduced the art of writing history to a system.

Father of Lies, a colloquial nickname for Satan.

Father of Medicine, Hippocrates, the most learned of the Greek physicians. He lived about 460 B. C.

Father of Tragedy, Æschylus was so named by the Athenians.

Father of Waters, a popular name for the Mississippi River, in allusion to its great length and the number of its affluents.

Field Museum, a museum of natural history established in 1894, in the Columbian Fine Arts Building in Jackson Park, Chicago.

Fifty-four Forty or Fight, a popular American jingo phrase originating in the dispute in 1844 concerning the boundary between the United States and British America in the northwest. It was claimed by the U. S. that the limits extended to the parallel of fifty-four degrees forty minutes north latitude. The arbitrator, the Emperor of Germany, eventually decided in favor of the American claim.

Five Points, a locality in New York City once famous as the abode of poverty and crime. Now entirely changed.

Flowery Kingdom, The, China. So called from the name *Hwa Kwoh*, meaning "Flowery Land," often given to that country by its people.

Flying Dutchman, The, a spectral ship supposed to haunt the seas near the Cape of Good Hope.

Force Bill, a measure famous in American political annals. Its full title was "An Act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes." It was approved April 20, 1871.

Forefather's Day, the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, which event took place Dec. 11, 1620, according to the Old Style, or Dec. 22, New Style, which of course is the date now observed.

Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbor, S. C., scene of the first engagement in the American civil war, April 12, 1861.

Four Hundred, The, the exclusive social set of New York City. The phrase originated from the remark of Ward McAllister during the preparations for the Centennial celebrations of 1889 that there were "only about four hun-

dred people actually in society in New York."

Fourth Estate, a phrase originated by Thomas Carlyle in his "Hero Worship," where he says, "Burke said there were three estates in Parliament, but in the Reporters' Gallery yonder there sat a fourth estate, more important far than they all."

Free-soil Party, or Free-soilers, a national political party organized at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848. In 1856, it was merged in the Republican party.

Fugitive Slave Law, an Act of Congress passed in 1850, imposing a fine of \$1000 and six months' imprisonment on any person harboring slaves or aiding in their escape. It was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court Feb. 3, 1855, and was repealed June 13, 1864.

Future Great, The, St. Louis, Mo., an appellation said to have had its origin in the fact that the people of St. Louis used frequently to refer to their city as "the future great city of the world."

Gads Hill, 256 feet high, 3 miles north of Rochester, Kent, England; here Falstaff met the men in buckram. Charles Dickens lived here for some time.

Gas-lighting, first introduced by William Murdoch, in 1792, at Redruth, in Cornwall, England.

Gettysburg, Battle of, a battle fought July 1-3, 1863, between the U. S. army under General Meade, and the Confederates under General Lee. Forces on each side estimated at 80,000.

Ghost Walks, The, a phrase meaning "pay day has come," used mainly among theatrical people.

Giants' Causeway, a structure of basaltic columns, on the north coast of Antrim, in Ireland. So called from the legend that giants began to construct a causeway across to Scotland.

Glencoe, a Highland glen in the north of Argyle, Scotland, where the Macdonalds were massacred in February, 1692. Campbell has written a poem on the subject.

Goddess of Reason, on November 10, 1793, a festival was held in Notre Dame de Paris in honor of Reason and Liberty, when women represented these goddesses.

Golden Gate, The, entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, Cal.

Golden Horn, The, inlet of the Bosphorus on which the city of Constantinople is situated. So named from its crescent shape and the surpassing loveliness of its scenery.

Gordon Riots, The, riots that took place in London in 1780, headed by Lord George Gordon, to compel the House of Commons to repeal the bill, passed in 1778, for the relief of Roman Catholics.

Gotham, (1) a parish of Nottinghamshire, England, where the people were once famed for their crass stupidity, which gained for them the appellation of "the wise men of Gotham"; (2) a colloquial name for the city of New York.

Grand Old Man, a name given to William Ewart Gladstone, the English statesman, by his admiring countrymen. Commonly abbreviated to G. O. M.

Grand Old Party, nickname of the Republican party in the United States. Commonly abbreviated to G. O. P.

Granger, a member of any of the various organizations of farmers known as "granges," first organized in the United States in 1867. For a time the granges took an active part in politics, but are no longer regarded as a political factor.

Granite State, The, nickname of the state of New Hampshire, derived from the fact that fine building granite is quarried at many points in the state.

Gravitation, The Law of, discovered by Newton in 1682.

Great Eastern, name of the great steamship used in laying the first Atlantic cable. She was made to carry 1000 passengers and 5000 tons of cargo.

Great Unknown, name given to author of "Waverley Nov-

els," which, on their first appearance, were published anonymously.

Greenbackers, name given in U. S. to a political party who, in 1876, contended for the unlimited issue of "greenbacks" or paper currency, and for the payment of the national debt with such "money."

Green-eyed Monster, a common personification of jealousy. Used by Shakespeare (*Merchant of Venice*, III, 2; *Othello*, III, 3).

Green Mountain State, nickname for the state of Vermont.

Gretna Green, a village near the head of the Solway Firth, in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. It was once a famous place for runaway matches.

Grub Street, a street in London, once noted for literary hacks.

Gulf State, nickname of the state of Florida, derived from the fact that it forms the eastern boundary of the Gulf of Mexico.

Gunpowder Plot, The, a plot to blow up the English Parliament, discovered Nov. 4, 1605. The scheme was conceived by Robert Catesby, and was to have been carried out by Guy Fawkes.

Gutenberg Bible, the earliest book known to have been printed from movable metal types. It was printed in Latin, by Gutenberg, at Mentz in 1450.

Gyges' Ring, a ring which rendered the wearer invisible. According to Plato, Gyges, a Lydian, found in a brazen horse, which he discovered in a cavern, a man's corpse, from the finger of which he took a brazen ring which made him invisible, and by means of this ring he entered the chamber of Canaules, King of Lydia, whom he murdered.

Hague, The, capital of the Netherlands, 2 miles from the North Sea and 15 miles north northwest of Rotterdam. It is the seat of several learned societies. The Peace Conference was held here, and here is situated the magnificent Peace Palace.

Hall of Fame, The, a building on University Heights in New

York City, erected in 1900 for the purpose of commemorating distinguished Americans, whose names are inscribed on bronze tablets in the building. Nominations for the honor of being thus commemorated are made by the public and are submitted to a committee of one hundred eminent citizens.

Halloween, October 31, according to Scotch superstition, the time when witches, fairies, and all imps of earth and air hold holiday. See Burns's poem *Halloween*.

Hampton Roads, a broad, deep arm of Chesapeake Bay at the mouth of James River, between Hampton and Norfolk, Va. Scene of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac, March 9, 1862.

Hanging Gardens of Babylon, anciently reckoned among the wonders of the world, are said to have formed a square, with an area of nearly four acres, and rose in terraces, supported on masonry arches to a height of 75 feet. They were irrigated from a reservoir built at the top, to which water was lifted by a screw. Their construction is variously ascribed to Queen Semiramis and to Nebuchadnezzar.

Hartford Convention, a convention of delegates of several of the New England States, held in Hartford, Conn., in December, 1814, to protest against the continuance of the then existing war with England. Secession of the New England states is said to have been mooted in the convention. Peace, however, was soon proclaimed, and nothing resulted from the deliberations.

Harvest Moon, the full moon at or nearest to the fall equinox. It rises for a number of days about sunset.

Haymarket Riot, The, took place in Haymarket Square, on the West Side, Chicago, May 4, 1886, when the police attempted to break up a public meeting of anarchists. A dynamite bomb was thrown amongst the police by an anarchist, killing seven policemen and wounding sixty. Four of the captured anarch-

ists were hanged Nov. 11, 1887, one killed himself in prison, two were sentenced to prison for life, and one for fifteen years. The three sentenced to prison were pardoned out by Governor Altgeld.

Helen of Troy, type of female beauty; wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta. She was loved by Paris, and carried off by him to Troy. Her Greek lovers resolved to free her, and sailed against Troy, and thus began the ten years' Trojan war.

Hercules, The Pillars of, a fancied name given by the ancients to the two rocks forming the entrance of the Mediterranean at the Strait of Gibraltar. Their erection was ascribed to Hercules, on the occasion of his journey to the kingdom of Geryon.

Hero Fund, The, the sum of \$5,000,000 placed in the hands of a commission April 15, 1904, by Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of rewarding with medals and money the men and women who performed heroic deeds, or in case they lose their lives, to care for those dependent upon them. The first awards were made in May, 1905.

Hobson's Choice, what is offered, or nothing. The phrase is said to have arisen from the custom of Tobias Hobson, an English stable-keeper, who, whenever a customer came to hire a horse, made him take the horse nearest the stable door.

Holy Alliance, The, a compact formed between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, in 1815, ostensibly for the humane and liberal administration of their respective governments, but really to preserve the power and influence of the existing dynasties.

Home Rulers, an Irish Parliamentary party having for its object the granting of legislative control of Irish affairs to an Irish Parliament.

Inauguration Day, March 4, the day on which the President of the United States is inaugurated. Washington's first inauguration took place April 30, 1789.

Independence Day, July 4. So called, in America, because on that date the colonies were declared free from all allegiance to Great Britain.

Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, Pa., the meeting place of the Continental Congress, where the Declaration of Independence was signed.

Independents, a faction of the Republican party in the Presidential campaign of 1884, called by their enemies "Mugwumps," who favored civil service reform, and most of whom voted for Cleveland as an exponent of that principle.

Indian Summer, a period of mild, balmy weather which regularly recurs in North America during the month of November or the early part of December.

Industrial Peace, Foundation for the Promotion of, established by an Act of Congress passed March 2, 1907, to which organization President Roosevelt turned over a \$40,000 Nobel prize that had been awarded him, to be used as a nucleus of a fund the income of which is to be used in promoting an annual conference in Washington, D. C., between representatives of capital and of labor with a view to bringing about a better understanding between employers and employees, thus promoting industrial peace.

Iron City, Pittsburg, Pa., noted for its furnaces, rolling mills, and foundries. It is also called "the Smoky City."

Ironclad Oath, or Test Oath, oath of office prescribed by Congress after the close of the civil war to be taken by persons in the former Confederate States appointed to office under the National Government.

Iron Mask, The Man in the, a mysterious French state prisoner during the reign of Louis XIV. "No certain clew," says Voltaire, "has ever been obtained as to the history of the mysterious stranger."

Isar, river, rises northeast of Innsbruck, in the Tyrol, Bavaria, and flows north and northeast for 170 miles until

it reaches the Danube. It is the "Isar rolling rapidly," with Hohenlinden 20 miles away.

Isthmian Canal Zone, a strip of territory ten miles wide, extending five miles in each direction from the central line of the canal route across the Isthmus of Panama, ceded by the Republic of Panama to the United States by a treaty ratified by the United States Senate, February 23, 1904.

Jamestown, a district of James City County, Virginia, the first settlement within the limits of the United States, 1607. It was the scene of an engagement between the forces of Wayne and those of Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

Jeffersonian Simplicity, a phrase commonly used by members of the Democratic party, in allusion to the simplicity that characterized the life and public service of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the party. Jefferson disliked display, abolished the presidential levees, and rode to his inauguration on horseback alone.

Jersey Justice, the quick and efficient administration of the criminal laws, characteristic of the courts in New Jersey.

Jersey Lightning, apple-jack made in the state of New Jersey, and popularly supposed to be extraordinarily rapid in its intoxicating effects.

John Bull, a nickname for the English people, first used in Arbuthnot's ludicrous "History of Europe."

John Chinaman, a nickname applied to the Chinese in the United States.

Johnny Rebs, a sobriquet current among the soldiers of the Union armies during the civil war to denote the Confederate soldiers.

Johnstown Flood, on May 31, 1889, the city of Johnstown, in Cambria Co., Pa., was inundated by the breaking of the dam across the South Fork of the Conemaugh river, at a point 10 miles east of the city. The entire valley was in a few minutes devastated and the city of Johnstown and its surrounding villages were

practically swept away. About 3,000 lives were lost.

Judge Lynch, a personification of lawless justice or of mob law. "Judge" Lynch was a resident on the Virginia frontier, to whom, in the absence of a legal tribunal, it was usual to refer local disputes for settlement, and whose wisdom and impartiality caused his name to become a synonym for justice.

Julian Era, the era of the commencement of the Julian calendar. The first Julian year began January 1, 46 B. C., and the 768th from the year assigned to the foundation of Rome.

Junius, The Letters of, a celebrated series of political articles signed "Junius," published in England between 1768 and 1772, in which all public characters of the government were attacked. Their authorship was ascribed to Sir Philip Francis, but without certainty.

Justinian Code, the most important work on jurisprudence, consisting of the body of Roman laws compiled by the Emperor Justinian, 483-565.

Keely Motor, an automatic power-producing machine, claimed by its inventor, John E. W. Keely, to be capable of converting musical notes, sounded on a violin, into dynamic energy. In 1874 a stock company was established which contributed thousands of dollars to enable him to perfect his alleged discovery. At various exhibitions, he produced wonderful effects, but never revealed how these were accomplished, and it was only after his death that the whole scheme was found to be a fraud, his machine having been operated by a compressed air motor in the cellar.

Kensington Gardens, a great London pleasure ground adjoining Kensington Palace (where Queen Victoria was born).

Key of the Mediterranean, the impregnable fortress of Gibraltar, which controls the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic.

Keystone State, Pennsylvania, so named from the fact that it was the seventh, or central one, of the original thirteen states.

Kilkenny Cats, The, the fable of the Kilkenny cats that fought till nothing but the tails was left, was a satire on the contentions of Kilkenny and Irishtown, in Ireland, during the 17th century about boundaries and rights, which went on till both towns were impoverished.

Kill Devil Hills, The, a group of shifting sand dunes extending along the North Carolina coast from Cape Henry to the entrance of Albemarle Sound, made famous by the experiments of the Wright brothers in perfecting their aeroplanes.

Kinetograph, Vitascope, etc., invented by Edison in 1893.

King Cotton, cotton, the great staple product of the southern states was so called before the American civil war.

King Maker, a title popularly conferred on Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, who was chiefly instrumental in deposing King Henry VI., and putting in his place the Duke of York as Edward IV. Then he deposed Edward IV. by restoring Henry VI. again to the throne. He was killed at the battle of Barnet, 1471.

King Philip's War, a conflict between the New England colonists and the confederated Indian tribes, the Narragansetts, the Wampanougs, and the Nipmunks, carried on in 1675-1676. The Indians were led by Philip, a chief, who was killed at Mount Hope, R. I. Thirteen towns and six hundred dwellings were destroyed, and many other towns suffered from fire and pillage. More than one thousand men were killed and many women and children. The Indians were finally annihilated.

Kitchen Cabinet, a name applied to the intimate friends and advisers of President Andrew Jackson, who were said to have more influence with him than his official cabinet.

Knights of the Round Table, King Arthur's Knights. So

called from the large circular table round which they sat, without any show of rank or precedence. The number is variously stated from twelve to one hundred and fifty. The Order of the Round Table was founded by King Arthur, at the suggestion of Merlin.

Knowledge is Power, an expression first occurring in Lord Bacon's treatise "*De Hæresibus*," in Latin, *Nam et ipsa scientia potestas est*.

Know-Nothings, a political party self styled "The American Party," which was organized in the United States in 1853 which proposed that nobody but native Americans should hold office. Its members were organized in secret lodges, and to all questions about its doings answered, "I know nothing," whence the nickname of "Know-Nothings."

Kohinoor ("mountain of light"), a large diamond from the mines of Golconda, India, acquired by Queen Victoria in 1850. It is now set in the British crown.

Kublai Khan, the founder of the 20th Chinese dynasty, Khan of the Mongols and Emperor of China. Born 1214, died 1294. The splendor of his court is the theme of one of Coleridge's most beautiful poems, "Kublai Khan."

Klu-Klux-Klan, an American secret organization formed in some of the southern states at the close of the civil war to prevent the emancipated slaves from getting control of the states through the exercise of their newly conferred right of the elective franchise. Its name and often its disguises were used for years to cover the violence of political desperadoes.

Labor, American Federation of, an association of labor unions organized at Columbus, O., in 1886, and in 1910 comprising 1450 local unions, with a total membership of about 1,500,000 and embracing more than 100 different trades.

Labor Day, the first Monday in September, a legal holiday in all the states and territories

(and District of Columbia) except North Dakota. In Europe, as a result of the Labor Conference at Berlin in 1890, in many parts of the continent May 1 to some extent has come to be observed as a labor holiday.

Land-wehr, that portion of the army of some European nations, of which continuous service is not required except in time of war.

Last Judgment, the subject of many mediæval paintings, the most famous of which is the fresco by Michelangelo, in the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican.

Last Supper, The, the subject of several mediæval paintings. The most famous is Leonardo da Vinci's, at Milan, and the next Andrea del Sarto's in the Salvi convent, near Florence.

Last of the Mohicans, the Indian chieftain Uncas. So named by James Fenimore Cooper in his novel of that name.

Lake State, The, nickname for the State of Michigan, whose shores are washed by Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie. The Indian word *Michigan*, means "great lake."

Lame Duck, stockbrokers' slang for one unable to meet his liabilities.

Land of Nod, popular phrase for sleep; the realm of slumber; dreamland.

Land of Promise, or Promised Land, among the Jews, Canaan, which God promised to Abraham.

Land of the Midnight Sun, Norway, Sweden, Lapland, Iceland, etc., so called by the traveler Du Chaillu, who published a book bearing the title.

Latin Union, a compact between France, Italy, and Switzerland to maintain the use of the same coinage from 1865 to 1880.

Leading Question, a question so worded as to suggest the desired answer.

Leaning Tower, The, at Pisa, Italy. It leans about 13 feet from the perpendicular. Height, 178 feet; diameter, 50 feet.

Left in the Lurch, a metaphor derived from the gaming

table. A *lurch* is where one player makes every point, before his opponent makes one.

Levelers, a fanatical party in Germany in the 16th century, headed by Münzer and Storck who taught that all rank distinctions were usurpations on the rights of humanity. At the head of 40,000 followers Münzer called on princes and magistrates to step down from their posts, and ravaged the country. They were defeated by the Landgrave of Hesse, May 15, 1525, and 7000 of them were slain.

Liberal, a name given to that party in England which is opposed to the Conservative party.

Liberal Republican Party, a party organized in 1872 by the opponents of General Grant in the Republican party. At a convention held by them at Cincinnati Horace Greely was nominated for President. He was defeated by Grant.

Liberty Cap, a peaked cap placed on the head of the Goddess of Liberty or on a "liberty pole." In ancient times Roman manumitted slaves put on what was termed the Phrygian cap, in token of their freedom. In modern times the name "liberty cap" was first popularly given to a red cap worn by French and other revolutionaries.

Liberty Pole, a tall pole, like a ship's mast, surmounted by a "liberty cap."

Liberty Enlightening the World, a colossal statue on Bedloe's Island, N. Y., designed by M. Bartholdi, given to the U. S. by the people of France, and unveiled in New York harbor Oct. 28, 1886.

Libby Prison, a famous Confederate prison of war at Richmond, Va., during the American civil war.

Lick Observatory, an astronomical station, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, Santa Clara Co., Cal., erected through the liberality of James Lick, who in his trust deed imposed the obligation of "erecting a powerful telescope, superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made." The monster tel-

escope, weighing forty tons, was put into use early in 1888.

Life-Saving Service, a branch of the Treasury Department of the United States. There are twelve departments of the service, over each of which is an inspector, taken from the officers of the Revenue Marine Service. On the Great Lakes the life-saving stations are kept open from the beginning of navigation in April to its close in December. On the Atlantic coast they are open from Aug. 1, while on the Pacific coast they are open the year round.

Lion's Share, a phrase meaning "all or most." Derived from Æsop's fable, where the lion hunts with some other beasts, and in dividing the spoils he claims four quarters.

Little Corporal, Napoleon Bonaparte was so nicknamed by his soldiers because of his diminutive stature.

Little Giant, a sobriquet popularly conferred upon Stephen A. Douglas, American statesman, because of his small stature and gigantic intellect.

Little Mac, a nickname popularly conferred upon General George B. McClellan during the American civil war.

Lloyd's, a part of the Royal Exchange in London appropriated to the use of ship-owners, underwriters, and insurance brokers. So called from Edward Lloyd, in whose office the first meetings were held in the 17th century. Two enormous ledger-like books, raised on desks at right and left of the entrance, give the principal arrivals, and all losses by wreck, fire or other accident at sea. "Lloyd's List" is a London periodical, published daily, giving full and early intelligence of shipping matters.

Lone Star State, The, Texas, whose coat-of-arms bears a single star.

Lotus Eaters, in Homer's *Odyssey*, a people who ate the fruit of the lotus tree, which made them forget home, and only wish "to live at ease."

Louvre, The, a place in Paris filled with works of art.

Lupercalia, a feast of the Romans in honor of Pan, or Lupercus, the patron of shepherds and the god of fertility.

Mackerel Sky, a sky in which the clouds are broken into small fleecy masses, said to foretell rain.

Madonna, among the most famous pictures of the Virgin Mary are the Sistine Madonna, by Raphael, and the Madonna di San Georgio by Correggio, at Dresden.

Magna Charta, the Great Charter, obtained by English barons from King John, A. D. 1215, guaranteeing rights and privileges of English subjects.

Magneto-electricity, discovered by Faraday, in 1831.

Maid of Orleans, Jeanne d'Arc or Joan of Arc, born 1412, died 1431.

Maine Law, prohibitory liquor law. So called because first adopted in Maine.

Maine, The, a second-class twin screw battleship of the U. S. navy, destroyed by a submarine torpedo in the harbor of Havana on the evening of Feb. 15, 1898.

Mammoth Cave, a cavern near Green River, Ky., about 85 miles S. S. W. of Louisville. The cave is about ten miles long, but it requires upward of one hundred and fifty miles of traveling to explore its multitudinous avenues, chambers, grottoes, rivers, and cataracts. The main cave is four miles long, from forty to three hundred feet wide, and rises in height to one hundred and twenty-five feet.

Manila Bay, Battle of, engagement between the American Asiatic squadron, under command of Com. George Dewey, and a Spanish naval force under command of Admiral Montogo, supported by land batteries, fought on May 1, 1898. The battle lasted less than three hours, and the entire Spanish fleet was destroyed.

Man of Destiny, a sobriquet applied to Napoleon Bonaparte, who assumed to believe himself a chosen instrument of destiny, and imagined

that all his actions were guided by fate.

Man of Straw, a man of no substance; fictitious antagonist.

Man with a Muck-rake, a character in "The Pilgrim's Progress," described by Bunyan as "a man that could look no way but downwards with a muck-rake in his hand."

Mariner's Compass, invented in Europe in the 12th century, though known and used for centuries previously in China.

Mason and Dixon's Line, a line running along the parallel of lat. $39^{\circ} 43' 26''$, and separating Pennsylvania from Maryland and Virginia. So called because run by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, English surveyors, in 1767.

Masterly Inactivity, a phrase attributed to John C. Calhoun, who in a debate in the U. S. Senate upon the acquisition of Cuba, expressed the opinion that when the proper time came Cuba would gravitate toward the United States, and that in the meanwhile the policy of the United States was *masterly inactivity*. The phrase was applied to General McClellan's non-aggressive policy at the beginning of the civil war.

Mayflower, The, vessel in which the founders of the Plymouth colony, in Massachusetts, sailed from Southampton, England, in 1620.

Mecklenburg Declaration, a document dated May 31, 1775, signed and issued by prominent citizens of Mecklenburg County, N. C., asserting the independence of the British colonies in America. It antedated the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by Congress by nearly a year.

Mending his Fences, a phrase used to signify that a politician is quietly laying plans and promoting his own interest.

Merry England, a popular name for England, the word "merry" being used in the old sense of the word, *i. e.*, "agreeable" or "pleasant," which sense still prevails in the familiar phrase, "the merry month of May."

Microscope, invented by Hans and Zachariah Janssen, of Middleburg, Netherlands, about 1590.

Middle Ages, The, the period between the destruction of the Roman Empire and the revival of learning in Italy, from 476-1500.

Middle States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, in allusion to the fact that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution they were the central Commonwealths of the federation.

Missing Link, what was claimed to be the missing link between man and the ape was found by Dr. Eugene Du Bois, in 1895, consisting of parts of a fossil in strata on the banks of the Bengawan river, in Central Java. Scientists have named it *Pithecanthropus Erectus*.

Miss Nancy, a term applied to young men of affected speech and demeanor, and who ape superiority, walk gingerly, and dress effeminately.

Missouri Compromise, The, an act of Congress passed in 1820, providing that Missouri should be admitted to the Union as a slaveholding state, but that slavery should never in the future be established in any state north of lat. $36^{\circ} 30'$.

Molly Maguires, a secret society organized in the United States in 1877. Many crimes were attributed to it, especially in Pennsylvania, where its members sought to effect their purposes by intimidation, destruction of property, and murder.

Monroe Doctrine, a policy of the United States that is intended to prevent interference by European powers in the affairs of the several American republics, first definitely announced by President James Monroe in his annual message to Congress in 1823.

Monumental City, a nickname for the city of Baltimore, Md., from the number of its public monuments.

Moon Hoax, in August, 1835, the New York "Sun" published a series of articles pur-

porting to be extracts from and condensation of an account of "Great Astronomical Discoveries in the Moon," published in the July Supplement of the Edinburgh "Journal of Science." Newspapers throughout the country copied the articles, and for a time great excitement prevailed. But it was soon discovered that no such "Supplement" of the Edinburgh "Scientific Journal" had been issued, and that the whole story was a hoax.

Morey Letter, The, a forged letter purporting to have been written by James A. Garfield to H. L. Morey, of the Employers' Union, Lynn, Mass. This letter was published about two weeks before the Presidential election of 1880. It asserted the writers' belief that "individuals or companies have the right to buy labor where they can get it the cheapest," and that "our treaties with the Chinese government should be religiously kept." Garfield at once declared the letter a forgery, and it was afterwards proved that there was no such person as "H. L. Morey, of Lynn, Mass."

Mother Carey's Chickens, a name familiarly given by sailors to the stormy petrel.

Mother of Presidents, a name given to Virginia because that state has given six chief magistrates to the Union, namely: Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Tyler, Harrison, and Washington.

Mother of States, Virginia is so called from the fact that out of the original colony of Virginia were formed Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and West Virginia.

Mother Shipton, a name regarded with awe among the common people of England. Tradition has it that she was a witch, and that she sold her soul to the evil one. It is said that each morning of her life was signalized by the utterance of some remarkable prediction of weal or woe to her neighbors or her country. She is credited with making a number of extremely accurate guesses at future events.

Music of the Spheres, the notion that the motions of the planets must create harmonious sounds is as old as the classics. Plato expressed the thought that each planet has a siren who sings a song harmonizing with the planet's motion, and also with the motion of the other planets.

National University, known as the Carnegie Institute, an institution incorporated Jan. 4, 1902, in Washington, D. C., to promote original research, increase the facilities for higher education, and insure the prompt publication and distribution of scientific results and scientific investigation. Its establishment was made possible by the gift for this purpose, of \$10,000,000 by Andrew Carnegie, in 1901.

Natural Bridge, The, a natural arch 200 feet high spanning Cedar Creek, near James River, Va.

New Orleans, The Battle of, fought January 8, 1815. Its anniversary is a legal holiday in the State of Louisiana.

Night Riders, band of mounted men who perpetrate deeds of violence and intimidation by night.

Nobel Prize, Alfred Bernhard Nobel, a Swedish chemist and physicist, who died Dec. 10, 1896, left his fortune of \$9,200,000 to found a prize fund, the annual interest of which was to be divided into five equal parts (each amounting to about \$40,000), to be distributed every year to the persons who, during the year, had done best in (1) physical science; (2) chemistry; (3) physiology or medicine; (4) idealistic literature; and (5) the advancement of universal peace.

No Man's Land, a strip of land lying west of Oklahoma, north of Texas, east of New Mexico, and south of Kansas, ceded by Texas to the United States in 1850. For many years it was without any government, and was a refuge for evil doers from all the adjoining states and territories. Hence its name. It now constitutes Beaver County, Oklahoma.

North Sea Incident, a night attack made Oct. 21, 1904, by the Russian Baltic fleet, in the North Sea, upon a Hull fishing-fleet through mistake that it was a fleet of Japanese torpedo-boats. An international committee of inquiry sitting at Paris in February, 1905, found in favor of Great Britain, and Russia paid an indemnity of £65,000.

Nutmeg State, a nickname for the state of Connecticut.

Old Bay State, a nickname for Massachusetts, whose shores are washed by Cape Cod Bay.

Old Dominion, a nickname for the state of Virginia.

Old Glory, familiar name for the American flag.

Old Guard, (1) the famous "306" delegates to the Republican Convention of 1880, who steadfastly voted for General Grant; (2) a body of troops in the army of Napoleon I., distinguished for bravery. It made the final charge of the French army at Waterloo.

Old Hickory, a nickname of Andrew Jackson, said to have been given him by the soldiers of his command in the war of 1812, in allusion to his powers of endurance.

Old Man of the Sea, a term commonly used for a burden that cannot be shaken off, the allusion being to the tale of "Sinbad the Sailor" in the "Arabian Nights."

Padma Purana, a descriptive Sanskrit work in six volumes, dating from 12th century.

Pall Mall (*pronounced pel mel*), a street in London radiating from Trafalgar Square, famous for its clubs.

Panama Canal, The, a lock canal across the Isthmus of Panama, originally begun by a French company, whose rights were acquired by the United States for \$40,000,000. The Canal Zone (see **Isthmian Canal Zone**) was obtained of the Republic of Panama for \$10,000,000. The canal is about 50 miles in length from deep water in the Caribbean Sea to deep water in the Pacific Ocean.

Pan-American Union, The, an international organization established at Washington,

D. C., for the purpose of maintaining closer relations between the republics of North and South America. It publishes a monthly bulletin giving the latest official data concerning the commerce and resources of the several republics. A fine building for its accommodation was dedicated April 26, 1910.

Parthenon, The, a celebrated temple of Athena on the Acropolis, Athens. It is considered the noblest specimen of Doric architecture.

Peace Commission, Universal, a joint resolution of Congress approved June 25, 1910, provides as follows: Resolved that a commission of five members be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of utilizing existing international agencies for the purpose of limiting the armaments of the nations of the world by international agreement and of constituting the combined navies of the world an international force for the preservation of universal peace, and to consider and report upon any other means to diminish the expenditures of government for military purposes and to lessen the probabilities of war: Provided, That the total expenses authorized by this joint resolution shall not exceed the sum of \$10,000 and that the said commission shall be required to make final report within two years from the date of the passage of this resolution.

Peace Conference, The, (1) an international conference held at The Hague in response to an invitation of the Czar of Russia, beginning May 18, 1899. It adopted certain rules of international arbitration and established a permanent court of arbitration; (2) a similar conference proposed by the President of the United States, and at the invitation of the Czar of Russia, held at The Hague June 15-Oct. 18, 1907.

Peace Palace, The, a building in the wooded park at The Hague, to be occupied by the permanent International Ar-

bitration Court. For the construction of this "Palace of Peace," Andrew Carnegie gave to the government of the Netherlands the sum of \$1,500,000. Its corner stone was laid July 30, 1907.

Passion Play, in the year 1634 the village of Ober-Ammergau, Bavaria, was devastated by a pestilence, and in their extremity the survivors vowed to perform every tenth year the Passion of Christ, if they should be spared—a vow which has ever since been observed regularly. The town is situated in the valley of the Aumer, forty-six miles southwest of Munich, and the inhabitants, who number about fifteen hundred, are chiefly engaged in the carrying of wood. The performance lasts for twelve consecutive Sundays during the summer season, occurring every tenth year.

Path Finder, The, a nickname given to John Charles Fremont, who conducted four expeditions across the Rocky Mountains in the days prior to the trans-continental railroads.

Petrified Forests, forests in the Yellowstone region, Grand Canyon, and elsewhere, whose trees have been changed into agate and other kinds of stone, the wood having been removed cell by cell and mineral matter held in solution substituted in its place—every knot and every cell being copied in stone with absolute accuracy. The petrified hollow logs in these forests are often found filled with beautiful crystals of quartz and amethyst.

Philosopher's Stone, The, a substance for which the alchemists were always searching. It was to be used to turn silver and other metals into gold.

Phonograph, The, invented by Thomas A. Edison, in 1889.

Photography, invented by Niepce, in 1828.

Piano, invented by Cristofori of Florence, before 1720.

Pilgrim Fathers, those who came over in the "Mayflower" and settled in New

England, 1620, landing at Plymouth Rock in Massachusetts Bay.

Pipe Laying, resorting to clandestine means for insuring success, especially in politics.

Plumed Knight, a nickname of James G. Blaine, first used by Robert G. Ingersoll in placing him in nomination for President at the Republican National Convention in 1884.

Plymouth Rock, a rock at Plymouth, Mass., on which the Pilgrim Fathers first set foot when they landed from the "Mayflower," Dec. 22, 1620. A portion of the rock has been placed in front of Pilgrim Hall, in which are preserved old books, paintings, pictures, and other valuable relics. Pilgrim Monument, a stately shaft marking the landing of the Mayflower passengers, was dedicated in 1910.

Poor Richard, a pseudonym of Benjamin Franklin, who published "Poor Richard's Almanac."

Porkopolis, a nickname for the city of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Portsmouth, The Treaty of, a treaty of peace between Japan and Russia, signed at Portsmouth, N. H., Sept. 5, 1905.

Printing, although the art of printing was practiced, after a manner, in China as early as the 12th century, printing from movable individual type was not introduced until about 1442, by Johannes Gutenberg, a German printer, at Mainz.

Promised Land, The, Canaan; that portion of Syria lying between the Jordan and the Mediterranean. So called because it was promised by Jehovah to the patriarchs (see Gen. xii: 71) and finally bestowed on their descendants, the Israelites.

Quaker City, Philadelphia. So called because it was planned and colonized by William Penn and other members of the Society of Friends.

Quaker Poet, The, John Greenleaf Whittier, who was a member of the Society of Friends.

Queen of the Antilles, nickname of the island of Cuba.

Quirinal, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built, and next to the Palatine and Capitoline, the oldest and most famous quarter of the city.

Red Letter Day, in olden times saints' days were marked on the calendar with a red letter, and such days were regarded as lucky days. From this sprang the term "red letter day," to signify any auspicious occasion.

Red Cross Society, an international organization for the care of the sick and wounded in war and of sufferers from other great calamities. It is the result of an international treaty entered into by most of the leading nations at a convention held at Geneva, Switzerland, in August, 1864.

Reign of Terror, The, the time in the French Revolution from the overthrow of the Girondists, May 31, 1793, to the overthrow of Robespierre, July 27, 1794.

Returning Board, a board formed to receive, canvass, and revise election returns. They were created in some of the reconstructed States soon after the civil war for the purpose of rectifying fraud or violence that might be practiced on the negroes at the polls. In Louisiana, in 1876, the State returning board became noted for the manner in which it "counted out" Tilden and Hendricks.

Robbing Peter to Pay Paul, the origin of this phrase is as follows: On Dec. 17, 1540, the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, London, was by royal patent advanced to the dignity of a cathedral; ten years later, however, it was joined to the diocese of London, and much of its property appropriated to the repairs of St. Paul's Cathedral. Hence it was said by a contemporaneous writer that "it was not meet to rob St. Peter's altar in order to build one to St. Paul."

Roland for an Oliver, A, a phrase equivalent to "tit for tat." Roland and Oliver, two of Charlemagne's most famous knights, fought five days without either of them gaining the slightest advantage; hence the saying.

Rubicon, To Pass the, to take an irretrievable step. The Rubicon river separated Italy from Cisalpine Gaul, Cæsar's province. When he crossed that river he became an enemy of the Republic.

Rump Parliament, The, what was left of the British Parliament in 1648, after Cromwell had imprisoned and driven out the others for refusing to condemn Charles I.

Sabbatarians, a term applied to such Christians as observe the seventh day of the week, as others do the first. They maintain that the seventh day of the week is of divine institution, and that Christians had no authority for changing it to the first. Some of the Baptists hold this view.

Sabbath Day's Journey, according to the Rabbins a Sabbath day's journey was 2000 cubits, or about 1,350 yards. The Mosaic law does not precisely define it.

Sacred War, a war about sacred places or about religion. Four sacred wars were waged in Greece (B. C. 595-338) chiefly for the defense of the temple of Delphi and the sacred territory surrounding it. A Mohammedan war for the faith is called a Jihad. The Crusades and the wars of the Reformation were sacred wars. The quarrel which led to the Crimean war was at first a dispute between Russia and France about sacred spots at Jerusalem. When Russia fights, she uniformly gives out that it is a holy war; and after the destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope (Nov. 30, 1853), it was officially or semi-officially intimated that "the most pious Czar thanks the Lord of Lords for the success of the victorious Russian arms which triumphed in the sacred combat for the orthodox faith."

Safety Lamp, invented by Sir Humphry Davy, English chemist, in 1816.

Saga, an ancient Scandinavian tale, legend, or tradition, of considerable length and relating either historical or mythical events; a tale, a history, a story, a legend. The Scandinavian sagas were

compiled chiefly in the twelfth and three following centuries. The most remarkable are those of Lodbrok, Hervara, Vilkina, Völsunga, Blomsturvalla, Ynglinga, Olaf Tryggva-Sonar, with those of Joms-vikingia and of Knytlinga (which contain the legendary history of Iceland), the Heims-Kringla and New Edda, due to Snorri Sturluson.

Sage Foundation, the sum of \$10,000,000 to be devoted to the improvement of the social and living conditions in the United States, set aside by Mrs. Russell Sage, of New York, March 12, 1907. The means to effect the object of the gift will include the establishment and maintenance of charitable and beneficial activities, agencies, and institutions and the aid of any such activities, agencies and institutions already established.

Salian Hymns, hymns which were sung at the annual festival by the Salli or priests in honor of Mars and other deities, and distinguished men. They were accompanied by warlike dances, clashing of shields, etc.

Salt River, an imaginary stream up which a defeated candidate is supposed to be sent, and whence he is not expected to come back.

Salvation Army, The, a religious body organized on military principles, with a view of reaching the non-churchgoers of the world. It was first started as a Christian Mission in July 1865, by Rev. Wm. Booth in East London. On Christmas, 1878, it received the name of the Salvation Army, and its growth throughout the world has been steadily increasing.

San Francisco Earthquake and Fire, devastated San Francisco, Cal., April 18-19, 1906.

Sans Culottes (Fr., without breeches), was a term first applied in derision by the aristocrats to the popular party in France at the beginning of the Revolution of 1789; and as in several cases of a like kind, it came afterwards to be regarded by them as a title of honor. In the re-

publican calendar, the five supernumerary days (each month having only 30 days, and therefore making 360 in the twelve) were at first called *jours sans-culottides*.

Schoolmaster Abroad, a phrase first used by Lord Brougham in a speech in Parliament as follows: "Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad, a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad! and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array."

Sepoy Mutiny, the mutiny in India, May 10, 1857, attended by a massacre of Europeans.

September Massacres, the massacre of the French Royalist prisoners in Paris, Sept. 2-4, 1792. About 8,000 were killed.

Servile War, a war of slaves against their masters. Such wars broke out in Sicily B. C. 134 and B. C. 104. Others have occurred in different countries and ages.

Seven Dials, a district of London inhabited by the poorer and criminal classes.

Seven Hilled City, The, Rome, because it was built on seven hills — Capitoline, Palatine, Aventine, Quirinal, Viminal, Esquiline, and Cælian.

Seven Sages of Greece, The, Rias, Chilo, Cleobulus, Periander, Pittacus, Solon, and Thales.

Seven Sleepers of Ephesus, The, seven youths who, according to the legend, took refuge in a cave during the persecution of Christians (249-251) by the Roman Emperor, Decius, and awoke about 230 years after to find Christianity established throughout the Empire.

Seventh Heaven, supreme happiness. The cabalists maintained that there are seven heavens, each rising in happiness above the other, the seventh being the abode of God and the highest class of angels.

Seven Wonders of the World, among the Greeks in ancient times the seven wonders of

the world were reckoned to be the Pyramids of Egypt, the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, the Hanging Gardens of Babylon, the Colossus at Rhodes, the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, the statue of Zeus, by Phidias, at Olympia, and the Pharos of Alexandria in Egypt.

Sherman Anti-Trust Law, same as **Anti-Trust Act**, which see.

Ship of the Desert, The, a nickname for a camel, said to have had its origin in George Sandys' "Paraphrase of the Book of Job," 1610. It occurs in the couplet:

"Three thousand camels his rank pastures fed,
Arabia's wanderingships, for traffic bred."

Short Hairs, a cant name applied politically and socially to the masses of working people as distinguished from the wealthier classes, or "silk stockings."

Sick Man, The, Turkey. The phrase originated with the Czar Nicholas I. of Russia, who in a conversation with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Jan. 15, 1854, intimated his opinion that Turkey was sick and dying. He therefore proposed that to avoid a European war when the demise took place, Russia and Great Britain should come at once to a private arrangement as to the disposal of the Sick Man's effects. The British government rejected the proposal, intimated its belief in the recovery of the Sick Man, and soon after fought by his side in the Crimean war.

Silk Stockings, a name given, socially and politically, to the classes of individuals in our large cities who affect patrician proclivities, in contradistinction to the laboring classes, or "short hairs."

Single Tax, the principle held by Henry George and his followers, that the value which the growth and improvement of the community attaches to land should be taken for the use of the community, so that no tax need be levied on the product of labor, but all public revenues for National,

State, county and municipal purposes could be raised by a single tax upon land values, irrespective of improvements.

Sirian Stars, stars having spectra similar to that of Sirius. Their light is of a white or bluish cast, and is more intense than that of the solar stars, whose light is yellow. Two-thirds of the Sirian stars are in the Milky Way.

Six Hundred, The Charge of the, a charge on the Russians by the British light cavalry, 670 strong, at the Battle of Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, celebrated in Tennyson's poem "Charge of the Light Brigade."

Smithsonian Institution, famous scientific institution in Washington, D. C., organized in 1846, pursuant to the will of James Smithson, English philanthropist, born 1765, died 1829. Its spacious building contains a museum, library, cabinets of natural history, and lecture rooms.

Social War, a name given to the war (B. C. 91) between the Romans and those of the Italian tribes who were specifically termed the allies (*Socii*) of the Roman State, in which the latter fought for admission to the rights and privileges of Roman citizenship, an object which they ultimately obtained.

Sophists, (Gr. *sophistes*, from *sophia*, wisdom), was the name given to a class of philosophers who arose in ancient Greece about the 5th century B. C. They went about discoursing and debating, and taught for hire the youth of rich and noble families. Hence they came to be regarded as pursuing philosophy more for the sake of gain than from any proper love of it. They cultivated the various arts of persuasion, and in their attacks upon each other, laboring to expose and lay bare the delusions of appearance, they acquired great dexterity in the use of terms, and frequently attempted to secure victory by the use of specious fallacies.

South Sea Bubble, The, a disastrous financial specula-

tion which originated in England with the directors of a joint stock company, which, in consideration of certain exclusive privileges of trading to the South Seas, offered the government easier terms for the advance of the negotiations of loans than could be obtained from the general public. In 1720 the proposal of the company to take over the entire national debt in consideration of receiving annually 5 per cent, was accepted. Professing to possess extensive sources of revenue, the directors held out promises to the public of paying as much as 60 per cent on their shares. It soon became apparent that such magnificent promises could never be fulfilled, and in a few months' time the collapse came which ruined thousands.

Stalwarts, a name applied to members of the Republican party in the United States who firmly adhere to the principles, methods and rules of the party. Also called "machine" and "regular" Republicans.

Star Chamber, Court of the (Lat. *camera stellata*), was a tribunal which figures largely in certain parts of English history. It is said to derive its name from the room in which it sat, the old council chamber of the palace of Westminster, because the roof was at first garnished with gilded stars. This court was of very ancient origin, and was remodeled by 3 Hen. VII. c. 1, and 21 Hen. VIII. c. 20. It was under the direction of the chancellor, and consisted of divers lords, spiritual and temporal, being privy councillors, with two judges of the courts of common law. It had jurisdiction in cases of forgery, perjury, riot, conspiracy, fraud, libel; but its power came afterwards to be much extended, so as to render it a most odious and unjust instrument in the hands of a despotic administration. Its process was summary and often iniquitous, and the punishment which it inflicted often arbitrary and cruel. It

became particularly odious in the reign of Charles I., and was at length abolished by 16 Car. I. c. 10, to the great joy of the people.

Starved Rock, an almost circular rock rising 125 feet above the Illinois River, about ten miles west of Ottawa, in La Salle Co., Illinois. Here the remnants of the once mighty confederacy of the Illini tribes made their last stand against their Indian foes and were wiped out almost to a man. In 1911 this natural monument became the property of the State of Illinois, and will form the nucleus of a State park.

Steamboats, first proved practically useful by Robert Fulton, in 1807.

Steam Engines, idea of a separate condenser for, patented by James Watt, English civil engineer, in January, 1769.

Stoics, is the name of a philosophical sect of ancient Greece, so called from *stoa*, a porch in Athens, where the founder of the sect, Zeno, expounded his doctrines (B. C. 300). Alarmed at the skepticism which seemed inevitably following speculations of a metaphysical kind, Zeno, like Epicurus, fixed his thoughts principally upon morals. His philosophy boasted of being eminently practical, and connected with the daily duties of life. The aim of man's existence is to be virtuous, and virtue consists not in a life of contemplation but of action.

Stonewall Jackson, a sobriquet of Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, a famous Confederate general, having its origin in a remark made by another Confederate general to encourage his own men: "Look at Jackson's men! they stand like a stone wall!"

Strand, The, a famous London street, leading from Charing Cross to Fleet street.

Strasburg Cathedral, one of the noblest works of Gothic architecture, 468 feet high, and containing a wonderful clock.

Sucker State, a nickname for the state of Illinois.

Survival of the Fittest, a phrase introduced by Herbert Spencer to signify what Darwin called Natural Selection. "The preservation during the battle for life of varieties which possess any advantage in structure, constitution, or instinct, I have called Natural Selection; and Mr. Herbert Spencer had well expressed the same idea by the *Survival of the Fittest*."—*Darwin: Variation of Animals and Plants*, i. 6.

Swedish Nightingale, The, a sobriquet of Jenny Lind (Mme. Goldschmidt), famous Swedish singer.

Taj Mahal, a mausoleum erected at Agra, a city which is now the seat of the government of the North-western provinces of Bengal, by the emperor Shah Jehan, to commemorate the virtues of his favorite consort, whose original name was Arjammed Banoo, which, according to oriental usage, was changed on her elevation to that of Mumtazee Yumanee, signifying *the paragon of the age*. The Taj Mahal, of white marble, with four tall minarets of the same material rising at each of its angles, is placed on an elevated terrace, also of white and yellow marble. The interior, consisting of a central hall, in which are the tombs of the emperor and his queen, is remarkable for its exquisite finish, the pavement being laid with alternate squares of marble, and the walls, screens, and tombs crowned with flowers and inscriptions, executed in beautiful mosaic of cornelian, lapis lazuli, and jasper, the whole appearing as fresh and almost as perfect as when completed. The Taj is surrounded by a lofty wall of red stone, with cupolas and pillars of marble.

Tammany Hall, a section of the Democratic party in New York City; also the name of the building in which they meet.

Tammany Ring, a name sometimes applied in condemnation to the Tammany Society of New York, a political organization in sympathy with the Democratic Party.

Tate Gallery, The, popular name for the National Gallery of British Art, presented to the British people by Sir Henry Tate, and opened to the public by the Prince of Wales (afterwards King Edward VII.), July 21, 1897.

Telegraph, Electric, invented by Morse, in 1835.

Telephone, invented by Alexander Graham Bell, American physicist, in 1876.

Templars, Knights Templars, or Knights of the Temple, were a religious order of knights founded in the beginning of the 12th century, for the defense of the holy sepulcher and the protection of Christian pilgrims. They were established in Jerusalem by Baldwin II., who gave them a part of his palace, and their rule was confirmed by Honorius II. in 1128. The order soon became very distinguished, and numbers sought to join it from the chief families of all parts of Christendom. Legacies and donations in lands and of money were also showered upon it. After the overthrow of the kingdom of Jerusalem, about 1186, they spread themselves over Germany and other countries of Europe, to which they were invited by the liberality of the Christians. They continued to flourish for a time, and acquired great wealth and military renown; but their vices at the same time multiplied, and at length their arrogance, luxury, and cruelty increased to such a length that their privileges were revoked, and their order suppressed with the most terrible circumstances of severity and cruelty. Their destroyer was Philip IV. of France, who came to the throne in 1285, at the age of seventeen.

Teutonic Order, a military religious order of knights, established toward the close of the twelfth century, in imitation of the Templars. It was composed chiefly of Teutonic Crusaders, and was established in the Holy Land for charitable purposes. It gradually attained to high power, but began to decline

in the fifteenth century, and was finally abolished by Napoleon in 1809.

Theosophical Society, a society founded at New York in 1875 by Col. Olcott. Its objects are: (1) To form the nucleus of a Universal Brotherhood of Humanity, without distinction of race, creed or color; (2) to promote the study of Aryan and other eastern literature, religions, and sciences; (3) to investigate unexplained laws of Nature and the physical powers of man. The society has several branches in Europe and in India.

Thirty Tyrants, thirty magistrates appointed by Sparta over Athens at the termination of the Peloponnesian war. Their reign of terrorism was overthrown by Thrasybulus in 403 B. C.

Thirty Years' War, in Germany, was a memorable struggle which was carried on between 1618 and 1648. Its origin is to be traced to the changes which resulted from the Reformation, and was conducted between the emperor and Roman Catholic states of Germany, and the Protestant states with their allies, Denmark, and afterwards Sweden and France. It is renowned for the victories of Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and was terminated by the Peace of Westphalia.

Three Estates of the Realm, the nobility, the clergy, and the commonalty, represented in the two houses of the English Parliament.

Three Kings, The, name given in the Roman Church to the Magi, who came from the East to adore the Infant Jesus (Matt. ii. 1-12). They are probably called kings from Psalm lxxii. 10, which verse is used as an antiphon in the office for Epiphany. According to tradition, their names were Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, and on their return to the East they received baptism. The Empress Helena is said to have brought their bones to Constantinople, whence they were removed to Milan, and after-

ward to Cologne. The Chapel of the Three Kings built by the Emperor Maximilian (1459-1519), in Cologne Cathedral, is supposed to contain their relics.

Three Times Three, a wonder is said to last three times three days. The scourge used for criminals is a "cat o' nine tails." Possession is nine points of the law, being equal to (1) money to make good a claim, (2) patience to carry a suit through, (3) a good cause, (4) a good lawyer, (5) a good counsel, (6) good witnesses, (7) a good jury, (8) a good judge, (9) good luck. Leases used to be granted for 999 years. Ordeals by fire consisted of three times three red-hot plowshares. There are three times three crowns recognized in heraldry, and three times three marks of cadency. We show honor by a three times three in drinking a health. The worthies are three Jews, three pagans and three Christians; viz.: Joshua, David and Judas Maccabæus; Hector, Alexander, and Julius Cæsar; Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon. It is by nines that Eastern presents are given, when the Orientals would extend their magnificence to the highest degree. The Etruscans of old believed in the omnipotence of nine gods, viz.: Juno, Minerva, and Tinia (the three chief). The other six were Vulcan, Mars, Saturn, Hercules, Summanus and Vedio.

Thundering Legion, a Roman legion containing some Christians which (A.D. 174) fought under Marcus Antoninus against the Marcomanni. The Roman army was shut up in a defile and ready to perish with thirst, when a thunderstorm with heavy rain relieved them of their distress, and so terrified the enemy that a complete victory was gained. The Christians attributed the deliverance to the prayer which they had just before presented, and considered it miraculous. The heathens also considered the interposition supernatural, but ascribed it to Jupiter,

Mercury, or to the power of magic.

Titan-like, after the fashion of the Titans, who piled mountain on mountain in order to reach heaven in their war against Saturn.—

"They were gigantic minds, and their steep aim

Was *Titan-like*, on daring doubts to pile

Thoughts which should call down thunder, and the flame."

Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 105.

Tommy Atkins, a sobriquet for the British soldier.

Trade Dollar, a silver dollar containing 378 troy grains of silver and 42 troy grains of alloy. Dollars of this description, issued under act of Congress of February 12, 1873, were legal tender to amount of \$5. Those issued under act of July 22, 1876, possessed no legal tender power. The trade dollars were intended for *trade* with countries doing business on a silver basis; hence the name.

Transfiguration, The, the most famous of Raphaels' paintings, now in the Vatican. It represents the miraculous change of Christ on the mount.

Trojan War, the ten years' siege of Troy by the allied Greeks under Agamemnon. It was caused by the abduction of Helen by Paris.

Tweedledum, a word used only in the phrase, "the distinction between *tweedledum* and *tweedledee*." The suggestion is that the only difference between the two is in sound—a distinction without a difference. The expression arose in the eighteenth century, when there was a dispute between the admirers of Bononcini and those of Handel, as to the respective merits of those musicians. Among the first were the Duke of Marlborough and most of the nobility; among the latter the Prince of Wales, Pope, and Arbuthnot.

"Some say, compared to Bononcini,

That Mynheer Handel's but a ninny;

Others aver that he to Handel Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.

Strange all this difference should be

'Twixt *tweedledum* and *tweedle-dee*." J. Byrom.

Tyburn, the place of execution for criminals convicted in the county of Middlesex, England, down to Nov. 7, 1783, when it was transferred to Newgate, at which the first execution took place on Dec. 9 in the same year. The name Tyburnia was given, about the middle of the nineteenth century, to the district lying between Edgeware Road and Westbourne and Gloucester Terraces and Craven Hill, and bounded on the south by the Bayswater Road, but it soon fell into disuse.

"The name is derived from a brook called *Tyburn* which flowed down from Hampstead into the Thames."—*R. Chambers: Book of Essays*, ii. 537.

Typographical Union, a society of compositors banded together for mutual protection, for the regulation of wages, fixing the number of apprentices allowed to each establishment, the length of time each apprentice must serve in order to become a master workman, and for extending general aid to the members of such association.

Uncle Sam, the United States government. So called from the initials U. S., for United States.

Underground Railroad, a phrase used to express the various methods by which fugitive slaves from the Southern states were aided in escaping to the North, or to British territory during the anti-slavery agitation.

University Extension, the name given to a scheme inaugurated in England by which many of the advantages of university teaching are brought within the reach of the inhabitants of other than university towns. Called also Local Lectures Scheme.

University of London, was created by royal charter of William IV. in 1836, confirmed by a new charter granted by Victoria in 1837. A supplementary charter was granted to it in 1849; and in

1856 a new charter revoked the previous ones, and established it on a more definite and extended basis. Its object was to encourage a regular and liberal course of education, by presenting the means to all classes and denominations of her majesty's subjects, without any distinction whatever, by offering to persons who prosecute or complete their studies in the metropolis or other parts of the kingdom, such facilities, and conferring upon them such distinctions, as may incline them to persevere in their laudable pursuits; and for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in literature, science, and art, by the pursuit of such course of education, and of rewarding them by academical degrees as evidence of their respective attainments, and marks of honor proportioned thereunto. It is, in fact, a great literary incorporation legalized for the purpose of testing the qualifications of young men who present themselves as candidates for literary or scientific honors, and of conferring the same on those found possessed of the necessary qualifications, irrespective of where or how acquired. It thus differs from the other universities, which only confer degrees on those who have been educated within their walls.

Urim and Thummim (Heb., light and perfection), among the ancient Jews were the means by which Jehovah vouchsafed to communicate his mind and will to the high priests. What these were is much disputed among critics. The most common opinion, however, is that they were precious stones on the high priest's breastplate, which revealed the will of God by appearing of unusual lustre when favorable, and dim when unfavorable.

Upper Ten Thousand, the aristocracy. A phrase first used by N. P. Willis, in referring to the exclusive fashionable society of New York City.

Vaccination, introduced by Edward Jenner, an English physician, in 1796.

Vade-mecum (Lat., go with me), was first chosen as the title of an ascetic work published at Cologne, 1790, entitled "*Vade-mecum piorum Christianorum*." It is now not unfrequently applied to manuals or handbooks on scientific subjects, or works of entertainment. It is also used to denote a favorite author whom a person constantly carries with him.

Valentine Day, is the 14th of February, and sacred to St. Valentine, who, according to the legend, was put to death at Rome under the emperor Claudius. The custom of sending valentines on this day is very ancient, but there is no circumstance, so far as is known, in the life of the saint from which it could have originated. There is, however, a very old notion that "birds choose their mates and couple on this day."

Vanity Fair, a fair described by Bunyan (*Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.) as established by Beëlzebub, Apollyon, and Legion, for the sale of all sorts of vanities. (Used to symbolize a collection of the most alluring temptations of the world.)

Varronian Era, M. Terentius Varro, a celebrated Roman author, born B. C. 116, in a work entitled "*Antiquitatum Libri*," made the legends regarding the arrival of Æneas in Italy serve as an introduction to the early history and chronology of Rome, and by means of them determined the era for the foundation of that city (B. C. 753). This era usually passes by his name, and is called the *Varronian Era*.

Vatican, the palace of the Popes, on the bank of the Tiber, Rome.

Veda, a body of religious writings which the Hindus believe to be divinely inspired.

Vegetarian Society, a society consisting of members, associates, and subscribers, formed at Manchester, England, in 1847, since extended to other countries, to promote the use

of cereals, pulse, and fruit as articles of diet; and to induce habits of abstinence from fish, flesh, and fowl as food. Members are pledged to adopt the vegetarian diet, associates simply agreeing to promote the objects of the society.

Venus de' Medici, a celebrated Greek statue at Florence, attributed to Cleomenes, a sculptor of the 2nd century, B. C.

Venus of Milo, considered the most beautiful of Greek statues. It was found in the Island of Melos in 1820 and is now in the Louvre.

Vitascope, invented by Thos. A. Edison in 1893.

Voltaic Arc, The, discovered by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1809, who first exhibited it in 1813 at the Royal Institution, London, employing for the purpose a voltaic battery of 2000 cells.

Volunteers of America, The, a philanthropic, social, and religious organization founded by Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth, in March, 1896, who separated from the Salvation Army.

Wallace Collection, The, famous French paintings of the eighteenth century and other works of art at Hertford House, London, presented to the British nation by the will of Lady Wallace, who died in 1897.

Wall Street, the great financial street of New York. Most of the bankers and brokers are on this street or in its vicinity.

Wandering Jew, The, an imaginary personage, who owes his existence to a legend connected with the history of Christ's passion. As the Savior was carrying his cross to Calvary, he stopped to rest before the house of a Jew, who called out, "Away with you, you shall not rest here." Jesus calmly replied: "Thou shalt wander on the earth till I return." He is said to have wandered ever since, unable to find a grave.

Washington Monument, a magnificent monument erected by the American people, in honor of George Wash-

ington. It stands in the Mall, a public park on the banks of the Potomac and Tiber Creek, Washington City. The corner-stone was laid by President Polk, July 4, 1848, and December 6, 1884, the cap-stone was set in position. The foundations are 126½ feet square and 36 feet 8 inches deep. The base of the monument is 55 feet 1½ inches square, and the walls 15 feet ¼ inch thick. At the 500 foot mark, where the pyramidal top begins, the shaft is 34 feet 5½ inches square and the walls are 18 inches thick. The monument is made of blocks of marble two feet thick, and it is said there are over 18,000 of them. The height above the ground is 555 feet. The pyramidal top terminates in an aluminum tip, which is 9 inches high and weighs 100 ounces. The Cologne Cathedral is 525 feet high; the pyramid of Cheops, 486; Strasburg Cathedral, 474; St. Peter's, at Rome, 448; the capitol at Washington, 306, and Bunker Hill monument, 221 feet. The Washington monument is the highest monument in the world; total cost \$1,500,000.

Western Empire, the western portion of the Roman Empire, having Rome as its capital as distinguished from the Eastern, with its capital at Constantinople. The Roman Empire was thus divided by the Emperor Theodosius the Great between his two sons Honorius and Arcadius, in 395 A. D.

Western Reserve, the name applied to a tract of country preserved by the state of Connecticut at the time of the cession of the northwest territory to the General Government, in 1800. From the sale to settlers, in small lots, of the land thus reserved the state derived its school fund. The tract consisted of nearly four millions of acres, and now forms a portion of the state of Ohio.

Westminster Abbey, the celebrated abbey-church of London, where many of the illustrious dead of England are buried.

West Point, the name of a post town situated on the Hudson river in Orange Co., New York. The United States Military Academy is located here.

West-Pointer, An officer of the United States army who has been graduated from the West Point military school; a student of the West Point Academy.

Whispering Gallery, a gallery of an elliptical or circular form, in which faint sounds conveyed around the interior wall may be readily heard, while the same are inaudible elsewhere in the interior. Thus in an elliptical chamber, if a person standing in one of the foci speak in a whisper, he will be heard distinctly by a person standing in the other focus, although the same sound would not be audible at the same distance under any other circumstances or at any other place in the chamber. There is a Whispering Gallery in the capitol at Washington, one at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and another at Gloucester Cathedral, England.

Whistling-Buoy, a sea buoy having a device attached which produces a whistling sound when agitated by the waves.

White Brethren, a body of enthusiasts who appeared in Italy at the beginning of the fourteenth century, and, under the leadership of a priest claiming to be Elias, declared a crusade against the Turks in order to obtain possession of the Holy Land. They were met at Viterbo, by the Papal troops, and were dispersed. Their leader was carried to Rome, where he was burnt as a heretic in 1403.

White Caps, a vigilance organization which operated in some of the Western states in 1886-1889.

White Chapel, a noted parish of London, containing the London Hospital and the Tower of London.

White Elephant, something one doesn't know what to do with. It is said that when the King of Siam desires to ruin a courtier, he makes him a present of a white elephant.

White Friars, a popular English name in pre-Reformation times for the friars of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, now generally known as Carmelites. The name had reference to the fact that they wore over the brown habit a white scapular and cloak.

White House, the residence of the President of the United States, at Washington. So called from its color.

White in the Eye, it is said that the devil has no white in his eye, and hence the French locution, "*Celui qui n'a point de blanc en l'œil.*" "Do you see any white in my eye?" is asked by one who means to insinuate he is no fool or no knave—that is, he is not like the devil with no white in the eye.

White League, a secret political organization formed in New Orleans in 1874, for the overthrow of negro and carpet-bag ascendancy. It has been a powerful factor in Louisiana politics.

Wide Awakes, marching clubs organized for the purpose of aiding in the election of Abraham Lincoln, in the presidential campaign of 1860.

Wild-geese Chase, a hunt after a mare's nest. This chase has two defects: First, it is very hard to catch the goose; and, secondly, it is of very little worth when it is caught. *To lead one a wild-geese chase:* To beguile one with false hopes, or put one on the pursuit of something not practicable, or at any rate not worth the chase.

Windsor Castle, famous royal castle and residence near London.

Wireless Telegraphy, invented by Guglielmo Marconi, in 1897.

Wire-puller, one who pulls the wires, as of a puppet; one who operates by secret means; one who, being himself behind the scenes and unknown, exercises a powerful influence, especially in political affairs; an intriguer.

Wise Men of the East, The, the three Magi who were guided by the star of Bethle-

hem to the Savior's birth-place.

Wooden Horse of Troy, Vergil tells us that Ulysses had a monster wooden horse made after the death of Hector, and gave out that it was an offering to the gods to secure a prosperous voyage back to Greece. The Trojans dragged the horse within their city, but it was full of Grecian soldiers, who at night stole out of their place of concealment, slew the Trojan guards, opened the city gates, and set fire to Troy. Menelaos was one of the Greeks shut up in it. It was made by Epeios (Latin, *Epeus*).

Wooden Spoon, the last of the honor men—i.e. of the Junior Optimes, in the Cambridge University. Sometimes two or more "last" men are bracketed together, in which case the group is termed the spoon bracket. It is said that these men are so called because in days of yore they were presented with a wooden spoon, while the other honor men had a silver or golden one, a spoon being the usual *prix de mérite* instead of a medal.

Wooden Walls, when Athens was in imminent danger from the Persians, B. C. 483, during the invasion of Xerxes, the oracle at Delphi was consulted, and, intimating that the city and country were doomed to ruin, added that when all was lost, a wooden wall should still shelter her citizens. The Athenian young men interpreted "a wooden wall" to signify ships; Themistocles, who had probably influenced the oracle to utter the prediction or counsel it had given, was of the same opinion; faith was put in the navy, and the result was the great victory of Salamis. It was from this incident that the expression, "The wooden walls of England," arose.

Worse than a Crime. *It was worse than a crime, it was a blunder.* Said by Talleyrand of the murder of the Duc d'Enghien by Napoleon I.

Wyoming Massacre, the massacre of the inhabitants of Wyoming Valley, Lucerne Co., Pa., following a battle of Tory and Indian invaders, on one side, and the American settlers on the other, July 3, 1778.

Xerxes's Tears, it is said that when Xerxes, King of Persia, reviewed his magnificent and enormous army before starting for Greece, he wept at the thought of slaughter about to take place. "Of all this multitude, who shall say how many will return?" Emerson, in his *English Traits*, chap. iv., speaks of the Emperor Charlemagne viewing the fleet of the Norsemen in the Mediterranean Sea with tears in his eyes, and adds, "There was reason for these Xerxes's tears." Xerxes wept at the prospective loss he expected to suffer in the invasion prepared, but Charlemagne wept at the prospective disruption of his kingdom by the hardy Norsemen.

X-Rays, discovered by William Conrad Roentgen, Professor of Physics at the Royal University of Würzburg, in Germany, toward the close of the year 1895.

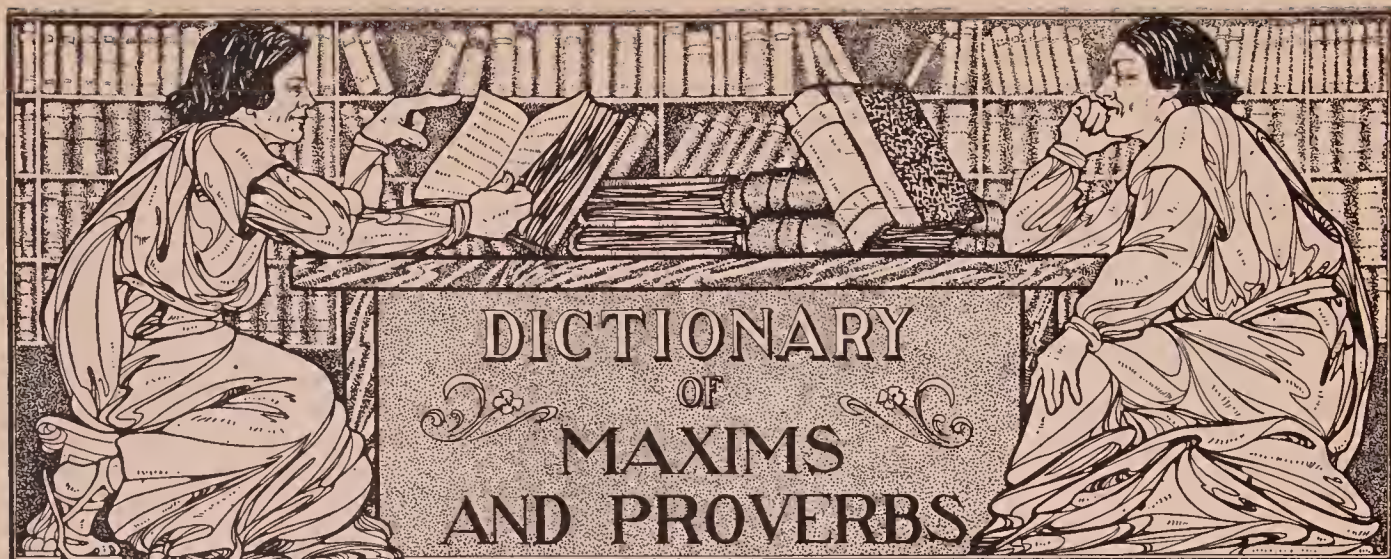
Yellow Journal, a sensational journal or newspaper. Sensational literature was formerly bound in yellow paper covers, hence the name "yellow journal."

Yellowstone National Park, in Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho, contains about 3,500 square miles.

Yosemite National Park, embraces an area of 719,622 acres, and contains the water-sheds and basins of the Yosemite Valley in the Sierras in Mariposa Co., California.

Young Pretender, Charles Edward Stuart, of Scotland, who was defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

Zend Avesta, the sacred book of the Parsees. The original is written in the primitive Zend language. In antiquity, the work ranks second to the Vedas.



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A bad beginning has a bad ending.
 A bad penny always comes back.
 A bald head is soon shaved.
 A barking dog seldom bites.
 A bargain's a bargain.
 A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
 A biting dog wears a torn skin.
 A bow long bent at last waxes weak.
 A burden that one chooses is not felt.
 A burnt child dreads the fire.
 A cat has nine lives.
 A clear conscience is a good pillow.
 A common danger produces concord.
 A contempt of injuries is proof of a great mind.
 A contented mind is a continual feast.
 A cracked vessel is seldom broken.
 A crowd is not company.
 A drowning man will catch at straws.
 Adversity may make one wise but not rich.
 A fair exchange is no robbery.
 A flowery path leads not to glory.
 A fog cannot be dispelled with a fan.
 A fool always comes short of his reckoning.
 A fool and his money are soon parted.
 A fool may ask more questions in an hour than
 a wise man can answer in seven years.
 A fool's bolt is soon shot.
 A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 After-wit is everybody's wit.
 A general shipwreck is a consolation to all.

A glad heart makes a smiling face.
 A good cause makes a stout heart.
 A good name is better than riches.
 A good reputation is preferable to a girdle of
 gold.
 A good story is often spoiled in the telling.
 A green winter makes a fat church-yard.
 A guilty conscience needs no accuser.
 A handsaw is a good thing, but not to shave
 with.
 A kindness is never lost.
 A knowledge of the way is a good part of the
 journey.
 A liar is not to be believed when he speaks the
 truth.
 A liar should have a good memory.
 A little neglect may breed great mischief.
 A living dog is better than a dead lion.
 All are not saints that go to church.
 All cats are gray in the night.
 All is but lip wisdom that wants experience.
 All is not gold that glitters.
 All men, on some occasions, are mad.
 All roads lead to Rome.
 All's well that ends well.
 All truths must not be told at all times.
 Almost, and very nigh, save many a lie.
 Always in love, never married.
 Always have a few maxims on hand for change.
 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

A man is known by the company he keeps.
 A man may talk like a wise man and act like a fool.
 A man may even say his prayers out of time.
 A man may lead his horse to water, but he cannot make him drink.
 A man's house is his castle.
 A miser does nothing right until he dies.
 A miss is as good as a mile.
 An ass is known by his ears.
 A new broom sweeps clean.
 Anger is a short-lived madness.
 An honest man is the noblest work of God.
 An honest man's word is as good as his bond.
 An honest miller has a golden thumb.
 An ill workman quarrels with his tools.
 An inch in a man's nose is much.
 An oak is not felled by one stroke.
 An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.
 Antiquity is not always a mark of truth.
 An undisturbed conscience is a wall of brass.
 A penny saved is a penny gained.
 April showers make May flowers.
 Appearances are often deceiving.
 A prudent enemy is preferable to an indiscreet friend.
 A righteous cause is half the battle.
 A rolling stone gathers no moss.
 Argument seldom convinces any one contrary to his inclinations.
 Art is long, life is short.
 A scalded cat dreads even cold water.
 A setting hen never gets fat.
 As good out of the world as out of fashion.
 A short horse is soon curried.
 A soft answer turneth away wrath.
 Associate with the lame and you will learn to limp.
 As the king is so are his subjects.
 A stitch in time saves nine.
 A stumble may prevent a fall.
 A superior mind is seldom associated with a great fortune.
 As you make your bed, so you must lie in it.
 As you sow, so shall you reap.
 A thing is never too often repeated which is never sufficiently learned.
 A trifling debt makes a man your debtor, but a more weighty one makes him your enemy.
 At Rome, do as the Romans do.
 Away goes the devil when the door is shut against him.
 A wise man adapts himself to circumstances.
 A wise man is better than a brave one.
 A wounded reputation is seldom cured.
 A word to the wise is sufficient.
 Bachelors' wives and maids' children are well taught.
 Bad advice is often fatal to the adviser.
 Bad beginnings generally have a bad ending.
 Bad news travels fast.
 Bear, and you shall be borne with.
 Beauty is but skin deep.
 Before you make a friend eat a peck of salt with him.
 Beggars must not be choosers.
 Believe that you have it, and you have it.

Bestow advice on your friends in private, praise them openly.
 Better alone than in bad company.
 Better bend than break.
 Better fall from the window than the roof.
 Better go around than fall into the ditch.
 Better late than never.
 Better lose a jest than a friend.
 Better ten guilty persons escape than one innocently suffer.
 Be virtuous and you will be happy.
 Be what you seem to be.
 Be you ever so high, the law is above you.
 Birds of a feather flock together.
 Blind men should not judge of colors.
 Blood is thicker than water.
 Borrowed garments never set well.
 Brag's a good dog, but Hold-fast's a better.
 Brave actions never want a trumpet.
 Brevity is the soul of wit.
 Bring up a raven and he will peck out your eyes.
 Broken racks will hold no corn.
 Business is business.
 Buy and sell and live by the loss.
 Buying is cheaper than asking.
 By and by is easily said.
 By misrule the greatest empire may be lost.
 Call a spade a spade.
 Can you make a pipe of a pig's tail?
 Cap in hand never did any harm.
 Care will kill a cat.
 Cast not the helve after the hatchet.
 Catch the bear before you sell his skin.
 Catch the tide of fortune at the flood.
 Change of pasture makes fat calves.
 Character is the measure of the man.
 Charity begins at home.
 Children and fools speak the truth.
 Children should be seen, not heard.
 Christmas comes but once a year.
 Claw me and I'll claw thee.
 Close sits my shirt, but closer my skin.
 Cold hand, a warm heart.
 Coming events cast their shadows before.
 Common fame is a common liar.
 Common fame is seldom to blame.
 Common sense is the growth of all countries.
 Comparisons are odious.
 Comparison is no argument.
 Confess and be hanged.
 Confidence begets confidence.
 Constancy is the foundation of virtue.
 Constant dropping wears the stone.
 Consistency's a jewel.
 Contention begets contention.
 Continue adding little to little and you'll form a great heap.
 Crosses are ladders leading to heaven.
 Cooks are not to be taught in their own kitchens.
 Counsel is no command.
 Counsel over cups is crazy.
 Count not your chickens before they are hatched.
 Cowards are cruel.
 Cowards have no luck.
 Creaking carts last the longest.

Credit is dead; bad pay killed it.
 Creditors have better memories than debtors.
 Crooked by nature is never made straight by education.
 Crooked logs make straight fires.
 Crows are never the whiter for washing themselves.
 Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.
 Custom is a second nature.
 Cut your coat according to your cloth.
 Danger past, God is forgotten.
 Dare to do right.
 Dead dogs don't bite.
 Dead men tell no tales.
 Death defies the doctor.
 Deceit shows a little mind.
 Delays are dangerous.
 Desperate ills require desperate remedies.
 Diamond cut diamond.
 Diffidence is the mother of safety.
 Diligence makes every task appear easy.
 Discretion is the better part of valor.
 Disputations leave truth in the middle, and the parties at both ends.
 Distance lends enchantment to the view.
 Do not place a sword in the hand of a child.
 Do not halloo till you are out of the woods.
 Do not hang all on one nail.
 Don't buy a pig in a poke.
 Don't reckon without your host.
 Don't trust to appearances.
 Do what you ought, let come what will.
 Drink little that you may drink long.
 Drop by drop fills the tub.
 Drunkenness turns a man out of himself, and leaves a beast in his stead.
 Eagles do not bring forth pigeons.
 Eagles fly alone, but sheep flock together.
 Early ripe, early rotten.
 Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
 East or west, home is best.
 Eat at pleasure, drink by measure.
 Either never attempt a thing, or accomplish it.
 Empty vessels give the greatest sound.
 Emulation is the whetstone of Genius.
 Enough is as good as a feast.
 Envy shoots at others and wounds herself.
 Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.
 Even hares may insult a dead lion.
 Even the fool says a wise word sometimes.
 Even the great Homer sometimes nods.
 Every ass loves to hear himself bray.
 Every bird likes its own nest best.
 Every bird loves to hear himself sing.
 Every blockhead finds another greater than himself to admire him.
 Everybody's business is nobody's business.
 Every cock is brave on his own dunghill.
 Every dog has his day.
 Every fool will be meddling.
 Every little helps.
 Every madman believes all other men to be mad.
 Every man according to his taste.
 Every man has his hobby-horse.
 Every man is the son of his own works.

Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies.
 Every man thinks his own geese swans.
 Every man to his trade.
 Every one is architect of his own character.
 Every one knows best where his own shoe pinches.
 Every one knows how to find fault.
 Every rumor is credited when directed against the unfortunate.
 Everything has a beginning.
 Every tide has its ebb.
 Every tub must stand on its own bottom.
 Every why has its wherefore.
 Every woman can keep house better than her mother till she tries.
 Evil be to him who evil thinks.
 Evil communications corrupt good manners.
 Example is better than precept.
 Expatiate rather in your friend's praise than in your own.
 Experience is the mistress of fools.
 Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.
 Extremes meet.
 Facts are stubborn things.
 Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.
 Fair and softly go sure and far.
 Fair play is a jewel.
 Fair words and foul play cheat both old and young.
 Fair words butter no parsnips.
 Faithful are the wounds of a friend.
 Familiarity breeds contempt.
 Far from the eyes, far from the heart.
 Few have luck, all have death.
 Few persons know how to be old.
 Few words are best.
 Fine feathers make fine birds.
 Fire and water are good servants, but bad masters.
 First come, first served.
 First know what is to be done, then do it.
 Flatterers are the very worst of enemies.
 Flattery sits in the parlor, while plain-dealing is kicked out of doors.
 Flattery's the food of fools.
 Fools build houses and wise men buy them.
 Fools have liberty to say what they please.
 Fools make feasts, and wise men eat them.
 Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.
 For an enemy who is flying from you make a bridge of gold.
 Forbid a fool a thing and he will do it.
 Forbidden fruit is sweet.
 Forewarned, forearmed.
 Fortune favors the brave.
 Foul linen should be washed at home.
 Friendships too hastily formed, we generally have reason to repent.
 From a pure spring clear water flows.
 From nothing, nothing can be gotten.
 Give a dog an ill name and hang him.
 Give a rogue an inch and he will take an ell.
 Give a rogue rope enough and he will hang himself.
 Give even the devil his due.

Give neither counsel nor salt till you are asked for it.
 God deliver me from a man of one book.
 God helps those who help themselves.
 God sends meat, and the devil sends cooks.
 God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.
 Go farther and fare worse.
 Good fences make good neighbors.
 Good words cost nothing, and are worth much.
 Go into the country to hear the news of the town.
 Gold is proved in fire, friendship in need.
 Great bargains empty the purse.
 Great barkers are no biters.
 Great cry and little wool.
 Great fishes break the net.
 Great fleas have little fleas upon their backs, to bite 'em.
 Great talkers are commonly liars.
 Great thieves hang little ones.
 Grief that is cherished unseen must be genuine.
 Habit if not resisted soon becomes necessity.
 Habit is a second nature.
 Half a loaf is better than no bread.
 Handsome is that handsome does.
 Happiness has many friends.
 Happy is he who has one eye, where all others are blind.
 Haste makes waste.
 Hasten slowly.
 Have a place for everything, and everything in its place.
 Hear the other side of the question.
 Heaven helps those who help themselves.
 He does an injury to the good, who spares the bad.
 He doubles the obligation who gives with readiness.
 He gives twice that gives in a trice.
 He hath need of a long spoon that sups with the devil.
 He is a good orator who convinces himself.
 He is doubly a conqueror, who when a conqueror, can conquer himself.
 He is indeed a conqueror who overcomes himself.
 He is most powerful who can govern himself.
 He is the freeman whom the truth makes free.
 He labors in vain who aims at pleasing everybody.
 He laughs best who laughs last.
 Hell and chancery are always open.
 Hell is paved with good intentions.
 He makes no friend who never made a foe.
 He must rise betimes, that would please everybody.
 He receives many favors who knows how to return them.
 He that by the plow would thrive, must either hold, himself, or drive.
 He that does you an ill turn will never forgive you.
 He that fights and runs away may live to fight another day.
 He that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.
 He that seeks trouble, it were a pity he should miss it.

He that hath friends must show himself friendly.
 He that shows his passion, tells his enemy where to hit him.
 He that swells in prosperity will shrink in adversity.
 He that waits for dead men's shoes may long go barefoot.
 He that was born to be hanged will never be drowned.
 He who asks with timidity, prepares for himself a denial.
 He who avoids the temptation, escapes the sin.
 He who builds on the promises of others, is but too often deceived.
 He who covets the property of another, deservedly loses his own.
 He who has lost his good faith has nothing else to lose.
 He who has not meat to spare should not keep a dog.
 He who has twice suffered shipwreck, in vain accuses his bad fortune.
 He who is penniless may laugh at robbers.
 He who knows nothing doubts nothing.
 He who lives upon hope has but a slender diet.
 He who lends money to a friend loses both.
 He who pays well is master of everybody's purse.
 He who pursues two hares catches neither.
 He who reckons without his host must reckon again.
 He who serves well need not be afraid to ask his wages.
 He who sows brambles must not go barefoot.
 He who teaches learns.
 He who tells you the faults of others, intends to tell others your faults.
 Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may.
 His praise is lost who waits till all commend.
 Honesty is praised and starves.
 Honesty is the best policy.
 Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.
 Hope for the best, but provide for the worst.
 Hope is the last thing we lose.
 Hunger drives the wolf out of the wood.
 Hunger finds no bread bad.
 Hunger teaches many things.
 Husband thy resources.
 Hypocrisy is a homage rendered by vice to virtue.
 Idle folk take the most pains.
 Idleness is the hotbed of vice and ignorance.
 I can see as far through a millstone as another man.
 If God is for us, who shall be against us?
 If it were not for hope the heart would break.
 If the counsel be good, no matter who gave it.
 If the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must go to the mountain.
 If the sky falls we shall catch larks.
 If to-day will not, to-morrow may.
 If wishes were horses, beggars would ride.
 If you cannot bite, never show your teeth.
 If you lie upon roses when you are young, you will lie upon thorns when you are old.
 If you swear, you'll catch no fish.

If you would preserve peace, always appear
 prepared for war.
 Imitation is the sincerest flattery.
 Impudence and wit are vastly different.
 Incessant labor conquers all things.
 In for a penny, in for a pound.
 In prosperity prepare for a change, in adver-
 sity hope for one.
 In the midst of arms the laws are silent.
 It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
 It is an ill cause that none dare speak in.
 It is a long lane that has no turning.
 It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.
 It is a silly fish that is caught twice with the
 same bait.
 It is better to be alone than in bad company.
 It is darkest just before dawn.
 It is easier to be wise for others, than for
 ourselves.
 It is easy for those who are well to give advice
 to the sick.
 It is equally wrong to confide in all, or in none.
 It is good to have two strings to one's bow.
 It is good to sleep in a whole skin.
 It is hard for an empty bag to stand upright.
 It is hard to teach an old dog new tricks.
 It is ill jesting with edged tools.
 It is never too late to learn.
 It is never too late to mend.
 It is not permitted to know all things.
 It is not the big oxen that do the best day's work.
 It is past joking when the head's off.
 It is sometimes expedient to forget what we
 know.
 It is sweet to die for one's country.
 It is the crime, not the punishment, that con-
 stitutes the shame.
 It is the height of art to conceal art.
 It is the nature of man to love novelty.
 It is too late to complain when a thing is done.
 It is too late to lock the stable door when the
 steed is stolen.
 It is wise to derive knowledge even from an
 enemy.
 It never rains but it pours.
 It takes two to make a bargain.
 It takes two to make a quarrel.
 Jack of all trades, master of none.
 Jacob's voice, Esau's hands.
 Jest with your equals.
 Judge not of a ship as she lies on the stocks.
 Judge not others by yourself.
 Keep a thing seven years and you will find
 use for it.
 Keep no more cats than will catch mice.
 Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it
 are the issues of life.
 Keep the wolf from the door.
 Keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee.
 Keep your nose out of another's mess.
 Keep your breath to cool your own porridge.
 Kill two birds with one stone.
 Kings have long hands.
 Knowledge is power.
 Knowledge is treasure, and memory is the
 treasury.
 Know thyself.

Know your opportunity.
 Laugh, and the world laughs with you; weep,
 and you weep alone.
 Laughter is not always proof of a mind at ease.
 Laws were made for rogues.
 Lawyers' houses are built on the heads of fools.
 Learn to creep before you run.
 Least said the soonest mended.
 Let compulsion be used when necessary, but
 deception never.
 Let him who has won it wear the palm.
 Let him who stands look well lest he fall.
 Let justice be done though the heavens fall.
 Let nothing but what is good be spoken of the
 dead.
 Let not the sun go down on your wrath.
 Let not your right hand know what your left
 hand doeth.
 Let the dead past bury its dead.
 Let the cobbler stick to his last.
 Let them laugh that win.
 Liars should have good memories.
 Light gains make heavy purses.
 Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.
 Like angels' visits, few and far between.
 Like father, like son.
 Like master, like man.
 Listeners hear no good of themselves.
 Listen to the voice of experience.
 Little and often fill the purse.
 Little boats should keep near shore; greater
 ones may venture more.
 Little pitchers have great ears.
 Little pots soon boil over.
 Little property, little care.
 Little strokes fell great oaks.
 Live and learn.
 Live and let live.
 Lock the stable door before the steed is stolen.
 Look before you leap.
 Look not a gift horse in the mouth.
 Look to the end.
 Look to the main chance.
 Losers are always in the wrong.
 Love and smoke cannot be concealed.
 Love begets love.
 Love can neither be bought nor sold.
 Love is blind.
 Love me little, love me long.
 Love me, love my dog.
 Lying pays no tax.
 Maidens say no and mean yes.
 Make a virtue of necessity.
 Make hay while the sun shines.
 Make the best of a bad bargain.
 Make yourself all honey and the flies will
 devour you.
 Man is blind to his own faults, but clear-sighted
 in discerning those of others.
 Man is to man a wolf.
 Man may deserve success, but only God can
 command it.
 Man proposes, God disposes.
 Man wants but little, nor that little long.
 Many a dog howls before he is hurt.
 Many a one digs his grave with his teeth.
 Many go out for wool and come home shorn.

Many hands make light work.
 Many men, many minds.
 Marry in haste, repent at leisure.
 Marry your son when you please, your daughter when you can.
 Matches are made in heaven.
 Mind moves matter.
 Misfortunes never come singly.
 Might makes right.
 Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows.
 Moderate profits fill the purse.
 Moderation is best.
 Money begets money.
 Money forms the sinews of war.
 Money is the master-key to every lock.
 Money makes the mare go.
 More die of surfeit than of hunger.
 Murder will out.
 Much would have more and lost all.
 Necessity is a powerful engine.
 Necessity is the mother of invention.
 Never despair.
 Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day.
 Never limp before the lame.
 Never ride a willing horse to death.
 Never send a boy to mill.
 Never speak ill of your neighbors.
 Never speak unless you have something to say.
 Never spend your money before you get it.
 Never too old to learn.
 Nine tailors make a man.
 No creature smarts so little as a fool.
 No deity is propitious to the idle.
 No good man becomes suddenly rich.
 No great loss but some small gain.
 No legacy so rich as honesty.
 No man is a competent judge of his own conduct.
 No man is at all times wise.
 No man is fit to command who has not learned to obey.
 None but the brave deserve the fair.
 None of you knows where the shoe pinches.
 None so blind as those who won't see.
 None so deaf as those who won't hear.
 No news is good news.
 No one ever cries stinking fish.
 No one is perfectly satisfied with his lot.
 No rogue e'er felt the halter draw with good opinion of the law.
 No rose without a thorn.
 No smoke without some fire.
 Nothing comes amiss.
 Nothing dries sooner than tears.
 Nothing is had for nothing.
 Nothing is lost in a good market.
 Nothing is law that is not reason.
 Nothing succeeds like success.
 Nothing venture, nothing gain.
 Not the pain, but the cause, makes the martyr.
 Of two evils choose the lesser.
 Oil and truth will get uppermost at last.
 Old age bends the knee.
 Old birds are not caught with chaff.
 Old foxes are hard to catch.

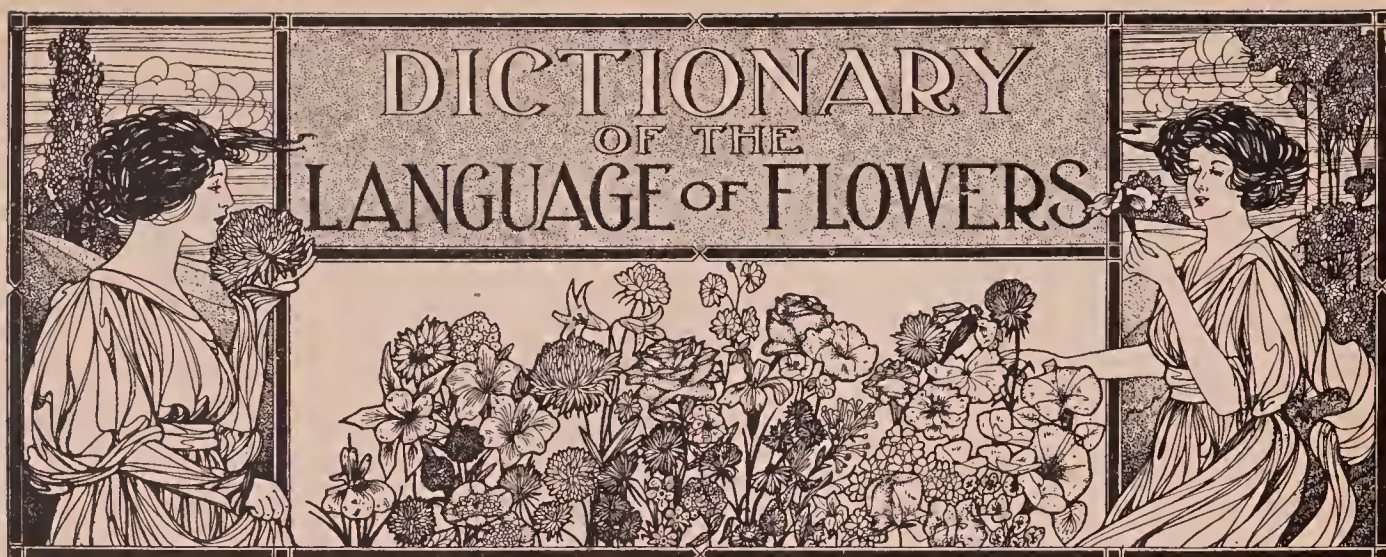
Old wood to burn! Old wine to drink! Old friends to trust! Old authors to read!
 Once a knave, always a knave.
 One bad example spoils many good precepts.
 One beats the bush, another catches the bird.
 One fool makes many.
 One good turn deserves another.
 One half the world knows not how the other half lives.
 One man's meat is another man's poison.
 One man sows, another reaps.
 One may be a wise man, and yet not know how to make a watch.
 One may smile and smile, and be a villain.
 One must yield to the times.
 One nail drives out another.
 One swallow doesn't make a summer.
 One tale is good until another is told.
 One touch of nature makes the whole world kin.
 One ungrateful man does an injury to all who stand in need of aid.
 Open confession is good for the soul.
 Opportunity must be seized by the forelock; behind she is bald.
 Opportunity makes the thief.
 Our neighbor's children are always the worst.
 Out of debt, out of danger.
 Out of sight, out of mind.
 Out of the frying-pan, into the fire.
 Pardon others frequently, yourself never.
 Patience is a plaster for all sores.
 Patience is bitter, but it yields sweet fruit.
 Penny wise, pound foolish.
 People like to be humbugged.
 Perjury is a virtue, when the oath was a crime.
 Plow, or not plow, you must pay your rent.
 Poets are born, not made.
 Poor men's tables are soon spread.
 Possession is nine points of the law.
 Posthumous glory comes too late.
 Poverty is no crime.
 Poverty wants many things, avarice everything.
 Practice makes perfect.
 Praise the sea, but keep on land.
 Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise.
 Precept begins, example perfects.
 Precept must be upon precept.
 Press not a falling man too far.
 Prevention is better than cure.
 Principles, not men.
 Procrastination is the thief of time.
 Promises don't fill the belly.
 Prosperity attracts friends, adversity proves them.
 Prove all things: hold fast to that which is good.
 Proverbs existed before books.
 Public good must be preferred to private advantage.
 Put not all your eggs in one basket.
 Put the light out, and all women look alike.
 Quarrels would not last so long, if the fault lay all on one side.
 Quick at meat, quick at work.
 Quick come, quick go.
 Ragged colts may make fine horses.
 Rather lose the wool than the sheep.

Raw leather will stretch.
 Reform yourself first, then others.
 Religion is an excellent armor, but a bad cloak.
 Religious contention is Satan's harvest.
 Report hangs a man.
 Resist the devil, and he will flee from you.
 Resist the first beginnings.
 Revenge a wrong by forgiving it.
 Revenge is sweet.
 Riches have wings.
 Riches rule the roost.
 Rich men have no faults.
 Riches make the man.
 Rome was not built in a day.
 Salt spilled is never all gathered.
 Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.
 Save a rogue from the gallows and he'll cut your throat.
 Savory sauces stimulate the appetite.
 Saving is getting.
 Saw wood and say nothing.
 Say-well is good; but do-well is better.
 Seeing is believing.
 See Naples and die.
 Seldom seen, soon forgotten.
 Self-love is the greatest of flatterers.
 Set a beggar on horseback, and he'll ride to the devil.
 Set a thief to catch a thief.
 Silence gives consent.
 Singed cats live long.
 Six feet of earth makes all men equal.
 Slow, but sure.
 Small cheer and great welcome make a merry feast.
 Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.
 Some are wise and some are otherwise.
 Sooner said than done.
 Sorrow treads upon the heels of joy.
 Sour grapes, said the fox when he could not reach them.
 Spare the rod and spoil the child.
 Speak of the devil and he will appear.
 Speak only good of the dead.
 Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far.
 Speak the truth and shame the devil.
 Speech is silver, silence is gold.
 Step by step one accomplishes a long journey.
 Stick to the truth.
 Still waters run deep.
 Stolen waters are sweet.
 Straws show which way the wind blows.
 Strike while the iron is hot.
 Sue a beggar and get a louse.
 Suspicion always haunts a guilty mind.
 Sweet are the uses of adversity.
 Take a hair of the dog to cure his bite.
 Take care of the dimes, and the dollars will take care of themselves.
 Take everything as it comes and make the best of it.
 Take the will for the deed.
 Take time by the forelock.
 Tell me what company you keep, and I will tell you who you are.

Tell no tales out of school.
 That must be true which all men say.
 That you may be loved, be amiable.
 The abuse of money is worse than the want of it.
 The accomplice is as bad as the thief.
 The beaten path is the safest.
 The best prophet of the future is the past.
 The better the day, the better the deed.
 The borrower is servant to the lender.
 The boy is father of the man.
 The cause is concealed, the effect is notorious.
 The circuitous road is often preferable to the direct one.
 The countenance is the index of the mind.
 The course of true love never did run smooth.
 The credit that is got by a lie only lasts till the truth comes out.
 The crow thinks her own birds the whitest.
 The difference is great between words and deeds.
 The eagle does not catch flies.
 The early bird catches the worm.
 The end must justify the means.
 The error of an hour may become the sorrow of a whole life.
 The exception proves the existence of the rule.
 The extreme point of right is often a great injustice.
 The fates lead those who are willing, and drag along those who are not.
 The fox may grow gray, but never good.
 The full cask makes no noise.
 The giver makes the gift precious.
 The hand that rocks the cradle is the hand that rules the world.
 The idle man's head is the devil's workshop.
 The kettle calls the pot black.
 The king can do no wrong.
 The last feather breaks the camel's back.
 The longest day must have an end.
 The longest pole knocks the persimmons.
 The longest way about is the shortest way home.
 The love of money is the root of all evil.
 The man, as well as the boy, often pays too much for his whistle.
 The middle of the course is best.
 The more haste the less speed.
 The more foolish, the more insolent.
 The perfection of art is to conceal art.
 The pitcher may go often to the well, and be broken at last.
 The poor man pays for all.
 The present moment is for those who enjoy, the future for those who suffer.
 The promise of a good man is his bond.
 The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
 The quarrels of lovers bring about a renewal of love.
 The raven doth not hatch a lark.
 There are more threatened than struck.
 There are two sides to every story.
 The receiver is as bad as the thief.
 The remedy is worse than the disease.
 There is a cure for everything but death.
 There is a special providence in the fall of a sparrow.

There is a time for everything.
 There is a salve for every sore.
 There's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip.
 There is no day without the night.
 There is no disputing on points of taste.
 There is no general rule without exceptions.
 There's no fool like the old fool.
 There is no love without jealousy.
 There is no man great before his valet.
 There is no medicine against death.
 There is nothing certain but death.
 There is nothing new under the sun.
 There's no royal road to knowledge.
 There's no use crying over spilled milk.
 The sweetest grapes hang highest.
 The thirteenth man brings death.
 The voice of the people is the voice of God.
 The weakest goes to the wall.
 The wicked flee when no man pursueth.
 The wind keeps not always in one quarter.
 The wise man thinks he knows but little, the
 fool thinks he knows everything.
 The wish is father to the thought.
 The world moves.
 The worth of a thing is what it will bring.
 The young cock crows as he heard the old one.
 The young may die, the old must die.
 They-say-so is a half lie.
 They that hide can find.
 They that live in glass houses should not throw
 stones.
 Those whom the gods would destroy, they first
 make mad.
 Though the mills of the gods grind slowly,
 yet they grind exceeding small.
 Though the wound is healed, a scar remains.
 Though we love the treason, we hate the traitor.
 Three removes are as bad as one fire.
 Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.
 Time and tide wait for no man.
 Time discloses all things.
 'Tis a wise child that knows its own father.
 'Tis better to be happy than wise.
 'Tis wisdom's part sometimes to play the fool.
 To err is human, to forgive, divine.
 Too many cooks spoil the broth.
 Tread on a worm and it will turn.
 Troops of heroes undistinguished die.
 Truth, by whomsoever spoken, comes from God.
 Truth crushed to earth will rise again.
 Truth is mighty, and will prevail.
 Truth is stranger than fiction.
 Truth lies at the bottom of a well.
 Two of a trade never agree.
 Two's company, three's a crowd.
 Two wrongs don't make a right.
 Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
 Union is strength.
 Unwilling service earns no thanks.
 Usage has the force of law.
 Use soft words and hard arguments.
 Variety is the spice of life.
 Venture a small fish to catch a large one.
 Venture not all in one bottom.
 Vinegar never catches flies.
 Virtue is its own reward.
 Virtue is the only true nobility.

Vows made in storms are forgotten in calms.
 Wade not in unknown waters.
 Wait is a hard word to the hungry.
 Walls have ears.
 Want is the mother of industry.
 War should be waged as if its only object was
 the attainment of a secure peace.
 Waste makes want.
 Waste not, want not.
 Wealth ill acquired flies away.
 Weeds want no sowing.
 Weigh well the end.
 Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.
 Well begun is half done.
 We shall see, as the blind man said.
 What can't be cured must be endured.
 Whatever is is right.
 What is begun in strife is difficult to be ended.
 Whatever will be will be.
 What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
 What one ardently desires, he easily believes.
 What three know, everybody knows.
 What you do yourself is well done.
 When flatterers meet, the devil goes to dinner.
 When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug
 of war.
 When one will not, two cannot quarrel.
 When rogues fall out honest men get their dues.
 When the cat's away the mice will play.
 When the wine is in, the wit is out.
 Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise.
 Where law ends, tyranny begins.
 Where the carcass is, there will be the eagles
 gathered together.
 Where there's a will, there's a way.
 Where the treasure is, there will the heart be
 also.
 While there is life there is hope.
 Who cares not for his own life is master of
 another man's.
 Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat.
 Who has nothing fears nothing.
 Whom the cap fits, let him wear it.
 Whom the gods love die young.
 Without pains there can be no gains.
 Without sweat and labor no work is perfected.
 Wise men change their minds; fools never.
 Wit may be bought too dear.
 With foxes we must play the fox.
 Workers of evil prefer darkness to light.
 Worth makes the man, the want of it the fellow.
 Wrongly gotten, wrongly spent.
 You cannot catch old birds with chaff.
 You cannot make a silk purse of a sow's ear.
 You can't get blood from a turnip.
 You can't eat your cake and have it too.
 You must shift your sails with the winds.
 You must take the fat with the lean.
 Young folks think old folks are fools, old folks
 know young folks are.
 Your cause being lost it is useless to speak of it.
 Youth indulges in hope, old age in remembrance.
 Youth will have its swing.
 You will go most safely in the middle of the
 road.
 Your *if* is the only peacemaker; much virtue
 in *if*.



A well understood symbolism has become attached to most flowers, so that by giving a little attention to the following vocabulary of their language, a cluster of flowers may be made to express even the nicest shades of sentiment. If a flower is offered *reversed*, its direct significance is likewise reversed, and its opposite implied. Thus, for example, the white rose held upright denotes "I am worthy of you," but when reversed, it means "I am not worthy of you."

ABATINA

Abatina.....	Fickleness.
Abecetary.....	Volubility.
Acacia.....	Friendship.
Acacia, rose or white	Elegance.
Acacia, yellow.....	Secret love.
Acalia.....	Temperance.
Acanthus.....	The fine arts, artifice.
Achillea Millefolia...	War.
Achimenes Cupreata...	Such worth is rare.
Aconite, Wolfsbane...	Misanthropy.
Aconite, Crow-foot...	Luster.
Adonis, Flos.....	Sad memories.
African Marigold...	Vulgar minds.
Agnus Castus.....	Coldness, indifference.
Agrimony.....	Thankfulness, gratitude.
Almond (common)...	Stupidity, indiscretion.
Almond (flowering)...	Hope.
Almond, Laurel.....	Perfidy.
Allspice.....	Compassion.
Aloe.....	Grief, religious superstition.
Althæa Frutex (Syr- ian Mallow).....	Persuasion.
Alyssum (sweet)....	Worth beyond beauty.
Amaranth (globe)...	Immortality, unfading love.
Amaranth (Cocks- comb).....	Foppery, affectation.
Amaryllis.....	Pride, timidity, splendid beauty.
Ambrosia.....	Love returned.
American Cowslip...	Divine beauty.
American Elm.....	Patriotism.
American Linden...	Matrimony.
American Starwort...	Welcome to a stranger, cheerfulness in old age.
Amethyst.....	Admiration.
Andromeda.....	Self-sacrifice.
Anemone (Zephyr- flower).....	Sickness, expectation.

BEARDED CREPIS

Anemone (garden)...	Forsaken.
Angelica.....	Inspiration, or magic.
Angrec.....	Royalty.
Apricot (blossom)...	Doubt.
Apple.....	Temptation.
Apple (blossom)....	Preference, fame speaks him great and good.
Apple, Thorn.....	Deceitful charms.
Apocynum (Dogs- bane).....	Deceit.
Arbor Vitæ.....	Unchanging friendship, live for me.
Arbutus, Trailing...	Welcome.
Arum (Wake Robin)...	Ardor, zeal.
Ash-leaved Trumpet Flower.....	Separation.
Ash, Mountain.....	Prudence, or with me you are safe.
Ash Tree.....	Grandeur.
Aspen Tree.....	Lamentation, or fear.
Asphodel.....	My regrets follow you to the grave.
Auricula.....	Painting.
Auricula, scarlet....	Avarice.
Azalea.....	Temperance.
Bachelor's Button...	Celibacy.
Balm.....	Sympathy, pleasantry.
Balm of Gilead.....	Cure, relief.
Balsam, red.....	Touch me not, impatient resolves.
Balsam, yellow.....	Impatience.
Barberry.....	Sharpness of temper.
Basil.....	Hatred.
Bay-leaf.....	I change but in death.
Bay (rose) Rhodo- dendron.....	Danger, beware.
Bay-tree.....	Glory.
Bay Wreath.....	Reward of merit.
Bearded Crepis.....	Protection.

Beech-tree.....Prosperity.
 Bee Ophrys.....Error.
 Bee Orchis.....Industry.
 Begonia.....Deformity.
 Belladonna.....Silence, hush!
 Bell Flower, Pyram- }
 idal..... } Constancy.
 Bell Flower (small }
 white)..... } Gratitude.
 Belvedere.....I declare against you.
 Betony.....Surprise.
 Bilberry.....Treachery.
 Bindweed, great....Insinuation, importunity.
 Bindweed, small....Humility.
 Birch.....Meekness.
 Birdsfoot, Trefoil...Revenge.
 Bittersweet, Night- }
 shade..... } Truth.
 Black Poplar.....Courage.
 Blackthorn.....Difficulty.
 Bladder Nut Tree....Frivolity, amusement.
 Bluebottle.....Delicacy.
 Bluebell.....{
 Constancy, sorrowful re-
 gret.
 Blue Flag.....Constancy.
 Blue-flowered Greek }
 Valerian..... } Rupture.
 Bonus Henricus....Goodness.
 Borage.....Bluntness.
 Box.....Constancy.
 Box Tree.....Stoicism.
 Bramble.....Lowliness, envy, remorse.
 Branch of Currants..You please all.
 Branch of Thorns....Severity, rigor.
 Bridal Rose.....Happy love.
 Broom.....Humility, neatness.
 Browallia Jamisonii..Could bear poverty.
 Buckbean.....Calm repose.
 Bud of White Rose...Heart ignorant of love.
 Buglos.....Falsehood.
 Bulrush.....Indiscretion, docility.
 Bundle, of Reeds }
 with their Panicles } Music.
 Burdock.....Importunity, touch me
 not.
 Burr.....Rudeness, you weary me.
 Buttercup.....Ingratitude, childishness.
 Butterfly Orchis....Gayety.
 Butterfly Weed.....Let me go.
 Cabbage.....Profit.
 Cacalia.....Adulation.
 Cactus.....Warmth.
 Calla Æthiopica....Magnificent beauty.
 Calceolaria.....{
 I offer you pecuniary as-
 sistance, or I offer you
 my fortune.
 Calycanthus.....Benevolence.
 Camellia Japonica, }
 red..... } Unpretending excellence.
 Camellia Japonica, }
 white..... } Perfected loveliness.
 Camomile.....Energy in adversity.
 Campanula Pyram- }
 ida..... } Aspiring.
 Canary Grass.....Perseverance.
 Candytuft.....Indifference.

Canterbury Bell.....Acknowledgment.
 Cape Jasmine.....I am too happy.
 Cardamine.....Paternal error.
 Carnation, deep red..Alas! for my poor heart.
 Carnation, striped...Refusal.
 Carnation, yellow...Disdain.
 Cardinal Flower....Distinction.
 Catchfly.....Snare.
 Catchfly, red.....Youthful love.
 Catchfly, white....Betrayed.
 Cattleya.....Mature charms.
 Cattleya Pineli....Matronly grace.
 Cedar.....Strength.
 Cedar of Lebanon...Incorruptible.
 Cedar Leaf.....I live for thee.
 Celandine, lesser...Joys to come.
 Centaury.....Delicacy.
 Cereus, creeping....Modest genius.
 Champignon.....Suspicion.
 Chequered Fritillary.Persecution.
 Cherry-tree, red....Good education.
 Cherry-tree, white...Deception.
 Chestnut-tree.....Do me justice.
 Chinese Primrose...Lasting love.
 Chickweed.....Rendezvous.
 Chicory.....Frugality.
 China Aster.....Variety.
 China Aster, double {
 I partake of your senti-
 ments.
 China Aster, single..I will think of it.
 China or Indian Pink.Aversion.
 China Rose.....Beauty always new.
 Chinese Chrysan- {
 themum..... } Cheerfulness and adver-
 } sity.
 Chorozeuma Varium..You have many lovers.
 Christmas Rose....Relieve my anxiety.
 Chrysanthemum, red I love.
 Chrysanthemum, }
 white..... } Truth.
 Chrysanthemum, }
 yellow..... } Slighted love.
 Cineraria.....Always delightful.
 Cinquefoil.....Maternal affection
 Circeæ.....Spell.
 Cistus, or Rock Rose.Popular favor.
 Cistus, gum.....I shall die tomorrow.
 Citron.....Ill-natured beauty.
 Clarkia.....{
 The variety of your con-
 versation delights me.
 Clematis.....Mental beauty.
 Clematis, evergreen..Poverty.
 Clianthus.....Worldliness, self-seeking.
 Clotbur.....Rudeness, pertinacity.
 Cloves.....Dignity.
 Clover, four-leaved..Be mine.
 Clover, red.....Industry.
 Clover, white.....Think of me.
 Cobæa.....Gossip.
 Cockscomb, Ama- }
 ranth..... } Foppery, affectation, sin-
 } gularity.
 Colchicum, or Mead- }
 ow Saffron..... } My best days are past.
 Coltsfoot.....Justice shall be done.
 Columbine.....Folly.
 Columbine, purple...Resolved to win.
 Columbine, red.....Anxious and trembling.
 Convolvulus.....Bonds.

Convolvulus, blue (minor).....	Repose, night.	Dogsbane	Deceit, falsehood.
Convolvulus, major	Extinguished hopes.	Dogwood	Durability.
Convolvulus, pink	Worth sustained by judicious and tender affection.	Dragon Plant	Snare.
Corchorus	Impatient of absence.	Dragonwort	Horror.
Coreopsis	Always cheerful, love at first sight.	Dried Flax	Utility.
Coriander	Hidden worth.	Ebony Tree	Blackness.
Corn	Riches.	Echites Atropurpurea	Be warned in time.
Corn, broken	Quarrel.	Eglantine (Sweet-briar)	Poetry, I wound to heal.
Corn Straw	Agreement.	Elder	Zealousness.
Corn Bottle	Delicacy.	Elm	Dignity, patriotism.
Corn Cockle	Gentility.	Enchanters' Nightshade	Witchcraft, sorcery.
Cornel Tree	Duration.	Endive	Frugality.
Coronella	Success crown your wishes.	Escholia	Do not refuse me.
Cosmelia Subra	The charm of a blush.	Eupatorium	Delay.
Cowslip	Pensiveness, winning grace.	Everflowering Candytuft	Indifference.
Cowslip, American	Divine beauty.	Evergreen Clematis	Poverty.
Crab Blossom	Ill nature.	Evergreen Thorn	Solace in adversity.
Cranberry	Cure for heartache.	Everlasting	Never-ceasing remembrance.
Cress	Stability, power.	Everlasting Pea	Lasting pleasure.
Crocus	Abuse not.	Fennel	Worthy all praise, strength.
Crocus, Spring	Youthful gladness.	Fern	Fascination, magic, sincerity.
Crocus, Saffron	Mirth.	Ficoides, Ice-plant	Your looks freeze me.
Crown, Imperial	Majesty, power.	Fig	Argument.
Crow-foot	Ingratitude.	Fig Marigold	Idleness.
Crow-foot, Aconite-leaved	Luster.	Fig-tree	Prolific.
Crowsbill	Envy.	Filbert	Reconciliation.
Cuckoo Plant	Ardor.	Fir	Time.
Cudweed, American	Unceasing remembrance.	Fir-tree	Elevation.
Currant	Thy frown will kill me.	Flax	Domestic industry, fate, I feel your kindness.
Cuscuta	Meanness.	Flax-leaved Goldenlocks	Tardiness.
Cyclamen	Diffidence.	Fleur-de-lis	Flame, I burn.
Cypress	Death, mourning.	Fleur-de-Luce	Fire.
Daffodil	Regard.	Flowering Fern	Reverie.
Dahlia	Instability.	Flowering Reed	Confidence in Heaven.
Daisy	Innocence.	Flower-of-an-Hour	Delicate beauty.
Daisy, garden	I share your sentiments.	Fly Orchis	Error.
Daisy, Michaelmas	Farewell, or afterthought.	Flytrap	Deceit.
Daisy, parti-colored	Beauty.	Fool's Parsley	Silliness.
Daisy, wild	I will think of it.	Forget-Me-Not	True love.
Damask Rose	Brilliant complexion.	Foxglove	Insincerity.
Dandelion	Rustic oracle.	Foxtail Grass	Sporting.
Daphne	Glory, immortality.	Franciscea Latifolia	Beware of false friends.
Daphne Odora	Painting the lily.	French Honeysuckle	Rustic beauty.
Darnel	Vice.	French Marigold	Jealousy.
Dead Leaves	Sadness.	French Willow	Bravery and humanity.
Deadly Nightshade	Falsehood.	Frog Ophrys	Disgust.
Dew Plant	A serenade.	Fuller's Teasel	Misanthropy.
Dianthus	Make haste.	Fumitory	Spleen.
Diosma	Your simple elegance charms me.	Fuchsia, scarlet	Taste.
Dipteracanthus Spectabilis	Fortitude.	Furze, or Gorse	Love for all seasons.
Diplademia Crassinoda	You are too bold.	Garden Anemone	Forsaken.
Dittany of Crete	Birth.	Garden Chevril	Sincerity.
Dittany of Crete, white	Passion.	Garden Daisy	I partake of your sentiments.
Dock	Patience.	Garden Marigold	Uneasiness.
Dodder of Thyme	Baseness.		

Garden Ranunculus { You are rich in attractions.
Garden Sage Esteem.
Garland of Roses Reward of virtue.
Gardenia Refinement.
Gentian Virgin pride.
Germander Speed-well Facility.
Geranium, Dark Melancholy.
Geranium, Horse-shoe Leaf Stupidity.
Geranium, Ivy Bridal favor.
Geranium, Lemon Unexpected meeting.
Geranium, Nutmeg Expected meeting.
Geranium, Oak-leaved True friendship.
Geranium, Penciled Ingenuity.
Geranium, Rose-scented Preference.
Geranium, scarlet Comforting.
Geranium, Silver-leaved Recall.
Geranium, wild Steadfast piety.
Gillyflower Bonds of affection.
Gladioli Ready armed.
Glory Flower Glorious beauty.
Goat's Rue Reason.
Golden Rod Precaution.
Gooseberry Anticipation.
Gourd Extent, bulk.
GrammanthusChlo-raflora Your temper is too hasty.
Grape, Wild Charity.
Grass Submission, utility.
Guelder Rose Winter, age.

Hand Flower Tree Warning.
Harebell Submission, grief.
Hawkweed Quick-sightedness.
Hawthorn Hope.
Hazel Reconciliation.
Heartsease or Pansy Thoughts.
Heath Solitude.
Helenium Tears.
Heliotrope Devotion, or I turn to thee.
Hellebore Scandal, calumny.
Helmet Flower (Monkshood) Knight-errantry.
Hemlock You will be my death.
Hemp Fate.
Henbane Imperfection.
Hepatica Confidence.
Hibiscus Delicate beauty.
Holly Foresight.
Holly Herb Enchantment.
Hollyhock Ambition, fecundity.
Honesty Honesty, fascination.
Honey Flower Love sweet and secret.
Honeysuckle Generous and devoted affection.
Honeysuckle (Coral) The color of my fate.
Honeysuckle (French) Rustic beauty.
Honeysuckle, white Bond of love.
Hop Injustice.
Hornbeam Ornament.
Horse Chestnut Luxury.

Hortensia You are cold.
Houseleek Vivacity, domestic industry.
Houstonia Content.
Hoya Sculpture.
Hoyabella Contentment.
Humble Plant Despondency.
Hundred-leaved Rose Dignity of mind.
Hyacinth Sport, game, play.
Hyacinth, purple Sorrowful.
Hyacinth, white Unobtrusive loveliness.
Hydrangea A boaster.
Hyssop Cleanliness.

Iceland Moss Health.
Ice Plant Your looks freeze me.
Imbricata Uprightness, sentiments of honor.
Imperial Montague Power.
Indian Cress Warlike trophy.
Indian Jasmine (Ip-omœa) Attachment.
Indian Pink, double Always lovely.
Indian Plum Privation.
Iris Message.
Iris, German Flame.
Ivy Friendship, fidelity, marriage.
Ivy, sprig of, with tendrils Assiduous to please.

Jacob's Ladder Come down.
Japan Rose Beauty is your only attraction.
Jasmine, white Amiability.
Jasmine, Cape Transport of joy.
Jasmine, Carolina Separation.
Jasmine, Indian I attach myself to you.
Jasmine, Spanish Sensuality.
Jasmine, yellow Grace and elegance.
Jonquil I desire a return of affection.
Judas Tree Unbelief, betrayal.
Juniper Succor, protection.
Justicia The perfection of female loveliness.

Kennedia Mental beauty.
King's-cups Desire of riches.

Laburnum Forsaken, pensive beauty.
Lady's Slipper Capricious beauty, win me and wear me.
Lagerstræmia, Indian Eloquence.
Lantana Rigor.
Lapageria Rosea There is no unalloyed good.
Larch Audacity, boldness.
Larkspur Lightness, levity.
Larkspur, pink Fickleness.
Larkspur, purple Haughtiness.
Laurel Glory.
Laurel, common, in flower Perfidy.
Laurel, Ground Perseverance.

Laurel, Mountain...	Ambition.	Mesembryanthemum.....	Idleness.
Laurel-leaved Magnolia.....	Dignity.	Mezereon.....	Desire to please.
Laurestina.....	A token.	Michaelmas Daisy...	After-thought.
Lavender.....	Distrust.	Mignonette.....	Your qualities surpass your charms.
Leaves (dead).....	Melancholy.	Milfoil.....	War.
Lemon.....	Zest.	Milkvetch.....	Your presence softens my pains.
Lemon Blossoms.....	Fidelity in love.	Milkwort.....	Hermitage.
Leschenaultia Splendens.....	You are charming.	Mimosa, Sensitive Plant.....	Sensitiveness.
Lettuce.....	Cold-heartedness.	Mint.....	Virtue.
Lichen.....	Dejection, solitude.	Mistletoe.....	I surmount difficulties.
Lilac, field.....	Humility.	Mitraria Coccinea...	Indolence, dullness.
Lilac, purple.....	First emotions of love.	Mock Orange.....	Counterfeit.
Lilac, white.....	Youthful innocence.	Monarda Amplexicaulis.....	Your whims are quite unbearable.
Lily, Calla. See Calla Æthiopica.		Monkshood.....	A deadly foe is near.
Lily, day.....	Coquetry.	Monkshood, Helmet flower.....	Chivalry, knight-errantry
Lily, Imperial.....	Majesty.	Moonwort.....	Forgetfulness.
Lily, white.....	Purity, sweetness.	Morning Glory.....	Affection, coquetry.
Lily, yellow.....	Falsehood, gayety.	Moschatel.....	Weakness.
Lily of the Valley...	Return of happiness, unconscious sweetness.	Moss.....	Maternal love.
Linden or Lime Trees	Conjugal love.	Mosses.....	Ennui.
Lint.....	I feel my obligations.	Mossy Saxifrage....	Affection.
Live Oak.....	Liberty.	Motherwort.....	Concealed love.
Liverwort.....	Confidence.	Mountain Ash.....	Prudence.
Liquorice, wild.....	I declare against you.	Mourning Bride....	Unfortunate attachment, I have lost all.
Lobelia.....	Malevolence.	Mouse-eared Chickweed.....	Ingenuous simplicity.
Locust Tree.....	Elegance.	Mouse-eared Scorpion Grass.....	Forget me not.
Locust Tree, Green.	Affection beyond the grave.	Moving Plant.....	Agitation.
London Pride.....	Frivolity.	Mudwort.....	Happiness, tranquillity.
Lote Tree.....	Concord.	Mulberry-tree, black.	I shall not survive you.
Lotus.....	Eloquence.	Mulberry-tree, white.	Wisdom.
Lotus Flower.....	Estranged love.	Mullein, white.....	Good nature.
Lotus Leaf.....	Recantation.	Mushroom.....	Suspicion, or, I can't entirely trust you.
Love in a Mist.....	Perplexity.	Musk Plant.....	Weakness.
Love Lies Bleeding..	Hopeless, not heartless.	Mustard Seed.....	Indifference.
Lucerne.....	Life.	Myrrh.....	Gladness.
Lupine.....	Voraciousness.	Myrtle.....	Love.
Madder.....	Calumny.	Narcissus.....	Egotism.
Magnolia.....	Love of nature.	Nasturtium.....	Patriotism.
Magnolia, Swamp...	Perseverance.	Nemophila.....	Success everywhere.
Maiden Hair (Fern)..	Discretion.	Nettle, common, stinging.....	You are spiteful.
Mallow.....	Mildness.	Nettle, burning.....	Slander.
Mallow, Marsh.....	Beneficence.	Nettle-tree.....	Conceit.
Mallow, Syrian.....	Consumed by love.	Night-blooming Cereus.....	Transient beauty.
Mallow, Venetian....	Delicate beauty.	Night Convulvulus...	Night.
Manchineal Tree....	Falsehood.	Nightshade.....	Falsehood.
Mandrake.....	Horror.	Oak Leaves.....	Bravery.
Maple.....	Reserve.	Oak-tree.....	Hospitality.
Marianthus.....	Hope for better days.	Oak, white.....	Independence.
Marigold.....	Grief.	Oats.....	The witching soul of music.
Marigold, African...	Vulgar minds.	Oleander.....	Beware.
Marigold, French....	Jealousy.	Olive.....	Peace.
Marigold.....	Prediction.		
Marigold and Cypress.....	Despair.		
Marjoram.....	Blushes.		
Marvel of Peru.....	Timidity.		
Mayflower (Trailing Arbutus).	See Arbutus.		
Meadow Lychnis....	Wit.		
Meadow Saffron.....	My best days are past.		
Meadowsweet.....	Uselessness.		
Mercury.....	Goodness.		

Orange Blossoms . . . { Your purity equals your loveliness.
Orange Flowers . . . { Chastity, bridal festivities.
Orange-tree Generosity.
Orchis A belle.
Osier Frankness.
Osmunda Dreams.
Ox Eye Patience.
Palm Victory.
Pansy Thoughts.
Parsley Festivity.
Pasque Flower You have no claims.
Passion Flower { Religious superstition, when the flower is reversed, or Faith if erect.
Pea, Everlasting . . . { An appointed meeting, lasting pleasure.
Pea, Sweet Departure.
Peach { Your qualities, like your charms, are unequaled.
Peach Blossom I am your captive.
Pear Affection.
Pear-tree Comfort.
Penstemon Azureum . . . High-bred.
Pennyroyal Flee away.
Peony Shame, bashfulness.
Peppermint Warmth of feeling.
Periwinkle, blue Early friendship.
Periwinkle, white Pleasures of memory.
Persicaria Restoration.
Persimmon { Bury me amid nature's beauties.
Peruvian Heliotrope . . . Devotion.
Petunia Your presence soothes me.
Pheasant's Eye Remembrance.
Phlox Unanimity.
Pigeon Berry Indifference.
Pimpernel Change, alienation.
Pine Pity.
Pineapple You are perfect.
Pine, Pitch Philosophy.
Pine, Spruce Hope in adversity.
Pink Boldness.
Pink, Carnation Woman's love.
Pink, Indian, double . . . Always lovely.
Pink, Indian, single . . . Aversion.
Pink, Mountain Aspiring.
Pink, red, double Pure and ardent love.
Pink, single Pure love.
Pink, variegated Refusal.
Pink, white Ingeniousness, talent.
Plantain White man's footsteps.
Plane-tree Genius.
Plum, Indian Privation.
Plum-tree Fidelity.
Plum, wild Independence.
Plumbago Larpenta . . . Holy wishes.
Polyanthus Pride of riches.
Polyanthus, crimson . . . The heart's mystery.
Polyanthus, lilac Confidence.
Pomegranate Foolishness.
Pomegranate Flower . . . Mature elegance.
Poor Robin { Compensation, or an equivalent.
Poplar, black Courage.
Poplar, white Time.

Poppy, red Consolation.
Poppy, scarlet Fantastic extravagance.
Poppy, white Sleep, my bane.
Potato Benevolence.
Potentilla { I claim at least your esteem.
Prickly Pear Satire.
Pride of China Dissension.
Primrose Early youth and sadness.
Primrose, Evening . . . Inconstancy.
Primrose, red Unpatronized merit.
Privet Prohibition.
Purple Clover Provident.
Pyrus Japonica Fairies' fire.
Quaking-grass Agitation.
Quamoclit Busybody.
Queen's Rocket { You are the queen of coquettes; fashion.
Quince Temptation.
Ragged Robin Wit.
Ranunculus { You are radiant with charms.
Ranunculus, garden . . . { You are rich in attractions.
Ranunculus, wild Ingratitude.
Raspberry Remorse.
Ray Grass Vice.
Red Catchfly Youthful love.
Reed Complaisance, music.
Reed, split Indiscretion.
R h o d o d e n d r o n . . . { Danger; beware.
 (Rose-bay)
Rhubarb Advice.
Rocket Rivalry.
Rose Love.
Rose, A m e r i c a n . . . { Perfected loveliness.
 Beauty
Rose, Austrian Thou art all that is lovely.
Rose, Bridal Happy love.
Rose, Burgundy Unconscious beauty.
Rose, Cabbage Ambassador of love.
Rose, Campion Only deserve my love.
Rose, Carolina Love is dangerous.
Rose, China Duty always done.
Rose, Christmas Tranquilize my anxiety.
Rose, Daily Thy smile I aspire to.
Rose, Damask Brilliant complexion.
Rose, deep red Bashful shame.
Rose, Dog Pleasure and pain.
Rose, Guelder Winter, age.
Rose, Hundred-leaved { Pride.

Rose, Japan { Beauty is your only attraction.

Rose, Maidenblush . . . { If you love me you will find it out.

Rose, Moss Superior merit.
Rose, Multiflora Grace.
Rose Mundi Variety.
Rose, Musk Capricious beauty.
Rose, Musk, cluster . . . Charming.
Rose, single Simplicity.
Rose, Tea Always lovely.
Rose, thornless Early attachment.
Rose, Unique Call me not beautiful.

Rose, white.....I am worthy of you.
 Rose, white, withered.....Transient impression.
 Rose, yellow.....{ Decrease of love, jealousy.
 Rosebud, red.....Pure and lovely.
 Rosebud, white.....Girlhood.
 Rosemary.....Remembrance.
 Rue.....Disdain.
 Rush.....Docility.
 Rye Grass.....Changeable disposition.

 Saffron.....Beware of success.
 Saffron Crocus.....Mirth.
 Sage.....Domestic virtue.
 Sage, garden.....Esteem.
 Sainfoin.....Agitation.
 Saint John's Wort.....Animosity.
 Salvia, blue.....Wisdom.
 Salvia, red.....Energy.
 Saxifrage, mossy.....Affection.
 Scabious.....Unfortunate love.
 Scarlet Lychnis.....Sun-beaming eyes.
 Scotch Fir.....Elevation.
 Sensitive Plant.....Sensibility.
 Shamrock.....Light-heartedness.
 Siphocampylos.....Resolved to be noticed.
 Snakesfoot.....Horror.
 Snapdragon.....Presumption.
 Snowball.....Bound, winter.
 Snowdrop.....Hope.
 Sorrel.....Affection.
 Southernwood.....Jest, bantering.
 Spearmint.....Warmth of sentiment.
 Speedwell.....Female fidelity.
 Spider Ophrys.....Adroitness.
 Spiderwort.....Esteem, not love.
 Spiked Willow Herb.....Pretension.
 Star of Bethlehem.....Purity.
 Starwort.....After-thought.
 Stock.....Lasting beauty.
 Stonecrop.....Tranquillity.
 Straw, broken.....Rupture of a contract.
 Straw, whole.....Union.
 Strawberry Blossom.....Foresight.
 Strawberry Tree.....Esteem, not love.
 Sultan, lilac.....I forgive you.
 Sultan, white.....Sweetness.
 Sultan, yellow.....Contempt.
 Sumach, Venice.....Splendor.
 Sunflower, dwarf.....Adoration.
 Sunflower, tall.....Haughtiness.
 Swallow-wort.....Cure for heartache.
 Sweet Basil.....Good wishes.
 Sweetbriar, American.....Simplicity.
 Sweetbriar, yellow.....Decrease of love.
 Sweet Pea.....Delicate pleasures.
 Sweet Sultan.....Felicity.
 Sweetwilliam.....Gallantry.
 Sycamore.....Curiosity.
 Syringa.....Memory.

 Tamarisk.....Crime.
 Tansy, wild.....I declare war against you.
 Teasel.....Misanthropy.
 Tendrils of climbing plants.....{ Ties.
 Thistle, common.....Austerity.

Thorn-apple (Haw).....Deceitful charms.
 Thorn, branch of.....Severity.
 Thrift.....Sympathy.
 Throatwort.....Neglected beauty.
 Thyme.....Activity or courage.
 Tiger Flower.....{ For once may pride befriend me.
 Trailing Arbutus. See **Arbutus**.
 Trefoil.....Revenge.
 Trillium Pictum.....Modest beauty.
 Triptilion Spinosum.....Be prudent.
 Truffle.....Surprise.
 Trumpet-Flower.....Fame.
 Tuberoses.....Dangerous pleasures.
 Tulip, red.....Declaration of love.
 Tulip, variegated.....Beautiful eyes.
 Tulip, yellow.....Hopeless love.

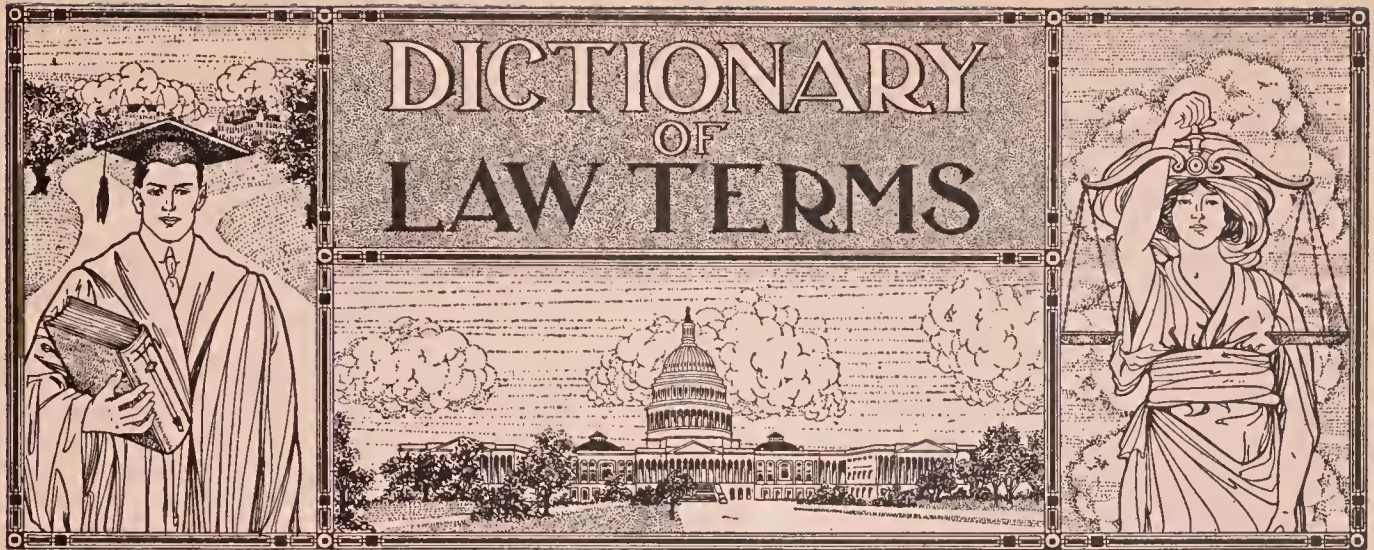
 Valerian.....{ An accommodating disposition.
 Venus's Looking-glass.....{ Flattery.
 Verbena, pink.....Family union.
 Verbena, scarlet.....{ Unite against evil, or Church unity.
 Verbena, white.....Pray for me.
 Vernal Grass.....Poor, but happy.
 Veronica.....Fidelity.
 Vervain.....Enchantment.
 Vine.....Intoxication.
 Violet, blue.....Faithfulness.
 Violet, dame.....Watchfulness.
 Violet, sweet.....Modesty.
 Violet, yellow.....Rural happiness.
 Virginia Creeper.....{ I cling to you both in sunshine and shade.
 Virgin's Bower.....Filial love.
 Viscaria Oculata.....Will you dance with me?

 Walnut.....Intellect, stratagem.
 Wall-flower.....Fidelity in adversity.
 Water Lily.....Purity of heart.
 Watermelon.....Bulkiness.
 Wax Plant.....Susceptibility.
 Wheat Stalk.....Riches.
 Whin.....Anger.
 Whortleberry.....Treason.
 Willow, Creeping.....Love forsaken.
 Willow, Water.....Freedom.
 Willow, Weeping.....Mourning.
 Willow, French.....Bravery and humanity.
 Winter Cherry.....Deception.
 Wistaria.....Welcome, fair stranger!
 Witch Hazel.....A spell.
 Woodbine.....Fraternal love.
 Wormwood.....Absence.

 Xanthium.....Rudeness, pertinacity.
 Xeranthemum.....{ Cheerfulness under adversity.

 Yew.....Sorrow.

 Zephyr Flower.....Expectation.
 Zinnia.....{ Thoughts of absent friends.



ABANDONMENT

abandonment. In marine insurance, the surrender to the underwriters of all the property saved from a wreck, in order to entitle the insured to claim for a total loss.

abate. To break down, destroy, or remove; as, to *abate* a nuisance.

abduction. The illegal carrying off or detention of a woman or girl.

abettor. One who instigates or encourages another or others to commit a crime. If the abettor is present at the time the crime is committed, he is treated as a principal; if absent, as an accessory before the fact.

abeyance. The expectancy of an estate. "In abeyance" is the term applied to a freehold or inheritance which is not for the time being vested in any one, but which awaits the appointment or the competence of the person who is entitled to the possession.

abstract of title. A synopsis of the various instruments forming a chain of title to land.

abutments. The boundaries of land on streets, highways or other lands.

acceptance. The act by which a party on whom a bill of exchange is drawn undertakes to pay it at maturity. The bill itself is sometimes so called.

acceptor. Party who agrees to pay a bill of exchange, usually the drawee.

accessory. A person concerned in a crime, although not the actual perpetrator, nor present at its performance. He may be accessory either before or after the fact.

acknowledgment. A declaration, before an authorized officer, of a party who has executed a deed or other document, that it is his free and voluntary act.

action. In law, a judicial proceeding before a court of justice to secure redress for the infringement of a right. In courts of equity a corresponding proceeding is termed a suit.

act of bankruptcy. The National Bankrupt Law defines various acts that constitute this offense, such as conveying, transferring, concealing, or removing any part of one's property with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors.

act of God. Something arising from causes which operate without human interference. Frequently employed to denote unforeseen and inevitable accidents.

ad damnum. A term used in pleading to denote the amount of the plaintiff's injury.

adjudication. A judgment; the act of pronouncing judgment.

administration. Management of the estates of decedents or living persons under legal disability.

AGENT

administrator. A person appointed to manage the estate of an intestate and make distribution thereof.

admiralty. A court invested with jurisdiction of maritime cases.

adoption. Act by which one person takes the child of another and makes him a legal heir.

adverse enjoyment. Possession of land or the exercise of a privilege therein, under a claim of right, against the true owner.

adverse possession. Occupation of land, under an assertion of title, in opposition to the claims of others.

affidavit. A statement made under oath (or affirmation) before an authorized official, and signed by the person making it.

affinity. Relation by marriage between the husband or wife and the blood relations of either; but not between the husband and wife themselves.

affirmation. A solemn declaration in lieu of an oath.

aforethought. Premeditated. Used in criminal law to aggravate the character of offenses.

agent. A person authorized to act for another, called the principal, the relation between them being known as *agency*. The act of the agent, when within the scope of his authority, is the act of the principal.

aiding and abetting. Offense committed by those who render assistance to the actual perpetrators of a crime.

alias. A term used to indicate the various names under which a person who attempts to conceal his true name and pass under a fictitious one, is ascertained to have passed during the successive stages of his career.

alibi. Elsewhere. Method of defense by which it is shown that a defendant was in a different place from that where the act in question was committed.

alimony. Allowance to a wife for her maintenance while living apart from her husband.

allodial (contradistinguished from feudal), is where lands are held free, *i. e.*, without being subject to any fine, rent, or service.

ameliorations. Improvements placed on land, increasing its value.

amercement. Pecuniary penalty imposed upon an offender by a court.

amicus curiæ. A counsel (or by-stander), who informs the judge on a point of law, on which he is doubtful or mistaken.

amotion. Removal. The unlawful taking of real or personal property from the possession of the owner. The removal of an officer before the expiration of his term.

ancestor. The law distinguishes between ancestor and predecessor; the former is applied to individuals, the latter to corporations.

ancient demesne. A tenure of lands partaking of the properties both of copyhold and freehold.

animus. Mind. The intention with which an act is done.

animus testandi. An intention to make a will. A necessary ingredient in testamentary dispositions.

ante litem motam. Before the commencement of the suit.

ante-nuptial. Before marriage.

apparator. A messenger that serves the process of the ecclesiastical court.

appeal. The removal of a cause from an inferior into a superior court, for the purpose of impeaching the judgment of the inferior court.

appearance to action. The first formal step by a defendant in an action or suit. It is a notice that he intends to defend.

appellant. The person appealing to a superior from the decision of an inferior court.

appanage. The portion of the younger children of continental princes.

appointment. A formal execution of some power or authority; as, for instance, a power to dispose of property amongst a certain class, as children or grandchildren.

appraiser. A person who values personal chattels.

appropriation. The appropriation of a payment means the applying of it to the discharge of a particular debt, where the creditor to whom it is made has more than one debt due from the same debtor.

approver. A person guilty of an indictable offense, who, to obtain pardon for himself, makes a full confession, and is admitted to give evidence against his accomplices.

arbitration. An extrajudicial method of settling matters in difference by referring them to the arbitrament or determination of persons appointed by the disputants, and termed arbitrators.

arches court. A court of appeal from all inferior ecclesiastical courts within the province of Canterbury, England.

arraignment. A term of criminal procedure. A prisoner, after having had the indictment read over to him, is commanded to state whether or not he is guilty. This proceeding is termed the arraignment.

arrest. A legal seizure, capture, or taking of a man's person which is effected by corporeal touching, or something equivalent thereto. In civil cases a man can only be arrested under legal process. The officer cannot break open a man's outer door for the

purpose of arresting him; nor can arrest on a civil process be effected on a Sunday, except after an escape.

arrest of judgment. Where the court stays a judgment, after a verdict, on some question of law.

arson. Felonious houseburning.

assault and battery. An attempt or offer, with force and violence, to do a corporal hurt to another is an assault; an injury actually done to the person of another in an angry, revengeful, or insolent manner, be it ever so small, is a battery.

assets. Property, whether real or personal, in the hands of an executor, etc., for the purpose of satisfying debts.

assignee. A person to whom any real or personal property is transferred by the act of law, as an executor, an assignee of a bankrupt, etc., or by the act of a party, as a purchaser of a lease.

assignment. The act or instrument by which the property and effects of an insolvent or embarrassed merchant are placed in the hands of an assignee.

assignor. One who assigns or makes over his property and effects for the benefit of his creditors.

assigns. Those to whom a conveyance of property is made.

assumpsit. A verbal or parol promise expressed or implied, springing out of a simple contract. The law always implies a promise to do that which a party is legally bound to perform. An action of assumpsit or promise is the remedy for breach of a parol as distinguished from a written contract.

assurance. The securing the payment of a sum of money or other benefit on the happening of a certain event, as, for instance, the death of a person. This term usually is confined to life contingencies, as contradistinguished from losses by fires, at sea, etc.

attachment. A process of the courts of law and equity for compelling by arrest the

performance of an act, which a party is already in contempt for not performing. Also an ancient remedy open to creditors in London, and some other cities, to attach the money or goods of their debtor in the hands of a third party within the city.

attainder. The extinction of civil rights and capacities.

attestation. Act of witnessing an instrument in writing and certifying to this by subscribing the document.

attorney. A person appointed by letter or power of attorney to do anything for him in his absence.

attorney at law. An officer of the superior courts of law, legally authorized to transact the business of other persons—termed his clients—in those courts.

attornment. An acknowledgment by one person that he holds lands, or is the tenant, of another, thereby creating between them the relation of landlord and tenant.

average. A contribution to a general loss. When, for the safety of a ship in distress, any destruction of property is incurred, all persons having goods on board contribute ratably to the loss; this is called average.

award. The judgment or decision of an arbitrator.

bail. Persons who become sureties for the appearance of another in court.

bail bond. Instrument by which the defendant and his sureties become bound in a penal sum for the appearance in court of such defendant.

bailee. One who receives goods of another to hold according to the purpose of delivery.

bailiff. One intrusted with some authority, care or jurisdiction. A sheriff's deputy.

bailiwick. Jurisdiction of a sheriff or bailiff.

bailment. A delivery of a thing in trust for some special object or purpose.

bailor. The person who makes a bailment, or delivers goods to a bailee.

banc, or banco (sittings in). The sittings of the judges of the superior courts of common law.

bankrupt. A trader who is indebted in a certain amount, and has committed an act of bankruptcy. See **Act of Bankruptcy**.

bankruptcy. A system of procedure for the administration of the affairs of insolvent debtors, or bankrupts, the distribution of their property among their creditors, and the discharge of the debtors from further accountability for their debts.

bargain and sale. A form of conveyance; now rarely used.

baron and feme. The old legal style of husband and wife.

barratry. Any act of the master or crew of a ship which is of a criminal or fraudulent nature, tending to the prejudice of the owners.

barristers. A body of men qualified by admission in one of the London Inns of Court to plead as advocates; such admission is termed, being "called to the bar."

base fee. A freehold estate of inheritance, liable to be determined on the happening of a certain event.

battel. A trial by combat, formerly allowed by the law, by which the innocence or guilt of a party was decided.

battery. See **Assault and Battery**.

bench warrant. An order issued by a judge directly for the attachment or arrest of a person.

beneficiary. One for whose benefit a trust is created.

benefit of clergy. Certain privileges formerly enjoyed in England by the clergy alone; afterwards a privilege claimed by all criminals who could read, but now abolished.

bequest. A gift by will of personal property.

betterments. Improvements upon land which enhance its value.

bill. A complaint in writing stating the facts complained of; as, a *bill* in equity, a *bill* of indictment, etc.

bill of costs. Statement of the items which a party litigant is required to pay in the suit, taxed by a proper officer of the court.

bill of exceptions. Written statement of objections to the

decision of court on points of law.

bill of particulars. Detailed statement of a plaintiff's cause of action or of defendant's set-off.

bill of sale. A written agreement for the transfer of chattels.

bona. Goods; personal property.

bona fides. Good faith; honesty.

bond. An obligation expressed in writing and under seal.

breach of covenant. The doing of an act which a party has promised not to do, or the neglecting to do that which he has covenanted to perform.

breach of the peace. An act by which the public repose is disturbed, and the safety of the community, more or less, endangered.

breach of promise. The doing, or abstaining from doing, something contrary to an undertaking or contract.

breach of trust. A neglect of duty by a trustee, or person standing in a fiduciary relation, in violation of his trust.

brief. Abridged statement of a party's case; a summary of the legal points relied upon by counsel in presenting an appeal.

burden of proof. The duty of proving the facts in dispute.

capias. Writ directing the sheriff to take the defendant into custody.

capital crime. One for which the punishment is death.

capital stock. Sum raised by subscription of the members of a corporation. Usually divided into shares.

caption. The heading of a legal document.

caveat. A notice not to do some act.

caveat emptor. Let the purchaser beware. It signifies that a vendor is not bound to answer for the goodness of his wares, unless he especially warrants them.

certiorari. Writ issued by a superior to an inferior court, directing the latter to send up to the former the record of some proceeding.

challenge. Exception to the jurors who have been arrayed

to pass upon a cause on its trial.

champerty. The offense of unlawfully maintaining a suit in consideration of a bargain for a part of the thing in dispute, or some profit out of it.

chance medley. The accidental killing of any one, without malice aforethought.

chancery. A court having equity jurisdiction. Courts of equity are in some instances distinct from those of law, but usually in the United States the same tribunals exercise the jurisdiction both of courts of law and equity, though their forms of proceeding are different in their two capacities.

chattel mortgage. Pledge of goods or personal property.

chose en action. Something of which one has not the possession, and which he can claim only by an action at law, as, for instance, a debt owing to him by another.

circuit. District set apart for judicial purposes and visited by a judge for the trial of causes.

circuit court. Court with general jurisdiction in an assigned district.

citation. Writ commanding a person to appear on a day named and do something therein mentioned, or show cause why he should not.

civil action. One whose object is the recovery of private or civil rights or compensation for their infraction.

civil law. Generally all law not penal in its nature; specifically, the municipal law of the Roman Empire.

close. Piece of land. Interest in land which confers upon the owner the right to exclude all others therefrom.

code. Body of law established by the legislature of the state.

codicil. Some addition to or qualification of a last will.

collateral security. Separate obligation accompanying another contract to guarantee its performance.

comity. Courtesy; a disposition to accommodate. Applied to the recognition or enforcement of foreign laws.

commercial law. Phrase employed to denote those

branches of the law which relate to rights of property and the relations of persons engaged in commerce. The common expression, "business law," is a barbarism.

commission. The warrant, or letters-patent, authorizing any inquiry judicial or otherwise; as the *commission* of the judges, the *commission* of the peace, etc.

commitment. The sending a person who has been guilty of any crime to prison, by warrant or order.

committee. Persons to whom the consideration of any matter is referred; as a Committee of the House of Congress.

common, rights of. These are of four sorts: viz., pasture, piscary, estovers, and turbary. Common of pasture is the right of feeding one's cattle on the land of another; piscary, that of fishing in waters belonging to another; estovers, the right of taking wood from another's estate, for household use and implements in husbandry; and turbary, the right of digging turf upon another's ground.

common carriers. Those who carry goods or persons for hire.

common law. Usages and rules which do not rest for their authority upon any express legislative action.

complainant. Plaintiff in a suit in chancery.

compounding a felony. Act of the one aggrieved, who agrees that he will not prosecute if a return is made of stolen goods.

consequential damages. Damages for losses which arise not from the immediate act of the party, but indirectly in consequence of this act.

conservator. A standing arbitrator, appointed to compose and adjust differences that may arise between parties, etc.

consideration. The price or motive of a contract, without which a simple contract is void. In technical language, it may be defined as "some detriment to the plaintiff sustained for the sake or at the instance of the defendant, or

some benefit to the defendant moving from the plaintiff."

conspiracy. A combination of two or more persons to carry into effect an unlawful purpose.

constructive trust. A trust founded in what the law deems to be the presumed, as contradistinguished from the expressed, intention of its creator.

contempt. A disobedience to the rules, orders, or process of a court, which has power to punish such offense, which it does by imprisonment.

contingent remainders. Estates which cannot become vested until the happening of some uncertain event.

contract. A covenant or agreement between two or more persons with a lawful consideration.

contribution. Where one surety or joint contractor has been obliged to satisfy the whole demand, he may obtain contribution from his fellow-surety or contractor.

conveyance. A deed which passes or conveys land from one person to another.

conveyancers. Persons who devote themselves to the preparation of formal documents concerning property.

convict. He that is found guilty of an offense by the verdict of a jury.

coram non judice. When a judge in a court of law exceeds his jurisdiction in a cause, it is said to be *coram non judice*.

costs. The expenses incurred in the prosecution or defense of legal proceedings, of which there are two kinds, those between party and party, and those between attorney and client.

covenant. An agreement under seal.

coverture. The state of a married woman as being under the protection and influence of her husband. She is called a *feme covert*.

crim. con., or criminal conversation. Illicit conversation with a married woman, for which the party is liable to an action for damages.

cross-examination. The interrogation of a witness by

or on behalf of the party against whom the evidence is given.

curtesy (of England). An estate which a husband has for his life in his wife's fee simple, or fee tail estates after her death. The wife must have been actually seized of such estates, and have had issue born alive.

custom. A law, not written, established by long use; if it be universal, it is common law; if particular, it is then properly custom.

damages. Indemnity recoverable for an injury.

damnum absque injuria. Injury without wrong. Wrong for which the law provides no remedy.

days of grace. Additional time allowed for payment of a note or draft.

de bene esse. To do a thing *de bene esse* is to accept or allow it for the present as good, until it shall be more fully examined, and then to stand or fall according to its merits.

debenture. A written instrument of the nature of a bond or bill for a certain sum of money.

de bonis non. When an administrator dies, the right does not descend to his own representative, but a fresh grant of administration must be obtained of the goods remaining unadministered, and which is called an administration *de bonis non*.

declaration. A narration of the circumstances constituting the plaintiff's cause of action.

decree. The judgment or order of a court of equity.

dedimus potestatem. Name of warrant to some private person to do some act in the place of a judge; as to take the deposition of a witness.

deed. Written agreement under seal; specifically for conveying real estate.

de facto. A term used to denote a thing actually done or existing.

default. The non-performance of a duty or obligation; the non-appearance at court within a time specified,

defeasance. Instrument which defeats the force or operation of some other deed.

defendant. The one called upon to answer a legal charge; specifically in a civil action.

de jure. Lawfully; by legal title.

demise. Conveyance of an estate by will or lease in fee; especially, a lease for years.

demonstrative legacy. Legacy coupled with a direction that it be paid out of a particular fund.

demurrer. In pleading, admitting the facts stated to be true, but alleging that no cause of action has been shown, hence the party demurring should not be compelled to proceed further.

deposition. Testimony of witness reduced to writing by virtue of a commission from a court.

descent. Hereditary succession. The title by which an heir holds his land.

de son tort (of his own wrong). A term applied to a party who assumes to act as the executor of a deceased party without any legal authority.

detainer. Withholding of the possession of property from the owner.

detinue. The form of action to recover possession of goods wrongfully withheld.

devise. A gift of real property by last will and testament.

devisee. A person to whom a devise has been made.

devisor. A testator. One who makes a devise.

disbar. To revoke the license of to practice in the courts.

disclaimer. A renunciation by an executor or trustee of the office imposed upon him, also a mode of defense in equity.

disseizin. A wrongful invasion of the possession of another, and turning him out from the occupation of his lands, either by force or surprise.

distrain. To seize and hold as pledge the property of another until he shall perform some obligation.

distress. The distraining or taking the effects of a tenant, in order to satisfy the rent due to his landlord.

distringas (on stock). A writ which stops the transfer of

stock by the party in whose name it stands. It can be obtained at the instance of any party beneficially interested in the stock.

divorce. Dissolution of the marriage relation.

divorcee. A person divorced.

docket. A formal record of judicial proceeding.

donatio mortis causa. Gift made in contemplation or prospect of death.

donee. Person to whom a gift is made.

donor. Person making a gift.

dower. The provision which the law makes for the support of a widow out of her deceased husband's estate.

drawee. Person on whom a draft of bill of exchange is drawn.

drawer. Person who makes a draft or bill of exchange.

duces tecum. A clause added to a subpoena requiring the witness to bring with him, and produce at the trial, certain documents in his possession.

duress. Personal restraint, or fear of personal injury or imprisonment.

easement. A right in the owner of one parcel of land, by reason of such ownership, to use the land of another for a special purpose.

effects. Property, generally other than land.

ejectment. An eviction. Form of action to determine the title to land and right of possession thereof.

embezzlement. Felonious appropriation to one's own use of property intrusted to him.

emblements. Annual products of land which a tenant may carry away after his tenancy is ended.

eminent domain. Power of the state to take the property of a citizen for a public use.

entail. Limitation of an estate to certain persons or classes of issue.

equity. Branch of justice developed to supply the deficiencies of the common law.

equity of redemption. The right which equity gives to a mortgagor of redeeming his estate after the appointed time for payment has passed, and which right can only be barred by a foreclosure.

error. A writ of error is a commission to judges of a superior court, by which they are authorized to examine the record, upon which a judgment was given in an inferior court, and to affirm, reverse, or vary the same, according to law.

escheat. A reversion, as where lands, forwant of heirs, or from forfeiture, escheat or fall back to the sovereign or lord of the fee as the original grantor.

escrow. A deed delivered to a third person conditionally until something is done by the grantor. Until the condition has been performed the deed has no legal effect.

estate in common. One held in joint possession by two or more persons at the same time.

estate in severalty. One held by one person in his own right.

estoppel. Preclusion which prevents a person from asserting a fact in consequence of his own previous act or assertion of a contrary tenor.

eviction. Depriving one of the possession of lands or tenements by due process of law or by forcible expulsion.

evidence. That which tends to prove or disprove the truth of any matter in dispute, or to induce a belief respecting it.

execution. Formalities for perfecting a deed or other document; putting a convict to death; carrying into effect the judgment of a court. Also the writ by which such judgment is made effective.

executor (fem. executrix). Person named in a will to carry out the directions of the testator.

exemplification. Copy of an official record relating to matter in question.

exemption. Right given by law to a debtor to retain a portion of his property free from the demands of his creditors.

ex officio. Applied to powers not expressly granted but which are exercised through necessary implication by persons holding an office.

ex parte. From one side only.

ex post facto law. Statute which would render an act

punishable in a manner in which it was not punishable when it was committed.

extra-judicial. Any act done by a judge beyond his authority, or any opinion expressed by him not strictly pertinent to the matter in issue before him.

eye-witness. One who saw the act to which he testifies.

false imprisonment. Unlawful restraint of one's liberty.

false pretenses. False representations and statements made with a design to obtain property with intent to cheat.

false return. An incorrect account, given by a sheriff, of his doings under a writ of execution, for which he is liable to an action.

falsi crimen. A fraudulent concealment of the truth.

fealty. The duty to a lord from his tenant, pursuant to the oath taken at his admittance.

fee simple. That estate or interest in lands which a person holds to him and his heirs forever. During his life he possesses over it a perfectly free and unrestrained power of disposition, and, on his death without having alienated it by deed or will, it descends to his heirs, both lineal and collateral, male and female, according to an established order of descent.

felo-de-se. One who commits self-murder.

felony. Formerly defined as comprising "all capital crimes below treason." It may now more accurately be defined as comprising all crimes greater than misdemeanors.

feme covert. A married woman. See **Coverture**.

feme sole. An unmarried woman, whether widow, divorcee or spinster.

feoffment. A mode of conveyance of lands in fee, accompanied by certain solemnities. It is rarely, if ever, now used.

feræ naturæ. Animals that are of a wild nature, such as foxes, hares, wild fowl, etc., in opposition to tame and domesticated animals.

fiat. An order or warrant for a thing to be done or executed.

fiduciary. Any person exercising an office founded on confidence and trust,

fieri facias. A writ of execution, by which the sheriff is commanded to levy the debt and damages of the goods and chattels of the defendant.

finding. A finder of goods may appropriate them to his own use if he really believes when he takes them that the owner cannot be found; but if a jury should say that the finder appropriated the goods, not having (or that he could reasonably be supposed not to have had) such belief at the time of appropriation, it amounts to a theft, and can be punished criminally.

finding a bill. The grand jury either finds or ignores the bills against prisoners; if it find a true bill, the case goes into court, to be tried by a petit jury.

fixture. A term applied to things of an accessory nature annexed to houses or lands, so as to become part of the realty. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith. Thus a shed built upon a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Machines and other things erected for the purposes of trade are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material damage to the property. Fixtures may not be distrained upon.

flagranti delicto. In the very act of committing the crime.

flotsam. Goods which float upon the sea when cast overboard for the safety of the ship.

foreclosure. Proceeding by which the mortgagor's rights in mortgaged property are barred and forever closed.

foreman. The presiding member or speaker of a jury.

forgery. False making or fraudulent alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another.

fraud. This term the law refuses to define less the craft of men find means to evade it. Generally, the absence of good faith, or honest purpose.

fraudulent conveyance. Conveyance made with intent to hinder, delay or defraud creditors, or which has that tendency or effect.

freehold. Estate of indeterminate duration.

fugitive from justice. One who having committed a crime flees from the jurisdiction within which it was committed to escape punishment.

full age. Period of majority. This is arbitrary, and is fixed by statute. At common law the age of 21.

game laws. Laws regulating the time and manner of taking or killing birds, beasts and fishes, as game.

garnishee. One who has money or property in his possession belonging to a defendant, which has been attached, and the payment or delivery of which can be stopped by a writ termed *garnishee* process.

general issue. Denial of the plaintiff's right of action and of all that he has alleged.

grant. Generic term applicable to all transfers of real property.

grantee. One to whom a grant is made.

grantor. One by whom a grant is made.

guaranty. An undertaking to answer for another's liability, and collateral thereto.

guardian ad litem. Guardian appointed for the purposes of a suit.

habeas corpus. Writ directed to a person having the custody of another and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner before the court, with the cause of his detention.

hearsay. Species of evidence which does not derive its value solely from the credit to be given to the witness, but rests, in part, on the veracity and competency of some other person.

heir. The person whom the law nominates to take the estate of an ancestor at his death.

heir apparent. One who has an indefeasible right to an inheritance, provided he outlives the ancestor.

heir presumptive. Any remote kinsman whose right to inherit may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative.

hereditaments. Anything forming the subject-matter of inheritance.

homicide. The killing of any human creature.

housebreaking. Entering the dwelling-house of another by night or day with intent to commit some felony.

ignoramus. Return by a grand jury where no sufficient evidence has been presented to authorize it to find a true bill.

imparlance. Time given by a court to either party to answer the pleading of his opponent.

indebitatus assumpsit. Form of action for a debt which the defendant has promised to pay.

indenture. A deed. A formal written instrument evidencing an agreement between two or more persons having different interests.

indictment. Written accusation of crime presented by a grand-jury.

indirect evidence. Evidence which does not prove the fact in question, but from which an inference of such fact may be drawn.

in extremis. Last moments. In immediate contemplation of death.

infra. Below; under.

inheritance. Succession to the rights of a deceased person. Applied only to lands or real property.

in judicio. In a legal proceeding; in court.

injunction. A prohibitory writ; a restraining order.

injury. Infringement of a right of any kind.

inquest. A judicial inquiry; a coroner's investigation of the cause of a person's death.

in pari delicto. Equal in guilt.

in personam. Proceeding against the person, as distinguished from a proceeding with reference to specific things (*in rem*).

in propria persona. Said of one who appears in court without counsel.

in rem. Proceeding against or with reference to a specific thing.

in statu quo. In the same condition; an unchanged situation.

insolvency. The state of a person who is unable to pay his debts.

interlocutory. Something done during the progress of a suit.

Applied to decisions and orders not final in their nature.

international law. Rules of conduct observed by civilized states in their intercourse with each other.

intestate. Person who has died without making a will, or who leaves property which he has not disposed of by will.

in transitu. During removal from one place to another.

issue. The disputed point or question to which the parties in an action have by pleadings narrowed their several allegations, and are hence said to *join issue*. If it be an issue of fact, it is tried by a jury, if of law, by the court.

jeofail. Statute permitting a pleader who has committed an error to amend or reform his pleading.

jetsam. Part of the lading thrown out of a ship, in cases of extremity, and which sinks when cast into the water.

joint tenants. Two or more persons who hold land as though they were but one person.

jointress. Woman who has an estate settled on her by her husband, to hold during her life if she survive him.

jointure. A settlement of lands or tenements on a woman, to take effect after her husband's death in lieu of dower.

judge. Officer authorized to hear and decide litigated questions.

judge advocate. Officer of a court-martial who represents the government in the trial of offenders.

judgment. Conclusion of law upon facts found or admitted in the course of a suit; the decision or sentence of a court.

judgment note. Promissory note in usual form with a warrant of attorney to appear and confess judgment for the sum therein named.

judicial decisions. Opinions and determinations of the judges in causes submitted to them.

judicial sale. Sale made under the express authority of a court.

jurat. That part of an affidavit which contains the certificate

of the officer before whom same was made.

jurisdiction. The right to hear and determine a cause; the territory within which the determinations of a court may be enforced.

jurisprudence. The science of law.

jurist. One versed in the science of law.

juror. Person sworn to serve on a jury.

jury. Body of men sworn to declare the facts of a case as they shall ascertain same from the evidence presented.

justice of the peace. Minor judicial officer with a limited civil jurisdiction, invested with power to prevent and punish breaches of the peace.

justifying bail. Act of proving to the satisfaction of the court, that the persons proposed as bail are sufficient for the purpose.

kin, or kindred. A relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

laches. Neglect; negligence.

landlord. Owner of land who grants to another the possession and profits of same; owner or holder of a tenement to whom the tenant pays rent.

lapse. A forfeiture of the right of presentation to a church by the neglect of the patron to present. The word is also applied where a testamentary gift fails by the death of its object in the life-time of the testator.

larceny. The wrongful and unlawful taking and carrying away by one person of the personal goods of another, with the felonious intention of converting them to his own use.

last will and testament. Disposition of property to take effect at the death of the giver.

law. This word signifies a rule of action. Laws are either written laws called *statutes*, or unwritten laws or *customs*, collectively termed the *common law*.

law merchant. Part of the unwritten or common law, consisting of particular customs, that have gradually grown into the force of law and are recognized as such by

the courts; such as the law relating to bills of exchange, etc.

law of nations. A system of rules or principles deduced from the law of nature, and intended for the regulation of the mutual intercourse of nations.

leading cases. Cases decided by the superior courts, which have settled and determined important points of law.

leading question. A question put or framed in such a form as to suggest the answer sought to be obtained. Such a question is not allowed to be put to a witness, except on cross-examination.

lease. A conveyance or demise of lands or tenements for life, or years, or at will, but always for a less term than the party conveying has in the premises.

lease and release. The form of conveyance, until recently commonly used for conveying land; but a lease, commonly called a lease for a year, is no longer necessary; the release alone being now as effectual as a lease and release were formerly.

leasehold. Lands held under a lease.

legacy. A gift, or bequest of money, goods or other personal property by will. The person to whom it is given is styled the *legatee*; and, if the gift is of the residue, after payment of debts and legacies, he is then styled the *residuary legatee*.

lessor and lessee. The person who grants a lease is called the lessor, the party to whom it is granted, the lessee, and the person to whom either of them assigns, the assignee.

letters of administration. The instrument granted by the probate court under which administrators derive their title to administer the goods and chattels of an estate.

letters rogatory. Commission sent by one court to another for the examination of a witness within the jurisdiction of the latter.

letters testamentary. Written confirmation by a court of the authority of a person named in a last will as executor thereof.

levant and couchant. The law term for cattle that have been so long in the grounds of another, that they have lain down and risen again to feed.

levy. The seizing of goods or chattels by a sheriff under an execution.

lex loci contractus. The law of the place or country where the contract was made.

lex mercatoria. The mercantile law.

lex non scripta. The unwritten or common law.

lex scripta. The written law.

lex terræ. The law of the land.

libel. A malicious defamation, expressed either in printing or writing, or by signs, pictures, etc., tending either to blacken the memory of one dead or injure the reputation of one alive.

lien. Claim which one person has upon the property of another as a security for some debt or charge.

liquidated damages. Damages the amount of which is fixed as ascertained.

lis pendens. A pending suit.

malefactor. One who has been guilty of some crime; one who has been convicted of crime.

malice aforethought, malice prepense. Wicked and premeditated purpose.

malicious mischief. Wanton or reckless destruction of property; injury arising from a spirit of wanton cruelty or of revenge.

malicious prosecution. Suit instituted without probable cause. Usually applied to criminal proceedings.

mandamus. Command. A high prerogative writ directed to a person, corporation or inferior court, requiring them to do some particular thing pertaining to their office or duty.

manslaughter. The unlawful killing of a human being without malice.

master in chancery. Officer who acts as assistant to the chancellor.

mayhem. Unlawful deprivation of the use of any of the members of the human body which are necessary for self-defense or for attacking an adversary.

meliorations. Improvements on land which tend to enhance its value.

merger. The absorption of a lesser estate by a greater.

minority. State or condition of one under legal age; infancy.

misdemeanor. Every indictable offense less than felony.

misjoinder. Improper union of parties or causes of action in a law suit.

misprision. Concealment of a crime.

mittimus. Precept to the keeper of prison directing him to receive and safely keep a person therein named.

mortgage. Conveyance of property by way of security for the payment of a debt.

mortgagee. The grantee or person to whom a mortgage is made.

mortgagor. The grantor or person who makes a mortgage.

mortmain. Lands held by a corporation are said to be held in *mortmain*.

muniments. Documents by which claims are defended or maintained; title deeds, charter, etc.

murder. Unlawful and willful killing of a human being with malice aforethought.

ne exeat republica. Writ issued to a sheriff commanding him to take the person of a defendant about to leave the state and cause him to give bail for his appearance.

next friend. The party in whose name an infant or *feme covert* brings an action or suit.

nihil dicit. A judgment against a defendant who has failed to answer.

nolle prosequi. Entry made on the record by which the prosecutor or plaintiff declares he will not proceed further; the dismissal of a criminal charge.

non assumpsit. A plea by which a defendant denies his liability in an action of assumpsit.

non est factum. A plea by which a defendant denies that the deed mentioned in the declaration is his act or deed.

non est inventus. The sheriff's return to a writ, when the

defendant is not to be found in his county or bailiwick.

nonfeasance. The omitting to do what ought to be done.

non pros. When the plaintiff neglects to take any step within the prescribed time, the defendant may move for a judgment against him, which is called judgment of *non pros*.

nonsuit. A renunciation of a suit by a plaintiff, after which he may still commence another action for the same cause, which he could not do if a verdict goes against him.

notary public. A person whose business it is to note and protest bills of exchange, and who also attests deeds and writings, to make them authentic in another country.

nudum pactum. An agreement without consideration, which, when not under seal, is void in law.

nuisance. Anything which unlawfully annoys or does damage to another. Nuisances may be either public or private.

nulla bona. Return made by the sheriff to an execution when he has been unable to find any property of the defendant on which he could levy.

nunc pro tunc. Literally, now for then, and is often so used in legal proceedings.

nuncupative will. An oral will before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing—now abolished, except as to soldiers and sailors.

oath. An appeal to God as a witness of the truth of what is affirmed or denied in evidence in the presence of a judge, magistrate, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

obiter dictum. A casual remark or opinion of a judge, not necessary to or forming part of his judgment on the matter before him.

obligee. An individual for whose benefit an obligation is entered into.

obligor. He who enters into a bond or obligation.

official assignees. Officers of the court of bankruptcy, one of whom is allotted to each

bankrupt's estate. He acts with the assignees appointed by the creditors in the administration of the estate; but his especial duty is to keep the assets of the estate, and receive and pay all money on account of it.

onus probandi. The burden of proof. It is a legal principle that the issue in an action must be proved by the party who states an affirmative; not by the party who states a negative. The burden of proof, therefore, is on the former party.

ostensible partner. A person whose name appears to the world as a partner in a firm. Although such a person may not have any interest in the partnership, he is liable for its debts and engagements.

ouster. The turning of a person out of possession of property.

overt act. An open act, capable of being manifested by legal proof.

oyer and terminer. A commission directed to the judges and others, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, felonies, etc.

panel. A schedule or slip of parchment, containing the names of such jurors as have been returned by the sheriff to serve on trials.

paraphernalia. Things to which a wife is entitled over and above her dower, consisting of wearing apparel and ornaments suitable to her rank and station in life. The husband may (with the exception of his wife's wearing apparel) dispose of them in his lifetime, but not by will. On his death they belong to the wife absolutely.

parol. Word of mouth; verbal.

parol evidence. The testimony of a witness delivered verbally.

particeps criminis. A participator in a crime.

partition. The dividing of lands held by joint tenants, coparceners, or tenants in common, into two distinct portions.

patent ambiguity. A matter of doubt appearing upon the face of an instrument.

pauper. Destitute person supported at public expense; a litigant to whom costs are remitted as a poor person, said to sue *in forma pauperis*.

payee. Person to whom a draft is made payable.

pendente lite. Pending the continuance of an action; while litigation continues.

per curiam. By the court.

perjury. The offense committed by a person who, having been sworn to tell the truth in a matter pending in a court of justice, willfully and deliberately takes a false oath.

perpetuity. A rule that land cannot be limited beyond a life or lives in being and twenty-one years afterwards, and the period of gestation, if it actually exists, is commonly called the rule against perpetuities.

personal estate, or personalty. Movable things, whether alive or dead, as distinguished from land, or immovables, which are termed real estate.

petitioning creditor. A creditor who petitions the court of bankruptcy to make his debtor a bankrupt.

petit jury. Ordinary trial jury of twelve men, as opposed to the grand jury composed of a larger number.

plaintiff. Person who seeks a legal remedy for some invasion of right; the complainant in an action or suit.

plea. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration.

pleader. A lawyer, who draws the pleadings in actions.

pleadings. The mutual allegations or statements which are made by the plaintiff and defendant in an action.

plene administravit. A plea by an executor or administrator that he has fully administered.

posse comitatus. The power of the county. As where the sheriff calls to his assistance any persons he may require to effect a capture or preserve the peace.

post mortem. After death.

posthumous child. One born after the death of its father.

power of attorney. An instrument empowering a person

to act as the agent of the person granting same.

præcipe. An abstract of a writ left with the officer at the time of issuing it.

pre-emption. The right of first buying.

prescription. A title acquired by use and time, and allowed by law.

presentment. The notice taken by a grand jury or inquest of any offense, etc., from their own knowledge or observation.

prima facie. At first view.

primogeniture. The right of the eldest son to inherit his ancestor's estate, to the exclusion of the younger son, where the ancestor has died intestate.

privilege. An exemption from the general rules of law. It is of two kinds—real, attaching to any place, or personal, attaching to persons, as ambassadors, etc.

privy. One who is a partaker or has a direct interest in any action, matter or thing.

prize court. Branch of admiralty which adjudicates upon cases of maritime captures made in time of war.

probate. The copy of a will made out on parchment with a certificate of its having been proved.

process. A general term applied to formal judicial proceedings.

prochein amy. Next friend (which see).

prohibition. A writ issuing out of the superior courts directing the judge of an inferior court not to proceed further in a suit.

promissory note. A written promise by which one person engages or promises to pay a certain sum of money to another.

pro rata. In proportion.

protest. On bills of exchange. A protest means the solemn declaration of a public notary of the dishonor of a bill.

provisional assignee. An officer of the insolvent debtor's court, in whom the estate of an insolvent vests.

proviso. A condition inserted in a deed, on the performance whereof the validity of the deed frequently depends.

quash. To destroy or annul.

As to *quash* an indictment.

quasi. Almost; partly. Frequently employed in connection with other words, as *quasi-criminal*.

quid pro quo. What for what. The consideration of a contract.

qui tam actions. Actions brought by common informers.

quo warranto. By what authority. A writ by which the state commences an action to recover an office or franchise from the person or corporation in possession of it.

real estate, or realty. Comprehensive term for land and interests therein as well as rights annexed thereto.

receiver. Person appointed by a court to hold property in dispute and conserve same for the benefit of all the parties.

recognizance. Obligation entered into before a court or magistrate, conditioned to do some act therein specified; a bail bond.

record. Written memorial made by a public officer, and intended to serve as evidence of something written, said or done.

referee. Person to whom a matter in dispute is referred for settlement.

rejoinder. The defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

relator. One who brings an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*.

reliction. Land uncovered by the recession of the sea or a river.

remedy. Legal means employed to enforce a right or redress an injury.

replevin. Form of action for the recovery of the possession of specific personal property.

replication. The plaintiff's reply to the defendant's plea or answer.

rescission. Annulment; abrogation. As the *rescission* of a contract.

residuary clause. That part of a will which disposes of what remains of a testator's estate after satisfying previous bequests and devises.

residuary legatee. Person to whom the residuum of a testator's estate is given.

respondeat superior. The master must answer for the acts of the servant.

respondentia. A loan upon the cargo of a ship—the lender losing his money if the goods be lost in the course of the voyage, or by the perils enumerated in the contract; if not, the borrower must pay the sum borrowed with interest agreed upon.

retainer. Act of a client by which he engages an attorney to manage a cause, or case in court, or the fee paid for such engagement.

retorno habendo. Writ to compel a party to return property to the party to whom it has been adjudged to belong, in the action of replevin.

retraxit. Act by which the plaintiff discontinues his suit.

reversion. Residue of an estate left in a grantor, to commence in possession on the determination of intermediate estate granted by him.

riparian rights. Legal privileges accruing to the owners of lands bounding upon a water-course.

salvage. Compensation given for rescuing property from loss at sea.

sanction. That part of a law which prescribes a penalty for violation or promises a reward for observance.

scilicet. Be it known. Usually abbreviated *ss*; or translated *to wit*.

scire facias. A judicial writ founded on matter of record, and issued to enforce the execution of judgments, etc.; as, for instance, to enforce against a shareholder a judgment against a joint stock company which is unable to satisfy. Usually abbreviated to *sci. fa*.

separate maintenance. Allowance made by a husband for his wife who is living apart from him without fault.

set-off. A mode of defense, whereby a defendant sets up a demand of his own to counterbalance the plaintiff's claim.

simony. The corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesi-

astical benefice, for money, gift, or reward.

simple contract. An agreement entered into verbally or by writing not under seal.

slander. The malicious defamation of a man by word of mouth, analogous to libel, which is slander by writing.

sleeping partner. One who has an interest in the profits without letting his name appear, or taking any part in the business. Also called *silent partner*.

socage. The tenure by which most freehold lands in England are held, which consists in the performance of some certain and determinate service, usually of a nominal nature, as distinguished from the old feudal services, which were generally at the will of the lord.

solicitor. An attorney or advocate; the title of a person admitted to practice in the court of chancery or equity.

son assault demesne. A plea in an action for an assault that the defendant did the act complained of in his own defense.

special case. A mode of raising a point of law for the opinion of the court on an agreed written statement of the facts.

special jury. In England, a jury composed of individuals above the rank of ordinary freeholders. Either party in an action may apply for, and obtain, a special jury.

special pleading. When the pleadings in an action are not in the ordinary form, but are of a more complex character, they are termed special pleadings.

specialty. A promise or obligation witnessed by a writing under seal.

specific performance. A remedy in equity, to compel the performance of a contract according to its terms, instead of proceeding at law to recover damages merely.

statute. Law enacted by the legislative power of the state.

stay of execution. Period during which no execution can issue on a judgment.

stirpes. Taking property by representation is called succession *per stirpes*, as contra-

distinguished from *per capita*, which signifies taking it by one's own right.

stoppage in transitu. Goods sold on credit to a person, since become insolvent or bankrupt, may be seized by the vendor at any time before their actual and complete delivery to the vendee. This seizure is called stoppage *in transitu*; it is often a nice and difficult question to determine when the transit has ended and the purchaser's possession begun.

subornation of perjury. The offense of procuring another to take a false oath.

subpœna. A writ used for the purpose of compelling witnesses to attend and give evidence.

subpœna duces tecum. Writ requiring a witness to appear in court and bring with him books, papers, etc.

subrogation. The substitution of another person in place of a creditor to whose rights he succeeds.

sufferance. A tenant at *sufferance* is a person who acquired the possession of lands by right, and holds over after his right is determined.

suit. Proceedings in equity are usually termed suits, as distinguished from the proceedings at common law, which are termed actions.

sui juris. Said of persons who are not incapacitated or incompetent to make contracts and the like.

summons. Writ commanding the sheriff to notify a person to appear in court and answer a complaint.

supersedeas. Writ commanding a stay of proceedings.

supreme court. A court of review; a court of last resort.

surety. One binding himself for the performance of some act by another.

surrejoinder. An answer to the rejoinder of the defendant in action.

surrogate. Name of a judge who is exercising probate jurisdiction.

tale quale. Latin words meaning "*such as*," a term used in contracts where grain is sold off the coast by a sample drawn at the port at which

the ship has touched, and signifying that the cargo is held to be the same in quality as the sample, and that the buyer takes the risk of any damage the cargo may afterward sustain.

talesman. Juror added to a deficient panel, usually drawn from the by-standers.

tenant. One who holds or possesses lands or some interest or estate therein.

tenement. Anything of a permanent nature that may be holden.

tenure. Terms or conditions upon which an estate is held.

testator, fem. testatrix. One who has made a last will.

teste. The clause at the bottom of a writ beginning with the word "witness" is so called.

testimony. Proof offered in a court of justice; statements made by a witness under oath.

title. Authority by which an owner of a thing maintains his possession; the method of acquisition of a thing.

title deeds. Documentary evidences of the title to an estate.

tort. Private or civil wrong or injury arising independent of contract.

traverse. A plea which denies the truth of some part of the plaintiff's declaration in an action.

treasure trove. Any money, etc., found hidden under the earth, the owner thereof being unknown.

trespass. Any wrong or damage which is done by one man to another, whether it relates to his person or property, but it usually signifies a wrongful entry on another's premises.

trespass on the case. Action to recover damages for an indirect injury.

trespasser. One who does an unlawful act, or a lawful act in an unlawful manner, to the injury of another.

trial. The formal method of examining and adjudicating upon a question of fact in a court of law.

trover. Action to recover damages from one who has, without right, converted to his own use the goods of another.

true bill. Words indorsed on a bill of indictment by a grand-

jury when it is of opinion an offender should be held to trial.

trust. Right of property, real or personal, held by one person for the benefit of another.

trustee. Person in whom some interest or power in or affecting property is vested for the benefit of another.

ultra vires. Applied to acts of corporations beyond the scope of their charter powers.

under-lease. A lease granted by one who is himself only a lessee of the premises underlet.

under-lessee. The person to whom an under-lease is granted.

unliquidated damages. Damages not fixed or ascertained, and which require therefore to be estimated by a jury.

use. A right to the beneficial enjoyment of land nominally vested in another.

usury. The extortion of unlawful gain; the taking more for the use of money than is allowed by law.

value received. The words usually appearing in bills of exchange and promissory notes to indicate that the note has been made or the bill accepted for a valuable consideration.

venditioni exponas. A writ directed to the sheriff, commanding him to sell goods which he has taken possession of under a writ of *fieri facias*, and which remain in his hands unsold.

vendor's lien. Lien allowed to a vendor for unpaid purchase money, where the deed expresses, contrary to the fact, that the money has been paid.

venire facias juratores. Usually called *venire* simply. Writ issued to summon citizens to act as jurors.

venue. Place at which facts are alleged to have occurred.

verdict. Unanimous decision of a jury on some matter submitted to them in the trial of a cause.

versus. Against. Usually abbreviated *vs.*

vis major. Superior force. In law it signifies inevitable accident; the act of God.

voidable. Having some force, but capable of being adjudged void.

voir dire. Preliminary examination of a witness to ascertain his competency.

voluntary conveyance. Transfer of an estate without adequate consideration.

voucher. A book, receipt, entry or other document which establishes the truth of accounts.

waiver. The act of waiving; of not insisting on some right, claim or privilege.

ward. An infant under the guidance and protection of a guardian.

ward of court. An infant with reference to whose property a suit has been instituted in chancery. A ward ought not to marry without leave of the court. Any person marrying a ward without such leave is guilty of a contempt of court, and can be punished by imprisonment.

warrant. An authority or precept from a justice, commanding the apprehension of an offender, or a search to be made for stolen goods.

warrant of attorney. An authority given by any one to an attorney-at-law, to appear and plead for him; or to suffer judgment to pass against him, by confessing the action.

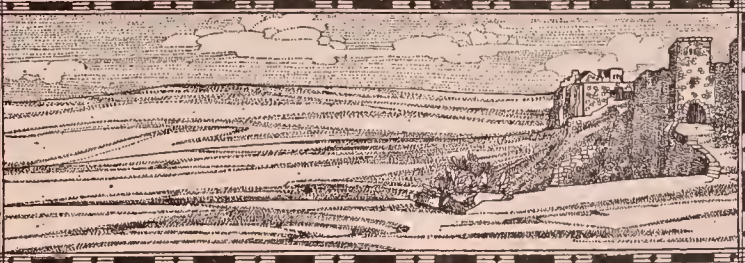
warranty. As applied to goods and chattels, may be either expressed or implied; the implied warranty only extends to the title of the vendor. If that proves deficient, the purchaser may demand satisfaction from the seller.

warranty deed. Deed containing personal covenants of the grantor to indemnify the grantee in case the title should fail.

waste. Spoil or destruction, done or permitted, to lands, houses or other form of corporeal property, to the prejudice of the heir or person owning some future estate.

will. A legal statement of the disposition a person wishes to have made of his property after his death. The person making the will, if a man, is called a testator; if a woman, a testatrix.

DICTIONARY OF BIBLICAL NAMES



N. B.—The accent placed after a vowel denotes the long sound, after a consonant the short sound. In long diphthongs the accent is placed after the vowel which determines the sound. *Ch* should be sounded like *k*, as *Kel'lus* for *Chel'lus*, *Akil'ophel* for *Achit'ophel*, &c., except in *Ra'chel* and *Cher'ubim*. *G* is hard before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *Gerizim*, *Gideon*; except in the name *Bethphage*.

AALAR			AGABA
A'A-LAR	Ab-i-ha'il	A'chad	Ad'be-el
Aa'ron	A-bi'hu	A-cha'i-a	Ad'din
Ab'a-cue	A-bi'hud	A-cha'i-cus	Ad'er
Ab'a-dah	A-bi'jah	A'chan	Ad'i-da
A-bad'don	A-bi'jam	A'char	A'di-el
Ab-a-di'as	Ab-i-le'ne	A'chaz	A'din
A-bag'tha	A-bim'a-el	A-chi-ach'a-rus	Ad'i-na
A'bal	A-bim'e-lech	A'chim	Ad'i-no
Ab'a-na	A-bin'a-dab	A-chim'e-lech	Ad'i-nus
Ab'a-rim	A-bin'o-am	A'chi-or	Ad'i-tha
Ab'a-ron	A-bi'ram	A-chi'ram	Ad-i-tha'im
Ab-di'as	A-bi'rom	A'chish	Ad'la-i
Ab'di-el	A-bis'a-i	Ach'i-tob	Ad'ma-tha
A-bed'ne-go	Ab-i-se'i	A-chit'o-phel	Ad'nah
A'bel	Ab'i-shag	Ach'me-tha	Ad'o-nai
A'bel Beth-ma'a-cah	A-bish'a-i	Ach'sa	Ad-o-ni'as
A'bel Ma'im	A-bish'a-har	Ach'shaph	A-do-ni-be'zek
A'bel Me-ho'lah	A-bish'a-lom	Ach'zib	Ad-o-ni'jah
A'bel Mis'ra-im	A-bish'u-a	Ac'i-pha	A-don'i-kam
A'bel Shit'tim	Ab'i-shur	Ac'i-tho	A-don-i'ram
Ab'e-san	Ab'i-sum	A-cu'a	A-don-i-ze'dek
Ab'e-sar	Ab'i-tal	Ad'a-da	A-do'ra
Ab'ga-rus	Ab'i-tub	Ad'a-dah	Ad-o-ra'im
A-bi'a, or A-bi'ah	A-bi'ud	Ad-ad-e'zer	A-do'ram
A-bi-al'bon	A'bram, or	Ad-ad-rim'mon	A-dram'e-lech
A-bi'a-saph	A'bra-ham	A'dah	A'dri-a
A-bi-a'thar	Ab'sa-lom	Ad-a-i'ah	A'dri-el
A'bib	A-bu'bus	Ad-a-li'a	A-du'el
A-bi'dah	Ac'cad	Ad'a-ma, or	A-dul'lam
Ab'i-dan	Ac'a-ron	Ad'a-mah	A-dum'mim
A'bi-el	Ac'a-tan	Ad'a-mi	A-e-di'as
A-bi-e'zer	Ac'ca-ron	Ad'a-mi Ne'keb	Ænon
A-bi-ez'rite	A-cel'da-ma	Ad'a-sa	Ænos
Ab'i-gail	A'chab	Ad'a-tha	Ag'a-ba

Ag'a-bus	A-hu'zam	Am'mah	A'phek
A'gag	A-huz'zah	Am-mad'a-tha	A-phe'kah
A'gag-ite	A'i	Am'mi	A-pher'e-ma
Ag-a-renes'	A-i'ah	Am-mid'i-oi	A-pher'ra
Ag'e-e	A'i-ath	Am'mi-el	A-phi'ah
Ag-ge'us	A-i'ja	Am-mi'hud	Aph'rah
Ag-noth-ta'bor	A-i'jah	Am-i-shad'da-i	Aph'ses
A'gur	Ai'ja-lon	Am'mon	A-poc'a-lypse
A'hab	Aij'e-leth Sha'har	Am'mon-ites	A-poc'ry-pha
A-har'ah	A'in	Am'non	A-pol'los
A-har'al	A-i'oth	A'mok	A-pol'ly-on
A-has'a-i	A-i'rus	A'mon	Ap'pa-im
A-has-u-e'rus	Ak-rab'bim	Am'o-rites	Ap'phi-a
A-ha'va	A-lam'e-lech	Am'pli-as	Ap'phus
A-haz'a-i	Al'a-meth	Am'ram	Aq'ui-la
A-ha-zi'ah	Al'a-moth	Am'ram-ites	A'ra
A'hi	Al'ci-mus	Am'ran	Ar'a-bah
A-hi'ah	Al'e-ma	Am'ra-phel	Ar-a-bat'ti-ne
A-hi'am	A-le'meth	An'a-el	A-ra'bi-a
A-hi-e'zer	Al-ex-an'dri-a	An-a-ha'rath	A'rad-ite
A-hi'hud	Al-ex-an'dri-on	An-a-i'ah	Ar'a-dus
A-hi'jah	Al-le-lu'jah	An'a-kims	A'rah
A-hi'kam	A-li'ah	An'a-mim	Ar'a-rat
A-hi'lud	A-li'an	A-nam'e-lech	A-rau'nah
A-him'a-az	Al'lom	An-a'ni	Ar'ba, <i>or</i> Ar'bah
A-hi'man	Al'lon Bac'huth	An-a-ni'ah	Ar-bat'tis
A-him'e-lech	Al-mo'dad	An-a-ni'as	Ar-be'la
A-hi'moth	Al'mon Dib-la-tha'im	A-nan'i-el	Ar-bel'la
A-hin'a-dab	Al'na-than	A'nath	Ar'bite
A-hin'o-am	A'loth	A-nath'e-ma	Ar-bo'nai
A-hi'o	Al-phe'us	An'a-thoth	Ar-che-la'us
A-hi'ra	Al-ta-ne'us	An'drew	Ar-ches'tra-tus
A-hi'ram	Al-tas'chith	A'nem	Ar'che-vites
A-hi'ram-ites	Al'te-kon	A'neth	Ar-chi-at'a-roth
A-his'a-mach	Al'vah, <i>or</i> Al'van	An'a-thoth-ite	Ar-chip'pus
A-hish'a-hur	A'lush	A'ni-am	Arch'ites
A-hi'sham	A'mad	A'nim	Ard'ites
A-hi'shar	A-mad'a-tha	An'na-as	A-re'li
A-hi'tob	A-mad'a-thus	An-nu'us	A-re'lites
A-hith'o-phel	A'mal	An-ti-lib'a-nus	A-re-op'a-gite
A-hi'tub	A-mal'da	An'ti-och	A-re-op'a-gus
A-hi'ud	Am'a-lek	An-ti'o-chis	Ar-e'tas
Ah'lab	Am'a-lek-ites	An-ti'o-chus	A-re'us
Ah'lai	Am'a-na	An'ti-pas	Ar'gob
A-ho'e	Am-a-ri'ah	An-tip'a-tris	A-rid'a-i
A-ho'ah	A-ma'sa	An'ti-pha	A-rid'a-tha
A-ho'ite	A-mas'a-i	An-to'ni-a	A-ri'eh
A-ho'lah	Am-a-shi'ah	An-to-thi'jah	A'ri-el
A-hol'ba	Am-a-the'is	An'toth-ite	Ar-i-ma-the'a
A-hol'bah	Am'a-this	A'nub	A'ri-och
A-ho'li-ab	Am-a-zi'ah	Ap-a-me'a	A-ris'a-i
A-hol'i-bah	A-min'a-dab	Aph-a-ra'im	Ar-is-to-bu'lus
A-ho-lib'a-mah	A-mit'tai	A-phar'sath-chites	Ark'ites
A-hu'ma-i	A-miz'a-bad	A-phar'sites	Ar-ma-ged'don

Ar-mi-shad'a-i	As'i-pha	Az-e-phu'rith	Ba-go'as
Ar'ne-pher	As'ke-lon	A-ze'tas	Bag'o-i
Ar'o-di	As'ma-dai	Az'gad	Ba-ha'rum-ite
Ar'o-er	As'ma-veth	A-zi'a	Ba-hu'rim
Ar'pad, <i>or</i>	As-mo-de'us	A-zi'e-i	Ba'jith
Ar'phad	As-mo-ne'ans	A'zi-el	Bak-bak'er
Ar'sa-ces	As-nap'per	A-zi'za	Bak'buk
Ar-phax'ad	A-so'chis	Az'ma-veth	Bak-buk-i'ah
Ar'te-mas	As'pa-tha	Az'mon	Ba'la-am
Ar'vad	As'phar	Az'noth Ta'bor	Bal'a-dan
Ar'vad-ites	As-phar'a-sus	A'zor	Ba'lah
Ar'u-both	As'ri-el	A-zo'tus	Bal'a-mo
A-ru'mah	As-sa-bi'as	Az'ri-el	Bal'a-nus
As-a-di'as	As-sal'i-moth	Az'ri-kam	Bal-tha'sar
As'a-el	As-sa-ni'as	A-zu'bah	Ba'mah
As'a-hel	As-si-de'ans	Az'u-ran	Ba'moth
As-a-i'ah	As'ta-roth	Az'y-mites	Ba'moth Ba'al
As'a-na	As-tar'te	Az'zah	Ba'nid
As'a-phar	As'tath		Ban-a-i'as
As'a-ra	A-sup'pim	BA'AL-AH	Ban'nus
A-sar'e-el	A-syn'cri-tus	Ba'al-ath	Ban'u-as
As-a-re'lah	A'tad	Ba'al-ath Be'er	Ba-rab'bas
As-baz'a-reth	At'a-rah	Ba'al Be'rith	Bar'a-chel
As'ca-lon	A-tar'ga-tis	Ba'al-le	Bar-a-chi'ah
A-se'as	At'a-roth	Ba'al Ham'on	Bar-a-chi'as
As-e-bi'a	At-e-re-zi'as	Ba'al Han'an	Bar-ce'nor
A-seb-e-bi'a	A'thack	Ba'al Ha'zor	Bar-hu'mites
As'e-nath	Ath-a-i'ah	Ba'al Her'non	Ba-ri'an
A-se'rar	Ath-a-li'ah	Ba'al-i	Bar-je'sus
Ash-a-bi'ah	Ath-a-ri'as	Ba'al-im	Bar-jo'na
A'shan	Ath-e-no'bi-us	Ba'al-is	Bar'na-bas
Ash'be-a	Ath'lai	Ba'al Me'on	Bar'ne-a
Ash'bel	At'roth	Ba'al Pe'or	Ba-ro'dis
Ash'bel-ites	At-ta-li'a	Ba'al Per'a-zim	Bar'sa-bas
Ash'dod	At'ta-lus	Ba'al Shal'i-sha	Bar'ta-cus
Ash'doth-ites	At-thar'a-tes	Ba'al Ta'mar	Bar-thol'o-mew
Ash'doth Pis'gah	Av'a-ran	Ba'al Ze'bub	Bar-ti-me'us
A'she-an	Au'gi-a	Ba'al Ze'phon	Ba'ruch
Ash'er	Au-ra-ni'tis	Ba'a-na	Bar-zil'la-i
Ash'i-math	Au-ra'nus	Ba'a-nah	Bas'ca-ma
Ash'ke-naz	Au-te'us	Ba'a-nan	Ba'shan, <i>or</i>
Ash'nah	Az-a-e'rus	Ba'a-nath	Bas'san
A'shon	Az-a-li'ah	Ba-a-ni'as	Ba'shan Ha'voth Fa'ir
Ash'pe-naz	Az-a-ni'ah	Ba'a-ra	Bash'e-math
Ash'ri-el	A-za'phi-on	Ba'a-sha	Bas'lith
Ash'ta-roth	Az'a-ra	Ba'a-shah	Bas'math
Ash'ta-roth-ites	A-za're-el	Ba-a-si'ah	Bas'ta-i
Ash'te-moth	Az-a-ri'ah	Ba'bel	Bat'a-ne
A-shu'ath	Az-a-ri'as	Ba'bi	Bath
Ash'ur	A-za'zel	Bab'y-lon	Bath'a-loth
A-shu'rim	Az-a-zi'ah	Ba'ca	Bath-rab'bim
Ash'ur-ites	Az-baz'a-reth	Bach'rites	Bath-she'ba
As-i-bi'as	Az'buk	Bac-chu'rus	Bath'shu-a
A'si-el	A-ze'kah	Bach'uth Al'lon	Bav'a-i

Be-a-li'ah	Be-re'a	Beth-pa'let	Bo'chim
Be'a-loth	Be'red	Beth-paz'zer	Bo'han
Be'an	Be-ri'ah	Beth-pe'or	Bo'oz
Beb'a-i	Be'rites	Beth'pha-ge	Bos'cath
Be'cher	Ber-ni'ce	Beth'phe-let	Bo'sor
Bech-o'rath	Be-ro'dach Bal'a-dan	Beth'ra-bah	Bos'rah
Bech'ti-leth	Be'roth	Beth'ra-pha	Bo'zez
Be'dad	Ber'o-thai	Beth're-hob	Boz'rah
Bed-a-i'ah	Be-ro'thath	Beth-sa'i-da	Brig'an-dine
Be-el-i'a-da	Ber'yl	Beth'sa-mos	Buk'ki
Be-el'sa-rus	Ber-ze'lus	Beth'shan	Buk-ki'ah
Be-el-teth'mus	Be'sai	Beth-she'an	Bu'nah
Be-el'ze-bub	Bes-o-de'iah	Beth'she-mesh	Bun'ni
Be'er	Be'ten	Beth-shit'tah	Buz
Be-e'ra	Beth-ab'a-ra	Beth'si-mos	Bu'zi
Be-e'rah, or	Beth-ab'a-rah	Beth-tap'pu-a	Buz'ite
Be'rah	Beth'a-nath	Beth-su'ra	
Be-er-e'lim	Beth'a-noth	Be-thu'el	CAB'HAM
Be-e'ri	Beth'a-ny	Be'thul	Ca'bul
Be-er-la-ha'i-roi	Beth-ar'a-bah	Beth-u-li'a	Cad'dis
Be-e'roth	Beth'a-ram	Beth'zor	Ca'des
Be-e'roth-ites	Beth-ar'bel	Beth'zur	Ca'desh
Be-er-she'ba	Beth-a'ven	Be-to'li-us	Cai'a-phas
Be-esh'te-rah	Beth-az'ma-veth	Bet-o-mos'tham	Ca-i'nan
Be-he'moth	Beth-ba-al-me'on	Bet'o-nim	Cai'rites
Be'kah	Beth-ba'ra	Be-u'lah	Ca'lah
Be'lah	Beth-ba'rah	Be'zai	Cal'a-mus
Be'la-ites	Beth'ba-si	Be-zal'e-el	Ca'leb Eph'ra-tah
Bel'e-mus	Beth-bir'e-i	Be'zer	Cal'i-tas
Bel'ga-i	Beth'car	Bi'a-tas	Cal-a-mol'a-lus
Be'li-al	Beth-da'gon	Bich'ri	Cal'phi
Bel'ma-im	Beth-dib-la-tha'im	Big'than	Cal'va-ry
Bel'men	Beth'el	Big'tha-na	Ca'mon
Bel-shaz'zar	Beth'el-ite	Big'va-i	Ca'na-an
Bel-te-shaz'zar	Beth-e'mek	Bil'e-am	Ca'na-an-ites
Ben-ai'ah	Beth-es'da	Bil'gah	Can'neh
Ben-am'mi	Beth-e'zel	Bil'ga-i	Can'veh
Ben-eb'e-rak	Beth-ga'der	Bil'hah	Ca-per'na-um
Ben-e-ja'a-kam	Beth-ga'mul	Bil'shan	Caph-ar-sal'a-mah
Ben-ha'dad	Beth-hac'ce-rim	Bim'hal	Ca-phen'a-tha
Ben-ha'il	Beth-ha'ran	Bin'e-a	Ca-phi'ra
Ben-ha'nan	Beth-hog'lah	Bin'nu-i	Caph'tor
Ben'ja-min	Beth-ho'ron	Bir'za-vith	Caph'to-rim
Ben'ja-mite	Beth-jes'i-moth	Bish'lam	Caph'to-rims
Ben'ja-mites	Beth-leb'a-oth	Bi-thi'ah	Cap-pa-do'ci-a
Ben'i-nu	Beth'le-hem	Bith'ron	Car-a-ba'si-on
Ben-u'i	Eph'ra-tah	Biz-i-jo-thi'ah	Car'cha-mis
Be-no'ni	Beth'le-hem-ite	Biz-i-jo-thi'jah	Car'che-mish
Ben-zo'heth	Beth-lo'mon	Biz'tha	Ca-re'ah
Be'on	Beth-ma'a-cah	Blas'tus	Ca'ri-ah
Be'or	Beth-mar'ca-both	Bo-a-ner'ges	Car-ma'ni-ans
Ber'a-chah	Beth-me'on	Bo'az	Car'me
Ber-e-chi'ah	Beth-nim'rah	Boc'cas	Car'mel
Ber-a-i'ah	Beth-o'ron	Boch'e-ru	Car'mel-ite

Car'mel-i-tess	Che'phar Ha-am'mo-	Co-ni'ah	De-u'el
Car'mites	nai	Con-o-ni'ah	Deu-ter-on'o-my
Car'na-im	Cheph-i'rah	Cor'ban	Dib'la-im
Car'ni-on	Che'ran	Co're	Dib'lath
Car-she'na	Che're-as	Cor'inth	Di'bon Gad
Ca-siph'i-a	Cher'eth-ims	Co-rin'thi-ans	Dib'ri
Cas'leu	Cher'eth-ites	Co'sam	Dib'za-hab
Cas'lu-bim	Che'rish	Cou'tha	Di'drachm
Cas'phor	Che'rith	Cres'cens	Did'y-mus
Cas'pis, <i>or</i>	Cher'ub	Cre'ti-ans	Dik'lah, <i>or</i>
Cas'phin	Cher'u-bim	Cu'shan Rish-tha'im	Dil'dah
Ca-thu'ath	Ches'a-lon	Cu'shi	Dil'e-an
Ce'dron	Che'sed	Cuth	Dim'nah
Cei'lan	Che'sil	Cuth'ah	Di'mon
Ce-le-mi'a	Che'sud	Cu'the-ans	Di-mo'nah
Cen'chre-a	Che-sul'loth	Cy'a-mon	Di'nah
Cen-de-be'us	Chet'tim	Cy-re'ne	Di'na-ites
Cen-tu'ri-on	Che'zib	Cy-re'ni-us	Din'ha-bah
Ce'phas	Chi'don		Di-ot're-phes
Ce'ras	Chil'le-ab	DAB'A-REH	Di'shan
Ce'teb	Chi-li'on	Dab'ba-sheth	Di'shon
Cha'bris	Chil'mad	Dab'e-rath	Diz'a-hab
Cha'di-as	Chim'ham	Da'bri-a	Do'cus
Chæ're-as	Chis'leu	Da-co'bi	Dod'a-i
Chal'ce-do-ny	Chis'lon	Dad'de-us	Dod'a-nim
Chal'col	Chis'loth Ta'bor	Dai'san	Dod'a-vah
Chal-de'a	Chit'tim	Dal-a-i'ah	Do'eg
Chal-dees'	Chi'un	Dal'i-lah	Doph'kah
Cha'nes	Chlo'e	Dal-ma-nu'tha	Do-rym'e-nes
Chan-nu-ne'us	Cho'ba	Dal'phon	Do-sith'e-us
Char-a-ath'a-lar	Cho-ra'sin, <i>or</i>	Dam'a-ris	Do'tha-im
Char'a-ca	Cho-ra'shan, <i>or</i>	Dam-a-scenes'	Do'than
Char'a-sim	Cho-ra'zin	Dan'ites	Du'mah
Char'cus	Chos-a-me'us	Dan-ja'an	
Cha're-a	Cho-ze'ba	Dan'i-el	E'A-NAS
Char'mis	Chu'sa	Dan'nah	E'bal
Char'ran	Chush'an Rish-a-	Dan'o-brath	E-bed-me'lech
Chas'e-ba	tha'im	Da'ra	Eb-en-e'zer
Che'bar	Chu'si	Da'ri-an	E-bi'a-saph
Ched-er-la'o-mer	Chu'za	Da'than	E-bro'nah
Che'lal	Cin'ner-eth	Dath'e-mah	E-ca'nus
Chel'ci-as	Cin'ner-oth	Dath'mah	Ec-bat'a-na
Chel'lub	Cir'a-ma	De'bir	Ec-cle-si-as'tes
Che'lod	Ci'sai	Deb'o-rah	Ec-cle-si-as'ti-cus
Che'lub	Cis'leu	De-cap'o-lis	E'den
Chel'li-ans	Cith'e-rus	De'dan	E'di-as
Chel'lus	Cit'tims	Ded'a-nim	E'dom
Che-lu'bal	Cle-a'sa	Ded'a-nims	E'dom-ites
Che-lu'bar	Cle'o-phas	De-ha'vites	Ed're-i
Chem'a-rim	Clo'e	De'kar	Eg'lah
Che'mosh	Col-ho'zeh	Del-a-i'ah	Eg'la-im
Che-na'a-nal	Col-li'us	De-li'lah	E'hi
Chen'a-ni	Co-los'se	Der'be	E'hud
Chen-a-ni'ah	Co-los'si-ans	Des'sau	E'ker

Ek're-bel	E-liph'e-let	En-ha'zor	Eth'ba-al
Ek'ron-ites	E-lis'a-beth	En-mish'pat	E'ther
E'la	El-i-sæ'us	E'noch	Eth'ma
El'a-dah	E-li'sha	E'non	Eth'nan
E'lam	E-li'shah	En-rim'mon	Eu-as'i-bus
E'lam-ites	E-lish'a-ma	En-ro'gel	Eu-bu'lus
El'a-sah	E-lish'a-mah	En-she'mesh	E'vi
E'lath	E-lish'a-phat	En-lap'pu-ah	E-vil-mer-o'dach
El-beth'el	E-lish'e-ba	Ep'a-phras	Eu'na-than
El'ci-a	El-i-shu'a	E-paph-ro-di'tus	Eu-ni'ce
El'da-ah	E-lis'i-mus	E-pen'e-tus	Eu-o'di-as
El'dad	E-li'u	E'phah	Eu-pol'e-mus
E'le-ad	E-li'ud	E'phai	Eu-roc'ly-don
E-le-a'leh	E-liz'a-phaz	E'pher	Eu'ty-chus
E-le'a-sah	El-i-se'us	E'phes-dam'mim	Ex'o-dus
E-le-a'zer	E-li'zur	Eph'lal	E'zar
E-le-a-zu'rus	El-ka'nah	E'phod	Ez'ba-i
El-el-o'he Is'ra-el	El'ko-shite	Eph'pha-tha	Ez-e-chi'as
E-leu'the-rus	El'la-sar	E'phra-im	Ez-e-ki'as
El-eu-za'i	El'mo-dam	E'phra-im-ites	E-ze'ki-el
El-ha'nan	El-na'am	Eph'ra-tah	E'zel
E-li'ab	El-na'than	Eph'rath	Ez-e-ri'as
E-li'a-da	E'lon	Eph'rath-ites	E-zi'as
E-li'a-dah	E'lon-ites	E'phron	E-zi'on Ge'bar
E-li'a-dun	E'lon Beth'ha-nan	E'ran-ites	E'zi-on-ge'ber
E-li'ah	El'oth	E-ras'tus	Ez'nite
E-li'ah-ba	El'pa-al	E'rech	Ez'ra-hite
E-li'a-kim	El'pa-let	E-sa'i-as	Ez'ri
E-li'a-li	El-pa'ran	E'sar-had'don	Ez'ri-el
E-li'am	El'te-keh	E'sau	Ez'ril
E-li'as	El'te-keth	Es'dras	
E-li'a-saph	El'te-kon	Es-dre'lon	GA'AL
E-li'a-shib	El'to-lad	Es'e-bon	Ga'ash
E-li'a-sis	E'lul	E-se'bri-as	Ga'ba
E-li'a-tha, <i>or</i>	E-lu'za-i	Esh'ba-al	Gab'a-el
E-li'a-thah	El-y-ma'is	Esh'ban	Gab'a-tha
E-li-a'zar	El'y-mas	Esh'col	Gab'bai
E-li'dad	El'za-bad	E'she-an	Gab'ba-tha
E'li-el	El-za-phan	E'shek	Ga'bri-as
E-li-e'na-i	Em-al-cu'el	Esh'ka-lon	Ga'bri-el
E-li-e'zer	E'mims	Esh'ta-ol	Gad'a-ra
E-li'ha-ba	Em-man'u-el	Esh'tau-lites	Gad-a-renes'
El-i-hoe'na-i	Em'ma-us	Esh-tem'o-a	Gad'des
El-i-ho'reph	Em'mer	Esh'te-moth	Gad'di-el
E-li'hu	E'mor	Esh'ton	Ga'di
E-li'jah	E'nam	Es'li	Gad'ites
El'i-ka	En'dor	Es-ma-chi'ah	Ga'ham
E'lim	En-eg-la'im	E-so'ra	Ga'har
E-lim'e-lech	En-e-mes'sar	Es'ril	Ga'i-us
E-li-œ'na-i	E-ne'ni-as	Es'rom	Gal'a-dad
E-li-o'nas	En-gan'nim	Es-se-nes'	Ga'lal
El'i-phal	En'ge-di	Est'ha-ol	Gal'e-ed
E-liph'a-let	En-had'dah	E'tham	Gal'ga-la
El'i-phaz	En-hak'ko-re	Eth'a-nim	Gal'i-lee

Gal'lim	Ge'shem	Go'pher-wood	Ha'li
Gal'li-o	Ge'shur	Gor'gi-as	Hal-le-lu'jah
Gam'a-el	Gesh'u-ri	Gor'ty-na	Hal-lo'esh
Ga-ma'li-el	Gesh'u-rites	Go'shen	Ha'math
Gam'ma-dims	Ge'thur	Go-thon'i-el	Ha'math-ite
Ga'mul	Geth-o-li'as	Go'zan	Ha'math Zo'bah
Gar'i-zim	Geth-sem'a-ne	Gra'ba	Ham'math
Gar'mites	Ge-u'el	Gre'ci-a	Ham-med'a-tha
Gash'mu	Ge'zer	Gud'go-dah	Ham'e-lech
Ga'tam	Ge'zer-ites	Gu'ni	Ham'i-tal
Gath He'pher	Gi'ah	Gu'nites	Ham-mol'e-keth
Gath Rim'mon	Gib'bar	Gur-ba'al	Ham'mon
Gau'lan	Gib'be-thon		Ham'o-nah
Gau'lon	Gib'e-a	HA-A-HASH'TA-RI	Ha'mon Gog
Gaz'a-bar	Gib'e-ah	Ha-bai'ah	Ha'moth Dor
Ga-za'ra	Gib'e-ath	Hab'ak-kuk	Ha-mu'el
Ga'zath-ites	Gib'e-on	Hab-a-zi-ni'ah	Ha'mul
Ga-ze'ra	Gib'e-on-ites	Ha-ber'ge-on	Ha'mul-ites
Gaz'ites	Gib'lites	Ha'bor	Ha-mu'tal
Gaz'zam	Gid-dal'ti	Hach-a-li'ah	Ha-nam'e-el
Ge'bal	Gid'del	Hach'i-lah	Ha-nan'e-el
Ge'ber	Gid'e-on	Hach'mo-ni	Han'a-ni
Ge'bim	Gid-e-o'ni	Hach'mo-nite	Han-a-ni'ah
Ged-a-li'ah	Gi'dom	Ha'da	Ha'nes
Ged'dur	Gi'er Ea'gle	Ha'dad	Han'i-el
Ge'der	Gi'hon	Had-ad-e'zer	Han'nah
Ge-de'rah	Gil'a-lai	Ha'dad Rim'mon	Han'na-thon
Ged'e-rite	Gil'bo-a	Ha'dar	Han'ni-el
Ge-de'roth	Gil'e-ad	Had'a-shah	Ha'noch
Ged-e-roth-a'im	Gil'e-ad-ite	Ha-das'sa	Ha'noch-ites
Ge'dir	Gil'gal	Ha-das'sah	Haph-a-ra'im
Ge-ha'zi	Gi'loh	Ha-dat'tah	Har'a-dah
Gel'i-loth	Gi'lo-nite	Ha'did	Har-a-i'ah
Ge-mal'li	Gim'zo	Had'lai	Ha'ran
Gem-a-ri'ah	Gi'nath	Ha-do'ram	Ha'ra-rite
Ge-nes'a-reth	Gin'ne-tho	Had'rach	Har-bo'na
Gen'e-sis	Gin'ne-thon	Ha'gab	Har-bo'nah
Ge-ne'zar	Gir'ga-shi	Hag'a-bah	Ha'reph
Gen-ne'us	Gir'ga-shites	Ha-gar-enes'	Ha'reth
Gen-u'bath	Gis'pa	Ha'gar-ites	Har'has
Ge'on	Git'tah He'pher	Hag'ga-i	Har'ha-ta
Ge'rah	Git'ta-im	Hag'ga-ri	Har'hur
Ger'a-sa	Git'tite	Hag'ge-ri	Ha'rim
Ger'ga-shi	Git'tites	Hag'gi	Ha'riph
Ger'ga-shites	Git'tith	Hag-gi'ah	Har'ne-pher
Ger-ge-senes'	Gi'zo-nite	Hag'gites	Ha'rod-ite
Ger'i-zim	Gni'dus	Hag'gith	Har'o-eh
Ger'rin-i-ans	Go'ath	Ha'i	Ha'ro-rite
Ger-ræ'ans	Go'lan	Hak'ka-tan	Har'o-sheth
Ger'shom	Gol'go-tha	Hak'koz	Har'sha
Ger'shon	Go-li'ah	Ha-ku'pha	Ha'rum
Ger'shon-ites	Go-li'ath	Ha'lah	Ha-ru'maph
Ger'shur	Go'mer	Ha'lak	Ha-ru'phite
Ge'sem	Go-mor'rah	Hal'lul	Ha'ruz

Has-a-di'ah	He'lez	His-ki'jah	Hu'shu-bah
Has-e-nu'ah	He'li	Hit'tites	Huz
Hash-a-bi'ah	Hel'ka-i	Hi'vites	Hu'zoth
Hash-ab'nah	Hel'kath	Ho'ba	Huz'zab
Hash-ab-ni'ah	Hel'kath Haz'zu-rim	Ho'bab	Hy-das'pes
Hash-bad'a-na	Hel-ki'as	Ho'bah	Hy-e'na
Ha'shem	He'lon	Hod-a-i'ah	Hy-men-e'us
Hash-mo'nah	He'man	Hod-a-vi'ah	
Ha'shum	Hem'dan	Ho'desh	IB'HAR
Ha-shu'pha	He'na	Ho-de'va	Ib'le-am
Has'rah	Hen'a-dad	Ho-de'vah	Ib-nei'ah
Has'sah	He'noch	Ho-di'ah	Ib-ni'jah
Has-se-na'ah	He'pher	Ho-di'jah	Ib'ri
Has-su'pha	He'pher-ites	Hog'lah	Ib'zan
Ha'tach	Heph'zi-bah	Ho'ham	Ich'a-bod
Ha'thath	He'res	Ho'len	I-co'ni-um
Hat'i-ta	He'resh	Hol-o-fer'nes	Id'a-lan
Hat'til	Her'mas	Ho'man	Id'bash
Hat-ti'pha	Her-mog'e-nes	Hoph'ni	Id'do
Hat'tush	Her'mon	Hoph'rah	Id'u-el
Hav'i-lah	Her'mon-ites	Ho'ram	Id-u-mæ'a
Ha'voth Ja'ir	Her'od	Ho'reb	Id-u-mæ'ans
Hau'ran	He-ro'di-ans	Hor-ha-gid'gad	I'gal
Haz'a-el	He-ro'di-as	Ho'ri	Ig-da-li'ah
Ha-zai'ah	He'seb	Ho'rims	Ig-e-ab'a-rim
Ha'zar Ad'dar	He'sed	Ho'rites	Ig'e-al
Ha'zâr E'nan	Hesh'bon	Hor'mah	I'jon
Ha'zar Gad'dah	Hesh'mon	Hor-o-na'im	Ik'kesh
Ha'zar Hat'ti-con	Heth'lon	Hor'o-nites	I'lai
Ha'zar Ma'veth	Hez'e-ki	Ho'sa	Im'lah
Ha-za'roth	Hez-e-ki'ah	Ho-san'na	Im'lan
Ha'zar Shu'el	He'zer	Ho-se'a	Im'mah
Ha'zar Su'sah	He-zi'a	Hosh-a-i'ah	Im-man'u-el
Ha'zar Su'sim	He'zir	Hosh'a-ma	Im'mer
Ha'zel El-po'ni	Hez'ra-i	Ho-she'a	Im'na
Ha-ze'rim	Hez'ro	Ho'tham	Im'nah
Ha-ze'roth	Hez'ron	Ho'than	Im'rah
Ha'zer Shu'sim	Hez'ron-ites	Ho'thir	Im'ri
Haz'e-zon	Hid'da-i	Huk'kock	I-o'ta
Ha'zi-el	Hid'de-kel	Hul'dah	Iph-e-dei'ah
Ha'zor	Hi'el	Hum'tah	I'ra
Haz'u-bah	Hi-er'e-el	Hu'pham	I'rad
He'ber-ites	Hi-er'e-moth	Hu'pham-ites	I'ri
He'brews	Hi-er-i-e'lus	Hup'pah	I-ri'jah
He'bron-ites	Hi-er'mas	Hup'pim	Ir'na-hash
Heg'a-i	Hi-er-on'y-mus	Hu'rai	I'ron
He'ge	Hig-gai'on	Hu'ram	Ir'pe-el
He'lam	Hi'len	Hu'ri	Ir-she'mish
Hel'bah	Hil-ki'ah	Hu'shah	I'ru
Hel-chi'ah	Hil'lel	Hu'shai	I-sai'ah
Hel'da-i	Hin'nom	Hu'sham	Is'cah
He'led	Hi'rah	Hu'shath-ite	Is-car'i-ot
He'lek-ites	Hi'ram	Hu'shim	Is'da-el
He'leph	Hir-ca'nus	Hu'shub	Ish'bah

Ish'bak	Ja-ar-e-or'a-gim	Ja'min	Je-dei'ah
Ish'bi Be'nob	Ja-as-a-ni'ah	Ja'min-ites	Je-di'a-el
Ish'bo-sheth	Ja'a-sau	Jam'lech	Jed'i-ah
I'shi	Ja-a'si-el	Jam'na-an	Jed-i-di'ah
I-shi'ah	Ja-a'zan	Jam'ni-a	Je'di-el
I-shi'jah	Ja-az-a-ni'ah	Jam'nites	Jed'u-thun
Ish'ma	Ja-a'zar	Jan'na	Je-e'li
Ish'ma-el	Ja-a-zi'ah	Jan'nes	Je-e'zer
Ish'ma-el-ites	Ja-a'zi-el	Ja-no'ah	Je-e'zer-ites
Ish-ma-i'ah	Ja'bal	Ja-no'hah	Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha
Ish'me-rai	Jab'bok	Ja'num	Je-ha'le-el
I'shod	Ja'besb	Ja'phet	Je-hal'e-lel
Ish'pan	Ja'bez	Ja'pheth	Je-ha'zi-el
Ish'tob	Ja'bin	Ja-phi'a	Jeh-dei'ah
Ish'u-a	Jab'ne-el	Japh'let	Je-hei'el
Ish'u-ai	Jab'neh	Japh'le-ti	Je-hez'e-kel
Is-ma-chi'ah	Ja'chan	Ja'pho	Je-hi'ah
Is-ma-i'ah	Ja'chin	Ja'rah	Je-hi'el
Is'pah	Ja'chin-ites	Ja'reb	Je-hi'e-li
Is'ra-el	Ja-cu'bus	Ja'red	Je-hish'a-i
Is'ra-el-ites	Ja'da	Jar-e-si'ah	Je-his-ki'ah
Is'sa-char	Jad-du'a	Jar'ha	Je-ho'a-dah
Is-tal-cu'rus	Ja'don	Ja'rib	Je-ho-ad'dan
Is'u-i	Ja'el	Jar'muth	Je-ho'a-haz
Is'u-ites	Ja'gur	Ja-ro'ah	Je-ho'ash
Ith'a-i	Ja-ha'le-el	Jas'a-el	Je-ho'ha-dah
Ith'a-mar	Ja-hal'e-lel	Ja'shem	Je-ho'ha-nan
Ith'i-el	Ja'hath	Ja'shen	Je-hoi'a-chin
Ith'mah	Ja'haz	Ja-sho'be-am	Je-hoi'a-da
Ith'nan	Ja-ha'za	Jash'ub	Je-hoi'a-kim
Ith'ra	Ja-ha'zah	Jash'u-bi Le'hem	Je-hoi'a-rib
Ith'ran	Ja-ha-zi'ah	Jash'ub-ites	Je-hon'a-dab
Ith're-am	Ja-ha'zi-el	Ja'si-el	Je-hon'a-than
Ith'rites	Jah'da-i	Ja-su'bus	Je-ho'ram
It'tah Ka'zin	Jah'di-el	Ja'tal	Je-ho-shab'e-ath
It'ta-i	Jah'do	Jath'ni-el	Je-hosh'a-phat
It-u-re'a	Jah'le-el	Jat'tir	Je-hosh'e-ba
I'vah	Jah'le-el-ites	Ja'van	Je-hosh'u-a
Iz'e-har	Jah'ma-i	Ja'zar	JE-HO'VAH
Iz'har	Jah'zah	Ja'zi-el	Je-hoz'a-bad
Iz'har-ite	Jah'ze-el	Ja'ziz	Je'hu
Iz-ra-hi'ah	Jah'zi-el	Je'a-rim	Je-hub'bah
Iz-ra-hite	Jah'ze-el-ites	Je-at'e-rai	Je'hu-cal
Iz-ra-i'ah	Jah'ze-rah	Je-ber-e-chi'ah	Je'hud
Iz're-el	Ja'ir	Je'bus	Je-hu'di
Iz'ri	Ja'ir-ites	Je-bu'si	Je-hu-di'jah
Iz'rites	Ja'i-rus	Jeb'u-sites	Je'hush
	Ja'kan	Jec-a-mi'ah	Je-i'el
JA'A-KAN	Ja'keh	Jec-o-li'ah	Je-kab'ze-el
Ja-ak'o-bah	Ja'kim	Jec-o-ni'ah	Jek-a-me'am
Ja-a'la	Jak'kim	Je-dai'a	Jek-a-mi'ah
Ja-a'lah	Ja'lon	Je-dai'ah	Jem'i-mah
Ja-a'lam	Jam'bres	Jed-de'us	Jem-u'el
Ja'a-nai	Jam'bri	Jed'du	Jeph'thah

Je-phun'neh	Je-ze'lus	Jo'nath E'lim Re-	Kar'na-im
Je'rah	Je'zer	cho'chim	Kar'tah
Je-rahm'e-el	Je'zer-ites	Jop'pa	Kar'tan
Je-rahm'e-el-ites	Je-zi'ah	Jo'ra	Ke'dar
Jer'e-chus	Je'zi-el	Jo'ra-i	Ked'e-mah
Je'red	Jez-li'ah	Jo'ram	Ked'e-moth
Jer'e-mai	Jez'o-ar	Jor'dan	Ke'desh
Jer-e-mi'ah	Jez-ra-hi'ah	Jor'i-bas	Ke-hel'a-thah
Jer'e-moth	Jez're-el	Jo'rim	Kei'lah
Jer'e-mouth	Jez're-el-ite	Jor'ko-am	Ke-lai'ah
Je-ri'ah	Jez're-el-i-tess	Jos'a-bad	Kel'i-ta
Jer'i-bai	Jib'sam	Jos'a-phat	Kel'kath-ha-zu'rim
Jer'i-cho	Jid'laph	Jos-a-phi'as	Kem'u-el
Je'ri-el	Jim'la	Jo'se	Ke'nah
Je-ri'jah	Jim'na	Jos'e-dech	Ke'nan
Jer'i-moth	Jim'nah	Jo'se-el	Ke'nath
Je'ri-oth	Jim'nites	Josh'a-bad	Ke'naz
Jer'o-don	Jiph'tah	Jo'shah	Ken'ites
Jer-o-bo'am	Jiph'that-el	Josh'a-phat	Ken'niz-zites
Jer'o-ham	Jo'ab	Josh-a-vi'ah	Ker-en-hap'puch
Je-rub'ba-al	Jo'a-chaz	Josh-bek'a-sha	Ke'ri-oth
Je-rub'e-sheth	Jo-a-da'nus	Josh'u-a	Ke'ros
Jer'u-el	Jo'ah	Jo-si'ah	Ke-tu'ra
Je-ru'sa-lem	Jo'a-haz	Jos-i-bi'ah	Ke-tu'rah
Je-ru'sha	Jo'a-kim	Jos-i-phi'ah	Ke-zi'a
Je-sai'ah	Jo-an'na	Jo-si'phus	Ke'ziz
Jesh-a-i'ah	Jo-an'nan	Jot'bah	Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-
Jesh'a-nah	Jo'ash	Jot'bath	vah
Jesh-ar-e'lah	Jo'a-tham	Jot'ba-tha	Kib'za-im
Jesh-eb'e-ab	Jo-a-zab'dus	Jo'tham	Kid'ron
Jesh-eb'e-ah	Jo'bab	Joz'a-bad	Ki'nah
Je'sher	Joch'e-bed	Joz'a-char	Kir-har'a-seth
Jesh'i-mon	Jo'da	Joz'a-dak	Kir'he-resh
Je-shish'a-i	Jo'ed	Ju'dah	Kir'i-eth
Jesh-o-ha-i'ah	Jo'el	Ju-dæ'a	Kir'jath
Jesh'u-a	Jo-e'lah	Ju'dith	Kir'jath A'im
Jesh'u-rah	Jo-e'zer	Ju'el	Kir'jath Ar'ba
Je-si'ah	Jog'be-ah	Ju'li-a	Kir'jath A'rim
Je-sim'i-el	Jog'li	Ju'ni-a	Kir'jath A'ri-us
Jes'se	Jo'ha	Ju-shab'he-sed	Kir'jath Ba'al
Jes'u-a	Jo-ha'nan	Jus'tus	Kir'jath Hu'soth
Jes'u-i	Joi'a-da	Jut'hah	Kir'jath Je'a-rim
JE'SUS	Joi'a-kim		Kir'jath San'nah
Je'ther	Joi'a-rib	KAB'ZE-EL	Kir'jath Se'pher
Je'theth	Jok'de-am	Ka'des	Kir'i-oth
Jeth'lah	Jo'kim	Ka'desh	Kish'i
Je'thro	Jok'me-an	Ka'desh Bar'ne-a	Kish'i-on
Je'tur	Jok'ne-am	Kad'mi-el	Ki'shon
Je'u-el	Jok'shan	Kad'mon-ites	Ki'son
Je'ush	Jok'tan	Kal'la-i	Kith'lish
Je'uz	Jok'the-el	Ka'nah	Kit'ron
Jew'rie	Jon'a-dab	Ka-re'ah	Kit'tim
Jez-a-ni'ah	Jo'nah	Kar'ka-a	Ko'a
Jez'e-bel	Jon'a-than	Kar'kor	Ko'hath

Ko'hath-ites	Lib'y-a	Mad'a-i	Ma-mai'as
Kol-a-i'ah	Lig-nal'oes	Ma-di'a-bun	Mam'mon
Ko'rah	Li'gure	Ma-di'ah	Mam-ni-ta-nai'mus
Ko'rah-ites	Lik'hi	Ma'di-an	Mam're
Ko'rath-ites	Lo-am'mi	Mad-man'nah	Ma-mu'cus
Ko're	Lod'e-bar	Ma'don	Man'a-en
Kor'hite	Lo'is	Ma-e'lus	Man'a-hath
Kor'hites	Lo Ru'ha-mah	Mag'bish	Man'a-hem
Kor'ites	Lo'tan	Mag'da-la	Ma-na'heth-ites
Kush-ai'ah	Loth-a-su'bus	Mag'da-len	Man-as-se'as
	Lo'zon	Mag-da-le'ne	Ma-nas'seh
LA'A-DAH	Lu'bim	Mag'di-el	Ma-nas'sites
La'a-dan	Lu'bims	Ma'gog	Ma'neh
Lab'a-na	Lu'ci-fer	Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib	Man-ha-na'im
La'chish	Lu'ci-us	Mag'pi-ash	Ma'ni
La-cu'nus	Lu'dim	Ma'ha-lah	Ma-no'ah
La'dan	Lu'hith	Ma'ha-lath Le-an'-	Ma'och
La'el	Lyc-a-o'ni-a	noth	Ma'on
La'had	Lyc'ca	Ma'ha-lath Mas'chil	Ma'on-ites
La-hai'roi	Lyd'i-a	Ma-ha'le-el	Ma'rah
Lah'man	Ly-sa'ni-as	Ma'ha-li	Mar'a-lah
Lah'mas	Lys'i-a	Ma-ha-na'im	Mar-a-nath'a
Lah'mi	Lys'i-as	Ma'ha-neh Dan	Mar-do-che'us
La'ish	Lys'tra	Ma'ha-nem	Ma-re'shah
La'kum		Ma-har'a-i	Mar'i-sa
La'mech	MA'A-CAH	Ma'nath	Mar'moth
Lap'i-doth	Ma'a-chah	Ma'ha-vites	Ma'roth
La-se'a	Ma-ach'a-thi	Ma'haz	Mar're-kah
La'shah	Ma-ach'a-thites	Ma-ha'zi-oth	Mar'se-na
La-sha'ron	Ma-ad'ai	Ma'her-shal'al-hash-	Mar'te-na
Las'the-nes	Ma-a-di'ah	baz	Mas'chil
Laz'a-rus	Ma-a'i	Mah'lah	Mas'e-loth
Le'ah	Ma-al'eh A-crab'bim	Mah'li	Ma'shal
Leb'a-nah	Ma'a-nai	Mah'lites	Mas'man
Leb'a-non	Ma'a-rath	Mah'lon	Mas'moth
Leb'a-oth	Ma-a-sei'ah	Mai-an'e-as	Mas're-kah
Leb-be'us	Ma-a-si'ah	Ma'kas	Mas'sah
Le-bo'nah	Ma'ath	Ma'ked	Mas-si'as
Le'chah	Ma'az	Mak-e'loth	Ma'tred
Le'ha-bim	Ma-a-zi'ah	Mak-ke'dah	Ma'tri
Le'hi	Mab'da-i	Mak'tesh	Mat'tan
Lem'u-el	Mac'a-lon	Mal'a-chi	Mat'tan-ah
Le'shem	Mac'ca-bees	Mal'cham	Mat-tan-i'ah
Let'tus	Mac-ca-bæ'us	Mal-chi'ah	Mat'ta-tha
Le-tu'shim	Mach'be-nah	Mal'chi-el	Mat-ta-thi'as
Le-vi'a-than	Mach'be-nai	Mal'chi-el-ites	Mat-te-na'i
Le'vis	Mach-be'loth	Mal-chi'jah	Mat'than
Le'vites	Ma'chi	Mal-chi'ram	Mat'that
Le-vit'i-cus	Ma'chir	Mal-chi-shu'ah	Mat-the'las
Le-um'mim	Ma'chir-ites	Mal'chom	Mat-thi'as
Lib'a-nus	Mach'mas	Mal'chus	Mat-ti-thi'ah
Lib'nah	Mach-na-de'bai	Mal'las	Maz-i-ti'as
Lib'ni	Mach-pe'lah	Mal'lo-thi	Maz-za'roth
Lib'nites	Ma'cron	Mal'luch	Me'ah

Me-a'ni	Me'red	Mid'din	Mo'lech
Me-a'rah	Mer'e-moth	Mid'i-an	Mo'li
Me-bu'nai	Me'res	Mid'i-an-ites	Mo'lid
Mech'e-rath	Mer'i-bah	Mig'da-lel	Mo'loch
Mech'e-rath-ite	Mer'i-bah Ka'desh	Mig'dal Gad	Mom'dis
Me'dad	Me-rib'ba-al	Mig'dol	Mo-o-si'as
Med'a-lah	Mer'i-moth	Mig'ron	Mo'rash-ite
Me'dan	Me-ro'dach	Mij'a-min	Mo'ras-thite
Med'e-ba	Bal'a-dan	Mik'loth	Mor'de-cai
Me'di-a	Me'rom	Mik-nei'ah	Mo'reh
Me'di-an	Me-ron'o-thite	Mil-a-la'i	Mor'esh-eth Gath
Me-e'da	Me'roz	Mil'cah	Mo-ri'ah
Me-gid'do	Me'ruth	Mil'cha	Mo-se'ra
Me-gid'don	Me'sech	Mil'chah	Mo-se'rah
Me-ha'li	Me'sha	Mil'com	Mo-se'roth
Me-het'a-bel	Me'shach	Mil'lo	Mo-sol'lam
Me-hi'da	Me'shech	Mi'na	Mo-sul'la-mon
Me'hir	Mesh-el-e-mi'ah	Mi-ni'a-min	Mo'za
Me-hol'ath-it	Mesh-ez'a-bel	Min'ni	Mup'pim
Me-hu'ja-el	Mesh-ez'a-beel	Min'nith	Mu'shi
Me-hu'man	Mesh-il-la'mith	Miph'kad	Mu'shites
Me-hu'nim	Mesh-il'le-moth	Mir'i-am	Muth'lab-ben
Me-hu'nims	Me-sho'bah	Mir'ma	Myn'dus
Me-jar'kon	Me-shul'lam	Mis'gab	Myt-e-le'ne
Mek'o-nah	Me-shul'le-mith	Mish'a-el	
Mel-a-ti'ah	Mes'o-bah	Mi'shal	NA'AM
Mel'chi	Mes'o-ba-ite	Mi'sham	Na'a-mah
Mel-chi'ah	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a	Mi'she-al	Na'a-man
Mel-chi'as	Mes-si'ah	Mish'ma	Na'a-ma-thites
Mel'chi-el	Mes-si'as	Mish-man'na	Na'a-mites
Mel-chis'e-dek	Me-te'rus	Mish'ra-ites	Na'a-rah
Mel-chi-shu'a	Me'theg Am'mah	Mis'par	Na'a-rai
Me-le'a	Meth're-dath	Mis'pe-reth	Na'a-ran
Me'lech	Me-thu'sa-el	Mis'pha	Na'a-roth
Mel'li-cu	Me-thu'se-la	Mis'phah	Na-ash'on
Mel'i-ta	Me-thu'se-lah	Mis'ra-im	Na'a-thus
Mel'zar	Me-u'nim	Mis're-photh-ma'im	Na'bal
Mem'phis	Mez'a-hab	Mith'cah	Nab-a-ri'as
Me-mu'can	Mi'a-min	Mith'nite	Na-ba-the'ans
Men'a-hem	Mib'har	Mith'ri-dath	Na'bath-ites
Me'nan	Mib'sam	Mi'zar	Na'both
Me'ne	Mib'zar	Miz'pah	Na'chon
Me'nith	Mi'cah	Miz'peh	Na'chor
Men'o-thai	Mi-cai'ah	Miz'ra'im	Na'dab
Me-on'e-nem	Mi'cha	Miz'zak	Na-dab'a-the
Meph'a-ath	Mi'cha-el	Mna'son	Nag'ge
Me-phib'o-sheth	Mi'chah	Mo'ab	Na-ha'li-el
Me'rab	Mi-chai'ah	Mo'ab-ites	Na-hal'lal
Mer-a-i'ah	Mi'chel	Mo-a-di'ah	Na'ha-lol
Me-rai'oth	Mich'mas	Mock'mur	Na'ham
Me'ran	Mich'mash	Mock'ram	Na-ham'a-ni
Mer'a-ri	Mich'me-thah	Mo'din	Na-har'a-i
Mer'a-rites	Mich'ri	Mo'eth	Na'hash
Mer-a-tha'im	Mich'tam	Mol'a-dah	Na'hath

Nah'bi	Ne'i-el	O'both	Pag'i-el
Na'ha-bi	Ne'keb	O'chi-el	Pa'hath Mo'ab
Na'hor	Ne-ko'da	Oc-i-de'lus	Pa'i
Nah'shon	Nem-u'el	Oc'i-na	Pa'lal
Na'hum	Nem-u'el-ites	Oc'ran	Pal'es-tine
Na'i-dus	Ne'pheg	O'ded	Pal'lu
Na'im	Ne'phi	O-dol'lam	Pal'lu-ites
Na'in	Ne'phis	Od-on-ar'kes	Pal'ti
Nai'oth	Ne-phish'e-sim	O'had	Pal'ti-el
Na-ne'a	Neph'tha-li	O'hel	Pal'tite
Na'o-mi	Nep'tho-ah	Ol'a-mus	Pan'nag
Na'pish	Neph'tu-im	O-lym'phas	Par'a-dise
Naph'i-si	Ne-phu'sim	Om-a-e'rus	Pa'rah
Naph'ta-li	Ne're-us	O'mar	Pa'ran
Naph'thar	Ner'gal	O-me'ga	Par'bar
Naph'tu-him	Ner'gal Sha-re'zer	Om'ri	Par-mash'ta
Nas'bas	Ne-ri'ah	O'nan	Par'me-nas
Na'shon	Ne-than'e-el	O-nes'i-mus	Par'nach
Na'sith	Neth-a-ni'ah	On-e-siph'o-rus	Par'nath
Na'sor	Neth'i-nim	O-ni'a-res	Pa'rosh
Na'than	Ne-to'phah	O-ni'as	Par'u-ah
Na-than'a-el	Ne-top'h'a-thi	O'no	Par-va'im
Nath-a-ni'as	Ne-top'h'a-thites	O'nus	Pa'sach
Na'than Me'lech	Ne-zi'ah	O-ny'as	Pas-dam'min
Na've	Ne'zib	On'y-cha	Pa-se'ah
Na'um	Nib'bas	O'nyx	Pa-shan'da-tha
Naz-a-rene'	Nib'shan	O'phel	Pash'ur
Naz-a-renes'	Nic-o-de'mus	O'phir	Pass'o-ver
Naz'a-reth	Nic-o-la'i-tanes	Oph'ni	Pat'a-ra
Naz'a-rite	Nic'o-las	Oph'rah	Pa-the'us
Ne'ah	Nim'rah	O'reb	Path'ros
Ne-a-ri'ah	Nim'rim	O'ran	Path-ru'si
Neb'a-i	Nim'shi	O-ri'on	Pat'ro-bas
Ne-bai'oth	Nin'e-ve	Or'nan	Pa'u
Ne-ba'joth	Nin'e-veh	Or'pah	Ped'a-hel
Ne-bal'lat	Nin'e-vites	Or-tho-si'as	Ped'ah-zur
Ne'bat	Ni'san	O-sai'as	Ped-ai'ah
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar	Nis'roch	O-se'as	Pek'ah
Neb-u-chad-rez'zar	No-a-di'ah	O'see	Pek-a-hi'ah
Neb-u-chas'ban	No'ah	O'she-a	Pe'kod
Neb-u-chod-on'o-sor	No'bah	Os'pray	Pel-a-i'ah
Neb-u-zar'a-dan	No'dab	Os'si-frage	Pel-a-li'ah
Ne'cho	No'e-ba	Oth'ni	Pel-a-ti'ah
Ne-co'dan	No'ga	Oth'ni-el	Pe'leg
Ned-a-bi'ah	No'gah	Oth-o-ni'as	Pe'let
Ne-e-mi'as	No'hah	O'zem	Pe'leth
Neg'i-noth	Nom'a-des	O-zi'as	Pe'leth-ites
Ne-hel'a-mite	No'phah	O'zi-el	Pe-li'as
Ne-he-mi'ah	No-me'ni-us	Oz'ni	Pel'o-nite
Ne-he-mi'as	Nym'phas	Oz'nites	Pe-ni'el
Ne'hum		O-zo'ra	Pe-nin'nah
Ne-hush'ta	OB-A-DI'AH		Pen'ni-nah
Ne-hush'tah	O'bal	PA'A-RAI	Pen-tap'o-lis
Ne-hush'tan	O'bed E'dom	Pa'dan A'ram	Pen'ta-teuch

Pen'te-cost	Phu'rah	Ra-gu'el	Reph'a-im
Pe-nu'el	Phu'vah	Ra'hab	Reph'a-ims
Pe'or	Phy-gel'lus	Ra'ham	Reph'i-dim
Per'a-zim	Phy-lac'te-ries	Ra'kem	Re'sen
Pe'resh	Pi-ha-hi'roth	Rak'kath	Re'sheph
Pe'rez Uz'za	Pil'dash	Rak'kon	Reu'ben
Per'ga	Pil'e-tha	Ra'ma	Re-u'el
Per'ga-mos	Pil'tai	Ra'mah	Reu'mah
Pe-ri'da	Pi'non	Ra'math	Re'zeph
Per-iz'zites	Pi'ra	Ra-math-a'im	Re-zi'a
Per'me-nas	Pi'ram	Ram'a-them	Re'zin
Per-u'da	Pir'a-thon	Ra'math-ite	Re'zon
Peth-a-hi'ah	Pir'a-thon-ite	Ra'math Le'hi	Rhe'gi-um
Pe'thor	Pis'gah	Ra'math Mis'peh	Rhe'sa
Pe-thu'el	Pi'son	Ra-me'ses	Rho'da
Pe-ul'thai	Pis'pah	Ra-mi'ah	Rhod'o-cus
Phac'a-reth	Pi'thon	Ra'moth Gil'e-ad	Ri'bai
Phai'sur	Poch'e-reth	Ra'pha	Rib'lah
Phal-dai'us	Pon'ti-us Pi'late	Ra'pha-el	Rim'mon
Pha-le'as	Por'a-tha	Ra'phah	Rim'mon Pa'rez
Pha'leg	Pot'i-phar	Raph'a-im	Rin'nah
Phal'lu	Po-tiph'e-ra	Ra'phon	Ri'phath
Phal'ti	Proch'o-rus	Ra'phu	Ris'sah
Phal'ti-el	Pu'ah	Ras'sis	Rith'mah
Pha-nu'el	Pu'dens	Rath'u-mus	Ris'pah
Phar'a-cim	Pu'hites	Ra'zis	Ro-ge'lim
Pha'ra-oh	Pu'nites	Re-a-i'ah	Roh'gah
Phar-a-tho'ni	Pu'non	Re'ba	Ro'i-mus
Pha'rez	Pur	Re-bec'ca	Ro-mam-ti-e'zer
Pha'rez-ites	Pu'rim	Re'chab	Ru'by
Phar'i-sees	Pu-te'o-li	Re'chab-ites	Ru'ha-mah
Pha'rosh	Pu'ti-el	Re'chah	Ru'mah
Phar'par	Py'garg	Re-el-ai'ah	Rus'ti-cus
Phar'zites		Re-el-i'as	
Pha'se-ah	RA'A-MAH	Ree-sai'as	SA-BAC'THA-NI
Pha-se'lis	Ra-a-mi'ah	Re'gem, (g hard)	Sab'a-oth
Phas'i-ron	Ra-am'ses	Re-gem'me-lech	Sa'bat
Phe'be	Rab'bah	Re'gom	Sab'a-tus
Phe-ni'ce	Rab'bath	Re-ha-bi'ah	Sab'ban
Phib'e-seth	Rab'bi	Re'hob	Sab'bath
Phi'col	Rab'bith	Re-ho-bo'am	Sab-ba-the'us
Phi-lar'ches	Rab-bo'ni	Re-ho'both	Sab-be'us
Phi-le'mon	Rab'mag	Re'hu	Sab-de'us
Phi-le'tus	Rab'sa-ces	Re'hum	Sab'di
Phi-lis'ti-a	Rab'sa-ris	Re'i	Sa-be'ans
Phi-lis'tim	Rab'sha-keh	Re'kem	Sa'bi
Phi-lis'tines	Ra'ca	Rem-a-li'ah	Sab'tah
Phi-lol'o-gus	Ra'cab	Re'meth	Sa'car
Phil-o-me'tor	Ra'cha	Rem'mon Meth'o-ar	Sad-a-mi'as
Phin'e-as	Ra'chab	Rem'phan	Sa'das
Phin'e-has	Rad'da-i	Rem'phis	Sad-de'us
Phi'son	Ra'gau	Re'pha-el	Sad'duc
Phle'gon	Ra'ges	Re'phah	Sad'du-cees
Pho'ros	Rag'u-a	Reph-a-i'ah	Sa'doc

Sa-ha-du'tha Je'gar	Sa-rep'ta	Sha-al'bim	She-a-ri'ah
Sah'te-cha	Sar'gon	Sha-al'bo-nite	She-ar-ja'shub
Sa'lah	Sa'rid	Sha'aph	She'ba
Sa-la-sad'a-i	Sa'ron	Sha-a-ra'im	She'bah
Sa-la'thi-el	Sa-ro'thi	Shar'a-im	She'bam
Sal'cah	Sar-se'chim	Sha-ash'gas	Sheb-a-ni'ah
Sal'chah	Sa'ruch	Shab-beth'a-i	Sheb'a-rim
Sal'la-i	Sath-ra-baz'nes	Shach'i-a	She'bat
Sal'lu	Sath-ra-bou-za'nes	Shad'da-i	She'ber
Sal'lum	Sav'a-ran	Sha'drach	Sheb'na
Sal-lu'mus	Sa'vi-as	Sha'ge	Sheb'u-el
Sal'ma	Sce'va	Sha-haz'i-math	Shec-a-ni'ah
Sal'mah	Sche'chem	Shal'le-cheth	She'chem
Sal-mo'ne	Scy-thop'o-lis	Sha'lem	She'chem-ites
Sa'lom	Scyth-o-pol'i-tans	Sha'lim	Shech'i-nah
Sa-lo'me	Se'bat	Shal'i-sha	Shed'e-ur
Sa'lu	Sec'a-cah	Shal'lum	She-ha-ri'ah
Sa'lum	Sech-e-ni'as	Shal'ma-i	She'kel
Sam'a-el	Se'chu	Shal'man	She'lah
Sa-mai'as	Sed-e-ci'as	Shal-ma-ne'ser	She'lan-ites
Sa-ma'ri-a	Se'gub	Sha'ma	Shel-e-mi'ah
Sa-mar'i-tans	Se'ir	Sham-a-ri'ah	She'leph
Sam'a-tus	Se'i-rath	Sha'med	She'lesh
Sa-me'i'us	Se'la Ham-mah-le'-	Sha'mer	Shel'o-mi
Sam'gar Ne'bo	koth	Sham'gar	Shel'o-mith
Sa'mi	Se'lah	Sham'huth	Shel'o-moth
Sa'mis	Se'led	Sha'mir	She-lu'mi-el
Sam'lah	Sel-e-mi'as	Sham'ma	She'ma
Sam'mus	Sem-a-chi'ah	Sham'mah	Shem'a-ah
Samp'sa-mes	Sem-a-i'ah	Sham'ma-i	Shem-a-i'ah
San-a-bas'sa-rus	Sem-a-i'as	Sham'moth	Shem-a-ri'ah
San'a-sib	Sem'e-i	Sham-mu'a	Shem'e-ber
San-bal'lat	Se-mel'le-us	Sham-mu'ah	She'mer
San'he-drim	Se'mis	Sham-she-ra'i	She-mi'da
San-san'nah	Sen'a-ah	Sha'pham	Shem'i-nith
Sa'phat	Se'neh	Sha'phan	She-mir'a-moth
Saph-a-ti'as	Se'nir	Sha'phat	She-mu'el
Saph'ir	Sen-na-che'rib	Sha'pher	She-na'zar
Sa'pheth	Sen'u-ah	Shar'a-i	She'nir
Sap-phi'ra	Se-o'rim	Shar'ma-im	She'pham
Sap'phire	Se'phar	Sha'rar	Sheph-a-ti'ah
Sar-a-bi'as	Seph'a-rad	Sha-re'zer	She'phi
Sar-a-i'ah	Seph-ar-va'im	Sha'ron	She'pho
Sa-rai'as	Se'phar-vites	Sha'ron-ite	She-phu'phan
Sa-ram'a-el	Se-phe'la	Sha-ru'hen	She'rah
Sar'a-mel	Se'rah	Shash'a-i	Sher-e-bi'ah
Sa'raph	Se-ra-i'ah	Sha'shak	She'resh
Sar-ched'o-nus	Ser'a-phim	Sha'veh	She-re'zer
Sar'de-us	Se'red	Sha'veth	She'shack
Sar'dites	Se'rug	Sha'ul	She'shai
Sar'di-us	Se'sis	Sha'ul-ites	She'shan
Sar'dine	Ses'the	Sha-u'sha	Shesh-baz'zar
Sar'do-nyx	Se'thar	She'al	She'thar
Sa're-a	Sha-al-ab'bin	She-al'ti-el	She'thar Boz'na-i

Shib'bo-leth	Sho'bek	Si'nim	Tab'bath
Shib'mah	Sho'bi	Sin'ites	Ta'be-al
Shi'chron	Sho'cho	Siph'moth	Ta'be-el
Shig-gai'on	Sho'choh	Sip'pai	Ta-bel'li-us
Shi'hor Lib'nath	Sho'ham	Si'rach	Tab'e-ra
Shi-i'im	Sho'mer	Si'rah	Tab'i-tha
Shil'hi	Sho'phach	Sir'i-on	Ta'bor
Shil'him	Sho'phan	Sis-am'a-i	Tab'ri-mon
Shil'lem	Sho-shan'nim	Sis'e-ra	Tach'mo-nite
Shil'lem-ites	Shu'a	Si-sin'nes	Tad'mor
Shi'lo	Shu'ah	Sit'nah	Ta'han
Shi'loh	Shu'al	Si'van	Ta'han-ites
Shi-lo'ah	Shu'ba-el	So'choh	Ta-haph'a-nes
Shi-lo'ni	Shu'ham	So'coh	Ta-hap'e-nes
Shi-lo'nites	Shu'ham-ites	So'di	Ta'hath
Shil'shah	Shu'hites	Sod'om-ites	Tah'per-nes
Shim'e-a	Shu'lam-ite	Sod'o-ma	Tah're-a
Shim'e-ah	Shu'math-ites	Sop'a-ter	Tah'tim Hod'shi
Shim'e-am	Shu'nam-ite	Soph'e-reth	Tal'i-tha Cu'mi
Shim'e-ath	Shu'nem	So-sip'a-ter	Tal'mai
Shim'e-ath-ites	Shu'ni	Sos'the-nes	Tal'mon
Shim'e-i	Shu'nites	Sos'tra-tus	Tal'sas
Shim'e-on	Shu'pham	So'ta-i	Ta'mah
Shim'hi	Shu'pham-ite	Sta'chys	Tam'muz
Shi'mi	Shup'pim	Stac'te	Ta'nach
Shim'ites	Shu'shan	Steph'a-na	Tan'hu-meth
Shim'ma	Shu'shan E'duth	Steph'a-nas	Ta'nis
Shi'mon	Shu'the-lah	Ste'phen	Ta'phath
Shim'rath	Shu'thal-ites	Su'ah	Taph'e-nes
Shim'ri	Si'a	Su'ba	Taph'nes
Shim'rith	Si'a-ka	Su'ba-i	Ta'phon
Shim'ron-ites	Si'ba	Suc'coth	Tap'pu-ah
Shim'ron Me'ron	Sib'ba-chai	Suc'coth Be'noth	Ta'rah
Shim'shai	Sib'bo-leth	Su-ca'ath-ites	Tar'a-lah
Shi'nab	Sib'mah	Su'di-as	Ta're-a
Shi'nar	Sib'ra-im	Suk'ki-ims	Tar'pel-ites
Shi'on	Si'chem	Su'sa	Tar'shis
Shi'phi	Sid'dim	Su'san-chites	Tar'shish
Shiph'mite	Si'de	Su-san'nah	Tar-shi'si
Shiph'ra	Si'don	Su'si	Tar'sus
Shiph'rath	Si-gi'o-noth	Syc'a-mine	Tar'tak
Ship'tan	Si'ha	Sy-ce'ne	Tar'tan
Shi'sha	Si'hon	Sy'char	Tat'na-i
Shi'shak	Sil'la	Sy-e'lus	Te'bah
Shit'ra-i	Sil'o-a	Sy-e'ne	Teb-a-li'ah
Shit'tah	Sil'o-ah	Syn'a-gogue	Te'beth
Shit'tim wood	Sil'o-am	Syn'ti-che	Te-haph'ne-hes
Shi'za	Sil'o-as	Syr'i-a Ma'a-cah	Te-hin'nah
Sho'a	Sil'o-e	Syr'i-on	Te'kel
Sho'ab	Si-mal-cu'e	Sy-ro-phe-nic'i-a	Te-ko'a
Sho'ah	Sim'e-on		Te-ko'ah
Sho'bach	Sim'e-on-ites	TA'A-NACH	Te-ko'ites
Sho'ba-i	Sim'ri	Ta'a-nach Shi'lo	Tel'a-bib
Sho'bal	Si'nai	Tab'ba-oth	Te'lah

Tel'a-im	Tir'i-a	VA-JEZ'A-THA	Zath'o-e
Te-las'sar	Tir'sha-tha	Va-ni'ah	Za-thu'i
Te'lem	Tir'zah	Vish'ni	Zath'thu
Tel-ha-re'sha	Ti'zite	Vash'ti	Za'van
Tel-har'sa	To'a-nah	Voph'si	Zeb-a-di'ah
Tel'me-la	To-bi'ah		Ze-ba'im
Te'ma	To'bi-el	XA'GUS	Zeb'e-dee
Te'man	To-bi'jah	Xan'thi-cus	Ze-bi'na
Tem'a-ni	To'chen	Xe'ne-as	Ze-bo'im
Te'man-ites	To-gar'mah	Xer-o-pha'gi-a	Ze-bu'da
Tem'e-ni	To'hu	Xe-rol'y-be	Ze'bul
Te'pho	To'i	Xys'tus	Zeb'u-lon
Te'rah	To'la		Zeb'u-lon-ites
Te'resh	To'lad	ZA-A-NA'IM	Zech-a-ri'ah
Ter-tul'lus	To'la-ites	Za'a-man	Zed-e-ki'ah
Te'ta	Tol'ba-nes	Za-a-nan'nim	Ze-lo'phe-had
Tet'rarch	Tol'mai	Za'a-van	Ze-lo'tes
Thad-de'us	To'phel	Za'bad	Zem-a-ra'im
Tha'hash	To'phet	Zab-a-dæ'ans	Zem'a-rite
Tha'mah	To'u	Zab-a-dai'as	Ze-mi'ra
Tham'na-tha	Trach-o-ni'tis	Zab'bai	Ze-or'im
Tha'ra	Trip'o-lis	Zab'ud	Zeph-a-ni'ah
Thar'ra	Tro'as	Zab-de'us	Ze'phath
Thar'shish	Tro-gyl'li-um	Zab'di-el	Zeph'a-thah
Thas'si	Troph'i-mus	Za-bi'na	Zeph'on-ites
The'bez	Try-phe'na	Za'bud	Zer-a-hi'ah
The-co'e	Try-pho'sa	Zab'u-lon	Zer-a-i'a
The-oc'a-nus	Tu'bal Ca'in	Zac'ca-i	Zer'e-da
The-od'o-tus	Tu-bi'e-ni	Zac'cur	Zer'e-dah
The-oph'i-lus	Ty-be'ri-as	Zach-a-ri'ah	Ze-red'a-thah
The'ras	Tych'i-cus	Zac-che'us	Zer'e-rath
Ther'me-leth	Ty-ran'nus	Za'laph	Ze-ru'ah
Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Ty'rus	Zal'mon	Ze-rub'ba-bel
Theu'das		Zal-mo'nah	Zer-u-i'ah
This'be	U'CAL	Zal-mun'nah	Zer-vi'ah
Thum'mim	U'el	Zam'bis	Zib'e-on
Thy-a-ti'ra	U'la-i	Zam'bri	Zib'i-on
Ti-be'ri-as	U'lam	Zam-zum'mims	Zid-ki'jah
Tib'ni	Ul'la	Za-no'ah	Zi-do'ni-ans
Ti'dal	Um'mah	Zaph - nath - pa - a -	Ziph'i-on
Tig'lath Pi-le'ser	U'phaz	ne'ah	Ziph'ites
Tik'vah	U-phar'sin	Za'phon	Zip-por'ah
Tik'vath	Ur'ba-ne	Za'ra	Zith'ri
Ti'lon	U-ri'ah	Zar'a-ces	Zo-be'bah
Ti-me'lus	U-ri'as	Zar-a-i'as	Zo'he-leth
Tim'na	U'ri-el	Za're-ah	Zon'a-ras
Tim'nath	U-ri'jah	Za're-ath-ites	Zo'phah
Tim'na-thah	U'rim	Za'red	Zo'phai
Tim'nath He'res	U'tha-i	Zar'e-phath	Zo'phim
Tim'nath Se'rah	U'za-i	Zar'e-tan	Zo're-ah
Ti-mo'the-us	U'zal	Za'reth Sha'har	Zo-rob'a-bel
Ti'rath-ites	Uz-zi'ah	Zar'hites	Zu'ri-el
Tir'ha-kah	Uz-zi'el	Zar'ta-nah	Zu-ri-shad'da-i
Tir'ha-nah		Zar'than	Zu'zims

MEANING OF BIBLICAL PROPER NAMES IN THEIR ORIGINAL LANGUAGE

AA'RON, a teacher; lofty; en-
lightened.
A-bad'don, the place of de-
struction.
A-bag'tha, [Pers.] God's gift;
fortunate.
Ab'a-na, made of stone; a
building.
Ab'a-rim, regions beyond.
Ab'di-el, the servant of God.
A-bed'ne-go, servant of Nego,
a Babylonian god.
A'bel, son; meadow.
A'bel, (a city) mourning.
A'bel Beth-ma'a-chah, mead-
ow of Maachah.
A'bel Ma'im, meadow of the
waters.
A-bel Me-ho'lah, meadow of
the dance.
A-bi'ah, the Lord my father.
A-bi-al'bon, father of power.
Ab-i-a'thar, excellent father.
A'bib, green fruits, or ears of
corn.
A-bi'dah, the father knows.
Ab'i-dan, my father is judge.
A'bi-el, God my father.
A-bi-e'zer, father of help.
Ab'i-gail, the father's joy.
Ab-i-ha'il, the father of
strength.
A-bi'hu, he is my father.
A-bi'hud, father of majesty.
A-bi'jah, **A-bi'jam**, the Lord
is a father.
A-bi'ram, a high father.
Ab'i-shur, the father of the
wall, or father of uprightness.
A'bram, high father.
A'bra-ham, the father of a
multitude.
Ab'sa-lom, father of peace.
A'cad, high land.
A-cel'da-ma, the field of blood.
A-cha'i-a, name for Greece.
A-cha'i-cus, a native of
Achaia.
A'chan, or **A'char**, he that
troubleth.
A'chish, thus it is, or how is
this?
Ach'sa, adorned; anklet.
Ach'shaph, enchanted.
Ach'zib, liar; lying; deception.
A'dah, ornament.
Ad-a-i'ah, the Lord hath
adorned.
Ad-a-li'a, a Persian name; one
that draws water.
Ad'am, earthy man; red.
Ad'a-mah, earth.

Ad'a-mi, my man; red; earthy;
human.
A'din, **Ad'i-na**, adorned; vo-
luptuous.
Ad-i-tha'im, assemblies; orna-
ment.
Ad'la-i, righteousness of the
Lord.
Ad'ma-tha, [Pers.] a cloud of
death; a mortal vapor.
Ad'nah, rest; pleasure.
A-do-ni-be'zek, the lord of
Bezek.
A-don-i'ram, my lord most
high.
A-don-i-ze'dek, the lord of
righteousness.
Ad-o-ra'im, the two heights.
Ad-do'ram, Hadar (a god) is
exalted.
A-dul'lam, their testimony,
their prey, or their ornament.
A'gag, name of Amalekite
kings.
A'gur, one that gathers.
A'hab, father's brother.
A-has-u-e'rus, prince; pro-
tector of the land.
A'hi, **A-hi'ah**, the Lord is a
brother.
A-hi-e'zer, brother of assist-
ance.
A-hi'hud, brother of majesty.
A-hi'jah, see **Ahiah**.
A-hi'kam, my brother raises
himself.
A-him'a-az, brother of the
council.
A-hi'man, brother of the right
hand.
A-hi'o, the Lord is a brother.
A-hi'ra, Ra (the sun-god) is a
brother.
A-hi'ram, high brother.
A-hi'shar, brother of a prince,
or brother of a song.
A-hith'o-phel, brother of ruin
or folly.
A-hi'hud, brother of praise.
A-hi'tub, brother of goodness.
Ah'lab, fruitful.
Ah'lai, Oh that!
A-ho'lah, her tabernacle; her
tent.
A-hol'i-bah, my tent is in her.
Ai, or **Hai**, **A'i-ath**, mass, or
heap of ruins.
Ai'ja-lon, place of stags.
Ak'kub, insidious; successor.
Ak-rab'bim, scorpions.
A-lam'e-lech, king's oak.
A-le'meth, hiding.

Al-ex-an'der, one that assists
men.
Al-le-lu'jah, praise ye the Lord.
Al'lon, an oak, or strong.
Al-mo'dad, the Modadites (an
Arab tribe).
Al'mon, hidden.
Al-phe'us, deputy.
Am'a-lek, a dwelling in the
valley.
Am'a-na, sure; perennial; se-
curity.
Am-a-ri'ah, the Lord has said.
A-ma'sa, burden.
Am-a-zi'ah, strength of the
Lord.
A-mi'non, faithful.
Am'mah, my people; mother.
Am'mi, the same as **Ammah**.
Am'mi-el, God is a kinsman.
Am'mi-hud, people of praise.
A-min'a-dab, my people is
noble.
Am-i-shad'da-i, kinsman of
the Almighty.
Am-mi-za'bad, the kinsman
(God) has bestowed.
Am'mon, belonging to the peo-
ple.
Am'non, faithful and true.
A'mok, deep.
A'mon, Egyptian sun-god.
Am'o-rite, highlander.
A'mos, one bearing a burden.
A'moz, strong; robust.
Am'pli-as, for **Ampliat**,
large.
Am'ram, an exalted people.
Am'ra-phel, the son is ruler.
A'nab, answerer, or afflicted.
A'nah, answering.
A'nak, long necked; neck-col-
lar.
A-nam'e-lech, Ana is prince.
A-na'ni, **An-a-ni'ah**, the Lord
covers over or screens.
An-a-ni'as, the cloud of the
Lord.
A'nath, an Asiatic goddess.
An'a-thoth, images of the god-
dess Anath; answers.
An'drew, a Greek name.
An-dro-ni'cus, one who excels.
A'ner, answer; song; affliction.
An'nas, gracious.
An'ti-christ, adversary to
Christ.
A-pel'les, exclusion; separa-
tion.
A-phar'sites, probably Per-
sians.
A'phek, fortress.

A-phi'ah, striving after.
A-pol'los, for **Apollonius**.
A-pol'ly-on, one who exterminates.
Ap'phi-a, a Greek name.
A-ra'bi-a, wilderness wild; desert.
A'rad, wild ass.
A'ram, height; magnificence.
Ar'a-rat, the curse of trembling.
A-rau'nah, ark; song; joyful cry.
Ar'ba, four.
Ar'bite, man of Arab.
Ar-che-la'us, prince of the people.
Ar'che-vites, people of Erech.
Ar'chi, Arch'ite, man of Erech.
Ar-chip'pus, chief of the horses.
A-re'li, heroic.
Ar-e'tas, lion.
Ar'gob, stony.
A'ri-el, altar, light, or lion of God.
A-ri-ma-the'a, the two Ramahs.
A'ri-och, servant of the moon-goddess.
Ar-is-tar'chus, best-ruling; a good prince, or the best prince.
Ar-is-to-bu'lus, the best counsellor.
Ar-ma-ged'don, mountain of the Megiddo.
Ar-mo'ni, palace-born.
Ar'non, rejoicing; noisy; rushing.
A'rod, wild ass.
Ar'pad, camp; the light of redemption.
Ar-phax'ad, one that heals.
A'sa, healer, or cure.
As'a-hel, God has made.
As-a-i'ah, the Lord has made.
A'saph, God gathers; a collector.
As'e-nath, probably for **Isis-Neith**, two Egyptian goddesses.
Ash'bel, man of Baal.
Ash'dod, fortified place; strength.
Ash'doth Pis'gah, slopes of Pisgah.
Ash'er, favorable; happy.
A-shi'ma, name of Hamathite god.
Ash'ke-naz, a fire that spreads.
Ash'ta-roth, images of Ashtoreth.
Ash-to'reth, an Asiatic goddess.
Ash'ur, who is happy; walks; looks.

As'ke-lon, weight, balance, or fire of infamy.
As'ri-el, God is prosperity.
As'shur, god and land of Assyria.
As'sir, prisoner, or Osiris.
A-syn'cri-tus, incomparable.
A'tad, a thorn; buckthorn.
Au-gus'tus, increased; exalted.
A'ven, idols; vanity; iniquity.
Az-a-ri'ah, the Lord helps.
A-ze'kah, a field dug over; ploughed.
Az'gad, a strong army, strength of fortune, or a gang of robbers.
Az'ma-veth, strength is death.
A-zo'tus, the same as **Ash-dod**.
A'zur, **Az'zur**, he that assists or is assisted; helper.
BA'AL, lord; husband.
Ba'al-ah, **Ba'al-ath**, lady; name of Phœnician goddess.
Ba'al-i, my lord; my husband.
Ba'al-im, plural of Baal.
Ba'al-is, son of rejoicing, or proud lord.
Ba'al Ze'bub, the lord of flies (name of sun-god).
Ba'a-na, son of affliction.
Ba'bel, gate of God (it resembles the word for confusion).
Ba'ca, weeping-tree; weeping.
Ba-hu'rim, youths.
Ba'jith, a house; temple.
Ba'la-am, one that swallows up.
Ba'lak, who lays waste, or destroys.
Ba'mah, sanctuary, or high place.
Ba'moth Ba'al, high places of Baal.
Ba'rak, lightning.
Bar-je'sus, son of Jesus or Joshua.
Bar-jo'na, son of Jona.
Bar'na-bas, son of consolation.
Bar'sa-bas, son of the Sabbath.
Bar-thol'o-mew, a son of one's own brother, *i.e.*, friend.
Bar-ti-me'us, son of Timæus.
Ba'ruch, who is blessed.
Bar-zil'la-i, son of iron.
Ba'shan, fruitful.
Bash'e-math, perfumed; agreeable.
Bath-she'ba, daughter of the seven, or of an oath.
Be-a-li'ah, Jah is lord.
Be'dad, alone; solitary.
Be-el'ze-bub, see **Baalzebub**.
Be'er, a well.
Be-er-she'ba, the well of seven or of an oath.
Be'kah, half a shekel.

Be'li-al, wicked; of no account.
Bel-shaz'zar, preserve the king, O Bel.
Bel-te-shaz'zar, his life do thou preserve, O Bel.
Ben-ai'ah, the Lord has built.
Ben-am'mi, son of my people.
Ben-ha'dad, son, *i.e.*, worshipper of Hadad.
Ben'ja-min, son of the right hand.
Be-no'ni, son of my sorrow, or pain, or son of my strength.
Be'or, burning; a torch.
Ber'a-chah, blessing.
Ber-a-i'ah, the Lord created.
Be-re'a, city in Macedonia.
Be'rith, covenant.
Ber-ni'ce, one that brings victory.
Bes-o-de'iah, in the intimacy of the Lord.
Be'sor, rich in grass.
Be'tah, confidence.
Be'ten, valley; belly.
Beth-ab'a-rah, the house or place of the ford.
Beth'a-ny, the house of dates.
Beth-ar'bel, the house of Arbel, *i.e.*, of the four gods.
Beth-a'ven, the house of vanity, of iniquity, of trouble, of idolatry.
Beth-ba'rah, see **Bethabarah**.
Beth-be'rai, the house of fatness; the house of my health.
Beth'car, the house or place of pasture.
Beth-da'gon, the house of Dagon.
Beth-dib-la-tha'im, house of the two fig cakes.
Beth'el, the house of God.
Be'ther, division, or in the trial.
Beth-es'da, house of pity or mercy.
Beth-e'zel, house or place of the side.
Beth-ga'der, house of the wall.
Beth-ga'mul, the house of the weaned.
Beth-hac'ce-rim, the house of the vineyard.
Beth-ho'ron, the house or place of caves.
Beth'le-hem, the house of bread.
Beth-pe'or, house of Peor.
Beth'pha-ge, the house of figs.
Beth-sa'i-da, house or place of fishing.
Beth'shan, or **Beth-she'an**, house or place of security or rest.
Beth'she-mesh, house of the sun.

Beth-tap'pu-a, house or place of apples.
 Be-thu'el, man of God.
 Beth'zur, house of rocks.
 Be-u'lah, married.
 Be-zal'e-el, in the shadow of God.
 Be'zek, breach; split.
 Bich'ri, youthful.
 Bid'kar, boring through.
 Bil'hah, modesty.
 Bir'sha, in evil.
 Bith'ron, division; mountain-cleft.
 Blas'tus, that buds and brings forth.
 Bo-a-ner'ges, sons of thunder.
 Bo'az, Bo'oz, cheerfulness.
 Bo'chim, the weepers.
 Bo'zez, shining.
 Boz'rah, fortification; fold.
 Buz, contempt.
 Bu'zi, my contempt.

CÆS-A-RE'A, called after Cæsar.
 Cai'a-phas, rock.
 Cain, spear.
 Ca'lah, strength.
 Ca'leb, a dog; furious; or the country of the Calebites.
 Cal'va-ry, a skull.
 Ca'na, reeds.
 Ca'na-an, lowland.
 Caph'tor, a knob; pomegranate.
 Car'che-mish, castle of Chemish or Chemosh.
 Ca-re'ah, bald.
 Car'mel, cultivated land; full of ears of corn.
 Car'mi, my vineyard.
 Car'pus, fruit, or fruitful.
 Ce'dron, black; turbid.
 Cen'chre-a, the port of Corinth.
 Ce'phas, a rock, or stone.
 Chal'col, sustenance.
 Che'bar, length.
 Ched-er-la'o-mer, servant of Laomer, an Elamite god.
 Chem'a-rim, black-robed (unlawful priests).
 Che'rith, cutting; piercing; slaying.
 Ches'a-lon, strength.
 Che-sul'loth, fatness.
 Chim'ham, despising.
 Chi'os, island in the Ægean Sea.
 Chis'lon, fatness; strength.
 Chit'tim, Cyprus.
 Chi'un, Saturn [Assyrian].
 Chlo'e, green herb.
 Cho-ra'shan, a smoking pit.
 Chu'za, a small pitcher or pot.
 Ci-lic'i-a, province in Asia Minor.

Chin'ner-eth, Cin'ner-oth, shaped like a basin.
 Clem'ent, mild; good; merciful.
 Coz'bi, deceptive.
 Cush, Ethiopia; black.
 Cu'shan, a form for Cush.
 Cu'shi, an Ethiopian.

DAB'A-SHETH, camel's hump.
 Dab'e-rath, pasture.
 Da'gon, a fish.
 Dan, judge.
 Dan'i-el, God is my judge.
 Da'than, belonging to a fountain.
 Da'vid, well-beloved; dear.
 Deb'o-rah, a bee.
 De-cap'o-lis, region of ten cities.
 De-li'lah, languishing; weak.
 De-me'tri-us, belonging to Demeter.
 De-u'el, call on God.
 Did'y-mus, a twin, or double.
 Di'nah, judged.
 Di-ot're-phes, nourished of Jupiter.
 Do'eg, fearful.
 Dor, Du'ra, habitation.
 Do'than, double fountain.
 Du'mah, silence, or resemblance.
 Du'ra, depression.

E'BAL, having no vegetation; bald.
 E'bed, a servant, or laborer.
 E-bed-me'lech, servant of the king.
 Eb-en-e'zer, the stone of help.
 E'ber, region beyond or beside.
 Ed, witness.
 E'den, pleasure, or delights.
 E'dom, red.
 Ed're-i, powerful.
 Eg'lah, Eg'lon, heifer; calf.
 Eg'la-im, two heifers.
 Ek'ron, rooting up.
 E'lam, high land.
 E'lath, a grove of trees.
 El-beth'el, the God of Bethel.
 El'dad, E-li'dad, God loves.
 E-le-a'leh, God is exalted.
 E-le-a'zer, God helps.
 El-el-o'he Is'ra-el, God the deity of Israel.
 El-ha'nan, gift; God is gracious.
 E'li, going up.
 E-li'a-da, God knows, takes notice.
 E-li'ah, God my father.
 E-li'a-kim, God will raise up.
 E-li'am, God of the people.
 E-li'as, see Elijah.
 E-li'a-saph, God has added.

E-li'a-shib, God will bring back.
 E-li'a-thah, God has come.
 E'li-el, God is God.
 E-li-e'zer, God is help.
 El-i-ho'reph, God is autumn.
 E-li'hu, my God himself.
 E-li'jah, my God is Jah.
 E'lim, oaks; trees.
 E-lim'e-lech, my God is king.
 El'i-phal, God judges.
 E-liph'a-let, God is deliverance.
 El'i-phaz, my God is pure gold.
 E-lis'a-beth, God of the oath.
 E-li'sha, my God is welfare.
 E-lish'a-ma, God hears.
 E-lish'a-phat, God judges.
 El-i-shu'a, God is my salvation.
 E-li-za'phan, God hides or protects.
 E-li'zur, God my rock; rock of God.
 El-ka'nah, God created.
 El-na'am, God is graciousness.
 El-na'than, God has given.
 E'lon, oak, grove, or strong.
 E-lu'za-i, God is my strength.
 El'za-bad, God bestowed.
 E'mims, formidable men; terrors.
 Em'ma-us, hot springs.
 En'dor, fountain of Dor.
 En-eg-la'im, fountain of Eg-laim.
 En'ge-di, fountain of the kid.
 E'noch, dedicated or disciplined.
 E'nos, mortal; sickness.
 En-ro'gel, fuller's fountain.
 En-she'mesh, fountain of the sun.
 E-paph-ro-di'tus, agreeable; handsome.
 E-pen'e-tus, laudable; of praise.
 E'pher, calf.
 E'phes-dam'mim, cessation of blood.
 E'phra-im, Eph'ra-tah, Eph'rath, abundance, or bearing fruit.
 Er, watcher.
 E'sar-had'don, Asshur gave a brother.
 E'sau, hairy.
 E'sek, contention.
 Esh'ba-al, man of Baal.
 Esh'col, a bunch of grapes.
 Esh'ta-ol, petition.
 Es'ther, a star.
 E'tam, place of the bird of prey.
 E'tham, an Egyptian name.
 E'than, strong.

Eth'ba-al, with the help of Baal.
Eu-bu'lus, prudent, good counsellor.
Eu-ni'ce, good victory.
Eu-roc'ly-don, the north-east wind.
Eu'ty-chus, a Greek name.
Eve, "life."
E-vil-me-ro'dach, the man, *i.e.*, servant, of Merodach.
E-ze'ki-el, strength of God.
E'zel, going abroad; side.
E'zi-on-ge'ber, backbone of the herd.
Ez'ra, help.
Ez'ra-hite, descendant of Ezra.

FE'LIX, happy and prosperous.
Fes'tus, festival, or joyful.
Fer-tu-na'tus, lucky, or fortunate.

GA'ASH, commotion; shaking.
Gab'ba-tha, a high place; elevated.
Ga'bri-el, hero of God.
Gad, happy; fortune.
Gad-a-renes', people of Gadara.
Gad'di-el, God is the bringer of fortune.
Gal'i-lee, district; circle; curve.
Ga-ma'li-el, recompense of God.
Gam'ma, brave warriors.
Gath, wine-press.
Gath Rim'mon, the wine-press of Rimmon (a deity).
Ga'za, strong.
Ge'ba, a hill.
Ge'bal, mountain district.
Ge'bim, cisterns.
Ged-a-li'ah, God is great.
Ge'der, **Ge-de'rah**, a wall.
Ge-ha'zi, valley of sight or vision.
Gem-a-ri'ah, the Lord has accomplished.
Ge-nes'a-reth, garden of the prince.
Gen-u'bath, theft; robbery.
Ge'ra, bean.
Ge'rah, twentieth part of a shekel.
Ge'rar, a lodging place.
Ger-ge-senes', people of Gergesha (for Gadarenes).
Ger'i-zim, dwellers in waste land.
Ger'shom, driving away.
Ger'shon, banishment.
Geth-sem'a-ne, an oil-press.
Gi'ah, a well.
Gib'be-thon, a high place.
Gib'e-ah, a hill.

Gib'e-on, a hill.
Gib'lites, people of Gebal (Byblus).
Gid-dal'ti, I have magnified.
Gid'e-on, he that breaks or cuts down trees.
Gi'hon, bursting forth.
Gil'e-ad, rough country.
Gil'gal, wheel; revolution; whirlwind.
Gir'ga-shite, dweller in clay.
Git'tite, a man of Gath.
Go'lan, passage, or revolution; circle.
Gol'go-tha, heap of skulls.
Go-li'ath, shining.
Go-mor'rah, overflowed.
Gur, a sojourning place.
Gur-ba'al, a sojourning place of Baal; a place devoted to Baal.

HA-BAI'AH, the Lord Jah hides.
Hab'ak-kuk, a close embrace.
Hach'i-lah, dark colored; cloudy.
Hach'mo-nite, full of wisdom.
Had-ad-e'zer, Hadad is a helper.
Ha'dad Rim'mon, named after the gods Hadad and Rimmon.
Ha-das'sah, myrtle.
Ha-do'ram, Hadar is exalted.
Had'rach, a province in Assyria.
Ha'gar, flight.
Hag'ga-i, **Hag'gai**, **Hag'gith**, born at the time of a festival.
Ha'lak, bare.
Hal-le-lu'jah, praise the Lord.
Ham, heat; black.
Ha'math, fortification.
Ha'mor, an ass; reddish brown.
Ha-mu'tal, warmth of dew.
Ha-nan'e-el, God has graciously given.
Han'nah, grace.
Han'ni-el, God is gracious.
Ha'noch, same as Enoch.
Ha'nun, one graciously given.
Ha'ran, mountainous.
Har-bo'nah, ass-driver.
Ha'rod, fear; terror.
Has-a-di'ah, the Lord is merciful.
Hash-a-bi'ah, **Hash-ab'nah**, **Hash-ab-ni'ah**, the Lord provides.
Hash-mo'nah, fruitfulness.
Hau'ran, the land of caves.
Hav'i-lah, a land of sand.
Ha'voth Ja'ir, the tent-villages of Jair.
Haz'a-el, God sees.

Ha'zar Ma'veth, the village of death.
Ha-ze'roth, village.
Ha'zi-el, seen by God.
Ha'zor, court; castle.
He'ber, association; society.
He'brews, dwellers on the *other side* of the Euphrates.
He'bron, society; friendship.
He'lam, strength of the people.
Hel'bon, milk; fat; fruitful.
Hel'da-i, worldly.
Hel'kath Haz'zu-rim, field of swords.
He'man, true; trustworthy.
Hen, grace; favor.
Heph'zi-bah, my delight is in her.
Her'mon, rugged.
Her'od, hero-like.
He-ro'di-as, fem. of Herod.
Heth, used as father of Hittites.
Heth'lon, a lurking-place.
Hez-e-ki'ah, the Lord is strength.
Hez'ron, enclosed; fortified.
Hi'el, God lives.
Hi-e-rap'o-lis, sacred city.
Hil-ki'ah, Jah is my portion.
Hil'lel, praising.
Hin'nom, lamentation.
Hi'ram, noble.
Hi'vites, village-people.
Ho'bab, beloved.
Ho'bah, a hiding place; hidden.
Ho'desh (born at) the new moon.
Ho-di'ah, the Lord is majesty.
Hog'lah, a partridge.
Ho'man, destruction.
Hoph'ni, having a strong fist; pugilistic.
Ho'reb, desert; solitude.
Hor-ha-gid'gad, mountain of clefts.
Hor'mah, devoted to God; utter destruction.
Ho-se'a, **Ho-she'a**, deliverance.
Hosh'a-ma, the Lord hears.
Hul, circle.
Hul'dah, a mole; weasel.
Hur, whiteness; noble.
Hu'shai, **Hu'sham**, their haste; hasting.
Hy-men-e'us, a nuptial song.
IB'HAR, He (God) chooses.
Ich'a-bod, where is the glory? inglorious.
I-co'ni-um, city in Asia Minor.
Id'do, timely.
Id-u-mæ'a, red; earthy; Greek for Edom.
I'gal, (God) will redeem.
Ig-da-li'ah, the Lord is great.
I'jon, a stone heap.

Im'lah, he will fill up; fullness.
 Im-man'u-el, God with us.
 I'ra, a watcher.
 I'rad, wild ass.
 I-ri'jah, the Lord provides, or sees.
 Ir'pe-el, the Lord hears.
 I'saac, he laughs; laughter.
 I-sai'ah, the salvation of the Lord.
 Is'cah, looking out.
 Is-car'i-ot, a man of Kerioth.
 Ish'bak, he forsakes.
 Ish'bi Be'nob, my seat is at Nob.
 Ish'bo-sheth, a man of shame.
 I'shi, my husband.
 Ish'ma-el, God hears.
 Is'ra-el, God fights.
 Is'sa-char, he brings pay.
 Ith'a-mar, father of the palm-tree.
 Ith'nan, strong.
 Ith're-am, overflowing of the people.
 JA-A'LAM, who is hidden.
 Ja-az-a-ni'ah, the Lord will hear.
 Ja'bal, which glides away; stream.
 Jab'bok, evacuation; pouring out.
 Ja'bez, he causes pain or sorrow.
 Ja'bin, he understands.
 Jab'ne-el, God causes to build.
 Ja'chin, he makes firm.
 Ja'cob, he takes hold of the heel or follows after.
 Ja'da, one that knows.
 Jad-du'a, much-knowing.
 Ja'don, (God is) he that judges.
 Ja'el, a kid; mountain goat.
 Jah (pr. Yah), abbrev. of *Yahveh*, or *Jahveh*, God; see *Jehovah*.
 Ja'haz, Ja-ha'za, threshing-floor.
 Ja'ir, Ja-i'rus, light; he diffuses light; he enlightens.
 Ja'kim, (God) will raise up.
 James, same as *Jacob*.
 Jam'lech, may (God) cause to reign.
 Jan'na, a corruption of *Jan-nai*, or *John*.
 Ja'pheth, he extends widely.
 Ja'phi-a, Ja-phi'a, far-shining.
 Ja'reb, contentious.
 Ja'red, descent.
 Ja'sher, righteous; upright.
 Ja'son, a Greek name.
 Ja'van, Assyrian *Javanu*, Greece.
 Ja'zer, God helps.

Je-ber-e-chi'ah, God will bless.
 Je'bus, that trodden under foot.
 Jec-o-ni'ah, see *Jehoiachin*.
 Je-di'dah, beloved.
 Jed-i-di'ah, beloved of Jah.
 Jed'u-thun, appointed for praise.
 Je'gar Sa-ha-du'tha, crowd of witnesses.
 Je-hi'ah, the Lord (Jah) lives.
 Je-hi'el, God lives.
 Je-ho'a-haz, the Lord takes hold.
 Je-ho'ash, Jah is strong.
 Je-hoi'a-chin, the Lord makes steadfast.
 Je-hoi'a-da, the Lord knows.
 Je-hoi'a-kim, the Lord will raise up.
 Je-ho'ram, exaltation of the Lord.
 Je-hosh'a-phat, Jah judges.
 Je-ho'vah, for *Yahveh*, he is, makes, or will make, to be.
 Je-ho'vah-ji'reh, the Lord (*Jehovah*) will see or provide.
 Je-ho'vah-nis'si, the Lord is my banner.
 Je-ho'vah-sha'lom, the Lord is peace.
 Je-ho'vah-sham'mah, the Lord is there.
 Je-ho'vah-tsid-ke'nu, the Lord our righteousness.
 Je-hoz'a-bad, the Lord bestowed.
 Je'hu, Jah is He, *i.e.*, God.
 Je-hu-di'jah, Jewess.
 Je-kab'ze-el, the Lord assembles.
 Je-mi'ma, dove.
 Jeph'thah, he opens.
 Je-phun'neh, prepared for the way.
 Je'rah, the moon, or month.
 Je-rahm'e-el, God has mercy.
 Jer-e-mi'ah, the Lord lays the foundation.
 Jer'i-cho, moon-city.
 Jer'i-moth, high places.
 Jer-o-bo'am, champion of the people.
 Jer'o-ham, he is loved.
 Je-rub'ba-al, struggler against Baal, or let Baal struggle.
 Je-rub'e-sheth, struggler against shame, or let the shameful contend.
 Je-ru'sa-lem, the place of peace.
 Je-ru'sha, possession.
 Je-shu'run, the upright one.
 Jes'se, Jah is, or exists.
 Je'sus, same as *Jeshua* and *Joshua*.

Je'ther, Je'thro, excellence, or pre-eminence.
 Je'tur, mountainous.
 Je'ush, hastener.
 Jez'e-bel, chaste.
 Jez-ra-hi'ah, the Lord appears.
 Jez're-el, seed of God; God sows.
 Jib'sam, agreeable.
 Jid'laph, he sheds tears.
 Jo'ab, the Lord (Jah) is father.
 Jo'ah, the Lord is brother.
 Jo-an'na, the Lord is grace.
 Jo'ash, see *Jehoash*.
 Job, repentant, or one persecuted.
 Jo'bab, he cries, or he rejoices.
 Joch'e-bed, the Lord is glory.
 Jo'ed, the Lord is witness.
 Jo'el, the Lord (Jah) is God.
 Jo-e'zer, the Lord is help.
 Jo-ha'nan, the Lord is gracious.
 John, for *Johan*an.
 Jok'me-an, may the Lord raise up a people.
 Jok'ne-am, may the Lord found a people.
 Jok'shan, fowler.
 Jok'tan, small.
 Jon'a-dab, the Lord is noble.
 Jo'nah, Jo'nas, a dove.
 Jon'a-than, given of the Lord.
 Jop'pa, beauty, or comeliness.
 Jo'ram, the Lord (Jah) is exalted.
 Jor'dan, flowing down; stream.
 Jo'se, Jo'ses, Jo'seph, may he add.
 Josh'u-a, the Lord is salvation.
 Jo-si'ah, the Lord heals.
 Jo'tham, the perfection of the Lord.
 Ju'bal, sound.
 Ju'dah, Ju'das, praise.
 Jus'tus, just; upright.
 KAB'ZE-EL, God assembles.
 Ka'desh, holy, or holiness.
 Kad'mon-ites, men of the east.
 Ke'dar, blackness.
 Ke'ilah, Ke-i'lah, mountain-back.
 Ke'naz, hunt.
 Ke'ri-oth, group of cities or hamlets.
 Ke-tu'rah, incense.
 Ke-zi'a, cassia.
 Ke'ziz, clipped; end; extremity.
 Kib'roth Hat-ta'a-vah, graves of lust.
 Kid'ron, black; turbid.
 Kir, a city; a wall.
 Kir'jath, city; town.
 Kir'jath A'im, the double city.
 Kir'jath Ar'ba, the city of Arba.

Kir'jath Ba'al, the city of Baal.

Kir'jath Hu'zoth, the city of the streets.

Kir'jath Je'a-rim, the city of the woods.

Kir'jath San'nah, the city of palm spikes.

Kir'jath Se'pher, the city of books.

Kish, a bow.

Ko'hath, congregation.

Ko'rah, baldness.

LA'BAN, white.

Lah'mi, my bread.

La'ish, lion.

La'mech, strong youth.

La-o-di-ce'a, a city in Phrygia.

Lap'i-doth, lightnings; torches.

Laz'a-rus, for Eleazar, God helps.

Le'ah, wearied.

Leb'a-non, white mountain.

Leb-be'us, a man of courage.

Le'hi, wreathing or adhesion.

Lem'u-el, created by God.

Le-vi'a-than, the wreathed one; that which winds round as as erpent.

Lib'nah, whiteness.

Lib'ni, white.

Lib'y-a, north coast of Africa.

Lo-am'mi, not my people.

Lo Ru'ha-mah, not pitied.

Lot, wrapped up; a covering; a veil.

Lu'bim, the Libyans.

Lu'ci-fer, bearing light.

Lu'hith, made of planks.

Luz, almond tree.

MA'A-CHAH, squeezed; oppressed.

Ma-ad'ai, an ornament of the Lord.

Mach-pe'lah, doubling.

Mag'da-la, tower.

Mag'da-len, **Mag-da-le'ne**, an inhabitant of Magdala.

Ma'gor Mis'sa-bib, fear round about.

Ma'gus, a magician.

Ma-hal-al'e-el, praise of God.

Ma'ha-lath, melodious song; zither.

Ma-ha-na'im, two fields or armies.

Ma'her - shal'al - hash - baz, hasty of prey; swift of spoil.

Mah'lah, song.

Mah'lon, sickness.

Mak-ke'dah, the place of shepherds.

Mak'tesh, shaped like a mortar.

Mal'a-chi, the messenger of the Lord.

Mal'cham, their king.

Mal-chi'ah, **Mal-chi'jah**, the Lord is king.

Mal'chi-el, God is king.

Mal-chi'ram, the high king.

Mal'chus, king; ruling.

Mam'mon, riches.

Mam're, strength; manliness.

Man'a-en, Greek form for **Menahem**.

Ma-nas'seh, one that forgets.

Ma-no'ah, rest.

Ma'on, house; habitation.

Ma'ra, **Ma'rah**, bitter; bitterness.

Mar'cus, Mark.

Mar'tha, lady.

Ma'ry, see **Miriam**.

Mas're-kah, a plantation of choice vines.

Ma'sah, trial; temptation.

Ma'tri, rainy.

Mat'tan, gift.

Mat-tan-i'ah, the gift of the Lord.

Me'dad, love.

Me'dan, strife; contention.

Me'di-a, measure; habit; covering.

Me-het'a-bel, God does good.

Me-hu-ja'el, struck by God.

Mel'chi, a king.

Mel-chi-shu'a, the king is welfare.

Mel-chis'e-dek, king of righteousness.

Mel'i-ta, port of escape.

Men'a-hem, a comforter.

Me-phib'o-sheth, for **Merib-bosheth**, contender against shame.

Me'rab, increasing.

Mer'a-ri, bitter.

Mer-a-tha'im, double rebellion.

Mer-cu'ri-us, Mercury, a Roman god.

Mer'i-bah, dispute; quarrel.

Me-rib'ba-al, c o n t e n d e r against Baal.

Me-ro'dach, name of Assyrian and Babylonian god.

Me-ro'dach Bal'a-dan, **Merodach** gave a son, king of Babylon.

Me'rom, an eminence; height.

Me'roz, refuge.

Me'shach, who is as **Aku** (the moon-god).

Me'shech, perhaps for **Moshech**, Assyr. **Muski**, a people inhabiting mountain ranges between Iberia, Armenia, and Colchis.

Mesh-el-e-mi'ah, God recompenses.

Mesh-ez'a-bel, God sets free.

Me-shul'lam (masc.), **Me-shul'le-mith** (fem.), one devoted (to God).

Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a, between the rivers.

Mes-si'ah, anointed.

Me'theg Am'mah, the bridle of the capital.

Me-thu'sa-el, man or servant of God.

Me-thu'se-lah, man of the weapon.

Mi'cah, **Mi-cai'ah**, **Mi-chai'ah**, who is like the Lord?

Mi'cha-el, who is like God?

Mich'mash, hidden.

Mid'i-an, judgment; strife.

Mig'ron, overthrow.

Mij'a-min, at the right hand.

Mik'loth, sticks.

Mil'cah, queen.

Mil'lo, rampart.

Mir'i-am, bitterness; sorrow.

Mi'she-al, request.

Mis're-photh-ma'im, burning by the waters.

Mi'zar, smallness.

Miz'pah, **Miz'peh**, place of watch.

Miz'ra-im, Hebrew for Egypt.

Mo'ab, progeny of a father.

Mol'a-dah, generation.

Mo'lech, or **Moloch**, king.

Mor'de-cai, belonging to **Merodach**.

Mo'reh, teacher.

Mo-ri'ah, provided by the Lord.

Mo-se'ra, bond.

Mo-se'roth, bonds.

Mo'ses, perhaps he that draws out—probably an Egyptian name.

Mu'shi, yielding.

NA'AM, pleasantness.

Na'a-mah, **Na'a-man**, beautiful; agreeable; pleasant.

Na'bal, fool.

Na'both, fruits.

Na'dab, noble; liberal.

Na-ha'li-el, the valley of God.

Na-har'a-i, a snorter.

Na'hash, a serpent.

Na'hor, one that snorts

Na'hum, comforting.

Na'in, pleasant.

Nai'oth, habitations.

Na'o-mi, beautiful; agreeable; pleasant.

Naph'ta-li, struggled for.

Na'than, he gave, or is given.

Na'than'a-el, God has given.

Na'than Me'lech, the king has given.

Naz-a-rene', a man of Nazareth
Naz'a-reth, twig; brushwood.
Ne-ap'o-lis, the new city.
Ne'bo, that speaks, or prophe-
sies; a Babylonian god.
Neb-u-chad-nez'zar, O Nebo,
defend the crown!
Neb-u-chas'ban, O Nebo, de-
liver me!
Neb-u-zar'a-dan, Nebo gave
a seed.
Ned-a-bi'ah, the Lord impels.
Ne-he-mi'ah, consolation; the
Lord comforts.
Ne-hush'ta, copper; feminine
name.
Ne-hush'tan, brazen, or cop-
per.
Ner, lamp.
Ne're-us, a Greek name.
Ne'ri, **Ne-ri'ah**, light; the Lord
is my lamp.
Neth-a-ni'ah, the Lord has
given.
Neth'i-nim, devoted; given.
Ni-ca'nor, a conqueror; victo-
rious.
Nic-o-de'mus, victory of the
people.
Nic-o-la'i-tanes, followers of
Nicolas.
Nic'o-las, conquering the peo-
ple.
Ni-cop'o-lis, the city of vic-
tory.
Nim'rim, clear water.
Nim'rod, upstart; he that
rules.
Nim'shi, rescue from danger;
drawn out.
Ni'san, flower month—April.
Nis'roch, idol of the Ninevites.
No, the city (Thebes in Egypt).
No-a-di'ah, the Lord meets.
No'ah, repose; rest; consol-
ation.
Nob, high place; height.
No'bah, a barking.
Nod, wandering; exile; flight.
OB-A-DI'AH, servant of the
Lord.
O'bal, bare of vegetation.
O'bed, a servant; a worshiper.
O'bed E'dom, worshiper of
Edom.
O'bil, camel-driver.
O'ded, to sustain, hold, or lift
up.
O'hel, tent; tabernacle.
O'mar, eloquent.
Om'ri, for **Omriah**, my por-
tion is Jah.
O'nan, **O'nam**, strong; power-
ful.
O'phel, a tower, or elevated
place; hill.

Oph'rah, fawn.
O'reb, a raven.
Or'nan, joyful.
Or'pah, back; wild goat.
O'see O-se'e, for **Hosea**.
Oth'ni, Jah is my strength.
Oth'ni-el, my strength is God.
O'zem, angry.
O-zi'as, for **Uzziah**.
PA'DAN A'RAM, field of
Aram.
Pag'i-el, fortune of God.
Pal-es-ti'na, the land of the
Philistines.
Pal'ti, deliverance of Jah.
Pa'ran, cave-district; dug-out.
Par'bar, building on the west
side.
Pa'rosh, a flea; the fruit of a
moth.
Par'u-ah, flourishing.
Pat'a-ra, prosperity around.
Path'ra, house of Hathor (a
goddess); a name for Upper
Egypt.
Pa'u, cry.
Paul, **Paul'us**, small; little.
Ped'a-hel, God has delivered.
Ped'ah-zur, the rock has deliv-
ered.
Ped-ai'ah, the Lord delivered.
Pek'ah, for **Pekahiah**, open-
eyed.
Pe'kod, visitation.
Pel-a-i'ah, the Lord has done
strangely.
Pel-a-li'ah, the Lord has
judged.
Pel-a-ti'ah, the Lord has de-
livered.
Pe'leg, division; stream.
Pe'leth-ites, executioners.
Pe-ni'el, face of God.
Pe-nin'nah, coral; pearl.
Pe'or, hole, or opening; chasm.
Per'ga, city in Pamphylia.
Per'ga-mos, city in Mysia.
Per-iz'zites, those dwelling in
villages.
Pe'ter, a rock, or stone.
Pe-thu'el, godly simplicity.
Pha'lec, division; stream.
Phal'ti, deliverance.
Phal'ti-el, God is deliverance.
Pha-nu'el, the face of God.
Pha'ra-oh, great house.
Pha'rez, division; rupture.
Phar'par, swift.
Phi'chol, mouth of all.
Phil-a-del'phi-a, love of a
brother.
Phi-le'tus, amiable; who is
beloved.
Phil'ip, a lover of horses.
Phi-lis'tines, the people of
Philistia.

Phin'e-has, negro [Egyp.]
Pi-ha-hi'roth, entrance to the
gulf.
Phu'rah, a branch.
Pi'late, who is armed with a
dart.
Pir'a-thon, princely.
Pis'gah, a piece; a hill; an emi-
nence.
Pi'son, a stream.
Pi'thon, interstice.
Pi'thom, house of Tum (Egyp-
tian sun-god).
Pon'ti-us, marine; belonging
to the sea.
Pont'us, the sea; country by
the sea.
Por'a-tha, given by fate.
Pot'i - phar, **Po-tiph'e - ra**,
belonging to Ra (the sun-
god).
Pris'ca, **Pris-cil'la**, ancient.
RA'CHEL, a cave.
Ra'pha-el, the healing of God.
Re-bec'ca, of enchanting
beauty.
Reu'ben, behold a son.
Re-u'el, a friend of God.
Ruth, beauty.
SA'LO'ME, peaceful.
Sam'son, **Samp'son**, splen-
did sun.
Sam'u-el, heard of God.
Sa'ra, **Sa'rah**, a princess.
Saul, asked for.
Seth, appointed.
Sha'drach, rejoicing in the way.
Sim'e-on, **Si'mon**, hearing
with acceptance.
Sol'o-mon, peaceable.
Ste'phen [Gr.], a crown.
Su'san, **Su-san'nah**, a lily.
TAB'I-THA [Gr.], a gazelle.
Thad'e-us, the wise man.
The-o-do'rus, the gift of God.
The-re'sa [Gr.], carrying ears
of grain.
Thom'as, a twin.
Tim'o-thy [Gr.], fearing God.
To-bi'ah, **To-bi'as**, distin-
guished of Jehovah.
U-RI'AH, light of Jehovah.
U'ri-el, light of God.
ZAB'DI-EL, gift of God.
Zac-che'us, innocent; pure.
Zach-a-ri'ah, **Zach'a-ry**, re-
membered of Jehovah.
Za'doc, the just.
Zeb-a-di'ah, **Zeb'e-dee**, gift
of Jehovah.
Zed-e-ki'ah, justice of the
Lord.
Zeph-a-ni'ah, concealed of
Jehovah.

DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND LATIN PROPER NAMES



N. B.—In the pronunciation of Greek and Latin words *c* and *g* are always hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*. *Ch* before a vowel is pronounced like *k*, as in *Charybdis*. *E* final, both with and without the preceding consonant, always forms a distinct syllable, as in *Penelope*, *Evoc*. Every final *i*, whether accented or not, has the long sound. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* ending an accented syllable are pronounced like long *e*, as in *Cæsar*. The vowels *ei* are generally pronounced like long *i*. The *e* in the termination *es* is long and the *s* has the sound of *z*, as in *Demosthenes*.

ABACENA

A-BAC'E-NA	Ab-o-ra'ca
Ab-a-ca'num	Ab'o-ras
Ab'a-ga	Ab-ra-da'tas
Ab'a-la	A-bra'ha-mus
Ab'a-lus	A-broc'o-mas
A-ba'na	A-bron'y-cus
A-ban'tes	A-bro'ta
Ab-an-ti'a-des	A-brot'o-num
Ab'a-ris	A-bryp'o-lis
A-ba'rus	Ab-sa'rus
Ab-a-si'tis	Ab-se'us
Ab-as-se'na	Ab-u-li'tes]
Ab-as-se'ni	Ab-y-de'nus
Ab'a-tos	A-by'dos
Ab-de'ra	Ab'y-la
Ab-de-ri'tes	Ab-ys-si'ni
Ab-de'rus	Ac'a-cus
Ab-el-la'ni	Ac-a-de'mus
Ab-el-li'num	Ac'a-mas
A-be'lus	A-can'tha
Ab'e-lux	Ac'a-ra
Ab'ga-rus	Ac-ar-na'nes
A'bi-a	Ac'a-ton
Ab'i-la	Ac'ci-a
A-bis'a-res	Ac'ci-la
A-ble'rus	Ac-e-di'ci
A-ble'tes	Ac'e-le
Ab'no-ba	Ac'e-lum
A-bo'bus	Ac-e-ra'tus
A-bœc'ri-tus	Ac-e-si'nes
A-bo'lus	A-ces-to-do'rus
A-bon-i-ti'chos	Ac-es-tor'i-des

A-ce'tes
Ach-a-by'tos
A-chæ'a
A-chæ'i
A-chæm'e-nes
A-chæ'us
A-cha'i-a
A-cha'tes
Ach-e-lo'i-des
Ach-e-lo'us
Ach'e-ron
A-che'tus
Ach-il-le'a
Ach-il-le'is
A-chil'les
A-chil'leus
A-chi'vi
Ach-o-lo'e
A-cho'rus
Ach-ra-di'na
Ac-i-da'sa
A-ci'la
A-cœ'tes
Ac'o-ris
A'cra
A-cri'on
Ac-ris-i-o'ne
A-cris-i-o-ne'us
A-cri'tas
A-cro'a-thos
Ac-ro-ce-rau'ni-a
A-croc'o-mæ

ADUATICI

A'cron
A-crop'o-lis
Ac-ro-re'a
Ac'ro-ta
A-crot'a-tus
Ac-ro-tho'um
Ac-tæ'on
Ac'ti-um
Act'o-ris
A-cu'le-o
A-cu-si-la'us
A-cy'rus
A-cy'tus
Ad'a-mas
Ad'a-na
Ad'du-a
A-de'mon
A-deph'a-gus
Ad-her'bal
A-di-a-be'ne
Ad-me'ta
Ad-me'tus
A-do'nis
Ad-ra-myt'ti-um
Ad-ra'na
A-dra'num
Ad-ras-ti'a
Ad-ras-ti'ne
A-dre'ne
A-dri-a-nus
Ad-ri-me'tum
Ad-u-at'i-ci

A-du'la	Æ-ol'i-des	Ag'a-tho	Al-bi-no-va'nus
A-du'lis	Æ'o-lus	A-gath'o-cles	Al-bi'nus
Ad-yr-mach'i-dæ	Æ-o'ra	Ag'a-thon	Al'bi-on
Æ-ac'i-des	Æ-pe'a	A-gath'o-pus	Al'bu-la
Æ'a-cus	Æ'py	Ag-a-thy'rus	Al-cæ'us
Æ-a-me'ne	Æp'y-tus	A-ga've	Al-cam'e-nes
Æ-an-te'um	Æ-qua'na	A-ga'vus	Al-ca'nor
Æ'a-tus	Æ'qui	Ag-e-la'das	Al-cath'o-e
Æ-di'lis, <i>pl. -les</i>	Æ-quic'o-li	Ag-e-la'us	Al-cath'o-us
A-e'don	A-er'o-pe	Ag-e-le'a	Al-ces'te or Al-ces'tis
A-e-do'nis	Æs'a-cus	A-gen'di-cum	Al'ce-tas
Æd'u-i	Æs'a-rus	A-ge'nor	Al-ci-bi'a-des
Æ-e'ta, or Æ-e'tes	Æs'chi-nes	Ag-e-nor'i-des	Al-ci'dæ
Æ-gæ'on	Æs'chri-on	A-ge'si-as	Al-cid'a-mas
Æ-ga'tes	Æs'chy-lus	A-ges-i-la'us	Al-ci-da-me'a
Æ-ge'li	Æs-cu-la'pi-us	Ag-e-sip'o-lis	Al-ci'das
Æ-ge'ri-a	Æ'son	A-ge'tor	Al-ci'des
Æ-ge'us	Æ-son'i-des	Ag-ge'nus	Al-cim'e-de
Æ-gi'a-le	Æ-so'pus	Ag-gri'næ	Al'ci-mus
Æ-gi'a-lus	Æs'u-la	Ag-i-la'us	Al-cin'o-us
Æg'i-la	Æ-sy'me	A'gis	Al'ci-phron
Æg'i-lips	Æth'a-le	A-gla'ia	Al-cith'o-e
Æ-gi'na	Æ-thal'i-des	Ag-la-o-phe'me	Alc-mæ'on
Æg-i-ne'ta	Æ-thi'ces	A-gla'o-phon	Alc-me'ne
Æ-gi'o-chus	Æth'i-cus	Ag-la'us	Al-cy'o-ne
Æg'i-pan	Æ-thi'on	Ag-nod'i-ce	A'le-a
Æ-gi'ra	Æ'thi-ops	Ag-non'i-des	A-le'bas
Æ-gi'tum	<i>pl. -thi'o-pes</i>	Ag-no'tes	A-lec'to
Æ'gi-um	Æ-thi-o'pi-a	A-go'nes	A-lec'try-on
Æ'gle	A-eth'li-us	Ag'o-ra	A-le'sa
Æ-gle'tes	Æ-thu'sa	Ag-o-ræ'a	A-le'si-a
Æg'lo-ge	A-e'ti-on	A-græ'i	A-le'sus
Æ-goc'e-ros	Æ-ti'tes	Ag'ra-gas	A-le'tes
Æg-os-pot'a-mos	A-e'ti-us	A-grau'le	A-le'tum
Æ-gos'the-na	Æ-to'lus	A-grau'los	A-lex-a-me'nus
Æ-li-a'nus	Æx-o'ne	A-gric'o-la	Al-ex-a'nor
Æm-il-i-a'nus	Af-ri-ca'nus	Ag-ri-gen'tum	Al-ex-ic'a-cus
Æ-mo'na	Af'ri-cus	A-gri'o-pe	Al-ex-i'nus
Æm'o-nis	Ag'a-bus	A-grip'pa	A-lex'is
Æ-ne'a	Ag'a-me	Ag-rip-pi'na	Al-fe'nus
Æ-ne'a-des	Ag-a-me'de	A-gro'tas	Al'gi-dum
Æ-ne'as	Ag-a-me'des	A-grot'er-a	Al-go'num
Æ-ne'i-a	Ag-a-mem'non	A-gyl'e-us	A-li'phæ
Æ-ne'is	Ag-a-me'tor	A-gy'rus	Al-i-phe'ra
Æ-nes-i-de'mus	Ag'a-mus	A-ha'la	A-li'so
Æ-ne'tus	Ag-a-nip'pe	Ai-do'ne-us	Al-lob'ro-ges
Æn'i-cus	Ag'a-pæ	A-i'la	Al-lot'ri-ges
Æ-ni'des	Ag-a-pe'nor	A'jax	Al-me'ne
Æ-ni'o-chi	Ag'a-ri	Al'a-bon	Al-mo'pes
Æn'o-cles	A-gas'i-cles	A-la'ni	Al-o-i'dæ
Æ'nos	A-gas'the-nes	Al'a-res	Al'o-pe
Æ-ny'ra	A-gas'tro-phus	Al-a-ri'cus	A-lop'e-ce
Æ'o-lis	Ag'a-tha	Al-ba'nus	A-lop-e-con-ne'sus
Æ-o'li-æ	A-ga'thi-as	Al-bi'ci	Al-pe'nus

Al-phe'nus	Am-phim'a-chus	An-dro'ge-os	A-o'rus
Al-phe-si-bœ'a	Am-phim'e-don	An-drom'a-che	A-o'ti
Al-phe'us	Am-phi'on	An-drom'e-da	A-pa'me
Al-pi'nus	Am-hip'o-lis	An-dro-ni'cus	Ap-a-me'a
Al-thæ'a	Am-phis-bæ'na	An'ga-ri	Ap-a-me'ne
Al-thæm'e-nes	Am-phis'tra-tus	An-gi'tes	A-pe-li-o'tes
Al-ti'num	Am-phi-tri'te	An-i-ce'tus	A-pel'les
Al'y-ba	Am-phit'ry-on	A-ni'grus	Ap-el-le'us
Al-y-bi'da	Am-phit-ry-o-ni'a-	A'ni-o	Ap-en-ni'nus
A-ly'mon	des	An-nic'e-ris	Ap'e-sus
Al-y-ze'a	Am-phot'e-rus	An-tæ'us	Aph'a-ce
Am'a-ge	Am-phry'sus	An-tag'o-ras	Aph-a-re'tus
Am-al-thæ'a	Amp'sa-ga	An-tal'ci-das	Aph-a-re'us
A-ma'nus	A-my'clæ	An-te'a	Aph'e-tæ
Am-a-ryl'lis	A-my'clas	An-te'nor	A-phi'das
Am-a-se'a	Am-y-cli'des	An'te-ros	Aph-ne'um
A-ma'sis	Am'y-cus	An-the'don	Aph-œ-be'tus
A-ma'thus	Am-y-mo'ne	An-the'la	A-phri'ces
Am-ax-i'ta	Am'y-rus	An-the'ne	Aph-ro-dis'i-as
A-maz'o-nes	Am-y-tha'on	An-thi'a	Aph-ro-di'te
Am-ba'tæ	A-nab'a-sis	An-tho'res	A-phy'tis
Am'be-nus	An'a-ces	An-thro-pi'nus	Ap-i-ca'ta
Am-bi-a-li'tes	An-a-char'sis	An-ti-a-ni'ra	A-pid'a-nus
Am-bi-a'num	An-a-cle'tus	An'ti-as	A-pi'o-læ
Am-bi'cus	A-na'cre-on	An-ti-cle'a	A'pi-on
Am-bi-ga'tus	An-a-dy-om'e-ne	An'ti-cles	Ap-o-do'ti
Am-bi'o-rix	A-nag'y-rus	An-tic'ra-gus	A-pol-li-na'ris
Am-bro'dax	An-a-i'tis	An-tic'ra-tes	A-pol'lo
Am-bro'nes	An-a-ni'as	An-tic'y-ra	Ap-ol-loc'ra-tes
Am-bry'on	An'a-phe	An-tig'e-nes	A-pol-lo-do'rus
Am'e-les	A-na'pus	An-tig'o-ne	Ap'o-nus
Am-e-ni'des	A-nar'gy-ri	An-tig'o-nus	Ap-pi-a'nus
A-mes'tra-tus	A-nath'e-ma	An-ti-lib'a-nus	Ap'pi-i Fo'rum
A-mic'las	A-nat'o-le	An-til'o-chus	Ap'si-nus
A-mi'da	An-ax-ag'o-ras	An-tim'a-chus	Ap'te-ra
A-mil'car	An-ax-ar'e-te	An-ti-nop'o-lis	Ap-u-le'i-us
A-mym-o'ne	An-ax-e'nor	An-tin'o-us	Aq'ui-la
A-min'i-as	An-ax-ic'ra-tes	An-ti'o-chus	Aq-ui-le'i-a
A-min'o-cles	A-nax-i-da'mus	An-ti'o-pe	Aq'ui-lo
Am-i-se'na	A-nax'i-las, <i>or</i> -la'us	An-ti-o'rus	A-qui'nas
Am-y-tha'on	A-nax-i-man'der	An-tip'a-ros	Ar'a-bes
Am-mi-a'nus	An-ax-im'e-nes	An-tip'a-ter	A-rach'ne
Am-ni'sus	An-ca-li'tes	An-tip'a-tris	Ar-ach-ne'a
Am-ni'tes	An-chi'a-le	An-tiph'a-nes	Ar-a-cho'ti
A'mor	An-chi'ses	An'ti-phon	Ar'a-dus
Am'pe-lus	An-co'na	An-tiph'o-nus	Ar-a-phi'a
Am-phe'a	An-cy'le	An-tip'o-lis	A'rar, Ar'a-ris
Am-phi'a-nax	An-cy'ra	An-tis'the-nes	A-ra'tus
Am-phi-a-ra'us	An-da'na	An-tom'e-nes	A-rax'es
Am-phic'ty-on	An-de'ra	An-to-ni'nus	Ar-ba'ces
Am-phid'a-mas	An-doc'i-des	A-nu'bis	Ar-be'la
Am-phi-ge-ni'a	An'dro-cles	An'y-tus	Ar'ca-des
Am-phil'o-chus	An-dro-cli'des	A'o-nes	Ar-ces'i-las, -la'us
Am-phil'y-tus	An-dro'clus	A-o'ris	Ar-ched'i-cus

Ar-cheg'e-tes	Ar-is-tom'a-che	As-ti'o-chus	Au-toch'tho-nes
Ar-che-la'us	Ar-is-tom'a-chus	As-trae'a	Au'to-cles
Ar-ches'tra-tus	Ar-is-tom'e-nes	As'tu-ra	Au-tol'y-cus
Ar'chi-as	A-ris-to-nau'tæ	As'tu-res	Au-tom'o-li
Ar-chi-da'mus	A-ris-to-ni'cus	As-ty'a-ges	Au-ton'o-e
Ar-chig'e-nes	Ar-is-ton'y-mus	As-ty'a-nax	Au-trig'o-nes
Ar-chil'o-chus	Ar-is-toph'a-nes	As-tyd'a-mas	Aux'i-mon
Ar-chi-me'des	A-ris'to-phon	As-ty-da-mi'a	A-var'i-cus
Ar-chi'nus	Ar-is-tot'e-les	As-tyn'o-me	Av-en-ti'nus
Ar-chy'tas	Ar-is-tox'e-nus	As-ty'o-che	A-ver'nus
Arc-ti'nus	Ar'me-ne	As-ty-o-chi'a	A-vi'tus
Arc-toph'y-lax	Ar-mor'i-ca	As'ty-ra	Ax'e-nus
Arc-tu'rus	A-rom'a-ta	As'y-chis	Ax'i-on
Ar'de-a	Ar-pi'num	A-syn'cri-tus	Ax'o-na
Ar'dys	Ar-ri-a'nus	A-tab'u-lus	A-za'ni
Ar'e-las	Ar'sa-ces	A-tab'y-ris	A-zo'rus
A-re-o-pa-gi'tæ	Ar-sa'nes	At-a-lan'ta	A-zo'tus
A-re-op'a-gus	Ar-se'na	A-tar'be-chis	
A'res	Ar-se'sa	A'thas	BAB'I-LUS
Ar'e-ta	Ar-sin'o-e	Ath'a-mas	Bac-che'is
Ar-e-tæ'us	Ar-si'tes	A-the'na	Bac-chi'us
Ar'e-tas	Ar-ta-ba'nus	A-the'næ	Ba-ce'nis
A-re'te	Ar-ta-ba'zus	Ath-e-nag'o-ras	Bac-tri-a'na
Ar-e-thu'sa	Ar'ta-bri	Ath-e-na'is	Bæ-so'la
Ar-gan-tho'na	Ar'ta-ce	A-then-o-do'rus	Bæ-tho'ron
Ar-gath'o-na	Ar-ta-pher'nes	Ath'e-sis	Ba-go'as, Ba-go'sas
Ar-gi-le'tum	Ar-ta-vas'des	Ath'mo-ne	Bag'ra-da
Ar-gi-nu'sæ	Ar-tax'a-res	A'thos	Bai'æ
Ar-gi'vi	Ar-tax-erx'es	A-ti'na	Ba'la
Ar'go-lis	Ar-tem-i-do'rus	At-lan'tes	Ba-la'nus
Ar-go-nau'tæ	Ar'te-mis	At-lan-ti'a-des	Ba-la'ri
Ar-gy'ra	Ar-te-mi'ta	At-re-ba'tes	Bal-bi'nus
Ar-gyr'i-pa	Ar'te-mon	A-tri'des	Ba-le-a'res
A-ri-ad'ne	A'runs	At-ro-pa-te'ne	Ba-le'tus
A-ri-a-ra'thes	As-cal'a-phus	A-trop'a-tes	Bal-is-be'ga
Ar-i-ma'zes	As'ca-lon	At'ro-pos	Bal'y-ra
Ar'i-mi	As-ci'i	At-ta-li'a	Bam-by'ce
A-rim'i-num	As-cle-pi'a-des	At'ta-lus	Bar'a-do
A-ri-o-bar-za'nes	As-cle-pi-o-do'rus	At'ti-ca	Bar'a-thrum
A-ri-o-me'des	As-cle'pi-us	At'ti-cus	Bar-bos'the-nes
A-ri'on	As-cu-lum	At'ti-la	Bar-ci'tæ
Ar-is-tæn'e-tus	As'dru-bal	At'u-rus	Bar'ci-no
Ar-is-tag'o-ras	A-si-a-ge'tes	Au-fi-de'na	Bar-ci'nus
Ar-is-tar'che	As'i-na	Au'fi-dus	Bar-da'nes
Ar-is-tar'chus	A-so'pus	Au'ga-rus	Bar-di'ne
A-ris-ta-za'nes	As-ple'don	Au'ge-æ	Ba-re'a (a tribe)
A-ris'the-nes	As-sar'a-cus	Au-gi'as, Au-ge'as	Ba-re-a (a person)
Ar-is-ti'des	As-se'sus	Au-gus-ti'nus	Bar-gu'si-i
A-ris-to-bu'lus	As-so'rus	Au-gus'tus	Ba-ri'ne
A-ris'to-cles	As-su-e'rus	Au'lis	Bar'i-sas
Ar-is-toc'ra-tes	As'ta-pus	Au-lo-cre'ne	Bar-se'ne
A-ris-to-de'mus	As-tar'te	Au-re-li-a'nus	Bar-si'ne
Ar-is-tog'e-nes	As'te-ris	Au-re'o-lus	Bar-za'nez
A-ris-to-gi'ton	As-ter'o-pe	Au'so-nes	Ba-se'ra

Bas-i-li'des	Brac'a-ra	Cal'a-mus	Car-a'nus
Ba-sil'i-us (a person)	Brach-ma'ni	Ca-la'nus	Car-ci'nus, <i>or</i> Car'ci-nus
Bas-i-li'us (a river)	Bran'chi-dæ	Ca-le'nus	Car-dam'y-le
Bas'i-lus	Bras'i-das	Ca-le'rus	Car-du'chi
Bas'sa-ris	Bres'ci-a	Ca-le'tæ	Ca-re'sus
Ba-ta'vus, <i>or</i> Bat'a-vus	Bri-a're-us	Ca-lig'u-la	Ca'ri-a
Bath'y-cles	Bri-se'is	Cal-le'ni	Ca-ri'næ
Ba-ti'ni	Bri'ses	Cal'li-as	Ca-ri'nus
Bat'u-lum	Brit-o-ma'rus	Cal-lic'ra-tes	Car-ma'ni
Beb'ry-ces	Brix'i-no	Cal-lid'ro-mus	Car-ma'nor
Bel-e-mi'na	Brun-du'si-um	Cal-lim'a-chus	Car-me'lus
Bel'e-sis	Bru'ti-i	Cal-lim'e-don	Car-ne'a-des
Bel'gi-ca	Bru'tus	Cal-li-ni'cus	Car-nu'tes
Be-lis'a-ma	Bry'as	Cal-li'nus	Car-nu'tum
Bel-i-sa'ri-us	Bry'ce	Cal-li'o-pe	Car'pa-tes
Bel-ler'o-phon	Bry'ges	Cal'li-phon	Car'pa-thus
Bel-lo'na	Bu'ba-sus	Cal-lip'o-lis	Car-se'o-li
Bel-lov'a-ci	Bu-ceph'a-lus	Cal'li-pus	Car-thag-i-ni-en'ses
Be'lus	Bu-col'i-ca	Cal-lir'ho-e	Car-tha'go
Be-na'cus	Bu-do'rum	Cal-lis'the-nes	Ca-ry-a'tis, <i>pl.</i> -at'i-des
Ben-e-ven'tum	Bu'pa-lus]	Cal-lis'to	Cas-i-li'num
Ben-the-sic'y-me	Bu'pha-gus	Cal-lis'tra-tus	Ca-si'num
Be-pol-i-ta'nus	Bur-dig'a-la	Cal-lix'e-na	Cas-san'dra
Ber'bi-cæ	Bu-si'ris	Cal-vi'nus	Cas-san-dri'a
Ber-e-ni'ce	Bu'tes	Cal'y-don	Cas-si-o-do'rus
Ber'go-mum	Bu'tho-e	Ca-lyp'so	Cas-si'o-pe, <i>or</i> Cas-si-o-pe'a
Ber'o-e	Bu-thro'tum	Cam-a-lo-du'num	Cas-si-ter'i-des
Ber-o-ni'ce	By-zan'ti-um	Cam-a-ri'na	Cas-si-ve-lau'nus
Be-ro'sus	CA-AN'THUS	Cam-bu'ni	Cas-so'pe
Be-ry'tus	Ca-ba'lis	Cam-by'ses	Cas-tab'a-la
Bes'a-ra	Ca-bi'ra	Cam-e-ri'num	Cas'tu-lo
Bet'a-si	Ca-bi'ri	Cam-e-ri'nus	Cat-a-du'pi
Bi-a'nor	Ca'cus	Ca-mœ'næ	Cat'a-na
Bi-bac'u-lus	Cad-me'a	Cam-pa'nus	Cat-i-li'na
Bi-brac'te	Cad-y'tis	Can'a-ce	Ca-tul'lus
Bib'u-lus	Cæc'i-lus	Can'a-chus	Ca-tu'ri-ges
Bi-e'phi	Cæ-ci'na	Can'da-ce	Cau'ca-sus
Bis'to-nes	Cæc'u-bus	Can-di'o-pe	Ca-u'ci
Bit-u-i'tus	Cæc'u-lus	Ca-nin-e-fa'tes	Cau-co'nes
Bi-tu'ri-ges	Cæ-ni'na	Ca-no'bus	Cau-di'nus
Bo-ad-i-ce'a	Cæ-re, <i>or</i> Cæ'res	Ca-no'pus	Cav'a-res
Bœ-o'ti	Cær'i-tes	Can'ta-bri	Cav-a-ri'nus
Bo-e'thi-us	Cæs-a-re'a	Can'tha-rus	Ca-y'cus
Bo'i-i	Cæs-a-ro-du'num	Ca-pa'ne-us	Ca-ys'ter
Bo-joc'a-lus	Cæs-a-rom'a-gus	Ca-pe'na	Ceb-al-li'nus
Bo-li'næ	Cæ-se'na	Cap'e-tus	Ce'bes
Bo-mil'car	Ca-i-e'ta	Cap'i-to	Ce-bre'ne
Bo-o'tes	Ca'i-us	Cap-i-to-li'nus	Ce-crops
Bo-re-as	Ca-je'ta	Cap-i-to'li-um	Ce-dre'a
Bo-re'on	Cal'a-ber	Cap-nob'a-tæ	Cel'a-don
Bo-rys'the-nes	Cal-a-gu'ris	Ca'pre-æ	Ce-læ'næ, Ce-le'ne
Bos'pho-rus	Cal'a-is	Cap'u-a	
Bo-vi-a'num	Cal'a-mis	Ca-rac'ta-cus	
		Car'a-lis	

Ce-læ'no	Char'a-dra	Cim'bri-cum	Cne'mus
Cel'e-res	Char'a-dros	Cim'bri-cus	Cne'us
Cel'ti-ber	Cha-rax'us	Cim-me'ri-i	Cni'dus
Cel-ti-be'ri	Cha'res	Ci-mo'lis	Cno'pus
Cel'ti-ca	Char'i-cles	Ci'mon	Cnos'sus
Cen'chre-æ	Char'i-clo	Ci-næ'thon	Co-a-ma'ni
Cen-o-ma'ni	Char-i-de'mus	Cin'a-ra	Coc'a-lus
Cen-so-ri'nus	Char-i-la'us	Cin-cin-na'tus	Coc-ce'i-us
Cen-tau'rus	Char'i-ton	Cin'e-as	Co'cles
Cen-tim'a-nus	Char'mi-des	Cin-get'o-rix	Co-cy'tus
Cen-tri'tes	Cha'ron	Cin'gu-lum	Co-da'nus
Ce'os	Cha-ryb'dis	Cin'na-mus	Co-dom'a-nus
Ceph'a-læ	Cha-u'ci	Cin'y-ras	Cod'ri-dæ
Ceph-al-le'ni	Che-lid'o-nis	Ci'os	Co'drus
Ceph'a-lo	Che'ops	Ci-pe'rus	Cœ'le
Ceph'a-lon	Che'phren	Cir'rha	Co'es
Ceph'a-lus	Cher'si-phron	Cis-al-pi'na	Co-læ'nus
Ce'phe-us	Cher-so-ne'sus, <i>or</i>	Cis-se'us	Co'li-as
Ce-phis-i-do'rus	Cher-ro-ne'sus	Cis-the'ne	Col-la-ti'nus
Ce-phi'sus	Chi-lo'nis	Ci-thæ'ron	Col-li'na
Cer'a-mus	Chi'on	Clau-di-a'nus	Co-lo'næ
Cer'a-sus	Chi'os	Clau-di-op'o-lis	Co-lo'nos
Cer'a-ta	Chi'ron	Cla-zom'e-næ	Col'o-phon
Ce-rau'ni-i	Chi-to'ne	Cle-ob-u-li'na	Co-los'se
Cer'be-rus	Chlo'e	Cle-o-bu'lus	Co-los'sus
Cer-ca-so'rum	Chlo'ris	Cle-o-cha'res	Co-lo'tes
Cer'ce-tæ	Cho-a-ri'ne	Cle-o-do'ra	Col-the'ne
Cer-ci'na	Chos'ro-es	Cle-og'e-nes	Co-lu'thus
Cer-co'pes	Chres'i-phon	Cle-o-la'us	Com-a-ge'na
Cer'cy-on	Chro'mis	Cle-om'bro-tus	Co-ma'na
Cer-cy'ra	Chry'sa, -se	Cle-o-me'des	Com-bre'a
Ce'res	Chry-san'tas	Cle-om'e-nes	Com'mo-dus
Ce-re'tes	Chry-san'tis	Cle'on	Con-da'te
Ce'ron	Chry-sa'or	Cle-o'næ	Con-dru'si
Cer-re-ta'ni	Chry'sas	Cle-on'y-mus	Co-no'pa
Ce-ry'ces	Chry-se'is	Cle'o-pas	Con-syg'na
Cer-y-ne'a	Chry'ses	Cle-op'a-ter	Co'os
Ce-the'gus	Chry-sip'pe	Cle-o-pa'tra	Cop-a'is
Ce'yx	Chry'sis	Cle-op'a-tris	Cop'ra-tes
Cha-bo'ras	Chry-soc'e-ras	Cle-oph'a-nes	Co-ra'li
Cha'bri-as	Chry-sog'o-nus	Cle'o-phes	Cor'bu-lo
Chæ're-a	Chrys-o-la'us	Cle'o-phon	Cor-cy'ra
Chæ-re'mon	Chry-sop'o-lis	Cle-op-tol'e-mus	Cor'du-ba
Chær'e-phon	Chry-sor'rho-as	Cle-os'tra-tus	Cor-du-e'na
Chær-o-ne'a	Chry-sos'to-mus	Cli'o	Cor'e-tas
Cha-læ'on	Ci-a-gi'si	Clis'the-nes	Co-ri-o-la'nus
Chal-cæ'a	Cib'a-læ	Cli-tom'a-chus	Co-ri'o-li
Chal-ce'don	Cib-a-ri'tis	Cli-tum'nus	Cor-nic'u-lum
Chal-cid'i-ca	Ci-bo'tus	Clo-a-ci'na	Cor-nu'tus
Chal-dæ'a	Cib'y-ra	Clo'tho	Co-rœ'bus
Chal'e-tos	Cic'e-ro	Clu-a-ci'na	Cor-o-ne'a
Chal'y-bes	Cich'y-ris	Clym'e-ne	Co-ro'nis
Chal'y-bon	Cic'o-nes	Clym'e-nus	Co-ro'pe
Cha'o-nes	Cil'i-ces	Clyt-em-nes'tra	Cor-se'a

Cor'si-ca	Cyb'a-le	Dam-a-sis'tra-tus	De-moc'ra-tes
Cor'so-te	Cyb'e-le	Dam-a-si'ton	Dem-o-do'rus
Cor-to'na	Cyb'i-ra	Dam'a-sus	De-mo'nax
Cor-vi'nus	Cyc'la-des	Dam-no'ni-i	Dem'o-phon
Cor'y-don	Cy-clo'pes	Dam'no-rix	De-mos'the-nes
Cor'y-la	Cyc-lo-pe'us	Dam'o-cles	De-mos'tra-tus
Cor'y-thus	Cy'don	Da-moc'ra-tes	De-mu'chus
Co-sy'ra	Cyd-o-ne'a	Da'mon	De-od'a-tus
Cot-i-nu'sa	Cyl-le'ne	Dam-o-ni'cus	Der'bi-ces
Cot'i-so	Cy-me'lus	Dam'o-phon	Der-cen'nus
Co-ty'to	Cy-mo'lus	Da-mos'tra-tus	Der'ce-to, <i>or</i> -tis
Cran'a-e	Cy-moth'o-e	Da-mox'e-nus	Der-to'na
Cra-ne'um	Cyn-æ-gi'rus	Dan'a-e	Deu-ca'li-on
Cras'si-pes	Cy-na'ne	Da-na'i-des	Deu'do-rix
Cra'tes	Cy-nax'a	Dan'a-us	Dev'o-na
Crat'y-lus	Cy-ne'si-i	Da'o-chus	Dex-am'e-nus
Crem'e-ra	Cyn-o-ceph'a-le	Da'o-nes	Di'-a-cris
Cre-mo'na	Cy-nop'o-lis	Dar'da-ni	Di-a-du'me-nus
Cre'on	Cyn-o-sar'ges	Dar'da-nus	Di-ag'o-ras
Cre-on-ti'a-des	Cyn-os-se'ma	Da-ri'us	Di-a'lis
Cre-oph'i-lus	Cyn-o-su'ra	Das'cy-lus	Di-a'na
Cre'ta	Cyp-ri-a'nus	Das-sar-e'tæ, <i>or</i> Das-	Dic-e-ar'chus
Cre'te	Cy'prus	sa-ri'tæ	Did'i-us
Cre-u'sa	Cyp'se-lus	Dat'a-mes	Di'do
Cre-u'sis	Cyr-e-na'i-ca	Da'tis	Did'y-ma
Cri-ni'sus	Cy-re'ne	Dec-a-du'chi	Did'y-mus
Cris-pi'nus	Cy-rop'o-lis	De-cap'o-lis	Di-es'pi-ter
Crit'i-as	Cy'rus	De-ceb'a-lus	Di-ge'na
Crit-o-la'us	Cy-the'ra	Dec-e-le'a	Di-ge'ri
Croc-y-le'a	Cyth-e-re'a	De-ci-a'tum	Di-i-po-li'a
Crœ'sus	Cy-the'ris	Dec'i-mus	Din-dy-me'ne
Cro'my-on	Cy-the'ron	De'ci-us	Din'dy-mus, -ma
Cro'ton	Cyth-e'rus	Dec'u-ma	Din'i-che
Cro-to'na	Cy-to'rus	Dec-u-ma'tes	Di-noc'ra-tes
Cro-to'pus	Cyz'i-cus	De-id-a-mi'a	Di-nom'e-nes
Cru'nos		De-il'o-chus	Di-nos'the-nes
Crus-tu'me-ri	DA'Æ	De-im'a-chus	Di-o-cæs-a-re'a
Cryp-te'a	Da'cæ	De-i'o-ces	Di-o-cle'a
Cte'a-tus	Dac'ty-li	De-i'o-ne	Di'o-cles
Cte'si-as	Da-du'chus	De-iph'o-bus	Di-o-cle-ti-a'nus
Cte-sib'i-us	Dæd'a-la	De-ip'y-lus	Di-o-do'rus
Ctes-i-cles	Dæd-a-le'a	Dej-a-ni'ra	Di-og'e-nes, -ni'a
Ctes'i-phon	Dæd'a-lus	Dej'o-ces	Di-o-me'a
Ctim'e-ne	Da'i-cles	De-li'a-des	Di-om-e-de'a
Cu'la-ro	Da-im'a-chus	De'los	Di-o-me'des
Cu'mæ	Da-im'e-nes	Del'phi-cus	Di-om'e-don
Cu-nax'a	Da-i'ra	Del-phy'ne	Di-o-næ'a
Cu'res	Dal'ma-tæ	Dem'a-des	Di-o'ne
Cu-re'tes	Dam-a-ge'tus	Dem-a-ra'tus	Di-o-nys'i-us
Cu-ri-a'ti-i	Dam'a-lis	Dem-a-re'ta	Di-o-ny'sus
Cu-ri-o-sol'i-tæ	Da'mas	De-me'ter	Di-oph'a-nes
Cu'sus	Dam-as-ce'ne	Dem-o-ce'des	Di-o-pi'thes
Cy'a-ne	Da-mas'cus	De-moch'a-res	Di-op'o-lis
Cy-a'ne-e	Dam-a-sip'pus	Dem'o-cles	Di-os'co-rus

Di-os-cu'ri	Dy-nam'e-ne	E-lys'i-um	Er-ech-the'um
Di-os'pa-ge	Dy-ra'chi-um	Em-bo-li'ma	E-rech'the-us
Di-os'po-lis	Dy-so'rum	E-mo'dus	Er-ech-ti'dæ
Di-ot're-phes		Em-ped'o-cles	E-re'sus, or Er'e-sus
Diph'i-lus	E'A-NES	Em'pe-dus	Er'ga-ne
Dip'o-lis	E-a'nus	Em-pu'sa	Er-gi'nus
Dis'co-rum	Eb'do-me	En-cel'a-dus	Er-i-bœ'a
Dis'o-ræ	Eb'o-ra	En-de'ra	Er-i-bo'tes
Div-i-ti'a-cus	E-bor'a-cum, or Eb-	En-dym'i-on	Er-i-ca'tes
Di-vo-du'rum	o-ra'cum	En-gy'um	Er-i-ce'a
Div'o-na	E-bu'dæ	E-nip'e-us	Er-i-ce'tes
Do-be'rus	Eb-u-ro'nes	En'ni-us	E-rich'tho
Do-do'na	Eb-u-ro-vi'ces	En'no-mus	Er-ich-tho'ni-us
Dol-a-bel'la	Eb'u-sus	En'o-pe	Er-i-cin'i-um
Dol'i-che	Ec-bat'a-na	E-ny'o	Er-i-cu'sa
Do-li'o-nes	E-ce'tra	E'os	E-rid'a-nus
Dol'o-pes	Ech'e-mus	E-o'us	Er-ig-du'pus
Do-min'i-ca	Ech'e-tra	E-pam-i-non'das	E-rig'o-ne
Do-mit-i-a'nus	Ech'e-tus	E-paph-ro-di'tus	E-rig-o-ne'i-us
Do-na'tus	E-chid'na	Ep'a-phus	E-rig'o-nus
Do-nu'sa	E-chin'a-des	Ep-e-tri'mi	Er-i-gy'us
Dor-ce'a	E-chi'on	Eph'e-sus	E-ril'lus
Dor'i-cus, -a	E'cho	E-phi-al'tes	E-rin'ny-es
Do-ri-e'us	E-des'sa	Eph'o-ri	E-ri'o-pis
Dor'i-las	E-do'ni	Eph'o-rus	E-riph-us
Dor-i-la'us	E-e'ti-on	Eph'y-ra	Er-i-phy'le
Do'ris	E-ge'ri-a	E-pich'a-ris	E'ris
Dor'y-las	E-i'on	Ep-i-char'mus	E-ri'za
Dor-y-la'us	E-i'o-nes	Ep'i-cles	E'ros
Do-ryph'o-ri	El-a-gab'a-lus	E-pic'ra-tes	E-ros'tra-tus
Do-se'nus	E-la'is	Ep-ic-te'tus	E-ry'a-lus
Do-si'a-des	El-a-te'a	Ep-i-cu'rus	Er-y-ci'na
Dot'a-das	El'a-tus	E-pi-cy'des	Er-y-man'thus
Drac'a-num	E-la'ver	Ep-i-cy-di'des	Er-y-sich'thon
Dra'co	E'le-a	E-pig'e-nes	Er-y-thi'ni
Dra-con'ti-des	E-le-a'tes	E-pig'o-ni	Er'y-thræ
Drep'a-num	E-lec'tra	E-pim'e-nes	E'ryx
Drim'a-chus	E-lec'try-on	Ep-i-men'i-des	Es-qui-li'nus
Dro-mach'e-tus	E'le-on	Ep-i-me'the-us	Es-sed'o-nes
Drop'i-ci	El-e-phan'tis	E-piph'a-nes	E-te'o-cles
Dru-sil'la	El-e-phe'nor	E-pi'rus	E-te'o-clus
Dru'sus	El-e-po'rus	Ep'i-tos	E-te'o'nus
Dry'a-des	E-leu'sis	Ep'o-na	E-te'si-æ
Dry'o-pe	E-leu'the-ræ	E-pon'y-mus	E'tis
Dry'o-pes	E-leu'the-rus	E-po'pe-us	Eu-bœ'a
Dry'ops	El-i-me'a	Ep-o-red'o-rix	Eu-bu'lus
Du'bis	E'lis	Ep'y-tus	Eu-cli'des
Du-lich'i-um	E-li'sa	Er-a-si'nus	Eu'cra-tes
Du-lop'o-lis	E-lo'ne	Er-a-sis'tra-tus	Eu-de'mus
Dum'no-rix	El-pe'nor	Er'a-to	Eu-dox'us
Du'ra-nus	El-pi-ni'ce	Er-a-tos'the-nes	Eu'ga-mon
Du'ra-to	El-y-ma'is	Er-a-tos'tra-tus	Eu-ga'ne-i
Du-ro-cor'to-rum	El'y-mus	E-ra'tus	Eu-hem'e-rus
Dy'mas	El'y-rus	Er'e-bus	Eu-mæ'us

Eu-me'des	FAB'A-RIS	GAB'A-LA	Gen-u'sus
Eu-me'lus	Fa-ba'tus	Gab'a-lus	Gen'y-sus
Eu'me-nes	Fa-bi-a'ni	Ga-be'ne	Ge-phy'ra
Eu-me-ni'a	Fa'bi-us	Ga-bi-e'ne	Geph-y-ræ'i
Eu-men'i-des	Fa-bric'i-us	Ga'bi-i	Gep'i-dæ
Eu-mol'pus	Fæs'u-læ	Ga-bi'na	Ger-a-ne'a
Eu-ni'ce	Fa-le'ri-i	Ga-bin'i-us	Ger'a-sa
Eu'no-mus	Far'fa-rus	Gad'a-ra	Ge-re'a
Eu'o-ras	Far'si-nus	Ga'des	Ger'gi-thus
Eu'pa-tor	Fau-cu'la	Gad-i-ta'nus	Ge'ri-on
Eu'pha-es	Fau-sti'nus	Gæ-tu'li	Ger-ma'ni-a
Eu-phe'mus	Faus'tu-lus	Ga-læ'sus	Ger-man'i-cus
Eu-phor'bus	Fav-o-ri'nus	Gal'a-ta	Ger-ma'nus
Eu-pho'ri-on	Feb'ru-us	Gal-a-tæ'a	Ge'rus
Eu-phra'nor	Fel'si-na	Gal'bu-la	Ge'ry-on,
Eu-phra'tes	Fer-en-ti'num	Ga-le'nus	Ge-ry'o-nes
Eu-phros'y-ne	Fe-ro'ni-a	Ga-le'o-læ	Ges'sa-tæ
Eu'po-lis	Fes-cen'ni-a	Ga-le'sus	Ge'tæ
Eu-po'lus	Fes'cu-læ	Gal-i-læ'a	Get'i-cus
Eu-rip'i-des	Fi-bre'nus	Gal'li-a	Gi-gan'tes
Eu-ri'pus	Fi-de'næ	Gal'li-cus	Gig-an-te'us
Eu-roc'ly-don	Fid-e-na'tes	Gal-li-e'nus	Gi-go'nus
Eu-ro'pa	Fid-en-ti'nus	Gal-lip'o-lis	Gin-da'rus
Eu-ro'pus	Fi-dic'u-læ	Gal-li'ta	Gin-gu'num
Eu-ro'tas	Fir'mi-cis	Gan-da-ri'tæ	Glaph'y-ra
Eu-ry'a-lus	Flam'i-nes	Gan-gar'i-dæ	Glau'ce
Eu-ryb'a-tes	Flam-i-ni'nus	Gan-ge'tis	Glau'con
Eu-ry-cle'a	Fla-vi-a'num	Gan-y-me'des	Glau'cus
Eu'ry-cles	Fla-vi'na	Gar-a-man'tes	Glis'as
Eu-ryd'i-ce	Fla-vi-us	Gar'a-mas	Glyc'e-ra
Eu-ry-e'lus	Fla-vo'na	Gar-ga'nus	Gly'con
Eu-ryl'o-chus	Flo-ra'lis	Gar'ga-rus, -a	Gni'dus
Eu-rym'e-don	Flo-ri-a'nus	Gar-get'tus	Go'bry-as
Eu-rym'e-nes	Flo'rus, -a	Ga-ri'tes	Gom'o-ra
Eu-ry'o-ne	Fon-ta'nus	Ga-rum'na	Gor-di-a'nus
Eu'ry-phon	For'mi-æ	Ga'the-æ	Gor'di-us
Eu-ryp'y-lus	For-mi-a'num	Gau-ga-me'la	Gor-di-u-ti'chus
Eu-rys'the-nes	For-tu'na	Gau-ra'nus	Gor-ga'sus
Eu-rys'the-us	For-tu-na'tæ	Ga-zo'rus	Gor'gi-as
Eu'ry-tus	For'u-li	Ge-dro'si	Gor'go-nes
Eu'se-bes	Fo'rum Ap'pi-i	Ge-ga'ni-i	Gor-go'pis
Eu-ter'pe	Fre-ge'næ	Ge'la	Gor-ty'na
Eu-thy-de'mus	Fren-ta'ni	Ge-la'nor	Gor-tho'nes
Eu-tre'sis	Frig'i-dus	Ge-lo'ni	Gra-di'vus
Eu-tro'pi-us	Fris'i-i	Gem'i-nus	Græ-ci'nus
Eu'ty-ches	Fron-ti'nus	Ge-mi'nus (the astrologer)	Græ'cus
Eu'ty-chus	Fru'si-no	Gen-a'bum	Gra-ju'ge-næ
Eux-i'nus	Fu'ci-nus	Ge-nau'ni	Gra-ni'cus
E-vad'ne	Ful-gi-na'tes	Ge-ne'va, -na'va	Gra'ti-æ
E-vag'o-ras	Ful-gi'nus	Ge-ni'sus	Gra-ti-a'nus
E-ve'nor	Fun-da'nus	Ge-no'ni	Gra'ti-on
E-ve'nus	Fu-ri'na	Gen'se-ric	Gre-go'ri-us
E-ver'ge-tes	Fus-ci'na	Gen'u-a	Gro-ne'a
E-vip'pus	Fus'cus		Gry-ni'um

Gy'a-ra	He-brom'a-gus	He'ra	Her'u-li
Gy'a-rus, Gy'a-ros	He'brus	Her-a-cle'a	He-si'o-dus
Gy'ges, <i>or</i> Gy'es	He-bu'des	Her-a-cle'i-a	He-si'o-ne
Gyl-a-ce'a	Hec'a-le	Her'a-cles	Hes-per'i-des
Gym-ne'tes	Hec-a-me'de	He-rac'le-um	Hes'pe-ris
Gyr-to'na	Hec'a-te	He-rac-le-o'tes	Hes-ti'a
Gy-the'um	Hec'a-to	Her-a-cli'dæ	Hes-ti-æ'a
HA-DRI-A-NOP'O-	Hec-a-tom'po-lis	Her-a-cli'des	He-sych'i-us
LIS	Hec-a-tom'py-los	Her-a-cli'tus	He-tric'u-lum
Ha-dri-a'nus	Hec-a-ton-ne'si	He-ræ'a	Hex-ap'y-lum
Ha-dri-at'i-cum	Hec-te'næ	Her-be'sus	Hi-ber'ni-a
Hæ'mon	Hec'tor	Her-ce'us	Hi-be'rus
Ha'ges	Hec'u-ba	Her-cu-la'ne-um	Hic'e-tas
Hal-cy'o-ne	Hed'y-lus	Her'cu-les	Hi-emp'sal
Hal-e'sa	He-ge'mon	Her-cu'le-um	Hi'e-ra (an island)
Ha-le'sus	Heg-e-si'a-nax	Her-cy'na	Hi'e-ra (a person)
Ha-li-ac'mon	He-ge'si-as	Her-cyn'i-us, -a	Hi-e-rap'o-lis
Hal-i-car-nas'sus	Heg-e-sil'o-chus	Her-do'ni-a	Hi'e-ro
Ha-lic'y-æ	Heg-e-si'nus	Her-do'ni-us	Hi-er'o-cles
Ha-lim'e-de	Heg-e-sip'pus	He're-us	Hi-e-ro-du'lum
Hal-i-zo'nes	Heg-e-sip'y-le	He-ril'lus	Hi-e-ro-ne'sos
Hal-mo'nes	Hel'e-na	Her'i-lus	Hi-er-o-ni'ces
Hal'my-ris	Hel'e-nus	Her'ma-chus	Hi-e-ron'y-mus
Ha-loc'ra-tes	He-li'a-des	Her'mæ	Hi-e-roph'i-lus
Hal-on-ne'sus	Hel-i-ca'on	Her-mag'o-ras	Hi-e-ro-sol'y-ma
Ha-lo'tus	Hel'i-ce	Her-man'di-ca	Hi-gi'nus
Hal'y-cus	Hel'i-con	Her-man-du'ri	Him'e-ra
Ha'lys	He-li-o-do'rus	Her-maph-ro-di'tus	Hi-mil'co
Ham-a-dry'a-des	He-li-o-gab'a-lus	Her-ma-the'na	Hip-pag'o-ras
Ha-max'i-tus	He-li-op'o-lis	Her'mes	Hip'pa-lus
Ham-ax-o'bi-i	He'li-os	Her-me-si'a-nax	Hip-par'chus
Ha-mil'car	Hel-lan'i-cus	Her-mi'as	Hip-pa-ri'nus
Han'ni-bal	Hel-la-noc'ra-tes	Her-mi'o-ne	Hip'pa-ris
Har'ca-lo	Hel-le'nes	Her-mi'o-nes	Hip'pa-sus
Har'ma-tus	He-lo'rus	Her-mi-on'i-cus	Hip'pi-as
Har-mo'di-us	He'los	Her-mi-o-nis	Hip-pob'o-tum
Har-mo'ni-a	He-lo'tæ	Her-moc'ra-tes	Hip-po-co'me
Har-mos'y-ni	Hel-ve'ti-i	Her-mo-do'rus	Hip-poc'o-on
Har-pa'gi-a	Hel-vi'na	Her-mog'e-nes	Hip-poc'ra-tes
Har'pa-gus	Hel'y-mus	Her-mo-la'us	Hip-po-cre'ne
Har-pal'i-ce	He-mo'dus	Her-mo'nax	Hip-pod'a-me
Har'pa-lus	He'mon	Her-mop'o-lis	Hip-pod'a-mus
Har'pa-sa	He-mo'na	Her-mo-ti'mus	Hip-pod'i-ce
Har'pa-sus	He'mus	Her-mun-du'ri	Hip-po-do'rus
Har-poc'ra-tes	Hen'e-ti	Her'ni-ci	Hip'po-la
Har-py'i-æ	He-ni'o-chi	He'ro	Hip-pol'o-chus
Ha-ru'des	He-ni-o-chi'a	He-ro'des	Hip-pol'y-tus, -te
Has'dru-bal	He-phæs'ti-a (a city)	Her-o-di-a'nus	Hip-pom'e-don
He-au-ton-ti-mo-	Heph-æs-ti'a (a fes-	He-rod'i-cus	Hip-pom'e-nes
ru'me-nos	tival)	He-rod'o-tus	Hip-pc'nax
Heb'do-me	He-phæs-ti'a-des	Her-o-du'lus	Hip-po-ni'cus
He'be	He-phæs'ti-on	He-roph'i-lus	Hip-po'ni-um
He-be'sus	He-phæs'tos	He-ros'tra-tus	Hip-pon'o-us
	Hep-tap'o-lis	Her-sil'i-a	Hip-pot'a-des

Hip'po-tes	Hyp'a-nis	I-cil'i-us	In-ne'sa
Hip-poth'o-on	Hyp-a-ri'nus	I-co'ni-um	I'no
Hip-poth'o-us	Hyp'a-ta	Ic-ti'nus	I-no'us
Hip-pu'ris	Hy-pe'nor	I'da	In'su-bres
Hip-pu'rus	Hyp-e-ra'on	Id'a-lus	In-ta-pher'nes
Hir-pi'ni	Hyp-er-bo're-i	I'das	In-te-ram'na
His'pa-lis	Hy-per'i-des	I-de'ra	In-ter-ca'ti-a
His-pa'ni-a	Hyp-e-ri'on	I-dis-ta-vi'sus	I-ny'cus
His-pa'nus	Hyp-erm-nes'tra	I-dom'e-ne	I'o
His-tas'pes	Hy-per'o-chus	I-dom'e-neus	I-ob'a-tes
His-ti-æ'us	Hyp-se'a	I-do'the-a	I'o-bes
His'tri-a	Hyp-se'la	I-dri'e-us	I'o-las, or -la'us
Ho-mer'i-dæ	Hyp-se'nor	I-du'be-da	I-ol'chos
Ho-me'rus	Hyp-sic'ra-tes	I-du-me'a	I'o-le
Hom'o-le	Hyp-sip'y-le	I-dy'i-a	I'on
Hom-o-ti'mi	Hyr-ca'ni-a	I-e'tæ	I-o'ne
Ho-no'ri-us	Hyr-ca'nus	Ig'e-ni	I-o'ni-a
Ho-ple'tes	Hyr-mi'na-ne	Ig-na'ti-us	I-on'i-cus
Ho-ra'ti-us	Hyr'ta-cus	Ig-ne'tes	I-o'pas
Hor-ten'si-us	Hys-tas'pes	Il-a-i'ra	I'o-phon
Hor-ti'num	Hys-ti-e'us	Il-e-a'tes	I-o'pis
Hor-to'na		Il-er-ac'o-nes	I'os
Hun-ne-ri'cus	I-AC'CHUS	I-ler'da	Iph'i-clus, or -cles
Hun-ni'a-des	I-a'der	Il-er-ge'tes	I-phic'ra-tes
Hy-a-cin'thus	I-a-le'mus	Il-i-a	Iph-i-ge-ni'a
Hy'a-des	I-al'me-nus	Il'i-as	Iph-i-me-di'a
Hy'a-la	I-al'y-sus	Il-i-en'ses	I-phim'e-don
Hy-am-pe'a	I-am'be	Il'i-on	Iph-i-me-du'sa
Hy-am'po-lis	I-am'bli-cus	I-li'o-ne	I'phis
Hy-an'tis	I-am'e-nus	Il-i-o'neus	Iph'i-tus
Hy-a-pe'a	I-am'i-dæ	I-lis'sus	Ip-se'a
Hy'as	I-a-ni'ra	Il-lib'a-nus	I'ra
Hy'bla	I-an'the	Il-lib'e-ris	I-ra'is
Hy-bre'as, or	I-ap'e-tus	Il-li-tur'gis	Ir-e-næ'us
Hyb're-as	I-a-pyg'i-a	Il-lyr'i-cum	I-re'ne
Hyc'ca-ra	I-a'pyx	Il'ly-ris	I-re'sus
Hyd'a-ra	I-ar'bas	I'lus	I'ris
Hy-dar'nes	I-ar'chas	Il-ur-ge'a	I'rus
Hy-das'pes	I-ar'da-nus	I-lyr'gis	I-sæ'cus
Hy'dra	I-as'i-des	Im'a-us	I-sag'o-ras
Hyd-ra-o'tes	I-a'si-on	Im'ba-rus	I-san'der
Hyd're-a	I-a'sis	Im'bra-sus	I-sa'pis
Hy'drus	I'a-sus	Im'bros	Is'a-ra
Hy'e-la	I-be'ri	Im'o-la	I-sar'chus
Hy-emp'sal	I-be'ri-a	In'a-chis	Is-chy'ras
Hy-ge'i-a	I-be'ri-a	In'a-chus	Is-de-ger'des
Hy-gi'nus	I-be'rus	I-nam'a-mes	I-se'pus
Hy'las	I'bis	I-nar'i-me	Is-i-do'rus
Hy'lax	Ib'y-cus	In'a-ros	I'sis
Hy-lon'o-me	I-ca'ri-a	In'di-a	Is-ma-e'la
Hy-loph'a-gi	Ic'a-rus	In-dib'i-lis	Is'ma-rus
Hy-met'tus	I-ce'ni	In-di-ge'tes	Is-me'ne
Hy-o'pe	Ic'e-tas	In-dig'e-ti	Is-me'nus
Hy-pæ'pa	Ich-thy-oph'a-gi	In-gæv'o-nes	I-soc'ra-tes

Is-se'don	Ju'ra	Lal'a-ge	Lau-ren-ti'ni
Is-sed'o-nes	Jus-ti'nus	Lam'a-chus	Lau-ren'tum
Is-to'ne	Ju-tur'na	Lam-me'tus	Lau-re-o'lus
Is-trop'o-lis	Ju-ve-na'lis	La'mi-a	Lau'ron
I'sus	Ju-ven'tas	La-mi'rus	La'us
It'a-li	Ju-ver'na	Lam-pe'ti-a (a fe- male)	Lau'sus
I-tal'i-cus			La-ver'na
It'a-lus	LA-AN'DER	Lam-pe-ti'a (a city)	La-vi-a'na
I-tar'gris	La-ar'chus	Lam'pe-tus	La-vin'i-a
Ith'a-ca	Lab'a-ris	Lam'pro-cles	La-vin'i-um
I-tho'me	Lab'da-cus	Lamp'sa-cus	Le-an'der
I-tho'mus	La'be-o	Lamp-te'ri-a	Le-ar'chus
I-tho'ne	La-be'rus	La'mus	Leb-a-de'a, -di'a
Ith-u-re'i	La-bi'ci	Lam'y-rus	Leb'e-dos
I-to'ni-a	La-bi'cus, -um	Lan-go-bar'di	Le-be'na
I-to'nus	La-bi-e'nus	La-nu'vi-um	Le-bin'thos
It'u-na	La-bo-ri'ni	La-oc'o-on	Le-chæ'um
It-u-ræ'a	La-bo'tas	La-od'a-mas	Lec'y-thus
I-tu'rum	La'bron	La-od-a-mi'a	Le'da
It'y-lus	La-by'cas	La-od'i-ce	Le'dus
I'tys	Lab-y-ne'tus	La-od-i-ce'a	Le'i-tus
I-u'lus	Lac-e-dæ'mon	La-od-i-ce'ne	Lel'e-ges
Ix-i'on	Lac-e-dæ-mon'i-cus	La-od'o-chus	Le'lex
Ix-i-o'ne-us	Lac-e-dæm'o-nes	La-o-me-di'a	Le-man'nus, -ma'nus
Ix-i-on'i-des	La-cer'ta	La-om'e-don	Lem-o-vi'ces
	Lac-e-ta'ni	La-on'i-cus	Lem'u-res
JA-CO'BUS	Lach'a-res	La-on-o-me'ne	Len'tu-lus
Jad'e-ra	La'ches	Lap'a-thus	Le'o
Ja-nic'u-lum	Lach'e-sis	La-pe'thus	Le-ob'o-tes
Ja'nus	Lac'i-des	Laph'ri-a	Le-och'a-res
Ja-pet'i-des	La-cin'i-um	La-phy'ra	Le-oc'ra-tes
Jap'e-tus	La'co	Lap'i-thæ	Le-od'a-mas
Ja'son	La-cob'ri-ga	Lap-i-thæ'um	Le-on'e-ca
Jaz'y-ges	La-co'nes	La'ra	Le-o-na'tus
Jen'i-sus	La-co'ni-a	La-ren'ti-a	Le-on'i-das
Je-ro'mus	La-con'i-ca	La'res	Le-oph'o-ra
Je-ron'y-mus	Lac'ra-tes	La-ri'num	Le'o-phron
Jo-ba'tes	Lac'y-des	La-ris'sa	Le'os
Jo-cas'ta	La'de	La'ri-us	Le-os'the-nes
Jo-se'phus	La'don	La-rym'na	Le-o-tych'i-des
Jo-vi-a'nus	Læ'laps	La'sus	Lep'i-dus
Jo-vi'nus	Læ-li-a'nus	Las'the-nes	Le-pi'nus
Ju'ba	Læ'li-us	Lat-e-ra'nus	Le'pre-os
Ju-dæ'a	Læ'nas	La-ti'nus	Lep'ti-nes
Ju-ga'lis	Læ'ne-us	La'ti-um	Le'ri-a
Ju-gur'tha	La-er'tes	La-to'i-a	Le-ri'na
Ju'li-a	La-er-ti'a-des	La-tob'ri-gi	Le'ro
Ju-li'a-des	Læ-stryg'o-nes	La-to'na	Le'ros
Ju-li-a'nus	Læ-vi'nus	La-top'o-lis	Les-bo'nax
Ju-li-op'o-lis	La'gus	La-to'us	Les'bos
Ju'li-us	La-gu'sa	Lau-do'ni-a	Les-tryg'o-nes
Ju'ni-us	La-gy'ra	Lau-fel'la	Les'u-ra
Ju'no	La'is	Lau'ra	Le-ta'num
Ju'pi-ter	La'i-us	Lau-re'a-cum	Le'the

Leu'ca	Lim-no-re'a	Lu'pus	Ly-sin'o-e
Leu-ca'ni	Li-mo'num	Lu-si-ta'ni-a	Ly-sis'tra-tus
Leu'cas	Lim'y-ra	Lu-si-ta'nus	Lys-i-thi'des
Leu'ce	Lin'go-nes	Lu-so'nes	Ly-sith'o-us
Leu'ci	Lin-ter'num	Ly-bo'tus	Ly'so
Leu-cip'pe	Li'nus	Lyb'y-a	Lyx-e'a
Leu-co-ge'i	Lip'a-ra	Lyc'a-bas	
Leu'co-la	Lip'a-ris	Lyc-a-be'tus	MA'CÆ
Leu'con	Lip-o-do'rus	Ly-cæ'um	Ma'car
Leu-con'i-cus	Li-ri'o-pe	Ly-ca'on	Mac-a-re'is
Leu-con'o-e	Li'ris	Ly-ca'o-nes	Ma-ca'ri-a
Leu-cop'e-tra	Li-sin'i-as	Ly'cas	Mac'a-ris
Leu'co-phrys	Lit'a-na	Ly'ce	Mac'a-ron
Leu-cop'o-lis	Li-ter'num	Ly-ce'um	Mac-ca-bæ'i
Leu'cos	Li'vi-us, -a	Lych-ni'dus	Mac'e-do
Leu-cos'y-ri	Lix'us	Lyc'i-a	Mac-e-do'ni-a
Leu-coth'o-e, <i>or</i>	Lo'bon	Lyc'i-das	Mac-e-don'i-cus
Leu-co'the-a	Lo'cri	Lyc'i-us	Ma-cel'la
Leu'cus	Lo'cris	Lyc-o-me'des	Ma'cer
Leu-cy-a'ni-as	Lo-cus'ta	Ly'con	Ma-ce'ris
Leu-tych'i-des	Lol-li-a'nus	Ly-co'ne	Ma-chæ'rus
Le-va'na	Lol'li-us, -a	Ly-co'pes	Ma-cha'on
Lex-o'vi-i	Lon-di'num	Lyc'o-phron	Ma-che'rus
Lib'a-nus	Lon-gi'nus	Ly-cop'o-lis	Ma-cri-a'nus
Lib-en-ti'na	Lon-go-bar'di	Ly-co'pus	Ma-cri'nus
Lib'e-ra	Lon'gu-la	Ly-co'ris	Ma'cro
Li-be'thra	Lor'y-ma	Ly-cor'tas	Ma-cro'bi-i
Li-beth'ri-des	Lo'tis	Lyc-o-su'ra	Ma-cro'bi-us
Lib'i-ci	Lo-toph'a-gi	Ly-co'tas	Ma-cro'nes
Lib-i-ti'na	Lox'i-as	Lyc-o-ze'a	Mac-ron-ti'chus
Li'bo	Lu'a	Ly-cur'gus	Mac-ry-ne'a
Li-bur'ni-a	Lu'ca	Ly'cus	Mac-u-lo'nus
Lib'y-a	Lu-ca'ni	Ly'de	Ma-de'tes
Lib'y-cus	Lu-can'i-cus	Ly'dus	Ma-dre'ni
Lib-ys-si'nus	Lu-ca'nus	Lyg'da-mis	Ma'dy-tus
Lic'a-tes	Lu'ce-res	Ly'gus	Mæ-an'der
Lich'a-des	Lu-ci-a'nus	Ly'max	Mæ-ce'nas
Li'chas	Lu'ci-fer	Lym'i-re	Mæ-dob-i-thy'ni
Li'ches	Lu-cil'i-us	Lyn-ces'tes	Mæn'a-ca
Li-cin'i-us	Lu-ci'na	Lyn-ce'us	Mæn'a-des
Lic'i-nus	Lu-ci'o-lus	Lyn-ci'des	Mæn'a-lus
Li-ci'nus	Lu'ci-us	Lyr-ce'a	Mæ'ni-us
Li-ga'ri-us	Lu-cre'ti-us	Lyr-ci'us	Mæn-o-bo'ra
Li-ge'a	Lu-cri'num	Lyr'i-ce	Mæ'non
Li'ger, <i>or</i> Lig'e-ris	Lu-cri'nus	Lyr'o-pe	Mæ-o'ni-a
Lig'u-res	Luc-ta'ti-us	Ly-san'der	Mæ-on'i-des
Lig-u-ri'nus	Lu-cul'lus	Ly-sa'ni-as	Mæ'o-nis
Li-gus'ti-cus	Lu'cu-mo	Ly-si'a-des	Mæ-o'tæ
Lig'y-es	Lug-du'num	Ly-si'a-nax	Mæ-o'tis
Lil-y-bæ'um	Lu'na	Lys'i-as	Mæ-so'li
Lil'y-be	Lu-per'cal	Lys'i-cles	Mæ'vi-us
Li-mæ'a	Lu-per'cus	Ly-sid'i-ce	Ma'gas
Li-me'ra	Lu'pi-as	Ly-sim'a-che	Mag-do'lum
Lim-næ'um	Lu-po-du'num	Ly-sim'a-chus	Mag'e-tæ

Ma'gi	Mar'i-ca	Me'de-on	Mem'no-nes
Mag-ne'tes	Ma-ri'nus	Me'di-a	Mem-no-ni'um
Ma'go	Mar'i-sus	Me-di-o-la'num	Mem-phi'tis
Ma'gon	Ma-rit'i-ma	Me-di-o-ma-tri'ci	Me-nal'cas
Mag-on-ti'a-cum	Ma'ri-us	Me'di-on	Men-a-lip'pus
Ma'gus	Mar-mar'i-ca	Med-i-tri'na	Me-na'pi-i
Ma-har'bal	Mar-ma'ri-on	Me-do'a-cus	Men'a-pis
Ma'i-a	Ma'ro	Me-dob'ri-ga	Me'nas
Ma-i-u'ma	Ma'ron	Me'don	Men-che'res
Ma-jor'ca	Mar-o-ne'a	Me-do'res	Men'e-cles
Mal'a-ca	Mar-pe'sus	Med'u-li	Me-nec'ra-tes
Mal'chi-on	Mar-ru-ci'ni	Med-ul-li'na	Men-e-de'mus
Ma-le'ba	Mar-ru'vi-um	Me-du'sa	Me-neg'e-tas
Ma-le'os	Mar'sa-la	Meg-a-by'zus	Men-e-la'us
Ma'lis	Mar-sig'ni	Meg'a-cles	Me-ne'ni-us
Mal-loph'o-ra	Mars'pi-ter	Me-gac'li-des	Men'e-phron
Ma-lo'des	Mar'sy-as	Me-gæ'ra	Me'nes
Mal-thi'nus	Mar-ti-a'lis	Me-ga'le	Me-nes'the-us
Mal-va'na	Mar-ti-a'nus	Meg-a-lop'o-lis	Men'e-tas
Ma-mer'cus	Mar-tig'e-na	Meg-a-me'de	Me-nip'pe
Mam-er-ti'ni	Mar-ti'na	Meg-a-ni'ra	Me-nod'o-tus
Ma-mil'i-us, -a, -i	Mar-tin-i-a'nus	Meg'a-ra	Me-nœ'ce-us
Mam-me'a	Mas-i-gi'ton	Meg'a-reus, or Meg-a-re'us	Me-nœ'tes
Mam-mo'nas	Mas-i-nis'sa	Meg'a-ris	Men-œ-ti'a-des
Ma-mu-ri-a'nus	Mas'sa-ga	Me-gas'the-nes	Me'non
Ma-nas'ta-bal	Mas-sag'e-tæ	Meg-a-ti'chus	Me-noph'i-lus
Man-ci'nus	Mas-sil'i a	Me'ges	Me-phi'tis
Man-da'ne	Mas'sy-li	Mel-am-pe'a	Mer-cu'ri-us
Man-de'la	Mas-tram'e-la	Me-lam'pus	Me-ri'o-nes
Man-do'ni-us	Ma-thi'on	Mel-am-py'ges	Mer'me-ros
Man'dro-cles	Ma'tho	Mel'a-ne	Mer'o-e
Man-du'bi-i	Ma-ti'nus	Mel-a-nip'pe	Mer'o-pe
Man'e-ros	Ma-tis'co	Mel-a-no'pus	Me'rops
Ma'nes	Mat-ro'na	Mel-a-nos'y-ri	Mer'u-la
Man'e-tho	Mat-ti'a-ci	Me-lan'thus	Me-sab'a-tes
Man-ti-ne'a	Ma-tu'ta	Me'las	Me-sem'bri-a
Man'tu-a	Mat-u-ti'nus	Mel-com'a-ni	Me-se'ne
Mar-a-can'da	Mau'ri	Me-le-a'ger	Mes'o-a
Mar'a-thon	Mau'ri-cus	Me'les	Mes-o-me'des
Mar-cel-li'nus	Mau-ru'si-i	Mel'e-se	Mes-o-po-ta'mi-a
Mar-cel'lus	Mau-so-le'um	Mel-e-sig'e-nes	Mes-sa'la
Mar-ci-a'na	Mau-so'lus	Me-lib'o-cus	Mes-sa-li'nus
Mar-ci-a-nop'o-lis	Ma'vors	Mel-i-bœ'a	Mes-sa'na
Mar-ci-a'nus	Max-e'ræ	Mel-i-cer'tes	Mes-sa'pus
Mar'ci-on	Max-im-i-a'nus	Mel-i-chus	Mes-se'ne
Mar-co-man'ni	Max-i-mi'nus	Me-li'na	Mes-so'gis
Mar-com'e-res	Max'i-mus	Me-lis'sus	Me-su'la
Ma-re-o'tis	Maz'a-ca	Mel'i-ta, or -te	Met'a-bus
Mar-gi'tes	Maz'a-ces	Mel-i-te'ne	Met-a-ni'ra
Ma-ri'a	Maz'a-res	Me-lob'o-sis	Met-a-pon-ti'ni
Ma-ri'a-ba	Maz'i-ces	Me'los	Met-a-pon'tum
Ma-ri-am'ne	Me'a-rus	Mel-pom'e-ne	Me-tau'rus
Ma-ri-an-dy'num	Me-cæ'nas	Me-mac'e-ni	Me-tel'lus
Ma-ri-a'nus, -a	Me-de'a		Met-e-re'a

Meth'a-na	Mna'son	Mul'ci-ber	Na-ge'ri
Me-thi'on	Mna-sy'lus	Mul'u-cha	Na-i'a-des
Me-tho'ne	Mne'mon	Mum'mi-us	Na'is
Meth'o-ra	Mne-mos'y-ne	Mu-ni'tus	Na-is'sus
Me-thyd'ri-um	Mne-sar'chus	Mu-nych'i-a	Nam-ne'tes
Me-thym'na	Mnes-i-bu'lus	Mu-ræ'na	Nan-tu-a'tæ
Me-ti-a-du'sa	Mnes-i-la'us	Mu-re'tus	Na-pa'ta
Me-ti'o-chus	Mne-sim'a-chus	Mur-ra'nus	Na-pe'gus
Me'ti-on	Mne-sith'e-us	Mu'sa	Naph'i-lus
Me'tis	Mnes'the-us	Mu-sæ'us	Nar-bo'na
Me'ton	Mne'vis	Mu-sag'e-tes	Nar-ce'a
Met'o-res	Mo-a-pher'nes	Mus-te'la	Nar-cis'sus
Met'ro-cles	Mo-des'tus	Mu'ti-na	Nar'ga-ra
Met-ro-do'rus	Mo'di-a	Mu-ti'nus	Nar'ni-a
Me-tu'lum	Mœ-on'i-des	Mu-tu'nus	Nar'y-cus
Me-zen'ti-us	Mœ-rag'e-tes	Myc'a-le	Nas'a-mon
Mi-a-co'rus	Mœ'ris	My-ce'næ	Nas-a-mo'nes
Mi-cip'so	Mo-gy'ni	Myc-e-ri'nus	Na-si'ca
Mi-cy'thus	Mo-li'on	My'con	Na-sid-i-e'nus
Mid-a-i'on	Mo-li'o-ne	Myc'o-nos	Na-sid'i-us
Mi'das	Mo'lo	My'don	Na'so
Mi'e-za	Mo-los'sus	My-e'nus	Nas'u-a
Mi-le'tus	Mo'lus	Myg'a-le	Na-ta'li-a
Mil'i-as	Mo-lyc'ri-on	My-i'a-grus	Nau'cra-tis
Mil'i-chus	Mo-ly'rus	My'las	Nau'cra-tos
Mi-li'nus	Mo-mem'phis	My'nes	Nau-cy'des
Mil-iz-i-ge'ris	Mo'mus	My'o-nes	Nau'lo-chus
Mi'lo	Mo'na	My-o-ne'sus	Nau-pac'tus
Mil-ti'a-des	Mo-ne'sus	My'ra	Nau'pli-a
Mil'vi-us	Mo-ne'ta	Myr'ge-tæ	Nau-sic'a-a
Mil'y-as	Mon'i-ca	My-ri'ce	Nau'si-cles
Mi-mal'lo-nes	Mon'i-mus	My-ri'cus	Nau-sith'o-us
Mi'mas	Mon'o-dus	Myr-i-on'y-ma	Na'vi-us
Mim-ner'mus	Mon'o-mus	Myr-mec'i-des	Naz'a-ra
Min'ci-us	Mon-ta'nus	Myr'mi-don	Naz-i-an'sus
Min'da-rus	Mon'y-chus	Myr-mid'o-nes	Ne-al'ces
Mi-ne'i-des	Mon'y-mus	My'ron	Ne-al'i-ces
Mi-ner'va	Mo'phis	My-ron'i-des	Ne-an-dri'a
Min'i-o	Mop'so-pus	Myr'rhi-nus	Ne-an'thes
Mi-no'a	Mor-ge'tes	Myr'si-lus	Ne-ap'o-lis
Mi'nos	Mor-i-me'ne	Myr'si-nus	Ne-ar'chus
Min-o-tau'rus	Mor'i-ni	Myr'ti-lus	Ne-bro'des
Min'y-æ	Mor'phe-us	Myr-to'um	Ne'chos
Min'y-as	Mo'rys	Myr-tu'sa	Nec-tan'a-bis
Min'y-cus	Mo'sa	Mys'i-a	Nec-ti-be'res
Mi-se'num	Mos'chi-on	My'son	Ne'is
Mis-ge'tes	Mo-sel'la	Myt-i-le'ne	Ne-i'tæ
Mith-ra-da'tes	Mo-sych'lus		Ne'leus
Mi'thras	Mo-sy'ni	NAB-AR-ZA'NES	Ne-li'des
Mi-thre'nes	Mo-tho'ne	Nab'a-thes	Ne-mæ'a
Mith-ro-bar-za'nes	Mo-ti-e'ni	Na'bis	Ne'me-a
Mit-y-le'ne	Mo'ty-a	Nac'o-le	Nem'e-sis
Mna'se-as	Mo'y-ses	Næ'vi-us	Ne-me'tes
Mnas'i-cles	Mu-ci-a'nus	Næv'o-lus	Ne-me'us

Ne-o-bu'le	Nic-o-la'us	Nu-me'ni-a	Æ-an'thæ
Ne-o-cæs-a-re'a	Ni-com'a-chus	Nu-me-ri-a'nus	Æ-an-the'a
Ne-och'a-bis	Nic-o-me'des	Nu-mi'cus	Æ'ax
Ne'o-cles	Nic-o-me-di'a	Nu'mi-da	Æb'a-lus
Ne-og'e-nes	Ni'con	Nu-mis'tro	Æ-bo'tas
Ne-om'o-ris	Nic'o-phron	Nu'mi-tor	Æ'cle-us
Ne'on	Ni-cop'o-lis	Nun'di-na	Æ-cli'des
Ne-on-ti'chos	Ni-cos'tra-tus	Nyc-te'is	Æc-u-me'ni-us
Ne'o-phron	Ni-cot'e-les	Nyc'teus	Æd'i-pus
Ne-op-tol'e-mus	Ni'ger	Nyc'ti-lus	Æ-ne-o'ne
Ne'o-ris	Ni-gri'tæ	Nyc-tim'e-ne	Æ'neus
Nep'e-te	Ni-la'mon	Nyc'ti-mus	Æ-ni'des
Neph'e-le	Ni'lus	Nym-phæ'um	Æn'o-e
Neph'e-ri-tes	Nin'i-ve	Nym-pho-do'rus	Æ-nom'a-us
Ne'pos	Nin'o-e	Ny'sa	Æ-no'ne
Ne-po-ti-a'nus	Nin'y-as	Ny-sæ'us	Æ-nop'i-des
Nep-tu'nus	Ni'o-be	Ny-se'um	Æ-no'pi-on
Ne-re'i-des	Ni-pha'tes	Ny-si'a-des	Æ-no'tri
Ne-re'is	Nir'e-us	Nys'i-æ	Æ-no'trus
Ne'reus	Ni'sa	Ny-sig'e-na	Æ-nu'sæ
Ne-ri-e'ne	Ni-sæ'a	Ny-si'ros	Æ'o-nus
Ner'i-tos	Nis'i-bus		Ær'o-e
Ne'ro	Ni-so'pe	O'A-RUS	Æ-sy'me
Ner-to-brig'i-a	Ni'sus	O'a-sis	Æ'ta
Ner'u-lum	Ni-sy'ros	O-ax'es	Æt'y-lus
Ner'va	Nit-i-ob'ri-ges	O-ax'us	Og-do'rus
Ner'vi-i	Ni-to'cris	Ob'ri-mas	O-glo'sa
Ne-si'des	Nit'ri-a	Ob'se-quens	Og'y-ges
Ne-sim'a-chus	No'as	O-ca'le-a	O-gyg'i-a
Ne-si-o'pe	No-di'nus	O-ce-an'i-des	Og'y-ris
Ne-so'pe	No-e'mon	O-ce'a-nus	O-ic'leus
Nes'tor	No'la	O-ce'lis	O-il'eus
Nes-tor'i-des	No-la'nus	Oc'e-lum	Ol'a-ne
Ne'tum	Nom-en-ta'nus	O'cha	O-la'nus
Ne'u-ri	Non-a-cri'nus	Och'ro-na	Ol-be'lus
Ni-cæ'a	No-na'cris	Och-y-ro'ma	Ol'ca-des
Ni-cag'o-ras	No'ra	O-cric'u-lum	Ol-chin'i-um
Ni-can'der	Nor-ba'nus	Oc-ta-vi-a'nus	O-le'a-ros
Ni-ca'nor	Nor'i-cum	Oc-ta'vi-us	O'len
Ni-car'chus	Nos'o-ra	Oc-to-g'e'sa	Ol'e-nus
Ni-ca'tor	No'tus	Oc-tol'o-phus	Ol'ga-sys
Ni'ce	No-va'tus	O-cy'a-lus	Ol-i-gyr'tus
Ni-ceph'o-rus	Nov'e-rus	O-cyp'e-te	Ol'i-zon
Ni'cer	No-vi-o-du'num	O-cyr'o-e	Ol-o-phyx'us
Ni-cer'a-tus	No-vi-om'a-gus	Od-e-na'tus	Ol-u'rus
Ni-ce'tas	No-vom'a-gus	O-des'sus	Ol-ym-pe'ne
Nic'i-as	Nu-ce'ri-a	O-de'um	O-lym'pi-a
Nic-o-bu'lus	Nu-ith'o-nes	Od-o-a'cer	Ol-ym-pi'a-des
Ni-coch'a-res	Nu'ma	Od-o-man'ti-ce	O-lym'pi-as
Nic'o-cles	Nu-ma'na	Od'ry-sæ	O-lym-pi-o-do'rus
Ni-coc'ra-tes	Nu-man'tia	Od-ys-se'a	O-lym'pus
Ni-co'cre-on	Nu-man-ti'nus	O-dys'seus	Ol-ym-pu'sa
Nic-o-de'mus	Nu-ma'nus	Æ'a-ger	O-lyn'thus
Nic-o-do'rus	Nu-me-nes	Æ'a-grus	O-ly'ras

Om'bri-ci	Or'i-cum, -cus	Ox'y-lus	Pan'da-tes
Om-bro'nes	Or'i-gen	Ox-y-ryn'chus	Pan-de'mus
Om'o-le	O-rig'e-nes	O-zi'nes	Pan-di'on
Om'pha-le	O-ri-ob'a-tes	Oz'o-li	Pan-do'ra
On'a-ger	O-ri'on		Pan'dro-ses
O-na'tas	O-ri'tæ	PA-CA-TI-A'NUS	Pa-ne'as
On-ce'um	O-rith'i-as	Pac'ci-us	Pa-neg'y-ris
On-ches'tus	O-rith-y'ia	Pa'ches	Pan'e-lus
On-e-sic'ri-tus	Or'me-nus	Pa-chi'nus	Pan'e-nus
O-nes'i-mus	Or'ne-æ	Pa-chym'e-res	Pa'ni-a
O-ni'vos	Or'neus	Pac'o-rus	Pan-i-ge'ris
On'o-ba	Or-ni'thon	Pac-to'lus	Pan'no-nes
On-o-mac'ri-tus	Or-o-a'tis	Pac'ty-as	Pan-no'ni-a
On-o-mar'chus	Or'o-ba	Pac'ty-e	Pan'o-pe
On'o-phas	O-ro'des	Pa-cu'vi-us	Pa-no'pe-æ
On-o-san'der	O-rœ'tes	Pa'dus	Pa-no'pe-us
O-nug-na'thus	O-ron'tes	Pa-du'sa	Pa-nop'o-lis
O-phe'las	O-ro'pus	Pæ'an	Pa-nop'tes
O-phel'tes	Or'o-sa	Pæ-a'nes	Pa-nor'mus
O-phi-og'e-nes	O-ros'pe-da	Pæ-ma'ni	Pan-ta'le-on
O-phi'on	Or'pheus	Pæ'o-nes	Pan-the'a
O'phis	Or-sed'i-ce	Pæ-on'i-des	Pan'the-on
Oph-i-te'a	Or-sil'o-chus	Pæ'o-plæ	Pan'the-us
O-phi'tes	Or-si'nes	Pæ'sos	Pan'tho-us
O-phi-u'chus	Or'ta-lus	Pa-ga'ni	Pan-tic'a-pes
O-phi-u'sa	Or-thag'o-ras	Pag'a-sæ, or -sa	Pa-ny'a-sis
Op'i-ci	Or-tho'sis	Pag'a-sus	Paph'la-gon
O-pig'e-na	Or-to'na	Pa'grœ	Pa'phos
O-pim'i-us	Or-tyg'i-a	Pa-læ-ap'o-lis	Pa-pi-a'nus
O'pis	O-ry'us	Pa-læ'mon	Pa-pin'i-us
Op'i-ter	O-sa'ces	Pa-læph'a-tus	Pa-pir'i-us
O-pi'tes	Os'ci	Pa-læp'o-lis	Par-a-bys'ton
Op'o-is	O'si	Pal-æs-ti'na	Pa-ræt'a-cæ
Op-pi-a'nus	O-si'ris	Pal-a-me'des	Par'a-lus
Op'pi-us	Os-rho-e'ne	Pal-a-ti'nus	Par'e-dri
O-pun'ti-a	Os-te-o'des	Pa'les	Pa-ret'ro-nes
Or'a-sus	Os'ti-a	Pa-li'ci	Par'is
Or-be'lus	Os-ti-o'nes	Pa-li'lis	Pa-ris'a-des
Or-bo'na	Os-tra-ci'ne	Pal-i-nu'rus	Pa'ri-um
Or'ca-des	Ot'a-ces	Pal'la-da	Par'me-nas
Or-chom'e-nus	O-ta'nes	Pal-la'di-um	Par-men'i-des
Or-ci'nus	Oth'ma-rus	Pal-le'ne	Par-me'ni-o
Or-des'sus	O'tho	Pal-mi'sos	Par-nas'sus
O-re'a-des	O-thry'a-des	Pal-my'ra	Par-o-pam'i-sus
Or-e-sit'ro-phus	O'thrys	Pal-um-bi'num	Par-o-re'a
O-res'tes	O'tre-us	Pam'me-nes	Pa'ros
O-res-te'um	O'tus	Pam'phi-lus	Par'rha-sis
Or-es-ti'dæ	O'tys	Pam'phy-la	Par-tha'on
Or'e-tæ	O-vid'i-us	Pam-phy'lus	Par-the'ni-as
Or-e-ta'ni	Ox-ar'tes	Pan-a-ce'a	Par-then'i-ce
O'reus	Ox'i-mes	Pan'a-cra	Par'the-non
Or'ga-na	Ox'us	Pan'a-res	Par-then'o-pe
Or-get'o-rix	Ox-y'a-res	Pan'da-ma	Par-thi'ni
O-rib'a-sus	Ox-y-ca'nus	Pan'da-rus	Pa-ry'a-dres

Pa-rys'a-tis	Pel-o-pon-ne'sus	Per'sis	Phar-sa'lus
Pa-sar'ga-da	Pe'lops	Per'ti-nax	Pha-ru'si-i
Pa'se-as	Pe-lo'rus	Pe-ru'si-a	Phas-a-e'lis
Pas'i-cles	Pe-lu'si-um	Per-u-si'nus	Pha-se'lis
Pa-sit'a-les	Pe-na'tes	Pes-cen'ni-us	Phav-o-ri'nus
Pa-sit'i-gris	Pe-ne'is	Pes-si'nus	Phaz-e'mon
Pas'sa-ron	Pe-nel'o-pe	Pet'a-le	Phe'a
Pas-si-e'nus	Pe-ne'us	Pet'a-lus	Phe-ca'dum
Pat'a-lus	Pen'i-das	Pe'te-on	Phe'ge-us
Pat'a-ra	Pen-tap'o-lis	Pe'te-us	Phel'lo-e
Pat-a-vi'nus	Pen-tel'i-cus	Pet-o-si'ris	Phe'mi-us
Pa-ta'vi-um	Pen'the-as	Pe'tra	Phe-mon'o-e
Pa-ter'cu-lus	Pen-the-si-le'a	Pe-træ'a	Phe-ne'us (a man)
Pa'træ	Pen'thi-lus	Pe-tri'nus	Phe'ne-us (a lake)
Pa-tro'cles	Pep-a-re'thos	Pe-tro'ni-us	Phe'ræ
Pa-tro'cli	Pe-phre'do	Peu'ce	Phe-rec'ra-tes
Pat-ro-cli'des	Pe-ræ'a	Peu-ced'a-nos	Pher-e-cy'des
Pa-tro'clus	Per'co-te	Peu-ces'tas	Pher-e-ni'ce
Pa-tro'us	Per-dic'cas	Peu-ci'ni	Phe'res
Pau-li'nus, -a	Per-e-gri'nus	Peu-co-la'us	Pher-e-ti'ma
Pau'lus	Pe-ren'na	Pex-o-do'rus	Phe-ri'num
Pau-sa'ni-us	Pe-ren'nis	Phæ'a	Phi'a-le
Pau'si-as	Pe'reus	Phæ-a'ces	Phid'i-as
Pau-sil'y-pon	Per'ga-mus	Phæ'ax	Phi-dip'pi-des
Pe'as	Per'ga-se	Phæ'don	Phi'don
Pe-da'ni	Pe-ri-an'der	Phæ'dra	Phid'y-le
Ped'a-sa	Pe-ri-ar'chus	Phæ'drus	Phig-a-le'a
Ped'a-sus	Pe-rib'o-lus	Phæ-nar'e-te	Phil-a-del-phi'a
Pe-di-a'nus	Per'i-cles	Pha'e-thon	Phil-a-del'phus
Pe'di-us	Per-i-clym'e-nus	Pha-e-tu'sa	Phi'læ
Pe'do	Pe-ri-e'res	Pha-e-ton-ti'a-des	Phi-læ'ni
Pe-gas'i-des	Pe-rig'e-nes	Phal-a-cri'ne	Phi-lam'mon
Peg'a-sis	Per-i-la'us	Phal'a-ra	Phi-lar'chas
Peg'a-sus	Per-i-me'de	Phal'a-ris	Phil'e-as
Pe-la'gi-us	Pe-rin'thus	Pha-le'rum	Phi-le'mon
Pel'a-gon	Per-i-pa-tet'i-ci	Pha-lo're	Phi-le'ne
Pe-lar'ge	Pe-rip'a-tus	Pham-e-no'phis	Phil-e-tæ'rus
Pe-las'gi	Per'i-phas	Pha-na'ces	Phil'i-des
Pe-las'gus	Per-i-phe'tes	Pha-nag'o-ra	Phi-li'nus
Pel'a-tes	Per-i-pho-re'tas	Phan-a-rœ'a	Phi-lip'pi
Pe-len'do-nes	Pe-ris'te-re	Pha'nas	Phi-lip'pi-des
Pe-let'ro-nes	Pe-ris'the-nes	Pha-na'tes	Phil-ip-pop'o-lis
Pe'le-us	Pe-rit'a-nus	Phan'o-cles	Phi-lip'pus
Pe-li'a-des	Per'i-tas	Phan-o-de'mus	Phil-is-ti'des
Pe'li-as	Pe'ro, Pe-ro'ne	Phan'o-tis	Phi-lis'ti-on
Pe-li'des	Per'o-e	Pha'on	Phi-lis'tus
Pe-lig'ni	Per-pe-re'ne	Pha'ræ	Phi'lo
Pe'li-on	Per-pho-re'tus	Pha-ras'ma-nes	Phi-loch'o-rus
Pel-la'næ	Per-rhæ'bi	Pha'ris	Phil'o-cles
Pel-le'ne	Per-se'is	Phar-me-cu'sa	Phi-loc'ra-tes
Pel'o-pe	Per-seph'o-ne	Phar-na-ba'zus	Phil-oc-te'tes
Pel-o-pe'a	Per-sep'o-lis	Phar-na'ces	Phil-o-de'mus
Pel-o-pe'us	Per'seus	Phar-na-pa'tes	Phi-lod'i-ce
Pe-lop'i-das	Per-si'des	Pha'ros	Phil-o-la'us

Phi-lol'o-gus	Phron'i-ma	Pis'i-dæ	Po-dar'ge
Phi-lom'a-che	Phry'ges	Pi-sid'i-a	Pœ'as
Phil-o-me'la	Phry'ne	Pi-sid'i-ce	Pœc'i-le
Phil-o-me'tor	Phryn'i-chus	Pis-is-trat'i-des	Pœm'e-nis
Phi-lon'i-des	Phry'nis	Pi-sis'tra-tus	Pœ'ni
Phi-lon'o-me	Phthi'a	Pi'so	Pol'e-mon
Phil-o-pœ'men	Phthi-o'tis	Pi-so'nis	Po-le'nor
Phil-o-steph'a-nus	Phy'a	Pi'sus	Po'li-as
Phi-los'tra-tus	Phy'cus	Pit'a-ne	Po-li-e'um
Phi-lo'tas	Phyl'a-ce	Pith-e-cu'sa	Po-li-or-ce'tes
Phil-o-ti'mus	Phyl'a-cus	Pi'tho	Po-lis'tra-tus
Phi-lox'e-nus	Phy-lar'chus	Pith-o-la'us	Pol'li-o
Phil'y-res	Phy'las	Pi'thon	Po-ly-æ'nus
Phi-lyr'i-des	Phy'le	Pit'ta-cus	Po-ly-ar'chus
Phin'e-us	Phy-li'des	Pit'the-us	Pol-y-be'tes
Phi-ni'des	Phyl'i-ra	Pit-u-la'ni	Po-lyb'i-us
Phin'ti-as	Phyt'a-lus	Pit-y-o-ne'sus	Pol-y-bo'tes
Phleg'e-thon	Pi'a-sus	Pit'y-us	Po-lyb'o-tus
Phle'gi-as	Pi-ce'ni	Pit-y-u'sa	Pol'y-bus
Phle'gon	Pic-en-ti'ni	Pla-cen'ti-a	Pol-y-car'pus
Phle'gra	Pi-ce'num	Pla-cid-e-i-a'nus	Pol-y-cle'a
Phle'gy-as	Pic-ta'vi	Pla-na'si-a	Pol'y-cles
Phli'as	Pic-ta'vi-um	Plan-ci'na	Pol-y-cle'tus
Phli'us	Pic'to-nes	Plan-u'des	Po-lyc'ra-tes
Pho-be'tor	Pi'cus	Pla-tæ'a	Po-lyd'a-mas
Pho-cæ'a	Pi-do'rus	Plat'a-ge	Pol-y-dec'tes
Pho'ci-on	Pi'e-ra	Plat-a-mo'des	Pol-y-do'rus
Pho'cis	Pi-e'ri-a	Plat'a-nus	Pol-yg-no'tus
Pho'cus	Pi-er'i-des	Pla-te'a	Po-ly-hym'ni-a
Pho-cyl'i-des	Pi'e-rus	Pla'to	Po-lym'ni-a
Phœ'be	Pi'gres	Pla-ton'i-ci	Po-ly-i'dus
Phœb'i-das	Pi-la'tus	Plau-ti-a'nus	Pol-y-la'us
Phœ'bus	Pi-le'sus	Plau'tus	Pol-y-me'de
Phœ-ni'ce	Pi-lo'rus	Pla'vis	Pol-ym-nes'tes
Phœ-ni'ces	Pi-lum'nus	Pleb-is-ci'tum	Pol-ym-nes'tor
Phœ-ni'cus	Pim-ple'a	Plei'a-des	Pol-y-ni'ces
Phœn-i-cu'sa	Pin'a-ra	Plei'o-ne	Po-lyn'o-e
Phœ-nis'sa	Pin'a-rus	Pleu-ra'tus	Pol-y-phe'mus
Phœ'nix	Pin'da-rus	Pleu'ron	Pol'y-phron
Phol'o-e	Pin'da-sus	Plin'i-us	Po-lys'tra-tus
Pho'lus	Pi'o-ne	Plin-thi'ne	Po-ly'tes
Phor-cy'nis	Pi-ræ'us, -ræ'e-us	Plis-tar'chus	Pol-y-ti-me'tus
Phor'mi-o	Pi-re'ne	Plis'the-nes	Pol-y-ti'mus
Pho-ro'ne-us	Pi-rith'o-us	Plis-to'a-nax, or -to'-nax	Po-lyx'e-na
Phor-o-ni'dæ	Pi-ro'mis	Plis-to-ni'ces	Po-lyx'o
Pho-ro'nis	Pi'rus	Plo-the'a	Pol-y-ze'lus
Phos'pho-rus	Pi'sa	Plo-ti'nus, -a	Pom-e-ti'na
Pho-ti'nus	Pi'sæ	Plu-tar'chus	Po-mo'na
Phra-a'tes	Pi-san'der	Plu'to	Pom-pe'ia
Phra-ha'tes	Pi-sa'nus	Plu'tus	Pom-pe-i-a'nus
Phra-or'tes	Pi-sa'tes	Pod-a-le'a	Pom-pe'i-i
Phras'i-cles	Pi-sau'rum	Pod-a-lir'i-us	Pom-pe-i-op'o-lis
Phre-ge'na	Pi-se'nor	Po-dar'ces	Pom-pe'i-us
Phrix'us	Pis'i-as		Pom-pe-lon

Pom-pe-o'na	Pro'clus	Pyg-mæ'i	Ra-ven'na
Pom-pi'lus	Proc-on-ne'sus	Pyg-ma'li-on	Rav'o-la
Pomp-ti'næ	Pro-co'pi-us	Pyl'a-des	Re-a'te
Pon'ti-cus	Pro'cris	Py'las	Re-dic'u-lus
Pon-ti'nus	Pro-crus'tes	Py-le'ne	Red-o'nes
Pon'ti-us	Proc-u-le'i-us	Py'los	Reg'u-lus
Po-plic'o-la	Proc'u-lus	Pym'a-tus	Re'sus
Por'a-ta	Prod'i-cus	Py-ram'i-des	Rhab-du'chi
Por'ci-a	Prod'ro-mus	Pyr'a-mus	Rha-ce'lus
Por-do-se-le'ne	Præt'i-des	Py-re'ne	Rhad-a-man'thus
Po-red'o-rax	Præ'tus	Pyr'o-des	Rhæ'ti
Po-ri'na	Pro-la'us	Pyr'rhi-as	Rhæ'ti-a
Por-o-se-le'ne	Pro-me'the-us	Pyr'rhi-ca	Rha'gæ
Por'ri-ma	Pro-me'this	Py-thag'o-ras	Rha-me'lus
Por'se-na, -sen'na	Pro-nap'i-des	Pyth'e-as	Rham-nu'si-a
Por-tu'nus	Pro'nax	Pyth'i-as	Rhamp-si-ni'tus
Po'rus	Pron'o-mus	Pyth'i-on	Rha-phe'a
Po-si'don	Pron'o-us	Pyth-i-o-ni'ce	Rhap-so'di
Po'si-o	Pron'u-ba	Py'tho	Rhas-cu'po-lis
Post'hu-mus	Pro-pæt'i-des	Pyth'o-cles	Rha-to'us
Pot'a-mon	Pro-pon'tis	Pyth-o-de'lus	Rhe'a
Pot'a-mus	Prop-y-le'a	Pyth-o-do'rus	Rhe'bas
Po-thi'nus	Pros-e-le'ni	Pyth-o-la'us	Rhed'o-nes
Po'thos	Pro-ser'pi-na	Py'thon	Rhe'gi-um
Pot-i-dæ'a	Pros-o-pi'tes	Pyth-o-ni'ce	Rhe-ne'a
Po-ti'tus	Pro-tag'o-ras	Pyth-o-ni'cus	Rhe'nus
Pot'ni-æ	Pro-tes-i-la'us	Pyt'ta-lus	Rhe-o-mi'tres
Præ-nes'te	Pro'te-us	Pyx-ag'a-thus	Rhe'sus
Præn-es-ti'ni	Pro-tog'e-nes		Rhe-u'nus
Præ'sos	Prot-o-ge-ni'a	QUA'DI	Rhex-e'nor
Pra'si-i	Prox'e-nus	Qua-dra'tus	Rhi-a'nus
Pras'i-nus	Pru-den'ti-us	Quad'ri-frons	Rhi-mot'a-cles
Prat'i-nas	Pru'sa	Quad'ri-ceps	Rhi-pæ'i
Prax-ag'o-ras	Pru'si-as	Qua'ri	Rhi'um
Prax'i-as	Prym-ne'sus	Qui-e'tus	Rho-be'a
Prax-id'i-ce	Pryt'a-nis	Quinc-ti-a'nus	Rhod'a-nus
Prax'i-la	Psam'a-thos	Quinc-til'i-us	Rho'dæ
Prax-iph'a-nes	Psam-me-ni'tus	Quin-til-i-a'nus	Rho'di-a
Prax-it'e-les	Psam-met'i-chus	Quin-til'lus, -a	Rhod'o-pe
Prax-ith'e-a	Psa'phis	Quin'ti-us	Rho-do'pis
Pri-am'i-des	Pse-bo'a	Quin'tus	Rho'dus
Pri'a-mus	Pse-ne'rus	Quir-i-na'li-a	Rhœ'cus
Pri-a'pus	Psit'ta-ce	Qui-ri'nus	Rhœ-te'um
Pri-e'ne	Psy'che	Qui-ri'tes	Rhœ'tus
Pri'o-la	Pte'le-um		Rho-sa'ces
Pris-ci-a'nus	Ptol-e-mæ'us	RA-BIR'I-US	Ri-phæ'i
Pris-cil'la	Ptol-e-ma'is	Ra-cil'i-a	Ri-phe'us
Pri-ver'num	Pub-lic'o-la	Ræ-sa'ces	Rix'a-mæ
Pro'bus	Pub'li-us	Ram'ses	Ro-bi'go
Pro'cas	Pu-di'ca	Ra-pha'na	Rod-e-ri'cus
Proch'o-rus	Pu'ni-cum	Ra-phi'a	Ro'ma
Pro'cle-a	Pu-te-o-la'num	Ra-scip'o-lis	Ro-ma'nus
Pro'cles	Pu-te'o-li	Ra-tu'me-na	Rom'u-lus
Pro-cli'dæ	Pyg'e-la	Rau-ra'ci	Ros'ci-us

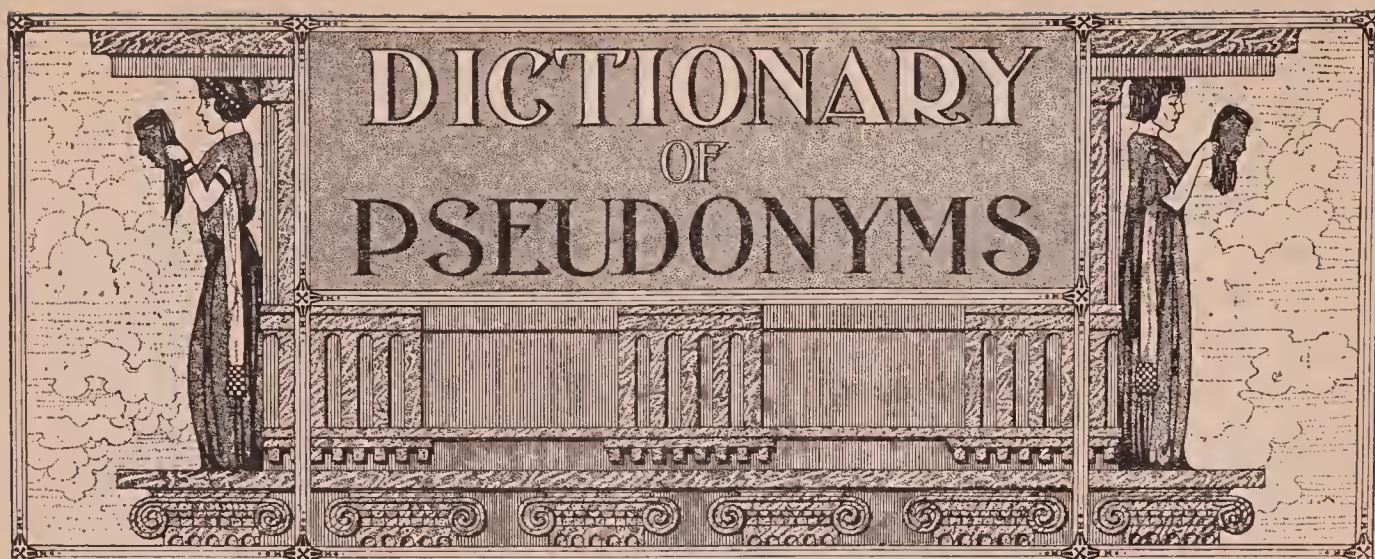
Ro-tom'a-gus	Sa-ler'num	Sar'do-nyx	Scri-bo'ni-us
Rox-a'na	Sa'li-a	Sar'do-um	Scyl'a-ce
Rox-o-la'ni	Sa-li'ni	Sar'ma-tæ	Scy'lax
Ru'bi-con	Sal-i-na'tor	Sa'ron	Scy-lu'rus
Ru-bi-e'nus	Sal-lus'ti-us	Sa-ron'i-cus	Scy-ri'a-des
Ru-bi'go	Sal-mo'ne	Sar-pe'don	Scy'ros
Ru-bre'nus	Sal-mo'ne-us	Sas-pi'res	Scy'thæ
Ru'di-æ	Sal-mo'nis	Sas-san'i-dæ	Scy-the'ni
Ru-fi'nus	Sal-my-des'sus	Sat'a-la	Scy'thes, or -tha
Ru'fus	Sa-lo'na, -næ	Sat-i-bar-za'nes	Scyth'i-a
Ru'gi-i	Sal-o-ne'a	Sa-tic'u-la	Scyth'i-des
Ru-pil'i-us	Sal-o-ni'nus, -na	Sa'tis	Scy-thi'nus
Rus'ci-no	Sa-lo'ni-us	Sa-tra'i-dæ	Scy-thop'o-lis
Rus-pi'num	Sal-pi'nas	Sat-ra-pe'ni	Se-bas'te
Rus'ti-cus	Sal'vi-an	Sat'ra-pes	Seb-as-top'o-lis
Ru-te'ni	Sal-vid-i-e'nus	Sa-tri'cum	Se-be'thus
Ru'ti-lus	Sa'ly-es	Sat-ur-ni'nus	Se-dig'i-tus
Ru'tu-ba	Sa-ma'ri-a	Sa-tur'ni-us	Se-du'ni
Ru'tu-li	Sam-ni'tes	Sa-tur'nus	Se-du'si-i
SA'BA	Sam'ni-um	Sat'y-ri	Se-ges'ta
Sab'a-con	Sa'mos	Sat'y-rus	Se-ges'tes
Sa-bæ'i	Sa-mos'a-ta	Sau-fe'i-us	Se-gob-ri'ga
Sab'ba-tæ	Sam-o-thra'ce	Sau-rom'a-tæ	Seg'o-nax
Sa-ba'tra	Sam-o-thra'ces	Sav'e-ra	Se-go'vi-a
Sa-ba'zi-us	Sa'mus	Sa'vus	Se-gu-si-a'ni
Sa-bel'li	San-cho-ni'a-thon	Sax'o-nes	Se-gu'si-o
Sa-bi'na	San-da'ce	Scæ'va	Se-ja'nus
Sa-bi'nus	San'da-nis	Scæv'o-la	Se-le'ne
Sab'ra-ta	San-dro-cot'tus	Sca-man'der	Se-leu'ci-dæ
Sa-bri'na	San'ga-la	Scan-de'a	Se-leu'cis
Sac'a-das	San-ga'ri-us, or	Scan-di-na'vi-a	Se-leu'cus
Sa'cæ	San'ga-ris	Scap'u-la	Se-li'nus
Sac-a-se'ne	San-nyr'i-on	Scar-do'a	Sel-la'si-a
Sa'cer	San'to-nes	Scar-phe'a	Sel-le'is
Sach-a-li'tæ	San-ton'i-cus	Scau'rus	Se-lym'bri-a
Sa-cra'ni	Sa-o'ce	Scel-e-ra'tus	Sem'e-le
Sac'ro-ne	Sa-oc'o-ras	Sce-ni'tæ	Se-mir'a-mis
Sad'a-les	Sa'on	Sche'di-us	Sem'no-nes
Sa-dy-a'tes	Sa-pæ'i	Sche'ra	Se-mo'nes
Sæt'a-bes	Saph'a-rus	Schœ'nus	Sen'e-ca
Sag'a-na	Sap-i-re'ne	Sci-ap'o-des	Se'ni-a
Sag'a-ris	Sa-pi'res	Sci'a-thus	Sen'o-nes
Sa-gun'tum	Sa'por, -po'res	Sci'dros	Se'pi-as
Sag-un-ti'nus	Sap'pho	Sci-o'ne	Sep-tem'pe-da
Sa'is	Sar-a-ce'ni	Sci-pi'a-des	Sep-tim'i-us
Sa-i'tis	Sar-a-pa'ni	Scip'i-o	Seq'ua-na
Sa'la	Sa-ra'vus	Sci'ras	Seq'ua-ni
Sal'a-mis	Sar-da-na-pa'lus	Sci'ron	Se-ra'pes
Sal-a-mi'na	Sar-de'ne	Scol'o-ti	Se-ra'pis
Sal'a-ra	Sar'di-ca	Sco'lus	Ser-bo'nis
Sa-lar'i-ca	Sar-din'i-a	Sco'pas	Se-re'na
Sa-le'ni	Sar'dis	Scop'e-los	Se-re'nus
Sal-en-ti'ni	Sar'do-nes	Sco-ti'nus	Ser-ges'tus
	Sar-do-ni'cus	Scri-bo-ni-a'nus	Ser'gi-us

Ser'i-ca	Sir-bo'nis	So-zop'o-lis	Sty'ra
Se-ri'phus	Si-re'nes	Spar'ta-cus	Su-a'da
Ser'my-la	Si'ris	Spar-ti-a'nus	Su-ag'e-la
Ser-ra'nus	Sis'a-pon	Spar-to'lus	Su-a'na
Ser-to'ri-us	Sis'a-ra	Spat'a-le	Su-ba'tri-i
Ser-vi-a'nus	Sis'e-nes	Sper-che'us	Su-blic'i-us
Ser-vil-i-a'nus	Si-sen'na	Sper-ma-toph'a-gi	Su-bu'ra
Ser-vil'i-us	Sis-i-gam'bis	Speu-sip'pus	Su-de'ti
Ses'a-mus	Sis'y-phus	Sphac-te'ri-æ	Su-es'sa
Se-sos'tris	Sis-tal'ces	Sphe'rus	Su-es'so-nes
Ses'ti-us	Si'thon	Spho'dri-as	Sue-to'ni-us
Set'a-bis	Si-tho'ni-a	Spin'tha-rus	Sue'vi
Se'thon	Sit'o-nes	Spo-le'tum	Suf-fe'nus
Se-ve'rus	Sma-rag'dus	Spor'a-des	Su-fe'tes
Sex-ti'lis	Smi'lis	Spu-ri'na	Sui'das
Sex'tus	Smin'the-us	Stab'u-lum	Su-il-la'res
Si-bi'ni	So'a-nes	Sta-gi'ra	Su-i-o'nes
Sib'o-tes	Soc'ra-tes	Staph'y-lus	Sul-pic'i-us
Si-bur'ti-us	Sod'o-ma	Sta-san'der	Sum-ma'nus
Si-byl'læ	Sœ'mi-as	Sta-te'nus	Su'ni-ci
Sib-yl-li'nus	Sog-di-a'na	Sta-ti'ra	Su'ni-um
Si-cam'bri	Sog-di-a'nus	Sta'ti-us	Su-od'o-na
Si-ca'ni	So-la'nus	Sta'tor	Su-si-a'na
Si-chæ'us	So-li'nus	Steg'a-nos	Su-va'ni
Si-cil'i-a	Sol'o-e	Stel-la'tes	Syb'a-ris
Si-ci'nus	So'lon	Ste-noc'ra-tes	Sy-e'ne
Sic'u-lus, -i	Sol'y-ma	Sten'to-ris	Sy-en'e-sis
Sic'y-on	Sop-a'ter	Sten-y-cle'rus	Sym'ma-chus
Sid-a-ce'ne	So-phe'ne	Steph'a-ne	Syr-a-cu'sæ
Si-de'nus	Soph'o-cles	Steph'a-nus	Sy'ros
Si-de'ro	Soph-o-nis'ba	Ster'o-pes, -pe	Sys-i-gam'bis
Sid-i-ci'ni	So'phron	Ster-sich'o-rus	Sy-sim'e-thres
Si'don	Soph-ro-nis'cus	Ste-sag'o-ras	Sys'i-nas
Si-do'nes	So-phros'y-ne	Stes-i-cle'a	Sy'thas
Si-ge'um	So-pi'thes	Ste-sim'bro-tus	
Sig-ni'nus	Sop'o-lis	Sthen'e-lus	TA'BOR
Si'la	So-rac'te	Sthe'no	Ta-bu'da
Si-la'i	So-ra'nus	Stil'i-cho	Ta-bur'nus
Si-la'nus	Sor'di-ce	Sto-bæ'us	Tac'a-pe
Si-le'nus	Sos'i-cles	Sto'i-ci	Tac-a-pho'ris
Sil'u-res	So-sic'ra-tes	Stra'bo	Tac-fa-ri'nas
Sil-va'nus	So-sig'e-nes	Stra-tar'chas	Ta-champ'so
Sim'o-is	Sos'i-lus	Strat'o-cles	Ta-chos
Si'mon	So-sip'a-ter	Strat-o-ni'ce	Tac'i-tus
Si-mon'i-des	So-sip'o-lis	Stra-ton-i-ce'a	Tac'o-la
Sim-plic'i-us	Sos'pi-ta	Stron'gy-le	Tæn'a-ros
Sim'y-ra	Sos'the-nes	Stroph'a-des	Tæn'a-rum
Si'non	Sos'tra-tus	Stro'phi-us	Ta-e'pa
Si-no'pe	Sot'a-des	Stru'thus	Ta'ges
Sin-ti'ca	So'ter	Stry'mon	Ta'gus
Sin-u-es'ca	So-te'res	Strym'o-nis	Tal'a-us
Si-o'pe	So-ti-a'tes	Styg'i-us	Ta-la'y-ra
Si-pon'tum	So-ti'ra	Stym-pha'lis	Tal'e-tum
Sip'y-lus	So-zo'me-mus	Stym-pha'lus	Ta'lus

Tam'a-ris	Tel-e-phas'sa	The-mis'ti-us	Theu-pros-o'pon
Tam'e-sis	Tel'e-phus	The-mis'to-cles	Theu'tis
Ta'mos	Te-les'i-cles	Them-i-stog'e-nes	Thi'a
Tam'y-ris	Tel-e-si'nus	The-o-cle'a	Thi'as
Tan'a-gra	Tel-e-sip'pus	The'o-cles	Thim'bron
Tan'a-ger	Tel-le'ne	The-o-clym'e-nus	Thi-od'a-mas
Tan'a-is	Tel-mes'sus	The-oc'ri-tus	This'e-a
Tan'a-quil	Tem-e-ni'tes	The-od'a-tus	Tho-an-te'us
Ta-ne'tum	Tem'e-nus	The-o-dec'tes	Thom'y-ris
Tan-tal'i-des	Tem'e-sa	The-o-do'ra	Tho-ni'tes
Tan'ta-lus	Tem'pe	The-o-do-re'tus	Tho-o'tes
Ta-nu'si-nus	Tench'te-ri	The-o-do-ri'cus	Thra'ce
Ta'o-ce	Te'ne-a	The-o-do'rus	Thra'ces
Ta'phi-æ	Ten'e-dos	The-o-do'si-us	Thra'ci-a
Ta-phi-as'sus	Ten'e-sis	The-o-do'ti-on	Thra'cis
Tap-o-si'ris	Ten'ty-ra	The-o'do-ta	Thræ-ci'da
Ta-prob'a-ne	Ten-ty'ra	The-o-du'lus	Thras'ci-as
Tap'u-ri	Te-re'don	The-o-gi'ton	Thra'se-a
Ta-ras'co	Te-ren'ti-us, -a	The-og-ne'tes	Thra'so
Tar-en-ti'nus	Ter-i-ba'zus	The-og'nis	Thras-y-bu'lus
Tar-pe'i-us, -a	Ter-i-da'tes	The-om-nes'tus	Thras-y-dæ'us
Tar-quin'i-us	Te-ri'na	The-o'nas, -ni'cus	Thra-syl'lus
Tar-ra-ci'na	Ter'me-ra	The-on'o-e	Thra-sym'a-chus
Tar'ra-co	Ter'me-rus	The'o-pe	Thras-y-me'des
Tar'ta-rus	Ter'mi-nus	The-oph'a-nes	Thu-cyd'i-des
Tar-te'sus	Terp-sich'o-re	The-oph'i-lus	Thu'ri-æ
Tar-tes'sus	Ter-ra-ci'na	The-o-phras'tus	Thu-ri'nus
Tas-ge'ti-us	Ter-tul-li-a'nus	The-o-phy-lac'tus	Thy'a-mis
Ta'ti-an	Te-trap'o-lis	The-o-pom'pus	Thy-a-ti'ra
Ta'ti-i	Tet'ri-cus	The-o'ris	Thy-bar'ni
Tau-chi'ra	Teu-chi'ra	The-o-ti'mus	Thy-es'tes
Tau-ri'a	Teu-mes'sus	The-ox'e-na	Thym'bri-a
Tau-ri'ni	Teu-thro'ne	The-ram'e-nes	Thym'e-le
Tau-ris'ci	Teu'ot-ni, -nes	The-rap'næ	Thy-mi'a-this
Tax'i-la	Teu-ton'i-cus	The'ri-cles	Thy-mœ'tes
Tax'i-les	Thal'a-mæ	Ther-mo'don	Thy'ni
Ta-yg'e-te, -ge'ta	Tha'les	Ther-mop'y-læ	Thy-od'a-mas
Ta-yg'e-tus, -ta	Tha-le'tes	The-rod'a-mas	Thy-o'ne
Te-a'num	Tha-li'a	Ther-san'der	Thy'o-tes
Te'a-rus	Tham'y-ras	Ther-sil'o-chus	Thyr'e-a
Te-a'te	Tham'y-ris	Ther-si'tes	Thyr-e-a'tis
Te-ge'a-te	Than'a-tos	The-se'a	Thyr-sag'e-tæ
Tech'na-tis	Thap'sa-cus	The'seus	Thy'us
Tec-tos'a-ges	Thau'mas	The-si'des	Ti-be'ri-as
Te'ge-a, Te-gæ'a	The-æ-te'tus	Thes-pe'a	Tib-e-ri'nus
Te-ge-a'tes	The-ag'e-nes	Thes-pi'a-des	Tib'e-ris
Tel'a-mon	The-a'no	Thes'pi-æ	Ti-be'sis
Tel-chi'nes	The-a-te'tes	Thes-pro'ti	Ti-bis'cus
Te-leb'o-æ	Theb'a-is	Thes-sa'li-a	Tib'u-la
Te-le'cles	Theg-a-nu'sa	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	Ti-bul'lus
Tel-e-cli'des	Thel-pu'sa	Thes'sa-lus	Ti'bur
Te-leg'o-nus	Thelx-i'on	Thes-ti'a-des	Tib-ur-ti'nus
Te-lem'a-chus	The-mis-cy'ra	Thes'ty-lis	Ti-ci'nus (a river)
Tel'e-mus	Them'i-son	The'tis	Tic'i-nus (a man)

Ti-fa'ta	To-ga'ta	Trin'a-cris	Tu'ti-cum
Ti-fer'num	To-le'tum	Trin'i-um	Ty'a-na
Tig-el-li'nus	Tol-is-to'bi-i	Trin-o-ban'tes	Ty-a-næ'us
Ti-gra'nes	Tol-len'ti-num	Tri-oc'a-la	Ty-a-ni'tis
Tig-ran-o-cer'ta	Tol'mi-des	Tri'o-pas	Ty'bris
Ti'gres	To-lo'sa	Tri'ops	Ty'bur
Ti'gris	To-lum'nus	Tri-pa'num	Ty'che
Tig-u-ri'ni	Tol'o-phon	Tri-phy'lis	Tych'i-cus
Ti-mag'e-nes	To-lo'sa	Trip'o-di	Tyd'e-us
Tim-a-ge'tes	Tom'a-rus	Trip'o-lis	Ty-di'des
Ti-mag'o-ras	Tom'o-rus	Trip-tol'e-mus	Ty'los
Ti-man'thes	Tom'y-ris	Tris-me-gis'tus	Tym'ber
Ti-mar'chus	Ton-do'ta	Trit-o-ge-ni'a	Ty-mo'lus
Ti-ma'si-on	To-ro'ne	Tri-to'nes	Tym-pa-ni'a
Ti-ma'vus	Tor-qua'tus	Tri-to'nis	Tym-phæ'i
Tim-o-cle'a	Tor'tor	Tri-um'vi-ri	Tyn-dar'i-des
Tim'o-cles	To'rus	Tri-ven'tum	Tyn-da'ris
Ti-moc'ra-tes	To-ry'ne	Triv'i-a	Tyn'da-rus
Ti-mo'cre-on	Tox-a-rid'i-a	Triv'i-æ An'trum	Ty-pho'nis
Tim-o-de'mus	Tox'a-ris	Triv-vi'cum	Tyr-an-gi'tæ
Ti-mo'le-on	Tox-e'us	Tri-vi'cus	Ty-ran'nus
Ti-mo'lus	Tox-ic'ra-te	Tro'a-des	Ty'ras
Ti-mom'a-chus	Tox'i-li	Tro'as	Ty'res
Ti'mon	Trach'a-lus	Troch'a-ri	Tyr-i-da'tes
Ti-mo'nax	Trach-o-ni'tis	Troch'o-is	Ty-ri'o-tes
Ti-mo'the-us	Traj-a-nop'o-lis	Troæ-ze'ne	Ty-rog'ly-phus
Tin'gis	Tra-ja'nuz	Trog'i-lus	Tyr-rhe'ni
Ti-phys	Trans-al-pi'nus	Trog-lod'y-tæ	Tyr-rhe'nus
Ti-re'si-as	Trans-pa-da'nus	Tro'i-lus	Tyr-se'ta
Tir-i-da'tes	Trans-tib-e-ri'nus	Tro'ja	Tzac'o-nes
Ti'ro	Trap'e-za	Tro-ju'ge-næ	
Ti-sam'e-nes	Trap'e-zon	Troph'i-mus	U-CAL'E-GON
Tis-ic'ra-tes	Trap'e-zus	Tros'su-lum	U'cu-bis
Ti-siph'o-ne	Tras-i-me'nus	Trot'i-lum	U-fen-ti'na
Tis-sa-pher'nes	Tre-ba'ti-us	Tru-en'tum	Ul-pi-a'nus
Ti-ta'na	Tre-bi'a	Tryph-i-o-do'rus	U'lu-bræ
Ti-ta'nes	Treb'u-la	Try-pho'sa	U-lys'ses
Ti-ta'nus (a giant)	Trib'o-ci	Tu'be-ro	Um'ber
Tit'a-nus (a river)	Tri-bu'ni	Tu-gi'ni	Um-bre'nus
Tit-a-re'si-us	Tric-as-ti'ni	Tu-gu-ri'nus	Um'bri-a
Ti-te'nus	Trich'i-nas	Tu-is'to	Um'bro
Tith-e-nid'i-a	Tri-cho'nis	Tul-li-a'num	U-nel'li
Ti-tho'nus	Tri-cip-i-ti'nus	Tu-lin'gi	Up-sa'lum
Ti-tho're-a	Tri-cla'ri-a	Tul-li'o-la	U-ra'ca
Ti-thraus'tes	Tric-o-lo'ni	Tur-de-ta'ni	U-ra'gus
Tit-i-a'nus	Tri-cor'y-thus	Tur'du-li	U-ra'ni-a
Ti-tin'i-us	Tri-cra'na	Tu-re'sis	U'ra-nus
Tit'i-us	Ti-cre'na	Tu'ri-us	Ur-ba'na
Ti-tor'mus	Tri-den'tum	Tur'nus	Ur'bi-cus
Ti-tu'ri-us	Tri-e'res	Tu'ro-nes	Ur-bi'num
Ti'tus	Tri-e-te'ri-ca	Tus-cu-la'num	U-re'um
Tit'y-rus	Trif-o-li'nus	Tus'cu-lum	Ur'ge-num
Tit'y-us	Tri-go'num	Tus'cus	Ur'go
Tle-pol'e-mus	Tri-na'cri-a	Tu-ti-ca'nus	U-ri'on

U-ri'tes	Vel'i-ca	Vir-du'ma-rus	Xi-pho'ni-a
Ur-si'nus	Ve-li'num	Vir-gil'i-us	Xo'is
Ur'sus	Vel'i-tes	Vir-gin'i-a	Xu'thi-a
Us-ca'na	Ve-li'træ	Vir-gin'i-us	Xu'thus
U-sip'e-tes	Ve-na'frum	Vir-i-a'thus	Xy'chus
U'tens	Ven'e-dæ	Vi-rid-i-a'nus	Xyl-e-nop'o-lis
U'ti-ca	Ven'e-di	Vir-i-dom'a-rus	Xyl'i-ne
Ux'a-ma	Ven'e-li	Vir-i-pla'ca	Xy-lop'o-lis
Ux-an'tis	Ven'e-ti	Vis'tu-la	Xyp'e-te
Ux-el-lo-du'num	Ven'e-tus	Vi-tis'a-tor	Xys'ti-ci
Ux'i-i	Ve-nil'i-a	Vit'ri-cus	
Ux-is'a-ma	Ven-no'nes	Vog'e-sus	ZA-BA'TUS
U-zi'ta	Ven'u-lus	Vo-la'na	Zab-di-ce'ne
	Ve'nus	Vol'e-sus	Zab'u-lus
VA-CU'NA	Ve-nu'si-um	Vol-u-se'nus	Zac'o-rus
Vad-i-mo'nis	Ve-ra'gri	Vo-lu-si-a'nus	Za-cyn'thus
Va'ga	Ver-cin-get'o-rix	Vol'u-sus	Za-leu'cus
Vag-e-dru'sa	Ver-gil'i-a	Vo'lux	Za-molx'is
Va-ge'ni	Ver-gil'i-us	Vo-ma'nus	Zan'clus
Va-ge'sus	Ver-gob're-tus	Vo-no'nes	Zan'the-nes
Va'ha-lis	Ve-ro'na	Vo-pis'cus	Zan'thi-cles
Va-i'cus	Ver-o-ni'ca	Vo-ra'nus	Zar-bi-e'nus
Val-a-mi'rus	Ver-o-la'mi-um	Vo-ti-e'nus	Zar-do'ces
Va'lens	Ver-o-man'du-i	Vul-ca-na'li-a	Zar'e-tæ
Va-len-tin-i-a'nus	Ve-ro'na	Vul-ca'nus	Zar'ex
Val-en-ti'nus	Ve-ro'nes	Vul-ca'ti-us	Zar-i-ad'res
Va-le-ri-a'nus	Ver-re-gi'num	Vul-si'num	Za-ri-as'pes
Val'e-rus	Ver-ru'go	Vul'so	Za-ve'ces
Val'gi-us	Ver'ti-co	Vul-te'us	Ze-bi'na
Van'da-li	Ver-ru-ci'ni	Vul-tur'ci-us	Zeg-a-be'nus
Van-da'li-i	Ver-ru'go		Ze'i-las
Van-gi'o-nes	Ver-ti-cor'di-a	XAN-THO-PU'LUS	Zeus
Va-ra'nes	Ver-tum-na'li-a	Xan'ti-cles	Ze-le'a
Va'ri-a	Ver-tum'nus	Xan-tip'pus, -pe	Ze'nas
Var'i-cus	Ver-u-la'nus	Xe-nag'o-ras	Ze-ne'us
Va-ri'ni	Ves'a-gus	Xen-o-cle'a	Ze-ni-ce'tus
Va'ri-us	Ve-se'vus	Xen'o-cles	Ze'nis
Var'ro	Ves-pa-si-a'nus	Xe-noc'ra-tes	Zen'o-cles
Va'rus	Ves-ta'les	Xe-noc'ri-tus	Zen-o-cli'des
Va-sa'tæ	Ves-ti'nus	Xen-o-da'mus	Zen-o-do'rus
Vas'co-nes	Ves'u-lus	Xe-nod'i-ce	Ze-noph'a-nes
Vat-i-ca'nus	Vet-to'nes	Xen-o-do'rus	Zeph'y-rus
Va-tre'nus	Vi-a'drus	Xe-nod'o-tes	Ze'tes
Ve-chi'res	Vib-i-o'nes	Xen-o-me'des	Ze'thus
Vec'ti-us	Vic-to-ri'nus	Xen'on	Zeu-gi-ta'na
Vec-to'nes	Vim-i-na'lis	Xe-noph'a-nes	Zeux-i-da'mus
Ve-i-a'nus	Vin-cen'ti-us	Xen-o-phan'tus	Zeux-ip'pe
Ve-i-en'tes	Vin'ci-us	Xe-noph'i-lus	Zi-gi'ra
Ve-i-en'to	Vin-da'li-um	Xen'o-phon	Zi-ma'ra
Ve'e-i	Vin-da'lum	Xerx-e'ne	Zi-my'ri
Ve-ja'ni-us	Vin'i-us	Xe'ra	Zi-ob'e-ris
Vej'o-vis	Vip-sa'ni-a	Xerx'es	Zo'e
Ve-la'brum	Vir'bi-us	Xi-me'ne	Zœ'teus
Vel'e-da	Vin-dem'i-tor	Xi-phe'ne	Zo'i-lus



ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
A Country Parson.....	Archbishop Whately.....	Divinity and Logic.
A Gaol Chaplain.....	Rev. Erskine Neale.....	<i>Bentley's Miscellany</i> .
A. K. H. B.....	Rev. A. K. H. Boyd.....	Recreations of a Country Parson.
A. L. O. E. (a lady of England).....	Charlotte Tucker.....	City of No Cross.
A Lady.....	Mrs. Rundell.....	Domestic Cookery.
A Lady.....	Mrs. Anna Jamieson.....	Art Criticism.
A Lincolnshire Grazier.....	T. Hartwell Horne.....	Bibliography.
A Literary Antiquary.....	F. W. Fairholt.....	Costume in England.
A Lover of Literature.....	Thomas Green.....	Diary.
A Manchester Manufacturer.....	Richard Cobden.....	Political tracts.
A Northern Man.....	Chas. J. Ingersoll.....	Political History.
A Student at Law.....	F. K. Hunt.....	The Fourth Estate.
A Traveling Bachelor.....	J. Fenimore Cooper.....	Travels.
A Trinity Man.....	Thomas Wright.....	Alma Mater, 1827.
A. N. Farmer.....	Rev. Isaac Wilkins.....	Political tracts.
A Young American.....	A. Slidel Mackenzie.....	Year in Spain.
Abimelech Coody.....	Julian C. Verplanck.....	Political tracts.
Acheta Domestica.....	Miss L. M. Budgen.....	Episodes of Insect Life.
Acton Bell.....	Anne Brontë.....	Agnes Gray.
Admonish Crime.....	Rev. James Cook Richmond.....	Poems.
Adolph Myer.....	M. A. Goldschmidt.....	Novelist.
Agate.....	Whitelaw Reid.....	Journalist.
Agricola.....	William Elliott.....	Carolina Sports.
Alfred Croquis.....	Daniel Maclise.....	Fraserian Portraits.
Alfred Crowquill.....	A. H. Forrester.....	Eccentric Tales
Allan Grant.....	William Wilson.....	<i>Dundee Reveiw</i> .
Alice G. Lee.....	Alice Bradley (Neal) Haven.....	<i>Godey's Lady's Book</i> .
Ally Sloper.....	Charles H. Ross.....	Adventures in <i>Judy</i> .
Almaviva.....	Clement Scott.....	<i>Figaro's</i> dramatic critic.
Alpin.....	William Wilson.....	<i>Dundee Review</i> .
Alter.....	Rev. J. B. Owen.....	Chess Studies.
Alton Clyde.....	Sarah Anne Jeffries.....	Maggie Lynn.
Amateur Casual.....	James Greenwood.....	Night in the Workhouse.
Amelia.....	Mrs. Welby.....	Poems.
Amicus.....	Thomas Fairbairn.....	Social Progress.
Amy Lothrop.....	Anna B. Warner.....	Dollars and Cents.
An Amateur.....	Charles K. Sharpe.....	Portraits.
An American.....	Gen. Lewis Cass.....	Sketches in France.
An Angler.....	Sir Humphry Davy.....	Salmonia.
An English Playgoer.....	John Oxenford.....	<i>The Times</i> .
An Epicure.....	F. Saunders.....	Salad for the Solitary.
An Irish Woman.....	Miss Anna Perrier.....	The Irishman.
An Octogenarian.....	James Roche.....	Essays.
An Old Bushman.....	W. Wheelwright.....	Naturalist.
An Old Man.....	Sir Francis Bond Head.....	Bubbles from the Brunnen.
An Old Sailor.....	M. H. Baker.....	Sea Tales.

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
Anthony Hope.....	Anthony Hope Hawkins.....	A Man of Mark.
Anthony Pasquin.....	John Williams.....	<i>Morning Herald</i> .
Arachnophilus.....	Adam White.....	Essays.
Archæus.....	Rev. John Sterling.....	The Onyx Ring.
Ariel.....	Stephen R. Fiske.....	<i>New York Leader</i> .
Artemus Ward.....	Charles F. Browne.....	"His Book."
Arthur Griffenhoff.....	George Colman, Jr.....	Dramatist.
Arthur Sketchley.....	Rev. George Ross.....	Mrs. Brown.
Asa Trenchard.....	Henry Watterson.....	Magazine sketches.
Ascott R. Hope.....	Robert Hope Moncrieff.....	Book About Boys.
Aug. Dunshunner.....	Wm. E. Aytoun.....	Tales, <i>Blackwood</i> .
Augur.....	H. M. Feist.....	The Racing Prophet.
Aunt Fanny.....	Mrs. T. D. Gage.....	Juvenile Tales.
Aunt Judy.....	Mrs. Alfred Gatty.....	<i>Aunt Judy's Magazine</i> .
Azamat Batuk.....	N. L. Thieblin.....	Spain and Spaniards.
Bab.....	W. S. Gilbert.....	Bab Ballads.
Bailey.....	Fred. Douglass.....	Journalist.
Barclays, One of the.....	Mrs. H. G. Otis.....	Barclays of Boston.
Barnacle.....	A. C. Barnes.....	<i>Litterateur</i> .
Barrabas Whitefeather.....	Douglas Jerrold.....	Articles in <i>Punch</i> .
Barry Cornwall.....	B. W. Procter.....	The Sea and other Songs.
Barry Gray.....	Robert Barry Coffin.....	My Married Life.
Belle Brittan.....	Hiram Fuller.....	<i>New York Mirror</i> .
Belle Smith.....	Louise Kirby Piatt.....	<i>Home Journal</i> .
Benauly.....	{ Benjamin V. Austin and Ly- man Abbott, Ben. Au. Ly., jointly..... }	Conecut Corners.
Benedict Cruiser.....	George Aug. Sala.....	How I Tamed Mrs. C.
Berwick.....	James Redpath.....	The John Brown Invasion.
Besieged Resident.....	H. Labouchere.....	In Paris.
Bibliophile Jacob.....	Paul Lacroix.....	Novels.
Bideford Postman.....	Edward Capern.....	Poems.
Bill Arp.....	Charles H. Smith.....	Humer.
Blythe White, Jun.....	Solon Robinson.....	<i>New York Tribune</i> .
Bob Short.....	A. B. Longstreet.....	Political articles.
Bon Gaultier.....	Wm. E. Aytoun.....	Ballads.
Boston Bard.....	Robert S. Coffin.....	Poems.
Boston Rebel.....	John Lowell.....	Political articles.
Boz.....	Charles Dickens.....	Sketches by Boz.
Bret Harte.....	Francis B. Hart.....	The Heathen Chinese.
Brother Peregrine.....	Octavian Blewitt.....	<i>Fraser's Magazine</i> .
Burleigh.....	Matthew Hale Smith.....	<i>Boston Journal</i> .
Buller of Brasenose.....	John Hughes.....	<i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> .
Bystander.....	Goldwin Smith.....	Short History of England.
Cadwalader Rowlands.....	J. C. Hotten.....	Life of H. M. Stanley.
Cæsariensis.....	Rev. James W. Alexander.....	<i>Literary World</i> .
Caller Herrin.....	Annie Smith.....	Tales, <i>Family Herald</i> .
Cannibal Jack.....	Charles Beach.....	The Way to Win.
Cantell A. Bigly.....	George W. Peck.....	Journalist.
Captain Rawdon Crawley.....	George F. Pardon.....	The Billiard Book.
Capt. Rock in London.....	M. J. Whitty.....	Tales of Irish Life.
Captain Shandon.....	C. Smith Cheltnam.....	<i>Belgravia</i> .
Caradoc.....	Henry W. Moore.....	<i>St. Louis Spectator</i> .
Carl Benson.....	Charles A. Bristed.....	Upper Ten Thousand.
Carleton.....	Charles Carleton Coffin.....	Journalist.
Caveat Emptor.....	Sir George Stephen.....	Search of a Home.
Cavendish.....	W. Johnson Neale.....	Sea Novels.
Cavendish.....	Henry Jones.....	On Whist.
Cecil.....	Cornelius Tongue.....	The Stud Farm.
Cham.....	A. de Noe.....	Caricatures.
Charles Egbert Craddock.....	Mary N. Murfree.....	The Spectre of Power.
Charles Martel.....	Thomas Delf.....	Miscellanies.
Chas. Summerfield.....	Albert W. Arrington.....	<i>Southern Literary Messenger</i> .
Charlotte Elizabeth.....	Charlotte Elizabeth Tonna.....	Tales.
Chartist Parson.....	Rev. Chas. Kingsley.....	Poems.
Chevalier.....	M. C. Hart.....	<i>Sunday Mercury</i> .

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
Cheviot Tichburn.....	W. H. Ainsworth.....	Novelist.
Chinese Philosopher.....	Oliver Goldsmith.....	Citizen of the World.
Chris. Crowfield.....	Mrs. H. B. Stowe.....	Magazine articles.
Christine Severne.....	Mrs. Anna Boulton.....	Could Aught Atone?
Christian Reed.....	Francis C. Fisher.....	Novelist.
Christopher North.....	John Wilson.....	Noctes Ambrosianæ.
Claribel.....	Mrs. Barnard.....	Come Back to Erin.
C. O. Nevers.....	Chas. C. Converse.....	Sweet Singer.
Colley Cibber.....	James Rees.....	Dramatic Criticism.
Countess Dash.....	Viscomtesse de St. Mars.....	Sketches.
Cousin Alice.....	Alice Bradley (Neal) Haven.....	<i>Godey's Lady's Book</i> .
Cousin Kate.....	Catherine D. Bell.....	Hope Campbell.
Currer Bell.....	Charlotte Brontë.....	Jane Eyre.
Cuthbert Bede.....	Rev. E. Bradley.....	Verdant Green.
D. C. L.....	Beresford Hope.....	Letters on Church Matters.
D—— G——.....	George Daniel.....	Dramatic Critic.
Danbury Newsman.....	J. M. Bailey.....	Life in Danbury.
Darby North.....	Daniel Owen Madden.....	The Mildmays.
Davenant Cecil.....	Derwent Coleridge.....	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Delta.....	David M. Moir.....	Poems.
Dennis Jasper Murphy.....	Rev. C. Maturin.....	Novels and plays.
Derwent Conway.....	Henry D. Inglis.....	Travels.
Dick Tinto.....	Frank B. Goodrich.....	Court of Napoleon.
Diedrich Knickerbocker.....	Washington Irving.....	History of New York.
Doctor Merry.....	J. Wyndham.....	Merry Companions.
Dod Grile.....	M. Bierce.....	Friend's Delight.
Don Leucadio Doblado.....	Rev. Joseph Blanco White.....	Letters from Spain.
Dow, Junior.....	Elbridge G. Page.....	Patent Sermons.
Dr. Oldham at Graystones.....	Rev. Caleb S. Henry.....	<i>American Advocate of Peace</i> .
Dr. Vicesimus Blenkinsop.....	Theo. E. Hook.....	Whittington and His Cat.
Dr. Peter Morris.....	J. G. Lockhart.....	Peter's Letters.
Dr. Syntax.....	Wm. Combe.....	Tour of Dr. Syntax.
Dr. Updike Underhill.....	Royal Tyler.....	The Life and Adventures of U. U.
Druid.....	H. M. Flint.....	<i>New York World</i> .
Dunn Brown.....	Rev. Samuel Fisk.....	<i>Springfield Republican</i> .
E. B. Waverly.....	J. Wilson Croker.....	Letters on Currency.
E. C. Revons.....	Charles C. Converse.....	Spring and Holiday.
E. H. T.....	Earl of Derby.....	Travels.
Eden Warwick.....	George S. Jabet.....	Notes on Noses.
Edgeworth Benson.....	John Scott.....	Visit to Paris.
Edith May.....	Anna Drinker.....	Poetry.
Edmund Falconer.....	Edmund O'Rourke.....	Dramatist.
Edmund Kirke.....	James R. Gilmore.....	Travels.
Edward Baldwin.....	William Godwin.....	Juvenile works.
Edward Hazlefoot.....	W. Sidney Walker.....	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Edward Herbert.....	J. Hamilton Reynolds.....	Poetry.
Edward Reynolds.....	Edward R. Roe.....	Novels and Poems
Edward Stevenson O'Brien.....	Isaac Butt.....	College Romance.
Edward Sidney.....	Beverly Tucker.....	The Partisan Leaders.
Elia.....	Charles Lamb.....	Essays of Elia.
Eli Perkins.....	M. D. Landon.....	Journalist.
Elizabeth Wetherell.....	Susan Warner.....	Wide, Wide World.
Ellis Bell.....	Emily J. Brontë.....	Wuthering Heights.
English Opium-Eater.....	Thos. De Quincey.....	Confessions.
Ephemeræ.....	Henry Fitzgibbon.....	Book of the Salmon.
Ephraim Holding.....	George Mogridge.....	Sunday School Tales.
Espriella Alvarez.....	Robert Southey.....	Letters from England.
Estella.....	Elizabeth Bogart.....	<i>New York Mirror</i> .
Ethan Spike.....	Matthew F. Whittier.....	Humor
Etonensis.....	Wm. E. Gladstone.....	<i>Contemporary Review</i> .
Ettrick Shepherd.....	James Hogg.....	Tales and Poems.
Everpoint.....	Joseph M. Field.....	The Drama in Pokerville.
E. Werner.....	Elizabeth Bürstenbinder.....	Fata Morgana.
Ezek Richards.....	John Savage.....	<i>The Press</i> .
Falconbridge.....	Jonathan F. Kelly.....	Humor.
Fanny Fern.....	Mrs. (Sarah Willis) James Parton.....	Fern Leaves.

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
Fanny Fielding.....	Mary J. S. Upsher.....	Short Stories.
Fanny Forrester.....	Emily (Chubbuck) Judson.....	Trippings in Authorland.
Farmer's Boy.....	Robert Bloomfield.....	Poetry.
Father Ryan.....	Abram Joseph Ryan.....	Poems.
Fat Contributor.....	A. Miner Griswold.....	Humor.
Father Prout.....	Francis Mahoney.....	Reliques of Father Prout.
Felix Balfour.....	Watts Phillips.....	<i>London Journal</i> .
Ferragus.....	Louis Ulbach.....	Journalist.
Felta.....	Kate W. Hamilton.....	Stories.
Flaneur.....	Edmund H. Yates.....	Novels.
Florence Leigh.....	Ann F. Wilbur.....	<i>Ladies' Magazine</i> .
Florence Percy.....	Mrs. Eliza Akers.....	Poetry.
F. G. Trafford.....	Mrs. J. H. Riddell.....	George Geith.
Francis Oldys.....	George Chalmers.....	Life of Thos. Paine.
Frank Farleigh.....	Frank E. Smedley.....	Louis Arundel.
Frank Forrester.....	Henry W. Herbert.....	Field Sports of the U. S.
Gail Hamilton.....	Mary Abigail Dodge.....	Gala Days.
Gath.....	Geo. Alf. Townsend.....	Journalist.
Gemsee.....	G. E. M. Crawford.....	Cricket Notes.
Genesee Traveler.....	Matthew L. Davis.....	<i>New York Courier and Inquirer</i> .
Geoffrey Crayon.....	Washington Irving.....	Sketch Book.
George Eliot.....	Mary A. Evans.....	Novels.
George Forest.....	Rev. J. G. Wood.....	Naturalist.
George Sand.....	Madame Dudevant.....	Novels.
Girard Montgomery.....	John Moultrie.....	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Glance Gaylord.....	W. I. Bradley.....	Fiction.
Gleaner.....	Nathaniel I. Bowditch.....	<i>Boston Transcript</i> .
Grace Greenwood.....	Mrs. Sarah Jane (Clark) Lippincott.....	History of My Pets.
Grace Wharton.....	A. T. Thompson.....	Queens of Society.
Graduate of Oxford.....	John Ruskin.....	Modern Painters.
Graybeard.....	John F. Graff.....	Lay Sermons.
Gregory Griffin.....	George Canning.....	<i>The Microcosm</i> .
Hall Caine.....	Thomas Henry Hall Caine.....	The Manxman.
Hamilton Murray.....	Henry Molden.....	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Hans Breitman.....	Charles G. Leland.....	Ballads.
Hans Yorkel.....	A. Oakey Hall.....	Ballads.
Harkaway.....	Charles Marshall.....	Sporting Notes.
Harriett Myrtle.....	Mrs. L. Miller.....	Juvenile Tales.
Harry Franco.....	Charles T. Briggs.....	Adventures of Harry F.
Harry Gringo.....	Lieut. Harry Aug. Wise.....	Captain Brand.
Harry Hieover.....	Charles Brindley.....	Practical Horsemanship.
Harry Lorrequer.....	Charles Lever.....	Adventures of Harry Lorrequer.
H. B.....	John Doyle.....	Caricaturist.
Heatherbell.....	Eleanor Smith.....	Tales in <i>Good Words</i> .
Helen Berkley.....	Anna Cora (Mowatt) Ritchie.....	Evelyn.
Helen Mar.....	Mrs. D. M. F. Walker.....	Short Stories.
Henry Holbeach.....	W. B. Rands.....	Shoemaker's Village.
Henry J. Thurston.....	F. T. Palgrave.....	Passionate Pilgrim.
Hesba Stretton.....	Sarah Smith.....	Hester Morley's Primrose.
Hierophilis.....	Archbishop McHale.....	Political Letters.
Historicus.....	Sir L. V. Harcourt.....	<i>London Times</i> .
Home Lee.....	Harriet Parr.....	Novelist.
Hookanit Bee, Esq.....	S. R. Wigram.....	Flotsam and Jetsam.
Honestus.....	Benj. Austin.....	<i>Independent Chronicle</i> .
Hope Ansted.....	Miss Burdett.....	<i>Family Herald</i> .
Horace Fitz Jersey.....	Theo. W. A. Buckley.....	Collegiate Experience.
Horace Welby.....	John Timbs.....	Signs before Death.
Horam.....	Rev. James Ridley.....	Tales of the Genii.
Horus.....	John C. Fisher.....	Journalist.
Hosea Biglow.....	James R. Lowell.....	Biglow Papers.
Hotspur.....	H. M. Feist.....	<i>Telegraph and Sporting Life</i> .
Howadji.....	Geo. Wm. Curtis.....	Nile Notes.
Howard Glyndon.....	Laura C. Reddon.....	Idyls of Battle.
Huntsman.....	Grantley Berkeley.....	<i>Field</i> .
H. Trusta.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward.....	Tell-Tale.
Ian Maclaren.....	John Watson.....	Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
Ianthe.....	Emma C. Embury.....	Guide and other Poems.
Ignatius Loyola Robinson...	Samuel L. Knapp.....	Sketches of Public Characters.
Ik. Marvel.....	Donald G. Mitchell.....	Reveries of a Bachelor.
Impulsia Gushington.....	{ Lady Harriet G. (Hamilton) Dufferin..... }	Lispings from Low Latitudes
Ion.....	E. Kingman.....	<i>Baltimore Sun</i> .
Isaac Tomkins.....	Lord Brougham.....	On the Aristocracy.
Isabel.....	Wm. Gilmore Simms.....	Novelist.
Jack Downing.....	See Major Jack Downing.	
Jack Humphries.....	Jonathan F. Kelly.....	Humor.
Jack Ketch.....	T. K. Hervey.....	Poetry.
Jacob Larwood.....	L. R. Sadler.....	London Parks.
Jacob Omnium.....	M. J. Higgins.....	<i>The Times</i> .
January Searle.....	G. Searle Phillips.....	Gypsies of Dane's Dyke.
Janus.....	Dr. Dollinger.....	Religious controversy.
Janus Weatherbound.....	T. G. Wainwright.....	<i>London Magazine</i> .
Jasper Buddle.....	Albert Smith.....	<i>Medical Times</i> .
Jeanie Dods.....	Miss Mackay.....	<i>Figaro</i> .
Jedediah Cleishbotham.....	Sir Walter Scott.....	Tales of My Landlord.
Jeemes Pipes of Pipesville.....	Stephen C. Massett.....	Humor.
Jenny June.....	Mrs. Jennie C. Croly.....	Children's tales.
Jeremiah Bingle tub.....	John Styles.....	Velvet Cushion.
J. K. L.....	Bishop Doyle.....	Religious controversy.
Joaquin Miller.....	Cincinnatus H. Miller.....	Poems.
Job Sass.....	George A. Foxcroft.....	Humor.
Joe Miller, Jr.....	Thompson Westcott.....	<i>Sunday Despatch</i> .
John Darby.....	J. E. Garretson.....	Essays.
John Gifford.....	Edward Foss.....	Legal Peers.
John Hampden.....	Lord (G. N. Greenville) Nugent.....	History.
John Jorrock.....	Edward Surtees.....	Sponge's Sporting Tour.
John Oldbug.....	Rev. Leonard Withington.....	The Puritan.
John Oliver Hobbes.....	Mrs. Craigie.....	A Bundle of Life.
John Paul.....	Charles H. Webb.....	Liffith Lank.
John Phoenix.....	Capt. Geo. H. Derby.....	Phoenixiana.
John Quod.....	John T. Irving.....	<i>Knickerbocker Magazine</i> .
John Strange Winter.....	Mrs. Stannard.....	A Name to Conjure With.
John Sur-re-butter.....	John Anstey.....	The Pleader's Guide.
John Waters.....	Henry Cary.....	<i>Knickerbocker Magazine</i> .
John Wilson Maitland.....	William Watson.....	Wordsworth's Grave.
Jon Bee.....	John Badcock.....	Slang Dictionary.
John Chalkhill.....	Izaak Walton.....	The Complete Angler.
Jonathan Freke Slingsby.....	John F. Waller.....	Slingsby Papers.
Jonathan Oldstyle.....	Washington Irving.....	<i>Morning Chronicle</i> .
Joseph Hutter.....	Henry N. Coleridge.....	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Josh Billings.....	Henry W. Shaw.....	Allminax.
Joshua Coffin.....	H. W. Longfellow.....	History of Newbury
Journeyman Printer.....	C. Manby Smith.....	Autobiography of J. P.
J. Sand.....	Miles Sandau.....	Novelist.
Julian Cramer.....	Joseph Lemuel Chester.....	Journalist.
Justitia.....	Bennett Lowe.....	Photog. Note-Book.
Karl Reden.....	Charles C. Converse.....	Church Singer.
Kirwan.....	Rev. Nicholas Murray.....	Religious controversy.
Knickerbocker.....	John S. Du Solle.....	<i>Sunday Despatch</i> .
K. N. Pepper.....	J. W. Morris.....	Poems.
Kuklos.....	John Harris.....	Tales in magazines.
Laco.....	Stephen Higginson.....	Political controversy.
Lactilla.....	Mrs. Anne Yearsley.....	Poems.
Launcelot Wagstaffe, Jr.....	Charles Mackay.....	Gouty Philosopher.
Laura Caxton.....	Lizzie B. Comins.....	Stories.
Lawrence Slingsby.....	Geo. H. Lewes.....	Burlesquers.
Leighton.....	Rev. Jesse Appleton.....	<i>Piscataqua Evangelical Magazine</i> .
Lemuel Gulliver.....	Jonathan Swift.....	Gulliver's Travels.
Leonard Rae.....	John Douglas.....	Hal o' the Wynd.
Lewis Carroll.....	C. L. Douglas.....	Alice in Wonderland.
L'Inconnue.....	L. Virginia French.....	Poems.
Littlejohn.....	Fred. G. Tomlins.....	<i>London Weekly Times</i> .

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
London Antiquarian.....	J. C. Hotten.....	Slang Dictionary.
Louise Muhlbach.....	Clara (Muller) Mundt.....	Historical Novels.
Louis de Montalte.....	Blaise Pascal.....	Letters to a Provincial.
Luke Limner.....	John Leighton.....	Artist.
Luke Sharp.....	Robert Barr.....	Editor and novelist.
Lynn Bard.....	Alonzo Lewis.....	Poems.
Mac.....	W. McConnell.....	Comic Draughtsman.
McArone.....	George Arnold.....	McArone Papers.
Mace Sloper.....	Charles G. Leland.....	Ballads.
Major Jack Downing.....	Seba Smith.....	Humor.
Malakoff.....	Dr. Johnson.....	<i>New York Times</i> .
Manhattan.....	Joseph A. Scoville.....	<i>London Herald</i> .
Maria del Occidente.....	Maria (Gowen) Brooks.....	Poems.
Marietta.....	Harriet M. Bradley.....	Minnie's Birthday.
Marion Harland.....	Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune.....	Novels, Housekeeping.
Marion Ward.....	Mrs. Harriet M. Stephens.....	Novels.
Markham Howard.....	Mary Cecil Hay.....	Old Middleton's Money.
Mark Littleton.....	John P. Kennedy.....	Swallow Barn.
Mark Rochester.....	W. C. M. Kent.....	The Derby Ministry.
Mark Twain.....	Samuel L. Clemens.....	Innocents Abroad.
Married Critic.....	Jules G. Janin.....	Criticisms.
Martin Doyle.....	Rev. William Hickey.....	Irish Agriculture.
Mary Clavers.....	Mrs. C. M. Kirkland.....	A New Home.
Mary Orme.....	{ Mrs. Mary Sargent Gove (Neal) Nichols..... }	Lectures to Ladies.
Mary Powell.....	Miss M. A. Manning.....	Fiction.
Massachusettsensis.....	Daniel Leonard.....	Political controversy.
Master Timothy.....	G. W. M. Reynolds.....	Master Timothy's Bookcase.
Matthew Browne.....	William B. Rands.....	Poems.
Matthew Stradling.....	M. M. F. Mahoney.....	Gilbert Massinger.
Maurice Sand.....	Maurice Dudevant.....	Travels.
Max Adeler.....	Chas. Heber Clark.....	Comic.
Maxim Gorky.....	Aleksyei Maksimovitch.....	Russian stories.
Mercutio.....	Will Winter.....	<i>New York Tribune</i> .
Michael Angelo Titmarsh.....	W. M. Thackeray.....	Paris Sketches.
Miles O'Reilly.....	See Private Miles O'Reilly.	
Minnie Myrtle.....	{ Anna L. Johnson (Mrs. Joaquin Miller)..... }	Poems.
Modern Pythagorean.....	Robert McNish.....	<i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> .
Mofussilite.....	Thomas Lang.....	Too Clever by Half.
Morgan O'Doherty.....	William Maginn.....	<i>Blackwood's Magazine</i> .
Morgan Rattler.....	Percival Banks.....	<i>Fraser's Magazine</i> .
Mr. Pips.....	Percival Leigh.....	<i>Punch</i> .
Mrs. Markham.....	Mrs. Elizabeth Penrose.....	School histories.
Mrs. Manners.....	Cornelia H. (Bradley) Richards.....	At Home and Abroad.
Mrs. Partington.....	Benj. P. Shillaber.....	<i>Boston Post</i> .
Ned Buntline.....	E. Z. C. Judson.....	King of the Sea.
Nelsie Brook.....	Mrs. Ellen Ross.....	Little Mother Mattie.
Nicias Foxcar.....	Francis Jacox.....	Journalist.
Nilla.....	Miss Abby Allin.....	Home Ballads.
Nimrod.....	Charles J. Apperly.....	Chase, Turf and Road.
Novanglus.....	John Adams.....	Political controversy.
O. F. Q. Philander Smith.....	A. Douty.....	Natural history in <i>Figaro</i> .
Occasional.....	John W. Forney.....	<i>The Press</i> , Philadelphia.
Octave Thanet.....	Alice French.....	Man of the Hour.
O. Henry.....	Sydney Porter.....	Short stories.
Old Humphrey.....	George Mogridge.....	Every-day Lessons.
Old Merry.....	Edwin Hodder.....	<i>Old Merry's Annual</i> .
Old Sailor.....	Henry M. Barker.....	Tough Yarns.
Old Shekarry.....	Major Leveson.....	Forest and Field.
Old South.....	Benjamin Austin.....	<i>Independent Chronicle</i> .
Oliver Oldschool.....	Joseph Dennie.....	<i>The Portfolio</i> .
Oliver Optic.....	William F. Adams.....	Juvenile tales.
Olivia.....	Emily Edson Grigg.....	Journalist.
Ollapod.....	Willis G. Clark.....	<i>Knickerbocker Magazine</i> .
Olphar Hamst, Esq.....	Ralph Thomas.....	Handbook of Fictitious Names.

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
One from the Plough.....	G. Mitchell.....	<i>The Times</i> .
Onuphrio Muralto.....	H. Walpole.....	Romance
Onyx Titian.....	Sarah Woodward.....	Apple Blossom.
Orpheus C. Kerr.....	Robert H. Newell.....	Humor.
Ouida.....	Louise de la Ramée.....	Under Two Flags.
Owen Meredith.....	Lord (Robert E. Bulwer) Lytton.....	Lucille.
P. Fisher.....	W. E. Chatto.....	Angler's Souvenir.
Parson Frank.....	Francis Jacox.....	Journalist.
Patty Lee.....	Alice Cary.....	Poems.
Paul Beranger.....	J.A.S. Collin (Danton) de Planey.....	Infernal Dictionary.
Paul Creyton.....	John F. Trowbridge.....	Fiction.
Paul Pindar.....	J. Yonge Akerman.....	Legends of Old London.
Paul Priggins.....	Rev. J. Hewlett.....	Novelist.
Paulus Silentarius.....	George P. Philes.....	The Philobiblion.
Peasant Bard.....	Josiah D. Canning.....	Poems.
Pennsylvania Farmer.....	John Dickinson.....	Political controversy.
Pequot.....	Charles W. March.....	<i>Boston Courier</i> .
Peregrine Persic.....	James Morier.....	Hajji Baba.
Perley.....	Benj. Perley Poore.....	<i>Boston Journal</i> .
Peter Palette.....	Thomas Onwhyn.....	Artist.
Peter Parley.....	Samuel G. Goodrich.....	Cabinet Library.
Peter Pennot.....	Rev. W. F. Round.....	Sketches.
Peter Peppercorn.....	Thomas L. Peacock.....	Poems.
Peter Pindar.....	Dr. John Wolcot.....	Satirist.
Peter Plymley.....	Rev. Sydney Smith.....	Letters.
Peter Porcupine.....	William Cobbett.....	P. P.'s Gazette.
Peter Priggins.....	Rev. H. Hewlett.....	College Scout.
Peter Quince.....	Isaac Story.....	The Parnassian Shop.
Peter Schlemihl.....	George Wood.....	P. S. in America.
Peter Scriber.....	Charles Aug. Davis.....	<i>Commercial Advertiser</i> .
Peter Wilkins.....	Robert Pattock.....	Fiction.
Petroleum V. Nasby.....	David R. Locke.....	<i>Toledo Blade</i> .
Philanthropos.....	William Lad.....	Friend of Peace.
Philip Quilibet.....	George E. Pond.....	Miscellany.
Philip Wharton.....	John C. Thomson.....	Wits and Beaux.
Philopatris Varvicensis.....	Samuel Parr.....	Character of Fox.
Phiz.....	H. K. Browne.....	Illustrator of Dickens
Poor Richard.....	Benjamin Franklin.....	P. R.'s Almanac.
Porte Crayon.....	David H. Strother.....	<i>Harper's Magazine</i> .
Priam.....	C. J. Collins.....	Dick Diminy.
Private Miles O'Reilly.....	Charles G. Halpine.....	<i>New York Herald</i> .
Prizeman Newdigate.....	W. H. Mallock.....	Every Man His Own Poet.
Publicola.....	John Quincy Adams.....	Political controversy.
Publicola.....	W. J. Fox.....	<i>Westminster Review</i> .
Publicola.....	David E. Williams.....	<i>London Weekly Despatch</i> .
Puck.....	John Proctor.....	Caricature cartoons.
Q.....	Chas. G. Rosenberg.....	You've Heard of 'Em.
Q.....	Edmund H. Yates.....	<i>Evening Star</i> .
Q. Q.....	Miss Jane Taylor.....	<i>Youth's Magazine</i> .
Q. K. Philander Doesticks.....	M. M. Thompson.....	Plu-ri-bus-tah.
Quallon.....	S. H. Bradbury.....	Poems.
Quiz.....	Rev. Ed. Caswell.....	Sketches.
Radical.....	Leslie Grove Jones.....	<i>London Times</i> .
Ralph Connor.....	Charles William Gordon.....	The Sky Pilot.
Rawdon Crawley.....	See Capt. Rawdon Crawley.	
Red Spinner.....	W. Senior.....	Waterside Sketches.
Reuben Percy.....	Joseph C. Robertson.....	Percy Anecdotes
Richard Brisk.....	J. Duncan.....	Railway Book.
Richard Hayward.....	Fred. S. Cozzens.....	<i>Knickerbocker Magazine</i> .
Robinson Crusoe.....	Daniel Defoe.....	Adventures of R. C.
Rob Roy.....	John Macgregor.....	Canoe Voyages.
Roving Englishman.....	Grenville Murray.....	Sketches.
Ruhama.....	Miss Skidmore.....	<i>St. Louis Globe-Democrat</i> .
Runnymede.....	Benjamin Disraeli.....	Letters of Runnymede.
Rustic Bard.....	Robert Dinsmoor.....	Poems.
Rutledge.....	Mrs. Miriam (Coles) Harris.....	Sketches.

ASSUMED NAME	REAL NAME	REPRESENTATIVE WORK
Samuel A. Bard	Ephraim G. Squier	Waikna.
Sam Slick	Thos. C. Haliburton	The Clockmaker.
Sarah Tyler	Miss Keddle	Papers for Thoughtful Girls.
Saville Rome	Clement Scott	<i>London Telegraph</i> .
Scrutator	J. Horlock	Country Gentleman.
See De Kay	Charles D. Kirk	Humor.
Seeley Regester	Mrs. O. J. Victor	Miscellany.
Sexton of the Old-school	Lucius M. Sargent	Dealings with the Dead.
Shamrock	R. D. Williams	Poems.
Shelsley Beauchamp	T. W. Bradley	Grantley Grange.
Shirley Dare	Mrs. (Susan Dunning) Waters	Short Stories.
Sholto	R. S. Mackenzie	<i>Philadelphia Press</i> .
Sigma	Lucius M. Sargent	<i>Boston Transcript</i> .
Silverpen	Eliza Meteyard	Lilian's Golden Hours.
Sir Cosmo Gordon	Sir S. E. Brydges	Letters on Byron.
Sir Galahad	Henry W. Moore	<i>Kansas City Times</i> .
Solitaire	John S. Robb	Humor.
Sophie May	Miss R. S. Clark	Swamp Dr.'s Adventures.
Sparrowgrass	F. S. Cozzens	Sparrowgrass Papers.
Speranza	Lady Wilde	Poems.
Spy in Washington	Matthew L. Davis	<i>N. Y. Courier</i> .
Squibob	George H. Derby	Squibob Papers.
Stampede	Jonathan F. Kelly	Humor.
Stella	Mrs. E. A. B. Lewis	Records of the Heart.
Stonehenge	J. Henry Walsh	The Dog.
Straws	Joseph M. Field	<i>New Orleans Picayune</i> .
Straws, Jr	Miss Kate Field	<i>Springfield Republican</i> .
Susan Coolidge	Sarah Chauncy Woolsey	Juveniles.
Sut Lovengood	George W. Harris	Humor.
Sydney Yendys	Sydney Dobell	Poetry.
Tabor	Mrs. Robinson	Novelist.
Tag, Rag and Bobtail	Isaac D'Israeli	Flim-Flams.
Talvi	Mrs. Ed. Robinson	Tales.
Tamoc Caspipini	Jacob Duche	Letters of T. C.
Teufelsdröckh	Thomas Carlyle	Sartor Resartus.
Teutha	William Jerdan	Literary Gazette.
The Black Dwarf	Thomas J. Wooler	Politics.
The Celt	Thomas Davis	Poems.
The Druid	Henry H. Dixon	Silk and Scarlet.
The O'Hara Family	John and M. Banim	Novels.
Theodore de la Garde	Nathaniel Ward	Simple Cobbler.
Theodore Taylor	J. C. Hotten	Life of Thackeray.
Thomas Little	Thomas Moore	Little's Poems.
Thomas Ingoldsby	Rev. R. H. Barham	Ingoldsby Legends.
Thomas Rowley	Thomas Chatterton	Poems.
Timon Fieldmouse	William B. Rands	Essays.
Timothy Tickler	Robert Syme	In Noctes Ambrosianæ.
Timothy Titcomb	J. G. Holland	Letters to the Young.
Tom Brown	Thomas Hughes	Tom Brown at Rugby.
Trinculo	John A. Cockerill	Journalist.
Ubique	Parker Gilmore	Afloat and Ashore.
Una	Mary A. Ford	Poems.
Uncle Hardy	William Senior	Notable Shipwrecks.
Uncle John	Elisha Noyce	Marvels of Nature.
Uncle Philip	Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks	American Histories.
Uncle Remus	Joel Chandler Harris	Told by Uncle Remus.
Veteran Observer	Ed. D. Mansfield	Chronicle and Atlas.
Village Schoolmaster	C. M. Dickinson	Tales.
Vigilant	John Corlett	<i>The Times</i> .
Vivian	George H. Lewes	<i>The Leader</i> .
Vivian Joyeux	W. M. Praed	<i>Knight's Quarterly</i> .
Walking Gentleman	Thos. C. Grattan	Highways and Byways.
Walter Maynard	W. Beale	Enterprising Impresario.
Warrington	William S. Robinson	<i>Springfield Republican</i> .
Waters	William H. Russell	Diary of a Detective.
Zadkiel the Seer	R. J. Morrison	Prophetic Almanac.

Marks and Abbreviations Used in Proofreading

Initial

—/caps

M

↓

"t/v"

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1/

(/)

tr.

2/10/2

Space even

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tr./

s.c.

Rom.

Typography, or the art of printing from movable types on paper, vellum, etc., was ⁱⁿvented about the middle of the fifteenth century in ^{the name/}mainz, Germany, by a patrician of that city named Johannes ⁺Gensfleisch, meaning literally John Gooseflesh, but known to fame as John Gutenberg. [□]The word [#]typography is of ^{l.c.}greek derivation, and means literally writing by types. The art is quite distinct, however from writing, and even more so from ^{1/ital.}XYLOGRAPHY ^{2/}[wood-writing] or wood-engraving ^{3/}i. e., the art of cutting figures, letters or ^{no #}words on blocks of ^{such/}blocks of wood and taking impressions from such block ^{tr.}by means of ink ^{w.f./c}or other fluid colored substances.

Both block-printing and printing with movable types seem to have been practiced in China, Japan and Korea long before they were known in Europe, but from evidence as we have, certain seems it that Europe is not indebted for either art to the Orient. STEREOTYPING and Electrotyping, the two principal methods of reproducing and multiplying letter-press printing surfaces by taking casts of them, have greatly conduced to the progress of Typography.

Proofreading, or correcting for the press, is considered one of the most important functions in a first-class printing-office. This page, prepared by an expert proofreader, shows all the signs and abbreviations used in marking errors, and its careful study will repay any one called upon at any time to prepare "copy" for the printer or to "O. K." a proof-sheet.

which was prepared especially for this book

- Dele = expunge, or take out.
- Turn an inverted letter or line.
- Insert space, or more space.
- Take out space, or print as single character or diphthong, as ae (æ), ffi (ffi).
- Carry to the left.
- Carry to the right.
- Indent one em, or insert em space.

- Raise.
- Lower or sink.
- Straighten a crooked line.
- Calls attention to a space or quadrat improperly appearing.
- Calls attention to broken type.
- Make a new paragraph.
- Period.

- Colon.
- Hyphen.
- Dash.
- Apostrophe.
- Quotation marks.
- Superior figures for footnotes, etc.
- Inferior figures, used in chemistry, etc., as CO₂.

- Ld.** Lead, or space between the lines.
- Sol.** Solid, or remove space between the lines.
- w. f.** Wrong font.

- tr.** Transpose.
- l. c.** Lower case, (i. e. small letters).
- s. c.** Small capitals.
- ital.** Italics.

- caps.** Capitals. [type].
- Rom.** Roman (i. e., ordinary)
- Qy?** Query (Is this right?)
- Out—s. c.** Insert words omitted—see copy.

UNDERSCORING.—One line, italics; two lines, small capitals; three lines, capitals. A waved line under a word indicates that it is to be set in boldfaced type. A series of dots with the word *stet* (let it stand) written in the margin, indicates that the words erased and under which these dots are placed are to be restored or retained. A vertical line drawn through a capital letter in "copy" indicates that it should be a small letter. A line drawn around a figure or number or an abbreviated word in "copy" indicates that it should be spelled out in full.

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